Original Communications.

DUTIES OF AN EMBARKATION MEDICAL OFFICER.

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For the purpose of these notes, the duties of an Embarkation Medical Officer may be described under the following headings:

A.—The inspection of hired transports and freightships.
B.—The medical equipment of troopships and freightships.
C.—The embarkation of troops and families for abroad.
D.—The disembarkation of invalids and "sick transfers."

A.—INSPECTION OF TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHTSHIPS.

Para. 1081, King’s Regulations, gives a definition of these two types of ships conveying troops, etc.

Transports.

First Inspection (King’s Regulations, para. 1033):—This is an inspection usually carried out on the day previous to embarkation of the troops, to see that the fittings, sanitary conditions, and arrangements for the accommodation, preservation of health and messing of the troops, etc., are satisfactory, and that the ship is clean in every way and fit for the embarkation.

The Board is composed of the following representatives: Principal Sea Transport Officer (Board of Trade Representative); Embarkation Commandant; Embarkation Medical Officer.

The Officer Commanding Troops and the Senior Medical Officer proceeding on the transport (and a Veterinary Officer, if horses are to be embarked) also attend this inspection.

The E.M.O. should have a knowledge of the “Specification for the Fitting of Transports” (Appendix IX, Regulations for His Majesty’s Sea Transport Service, 1927).

At this inspection the E.M.O. should call attention to any defects in the arrangements which he may note and take steps with the Board of Trade representative, shipping company representative and the person whom the defects may concern, to have the necessary alterations or improvements made before the troops embark. He should see samples of the food for the messing of troops and families, and pay special attention to the “fresh milk” which is being carried.

The Board at the completion of this inspection make a report as to whether the arrangements are satisfactory and the report is signed by the
members and also the O.C. troops, and S.M.O., who have attended the inspection.

It is the duty of the E.M.O. to ascertain whether the crew are free from infectious disease and he should inspect the crew and their quarters. He should do these inspections in conjunction with the ship’s surgeon.

Medical Personnel and Equipment.—When inspecting ships before troops embark, the E.M.O. will satisfy himself that a sufficient number of officers and soldiers of the R.A.M.C. have been detailed, that the necessary equipment and supplies have been put on board, and that the medical arrangements generally are satisfactory (para. 560, Regs. M.S.A.).

Freightships.—The first inspection of a freightship is usually carried out immediately previous to embarkation, i.e., on the day of sailing and not the previous day. The “Specification for the Fitting of Freightships,” Appendix X, Regulations for His Majesty’s Sea Transport Service, 1927, should be studied by the E.M.O.

Final Inspection.—The Composition of the Board is the same as at the first inspection, and the O.C. troops and S.M.O. accompany the Board at this inspection and sign the report. The inspection is carried out after all the troops and families have embarked, and the troops should be seated at their mess tables, on the troop decks. It is made chiefly to ascertain whether the arrangements for the berthing of the troops, stowing of baggage, etc., have been carried out.

B.—MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

(1) Embarkation.

(a) When the ship’s surgeon is in medical charge for the voyage military medical equipment is not embarked.

(b) When a medical officer of the R.A.M.C. is appointed Officer in Medical Charge during the voyage, the medical equipment in accordance with Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, Appendix 31, Scale A or B, is placed on board, with the addition of Scale D when women and children are embarked.

Care should be taken that all sera and vaccines are obtained fresh from the R. A. M. College and calf lymph from the Government Lymph Establishment, just prior to sailing. These should be placed in cold storage on the ship.

The E.M.O. should obtain the receipt for this medical equipment from the S.M.O. of the ship on a duplicate copy of the voucher Army Form I. 1209, supplied by the Army medical store issuing the medical equipment. One copy of this voucher the S.M.O. retains to support his ledger (Army Book 40) and the other copy, receipted, the E.M.O. should return to the Army medical store.
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(2) Disembarkation.

At the termination of the final voyage, the medical equipment of a transport or freightship will be dealt with in accordance with Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, paras. 356 and 357. When, as it sometimes happens, a freightship is alongside only for short time, the medical equipment should be packed and removed immediately to the nearest Army medical store, where it is checked and necessary adjustments made by correspondence with the S.M.O. of the ship afterwards.

The ledger (Army Book 40) is disposed of in accordance with para. 359, Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army.

C.—DUTIES IN CONNEXION WITH EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AND FAMILIES.

On a Transport all families and unattached officers who are not arriving with troops, embark on the day previous to sailing. Troops and attached officers embark on the second day (day of sailing).

On a Freightship it is usual for all persons to embark on the day of sailing. On arrival at the berth all families and officers have to report to the Embarkation Staff Office to obtain their berthing tickets, etc. Officers have to sign the arrival report book.

The E.M.O. should post an orderly at this reporting office to collect the Army Forms B. 155 (in duplicate), which should be in possession of every family reporting.

The contents of King’s Regulations, paras. 1097 (c) and 1147, both as amended by Army Order 24 of 1927, should be known by the E.M.O. The certificates of fitness of families should be brought in duplicate and also show the date that the lady and children were last inoculated and vaccinated. These Army Forms B. 155 must be collected and checked, and it is the duty of the E.M.O. to hand one copy of each to the S.M.O. (or ship’s surgeon if no military medical officer) at the completion of the embarkation. The S.M.O. in due course compiles his inoculation and vaccination state with the aid of these forms. In the event of a family not being in possession of the necessary certificate of fitness they must be passed by the E.M.O. before being permitted to embark.

Inoculation State of Unit, Draft or Individual, A.F. I. 3956.—Each unit, draft or individual proceeding overseas should be in possession of this form together with nominal rolls of all unprotected persons. The unit or draft proceeding overseas sends one copy to the War Office (A.M.D. 6), and one copy to the D.D.M.S. of the command concerned. Another copy of the completed form with rolls of unprotected officers, other ranks, women and children, is taken by the unit, and handed to the staff officer in charge on the day of embarkation. These forms should be collected by the E.M.O. and handed to the S.M.O. for his information.

A.C.I. 396, dated August, 1926, as amended by A.C.I. 25 of 1927, states
that a nominal roll of all officers who have not previously served abroad will be given to the S.M.O. of the ship so that he may give special attention to the question of their inoculation against enteric (if not previously done). The best way of finding out those who have not previously served abroad is by permission of the Embarkation Commandant to add a column to the Officers' Arrival Report Book (previously referred to) headed "Whether or not previously served abroad," for each officer to answer when signing his name. After all officers have reported on the second day of embarkation a nominal roll of those who have answered "No" should be compiled and handed to the S.M.O. and the purport of the A.C.I. explained.

**List of Instructions and Pamphlets which should be given by the E.M.O. to the S.M.O.**

1. Pamphlet entitled "Notes for the Guidance of Officers in Medical Charge of Hired Transports."
2. Pamphlet entitled "Notes and Instructions for Officers Commanding Troops on Transports from Great Britian to India, Officers travelling on Transports and Draft Conducting Officers."
3. Leaflets entitled "Prevention of Influenza."
4. List of returns required by E.M.O. on arrival at Southampton.
5. Form "L" to be completed and handed to the E.M.O. at port of disembarkation.
6. Letter prohibiting drugs being obtained in Egypt, except in cases of emergency.
7. Letter re contacts of infectious diseases.
8. Letter re patients wearing hospital clothing on board.
9. Letter re diets, extras and medical comforts.
10. Pamphlet entitled "Health Memorandum for Troops."
11. Pamphlets entitled "Notes and Instructions for the preservation of health of Women and Children proceeding to India and other tropical countries."
12. Voucher (A.F. G. 1033) for stationery, Army forms and Army books placed on board.

Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, Appendix 32 (amended by A.O. 408, of 1926) give a list of forms and books to be put on board a transport for the use of the S.M.O. It is the duty of the E.M.O. to provide these together with sufficient stationery.

In the case of a freightship all these forms and books are not necessary, and the E.M.O. should put on board only those which will be required, the number and quantity depending on the number of troops and families embarked, and whether a military medical officer or ship's surgeon is to be in medical charge.

The Army forms, books and stationery should be detailed on a voucher (in duplicate) and a receipt obtained by the E.M.O. If the ship's surgeon
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is to be in medical charge it is necessary to make a list of the Army forms and append a short explanation of their use opposite each item (Regs. M.S.A., para. 563).

Venereal Cases.—All cases of venereal disease who may be passed fit for service abroad will be embarked as "transfers" (Regs. M.S.A., para. 561). Units should bring nominal rolls of such cases, which are brought to the notice of the E.M.O., who hands them over to the S.M.O. of the ship.

D.—DUTIES IN CONNESSION WITH DISEMBARKATION.

Southampton, Liverpool, London—Tilbury, London—R.A. Dock, and Plymouth are the more usual ports at which troops and invalids are disembarked.

In peace the regular transports all use Southampton as their port.

Freightships may use any of these ports.

Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, para. 549, state that, "In the event of hospital ships, ambulance transports, or hired transports arriving at or departing from any port other than Southampton, the Embarkation Medical Officer, Southampton, will either dispatch a portion of his staff to deal with medical embarkation matters, or arrange with the Deputy Director of Medical Services of the Command in which the port is situated, to detail an officer and the necessary staff to act on his behalf," and it is as an aid to the officer detailed to act as E.M.O. that these few notes were primarily compiled.

The following is the usual routine carried out by the E.M.O. for the disembarkation of invalids, sick transfers, etc., from transports or freightships in Great Britain.

Prior to the Arrival of the Ship in Port.—Nominal rolls on Army Form B. 254 from the D.D.'s M.S. of commands abroad, other than India, showing the invalids (and diseases) about to be embarked on each ship are posted home by a previous mail boat, and they are in due course received by the E.M.O.

A wireless message from Gibraltar in the case of ships from the East, giving the number of officers, other ranks, women and children, mental cases, and the number of "sitting" and "lying" of each, also information about infectious diseases, if any on board, is sent by the S.M.O. of the ship. This radio is usually received about three days' before the arrival of the ship.

From the information thus obtained the E.M.O. must decide the number of railway W.D. ambulance coaches (for lying cases), ordinary coaches (for sitting cases) or motor ambulances he will require for transport of these cases to their destination.

The present W.D. ambulance coaches carry twelve lying cases, an ordinary railway corridor coach at six per compartment carries forty-eight sitting cases.

Five W.D. ambulance coaches are parked at Netley Hospital siding.
The train personnel for these, food for the invalids and the train equipment is provided by the Officer Commanding, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Application for them, when required for ports other than Southampton, is made to the Embarkation Medical Officer, The Docks, Southampton, who arranges the composition of the train after being informed the number and variety of invalids to be conveyed. He also arranges with the railway company concerned the time of their dispatch from Netley to ensure their arrival at the port in time to meet the incoming invalids.

The E.M.O. should give instructions for all transport that he will require for moving the invalids and sick to their destinations to be at the docks alongside the ship if possible when the ship comes in. This is necessary, as when the transport or freightship arrives the authorities always want everyone ashore and the ship cleared as soon as possible, especially at Liverpool landing stage.

**On Arrival of Ship.**—The E.M.O. should keep in touch with the shipping company concerned in the case of freightships and find out from them the expected time of arrival in port. This often differs by a large margin from the original official time and date. He must also ascertain the dock and berth to which the ship is being brought. He must be at the dock to meet the ship immediately it arrives. If he is not there the whole disembarkation of troops and families may be hung up in the event of there being a case of infectious disease on board. It is usual for the port health medical officer to meet the ship on arrival unless he happens to have boarded the ship “down the river” previously. The E.M.O. should get in touch with him and interview the S.M.O. (or ship’s surgeon if no military M.O. in charge) and find out if there have been, or are, any infectious disease cases on board.

The port M.O. gives “pratique” to the ship and permission for others to come aboard, for passengers to disembark and issues instructions in the event of there being infectious diseases on the ship.

The S.M.O. of the ship should meet the E.M.O. (and port M.O.) at the gangway when they first go on board. The S.M.O. should have Form “L” completed, giving numbers, etc., of invalids and sick for disposal. The E.M.O. should find out from him if there are any special or unusual cases, the disposal of which may be doubtful.

The E.M.O. should previously make himself acquainted with the paragraphs in Allowance Regulations, which govern the issue of railway warrants to invalided officers and families, women and children of other ranks, etc. These regulations are difficult to follow, and for that reason the question of issue of such railway warrants is mentioned in connection with each class of individual. The E.M.O. does not usually issue the actual warrant, but should give the invalid concerned a note to hand to the Embarkation Staff Officer when he or she applies for a free railway warrant. It is advisable to have a variety of these notes typed out beforehand.
Interview and Evacuation of Invalids.—Having met the S.M.O. (or ship's surgeon), and found from him what invalids, and sick, etc., are on board, the E.M.O. should then arrange to see all these, other than "other ranks" (all of whom will be sent to R.V. Hospital, Netley).

These invalids can be seen in any convenient part of the ship; either the first saloon or smoke room is suggested.

Collect their invaliding documents and see each person individually and decide their disposal. Give them their instructions and a note to A.E.S.O. for free railway warrant if they are to be allowed to go home, and if they are entitled to free railway warrant by Allowance Regulations.

The following are examples of such cases and their possible disposal, but each case has to be judged individually and subsequent disposal decided:—

Invalided Officers.—If recommended by a medical board for change to Great Britain or leave, and the officer is fit to travel to his home, and does not require immediate hospital treatment, tell him to proceed to his home, and to report his arrival in Great Britain to the War Office or to the India Office (Indian Army Officers).

Take his home address. Send his address and invaliding documents to the War Office, or India Office, as the case may be.

Invalided Officer unfit to travel.—If unfit to travel, arrange for him to be put on the train for Netley, or arrange for his transport to other hospital. His invaliding documents should accompany him to hospital. The E.M.O. should instruct his R.A.M.C. baggage orderly to obtain a list of kit in the hold, from the officer, collect it and in due course arrange for its disposal in accordance with the officer's wishes—probably to be handed to an agent.

Occasionally special instructions are received by the E.M.O. for certain cases of invalid officers to be sent direct (if fit to travel) to Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank, or other special hospital (Sister Agnes Hospital), in which case the officer is given a note to A.E.S.O. for a railway warrant to which he is entitled under Allowance Regulations, para. 265 (d).

Arrange the transport of the officer by train or motor ambulance, and if he requires meeting at the railway station in London, telephone or telegraph to Officer Commanding, Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1, for the necessary transport to meet him, saying time of expected arrival.

Invalided officers of the British Army are not entitled to the issue of free railway warrants to their homes except those officers who are invalided in consequence of active service (AllowanceRegs., para. 260).

Officers and families of officers of the Indian Army who are invalided are not entitled in any circumstances to the issue of travelling expenses.

Families of invalided officers (British Army) are entitled to issue of railway warrants to selected place of residence when (and only when) the
wife has been recommended by the Medical Board to accompany the invalided husband as an attendant (Allowance Regs., paras. 281 (b) and 389 (d), and Army Order 476 of 1924), but the invalided officer is not entitled to a railway warrant unless he is invalided as a result of active service.

Invalided Wives and Children of Officers.—These invalids are not entitled to treatment in a military hospital, and if they are unfit to travel to their homes or elsewhere, arrangements must be made for their admission to a private nursing home or other private hospital.

It is usual for a wireless request in such cases to be sent to the E.M.O. asking for nursing home or other accommodation to be arranged.

The invalided family of an officer of the British Army is entitled to the issue of railway warrant to the selected place of residence. The officer, if accompanying his invalided family, is not so entitled (Allowance Regs., para. 281 (b)).

The home address of the invalided family must be taken and this must be sent with invaliding documents to the War Office or India Office as the case may be.

Invalided Warrant Officers (Indian Army).—These W.O.’s are sometimes invalided home and recommended for leave in Great Britain, in which case, if fit to travel and not requiring hospital treatment, they should be treated in the same way as Indian Army Officers, e.g., home addresses taken and documents sent to the India Office.

They are not entitled to railway warrant to selected place of residence. They should be instructed by the E.M.O. to report in writing to the India Office. If they are unfit to proceed on leave and require hospital treatment, they should be sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Invalided Other Ranks.—These are all sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley (King’s Regs., para. 1232 (ii) and Army Order 19 of 1925).

Families of Invalided Other Ranks.—Families of invalided other ranks will be sent to Netley (King’s Regs., para. 1232 (ii)). In this connexion it should be noted that accommodation in quarters at Netley for the families of invalided other ranks is limited; at present only eight quarters are available, which in the trooping season are soon filled and not rapidly vacated.

To avoid overcrowding and possible disappointment on arrival at Netley, it is suggested that the husbands and wives be interviewed by the E.M.O., the situation explained to them, and if the family has a home to which they would prefer to go direct, let them do so. Issue them with a note for a railway warrant as an “unaccompanied family.” The husband cannot be given leave to accompany them home but must be sent to Netley, and in accordance with the King’s Regulations, paragraph 1232, the family is entitled to quarters at Netley if they wish to go there.

Invalided Families of Other Ranks.—These must also be seen separately by the E.M.O., and their invaliding documents perused. Cases which do
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not require immediate hospital treatment and are fit to travel, should be instructed to proceed to their place of residence, or if no home is available, and if accompanied by their husbands, they should be allowed to proceed with them to the regimental depots or stations to which they are ordered to report.

King's Regulations, paragraph 1232 (vii), states that "soldiers with invalided wives will accompany them to their destination," and the husband is given seventy-two hours leave for this purpose by the Embarkation Commandant on receipt of the necessary note from the E.M.O. The address to which the family is proceeding must be taken by the E.M.O., and this together with the invaliding documents sent to the Officer in charge of Records of the unit concerned.

These families are all entitled to free railway warrant to destination, and a note to A.E.S.O., should be given (Allowance Regs., para. 212).

If the invalided wife or child of a soldier is too ill or unfit to proceed home, she or the child should be sent to a Military Families Hospital. These cases disembarked at Southampton are sent to the Military Families Division of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, and cases disembarked at London are sent to the Military Families Hospital, Woolwich, S.E. 18. Any cases disembarked at Liverpool are sent to a civil hospital.

The husband and other members of the family should accompany the invalid and arrangements should be made for provision of quarters for them. If the invalid is sent to a military hospital, the documents should be sent to the officer commanding the hospital concerned.

Members of the Q.A.I.M.N.S. invalided from abroad who are recommended for treatment will be sent direct to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, S.W. 1 (King's Regs. para. 1232 (iii). The E.M.O. should arrange the necessary transport for them and notify the O.C., Q.A.M. Hospital, the time of arrival. They are entitled to free railway warrant. Invaliding documents to be forwarded to O.C., Q.A.M. Hospital, S.W. 1.

If not requiring immediate hospital treatment, and are fit to proceed home, allow any such cases to proceed on leave, and instruct them to report their arrival in writing to the War Office (A.M.D. 4). No railway warrant is admissible. Take home addresses and forward them together with invaliding documents to A.M.D. 2, War Office, S.W. 1.

Mental cases, officers and other ranks will all be sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. A guard for such cases must be provided. The composition of the guard must be arranged by the E.M.O., according to the number and severity of the cases, and may be a R.A.M.C. guard or regimental guard provided by personnel from units ex the ship.

In all cases a senior N.C.O. must be put in charge and definite orders given him as to his duties. The R.A.M.C. officer detailed to accompany the invalids to Netley must take over the valuables and dangerous articles of the mental patients from the S.M.O., and hand them over to the officer commanding, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on arrival and obtain the necessary receipt.
Mental Wives or Children of Officers and Other Ranks.—Arrangements must be made for all such cases to be sent to a private institution, or for them to be handed over to the care of relations or friends. Mental wives or children of other ranks, will not be sent to Netley (King’s Regs., para. 1232 (v)), or to any military station. If they have no homes to be sent to or friends to take charge of them, they will be handed over to the authorities of their own parish. Pending arrangements for this purpose, the G.O.C. at the port of disembarkation will make local arrangements for their safety.

The above is quoted from King’s Regulations.

In practice the following is the usual procedure.

If the husband or friends are willing and capable of taking charge of the patient they may be allowed to do so by the E.M.O., who must get the responsible person to sign the certificate contained in Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, Appendix XIX.

The E.M.O. must take the address to which the invalid is proceeding and forward it together with the invaliding documents to the Record Office of the unit concerned in the case of other ranks families—the War Office or India Office respectively in the case of an officer’s wife or child.

Issue the invalid and the husband (if accompanying) but not the friends with a note to the Embarkation Staff Officer for a railway warrant to destination, and hand the case over after obtaining the certificate referred to. If the case is not a suitable one for handing over to relations or friends, the E.M.O. must get in touch with the local relieving officer and arrange for the case to be received in the local Parish Asylum, W.D. conveyance, or railway warrants, being provided.

It may be necessary for the case to be “certified” before acceptance by the asylum and the necessary forms have to be completed by the medical officer who has been in charge of the case during the voyage. The institution receiving the patient will provide the necessary forms for completion, but Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army give a copy of the certificate for use if required (Appendix XVIII).

Sick Transfers, Other Ranks, i.e., Men falling sick on the voyage.—Men becoming sick on the voyage are not necessarily sent with the invalids to Netley, but may be transferred to the nearest military hospital, if still requiring treatment. Army Book 172 (extract) must be completed to accompany each patient to hospital.

Invalids for Netley.—Having settled the various destinations of the invalids, the E.M.O. should superintend the disembarkation of the patients for Netley and the loading of the special train, if such is being employed. If the invalids are few in number and sufficiently convalescent to travel by ordinary train to Netley, they should be placed in the charge of a R.A.M.C. N.C.O. to conduct them, and the necessary railway warrant issued for the journey.

In case of, say, one or two seriously ill lying cases arriving at ports other than Southampton, and the total invalids not justifying the use of
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an ambulance coach, the E.M.O. should arrange for these few cases unfit to travel to be transferred to the nearest military hospital (the other cases being sent to Netley), and report the fact to the D.D.M.S. of the command in which the port and military hospital involved are situated.

A medical officer will be detailed by the S.M.O. of the transport or freightship to accompany the invalids to Netley if numbers, etc., make it necessary.

This officer will be in charge of the invalids and will hand over all documents of invalids, and all valuables, etc., of mental cases to the Officer Commanding, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Venereal Cases.—These, except invalids, will proceed with their units if fit to do so. Army Forms I. 1239, I. 1247, and extract Army Book 172, must be sent by the E.M.O. to the unit concerned, to pass to the M.O. of the station.

R.A.F. Invalids.—It is customary for the military E.M.O. to arrange the disposal of these invalids.

Those cases convalescent and fit to travel should be sent to the Royal Air Force Central Hospital, Halton, Bucks (nearest station Wendover).

Lying cases and those unfit to travel in ordinary train to Wendover, should be dealt with in the same way as Army other ranks.

The E.M.O. should report to the R.A.F. Embarkation Officer (if one is present) the numbers to be disposed of. The necessary railway warrants will be provided by the R.A.F. Embarkation Officer, but if such officer is not present they will be issued by the military authorities, and endorsed in red ink “Chargeable to the Air Ministry.”

When patients are sent to Halton, the O.C., R.A.F. Hospital, there will be notified the time they are due at Wendover, Bucks.

Naval Invalids.—The Admiralty makes arrangements for the disposal of these.

Notification of Dispatch of Invalids to Netley.—When the invalids have been dispatched to Netley, the E.M.O. should telephone or telegraph the numbers which have been sent and the expected time of arrival at Netley. A nominal roll of all invalids and sick transfers sent to Netley must accompany them.

Infectious Disease Cases.—In the event of mild infectious disease, such as measles, rubella, chicken-pox, etc., being amongst the troops or families, the case must be sent to an infectious disease hospital, and it is usual to arrange with the port health medical officer for the case to go to the local civil infectious hospital. A nominal roll with the addresses of all contacts must be obtained by the E.M.O. from the S.M.O., and he must arrange for their disposal. In the event of contacts proceeding to a military station, the E.M.O. must notify by telegram to their units that they are contacts. If the “contacts” are proceeding to their home addresses and not to a military station, it is usual for the Port Health Authorities to notify the civil medical officers of health to the districts concerned. The E.M.O.
must carry out the disinfection of the ship (Regs. for the Medical Services of the Army, para. 440 as amended by A.O. 334/27) and give a certificate to that effect to the port health medical officer.

Should small-pox, or other of the more serious infectious notifiable diseases, occur on board ship the instructions contained in King's Regulations, paragraphs 1203 and 1204, must be carried out.

Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, Appendix III, gives the measures adopted at ports against cholera, yellow fever, plague, typhus and relapsing fever.

It is a usual occurrence for any of the more common notifiable infectious diseases to occur on a troopship, and they are the cause of much work to the E.M.O. and his staff. It must be remembered that the disposal of all cases and contacts, and, in the case of small-pox and other serious infectious diseases, of all passengers, is largely in the hands of the port health medical officer, and it is advisable for the E.M.O. to keep in close liaison with that medical officer.

At the same time the E.M.O. has to carry out the various military regulations in connexion with infectious diseases. The port medical officer visits the ship immediately on arrival or prior to arrival in port, and he decides the disposal of the infectious cases and contacts, and in the event of the more serious cases, such as small-pox, of all the passengers in the ship.

Take, for example, a case of small-pox being present on a troopship on arrival in port. The S.M.O. will have presumably complied with paragraph 1203, King's Regulations, and notified the War Office (A.M.D.5) by wireless.

The information is then passed to the E.M.O. at the port of disembarkation. The officer commanding troops should have prepared nominal rolls in duplicate of all military passengers proceeding direct to their homes, stating last date of contact and the addresses in Great Britain to which each person is proceeding. These he hands to the E.M.O., who must forward them to the War Office (A.M.D.5). These rolls should show the last date of successful vaccination. The S.M.O. should also have ready a detailed statement of the outbreak.

It is suggested that when the E.M.O. is informed by the wireless message of the existence of small-pox on board ship, he should send a radio to the O.C. troops, calling his attention to King's Regulations, paragraph 1203.

This ensures that the nominal rolls, etc., are prepared before arrival in port. Previous experience indicates that this regulation is not always complied with, and it is a difficult problem to obtain the home addresses and vaccination records of all passengers after the troopship is in dock, and at least means delaying the disembarkation for many hours.

King's Regulations, paragraph 1204, states that it is the duty of the D.D.M.S. of the command of the port of disembarkation to issue
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LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND RETURNS AND THEIR DISPOSAL.

(1) Medical documents and Board papers of invalid officers and other ranks, wives and children admitted to hospital (also regimental documents for other ranks)
   To hospital concerned

(2) Medical documents and Board papers of invalids proceeding home, with address:
   (a) Officers and wives and nursing sisters
   (b) Indian Army officers and wives
   (c) Indian Army W.O.'s on sick leave
   (d) R.A.F. officers and wives and nursing sisters
   (e) Wives and children of British other ranks
   (f) Wives and children of Indian Army other ranks
   (g) Palestine Gendarmerie and N.C.O.'s of Iraq Levies
   To War Office (A.M.D. 2)
   To War Office (A.M.D. 2)
   To Military Secretary, India Office
   To War Office (A.M.D. 2)
   To Military Secretary, India Office
   To Air Ministry
   To Record Office of Unit concerned
   To Military Secretary, India Office
   To Colonial Office

(3) Return of sick (A.F. B. 182), and Army Forms I. 1220
   To Record and Pay Office of each Unit concerned

(4) Consolidated Rolls of invalids under heading "D," vide K.B. paras. 1103
   To O. 1/c Records, Woking

(5) R.A.M.C. Corps Form I (showing R.A.M.C. disembarking)
   To Colonial Office

(6) Venereal documents (surveillance)
   To hospital concerned

The above are the documents and returns likely to be received and disposed of, from ships arriving at ports other than Southampton.

LIST OF RETURNS AND DOCUMENTS TO BE HANDED OVER TO THE E.M.O. ON ARRIVAL IN PORT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Return or other Document</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return of sick (A.F. B. 182)</td>
<td>Two for Netley and one for E.M.O., to be grouped as follows: (a) Invalid officers and sisters; (b) Officers or sisters proceeding on sick leave; (c) Invalid other ranks; (d) Sick transfers other than invalids; (e) Invalid families; (f) Husbands accompanying sick families; (g) Families accompanying sick husbands; and (h) Mental cases on separate roll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.A.F. Form 98</td>
<td>For out and home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal roll in triplicate (A.F. A. 30)</td>
<td>In duplicate for R.A.M.C. and A.D. Corps on board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.A.M.C. Casualties (A.F. O. 1810)</td>
<td>For troopingle party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.A.M.C. Corps Form 1.</td>
<td>Case sheets, invaliding documents, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.A.M.C. Conduct and Medical History Sheets, with A.F. B. 198</td>
<td>For ensuing voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents of deceased soldiers</td>
<td>For voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requisition for stationery (M.S.)</td>
<td>At end of season when permanent troopingle party, otherwise, at end of voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indent for medical stores (A.F. I. 1209)</td>
<td>For ensuing voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack Store Cheques (A.F. B. 182)</td>
<td>For voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diets Sheet (A.F. I. 1202 and 1203)</td>
<td>At end of season when permanent troopingle party, otherwise, at end of voyage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Surgical Ledger (A.B. 40) and supporting vouchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll of baggage (M.S.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll of infectious diseases (A.F. A. 36)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report on cases of typhoid fever (A.F. I. 3056)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Case Cards (A.F. I. 1220 and R.A.F. E. 39)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.F. G. 1033</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disembarkation State (Form L)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Certificate (M.S.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above list is intended to cover all the returns and documents which are likely to be received. Any other returns or documents which may be received should be handed over to the E.M.O. on arrival in port.
instructions for the disposal of military personnel. The usual procedure is for troops and families who are not immediate contacts to proceed to their destinations. It is the duty of the E.M.O. to notify every unit or station to which the troops or families proceed that small-pox has occurred on the ship, giving the date of occurrence, etc. The nominal rolls with the home addresses, if military personnel, are sent to the War Office (A.M.D. 5). A copy of this nominal roll will also be asked for by the port health authorities, who then notify the medical officers of health at the places to which these persons proceed that they are contacts.

The immediate contacts and the R.A.M.C. orderlies who have been in charge of the case must be placed in quarantine for the necessary period (eighteen days in the case of small-pox, unless successful vaccination meanwhile proves that they are protected from the disease; see page 140, Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army), and the E.M.O. must make the necessary arrangements for this to be done.

Disinfection of the ship must be carried out by the E.M.O. in accordance with paragraph 440, Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army (as amended by A.O. 334/27), unless the port health authorities take charge of the disinfection, which they usually do in such cases as small-pox on a freightship.