Clinical and other Notes

We have pleasure in acknowledging our debt to Major G. Shaw, R.A.M.C., who was in medical charge of the cases and carried out the treatment. He supplied the notes and the history charts, etc., which enabled us to publish the cases.

We have also to thank the D.D.M.S., B.T.E., Colonel J. T. Johnson, D.S.O., for permission to publish the cases.

REFERENCES.


COLLAPSIBLE SWING INCINERATOR.

By Major J. C. Chukerbuti,
Indian Medical Service.

This incinerator was first used in 1922 in Saidgi, North West Frontier Province of India, and was found to burn litter more quickly than the usual fixed varieties. An incinerator of the size described is capable of burning daily the litter of a cavalry regiment. A smaller model was tested at the British Military Hospital, Secunderabad, and was found to be satisfactory.

Component Parts.—(1) Two posts, six feet long, one end having a metal U-shaped piece, the other end being pointed. The pointed ends are driven into the ground, the posts being about ten feet apart.
(2) A bar, round in section and about eleven feet long, the ends of which rest on the upright posts.
(3) A metal bar bent in a flattened U-shape, the base being straight
and nine feet long, the ends perpendicular to the base, with the extremities bent to form a hook so that the U-piece can be supported on the horizontal bar and can swing freely on it.

(4) Two rectangular metal grids, nine feet by four feet.
(5) Four triangular metal grids.

The two rectangular grids are attached to the base of the U-shaped piece by iron rings, and the triangular grids are attached, apex downwards, two to each of the upright arms of the U.

By means of wire fasteners the ends of the large grids are attached to the triangular grids, so forming a V-shaped trough, and when it is desired to transport the apparatus, these fasteners are removed and the grids fold flat.

A chain is attached to the centre of the horizontal limb of the U-shaped bar, and by it the trough can be swung like a punkah, the swinging causing greatly increased draught and rapid incineration.

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**Echoes of the Past.**

**THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ARMY SURGEON.**

**By Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Morris, Royal Army Medical Corps (Ret.).**

(Continued from p. 390.)

We landed in January on a cold wintry morning and proceeded to London. The next day I reported myself at the War Office and was received by the Director-General, Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B. He was particularly gracious and kind, and told me that I would be posted to Aldershot for a course of drill and ambulance instruction, and added that he had selected me to relieve Lees Hall as Adjutant of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps in six months time.

Two months later I found myself in the North Camp at Aldershot. Surgeon-Major Rae was in charge, and doing duty were Saunders, Cardozo and Pool. A month later I was on the square drilling in the South Camp.

Surgeon-Major W. Johnston commanded the Depot. He was a distinguished officer, who with Surgeon-Major Don did much of the spade work for Sir Thomas Crawford and their work prepared the way for the Regulations of to-day.

Surgeon-Major W. Briggs Allin was the senior instructor and about the keenest soldier I ever met. His assistant was Surgeon J. Falvey, who had distinguished himself at the siege of Lydenburg in 1881. He was a genial Irishman but very quiet, and I recollect editing his thesis for promotion. Our Mess was established in a hut before the present building was taken