

only. Ambulances with their load of patients come rapidly to our grounds and pull up at the door of the Admission and Discharge Hut. The stretchers are hoisted from the Ambulances by four especially strong and experienced men and carried inside. Here the Registrar and his staff are on duty. Facts relating to the patient's army history—i.e. regimental number, unit, period of service, etc.—are obtained, and recorded on an index card which the patient carries to his ward, and which will ultimately contain a full statement of all facts relating to patient while in this Hospital. It is this card that is carefully filed in the Registrar's Office for future reference should this prove necessary. In quick succession the patients pass before the Registrar, who assigns them to wards, and are carried away by bearers to their Hospital destination. In the meantime, all patients able to walk take baths, and then, finally, are shown to their wards. Smoothly, without disorder, with a minimum of delay, the process of admitting is completed, and the Hospital community settles down to the performance of further tasks for the new patients—tasks that fall mainly on Medical Officers and Sisters. Often as members of our staff have witnessed the process of admitting Convoys, interest in it only slightly lessens with time. It remains a thing of general concern, for the emotions must ever respond to the sight of men who have just come from the field of battle where life is freely staked in a great cause.

Evacuations, when patients are sent from Hospital to Convalescent Depots, England, or returned to duty, as a process of work constitute a reversal of that previously described. If human emotions respond to the sight of new patients as suggested, so, too, do they respond to the pleasant spectacle of men ready for transfer to England. These men staked life for a great cause, and came through with honour. Their return to their homes is a source of joy untold. This fact "he who runs may read" on their faces and in every movement. They are loaded into Ambulances, carried to the Ambulance Train, to begin the journey home. No one who is called to share in the work involved in this transfer undertakes it with other feelings than those of pleasure.

In regard to the records kept in the Registrar's Office, those of most importance have to do with Hospital population as it varies from day to day. All statements of numbers have to be frequently revised and brought into relation with admissions transfers and evacuations, one of which processes is nearly always in development. These records in the long run deal with the admission of patients—making possible a calculation of numbers on a daily or monthly basis—and the place of their destination. A summary of these figures is shown at the end of this description.

Within Hospital a description and history of the patient's condition on admission are written. This includes an accurate description of wound or illness, and is recorded on the back of the Case-Card, to which reference has previously been made. These cards are retained for future reference, being carefully filed in order that they may be readily accessible. They indicate treatment received in Hospital; show the condition at time of discharge or transfer. If for any reason information on these points is desired, it is always available and will be taken as definite evidence of facts.

It may be pointed out that, in order that the history of a patient's condition may be complete, he is admitted to Hospital with a numbered card which contains a record of pertinent facts bearing on his career at Field Ambulance or Casualty Clearing Station. On this card Medical Officers of this unit make additions to the history of condition, and send it with the patient to England.

Records from the Registrar's Office covering certain periods of Hospital work are shown.

On November 15th, 1916, our present Hospital was taken over, and about