PART I.
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

Art. I.—Fevers amongst the Troops in Egypt. By T. Gillman Moorhead, M.D. Dubl.; F.R.C.P.I.; Physician to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital; Professor of Practice of Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Owing to the fact that I have already made my period of work in Egypt the subject of a lecture at which some members of the Academy were present, I have had some considerable difficulty in preparing the present communication, in accordance with our generally recognised principle that nothing must be read at the Academy that has previously been communicated elsewhere. My lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons was of a semi-popular nature, and in consequence I have endeavoured now to deal almost entirely with the scientific side of the work, but for any overlapping that occurs I offer apologies.

In the present paper I have confined myself almost entirely to the febrile diseases that I encountered amongst the troops, as to deal with the medical aspects of war...
work in the East would involve too lengthy a paper. I hope, however, on a future occasion to deal with some general medical problems now purposely left unconsidered.

On January 1st of this year (1916), after a pleasant voyage, I arrived in Alexandria, and on reporting to the A. D. M. S. was directed to proceed to the General Hospital, to which I was informed I had been already detailed in London. I accordingly did so, and commenced work on the following day.

During the course of the following weeks I gradually acquired a knowledge of the general medical establishment in Egypt, an establishment which had to cope with the requirements of the large Army then in the country, and with a large percentage of the medical and surgical casualties from Gallipoli, and later with cases from Mesopotamia. As far as Alexandria was concerned I found that four large general hospitals existed for European troops, two hospitals for Indian troops, and that, in addition, the local Egyptian Government Hospital had been to a large extent placed at the service of the Military Authorities. Further, numerous convalescent homes existed—varying in size from one capable of receiving well over 1,000 patients, to smaller homes adapted for the use of from 30 to 40 officers. Of the four general hospitals my own was the largest, and in many ways the best situated. It was capable shortly after the beginning of the year 1916 of accommodating more than 2,500 patients, and was managed by a staff of forty medical officers. The buildings, three in number, which formed its nucleus, were known collectively as Victoria College, and owed their origin to the fact that some fifteen years ago the citizens of Alexandria, desiring to erect a memorial to Queen Victoria, decided that the best tribute they could pay to her memory would consist in founding and properly housing a school where a first-class European education could be obtained. Like most other European buildings in Egypt, the College was erected on a generous scale, as far as both internal and external space was concerned, the large build-