

RECORD OF SERVICE.

No 11 CANADIAN GENERAL (MOORE BARRACKS) HOSPITAL,
SHORNCLIFFE, KENT.

C.A.M.C. MEDICAL UNITS.

NAME	FROM	OFFICER COMMANDING	DATE FROM TO	AUTH OR REFERENCE	LOCATION	DATE FROM TO	AUTH OR REFERENCE	REMARKS.
Moore Barracks Hospital.	4-5-15	Lt. Col. W.A. Scott.	4-5-15	DMS File 30-4-11 /d/13-5-15.	Shorncliffe	4-5-15	DMS file 30-4-11 /d/13-5-15.	Moore Barracks Hospital was commenced by No 2 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, & No 3 Canadian Stat. Hospital on 4-5-15. The Officer Commanding No 3 C.C.C.S., became the O.C. of Moore Bks.H. Both these Units continued to function until, 3 Stat.Hosp. - 1-8-15 2 C.C.C.S. - 30-8-15, under the name of Moore Barracks Hospital. (Auth. DMS File 30-4411 /d/13-5-15.) Authorized establishment as at 5-5-15 - 500 Beds. First Patients admitted 5-5-15. Establishment as at 1-8-15, 800 Beds. Became a separate Unit 24-8-15 on the withdrawal of No 3 Stat Hosp. & No 2 Can.Cas.Cl.Station. (DMS 30-4-11/d/24-8-15.) Isolation Hospital and Smallpox Hospital, Folkestone, placed under the jurisdiction of Moore Barracks Hospital 27-4-16, as subsidiary Hospitals. Lt.Col. W.A.Scott to be temp Colonel 20-4-16. The name of Moore Barracks Hospital changed to No 11 Canadian General Hospital with the establishment of a General Hospital (1040 Beds.) from 10-9-17, and will be known in future as "No 11 Canadian General (Moore Barracks) Hospital. (Auth. H.C.C.R.O. 2425/d/1917.) Colonel Scott awarded the "C.M.G" 1-1-18. Hospital disbanded with effect 20-9-19. (Auth. H.C.C.R.O. 5865 /d/1919.)
No 11 Canadian General Hospital (Moore Barracks) Hospital.	10-9-17.							
			20-9-19.	H.C.C.R.O. 5865/d/1919.		20-9-19.	H.C.C.R.O. 5865/d/1919.	

No.11 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL:-

When the Canadians moved to Shorncliffe in the Spring of 1915, the only available Hospital accommodation was in Shorncliffe Military Hospital, so the Imperial Authorities decided to allot Moore Barracks to the Canadian Authorities, for Hospital purposes, to make the necessary alterations and structural changes and to supply all barrack equipment, the Canadian Authorities to supply the Technical Equipment and the necessary personnel, etc.

The Barracks and adjoining staff lines, situated on the cliffs overlooking the Channel, consisted of 47 buildings, 5 of which were two-storey and the remainder one-storey high. Many alterations to these buildings were necessary and many temporary buildings and huts were erected, also some canvas.

The capacity of the Hospital as on the 1st of June was as follows: 1915, 520; 1916, 950; 1917, 1040; 1918, 1100. The maximum number of beds was 1280, which included 150 in the Auxiliary Hospital, Queen's Canadian Military, Beechboro Park.

This Hospital was primarily to accommodate the sick and injured from the Canadian Camps in the vicinity and secondarily to receive convoys from France. As the war progressed, patients were also received from many other sources.

When the Hospital was opened in May, 1915, the combined personnel of No.2 C.C.C.Sta. and No.3 C.C.C.Sta. furnished the staff, under the command of Col. W.A. Scott, C.A.M.C. When the latter Unit proceeded overseas, No.3 C.C.C.Sta. replaced it and when both No.2 and No.3 C.C.C.S.'s. left, a staff was furnished by the C.A.M.C. Training Depot. Early in May, 1917, Moore Barracks Hospital became No.11 Canadian General Hospital, Shorncliffe, and was provided with a staff and personnel for a General Hospital of 1040 bed capacity. The first patients to be admitted by this Unit arrived on May 5th, 1915, when 98 were transferred from Salisbury Plain on the closing there of No.1 C.G.Hosp., when it went to France.

Certain special cases were received at the Hospital such as "T.B." (until Lenham Sanatorium was opened), Mental, Shell Shock and Genito-Urinary. In March/19, on account of the large number of venereal cases in France, it became necessary to set apart 900 beds for the reception of this class of case.

The Hospital received numerous warnings of air raids and many times enemy aircraft passed over the Hospital and dropped bombs but only one fell inside of the Hospital lines, and only 1 of the sub-staff was wounded by same. In 1915, the following air-raid casualties (inc. civilians) were received by the Hospital:- Wounded-36; Dead-22; and, in 1917, - wounded-98; dead-27.

The total number of patients admitted by this Hospital was as follows:-

1915	-	9127;
1916	-	13287;
1917	-	9543;
1918	-	7491;
1919	-	3083;
Grand Total.....		42531.

These admissions classified were as follows: -

Surgical - 13250; Medical - 26238; Mental - 1072; venereal-1971.
Grand Total - 42531.

There were 3654 operations performed and over 5000 anaesthetics were given. The total number of deaths from all causes - 325; the number of cases X-rayed for diagnostic purposes was, approximately, - 1600.