

Appendix 1 to Tien A, Beckett A, Panell D. The University of Toronto's lasting contribution to war surgery: how Capt. L. Bruce Robertson fundamentally transformed thinking toward blood transfusion during the First World War. *Can J Surg* 2017.

DOI: 10.1503/cjs.006317

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NO. 4 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Organization

Commanding Officer: Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Roberts.

Strength: 112 Officers, 205 other ranks.

Officers from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto.

1,040 hospital beds

Chronology of No. 4 Canadian General Hospital

4 August 1914: Great Britain declares War on Germany

March 1915: Organized in Toronto

16 May 1915: Leaves from port of Montreal aboard CORINTHIAN.

27 May 1915: Arrives in England. Shorncliffe Military Hospital.

9 November 1915: Arrives at Salonika, Greece

November 1915-May 1916: supports ongoing British operations in Salonika, Greece

5 May 1916 War Diary: Zeppelin raid 2a.m. Zeppelin brought down by British warship "Agamemnon"... Captain Yellowlees, Adjutant #4 Canadian General Hospital drowned in Vardar river.

October 20, 1916: A colonel with the Salonika Force writes of "Private Lester Pearson, C.A.M.C., #4 Canadian General Hospital". The colonel reports that, "[a]t all times his work has been of a most thorough, conscientious, reliable character." He goes on to say that Pearson "is thoroughly qualified and competent to assume commissioned rank.

May 1916 - August 1917: No. 4 CGH moves to Kalamaria, east of Salonika. This position "was healthier and more suitable, and the new quarters were constructed entirely of substantial wooden huts. On the highest part of the ground were the quarters for the officers, nurses and

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men. The administrative huts formed a line through the centre of the hospital proper. Branching off from this line to the north and south were the ward huts, those for surgical cases to the south, and those for medical cases to the north. The huts were mostly of uniform size, 140 feet long by 18 wide, with walls 9 feet high. The roofs were tiled, with an air space between them and the wooden ceilings. Next to No. 4 was No. 5 Canadian General Hospital from British Columbia”

September 1917: No. 4 CGH returns to England

24 October 1917: No. 4 CGH takes over Canadian Military Hospital, Basingstoke

11 November 1918: War diary entry states “Great deal of excitement shown on report that Armistice was signed”.

2 July 1919: Hospital closed.

July 1919: No. 4 CGH returns to Canada.

15 November 1920: No. 4 CGH disbanded by General Order 211

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Group of officers at No. 4 C.G.H. Salonika, May, 1916.
Parsons, King-Smith, Hunter, Roberts, Primrose,
Balfour, Hendry, MacKenzie, Watson.