

**'Balfour, Sir Andrew'**

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
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BALFOUR, SIR ANDREW

104/118

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR.

I have read with deep interest and profound sympathy, the appreciations and tributes which have appeared in your columns of 2nd and 4th February, regarding the inestimable services in the field of tropical medicine, which the late Sir Andrew Balfour rendered to the British Empire and to the World in general.

It was my privilege and good fortune to meet Dr. Andrew Balfour 30 years ago when he was one of the small but brilliant circle of young men being intensively trained by Sir Patrick Manson, "the father of Tropical Medicine". Still more fortunate was I in 1902 to secure his services as first Director of the Tropical Research Laboratories which I founded in Khartoum. No man could have been faced with a more stupendous task than the cleaning up of the Sudan, then a vast country in which the scourge of deadly tropical diseases was rampant. Balfour triumphed brilliantly in spite of conditions which were so appalling that many a capable man might have been justly excused for lack of success.

The story of his victory over ~~the scourge of~~ tropical diseases in that country forms one of the most inspiring chapters in the annals of Medicine.

Following <sup>were followed by sixteen</sup> the assassination of General Gordon, the massacre of his heroic garrison of loyal natives, and the fall of Khartoum, years of turmoil, and unparalleled fanatical savagery. <sup>promised throughout</sup> The ~~deplorable~~ devastation wrought by barbarous warfare of the Khalifa and Mahdi and disease in the Sudan during the sixteen years preceding Sir Andrew Balfour's appointment as the first director of the newly established Tropical Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, 30 years ago created the most difficult problem with which any man could be faced.

It is estimated that under the <sup>merciless</sup> ~~barbarous~~ rule of the Mahdi and his Khalifa, of the <sup>twenty</sup> ~~eighteen~~ millions of inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, more than half of ~~the eighteen millions~~ were ruthlessly slaughtered or ~~were~~ stricken down by disease and famine. The land was ~~desolated and~~ laid waste by the raiding Dervishes. The people's crops, ~~their~~ camels, cattle sheep, and <sup>goats, pigs and other</sup> possessions were looted and their homes ravished.

At the time of Lord Kitchener's reconquest, the greater part of the population was suffering from various tropical diseases. Disease was rampant on every hand, not only human life but plant life, animal life, and all sources of food supply were infected by disease.

It was my privilege to be amongst the first few civilians after Kitchener's reconquest, to ~~journey on the Upper Nile~~ <sup>visit the Sudan.</sup> It was my purpose to study the existing conditions of the native peoples in the Sudan, as well as to observe their ethnological characteristics. To aid me in these researches, the Sudan Government converted a native sailing craft into a <sup>to enable me to</sup> ~~Bohabeesh~~, and placed it at my disposal to cruise on the Upper Nile and visit the native settlements.

AN  
An illustration of the prevailing conditions which I found during my expedition, I would mention my visit to one of the small islands of the Nile, just above the Shabluka Cataract. On that island there were perhaps 30 or 40 inhabitants, everyone lying helplessly prostrate and nearly speechless.



So weak and emaciated were they, that not one had sufficient strength to get up and milk the goats for their needed nourishment. These people were suffering from malaria in an extremely virulent form. They were so emaciated that their skin was drawn taut over their skeletons.

I am sure that no one could have seen these mere skeletons of men, women, and children in a state of extremest emaciation, exhaustion and utter prostration, without being moved by deep emotion to do something to mitigate the pitiful condition of these poor and sorely distressed peoples.

Through out the Sudan, during the rule of the Mahdi and Khalifa Small-pox had run riot to such a vast extent that a large percentage of the survivors of that period bore pox marks.

The deadly ravenous anopheles mosquito abounded in swarms of millions upon millions, forming clouds almost as dark as any clouds to be seen during the night.

On the arrival of Kitchener with his forces in that devastated region, his men were stricken at a terrible rate.

A large percentage of his ~~officers~~ army and civil officers were incapacitated by disease, but with fortitude and a high sense of duty they stuck to their posts with the utmost fidelity.

At the time of the liberation, the administration of the Sudan was conducted at a very heavy loss to the exchequer. An enormous expenditure was absolutely necessary and urgent, while no substantial revenue was available, and the accounting showed a very heavy deficit at the end of the year.

At that time no provision had yet been made for medical and sanitary research work in the Sudan. Observing the deplorable conditions, I offered to establish and equip complete tropical research laboratories at Khartoum.

The Sudan Government and the Trustees of the Gordon Memorial College promptly accepted my offer to present these laboratories as a department of the College, founded by Lord Kitchener, who with Lord Cromer and General Sir Reginald Wingate, then Governor

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General and Sidar, and Sir James Currie, Principle of the College and Director of Education, all gave me hearty support and encouragement.

A highly efficient staff of expert research workers were appointed. Dr. Andrew Balfour, the first director of the Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, occupied that position for 12 years with remarkable success and ability. Immediately on his arrival at Khartoum he was also appointed by the Governor General, chief Public Health ~~Inspector~~ Officer with wide powers of jurisdiction to enable him effectually to carry out his great responsibilities as Director of the Tropical Research Laboratories, and the organisation of preventive measures for the safe-guarding of Public Health.

Under the direction of Dr. Balfour, the functions of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum included -

- (a) The study of tropical hygiene and of tropical disorders, both of man and beast, especially the communicable diseases peculiar to the Sudan, and to co-operate with and render service to, military and civil medical officers, officers of health, and the clinics of the civil and military hospitals.
- (b) The study of plant diseases, both those due to fungi and other vegetable parasites, and those caused by insects the study of beneficial insects, and especially in their relation to tropical medicine.
- (c) To carry out chemical and bacteriological tests in connection with water, foodstuffs, and other sanitary matters.
- (d) To make analyses and assays of soils, minerals, ores, fuels, etc.
- (e) To carry out investigations in connection with cases of poisoning, and to develop methods for the detection of toxic agents which may be employed by the natives.
- (f) Finally to carry out investigations in connection with agriculture and forest products and operations, and, generally speaking, of any material which may be of practical interest in the economic development of the Sudan.

By seeking and destroying the mosquito breeding places, Dr. Balfour and his staff exterminated these pests and disease carriers, and as a result, malaria was eliminated in a remarkably short time. After this was achieved the only cases of infection by this dread tropical malady at Khartoum were those brought in from other places.



and thus Khartoum became the most healthy city in Africa. The death rate was reduced from about 60 per thousand to 7 per thousand. The results were similar to those afterwards produced by General Gorgas, at Panama, where he brought the rate of deaths down from about 50 per thousand to 7 per thousand. It was only by these methods that Gorgas made possible the construction of the Panama Canal; Ferdinand de Lessops having been thwarted in his earlier attempts by reason of the deadly tropical diseases which paralysed his operations.

The amount of work involved in these preventive measures, organised by Dr. Balfour and his English staff, was stupendous, and the natives he so skillfully trained as inspectors did magnificent work, often under perilous conditions.

By means of camel caravans, starting from the Tropical Research laboratories at Khartoum, tropical research expeditions with camp laboratory equipment were sent out through the Sudan Province, to study and combat the various prevalent diseases and to collect specimens to be dealt with in the chief laboratories at Khartoum. Under camp conditions, laboratory work was greatly handicapped and extremely difficult.

The more effectually to carry the war into the enemy's country, Dr. Balfour designed a floating laboratory which was equipped by me suitably for the full range of tropical research. It was screened with bronze mosquito netting, and other means were also devised to protect and as far as possible to provide comfort for the staff of expert workers, while engaged in their investigations and in their daily life. This floating laboratory is supplied with a powerful towing launch and cruises up and down the Nile and its various tributaries.

In the navigable waterways, this floating laboratory was found to be thoroughly satisfactory means of carrying out investigations of tropical diseases and of dealing with fresh material and specimens on the spot. Among the serious handicaps of caravan-camp laboratories was the difficulty of preserving the materials, specimens, etc., which often were decomposed before they could be dealt with in a fully equipped laboratory. By means of the floating laboratory, researches can be carried out immediately in any location.

There are an infinite number of novel and complex problems in connection with the discovery of the innumerable secret breeding places of the mosquito and the prevention of further propagation. The utmost dexterity and the genius of a Sherlock Holmes are required to ferret out and circumvent the artful ways of the mosquito.

Agricultural operations in desert lands and other dry regions necessarily require irrigation. Irrigation ditches and pools of stagnant water, become prolific breeding places for mosquitoes. The extensive Sudan irrigation scheme has created vast and dangerous breeding places requiring the utmost vigilance and skillful control.

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Amongst the great problems with which Dr. Balfour was confronted was Kala-aza, one of the most deadly of tropical diseases prevalent on the Blue Nile and the near-by Abyssinian border of the Sudan. Two keen and efficient members of the staff of the Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, Dr. MacTier Pirrie and Mr. E. Inglis, in the execution of their duties, became infected and sacrificed their lives in the cause of humanity and tropical research. I know of only two cases of white men, who have been stricken with Kala-aza in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and have survived.

Not only Dr. Pirrie and Mr. Inglis gave their lives in the cause of humanity and medical science in the Tropics, but also, later on Dr. Albert J. Chalmers, successor to Dr. Balfour as director of the Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum, and a very distinguished scientist and authority on tropical diseases, and Dr. Beam, the highly qualified chief of the Chemical Section of these Laboratories, yielded their lives as a result of their tropical research work in the Sudan.

Sleeping sickness, another much dreaded disease which has taken an appalling toll of human life in the Congo region, in Uganda, and elsewhere in Africa, caused grave anxiety in the Sudan. This disease has been fought desperately and diligently on the Sudan borders, by the zealous co-operation of Dr. Balfour, his successors and the staff of the Tropical Research Laboratories, and the Army Medical Service. Strict military quarantine regulations have been rigorously enforced. Up to now this fearful disease has been successfully held at bay and prevented from penetrating the Sudan.

Dr. Balfour dealt with these problems, rapidly, thoroughly, scientifically and effectually.

of There could be no more eloquent testimony to the invaluable services Dr. Balfour than the series of his extremely comprehensive volumes of reports on the operations carried out at the laboratories under his direction. These reports are appreciated and extensively used as standard works of reference by tropical research workers in all countries. The illustrations of these reports are of exceptional value, as they depict the pathological and photomicrographic specimens, insect pests etc., in a manner almost equal for study as the original material.



Sir Andrew Balfour and his successors<sup>J</sup> Dr. Albert Chalmers, <sup>and</sup> Major R. G. Archibald in administrating The Tropical Research Laboratories have been liberally supported by the Sudan Government. They have carried out an immense amount of extremely important research work of great value to the Government, which it has utilized to a large extent in the development and regeneration of ~~the~~ Sudan, in the transformation of that devastated land into a state of great prosperity and contentment to-day.

Kitchener, as <sup>C</sup>Commander-in-chief, supported by Earl Cromer, and ably assisted by General~~s~~ Sir Reginald Wingate, was responsible for this great and heroic liberation of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. They and their successors have realised the great economic value of Sir Andrew Balfour's work researches, as rendering possible, and as being of the greatest assistance in, the work of restoration, ~~and~~ reconstruction, and regeneration of the cruelly ravished and devastated Sudan region of the Upper Nile.

Says Percy F. Martin of the Times in the introductory pages

of his book The Sudan in Evolution (1921)

*Indent only  
3 spaces*

"In their happy and prosperous condition  
"to-day it is difficult to realise that the  
"present inhabitants are the same peoples who  
"were for so many years crushed and cowed, robbed  
"and ground down to abject poverty. How won-  
"derfully they have responded to the efforts  
"of their new administrators, who rescued them  
"from despair and threatened extermination! ...

"The record of Kitchener's marvellously  
"organised and skilfully directed campaign of  
"liberation and the subsequent reconstruction  
"of the Sudan will gloriously illumine the  
"pages of history for all time. His small  
"but ever-victorious army was led by efficient  
"young British officers trained in Kitchener's  
"intensive school.  
"It is a notable fact that most of the British  
"military officers who achieved great success  
"in the World War were Kitchener men.

"Following the reconquest of the Sudan,  
"Kitchener, Cromer, and Wingate, assisted by  
"well-chosen men imbued with the same spirit  
"and patriotism, have wrought wonders in fe-  
"awakening, remoulding and developing this  
"once hopeless country.

"Of those three great chiefs, Wingate alone  
"remains to serve King and Country - Kitchener  
"and Cromer have alas! passed away"

After 12 years of extraordinary success and strenuous, and effi-  
cient service as the director of the Tropical Research Laboratories  
at Khartoum, Dr. Balfour resigned for health reasons and was  
appointed director in chief of the bureau of scientific research  
in London.

on

In 1914, the outbreak of war, this bureau and its entire staff  
were placed at the disposal of the British War Office, and their  
services were accepted for the whole period of the war.

Dr Andrew Balfour, director in chief of the Bureau, and Dr. C.  
M. Wenyon, the first assistant director, were each given commissions  
by the British War Office, with rank of colonel, and both rendered  
distinguished active service in the field throughout the war.  
The remaining staff were actively engaged in tropical and other  
medical research, incidental to the war requirements, and they  
trained inexperienced medical officers for tropical fields of mil-  
itary and naval operations.

The Tropical Research Laboratories at Khartoum have been con-  
tinuously and successfully operating ever since they were established.  
The present director Maj. R. G. Archibald, is a scientific research  
worker of rare ability and extensive tropical laboratory field ex-  
perience. He was associated with Dr. Balfour, during his adminis-  
tration and has been a member of the Tropical Research Laboratory  
staff at Khartoum for more than 20 years. Major Archibald is a



worthy successor to Doctors Balfour and Chalmers, the two distinguished men who preceeded him.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

W.B.S.R.

2<sup>nd</sup> May 1917

Mr Thompson,

Dr. Balfour, who  
returned to the Bureau today,  
has asked me to forward  
these specimens to you for  
Mr. Willcome. They are glazed  
pottery, piece of bitumen,  
rockery & bread from Mesopotamia.

E. A. H.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

W.B.S.R.

8th May 17

Mr Thompson,

Mr Balfour

has asked me to forward  
you these further specimens.  
I have written a brief  
description on the envelope  
containing each

E. M. S.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

W.B.S.R.

4. 5. 17

Mrs. Thompson,

Attached are some  
notes by Dr Balfour in reply  
to the points raised by you  
today.

I send you a further  
piece of the sacred bread which  
came to light when  
unpacking this afternoon

E.M.H.



C.S.T.

re specimens from Mesopotamia -

Were specimens found when digging trenches? Yes at Dujailah  
Yes at what depth? — ? No at Ur.

Locality? Glazed pottery from Dujailah Redoubt  
~~other points?~~ Fragment of vase (base) from  
Ur of the Chaldees.

Sacred Bread with marks representing the  
12 apostles from old Coptic monastery  
in the Wady Natron, Egypt.

4 MAY 1917

W. B. S. R.

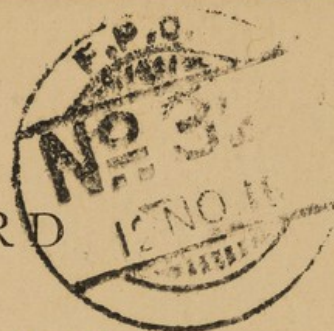
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*Amara*  
11-11-16.

*With Best Wishes from  
Kuma & the New*

*Year.*

*In Col. A. Balgum  
R.A.M.C.*

*C. J. L. Thompson Esq.  
54<sup>A</sup> Wigmore Street  
London W.  
England.*



Balfour.

Dr. Balfour.

The French "quinine chlorhydrate neutre" is the same as our bi-chloride of quinine, or acid hyrdo-chloride of quinine.

The French "quinine chlorhydrate basique" is the same as our hydro-chloride of quinine.

C.J.S.T.

14 May 1917.

W.H.M.M.



Tgander  
Central Railway  
G.S.A. 2 / 9/17.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am writing in the train on my return journey from  
Tabora after a long excursion to beyond Iringa  
from Dodoma. I enclose 2 interesting photos for  
the ambulance section presented by Lt. Col. Wallace  
Benson D.S.O. R.A.M.C. of the 14th C.C. Station, Dodoma.  
One at least of them should enlarge very well - the  
contrivance is ingenious. Other photos will probably  
be sent you from Iringa by Capt. Hodge I.M.S.  
I am trying to interest Medical Officers in the  
H.M.C. especially those who take photos.  
Am very well & after some further trekking  
hope to go to Kilwa & Lindi.  
Too shabby to write more. Kind regards

Yours truly

Andrew Balgona

Balfour,



30 December, 1918.

Dear Col. Balfour,

Will you kindly sign the enclosed photo on the back, certifying that it is the photograph of the applicant for a pass-port?

Sorry to trouble you again. I am putting in the application to-day.

Faithfully yours,

Colonel Balfour.

11 December, 1918.

Dear Col. Balfour,

Many thanks for the four Letters of  
Introduction for Dr. Mall, duly to hand. I will  
forward them on to Alexandria at once.

Faithfully yours,

Col. Balfour.



Balfour Col.

Wigmore St.

27th Novr, 1918.

Dear Col. Balfour,

I am having enlargements made (in duplicate) of the last batch of negatives you kindly sent, and will return them to you as soon as they are received.

With respect to the enclosed negative, I have already the original drawing of this, by Bateman, and therefore I am returning it to you with many thanks.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



H. B. S. R. (Col Balfour)

Wigmore St.

20th Novr, 1918.

Dear Colonel Balfour,

In reply to your note of the 19th inst., to hand this morning. I have written to Mr. Scott of the Ledger Dept., Snow Hill Buildings, asking him to furnish you ~~then~~ the particulars you desire, as he keeps the Account Book at his office, and I have only the Wages Book here.

Faithfully yours,

Col: Balfour.



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Telephone No.: MAYFAIR 7107

Founder: Henry S. Wellcome  
USA origin: British nationality

Director-in-Chief:

ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G. M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST

CAVENDISH SQUARE

LONDON, W. 1

19th November, 1918.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I would be glad if you would kindly let me know the average monthly expenditure on the Historical Medical Museum, both as regards upkeep and actual outlay.

I find I have no record about these points, which are useful for comparison.

Yours very truly,

*Andrew Balfour*

W. B. S. B.

*Quincy, Mass.*

My dear Mr. Brewster:

I have a record book (see below) which contains  
the birds of the year and their nests.

It contains mostly specimens on the historical and scientific side.

Very truly,  
W. B. S. B.

THE UNIVERSITY, ILL.



H.M.M.

16 September 1918.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I have been away, or would have written to have thanked you before for so kindly sending the bandage you brought home from East Africa prepared from the bark of a tree and the box of biscuits; also for the photographs from East Africa of the "quinine parade" which are very interesting. If you could lend me the negatives some time, I would have enlargements made to have framed. When the stretcher comes to hand, I shall be glad to send for it.

I trust you are well and fit, and hope to come in and see you before long.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

BALFOUR. (Andrew)



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Telephone No. "MAYFAIR 7107"

Founder: Henry S. Wellcome  
USA origin: British nationality

Director-in-Chief:

ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST.

CAVENDISH SQUARE

LONDON, W. 1

21st March, 1918.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

In a letter dated 4.XII.17 from Dar es Salaam, Colonel Balfour advised us that he was sending home, amongst other things:-

"Portrait - German matron, Dar es Salaam hospital, showing uniform. For H.M.M.

Tattered handkerchief from which red crosses were cut.  
For H.M.M."

They were received here on Tuesday and we are now sending them to you herewith.

Yours very truly,

*E. M. Haslam*



Wigmore St

21 December 1917.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I was very glad to get a line from you and to know you are fit and well, as I only hear intermittently from the Bureau.

Many thanks for the two interesting photographs for the collection I am making on military ambulance and transport. I will attach a note to them to say by whom they are presented, and will look out for any others that may follow on.

I have had visits at the Museum from a great many of the American officers in the medical service, who are being drafted here into many of our military and auxiliary hospitals to release our own men. The majority seem very nice fellows, and are keenly interested in the Museum, as they pay repeated visits, and take an intelligent interest in all they see.

Things here are much the same as when you left, and we are still carrying on, and getting used to not having many things that we thought we could never do without.

With every good wish for the season which will have passed I am afraid before this reaches you, and trusting you will have a early and safe return,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

C.J.S.T.



H.M.M.

10 January 1917.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Many thanks for the three prints of ambulance pictures from Basra which have duly come to hand, and which I have added to our collection of ambulance photographs.

I have also received your note per the secretary of the W.B.S.R. about the little brass measure which will be most interesting to have.

I had a letter from Dr. Chalmers the other day in which he tells me he has been flung about from pillar to post during the last few months by the exigencies of the Service, and has only just returned to Khartoum.

I trust you are keeping all right and well,

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

W.B.S.R.

9.1.17.

Mr. Thompson.

In a letter from Kurna, dated 5.xii.16, Dr. Balfour writes:-

"Kindly tell Mr. Thompson that I have got an interesting little exhibit for the H.M.M., i.e., the little brass measure in which the Persian mother measures out the first dose for her infant. Capt. Winder, R.A.M.C., the M.O.H. at Amara, presented me with it and I hope to bring it home with me some day."

*E. M. B.*



H.M.M.

13 November 1916.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I heard from Mr. Haslam last week that you were on your way to India, and I trust by the time you receive this you will have arrived in safety.

Early last month Dr. Chalmers cabled to know if I would undertake to act as honorary secretary to the Lord Kitchener Sudan Memorial in co-operation with Mr. Baldwin S. Harvey as treasurer. We replied that we should be pleased to do anything we could to help in the matter. Since then we have received details of the proposed scheme, and Lord Cromer kindly consented to sign a letter which I drafted for him, making the appeal known throughout Great Britain, a copy of which I enclose you. It has already appeared in full in "The Times", "Telegraph", and other London and provincial papers. I am sending out nearly a thousand copies to those interested in the Gordon Memorial College, and others, and I trust we shall meet with a good response. In a letter from Mr. Crowfoot, he tells me that the ~~s~~scheme has been taken up very enthusiastically by the leading natives in the Sudan, so they hope to have no difficulty



in raising the necessary money.

We opened a special exhibition illustrating the Folk-Lore of London in the Museum in October, and it has attracted a considerable amount of attention and many visitors. I am enclosing you a leaflet giving a description of it. These special loan displays have acted admirably in keeping the Museum known, and increasing its general usefulness.

Trusting you are keeping fit and well,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

C.J.S.T.



Balfour.

Wigmore Street.

24 July 1916.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Many thanks for the photographs of the camel ambulance transport and the patient on ordinary field stretcher for camel transport, which have duly come to hand. They will be an interesting addition to the collection we are putting together. I am carefully watching all the illustrations of similar things in the illustrated papers home and abroad, and getting the original photographs wherever possible to make our collection complete.

You will no doubt have heard that Mr. Wellcome arrived out safely, and I have heard from him, and understand that he is practically quite fit again.

I hope you are keeping all right, and will do so during the hot weather. At home here we have had no summer yet, and could well do with a little of the Egyptian heat.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



Ismailia.

21.7.16.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I happened to meet my friend Capt. Rutherford here & he kindly gave me some more photos of the camel cacolets which I enclose. They are small but interesting.

I have just been ordered to return as soon as possible to Salonika & have sent a cable home to that effect so that letters &c. can be sent to me there direct by W.M.S. B.E.F. I am therefore concluding my work here & returning to Cairo en route for the sea. It may be a week or so though before I get a break. With kind regards:—

Yours truly

Andrew Balfour

Ismailia

Egypt.

9.7.16

Dear Mr. Thompson,

When at El Shatt, near Suez I was fortunate enough to obtain from Major Knox I.C.S. the 2 photos which I enclose. They show the form of apparatus he has devised for camel transport which is said to be much better & safer than the Camel caçole. Unfortunately I could not see it myself or get a picture of it but I may be able to do so on a later occasion. I think Mr. Wellcome will be glad to have these prints as a contrast to the others.

Yours very truly  
Andrew Balfour



Wigmore Street

9 May 1916.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Many thanks for the five prints of an ambulance and camel  
cacerlots which have duly come to hand. Mr. Wellcome has been  
much interested in them, and I am having enlargements made of  
all you send, and they will be kept together with any notes  
forwarded with them.

Mr. Wellcome is making excellent progress and was able to  
come into town a day or two ago.

Trusting you are well, with kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

P.S. All is going on well here and things in town much as usual.  
We have re-opened the Museum with a special exhibition of Japa-  
nese exhibition of charms and amulets which is exciting a good  
deal of interest.

C.J.S.T.



Copy.

With 2 photos.

Cairo

Egypt.

19. 4. 16.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you for your letter of March 24th. I am sorry to say that the plans from Col. Webb have not yet reached me but I've been able to get photos of very similar contrivances here in Egypt. I note Mr. Wellcome's wishes re. photos of ambulances. To tell the truth I have seen very little of interest or novelty in this direction, but I enclose two prints given me by Capt. Rutherford of the  $\frac{1}{3}$  Welsh Field Ambulance, showing two types of new camel cacelot. The lying down one is slung too high. Being at Wady Natun the other day I secured some larger photos of both these types & I am now having them developed. I also got a picture of a sand ambulance & Capt. Rutherford gave me a copy of some interesting notes he had made on this type. These I will send with the photos. Its a pity I was not at Salonika in the winter when they were using sledges. Perhaps, however, I may yet get a photo of one of them.

I hope that Mr. Wellcome continues to improve and that you are all the better for your rest.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Andrew Balfour.



With 2 photos.

Cairo  
Egypt.

19.4.16.

Dear Mr. Thompson.

Thanks for your letter of March 24<sup>th</sup>. I am sorry to say that the plans from Col. Webb have not yet reached me but I've been able to get photos of very similar contrivances here in Egypt. I note Mr. Wellcome's wishes re photos of ambulances. To tell the truth I have seen very little of interest or novelty in this direction but I enclose 2 prints given me by Capt. Rutherford of the 13 Welsh Field Ambulance showing two types of new camel caecils. The lying down one is shiny too high. Being at Wady Natrun the other day I secured some larger photos of both these types & I am now having them developed. I also got a picture of a sand ambulance & Capt. Rutherford gave me a copy of some interesting notes he had made on this type. These I will send with the photos. It's a pity I was not at Salouka in the winter when they were using sledges. Perhaps, however, I may yet get a photo of one of them. I hope Mr. Wellcome continues to improve & that you are all the better of your rest.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Andrew Balfour



The following points were noted with regard to the light Ambulance Cart:-

- (1) The shafts are too light for journeying over rough country.
- (2) There is no seat for driver so that it cannot be used for rapid work.
- (3) Uprights of canopy are very slender and require supporting stays.
- (4) Axle caps would be a useful fitment as with the loose fitting sand can get in very easily & will wear out axle in a very short time.
- (5) The front foot board screws & stays are very slight, both broke during the trial.
- (6) The large leaf spring bolts are very slender & will, I fear, stand little jolting.

The following suggestions are put forward:-

- (a) One stout centre pole so that a pair of horses could be used, one being ridden. This would give control as at present, say horses are used in tandem, if first is ridden there is no control for shaft horse, moreover both could not be driven by reins as there is no seat for driver to control them from.
- (b) That sides of vehicle are quite open except for small grids opposite wheels. If it were at any time used to carry more than two cases lying down e.g. Stretting I would be advisable to have said grid extended whole length of sides.
- (c) The floor of cart being of broad spring wire, when cart is going over rough ground patient is violently jolted even at a walking pace.  
To obviate this 4 flat boards were wired to floor and ordinary stretchers pushed in and lashed fore & aft. The riding then was comfortable.
- (d) The Bamboo poles with canvas stretchers have not been found feasible in practice owing to great springiness.

The following points were noted with regard to the light ambulance cart:-

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- (3) Uprights of canopy are very slender and require supporting stays.
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- (a) One stout centre pole as has a pair of horses could be used, one being ridden. This would give control as at present, say horses are used in tandem, if first is ridden there is no control for shaft horse moreover both could not be driven by reins as there is no seat for driver to control them from.
- (b) The sides of vehicle are quite open except for small grids opposite wheels. If it were at any time used to carry more than two cases lying down, say 3 sitting it would be advisable to have said grid extended whole length of sides.
- (c) The floor of cart being of board spring wire, when cart is going over rough ground patient is violently jolted even at a walking pace.  
To obviate this 4 flat boards were wired to floor and ordinary stretchers pushed in and lashed fore & aft. The riding then was comfortable.
- (d) The Bamboo poles with canvas stretchers have not been found feasible in practice owing to great springiness.



Cairo

Egypt

24.4.16.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I enclose 5 ambulance photos taken at Wady  
Nakura & showing the two types of camel  
cacerot of which I have already sent  
you pictures some of the desert field am-  
bulance - a head type as you'll see  
from Capt. Rutherford's notes.

With kind regards: -

Yours very truly

Andrew Balfour

H.M.M.

24 March 1916.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Thank you for your letter of the 26th ult. which duly came to hand, and which I communicated to Mr. Wellcome. He was interested to hear that you saw Col. Webb's extemporised sanitary museum in France. He hopes that we shall be able to reconstruct one similar in London at some future time, as you suggest.

You are doubtless aware that Mr. Wellcome was anticipating an operation in the spring, and he went into the nursing home on Sunday last. I was with him until late in the afternoon, and left him very cheerful. Everything went off all right on Monday morning, and I hear daily that he is quite comfortable and going on well. We are trusting that it will put an end to the trouble he has suffered from for so long, and that he will soon be fit and about again.

One day last week in conversation, he asked me to remind you, when I was writing, to get any photographs you possibly can showing methods of ambulance transport by horse, mule, donkey or camel.



I hope by the time this reaches you, you will be feeling quite well again. There is little change in matters here at home, and things are much the same in town as when you left.

I have obtained the War Office sanction to close our hospital at Harrow down for a few weeks for cleaning and some structural alterations, and we expect to re-open again about the third week in April. I shall be glad to have a rest, as I feel nearly worn out at present

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

C.J.S.T.



Cairo  
Egypt.

26.2.16.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Yours of Feb. 8<sup>th</sup> with enclosure which I have read with much interest. Will you kindly tell Mr. Wellcome that I saw this Museum in France & that, as I am anxious that similar museums should be started at all the Bases here, I requested Mr. Col. Webb, R.A.M.C. to furnish me with plans & diagrams from which the equipment can easily be prepared as only tin & wood is used. The drawings have not yet reached me but will be available, not only for the work here but for the Bureau. Further a demonstration centre exists here at Ismailia & I have had photos taken of all the sanitary appliances & shown there. I expect the actual exhibits will eventually be utilised at the R.A.M.C. College but it will be the easiest thing in the world to construct them from plans & photos & will cost next to nothing for one of the strong points of the sanitation in France is the remarkable manner in which refuse & scraps



are utilized. I only wish a tithe of the ingenuity displayed there was visible here but of course conditions generally are very different from those in France.

I propose to have a section of the Hygiene Museum devoted to Camp Hygiene but will require more space. Many of the ideas are adaptable to civil life in the tropics.

We are being kept very busy but I think we can say that we are getting something useful done. I have been a bit off colour but am better again. I am glad to hear good news from London Town.

With kind regards:-

Yours very truly

Andrew Balfour

P.S. Mr. Wellcome will be interested to know that I was able to give Lt Col. Webb some new ideas for his museum. We sent him over some plans & photos likely to be useful for his purposes. They were taken from various sources.

A.B.

now collecting and  
making plans about  
but this is not open  
in spring



H.M.M.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am enclosing you an article on War Disease and a Museum extracted from the 'B.M.J.' for February 5th. I am sure it will interest you, and we should much like to annex this extemporised museum at some future time if it is available.

Mr. Wellcome suggests that you might be able to advise me whom it would be best to communicate with, or who would be the best man to apply to to help us with that object in view.

I trust you have had a good voyage, and are keeping well and fit. All is well with us here in town.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



H.M.M.

11 December 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Mr. Wellcome desires me to ask you if you would please inform the Directors of the W.C.R.L. and the W.P.R.L. that any publications received by them either as presentations or in exchange, from scientific institutions at home or abroad, should be forwarded to the library of the W.H.M.M. to be catalogued, after which they will be returned to their respective secretaries for placing in the libraries.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



W.B.S.R.

---

Native instruments and appliances used by medicine-men for surgical purposes, i.e. lancets or instruments used for bleeding, scarificators, cupping vessels, knives, forceps, splints, etc.

Objects used by native medicine-men in their practice, i.e. wooden figures, such as fetishes, costumes, charms and amulets, etc.

Appliances used in connection with child-birth, i.e. girdles, parturition chairs, charms, etc.

Curious drugs and remedies used by natives.



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Telephone No. "MAYFAIR 7107."

Director-in-Chief.  
ANDREW BALFOUR C.M.G.M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST  
CAVENDISH SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.

17th June, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

In continuation of my letter of 15th instant regarding the new arrangements with the Literary Department at Snow Hill it appears they carry out their own investigations at the British Museum so it will not be necessary for you to undertake this work any longer so far as they are concerned.

After they have compiled their articles from the information supplied by you and collected by themselves, proofs will be sent you for your observations and suggestions. As a good deal of the trouble in the past has arisen in connection with mere questions of literary form and the arrangement of material I believe the method which will now come into force will prove an advantage.

Yours very truly,

Andrew Balfour



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Telephone No. "MAYFAIR 7107."

*Director-in-Chief*  
ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST  
CAVENDISH SQUARE,  
LONDON, W

15th June, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

There has been more trouble and discussion about the Artemis question. As a result, and after consultation with Mr. Pearson, I have decided that in the present case and in all similar cases it will be better for you to act solely in the capacity of a consultant. In other words, you will furnish references and information to historical subjects when requested to do so by the Literary Department at Snow Hill and that Department will be responsible for working up this information into the form desired. This arrangement should obviate the difficulties and disputes which have arisen in the past and which have been a source of considerable trouble and loss of time. I understand from Mr. Linstead that he now has all the information he requires regarding Artemis. If this is not the case he will let me know and I will communicate with you so that it may be obtained as quickly as possible.

Yours very truly,

*Andrew Balfour*



Wigmore St.

30 April 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am enclosing you a list as promised  
of books and articles on Arrow Poisons.  
I have put a cross against those we have  
here.

In haste,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

Wigmore St.

27 April 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am sending you a copy of the Bibliography of books on Yellow Fever and its history which we have compiled for Sir James Fowler. I have already forwarded a copy to him, and trust it may be of some use to him.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Telephone No. "MAYPAIR 7107"

*Director-in-Chief.*  
ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST.  
CAVENDISH SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.

19th May, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Many thanks for your letter and enclosures on the subject of ambulances.  
I will hand over the lists to Mr. O'Grady and tell him what you say.

Yours very truly,

*Andrew Balfour*

Wigmore St.

18 May 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I enclose herewith three copies of the list of books we have dealing with ambulance and transport of the sick, in the Museum library.

There are few books published in England, dealing strictly with this subject, but in the U.S. Surgeon-General's library a large number are included, and there also several columns of articles in magazines on the subject that would be useful to Mr. O'Grady. A great many of these he will no doubt be able to see at the British Museum.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Telephone No. "MAYFAIR 7107."

Director-in-Chief

ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST.

CAVENDISH SQUARE,

LONDON, W.

30th April, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I am anxious to keep more in touch with the work of the H.M.M., and so would be glad if you would send me a brief monthly report like those I receive from the W.P.R.L. and W.C.R.L. I know there is very little to record at present, but doubtless there will be more of interest at a later period.

Yours very truly,

Andrew Balfour

Mr. Walker mounting work

Dr. Balfour.

Mr. Wellcome says in a letter to me this week, could you help us in any way in getting together some of the charms and talismans that are being worn and used by German and Austrian soldiers by communicating with anyone in the R.A.M.C. at the Front?

C.H.I.

13 March 1915.

W.H.M.M.



54A Wigmore Street. 1 March 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I regret the delay in replying to yours of the 26th ult. owing to a search I have had made for a copy of the reply sent to Snow Hill. I am sorry we cannot lay our hands upon it, and it is possible that no copy was kept as we do not always keep those slip replies of which we send so many to the General Office. I am quite certain a reply was sent as we remember it here distinctly, so you can assure Mr. Pearson there was no delay.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

54A Wigmore Street

25 February 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Many thanks for yours of the 24th inst. returning Dr. Ruffer's letter. There is just one point on which you appear to be under a misconception. I did acknowledge its reception to Snow Hill Buildings, and told them that I was replying to it.

I will note that in all cases of correspondence definitely addressed to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the answer should be sent as from the Firm.

Thanks for the press-cutting from Mr. Wellcome which I will include in our cuttings book.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



54A Wigmore Street.

20 February 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Referring to our conversation yesterday afternoon re reply to Dr. Ruffer's letter, I was surprised to hear the statement that Mr. Wellcome had given the instructions mentioned. They have never been communicated to me. For some years I have replied direct to letters addressed to Mr. Wellcome to Snow Hill Buildings that have been forwarded to me here to be dealt with, and I have dozens of such communications in our files. I have no written instructions on the point, but Mr. Wellcome told me personally that he wished me to deal with all such communications that were forwarded to me here.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

*Director-in-Chief:*

ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

*Temporary Address:*

~~54A, WIGMORE ST.~~

10, HENRIETTA ST.

~~LONDON, W.~~

CAVENDISH SQ.

LONDON, W.

17th February, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thanks for your note of yesterday's date.

I find, however, that it won't be necessary to make the search at the British Museum of which you speak.

Yours truly,

Andrew Balfour



54A Wigmore St.

16 February 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

In reply to yours of the 15th I am sorry I do not remember you mentioning the note about "good representations of the medical Artemis." I searched some months ago and could not find any sufficiently good for our purpose; our representations are very feeble. I can have a search made at the British Museum if necessary.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Telephone No. "MAYFAIR 7107"

*Director-in-Chief.*  
ANDREW BALFOUR C.M.G.M.D.

10, HENRIETTA ST.  
CAVENDISH SQUARE,  
LONDON W.

15th February, 1915.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

You may remember that in the correspondence re Artemis there was a note stating that if you had any good representations of this goddess Mr. Linstead would be glad to have them. You do not mention this point in your letter of the 12th instant. If these are available I would be glad if you would kindly send them along to Snow Hill.

Yours truly,

*Andrew Balfour*



54A. Wigmore Street

13 February 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

When speaking to you yesterday on the subject of the mythological deities I find I inadvertently confused Athene and Artemis in connection with Minerva. It was Athene and not Artemis who was the Roman counterpart of Minerva. I find on reference there is a considerable difference of opinion in most of the authorities about the relationship of these deities as they were adopted by the Romans from the Greeks, and also their attributes. For instance Artemis was the counterpart of Diana who was the goddess of the Chase, and was often called Artemis, while Artemis was the goddess of Parturition, and represented in a totally different form.

On the other hand Athene or Pallas Athene was one of the medical deities worshipped by the Romans as goddess of Eye-sight and eye-diseases. She also is identified again by some authorities as Hygeia, while Artemis according to Neuberger is also confounded with Eileithya another goddess of Birth.

So you will see that the whole question of recognition of these deities is often quite open to doubt, and largely a matter of opinion. I am making further investigations and looking up some old notes on the subject which I will embody in an inscription for the photograph of the deity, when it is going to be used.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



54A Wigmore Street.

30 January 1915.

Dear Dr. Balfour,  
re Estimate for printing labels  
from John Bale, Ltd.

I see from the estimate which I enclose that they sent on to me last night that they have reduced the price to half the amount that I gathered from their letter, and you will see that it is now 12/- for twenty-four labels on one sheet.

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



W. B. S. R.

H.M.M.

28 October 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

When Mr. Wellcome was here the other day, he asked me to remind you to please try and get for him a specimen of a German saw bayonet when you go to Paris, if possible.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



*Hamm*

23 October 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am sending herewith a parcel of the first instalment of objects transferred from this Museum to the W.B.S.R., and I attach a list of same.

I find we have such a large selection of poisoned arrows and spears that I am bringing the list over to you for inspection some time today so that you can eliminate what you think unsuitable.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

*C.D.S.T.*

Sent to W.B.S.R. 23.11.14.

From H.M.M. & H.S.W. Stores.

H.M.M.	( 4	Quivers of Poisoned Arrows	W.Africa	326 St.	30.7.09
	( 2	" " " "	Wanika	138 "	10.12.07
	( 50	" " " "	Congo	376 "	29.9.08
	( 8	" " " "	Africa	Dr. Vincentius	
	( 1	Quiver of Poisoned Darts	Fan Tröbe	64 St.	29.1.07
	( 1	" " " "	Chin " Burma	546 "	26.3.07.
	( 1	" " " "	Congo Pigmy	8 "	4.5.09
	( 1	" " " "	" "	79 "	"
	( 1	Blow Pipe & " "	Kayan	?	
	( 1	" " " "	Malay	755 St.	4.12.06
H.S.W.	( 3	Lots of Poison, used by the Natives for Arrows		84 "	8.1.07
	( 2	Maissa Spears Long blades		110 St.	30.10.07
	( 3	" " " "		183 "	12.11.07
	( 2	Oriental blue Vases		419 K.F. & R.	4.3.10.
	( 2	Bronze figures. A Warrior & Mercury.		51 R & F.	4.11.14

*Signed*  
*Andrew Balfour*  
*Dec 3<sup>d</sup>*

*original item -*  
*Borne*



List of Objects transferred from W.H.M.M. to W.B.S.R.

1. Native enema carved in wood - Bakuba, West Africa.
2. " " " " " " " " " "
3. Snake poison carried in a horn no. [1204 Ethnogr. list]
4. Gourd bottle for carrying arrow poison - South Africa.
5. " " " " " " " " " "
6. Mycetoma - Photographs - 5 years old patient - neglected till self dislocated at ankle.
7. Necrosis of Tibia treated about four years with caustics etc., before being brought to the hospital.
8. Malignant Tumour involving orbit and upper maxilla. Brought too late for operation.  
Nos. 6, 7, 7 8 Presented by Dr. Everett G. Smith,  
Bethseda Hospital C.B.M.,  
Pithapuram, India.
9. Nuba Patten - Worn as a preventive against guinea worm infection.  
Lent by Capt. R.G. Anderson R.A.M.C.
10. do. do. " " " " " "
- 11--14 Native Knives. Used for circumcision & mutilation of hands, lips, ears, etc.,  
Sudan - Lent by Capt Anderson.

H.M.M.

17 September 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am sending you herewith the following boxes of Micro-slides:-

5 large black cases.  
9 small " "  
1 deal box.  
3 tin biscuit boxes.

These were purchased from Dr. Sambon's collection, and have been deposited in the strong room at the Museum.

At his request this morning, I also handed to him the micro-slide of parasite found in pellagrine in Roumania, and the water-colour drawing of the same. He has given me a receipt for both.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T



H.M.M.

8 October 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I am sending herewith a parcel of coloured prints of skin diseases from a work published between sixty and seventy years ago. We bought them on Wednesday for ten shillings. Are they of any use to you for the Museum? If so, will you please keep them.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.

15 September 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I find this morning that we already have a photo of Birch's statuette of Harvey in the Museum, so I am returning yours to you with very many thanks for the offer of loan.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S. Thompson.

per



The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum,

54A Wigmore Street, W.

31 August 1914

Dear Dr. Balfour,

I enclose herewith a list enumerating native objects that would be useful to us for the W.H.M.M. Will you forward this to Mr. Edwards at Manila as you kindly suggested?

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C. G. S. T.

W. P. Hotel

26 August 1914

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Very many thanks for sending me  
the address of the tutor. A fairly  
satisfactory one, however, has applied  
to me for the post, and as I wanted  
one in a hurry, I have engaged him.

I am,

Yours truly,

H. W.



THE WELLCOME BUREAU OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Director-in-Chief:

ANDREW BALFOUR, C.M.G., M.D.

Temporary Address:

54A, WIGMORE ST.

LETTER RECEIVED.

10, HENRIETTA ST.

LONDON, W.

24 JUL 1914

CAVENDISH SQ.

LONDON, W.

24.7.14.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Mr. Crowfoot's address is

Ravenscourt

W. Worthing

Sussex.

Kindly send me a copy of Mr. W.'s instructions as regards the work on Pellagra. When I can find time I'll go round the Museum with you see all the changes.

Yours very truly

Andrew Balfour

P.S. Mr. W. wants you to send me a copy of the "collecting" list drawn up originally for Mr. Forday. A.B.

24/7/14 Original sent to D.T.B.

W B S R

---



21 March 1914.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 23rd ult. just to hand today. I am glad to know you are well, and having an interesting time.

It is very good of you to remember the W.H.M.H., and the cupping gourd that has been so kindly presented by Dr. Branch of Grenada is a very desirable accession. It has just come to hand.

I had a most interesting journey through Turkey, and the time I spent in Constantinople has proved most valuable in every way. By pegging at it I obtained access to all the libraries I wanted to see including the Yildiz Kiosk to which no one had been admitted since the ex-sultan departed. By good luck I was able to acquire some very interesting and valuable Arab MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries, and although cameras are strictly forbidden in the mosques as I dare say you know, I managed to secure some exposures in the mosque libraries of several rare miniatures.

On my return journey I met Sambon in Venice as arranged, who with Major Belli visited the island of Buranno. It is a good thing the visit was paid at this time for we found evidence contrary to the conclusions that he and Chalmers had formed on their previous visit when they found no women suffering from pellagra and concluded they escaped the disease as they never left the island to visit the mainland. This time, however, several cases of pellagra were found among the women who are said never to have left the island.

Our next object was to find the little village of Bascons in France which Roussel refers to in his work in 1814 as being a place of pilgrimage for pellagrines in the Landes. After considerable



difficulty we managed to locate this place, 120 miles south of Bordeaux, and did the journey there and back in a rickety old motor in the day. The facts we gathered there are very important and interesting. Close to the village church is an ancient well called the "holy healing well of St. Amand." Here, up to a few days before our visit, patients suffering from what they call 'pellagra' in the district, came and washed at the well, then walked to the church in which there is a life-size figure of Christ against the wall. They tie a handkerchief round the end of a stick and pass it over the arms of the figure, then apply the handkerchief to the parts of the skin affected. In the church is also a sacred picture of St. Amand standing by the healing well. There are traditions in the village that patients have come to the church to be healed for two or three centuries back. We were able to bring the original picture of the saint back with us for the Museum on the promise that we would replace it by a new one.

From the evidence we obtained it seems very probable that pellagra existed in the Landes for over a century or more before it was described by Roussell.

I hear from Mr. Smith that the matter of the house in Henrietta Street is settled, and the license obtained, and they expect to begin the cleaning today. It has been a long and weary business, but I think matters are now at last quite settled. No doubt Dr. Stevenson will let you know all details.

I trust both you and Mrs. Balfour will keep well while you are away, and that you will have a good journey throughout, and a safe return.

With kind regards,  
Faithfully yours,





TELEPHONE:—GERRARD 4646.  
TELEGRAPH:—"BAILLIERE-RAND, LONDON."

BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL & COX,  
PUBLISHERS

8, HENRIETTA STREET  
COVENT GARDEN  
LONDON

Nov. 19th 1913.

Dr. Andrew Balfour C.M.G.

54a, Wigmore Street,

W.

Dear Sir:—

We have just received your two letters of even date, and beg to thank you for kindly looking through for us the Pamphlet on **Sleeping Sickness** which we are printing for the Sudan Government. All your corrections are quite straightforward, and the printers ought to have no difficulty about them. The printers were rather doubtful about some of the Arabic, but as you have made no alterations in that part of the booklet, we presume it is quite correct.

Yours faithfully,

*Bailliere Tindall & Co*

Baillière Tindall & Co.,



Dr. Balfour.  
-----

Referring to the conversation with Dr. T.M. Legge of the Home Office today, he mentioned that while driving near Belfast recently, a patient said to be suffering from Pelliagra was pointed out to him. He said he believed this was the only case so far reported in Ireland. Details can be obtained from Dr. Reid, White Abbey, near Belfast.

31 October 1913.

Brandon House,  
Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

October 30<sup>th</sup> / 13

Dear Dr. Balguy,

Mr. James Currie has told me  
that if I called on you you would  
be so kind as to show me your  
medical exhibition. Would 5.30 pm.  
next Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> be a  
suitable time & day or would  
it be better if I came on  
morning (any next week would  
be possible for me) at about 9.30 am.



Mr Currie has told me something  
of his work with you and of  
your schemes for the Sudan.

Yours sincerely  
Matthew Nathan

M. Nathan



1st August 1913.

Dear Dr. Balfour,

Captain Bennett-Dampier has been telephoning to my curator at the Historical Medical Museum, asking for your address, first saying that some friend of his is very seriously ill and wanted to consult you. I have just come to the Museum, and the curator has told me of this, and they have now called up again to say they want to see you on very important business. Their telephone number is 1129 Park, and their address, 11a Linden Gardens, W. I am sending this on immediately so that if you desire, you can communicate with them.

I am just leaving town until Tuesday, and hope to see you during the time of the Congress.

With kindest regards to you and yours,

Yours very truly,



Balfour



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6 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2  
WOODCOTE,

CHURT,

FARNHAM.

12.10.13.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I came down here yesterday  
afternoon & have been looking at  
an old edition (1836) of that  
interesting book White's Natural  
History of Selborne. In letter 37  
to the Hon. Daines Barrington  
there are some interesting notes  
on leprosy, an account of a  
curious case of skin eruption  
which it is just possible may  
have been pellagra though it is  
true there are certain points against



such an hypothesis. Anyhow I  
thought I would let you know,  
as the whole letter is of interest  
& you may happen to have a  
copy of the book.

With kind regards:-

Yours &c. sincerely

Andrew Salter.

P.S. I saw O'Farrell yesterday. He  
has completed some excellent  
work on hereditary infection in  
the case of the new protozoal  
parasite he found in a tick,  
the first to be found in ticks.  
A.B.

Balfour



WOODCOTE,

CHURT,

FARNHAM.

15.6.13.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

I would esteem it a  
favour if an invitation card  
for the 24<sup>th</sup> could be sent  
to a namesake of yours -  
to wit - Capt. R. J. C. Thompson,  
R. A. M. C. Clifden House,  
Twickenham. He has been  
a good friend to the  
laboratory at Chesham.

and is kindly interested in  
historical matters. He  
would greatly appreciate  
the courtesy so would

Yours very truly

Andrew Balfour.

P.S. Would you kindly tell  
W. Lamborn that, by some  
mistake, the photos. of  
which I spoke were packed  
in a case for transit by  
long sea & that I fear I  
may not be able to get  
them for him. I am



very sorry. It is just possible  
that Mr. Linsbach has some  
duplicate Ghent Exhibition  
material which might be  
useful. He may even have  
taken photos of these Leprosy  
& syphilis drawings of  
Mr. Buchanan.  
A.B.

Bofford



C. J. S. Thompson Esq.  
Es Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Snow Hill Buildings  
England London E.C.

Back.



Khartoum

7.5.13.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

As Dr. Chalmer explained there must have been some mistake about the question of the laboratories' contribution to the Historical Museum. I have no correspondence on the subject & do not recollect arranging anything definite. In any case it would have been impossible after all the work for Ghent & considering I have been repeatedly unwell. However I'll bring the specimen mentioned in the paper you gave Dr. C. & he is sending a native Hakkini bag of charms & a curious magical root reputed to have power of healing. I have seen Mr. Wellcome & he says all he contemplated was a screen hung with illustrations from the Reports. I am sorry if there has been any mistake & trust you have not been inconvenienced. With kind regards: -

P.S. I leave here on the 11<sup>th</sup> a.s.

Yours very truly  
Andrew Balfour

Mr. C.J.S. Thompson

---

The following is an extract from Dr. Balfour's letter of April 17th -

"Historical Medical Museum

"I will see Mr. Wellcome about this as he passes through  
"Khartoum. I fear we have little of an historical nature but  
"there is a native doctor's bag of charms &c. which might be  
"worth sending. We'll see."

April 22nd, 1913  
MAT

L.



Dear Dr. Balfour,

Could you kindly give us any assistance by loaning some specimens for the Tropical Medicine Section of the Historical Medical Exhibition. I must apologise for not communicating with you sooner but I have been so pressed with work getting forward other sections of the exhibitions that I only noticed the omission this week. We have to have everything in readiness for opening by 1st May and if you could forward any specimens direct to me to Easley Mews, Wigmore St., W. by that time I should be greatly obliged. I am enclosing a letter from Dr. Sambon who is organising the section of Tropical Medicine.

Thanking you in anticipation and trusting that you are well,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C.J.S.T.



Balfour

J.S.L.O

Balfour



November 4th, 1909.

Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, I am forwarding you to-day a case containing mounted specimens of raw materials used in the manufacture of textiles, which he thinks may be of interest to you for the Museum.

Trusting that these may reach you safely,

I am,

faithfully yours,

Dr. A. Balfour,

Wellcome Research Laboratories,

Gordon College,

Khartum.



TELEGRAMS  
BRITISH EDINBURGH

TELEPHONE  
1103 CENTRAL

31 JUL 1908

NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL

EDINBURGH

July 30<sup>th</sup> 1908.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

In accordance with my promise  
re your Historical Medical Exhibition  
I called to day on Sir Henry  
Littlejohn & on Prof. Harvey Little-  
john but they were both away.  
I'll write them & send each a  
prospectus. I also called on my  
friend Dr. Comrie, one of the  
rising young men here. He was  
out but curiously enough I found  
he had just written you, having  
been appointed to the new post



of Lectures on Medical History at  
the University. I therefore write this  
as a kind of letter of introduction.  
I think he should be able to  
help you & he's a very nice fellow  
with excellent ability. It's queer I  
should have thought of him for  
I did not know he had got this  
post. I'm sure he'll learn much  
from your collection if you feel  
disposed to let him study it.  
I saw Mr. Muir & passed the re-  
maining stained plates which  
are to be sent off at once.

NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL  
EDINBURGHEDINBURGH  
HOSPITAL

He has done a new trypanosome plate which is very good. I tested it by spotting the species before looking at the inscriptions was right in every case.

I find my native air most invigorating as you will see from the way I've been running about for I only got here at 5 a.m! I hope it will do my wife good as I am somewhat worried about her, she gets so easily fagged out which never



used to be the case.

Frustrating Mr. Wellcome is keeping  
stronger again thanking you  
for all your kindness over &  
interest in the Report:-

Believe me

Yours very sincerely  
Andrew Balfour

to be  
brought  
up again

Court Lodge  
Deal Kent

4/9/04.

Dear Sir,

I have not again heard  
from Sir William Turner  
presumably he will commu-  
-icate direct with Mr.  
Wellcome on the subject.  
In case you wish to  
make enquiries his private  
address is 6 Eaton Terrace  
Edinburgh.  
Yours very truly  
Andrew Balfour



Bal



September 2. 1904

Dear Sir,

Mr Wellecome wishes me to ask if you have ever received any further information from Prof. William Turner, of Edinburgh, with respect to his letter to Sir Simon Lockhart, referring to the loan of the Lee Penny for the historical medical exhibition.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Andrew Salter Esq. M.D.,  
Thackeray Hotel,  
Great Russell Street,  
W.C.



CT  
Speak to Mrs



July 5

My dear Balfour

I received your  
letter with enclosures &  
have written to Sir  
Simon Lockhart to  
ask if he will permit  
the Lee penny to

be lent for exhibition.

Believe me

Very truly Yrs

Wm. Sumner



Baltimore  
The Chesapeake Hotel  
St Russell St

---

Be lent for exhibition

Baltimore

May 1871

Wm. L. Garrison