REGULATIONS

FOR IMPROVING

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

(514)

Deft. Surgeon General
C. Grace Irwin
MB

Apl. 24th 1888

Visited by

Brigade-Surgeon
F. R. Wilson
MD

HP

REGULATIONS,

TO

REGIMENTAL SURGEONS, &c,

FOR THE

BETTER MANAGEMENT

OF

THE SICK

IN

REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

London:

1799.

J. JONES, PRINTER, CHAPEL-STREET, SOHO.

Presented to the
Royal Army Medical Corps
by
Lieut Colonel W. G. Don M.D.
Hony Dy Surgeon General (Retd)
July
1904

REGULATIONS

FROM THE

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD

TO

REGIMENTAL SURGEONS, &c.

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING.

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HORSE GUARDS.

September, 1799.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve the following Regulations for the Use of Regimental Hospitals, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief hereby enjoins Commanding Officers of Regiments, of every Description, and all Regimental and Assistant Surgeons, to govern themselves, in their respective Duties, touching the Care of the sick Soldiers, and the Management of Regimental Hospitals, in strict Conformity thereto.

By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

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REGULATIONS, &c.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, having iſſued the moſt poſitive commands to all Officers commanding Brigades, and to all Commanding Officers of Regiments, to give very particular attention to Regimental Hoſpitals, according to fixed Rules and Inſtructions, it is our duty to propoſe ſuch Regulations as relate to the interior Management of all Regimental Hoſpitals.

With this Intention we hope the following Regulations will ſecure to the Sick the diligent and regular attention of the Surgeon and Attendants.

The reports of the Viſiting Officer, and of the Surgeon, will afford ſuch In-

formation to the Commanding Officer, as will ſatisfy him, with the help of his own occaſional Viſits, that the Sick are diligently attended, and humanely treated. The Journals, to be kept by the Surgeon, will be undeniable proofs of his diligence, and the beſt evidence of his profeſſional ability.

All Regimental Hoſpitals are under the immediate direction of their reſpective Surgeons, ſubject nevertheleſs to the general directions and ſuperintendance of the inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, or of any other Officers of the Medical Staff, who may be ordered by his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief to inſpect them from time to time, to ſee that every part of the Hoſpital Regulations has been obſerved; to aſcertain the wants, and attend to the juſt complaints of the men; to aſſiſt, with their advice, the attending Surgeons, and to propoſe to the Officers commanding Brigades, or Regiments, ſuch further

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Regulations as they think may conduce to the benefit of the Sick.

Every Regimental Surgeon, or in his abſence the aſſiſtant Surgeon; is to provide an airy, roomy, and healthily-ſituated Regimental Hoſpital, where good water may eaſily be procured, unleſs the Regiment is in Barracks, where a part of the Barracks, or other convenient place, is to be allotted by the Barrack-maſter-general for the reception of the Sick.

During Encampment an Hoſpital Tent is allowed, in aid of an Hoſpital; but, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, it is not to be the ſole Hoſpital; and great attention ſhould be paid to the choice of the ground, where the Hoſpital Tent is to be pitched, which, if poſſible, ſhould be on a dry piece of ground, near the Regimental Hoſpital.

A trench is to be dug round it for carrying off the water; and for the inſide, ſtraw worked up in thick mats

ſhould

ſhould be laid upon dry ſand, or gravel, under every palliaſs. Where mats cannot be made, ſome freſh ſtraw ſhould be placed under each palliaſs, confined by boards, or wicker-work, twelve or fourteen inches high, placed round the ſides of the bed; the ſtraw to be changed once a fortnight, at furtheſt. But a certain number of portable bedſteads ſhould be provided for the worſt Sick, in Tents and Regimental Hoſpitals, according to the deſign annexed, No. 1, at leaſt two to every hundred men.

In this form the bedſteads are eaſily removed with the Regimental baggage.

The windows of the Hoſpital to be opened, and the walls of the Tent to be lowered every Day, to admit freſh air; and, during the interval; the beds of the convaleſcents, and of others who can ſit up, to be made: and no man, who is able to ſit up, to be allowed to ſit or lie upon his bed during the day. Occaſionally in fine weather, the rugs, blan-

blankets, &c. to be hung out on bushes, or laid upon the ground, and often turned, and the bedsteads and canvas, scowered with soap and water.

The sides and floors of the wards, if of wood, to be washed occasionally with soap and water; the walls, if plaistered, to be frequently white-washed; and, the wards to be fumigated with the nitrous vapour.* Upon the death of a patient

* Put half an ounce* of Vitriolic Acid into a crucible, or into a glass, or china cup, or deep saucer; warm this over a lamp, or in heated sand, adding to it from time to time, some Nitre, or common Salt; these vessels should be placed at twenty or thirty feet distance from each other, according to the height of the Ceiling, or virulence of the Contagion. In Hospitals, or Prisons, the Lamps or Vessels containing heated Sand, may be placed on the floor, the fumigating Lamps of Moser, may be employed for this purpose, although they would answer much better, if the saucer was deeper, and if, instead of a place for a Lamp, there was a box proper for containing hot sand, in which the saucer might be placed; as fumigating with Nitrous Acid is attended with no inconvenience, and as the process is so simple, and the materials so cheap, it should

patient, the whole of his bedding to be well ſteeped in running water, or in a tub, then dried and baked in an oven, and afterwards waſhed with ſoap and boiling water, before it is either uſed again, or put into the regimental ſtore: and when the diſeaſe is ſubdued, the like to be done with the bedding of the whole ward.

The ſtraw about the bed of a man, who dies, to be taken out and burned, and

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ſhould, as a means of prevention, be employed for ſome Hours every Day, in Tranſports having Troops on Board, or in crowded Hoſpitals; and if there is any appearance of Contagion, the Fumigation ſhould be executed with more care and attention, and the Vapour confined for ſeveral hours at a time. Fumigating Veſſels, or Lamps, ſhould alſo be placed contiguous to the Hammocks or Beds of Perſons affected with any contagious or putrid Diſtemper, whether Fever or Dyſentery.

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* As the quantity of Vapour depends in ſome meaſure on the ſurface, it is better to have the Vitriolic Acid put in a number of ſmall Veſſels, than in one or two large ones, beſides in this way, it has the advantage of being diffuſed more readily in any given ſpace.

See Dr. Carmichael Smith, on Nitrous Vapours.

and the place or bed where he lay, to be well ſcowered with ſoapand hot water.

All men with infectious diſeaſes, putrid fevers, fluxes, ſmall pox, or meaſles, to be removed immediately from camp, or barracks, to a ſeparate houſe, or, in certain caſes of exigency, to an Hoſpital tent. In all caſes of this ſort, and particularly after the removal of a corpſe, the ward is to be well fumigated.

No packs, &c. to be permitted to hang up, or lie in the wards : the Non-commiſſioned Officer attending the Hoſpital is, on the admiſſion of the Patients, to take charge of their neceſſaries, &c. and to be reſponſible for them.

The Hoſpital is never to be crowded; every man to have, at leaſt, the ſpace of five feet allotted to his bed, and every man a bed to himſelf.

At his admiſſion into the Hoſpital, every patient is to be made extremely clean, with warm water and ſoap, to have a clean ſhirt, and the cloaths, he brought with him, ſhould be purified.

Every patient to be provided with a clean ſhirt, and a clean pair of ſtockings, if he can ſit up, twice a week or oftener if neceſſary; and with clean palliaſs caſes and clean ſheets once a fortnight, or as often as there is occaſion, The patients' heads ſhould be combed, and their faces and hands waſhed every morning, and their feet once a week in warm water. They ſhould be ſhaved twice or three times a week.

Men, when become convaleſcent, ought not to be reported too ſoon for duty.

Puniſhed Men ſhould be placed in a ſeparate ward, and their linen and bedding frequently changed.

Men with the Itch ſhould be cured in a ſeparate tent in ſummer, or in a ſeparate room of the Hoſpital; ſuch men ſhould have each a clean ſhirt, and a clean pair of ſheets; four frictions, or ſmearing the body all over four times, at ſix hours diſtance, lying in bed the whole time, with the ſulphur ointment*

ment*, will in moſt inſtances eradicate the complaint: they muſt then be well waſhed in warm water, and put on all clean linen, and cloaths; their cloaths muſt previouſly be well ſcowered with ſoap and water.

Whenever this complaint prevails in a Regiment, there is to be a weekly inſpection of all the men by the Surgeon, or Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

All men with the venereal diſeaſe are to be confined to the Hoſpital.

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* R. Sulph. Viv. p. lb. $4\frac{1}{2}$.
Helleb. Alb. p. lb. $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Nitr. p. lb. $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Sap. Moll. lb. 9.
Axung. Porc. lb. 9.

SUB-

SUBSISTENCE.

IT is an important conſideration in regulating Regimental Hoſpitals, that ſufficient funds ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the ſupport of the Sick, without any additional charge to government; and at the ſame time that the ſick ſoldier ſhould be provided with every reaſonable comfort and indulgence that can be afforded. The ſum of four ſhillings per week from the pay of each ſoldier will, under proper regulations, and with ſtrict œconomy, be ſufficient for this purpoſe, which ſum is to be retained by the Paymaſter of the Regiment.

The ſick are to be furniſhed with bread made of the fineſt wheat flour, and freſh meat, perfectly good and wholeſome.

That

That the greateſt œconomy may be uſed in laying out the money for the ſick; every article ought to be purchaſed by the Surgeon, who is required to keep a book, in which he is to enter the moſt minute article, on the oppoſite page of which book he is to enter the amount of the weekly conſumption of each man according to the diet table, No. 6; and this book, with the diet table, is to be laid before the Commanding Officer and Paymaſter every week, to be examined and ſigned by each; and it is of the utmoſt importance to the welfare of the ſoldier and His Majeſty's ſervice, that every Commanding Officer, and every Paymaſter of a Regiment ſhould ſuperintend the expenditure.

DUTIES OF THE SURGEON.

IT is neceſſary that every Surgeon of the regular forces, militia, ſupplementary militia, or ſencible corps, whether he receives allowances from government for furniſhing Hoſpital, Hoſpital bedding, ſerjeant, nurſe, orderlies, medicines, materials, &c. or whether he is furniſhed with the ſame by government, ſhall keep in his poſſeſſion, ready for immediate uſe, a ſufficient quantity of the beſt medicines and materials, according to the Army Diſpenſatory, No. 2. —An invoice for a full Regimental Cheſt, calculated for 1000 men, is alſo added, No. 3.

He is likewiſe to be always in poſſeſſion of a complete ſet of inſtruments for regimental Hoſpitals, provided at his own expence, agreeable to the annexed

liſt,

list, No. 4. A list of a field set, for more immediate and actual service, is also subjoined, No. 5.

An Army Dispensatory being established, a copy of which is annexed, it is expected that Medical Officers of all descriptions will, as near as possible, adhere thereto.

A Regiment consisting of 1000 men, and provided with three medical persons, ought to be furnished with Hospital necessaries and utensils for at least forty patients, forty cotton night-caps, forty sets of bedding, in the proportion of four for every hundred men; each set consisting of one palliass, one straw mattrass, one bolster, three sheets, two blankets, and one rug.

Each Hospital ought to be furnished with a slipper bath, or bathing tub, two water buckets, one dozen of Oznaburgh towels, one dozen of flannel cloths, half a dozen of large sponges,

combs, razors, and ſoap, two large kettles, capable of making ſoup for 30 men, two large tea kettles, two large tea pots, two ſauce-pans, forty tin cans of one pint each, forty ſpoons, one dozen of knives and forks, two cloſe-ſtools, two bed-pans, and two urinals.

But in all Regiments that have an allowance from Government in money for furniſhing thoſe articles, if more than the above quantity be found neceſſary, the Surgeon is in the firſt inſtance to ſupply himſelf, and then to apply for relief, when, by reaſon of extra diſeaſe his allowances are far exceeded by his expenditure. For Regiments of ſmaller number, the quantity of Hoſpital neceſſaries will of courſe be proportionably reduced.

The Commanding Officer ſhould be applied to for a guard, in order to furniſh one or more centries to the Regimental Hoſpital, and the ſame to

the Hoſpital Tent, which centries are to be directed to permit no perſon to enter, but thoſe concerned in the Hoſpital, the Staff, and Officers of the Regiment. They are to be particularly careful in preventing liquor, or any thing improper, from being carried into the Hoſpital; nor are they to permit any patient to go out (to the neceſſary excepted) without a ticket of leave from the attending Surgeon.

The Regimental Surgeon, or the Aſſiſtant Surgeon, ſhould regularly viſit the Hoſpital, at leaſt twice every day; and keep a book of the admiſſion, diſcharge, and the caſes of patients, in which the name, age, diſeaſe, diet, and treatment are to be fully inſerted, for the uſe of the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

At the firſt viſit, the Surgeon is to enter into a day-book, a preſcription of ſuch medicines as he intends to ad-

miniſter to his patients; he is correctly to fill up and ſign the ward diet table of the diſtribution of diet, which is to be hung up in the moſt conſpicuous part of the ward, for the inſpection of the whole of the ſick, who are to be granted nothing by the Non-commiſſioned Officer, or any other attendant at the Hoſpital, but what is expreſſed on the ward diet table. The Surgeon is to make a daily return of the ſick to the Commanding Officer, No. 7, and by the 20th of every month, to the Army Medical Board, No. 8, a copy of which is to be ſent to the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, according to the uſual form, together with obſervations upon particular caſes: and eſpecially if a contagious fever, or epidemic prevails, it is required, that the Surgeon or Aſſiſtant ſhall give his opinion fully of the probable cauſe, and whether ſuch cauſe is removeable;

and

and alſo an account of the treatment. He is to be reſponſible for the Aſſiſtant Surgeon, Serjeant, Orderly, and Nurſes doing their duty.

In Cantonments and Barracks, the quarters of one of the Surgeons are to be very near the Hoſpital; when encamped, one of them is to ſleep in Camp, and the other near the Regimental Hoſpital.

When wine is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, it ſhould be given as long as the caſe abſolutely requires it, but no longer: and it muſt be given by the Surgeon, or Aſſiſtant Surgeon himſelf, unleſs previouſly mixed by them with medicines or food, &c. Porter or good beer ſhould, whenever the caſe will admit of it, be given in lieu of wine. Theſe are conſidered as articles of medicine, and accordingly, in Regiments that receive Hoſpital allowances in money, are to be furniſhed by the Surgeon.

The Regimental Surgeon is to pay particular attention to the examination of Recruits, when ſuch are brought before him: not to certify for any man's fitneſs to ſerve, into whoſe ſtate of health he has not regularly enquired, and who has not, at his examination, been ſtripped of all his cloaths, to aſcertain that he has no rupture, that he has the perfect uſe of his eyes and ears, and the free motion of every joint and limb; that he has no tumors, nor diſeaſed enlargement of bones and joints; no ſore leg, nor mark of an old ſore; that his appearance is healthy, that he is neither conſumptive nor ſubject to fits; with any of theſe defects, the man is to be reported as unfit for ſervice.

Inoculation of Recruits, at convenient times and places, is to be recommended by the Surgeon to the Commanding Officer, but it is not to be performed

performed in barracks, or in Regimental Hoſpitals.

Every Regimental Surgeon, and Aſſiſtant Surgeon, on receiving the Commanding Officer's authority for ſo doing, are expected to take care of the ſick of any other Regiment, Detachment, or Recruiting Party, men on furlough, &c. whoſe Regiments are at a diſtance, provided there is no General Hoſpital in the neighbourhood.

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PARTICULAR INSTRUCTIONS TO REGIMENTAL SURGEONS OF THE LINE.

EACH Regimental Surgeon of the Line, when provided with a cheſt of medicines, is required half-yearly to make a return to the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, (under cover to the Secretary at War,) of the medicines uſed by him during the preceding ſix months, and what remain; and this return muſt be accompanied by an affidavit taken before a Magiſtrate, that none of the Medicines have, to his knowledge, been converted to private purpoſes, or applied to any uſe but that of the Regiment, or ſome other military ſervice, for which he muſt produce the ſpecial orders of the Commanding Officer, or of the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

Should a Regiment of the Line be placed

placed in an unhealthy ſituation, or, from any prevailing diſeaſe, ſhould the Surgeon's ſtock of a particular medicine be exhauſted before the next yearly ſupply becomes due, he is to apply to the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, under cover to the Secretary at War) for a freſh ſupply, the exiſtence of ſuch cauſe for the extraordinary conſumption of the medicines to be certified by the Commanding Officer.

If a Medical Officer of the Line deſires to uſe a medicine not in the Diſpenſatory, he muſt procure it at his own expence.

Whenever wine is neceſſary for the ſick of a Regiment of the Line, a return of the conſumption thereof is to be made weekly to the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

The Medical and Hoſpital expences of Regiments of the Line, and of their

respective Detachments, are to be inserted in the public accounts of the respective corps.

Every Regimental Surgeon is to make a report to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, of the situation, size, rent, &c. of the Hospital he proposes to hire; and, unless on very pressing emergencies, no engagement is to be entered into without the permission of that officer, to whom is to be transmitted half-yearly, viz. June 24th, and December 24th, an abstract of the Regimental Hospital contingent expences, approved by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, accompanied with regular vouchers signed and certified by the Paymaster.

DUTIES

DUTIES OF THE SERJEANT.

EVERY Regimental Hoſpital ſhould be provided with a ſober, ſteady Serjeant, who underſtands accounts, to be approved of by the Surgeon of the Regiment, and to act under his immediate directions. The Serjeant is to have the charge of the ſick, under the direction of the Surgeon, and to ſee his orders punctually obeyed by every other perſon in the Hoſpital; and as the duty intruſted to his charge is of the utmoſt importance to the ſick, and without his diligence and attention to the Surgeon's orders, the beſt medical efforts may prove abortive, it is expected, that the Surgeon of the Regiment will be extremely cautious how he approves of a perſon recommended to this duty, and that he will previouſly

ouſly enquire into his character, and ſtrictly examine his abilities for this undertaking. This non-commiſſioned Officer ſhould be exempted from all other duties, and intirely attached to the Hoſpital. The Serjeant of the Hoſpital, under the direction of the Surgeon, is to keep a book, wherein he is to enter the names of the men, and periods when received into the Hoſpital, their ages, diſeaſes, when diſcharged, or dead; from this book, aſſiſted by his own, the Surgeon makes out the daily returns to the Commanding Officer, and monthly returns to the Army Medical Board. Whatever money the Serjeant receives on account of the ſick, from the Surgeon, he is to lay it out according to his direction.

At the end of a week, he is to make out an account of Debtor and Creditor, debiting himſelf with the money re-

ceived,

ceived, and taking credit for the diſburſements; the balance to be carried forward to the next week.

The Serjeant is to go round at periods fixed by the Surgeon, for the adminiſtering medicines and nouriſhment, and to ſee that the Nurſe and Orderly-man, punctually give to the patients what has been directed by the Surgeon. He is likewiſe to ſee that the ward is kept clean, and the bed-pans emptied out by the Orderly-man, immediately after they have been uſed.

He is to attend to the wards being well ſcraped and ſwept by the Orderly-man every morning early, and to attend to the cleaning of them, as directed by the Surgeon. He is likewiſe to prevent patients from ſpitting on the floor, or by any other means ſoiling the apartments.

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He is to ſee that every patient, capable of doing it, or having it done for him, has his face and hands waſhed and his hair combed and tied, before the Surgeon viſits the Hoſpital: and thoſe men who are able to ſit up, are regularly to fold up their bedding, and to ſweep under their beds every morning by ſix o'clock in ſummer, and eight in winter; they are likewiſe to ſeparate their bedding, and to air it two hours every day in fine weather: he is to prevent irregularities in the Hoſpital, ſuch as gaming, ſwearing, or any other diſobedience of orders.

As quietneſs and reſt are abſolutely required in an Hoſpital, great care is to be taken, that as little noiſe as poſſible be made at any time, but particularly at night; every man muſt therefore be in his bed by ſeven o'clock in winter, and nine in ſummer; and no

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converſation whatever be permitted after that time.

He is to ſee that the wards be regularly well waſhed twice a week, or oftener, unleſs otherwiſe ordered by the Surgeon; and, whenever directed, to ſee the rooms well fumigated, in the manner already mentioned: he is likewiſe to prevent any kind of incumbrance from being hung on the walls, or placed in the windows of the ward, that can in the leaſt degree intercept the circulation of air, or ſerve as a receptacle for infection.

He is to be particularly attentive to the frequent change of linen, and bedding, of ſuch patients as have fevers, dyſentery, or any diſeaſes of an infectious tendency; and that the foul linen and bedding be removed as ſoon as poſſible, after having been previouſly waſhed in water, fumigated and cleaned

as directed; and the Surgeon will uſe his diſcretion, conſiſtent with œconomy and the welfare of the men, in recommending to the Commanding Officer, to be deſtroyed, ſuch of the men's cloaths or bedding as might contribute to a communication of infection.

The Serjeant ſhould go every morning round the ward, attended by the Orderly-man, to call a roll, and ſee that every man is in his ward, and the ſame at night, and report to the attending Surgeon, the following morning, ſuch men as were found abſent, and whether the Hoſpital was regular, and in good order. He is to take charge of the bedding, utenſils, &c. of the Hoſpital, and to provide the ſick with clean linen.

The ſick, who are not confined to their beds, are to be divided into meſſes at the hour of dinner; and any

remains

remains of meat, bread, &c. to be preſerved for the ſoup of the following day.

The Serjeant is to have an addition made to his pay, to be received half-yearly, at the rate of 6d. *per diem*: from this allowance is to be deducted the value of whatever bedding and utenſils may have been loſt through his negligence.

The Surgeon is to make application to the Commanding Officer for one Orderly-man or more, at the diſcretion of the Surgeon, and according to the exigency of the ſervice, whoſe additional pay ſhould be 4d. *per diem.*

The duty of the Orderly-man is to officiate as nurſe, by attending the ſick, adminiſtering the medicines and nouriſhment, and keeping the wards clean.

The men, while employed as orderly, ſhould be exempted from all other duties, and entirely attached to thoſe of the Hoſpital.

NURSE.

NURSE.

THERE is to be one decent, ſober woman nurſe, who ſhall receive at the rate of one ſhilling *per diem*, whoſe duty will be to prepare the ſlops and comforts for the ſick, and occaſionally to aſſiſt in adminiſtering medicines, cooking the victuals, waſhing, &c. and for every ten men confined to bed by fever, an additional Nurſe and Orderly-man ſhould be allowed. All the patients, who are able, are every morning and evening to aſſiſt in cleaning and airing the Hoſpital, carrying away dirt, &c. and by every means to aſſiſt the helpleſs.

The additional allowance to the Serjeants, Orderly-men, and Nurſe, in regiments of the line, to be made by the Paymaſter; and in Regiments of

militia and fencibles, the Surgeons are to pay them out of their allowances.

In every Regimental Hoſpital, a room ſhould be appropriated to the accommodation of ſuch convaleſcents, whoſe ſtate of health will admit of their being placed on full diet. This Hoſpital to be regularly viſited by the Surgeon once, twice, or oftener in the day, as circumſtances may require.

A Non-commiſſioned Officer to be appointed to the particular charge of the Convaleſcent Hoſpital, with an Orderly-man, and when the convaleſcents are numerous, more Orderly-men to be attached to it, to keep it clean.

It is particularly ordered, that none of the Hoſpital tables and orders, which are to be hung up in a conſpicuous place in every Regimental Hoſpital, ſhall be defaced by any perſon whatever, nor taken down, but by the

Surgeon

Surgeon or Serjeant, the latter of whom will explain the allowance ordered for thoſe patients who are not themſelves in a ſituation to read the table for the diſtribution of diet.

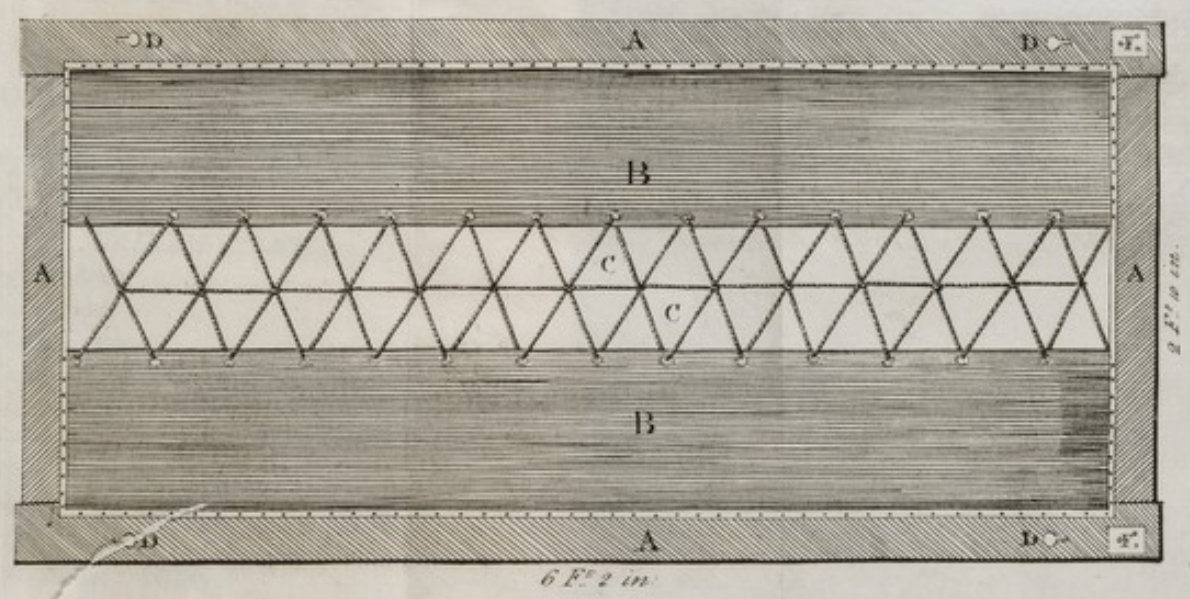
L. PEPYS,

T. KEATE,

J. RUSH.

No. 7.

A Cot Bedstead



Length of the Bedstead, 6 feet 2 inches.
Width of ——— Do. ——— 2 feet 10 inches.

A — The Frame, made of Beech, 2 inches thick 3½ inches wide.
B — The Sacking, made of Sail Cloth.
C — Lacing of the Sacking to keep it tight.
D — Four Holes to receive the Legs, diameter of each.
at the Bottom of the Frame 1 inch.
at the Top of ——— Do. ——— ¾ inch.
E — The Head Board, made of ¾ Wainscot, 2 ft. 10 in. long.
8 inches deep, to be hinged to F.
F — To receive the Head Board E
G — One of the Legs to go into the holes at D with a small pin to turn upon the top of frame A to prevent the leg from falling out when the Bedstead is lifted or moved about.

(No. 2.)

THE

DISPENSATORY.

MEDICAMENTA.

VOMITUM CIENTIA.

Antimon : Tartarisat :
——————Vitrificat : pp :
Pulv : Ipecac :
Vin : Ipecac :

URINAM CIENTIA.

Acet : Scill :
Cantharides
Digital : Pulv :
Gum : Arabic :
Kali Acetat :
——pp :
Nitr : Purificat :
Pulv : Rad : Scill :
Sap : Venet :
Sp : Æther : Nitros :

Tere-

Terebinth : Venet :
Tinct : Scill :

SUDOREM CIENTIA.

Aq : Ammon :
Gum : Guaiac :
James's Powder
Liquor : Vol : C : C :
Pulv. Antimonial :
——Ipecac : Comp :
Tinct : Guaiac :
Vin : Antimon :

CATHARTICA.

Aloës Socotorin :
Calomel : pp :
Cremor : Tartar : Pulv :
Elect : Sennæ
Extract : Colocynth : Comp :
Flor : Sulphuris
Fol : Sennæ
Gum : Gambog :
Kali Tartar :
Magnes : Alb :
——— Vitriolat :

Mannæ

Mannæ
Natr: Vitriolat:
—— Tartarisat:
Ol: Ricini:
Pil: Al: c: Myrrh:
Pulv: Rad: Jalap:
——— Rhabarb:
Scammon:
Tamarind:
Tinctur: Jalap:
——— Rhabarb:
——— Senn.

SEDATIVA & SOPORIFERA.

Asa Fœtida
Æther
Camphor:
Cap: Papav: Alb:
Confect: Opiat:
Opii Purificat:
Pilul: Galban: Comp:
Pulv: Cicutæ
———Cret: Comp: c. Op:
Rad: Valerian: Sylv:

Sp:

Sp: Æther: Vitriol: Comp:
Tinct: Opii
——————— Camphor:
——— Valerian: S:

ROBORANTIA & ASTRINGENTIA.

Alumen
Amyl:
Cort: Cascaril:
—— Quassiæ
Extract: Cinch: Mol:
————————Dur:
——— Gentian:
——— Hæmatoxyl:
Ferr: Vitriolat:
Flor: Chamæm:
——————— Pulv:
Gum: Kino
—— Myrrh:
Pulv: Cinchon:
————————Flav:
—— Colomb:
Rad: Gentian:
Simarouba
Tinctur: Cinchonæ

Tinc-

Tinctur: Gentian: Comp:
——— Myrrh:

AROMATICA.

Confect: Aromatic:
Cort: Cinnam:
Ol: Menth: Piper:
——— Sativ:
Pimento
Piper Nig:
Pulv: Aromat:
——— Rad: Zingiber:
Sp: Ammon: Comp:
———Lavendul: Comp:
———Pimento
———Vin: Rectificat:
Tinctur: Zingiber:

MISCELLANEA.

Acet: Diſtillat:
Acid: Muriat:
——— Nitros:
——— Vitrolic:
Ærug: Æris
Ammon: pp:
Amygd: Dulc:

Aq: Lytharg: Acetat:
Balſam: Copaiv:
Borax
Cera Alb:
——Flav:
Ceruſſ: Acetat:
Conſerv: Cynoſb:
Corn: Cerv: Raſur:
Creta pp:
Extract: Glycyrrh:
Farin: Sem: Lini
Gum: Ammoniac:
Hydrarg: Calcinat: pp:
——— Muriat:
———Nitrat: Rub:
———Purificat:
Lap: Calam; pp;
Lytharg:
Natron pp:
Ol: Lini Sine Igne
—— Olivæ
—— Terebinthin:
Pilul: Hydrarg:
Pulv: Ceruſſæ Comp:

Pulv;

Pulv: Cretæ Comp:
——Rad: Serpent: Virgin:
——Sem; Sinap:
Rad: Glycyrrh:
——Sarſap: Incis:
——Serpent: Virg:
Reſina Flava
Sev Suill:
Sinap: Sem:
Sperm; Ceti
Sulphur: Antimon: Præcip:
Zinc: Vitriolat:

EMPLASTRA.

Empl: Cantharid:
——Ceræ Compoſ:
——Lytharg:
——————— c. Hydrarg:
——————— c. Reſin:

UNGUENTA.

Ung: Ceræ
—— Ceruſſ: Acetat:
—— Digeſtiv: Virid:

Ung;

Ung: Hydrarg: Fort:
——————— Nitrat:
——— Pic:
——— Pſoric:
——— Reſin: Flav:

CERATA.

Cerat: Lap: Calamin:
——— Sapon:
——— Sperm: Ceti

LINIMENTUM.

Liniment: Sapon: Comp:

CAUSTICA.

Argent: Nitrat:
Cupr: Vitriolat:
Hydrarg: Nitrat: Rub:
Kali Pur:

L. PEPYS,
T. KEATE,
J. RUSH.

(No. 3.)

INVOICE

OF

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR

A FULL REGIMENTAL CHEST.

VOMITUM CIENTIA.

	Lib.	Unc.
Antimon: Tartarisat —		8
Pulv: Ipecac: —	1	

URINAM CIENTIA.

Gum: Arabic: —	4	
Kali pp^{t} —	2	
Nit: Purificat: — —	2	
Pulv; Rad; Scill — —		4

SUDOREM CIENTIA.

Gum: Guaiac: —		8
Liquor: Vol: C: C. —	1	
Dr. James's Powder —		2
Pulv: Antimonial: —	1	
— Ipecac: Comp: —	1	

CA-

CATHARTICA.

	Lib	Unc:
Calomel: pp^{t} — —	2	
Cremor: Tartar: Pulv: ——	4	
Extract: Col: Comp: ——	1	
Fol: Sennæ — —	1	
Flor: Sulphur: ——	2	
Magnes: Alb: —	2	
—— Vitriolat: —	30	
Nat: Vitriolat: ——	30	
Pulv: Rad: Jalap: — —	2	
—— Rhabarb: —	2	
Tinct: Sennæ ——	2	

SEDATIVA & SOPORIFERA.

Camphor: ——	2	
Confect: Opiat: — —	1	
Opii Purificat: ——	1	
Pulv: Cret: Comp: c. Op:	2	
Sp: Æther: Vit: Compos:	1	
Tinctur: Opii —	2	

ROBORANTIA & ASTRINGENTIA.

Alumin: — —	1	
Amyli — —	1	
Cinchonæ Pulv: — —	40	
Colomb: Pulv: — —		8
Ferr: Vitriolat: —	1	
Flor: Chamæm: Pulv: —	1	
Tinctur: Cinchonæ — —	2	

ARO-

AROMATICA.

	Lib.	Unc:
Confect: Aromatic: —	2	
Ol: Menth: Piper: —		2
Pulv: Aromatic: — —	1	
—— Rad: Zingiber: —	1	
Spt: Vin: Rectificat: —	4	

MISCELLANEA.

Acet: Diſtillat: — —	4	
Acid: Vitriolic: —	1	
Ammon: ppt: — —		12
Aq: Lytharg: Acetat: —	2	
Ceruſſ: Acetat: ——	2	
Conſerv: Roſæ — —		8
Cretæ pp: — —	2	
Gum: Ammoniac —		8
Hydrarg: Muriat: —		4
——Nitrat: Rub: —	1	
Ol: Olivæ: — —	4	
—— Terebinthin: —	2	
Pilul: Hydrarg: —	2	
Zinc: Vitriolat: —	1	

EMPLASTRA.

Empl: Cantharid: —	6	
—— Ceræ Comp: —	2	
—— Lytharg: c. Reſin:	2	

UN-

UNGUENTA.

	Lib.	Unc.
Ung: Ceræ Flav: —	20	
— Digeſtiv: Virid: —	4	
—— Hydrarg: Fort: —	20	
—— Nitrat: —	2	
—— Pſoric: — —	20	

CERATA.

Cerat: Lap: Calaminar:	20	
—— Saponis — —	1	

LINIMENTUM.

Liniment: Sapon: Comp:	2	

CAUSTICA.

Argent: Nitrat: —		2
Cupri Vitriolat: — —		8
Kali Pur: — —		8

MATERIALS, &c.

Lint — —	Lib: 3
Surgeon's Tow -- --	Lib: 10
Linen for Bandages, &c. --	4 Sheets
Skins of Leather -- --	4
Common Splints — --	1 Set
	Bougies

Bougies in a Caſe --	3 Dozen
Linen Rollers -- -- --	12
Flannel Rollers -- -- --	6
Bag Truſſes -- -- --	6
Writing Paper -- --	4 Quires
Wrapping Paper --	4 Quires
Packthread -- --	4 Ounces
Grain Scales and Weights --	1 Set
Ounce ditto and ditto -- --	1 Set

A Mortar and Peſtle
A Bolus Tile
Two Bolus Knives
A Spreading Spatula
A Pot Spatula
A Glyſter Syringe and Pipes
Six Small Syringes
A Pewter Bleeding Porringer
Half a Groſe of Vials in Sorts
Half a Groſe of Gallipots in ditto
Two Groſe of Vial Corks
Two Papers of Pill Boxes
A Tin Pinakin
A Tin Funnel
A Piece of Tape
Two Sponges
A Paper of Pins
A Graduated Glaſs Meaſure

(No. 4,)

A Compleat Set of Inſtruments, with Modern Improvements, for REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.

AN Amputating Saw, with ſpare Blade.
1 Metecarpal Saw, with ditto
24 Curved Needles.
2 Amputating Knives.
1 Catlin.
2 Tenaculems.
1 Bullet Forceps.
1 Pair of Bone Nippers.
2 Screw Tourniquets.
4 Field Tourniquets with Handle.
2 Callico Compreſſes.
2 Trephines, with ſliding Keys.
1 Trephine Forceps.
1 Elevator.
1 Lanticular.
A Bruſh
Key Inſtruments for Teeth, to fit Trephine Handle.
8 Scalpels.
2 Silver Catheters.
1 Trocar with Spring and introductory Canula.
1 Ditto, ditto, and Canula for Hydrocele.
1 Probang.
1 Long Silver Probe.
1 Large Bougie.

(No. 5,)

A Compleat Set of Inſtruments for the FIELD with the Modern Improvements.

AN Amputating Saw.
1 Metacarpal Saw.
12 Curved Needles.
1 Amputating Knife.
1 Catlin.
1 Screw Tourniquet.
1 Silver Catheter
1 Elaſtic ditto.
2 Trephines, to fit one Handle.
1 Trephine Forceps
1 Elevator.
2 Scalpels.
1 Bullet Forceps.
1 Trocar with Spring & introductory Canula.
1 Trocar with Spring Canula for Hydrocele.
A Bruſh
A Tenaculem.
Thread for Ligatures.

(No. 8.)

FORM of a MONTHLY RETURN of the SICK of REGIMENT of

Present Strength of the Regiment, Head Quarters, 1799.

NAMES.	AGE.	DISEASES.																			TOTAL NUMBER OF SICK.	WHEN FIRST RETURNED.	WHERE ACCOMMODATED.				Alterations since last Return.			GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
		Fevers.	Pulmonic Cases.	Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Rheumatism.	Disorders of the Eyes	Wounds and Ulcers.	Ruptures.	Venereal Complaints	Disorders of the Urinary Passages.	Fits.	Tumours.	Fractures.	Contusions.					Convalescent.	Unfit.			In Hospital.	Barracks or Billets.	Head Quarters.	Cantonments.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.	
TOTAL