

**Ms volume of hospital reports and medical summaries from British Army medical staff in Malta, Gozo and the Ionian Islands**

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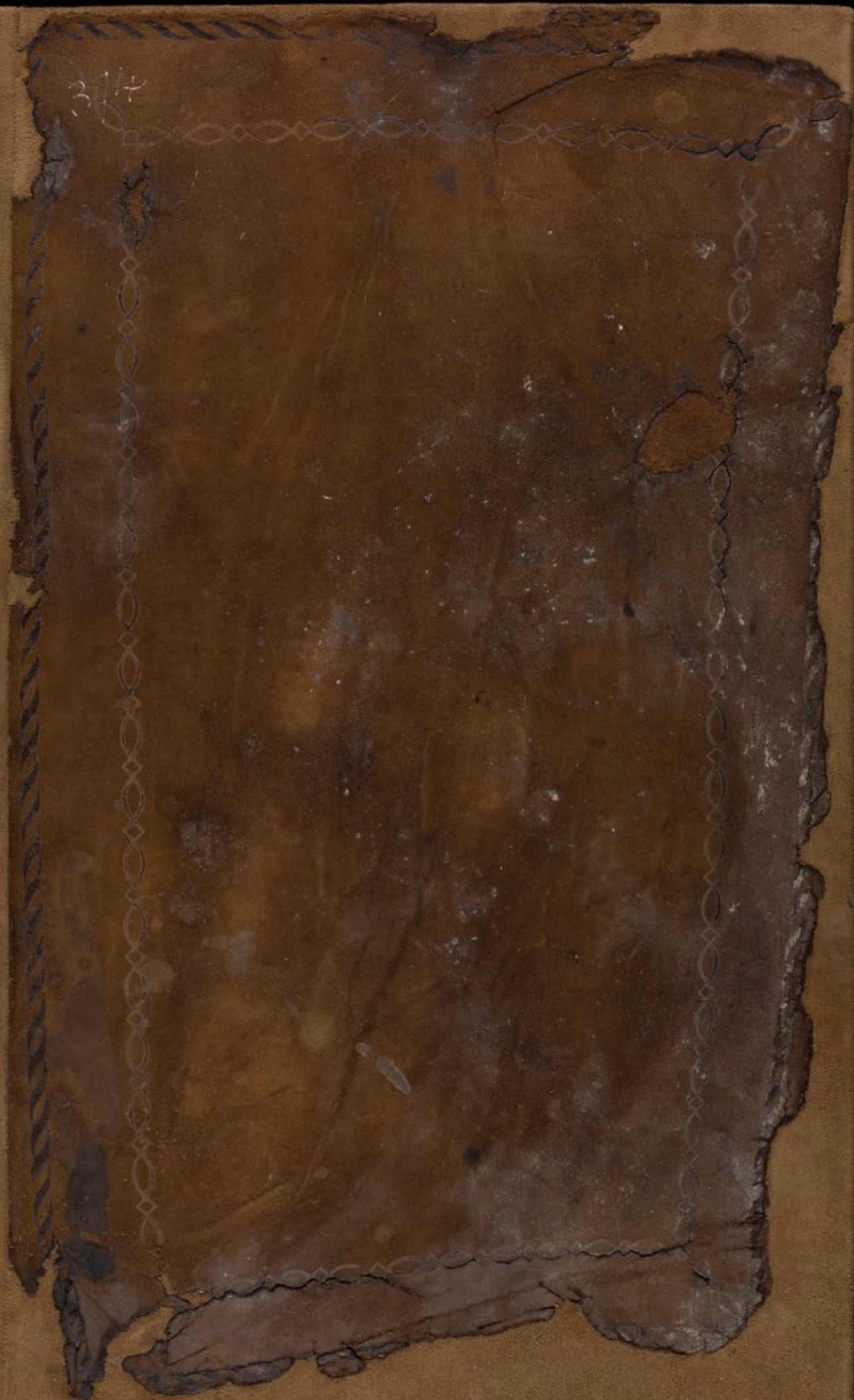
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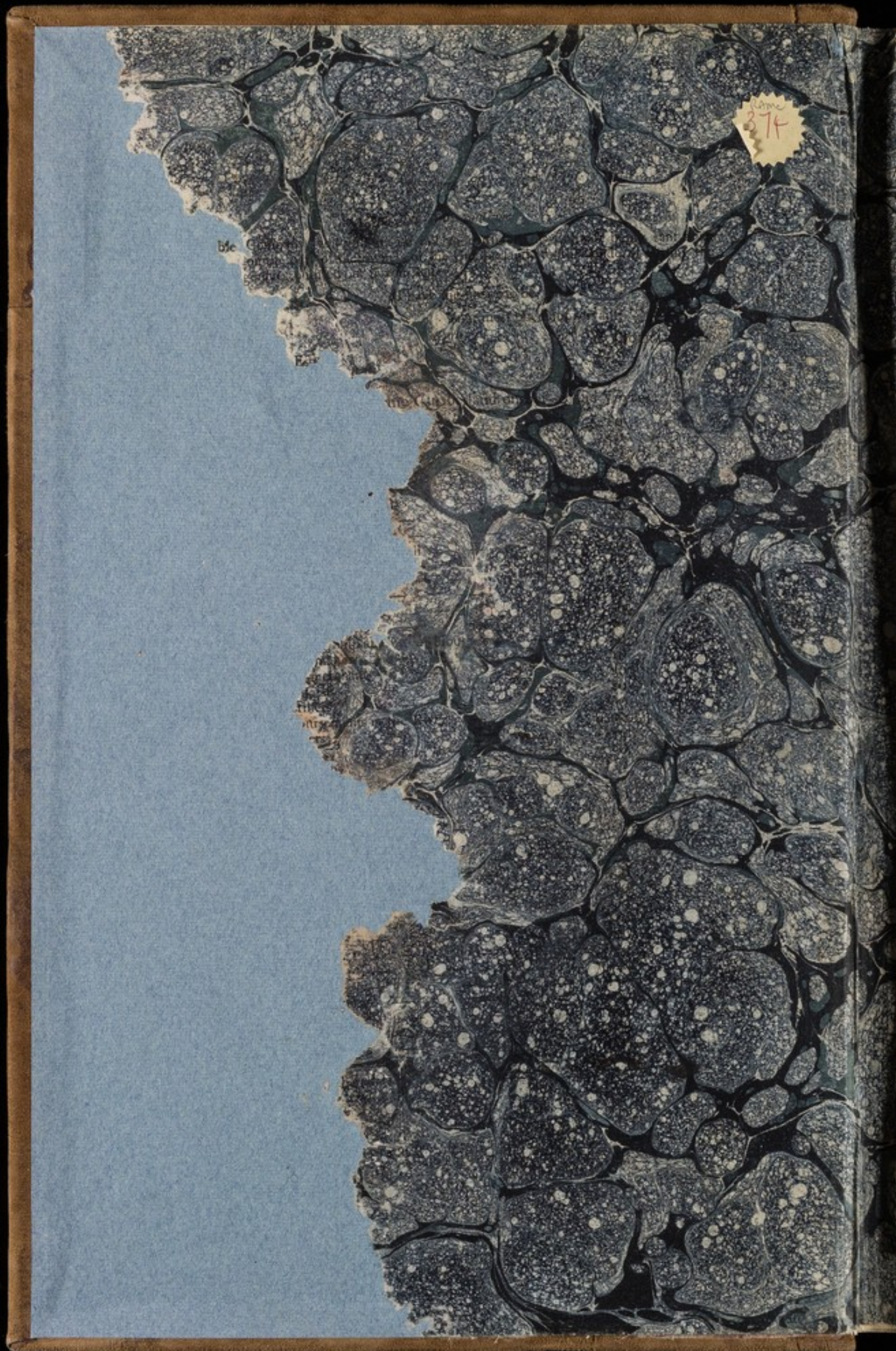


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Malta.

Verbae - geographical details.

Official Reports. Lower Board

Begins 21 June - 31 Dec 1821

52 Patients accommodation

Ophthalmia. - chiefly & drunkenness & intemperance. - 7/4 some each other QDS

Bleeding treatment .. Leeches.

'Dile Jalapae 3p.

Report on <sup>9120</sup> Giza?

1821

Island. 1821  
Evening expenditure. 'Ants wh. large diet in early convalescence

1822

Quarterly Summary 1822 -

Economus. Duro

(mean island total)

Nov 1821 - Extra bread, expenses for 1/2 year

Whole bread,

Sum 2 16s 6d - 19 - 6 1/2

Nov 1822. On Station



Ramc 374



# Index to Official Reports. Book Letter G

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Dunport.

to accompany the Return of Mediterranean  
Diseases from 1815, to 1822 Inclusive. -

Dr. Chennevis Quarterly Summary Report on Diseases in  
the Island of Malta from 21<sup>st</sup> Sept. to 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1823.

as Yearly Reports on diseases for the year 1823.









Observations to accompany the  
Half Yearly Return of Diseases  
the Eyes of Patients in the Ophthalmia  
Wards, Malta, From 21<sup>st</sup> June. To 2<sup>nd</sup>  
December 1821.

The hurry & unsettled state in which  
I am at present placed, in consequence  
my daily expecting to sail for England,  
I am ordered for duty, will prevent my  
giving such a full and detailed account  
the diseases of the Eyes, and  
I should wish, and must apologise  
for the imperfect nature of the  
which I may now be able to man-  
seize the first favorable opportunity  
to convey in a more distinct  
result of another years experience  
residence in Malta has afforded  
pathology and treatment of the  
of Diseases.

On my arrival in Malta, two  
ago, the Ophthalmia Patients from the  
Cops of the Garrison, placed in charge  
of the General Hospital, according to  
Practice which has prevailed for some years.



past, were put under the charge of Dr. Kennedy, and under my Superintendence.

This arrangement continued till 1<sup>st</sup> October last, when I took the immediate & exclusive charge of them. As, however, during the whole period the treatment was conducted in all instances under my direction, and in every difficult and serious case directly carried into execution by myself, the observations which I shall make, will extend in their full

Application to all the Patients that have treated during the last year, though the shortness of the time that is permitted me will compel me to be very brief on every point, and to confine myself to a general view of such topics as shall appear most interesting.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1820. three Patients remained in Hospital, 16 were admitted during the winter quarter, and 50 in the Spring. Many of them had suffered from former attacks of Ophthalmia, and many had Opacities and cicatrices of Ulcers on the Cornea. In all of them Inflammation was removed without injury to the vision, except in two cases in which the Patients were strongly suspected of



of having brought on and prolonged the Disease themselves. The cases of these two patients were detailed in the former Half Yearly Reports, and the present condition of their eyes will be immediately alluded to.

In the first quarter of the last Half Year 63 Patients were admitted. This increase was owing to the addition of strength of the Garrison, a Third Regt. having been added to it. During the quarter all the cases terminated favourably. In the last quarter, however, the number only increased in number; but many of the cases were also much more severe, and some of them have unfortunately terminated unsuccessfully. The number of Patients during the last quarter is 98, being an increase of that of the former of 33. Besides these there have been treated in Hospital 60 Women and Children, in consequence of an arrangement made to treat the Women and Children of our Corps in the Garrison in the Ophthalmic Wards under the same Officer. This measure appears expedient, not only to prevent the disease from spreading in the different Corps, but by the more perfect separation of the diseased from the healthy.



healthy, but from the great inconvenience which arose from treating them in Barracks --

Somewhat the Ophthalmia patients were treated in two wards of the Regimental Hospital, but the number of patients increased so much of late, particularly of the Women and Children, that perfect seclusion so necessary in an Ophthalmia Hospital was found impossible.

To remedy this evil, very judicious arrangements have been made during the last quarter.

The two former wards which contained the Ophthalmia patients are taken from the Regimental Hospital, which has received accommodation in another part of the Buildings, and all communication between the two Hospitals is stopped.

In addition to these two wards, a large and excellent ward has been fitted up

and some smaller rooms & kitchen taken from the Artillery Hospital; and the Ophthalmia Hospital is now extremely commodious & airy, more so than any other in

Matta, except that at Floriano. It consists of an excellent ward on the ground floor, capable of containing 20 Beds with the Dressing rooms & kitchen on the same range, and

with



with a lobby and entrance towards the Street  
at which a sentry is placed. Behind and  
up an ascent of several steps, is an open and  
inaccessible terrace at each extremity of  
which, are a large and small ward. The  
large ward at the Eastern extremity of the  
Terrace is well aired and light, being raised  
above the Terrace 20 ft. It is capable  
of containing 18 Patients, and adjoining  
a small ward used as a nurse's room.

the other end of the Terrace is a ward  
of containing 14 Beds in which  
Children are placed. Adjoining  
is a small ward capable of containing  
Beds which is used as a Surgery, and  
behind this ward is the Dispensary. The  
Hospital therefore is capable of accommodating  
52 Patients, and except that the expenses  
and stoppages are borne on the accounts of  
the Regimental Hospital, and the Cart  
and Stables drawn in the name, it is  
and distinct in all other respects, and under  
the management of the Medical Staff.

The chief species of Ophthalmia disease  
that have been under treatment, are simple  
purulent and Catarrhal Inflammation

Rich



Iritis and Leptitudo: Of the cases admitted during the first quarter of the year, all of them were sporadic, arising from accidental circumstances and causes limited in their nature. The disease was in general mild in its nature and progress, and readily yielded to the usual antiphlogistic remedies. Few of them were cases of original or first attacks of Ophthalmia, the most of them having been ectasies furnished chiefly by the 90<sup>th</sup> Regt. among whom Ophthalmia had prevailed to a considerable extent a short time before it left England.

During the Spring quarter the 90<sup>th</sup> Regt. remained remarkably free from Ophthalmia, and the greatest part of the admissions which took place were furnished by the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment, which arrived in April. The prevalence of Ophthalmia in this Regiment at that time was ascribed, partly to the stormy and tempestuous passage which two of the Transports had, during which cases of Ophthalmia occurred which were received into this Hospital; partly to the exposed situation of Floriana Barracks, which the Regiment occupied; to the heat of the Sun, and the hard duty on which the

Ben



Men unavoidably entered, but chiefly to the  
drunkenness and intemperance which prevailed  
after the fatigues of the voyage, owing to the  
easy access to Wine and Spirituous Liquors.

Towards the latter <sup>end</sup> of the Summer, and  
the beginning of Autumn, Ophthalmia  
became less frequent in the Regiment, but  
an increase in the total number  
was kept up by the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment which  
arrived in July, and before the end of the  
Quarter had sent 37 men to Hospital.

The 90<sup>th</sup> Regt during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter  
furnished a few Ophthalmia cases  
the 80<sup>th</sup> which arrived in Oct<sup>r</sup>, the Royal Artillery  
each as few the 18<sup>th</sup> rather a greater proportion  
but the 85<sup>th</sup> had the disease prevailing in it, to  
the same extent as on its arrival, and during  
the Quarter has supplied more than the one 1/2  
of the total admissions.

The admissions among the Women and  
Children have not been in the same proportion  
as those of the Men from the different Regiments  
of 60 admitted, 23 were from the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
4 from the Royal Artillery, 3 from the 80<sup>th</sup>,  
11 from the 85<sup>th</sup> and 19 from the 90<sup>th</sup>.

It may not be uninteresting to see  
at



8  
 at one view the proportion of  
 Ophthalmia Cases in the different  
 periods as furnished by the respective  
 Corps. -

Winter Quarter from 21<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1820 to 20<sup>th</sup> March 1821

10 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	11	
90 <sup>th</sup> " "	12	16.

Spring Quarter from 21<sup>st</sup> March, to 20<sup>th</sup> June 1821

Royal Artillery	1	
Staff Capt.	1	
11 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	3	
10 <sup>th</sup> " "	28	
38 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	
9 <sup>th</sup> " "	16	50.

Summer Quarter from 21<sup>st</sup> June, to 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1821

5 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1	
11 <sup>th</sup> " "	24	
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	35	
90 <sup>th</sup> " "	5	65.

Autumn Quarter from 21<sup>st</sup> Sept. to 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1821

8 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	1	
11 <sup>th</sup> " "	16	
81 <sup>st</sup> " "	9	
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	58	
90 <sup>th</sup> " "	8	
Royal Artillery	6	98.

Admissions of Women and Children  
 during



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during the Autumn quarter from 25<sup>th</sup> Sept. to 25<sup>th</sup>  
Dec. 1821.

18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	23	
80 <sup>th</sup> " "	3	
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	11	
90 <sup>th</sup> " "	19	
Royal Artillery	4	50.

Total number admitted for the whole 1<sup>st</sup>  
year exclusive of the Married and Children

Royal Artillery	7	
Staff Corps	1	
8 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	2	
10 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	
18 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	58
28 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	
81 <sup>st</sup> " "	9	
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	9	
90 <sup>th</sup> " "	41	229.

The causes of Ophthalmia among the  
Troops in this place are generally ascribed to  
the excessive and unusual heat of the  
Weather operating on constitutions habituated  
to a colder climate, aided by intemperance  
exposure to the Sun's rays, or night dews, and  
want of cleanliness. In a general way  
this enumeration might be sufficient, but  
something more is required to account for  
the



the inequalities in the numbers of the Sick as  
furnished by the different regiments in the  
same seasons under apparently the same exte-  
rior circumstances, and to account for the fact that  
more of the Officers, and few, if any, of the civil  
residents are affected with this disease although  
more exposed to many of the exciting causes, and  
more peculiarly disposed one would think, by the  
more frequent use of the organs which the disease  
attacks, than the Soldiers. The causes must be  
looked for in the moral habits, and peculiar  
notions of the Soldier, and when the former happens  
to be superior, and the latter less severe in one  
Corps than another, under the same general  
exciting causes, there will be found fewer  
instances not only of Ophthalmia, but of every  
other disease. It would be unjust, however, to  
suspect one corps as being inferior to another in  
moral habits and internal economy, because  
for a time they furnish more cases of this disease  
than another placed in a similar situation; but  
if this Corps did so permanently, there would be  
good ground for the conclusion.

In accounting for the difference in the  
numbers as furnished by the different Corps  
during



11  
during the last four Quarters, I confess myself  
unable to solve the difficulty which presents itself  
either from the state of the weather, the duties  
and Stations, and internal economy (as far  
as I am acquainted with them) of the Regiment.

As a great number of the 90<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
had suffered from Ophthalmia in England  
and many of them had the effects of the disease  
left imprinted on the organ it was to be anticipated  
that eyes weakened by previous disease would be  
very susceptible of a renewal of it when the exciting  
causes are so abundant and long. But  
contrary to this Regiment at first exhibited a good  
and latterly during the extreme heat of summer  
and severe duty, almost none were admitted from  
it. This Regiment was distinguished, however, for  
strict internal economy, and for the superior  
cleanliness and moral habits of the men. In  
the other Regiments the change from a cold, to a  
warm climate, the intemperance which they indulged  
in, and the easy access to wine and spirituous  
liquors must be allowed to have been among  
the chief exciting causes of the disease shortly  
after their arrival, and it is to be hoped that  
when they are more habituated to the climate  
that the physical causes at least will in  
a great measure lose their influence.



The Weather for the last year has been milder and colder than what usually occurs in Maatka, and during the Spring and Winter months the vicissitudes of temperature were frequent and considerable. In summer the heat was by no means excessive, nor at all to be compared to the scorching heat of the preceding year. That the heat of summer combined with the reflection of light from the stony or chalky soil is a powerful agent in producing Ophthalmia, especially towards the close of the summer and beginning of autumn, when the vicissitudes of temperature are frequent and striking, is proved by the fact that Ophthalmia almost uniformly prevails as an Epidemic more or less severe among the natives, and occasionally among the Troops, especially among the Women and Children. The extent of the Epidemic was less this autumn than in the preceding year, yet its effects were distinctly obvious. The Ophthalmia List of the Hospital has, both from their general causes, as well as from those of a more peculiar nature, been much greater this quarter than in any of the preceding ones, while many of the cases were more intractable and severe. It is not difficult to conceive that Ophthalmia should

prevail



12  
prevail more or less among the soldiers, when  
some exciting causes are not only peculiar to  
them, but those that are common to others,  
also act with more severity. If we should  
conceive a soldier who the night before he  
goes on guard, has intoxicated himself, and before  
the effects are removed, is sent on guard where  
during the day he may be exposed to the burning  
rays of the sun, and at night to the dew and  
the damp chilly winds, while his hours of repose  
are unrefreshing, and passed in a cold damp gun  
room, perhaps exposed to a current of air  
which the perspiration is checked and the system  
disturbed, we need not wonder at the many  
inflammatory diseases to which he is exposed,  
and to Ophthalmia among the rest, according to  
the predisposition of the individual. The  
same causes will follow, if, instead of the  
burning sun during the day, and the dew at  
night, we suppose the weather cold and rainy,  
to guard against the effects of which he has  
not the convenience of changing his clothes, or  
betaking himself to a proper shelter till  
it is too late. In exemplification of these  
remarks, it may be stated that in the

majority



Majority of the cases, the disease was referred by the patients themselves, to cold caught while on Guard, or sleeping in the Guard House; and many of them were affected at the same time with regular Catarrh, others with coryza and granulo, and very generally some constitutional irritation was also present as noticed in the functions of the sensorial system and skin. These constitutional symptoms considerably modified the nature and progress of the Ophthalmia, and the treatment required to be varied according to the circumstances of the Patient.

With respect to the general principles of the treatment pursued, it will not be necessary to say much, as they were those generally agreed to by the most eminent Oculists, and were adapted to the peculiarities of the case with all the skill and attention of which I was capable. In those cases when the symptoms were mild, and unconnected with any constitutional derangement, general bleeding was not resorted to; Leeches or Cupping, followed by Stimulant applications, as the Vinum Opii or the Alum Solution, being found sufficient. If the local symptoms were severe, and the



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the patient young and robust, one general bleeding to the amount of 20 or 30 ounces was practised, and in most of the cases it was not found requisite to repeat it. The other antiphlogistic remedies were then found sufficient for the cure. Blisters behind the ears and nape of the neck were frequently used. To counteract the force of the circulation after general depletion had been practised a solution of Tart. Emetic, so as to produce nausea or vomiting, continued for a day or two till the symptoms began to yield, was very frequently resorted to. The Vinum Opii, the Liqueur Theriacalis and the solution of alum, as high as 10 grains to the ounce of Water, were the local applications much frequently adopted, and were often used even from the commencement of the disease.

In cases combined with Catarrh, Pechum and an Emetic at Bed time, after the operation of bleeding generally or locally, were found very useful. In catarrhal ophthalmia, large bleedings, or even the frequent application of Leeches, were most advantageous, though a moderate bleeding at first, followed by Stimulant applications to the eyes, and Medicines to excite the functions of the Skin



Skin, proved highly serviceable. Bleeding to syncope was not resorted to as a principle of cure, but where this took place in the beginning of the Disease, it seemed to have a favourable effect on its progress, by rendering it less violent, and leading to a more speedy termination.

In Ulcers of the Cornea the usual treatment by application of Caustic, by means of a fine painted Camel hair pencil, followed by a solution of the Nitrate of Silver, from two grains up to 8 grains, to the ounce of distilled Water were adopted, after the inflammation on which the ulcers seemed to depend was checked or abated. Pustules on the margin of the Cornea or adnata were also treated by the application of Caustic by means of a camel hair pencil with rapid and uniform success. In the cases of Leptotenda, the Citrine ointment diluted in different proportions, and the Unguentum Ceruleum cum Prussiate Ferri were the remedies usually employed. The few cases of Stritis that occurred were cured by the Pil. Calomel cum Opio  $\mathfrak{ss}$  of the former to  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of the latter, carried to Styticism. In all of them however, general bleeding was premised, and often



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often bleeding by Leeches and cupping also, while the solution of Belladonna was dropped into the eye, or the Extract well rubbed on the eyelids.

In purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis, a species of the disease which appeared in all the cases admitted with extreme violence, the practice was more decided and complicated. It deserves here to be remarked that all the cases of this species of disease enumerated in the returns, were those in which the symptoms were violent and well marked, and always combined with chemosis more or less severe.

Many of the cases of Catarrhal Ophthalmia might without much impropriety have been ranged under this head, as they were accompanied with a Mucous or Mucopurulent discharge and puffiness and relaxation of the adnata with a slight swelling of the eyelids. In the case of real purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis marked in the return, a practice which was very beneficial, was to cut away as much of the elevated and diseased adnata as could conveniently be done, the moment the patient was admitted. The relief which this gave to the motions of the eyeball was immediate and



and great, and in some instances was so striking that in a few days the whole of the Chemosis had disappeared, and the adnata resumed its natural position, entirely or nearly emptied of blood vessels; and such was the violence of the disease in some of the cases, that I ascribe the staining of the eyes in one or two of them to this measure. In some of the Patients affected with purulent Ophthalmia general bleeding was required two or three times, and that pretty freely; while leeches were repeatedly used. The album lotion was injected every quarter of an hour over the eyes and eyelids to clear away the discharge which accumulated in great quantity.

The Linum Myrtæ and the Linum Opii were also at intervals used.

Comparatively speaking, there were few cases of granulated eyelids. Where the disease was not of long duration, and where the patient had not previously been affected, it was removed without granulations having formed. But in some of the cases which were very protracted, or where relapses had occurred, or where the patient had before been affected, granulations were very apt to occur. In



In such cases the sulphate of copper was regularly used. With respect to the mode of applying this remedy, I have found of late that the daily gentle application of it every morning will effect a cure as speedily and without the risk of producing a relapse, as if it were applied strongly for the purpose of producing a slough.

It is not to be denied that in some instances the strong application of the remedy so as to produce a slough may be found eligible, but if I may judge of its effects so used, and compare them with those which I have lately experienced from its daily and gentle application as a stimulant, there are but very few cases I am persuaded in which the former mode will be found preferable to the latter.

The species of the Disease which generally prevailed among the Women and Children was purulent Ophthalmia in various degrees of severity. The exciting causes & peculiar nature of this disease among children are not universally agreed upon among Physicians. That it has a considerable affinity with the purulent Ophthalmia of Adults in its exciting causes  
and



and symptoms is evident, though the grand line of distinction between them, arising from the conjunction of the linings being principally affected in children, at the same time that the Adnata is little or not all implicated, while precisely the reverse happens in adults, presents an obstacle to their being considered the same, and still holds out a curious and interesting point for pathological investigation. - Though some of the cases among the children were sufficiently obstinate and tedious, they all yielded, without the least injury to the organ, to bleeding by Leeches, purges, blisters and the alum Lotion.

The only unsuccessful case among the Women & children is still in Hospital, and shall be presently noticed. -

Having made these imperfect and desultory observations I shall now give a short abstract of the cases that appear most likely to excite interest and attention. -

It was promised in the last Half Yearly Report that the detail of the cases of James Gordon and David Lyon both of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. the only two which were unsuccessful, should be continued in this. As however any little variety



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variety of practice took place afterwards, it would be superfluous to take up time in quoting the daily reports. In these cases more favourable hopes were expressed of their further improvement than the result has altogether warranted.

Purdon was admitted on the 16<sup>th</sup> May with slight redness of both eyes which was removed in three days; but on the fourth he presented himself with extreme chemosis in the right eye without any cause being assigned, or capable of being ascertained. The treatment in this case was long and tedious, and has been already given in the former report; the practice which was adopted after that date down to his discharge on the 10<sup>th</sup> August consisted chiefly in the application of the drops of the nitrate of Silver in various degrees of strength. The very bad character of the man, the circumstances under which the relapse took place, the state of the Chemosis which was extreme while the purulent discharge was inconsiderable, which is for the most part copious in genuine purulent Ophthalmia; the fact that often during the treatment the eye was found in the morning in a worse state than was to be expected or accounted



accounted for from the state of the eye as observed the evening before, joined with other circumstances raised the suspicion that the patient had been instrumental in bringing on and protracting the Disease. He has continued at study since the 11<sup>th</sup> of August, and the state of the eye, as examined this morning is as follows. The inner half of the Cornea is white and nebulous, of different degrees of density, the nebulosity obscuring the half of the pupil, but the opacity throughout is less dense than it was on his discharge. The outer half of the cornea is sound, as are the lining and adnata. The improvement that has taken place in the absorption of the opacity is considerable, and would have been greater had he not constantly worn a green shade over the eye, which for the future he is recommended not to do. The new patient David Lyons was admitted on 11<sup>th</sup> June with opacities and ulcers on center of right eye, obscuring the pupil, and extreme chemosis and purulent discharge of both eyes, and a few days after admission the capsule of the lens of the right eye was found shagreen, and adhering to the Iris, while at the same time ulceration commenced in the left cornea. It was  
with



with great difficulty the left eye was saved.

He was discharged on 28<sup>th</sup> Sept: to duty, at which he still continues. His eyes were examined this morning. The capsule of right eye is opaque, and the Iris immovable, but not much contracted; there is a dense white opacity on centre of the Cornea which obscure the half of the pupil; the left Cornea is of natural transparency except a small point at its lower margin where the effects of the former ulceration are faintly discernible; the pupil in this eye is of its natural dark appearance, but the Iris is rather sluggish in its motions, and the Patient states that the vision is very dim, and that that of the right eye is altogether lost. The circumstances of suspicion against this man are mentioned in the former Report. Both these men were put in General Orders, and the attention of the Surgeon directed to their future conduct; and their ration of wine stopped.

John Sutherland aged 41, of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, of a debilitated and worn out constitution, and very irregular in his habits, was admitted on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct: 1821. "Never had sore eyes before - left eye became affected the day before



before yesterday while on Guard; it is slightly  
 vascular and the lining so also, with some  
 mucous discharge, very little lachrymation, and  
 somewhat red, some pain and heaviness of eye.  
 ball, but light not offensive, the right pupil is  
 irregular, contracted and immovable, but the eye  
 is not inflamed. The vision is less in this eye than  
 in the other, but he never remembers it to have  
 been inflamed. Eight Leeches were applied to  
 the left eye, and on the following day the pain  
 was removed; but having returned on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
 12 Leeches were applied to the eye. On the 15<sup>th</sup>  
 Chemopis commenced when he was bled at the  
 arm to 25 ounces, and the alum Lotion and Vinum  
 Opii were used. The symptoms gradually abated,  
 till the 26<sup>th</sup> when a slight opacity commenced at  
 the lower margin of the Cornea, and on the 28<sup>th</sup>  
 the inflammation extended to the right eye, on  
 which 6 Leeches were applied to each eye. The  
 Oil Opii cum Calomelane was administered, the  
 Alum Lotion and the Vinum Opii continued, while  
 purgatives and sudorifics were occasionally given.  
 On the 28<sup>th</sup> the line of ulceration included part  
 of the pupil, and the Iris became contracted.  
 On the 29<sup>th</sup> the following report was taken

Lant



" Last evening acute pain returned with  
 " furious discharge in both eyes, he went  
 " out several times to the necessary which is  
 " at a distance from the Ward. during the rain  
 " and while his mouth was affected with Mercury,  
 " though prohibited to do so. He was bled at the  
 " arm to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an ounce, and had six leeches applied to  
 " the right, and two to the left eye. Today the  
 " pain is gone from both eyes, there are less  
 " redness and relaxation of both adnatae, the  
 " upper part of the right cornea is a little red  
 " the redness on left as yesterday, the inflammation  
 " dilates the pupil". On the 3<sup>rd</sup> ulceration  
 " commenced on the left eye, and the solution  
 " of the nitrate of silver was used. On the 4<sup>th</sup>  
 " Nov. this report was taken. " The opacity  
 " on the lower part of the left cornea is now  
 " so increased, that it covers a considerable part  
 " of the lower hemisphere and encroaches on the  
 " pupil, while a line of ulceration has commenced  
 " on the lower part of the opaque surface,  
 " discerns little or nothing with this eye, adnata  
 " slightly vascular, light a little offensive, and  
 " produces a flow of tears; the ulcer on  
 " upper



"upper part of right cornea clear and healing, and  
 "the eye is stronger than the other, bowels regular,  
 "health better, sleeps well, appetite good, Cont.  
 Sol. Nit. Argent. et Lotio Alumin. 8<sup>th</sup> much as  
 yesterday - 9<sup>th</sup> Nov. Last night at 11 o'clock felt  
 something unusual in left eye, as if something had  
 burst in given way. There is a considerable  
 protrusion of the Iris at the lower margin of  
 the Cornea, a white shewy opacity covers nearly  
 the lower half of the cornea, and pupil is  
 almost completely hid, no vision, slight vascularizing,  
 no pain, right eye continues improving, bowels  
 open, appetite and health good. On the  
 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> the tumor of the Iris was touched  
 with the pencil rubbed on caustic, and after  
 the slough was thrown off, it became flat  
 and ceased to irritate the eye; during the long  
 continued inflammation the linings of the  
 eyelids of both eyes had become very much  
 granulated, and on the 25<sup>th</sup> Nov. the application  
 of the Sulphate of Copper commenced. In the  
 treatment of this case there were several un-  
 usual symptoms to contend with. In consequence  
 of the broken constitution of the patient, he  
 bore



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have been very ill, and during the time that the inflammation was highest, the weather was very cold and rainy, and he was at times affected with Catarrh, and a low sort of febrile irritation aggravated by occasional discharges, and at the time that these causes combined with the depletion necessary for reducing the inflammation of the left eye had reduced him to great debility, inflammation commenced in the right, which by its irritation recalled a degree of chronic inflammation in the left eye which assumed the ulceration process, and proceeded in spite of all applications, till prolapsus and adhesion of the Iris had taken place. His diet for the greatest part of the time was spoon, and latterly an addition of half a pound of Bread & a pint of Soup. Purgative sudorifics, Peruvian and the warm bath were used for the constitutional symptoms. The Patient is still in Hospital and a considerable time must elapse before the eyelids can be rendered healthy. The contracted state of the right pupil remains precisely as it has long been, and the vision of the eye is nearly as good as on admission. The left cornea is opaque, the pupil invisible, and the protruded Iris is flattened to a level with the

Cornea



Cornua. The patients health is now a little improved and the object of further treatment in this case is to render the linings perfectly healthy so as to guard him against the risk of a relapse, during which treatment some slight improvement in the opacity of left cornea may probably take place.

John Wells Oct 28. 85. <sup>to Reg.</sup> was admitted on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct. " 1<sup>st</sup> attack, three morning ago left eye was a little red, went on Guard next day and reported himself this morning, says the eye was not very bad till this morning, when it was quite closed - at present both upper & lower lids swelled, and the skin red, the cilia such with mucus, the whole adnata not merely vascular but quite red till within a line or two of the Cornea, and the adnata is relaxed and turned in folds by the motion of the eyeball, light very offensive, hot lachrymation, thick discharge with occasional heavy pain in the eyeball, tongue a little foul, bowels rather costive, no pain of head, the right eye is well."

Limeleeches were applied, and after the operation of a purgative, he took the mixture of the Tartaric of Antimony every half hour, and a blister was applied to the nape of the neck.

The



The Vinum Opii and Alum Lotion were also used. On the 15<sup>th</sup> the right eye became affected, on which 8 leeches were applied to the right, and 12 to the left eye, and on the evening of the 15<sup>th</sup> 8 leeches were applied to each eye. On the 16<sup>th</sup> 8 leeches were again applied to each eye. On the evening of the 17<sup>th</sup> the pain having returned, and partial chemosis of both eyes having taken place, he was bled at the Arm to 25 ounces, and 8 leeches applied to each eye. The inflammation having been greatly subdued by these means, the Vinum Opii and Alum Lotion were continued, and on the 20<sup>th</sup> the chemosis was nearly gone. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> some nebulosity appeared on lower margin of left cornea. The eyes continued slightly weak and vascular when on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov. some increase of redness and pain took place which directed the nebulous point on the lower margin of left cornea in the form of a pustule and itching, had become considerably granulated. The Nitrate of Silver was applied to the pustule, and 8 leeches to each eye to reduce the inflammation. On the 11<sup>th</sup> the Sulphate of Copper was applied to the left upper eyelid, and 8 leeches in the evening to remove the inflammation which followed.

But



But on the 12<sup>th</sup> the lower eyelid and upper part of cheek became considerably swelled and red. The swelling was reduced by purgatives and the solution of the acetate of lead by the 20<sup>th</sup> but by this time the pustule had begun to ulcerate, and on the 20<sup>th</sup> he was bled at the Arm to  $\text{℥xxv}$  and 12 Leeches applied to the left eye. On the 21<sup>st</sup> some pain continuing he was again bled to  $\text{℥xxix}$ . On the 22<sup>d</sup> the caustic was applied to the ulcer, which producing a good deal of pain, a solution of Opium was used.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> the Ulcer penetrated the Cornea, and the Iris protruded. The solution of the Nitrate of Silver was used, and on the 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. the tumor was touched with the caustic. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec. 8 Leeches were applied to the left eye and a blister to the nape of the neck.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> Dec. the Suppl. Cape to the eyelid was resumed and has been continued to the present time. The patient is still in Hospital, the granulations of the linings of both eyes are still very considerable, though of late they have begun to improve rapidly.

The Tumor formed by the prolapsus is slight, the pupil is nearly closed, and the Cornea surrounding the prolapsus is opaque. The  
right



right eye is nearly well and vision unimpaired.

John Moran Oct. 25. 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
was admitted on 14<sup>th</sup> Sept. with Lippitudo of  
both eyes, being the first attack. He was of  
a stout appearance, but of a flabby and lax  
fibre. On the 21<sup>st</sup> he was well, but on the  
evening of the 23<sup>rd</sup> having caught cold some  
redness appeared on the right eye, and Leeches  
were immediately applied. On the 24<sup>th</sup> the  
redness being stationary with some pain, he  
was bled to  $\frac{3}{4}$ xxx at the arm, and on the  
25<sup>th</sup> there being a tendency to chemosis, he was  
again bled to  $\frac{3}{4}$ xxx. On the 27<sup>th</sup> chemosis  
formed on the right eye, with some redness in  
left, and 12 Leeches were applied to right, and  
to the left, and the alum lotion frequently used.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> 12 Leeches were again applied to  
the right eye. On the 30<sup>th</sup> a small line of  
ulceration commenced on the upper margin  
of right cornea to which the Nitrat. Argentii was  
applied. On 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 8 Leeches were ordered  
to the right, and the ulcer was touched with  
a pencil dipped in the 6 Grain Solution of the  
Nitrate of Silver. On the 2<sup>d</sup> the Nitras. Argentii  
was again applied to the ulcer. On the 3<sup>d</sup>  
Oct. the slough not being thrown off, but there  
being some pain and hot lachrymation 12 Leeches  
were



were applied to the eye. On the 4<sup>th</sup> a return of the pain was produced by his going to the necessary which is at a distance from the Ward. Though he was prohibited to do so, and 6 Leeches were applied to the eye. The Ulcer continued to grow deeper and on the 5<sup>th</sup> it was almost through the cornea. "5<sup>th</sup> Oct. About 12 last night Patient says something burst in the eye and water ran out, since this it has been easy. The ulcer has penetrated the Cornea and a portion of the Iris fills up the gap, but is not much protruded; the anterior chamber is diminished and the Iris lies forward on the Cornea, the pupil is a little contracted, and dim, but retains its shape nearly, less vascularity, eye quite easy, bowels regular."

A solution of Sulphate of Zinc in Rose Water was prescribed and on the 7<sup>th</sup> Bark and Acid, and on the 8<sup>th</sup> the solution of the Nitrate of Silver was used. The prolapsus having gradually increased, and there being some pain and redness which had commenced in the left eye 12 Leeches were applied to it.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> some degree of Chemosis having taken



taken place in the left eye 12 leeches were  
 again applied. On the 17<sup>th</sup> the tumor of the  
 Iris was cut away by the scissors, and the  
 Nitrate of Silver afterwards applied. The  
 Chemosis had continued in left eye, and by  
 this time ulceration had commenced at the upper  
 and inner part of the Cornea, and extended  
 about four lines on its margin and had  
 proceeded upwards and round the circumference of  
 the cornea. "18<sup>th</sup> Ope. ulceration has gone  
 "quite round the Cornea, it is deepest and broad-  
 "est at the upper and inner parts, at the lower  
 "rim it is covered with slough, a small stripe  
 "of opacity has proceeded down from the ulcer-  
 "ation at upper margin, and obscures the pupil,  
 "from the application of the caustic by means  
 "of the pencil yesterday, owing it is probable to  
 "the extreme debility of the Cornea, the chemosis  
 in both eyes is diminished, no hot lachrymation  
 nor purulent discharges, eyes easy, without the  
 "least pain, only he cannot open them freely,  
 "appetite and strength good, the ulceration of  
 "right eye assumes a more healthy appearance  
 "the Iris just plugs up the ulcer without being  
 "much protruded and the sound part of the cornea  
 is



is assuming a brighter colour. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> October, the opacity on center of cornea threw off a slough and from the ulceration having proceeded round the whole margin of the cornea, it was protruded like a staphyloma. The alum lotion and Bark and acid were continued. On the 24<sup>th</sup>

Leeches were applied to remove some pain which had taken place in the left eye, and 6 more on the 25<sup>th</sup>. On the 31<sup>st</sup> the solution of the nitrate of Silver was prescribed and continued till the 19<sup>th</sup> November when the slough came off. The center of left cornea and part of the pupil became visible. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> November the eyes having been quite easy and free from pain, and the vascularity nearly removed, the Sulphate of Copper was applied to the lining of the eyelids of both eyes which had become very much granulated. Since that time up to the present, the blue stone has been almost the sole remedy, and the eyelids have become very much improved. But the most striking improvement has taken place in the Cornea. The pupil is now pretty distinctly visible, the whole Cornea which appears smaller and more prominent than natural, is



is of an uniform muddy and nebulous appearance and the adnata is almost natural. The patient begins to discern the colour and outlines of objects, and is able to guide himself by means of a stick. It was impossible at one time to have anticipated such an improvement when ulceration had proceeded round the margin of the cornea, and then spread inwards till it had left a small portion which was quite white and opaque, protruded forward in the shape of a cone or small styloptoma with perfect blindness. - The improvement that has thus taken place encourage me to hope that by the time the linings are rendered healthy, which will yet occupy a good deal of time, the transparency of the cornea will be improved to such a degree as will afford a very comfortable degree of useful vision to this poor and unfortunate Patient. -

The only unsuccessful case among the Women and Children is that of Mrs. Muroft aged 25. of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment. She is of a very delicate and weak constitution, and had suffered very much from Dysentery ever since she came to the Island which was about six weeks previous to her admission on 16<sup>th</sup> Oct.

When



when admitted she has partial chemosis of both eyes with pustules on the margin of left cornea. Twelve Leeches were applied to each eye which occasioned repeated fainting. Purgatives the Alum Lotion and blisters were used, and the pustules were touched with the Nitrate of Silver.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> Oct. she was bled to  $\frac{3}{4}$ xx at the arm, and three Leeches were applied to each eye.

One of the pustules on lower margin of cornea degenerated into an ulcer which was repeatedly touched without effect, for it penetrated the cornea on the 26<sup>th</sup> Oct. and the Iris protruded.

The tumor was repeatedly touched with the Nit. Argenti, and Leeches were repeatedly used to repress the inflammation; a pustule also formed on upper margin of right cornea, but this was removed. The Linings had become very warty and granulated, and the Sulphas Cupri was applied which produced some irritation, and a small ulcer commenced in the upper part of the opaque cornea of left eye which rapidly penetrated. After much difficulty the right eye was liberated from inflammation, and the appearance and vision are now natural and perfect; but the left cornea is opaque with two points where the Iris protrudes

and



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and adhesion. The Patient is still in Hospital with her health much improved, the linings of the eyelids are still much granulated, but the daily application of the blue stone which she now bears without much irritation following, begins now to make a steady and sensible improvement.

There are two cases still in Hospital which may be mentioned on account of the obstinacy of the one, and the uncertainty of what the issue may be in the other. The case of one of them, Michael Burns Stat. 30. of the 90<sup>th</sup> Regt. was alluded to in last Half yearly report. This man was 7 months in Limerick Hospital 8 years ago, and came out with vision of both eyes impaired. He relapsed in Macclesfield shortly before he left England, and from the state that his vision must then have been in, it is to be regretted that he was not discharged the service. He was admitted into Hospital here in April last with the right Cornea Opaque and prominent and vascular, pupil hardly discernable through the opacity, and no vision, while at the same time a speck existed exactly in the centre of left, cornea and the linings of the lid were granulated. The Union Oint, solution of Nitrate of silver in various proportions



proportions, and the Sulphate of Copper have been  
 repeatedly used. bleeding at the arm, Leeches,  
 purgatives to remove the repeated relapses of  
 Inflammation, and Bark & Acid; and an attenuated course  
 of Mercury have served to improve his general  
 health. The progress that at times was made  
 by the use of these remedies, persisted in for  
 Weeks, was lost in a moment when he relapsed,  
 which happened no less than six or seven times.  
 He is of a thin delicate and irritable constitution,  
 and the extreme irritability he shews on every  
 application, combined with the frequent relapses,  
 excites some suspicion in his case. This  
 suspicion as respects himself, joined to the con-  
 sideration of the expediency of preventing him  
 from forming an example to others as to  
 the means of procuring their discharge, has  
 prevented me hitherto from sending him to  
 England, although I have no hopes that he  
 will ever recover his sight to such a degree  
 as will enable him to discharge the duties  
 of a Soldier in this climate. His last relapse  
 was about a month ago, and at present he  
 is just a little better than he was on admission  
 with respect to vision, though almost all  
 vascularity



vascularity is removed from the eyes, and the linings are nearly natural, while the transparency of both eyes are somewhat increased. For the considerations above mentioned it is determined to keep him still longer in Hospital, though henceforth the treatment will be confined chiefly to the Oculids and to send him to England in the Spring.

John Scott Octob. 32. of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
A man of a flabby and lax fibre, was admitted on 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct. last. He had sore eyes twice in the West Indies, and once in England. He was bled at the Arm, leeches were repeatedly applied, blisters, purgatives, sudorifics, Vinum Opii, Lignor Cambrici, and the Alum Lotion used.

He has relapsed three times since his admission. After his second relapse on 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. two small superficial specks formed below the left pupil, and one below the right. By the active Antiphlogistic remedies, these were prevented from proceeding to ulceration, and he gradually improved till the 15<sup>th</sup> Dec. when he again relapsed. He has been again bled at the Arm, and other means used, and at present though all inflammation is removed, the local & constitutional symptoms are such as will render the issue of the case



case very doubtful, should he hereafter experience one or more relapses on organs so much debilitated.

The linings are at present granulated, the specks remain as at their first appearance, the eyes are slightly vascular and weak, and his strength is a good deal impaired.

In enlarging so fully upon those cases, that have been more or less unfortunate, the pleasure I feel is of course less than if I had detailed those that have been successful. But as I have discharged my duty in those unsuccessful cases, and exerted all the abilities I possess, and all the attention I was capable of to bring about a termination of a more favourable nature, that duty still required me to allude to these cases more particularly than to others in my report, as being those respecting which your curiosity would be most excited. Why so many has occurred <sup>in</sup> a short a space of time, and all at once as it were, I am unable to explain, any more than we can account why disease and Mortality are more prevalent in one corps than another in the same or in different seasons. In the cases of *Yours & Burns* it will be seen that the injury was done before their admission, and  
in



in those of the others, there were circumstances in the constitutions of the Patients, in their own indiscretion, as occasioning relapses, and in the spread of inflammation from one eye to the other, that rendered the treatment at times highly difficult and perplexing. After all, the unsuccessful cases of Moran, Sutherland, Wells, Curson and Macroft, will not appear many, considering that nearly 600 inflamed eyes have been treated during the last 12 months.

I have left myself little room, and have still less time to allude particularly to the successful cases. I shall content myself therefore with extracting two from the registers, both very obstinate, and not only interesting in some particulars, but calculated to give a general idea of the practice in use at this Hospital.

Patrick Carmichael Aet 22. 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Admitted 15<sup>th</sup> August 1821. first attack...  
 "apparently produced by dust getting into his eyes on Guard on the 13<sup>th</sup> at the Botanical Garden. general health good, has had a purgative this morning - Left eye red, particularly at the outer Canthus where there is a pustule on the adnata, little or no pain, some mucous discharge.

Tit. Argenti pustula protra  
 Skirts of Sculo - Spoon Diet



16<sup>th</sup> August, pustule diminished, redness continues,  
but there is no pain..

Suiph. Magnes. ℥j - Sp. Diet..

17<sup>th</sup> Lf. redness, no pain, bowels open..

Purium Opii hic in dies.

19<sup>th</sup> Improving - Cont: Guttae sin: Opii.

20<sup>th</sup> Adnata Lf. red, but there is a swelling of  
the under eyelid without pain - Jotus Caliculus-  
vespere - Complains of pain in left eye as if  
there were sand inserted between the lids, the  
adnata is vascular, much hot lachrymation.

R. S. ad ℥XXX

Vesicat. Mucos.

21<sup>st</sup> Pain gone, vascularity continues, eyelids  
and upper part of cheek swelled..

Aqua frigida cum Aceto pro lotionem..

Vesperi - Great pain and hot lachrymation in  
the right eye, intolerance of light with much  
vascularity.

R. S. ad ℥XXX.

22<sup>d</sup> Both eyes now very vascular, Mucous  
discharge with hot lachrymation chiefly from  
right eye, slept none from the pain..

Pulv: Salap. ℥j

Lotio Alumin. ℥.ij & Aqua ℥j -

Stirns. III oculo dextro. VI oculo sinistro.

Sp. Diet.

Vesperi



Vespere - Increased pain with hot and scalding  
lacrimation still in the right eye, Leeches bled  
freely, much relieved by the leeches, mucous  
discharge, relaxed and vascular, adnata with  
swelling of the eyelids.

Lept. V. S. ad 3<sup>xx</sup>

Lept. Pediluvium h. s.

23<sup>rd</sup> August - grew very faint from the bleeding,  
slept well and perspired, eyes today both easy,  
and he opens them freely, lids still swollen, lacrimation  
cool, Lept. mucous discharge -

R<sup>x</sup> Part: Antimonii gr. iv

Aqua pure - 3 of M<sup>o</sup>.

Sumat 3j. omnia hora.

Cont. Lotio Aluminii.

24<sup>th</sup> - Opens both eyes very freely, relaxation  
and redness of left adnata much abated and eye  
easy and free from discharge; right adnata still  
vascular and much relaxed, but no pain, a good  
deal of mucous purulent discharge from this eye,  
Mixture makes him perspire freely, and also makes  
him sick.

Cont: Mistura ut heri

Cont: Lotio Aluminii gr. ad Aqua 3j. -

Spoon Diet. -

25<sup>th</sup> - Left adnata approaching its natural state  
relaxation and redness of right diminished, no discharge,  
lids open. Cont. ut heri. -



26<sup>th</sup> August. Right eye improving, less redness,  
no pain, left adnata almost natural. -

Vinum Spii guttes lris in die -

Cont. Lotio Alumin -

Spoon Diet. 1/2 lb. Bread -

28<sup>th</sup> Redness & relaxation of right adnata abating.  
lancils open, appetite good. Cont. -

30<sup>th</sup> A pustule at outer margin of right cornea -  
no pain - Argenti Nitro pustule - Sp. Diet. -

1<sup>st</sup> Sept. Pustule diminishes, redness abates - L. Diet.

4<sup>th</sup> A few vessels only remain - Cont: Vin: Spii: L. -

5<sup>th</sup> Quite well - Half Diet. -

9<sup>th</sup> Discharged. -

William Mackenzie Aet. 24. 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Admitted 24<sup>th</sup> August 1821. first attack.

Pain round the globe of left eye which is very  
vascular, hot lachrymation and intolerance of  
light, right eye sound. A Scotchman of occasional  
irregular habits and of a delicate constitution -  
Symptoms of 10 hours duration; right eye sound.

V.S. n. 3XX

Signs: XII oculo sinistro Spoon Diet.

25<sup>th</sup> August. Opens the eye more easily, the  
vascularity is diminished, some slight degree  
of pain, and a little hot lachrymation. -

Sulph: Magnes: 3i

Signs: Vix oculo.



27<sup>th</sup> August, redness diminished, no pain,  
nor lachrymation, opens the eye freely, Consider.

Cont: Mercur. Sulf. bis in die

27<sup>th</sup> No pain, redness much as yesterday. Cont.  
Vesperi - Complains of a return of pain in left  
eye, with hot lachrymation. -

Kind: VIII Oculo -

28<sup>th</sup> The pain and lachrymation with intermission  
of light still continues, the adnata is vascular,  
and relaxed, bands open. -

V.S. ad 3XXX

Vesicat. Nucha

Sulph. Magnes. 3j -

29<sup>th</sup> Pain gone, some lachrymation, but  
more cold, redness continues. -

Mist: Sarc: Antimon: 3j omni hora. -

Vesperi. Pain returned shortly after the morning  
visit and has continued with hot scalding  
lachrymation. -

V.S. ad 3XXV

Kind: XII Oculo.

30<sup>th</sup> Very little pain, lachrymation rather  
cold, adnata very vascular and relaxed. -

Kind: XII Stom.

Cont: Mist: Sarc: Antimon: S. and Dist.

31<sup>st</sup> The eye continued very easy with some  
cold lachrymation till this morning at 4 o'clock.  
when



when the pain returned with great violence,  
and the eyelids gradually swelled, these symptoms  
continue, with very considerable Chemosis,  
Mixture made him sick. bowels open. -

Piat art. ex arteria temp: sinistra

Cont. Mist: Sarc: Antim: -

Utat. Lotio Alumin. omni quadrante hora S. 2. 1/2

1<sup>st</sup> Sept. Painted when about 14 Dunces were  
drawn, during the afternoon the adnata was  
completely affected with Chemosis, but the severe  
pain which he felt in the morning ceased, the  
lids also became greatly distended, and there was  
much purulent discharge, slept well, eye  
has been tolerably easy, lids a little subsided,  
but Chemosis still considerable. -

Cont: Lotio Alumin 8x in aqua 3j -

Omni quadrante hora. -

2<sup>nd</sup> No pain, Chemosis much subsided, a part  
of it was disjunct and cut away yesterday toward  
the lower part of the Eye ball, opens the eye  
more easily, less discharge, Chemosis less red.

Cont: Lotio: Alumin:

Pulv: Kkei 3j Statim. -

Cont: Mist: Sarc: Antimonii. -

4<sup>th</sup> Eye easy, little or no purulent discharge,  
Chemosis still continues, cornea clean, but

10th



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its margin overlapped by the Chemosis, tongue  
foul, thirst, with indifferent appetite. -

Puls: Salap: 3p. statim

Cont: Lotio: Alumin: -

10<sup>th</sup> Sept. Chemosis subsiding, eye easy,  
no discharge. Cont: Lotio: Sp. Dist. p. b. Brend. 1st. Inf.

11<sup>th</sup> eye a little weak yesterday, and 6 Leeches  
were applied, Leeches bled well, Today eye

easy. Penum Opie lies in die. Low Diet.

12<sup>th</sup> Linings relaxed, eye easy, Cont: St. Diet.

21<sup>st</sup> Eye stronger, but linings still much  
relaxed - Cont: Vin: Opie: -

23<sup>rd</sup> Eye a little weak today. -

Respire - a pustule formed on upper margin  
of Cornea with vascularity and some pricking.

Mix: Argenti: pustula.

24<sup>th</sup> Slough not thrown off, a good deal  
of pain and redness from the application of the  
caustic. -

Kind: V. Oculo

Lotio frigida -

25<sup>th</sup> No pain but a little redness and watering  
with relaxation of the linings. -

Cont: Lotio frigida - Low Diet. -

26<sup>th</sup> Eye weaker today, and cannot bear the  
light, Slough nearly thrown off, but a small  
spot.



speck has formed on margin of Cornea at its upper part, barrels open. -

Skind: VI Oculo. Lotic Alumin:

29<sup>th</sup> Sept. - Redness nearly gone, speck almost gone - Low Diet. -

3<sup>d</sup> Oct. - Eye stronger, linings relaxed and granulated - Cont. Vinum Opii - Low Diet. -

11<sup>th</sup> Oct. - some increase of redness today -

Skind VI Oculo. Cont. Vin: Opi: Low -

16<sup>th</sup> Eye stronger - Cont. Half Diet. -

19<sup>th</sup> - Eye again become weak & vascular, had a blister behind the ear last evening; a small nebulous spot on upper part of Cornea, linings as before. -

Skind: VI Oculo - Cont. Alia -

24<sup>th</sup> - Continued improving till last night, when from having slept with the door, a severe relapse occurred in left eye with chemosis and severe pain - He was bled at 10 o'clock last night to  $\zeta\text{xxx}$ , and a blister applied to nose of back, slept none, a little pain, much mucous discharge. -

Skind: VI Oculo - Spars Diet. -

28<sup>th</sup> - The pain of the eye having increased towards the evening he was again bled to  $\zeta\text{xxx}$ , and b

Leish



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Laches applied - he slept well, opens his  
eye better, no pain, very little mucous discharge  
or lachrymation, adnata and linings still  
very much relaxed, nebulous point of cornea  
as before.

Cont. Vin: Opi: et Lotio Alumin - Spoon.

Respire - Pain returned, Stirred: vs oculo. -

29<sup>th</sup> October - eye quite easy, less redness,  
chemosis subsiding, lamellae open. -

Cont: Gutta et Lotio. -

31<sup>st</sup> Nov. improving in every respect. -

Cont. Vin: Opi - Low Diet. -

13<sup>th</sup> both eyes today slightly vascular  
with weakness and intolerance of light, left  
eye weak and vascular, linings relaxed still  
and granulated. -

Pulv: Salap: ʒi

Gutta Liguor Plum: bis in die - L. Diet.

15<sup>th</sup> Much better, both eyes stronger. Gut. Gutta

22<sup>nd</sup> eye now strong, but the linings as before.

Omitt: Gutta. App: Sulph: Cupri palpebris

Low Diet. -

26<sup>th</sup> Improving - Cont. Sulph: Cupri. -

30<sup>th</sup> Linings much smoother, nebulous point  
of cornea disappeared. -

Cont: Sulph: Cupri. -



3<sup>rd</sup> Dec. - Linings nearly well, eye strong,  
vision perfect - Purgat h. s. -

4<sup>th</sup> - Eye and linings well - Nil -

9<sup>th</sup> Dec. Discharged: -

In the two cases just detailed, depletion  
was carried to a greater extent than in any  
of the others, because, because their eyes  
and the violence of the symptoms seemed to  
demand it. Yet notwithstanding the extent of  
the depletion, their convalescence with respect  
to their general strength was extremely rapid  
and their health was perfect when they were  
discharged. Both of them relapsed while  
in Hospital, a circumstance by no means  
uncommon, and against which the utmost  
precaution cannot in every instance guard,  
although the Practitioner has often to observe  
and lament that the relapses which take place  
in Hospital are frequently more obstinate  
and dangerous than the original attack on  
account of which they were admitted. -

The Present state of the Hospital  
is as follows.

John Moran 85<sup>th</sup> - adhesion of Iris

and



and opaque cornea right eye, dense opaque cornea of left, with a partial degree of vision - and linings of both eyes still much granulated. -

John Sutherland 85<sup>th</sup> - Contractions of Iris of right, of old standing - Prolapsus of Iris and opaque cornea left eye - linings granulated. -

John Wells 85<sup>th</sup> - Prolapsus of Iris with contracted pupil left eye - right sound, Linings granulated. -

Michael Burns 90<sup>th</sup> - Nebulous and prominent cornea right eye, pupil just visible, left cornea nebulous, with the pupil obscured by an old speck in centre of cornea, linings nearly healthy. -

Elizabeth Macroft 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. Prolapsus of Iris left eye with opaque cornea - right eye sound - linings much granulated. -

John Scott 18<sup>th</sup> - Chronic Ophthalmia with Speck on each cornea, arising from simple deposition, and linings granulated. -

Of the remaining 16 other patients, 4 are still under acute inflammation, 8 are getting better, and 4 are convalescent. -

The foregoing hasty observations will convey



Convey I trust some idea of the nature  
of the Ophthalmia Diseases in this Hospital  
during the last half year, and the principles  
of treatment that have been adopted. Of  
the imperfection and deficiency of this report  
I am fully sensible, but the circumstances  
under which it is written, will, I am inclined  
to hope, plead my apology. -

To John Kenner M.D.  
D. Hosp. of Hospitals  
&  
D. M. O.  
Marta.

Signed, Owen Lindsey  
Surgeon to the Gov.



Fort Chambray, Gozo,  
23<sup>rd</sup> February 1822.  
Sir,

In compliance with your orders for me to proceed directly to Gozo, and report upon the present state of the Military Quarters and Hospital at Chambray and Rabbato, viewed in relation to the design entertained of establishing an Hospital for the Convalescents of the Mediterranean Army at one of these Stations, I left Valletta yesterday morning, and immediately on my arrival in Chambray reported myself to the Governor and Commandant of the Island.

This morning I commenced and have now just finished a minute and attentive, and as far as the shortness of the time permitted, as accurate an examination of the Quarters and Hospital at Chambray & Rabbato, as I was capable of; the result of which I now beg leave to lay before you. -

As we approach Chambray from the sea, the land makes a semicircular incurvation,



so small however that it is hardly entitled to be called a Bay. At each end of this semicircle, the extent of which is about half a mile, the land rises suddenly on each side to a very considerable height. On the right hand side it rises to a greater elevation, on the extreme point of which is built the Town of Perses, beyond which the land continues to rise till it terminates in Nadur one of the highest places in the Island, and from this a chain of Mountains, relatively speaking, proceeds with short intervals, and encircles the East, North and Western sides of the Island. On the left side of the Bay the land rises with equal rapidity, though not to so great a height, and being slightly rounded in its southern extremity towards the Sea, forms a sort of elevated promontory on which Fort Chambray is situated. The southern side to the extent of half a mile after rising gently for a small space, suddenly stretches up in a bold & almost perpendicular ascent, presenting rugged and inaccessible cliffs with huge masses detached from the Rocks, and at various distances stopped in their descent towards the Sea.

The



The west side slopes more gradually downwards to the sea, and to a portion of low ground which extends a short way along the coast.

On the East side the ascent is less abrupt and the road from the Key situated in the centre of the incavation forming the Bay winds gradually round till it reaches the North part of the Fortress where the Gate which forms its only entrance is placed. The road is good and not difficult ascent, and from the Key to the Gate the distance is 695 paces, and about ten minutes walk.

The Fortress covers the whole of this elevated ground on the West of the Bay. The circuit of the Ramparts, excluding the space contained within the angles of the Batteries is 1100 paces, and towards the Southern side where the rock is steep and most precipitous, the rampart wall to the extent of about 250 paces has not been finished, though a Wall or paling seems necessary to prevent accidents.

The surface of the ground is rocky and dry, and upon the whole tolerably level.

It rises a little towards the West & South where the rock projects its bare surface in  
 innumerable



innumerable points with patches of grass in the interstices, but towards the East & South East parts it is quite level and wholly covered with grass and affords an excellent ground for every sort of exercise.

On entering the Gate from the North, and about 17 Yards from the Rampart wall is the Military Quarters, which form one large uniform compact building, and of rather an imposing appearance, built bomb proof, and three stories high with a flat roof Terrace. Its aspects are almost direct North, East, West and South, and its form nearly square, the Eastern and Western fronts being 42 paces, and the Northern and Southern 36 paces each. The rooms run from North to South, and the middle of the building forms two stories only, or one upper and lower Magazine, while the East & West sides in the same height form three stories. The entrances are from the centre of the building on the East and West fronts, and doors lead in a straight line across the centre of the building in the same direction.

Leaving for the Barracks a more particular



particular description afterwards, and setting out from them as from a fixed point, with a view to convey in the first place a general idea of the number and relative situation of the buildings within the Fort and proceeding westwards, round the rampart, we come to the Soldiers Cook House situated in the entrance of one of the Batteries and 112 paces from the Southern entrance of the Barracks. It is 13 paces in length, and 6 in breadth, and divided into two compartments. The largest is 6 paces by 5, the other 5 by 4. The former is used at present as the Cook House; it has two small air holes, but no windows, and is much out of repair; the latter appears to have been at one time used as a Cook House, but is at present empty, and is also without windows. Immediately in front of the Cook House is a large Tank with one mouth, the stones of which require repair, and also an access down to the cistern of 7 steps from the west end of the Building.

The cistern is open, also a few yards from the Well in consequence of the ground having lately given way, and a requisition has been made for its repair. -

Westward



Westward from the Cook House about 30 yards, and at the distance of 20 yards from the North Rampart wall, and 70 from the Hospital is a small square burying ground 15 paces in each direction, with a rough Stone wall nearly breast high. This is used for burying such Soldiers as die in the Fort, and it is only six years since they began to inter the dead here. -

Proceeding still Westward we come to the Hospital, and the Buildings attached to it. It is built at the Southern angle of the North West Battery. Its front has an Eastern aspect, and almost faces directly the Western or principal front of the Barracks from which it is distant 200 paces. It consists of two small buildings so placed with a door passage only between them, as to form a right angle.

As already said, the principal building has an Eastern aspect and is 15 paces in front, and 10 in breadth, on Eastern aspect of same extent, and a Northern & Southern aspect. It consists of two small stories with a flat roof, and has rather a mean appearance. It has two door ways without doors, leading into a passage or lobby, and three small windows in the upper story



story. The smaller building attached to it on the North side at right angles with it, consists of one story. It is 15 paces in length, and its front looks to the South. It is divided into a ward on the Eastern part 12 paces in length, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, and at the west end of this a small place  $2\frac{1}{2}$  paces in the direction of the length of the building and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in its breadth, and seems to have been lately used as a Stable. Directly before the Door of this Stable is the well which is in tolerable repair, except that it wants a cover. It is cistern water, good and soft, and for the most part clear, though at present very muddy from the frequent rains and want of cover, and strongly impregnated with a Calcareous odour and taste. -

Along the North back of this smaller building of the Hospital is a Chapel with an entrance from the East about 8 paces in length, 5 in breadth and 12 Feet in height. Behind and to the North of the Chapel is a small building of two rooms, the front room 5 paces in breadth and 7 in length, the other 8 in breadth and 7 long. The floor is earthy and damp, the roof low and arched, it is without windows, has a door place but no door, and the whole is completely out of



of repair. Behind this again there is a small arched building 4 paces long and 2 broad without door or windows, and the whole state of repair, with a stair case which leads to the Chapel.

Behind these buildings, and occupying the inner portion of the Battery are the ruins of one or more houses, also two small spots which seem to have been cultivated as Gardens, and a small burial ground 21 paces in length, and 11 in breadth, formerly used as the grave place of the French Prisoners, but for the last 17 years never once used. The Chapel also has not been used for the three last years.

The two buildings forming the Hospital, with the Chapel adjoining, and the ruins of the Houses, the burial ground and Garden plots occupy the whole of the West Battery and extend a small way along the Northern and Western part of the Rampart wall.

Proceeding now Southwards, there is a small oblong flat roofed building 48 paces from the Rampart wall, and 75 from the Hospital. It is 15 paces in length, and its principal fronts are to the North West & South East, and it is 6 paces in breadth. It is divided into two  
ground



ground compartments, the eastern 3 paces in breadth & 14 in length, and 15 feet high with two arches in the roof. It seems to have been lately used as a Stable. The Western part could not be examined as the Key is in the hands of the Commissariat in Valletta. Its length may be about 10 paces, and its breadth and height the same as those of the other. -

In the South West Battery there are no Buildings, but the Ammunition Magazine. -

In the whole of the Southern part of the Port, next the Sea, there are no buildings except one necessary, the extent & Structure of which is good, and it is in tolerable order, its only defect is in having stone instead of wooden seats. It is used at present by the Men in the Barracks. -

On the East front of the Port there are only two buildings, the Southernmost of which is a necessary in indifferent order, used at present by the Women of the Barracks. It has wooden seats. The other Building to the North 60 paces from the necessary is 15 paces in length and about 5 in breadth, divided into two compartments. It was once used as a Cook and washing



washing house, but is at present quite out of repair, and altogether unoccupied. -

This Cook House is 13 paces from the Eastern front of the Barracks. To the South of this Cook House is the largest Cistern in the Fort with three mouths, one closed and two open.

Between the South one which alone is used, and the middle one are 20 paces, and 7 paces beyond is the Northern mouth. -

From the Southern Front of the Barracks, to the Southern necessary used by the Men are 109 paces, and from the Eastern front to the Eastern necessary used by the Women are also 109 paces. The Southern necessary is built over a chasm or crevice in the rock, and has no other drain but what may thus happen to be afforded it by the depth and termination of the chasm, but though it has been long used no inconvenience has resulted from the uncertainty respecting its drain. The drain from the Eastern necessary used by the Women passes under the works and leads down the rock in an open channel to the South. The Privy belonging to the Hospital, and that used by the Officers, both to be afterwards described



described have no drain, but are emptied and cleaned when it is found necessary. -

Having now given a general idea of the extent of the Fort, and of the whole of the Buildings situated within it, I shall endeavour to give a particular description of the Barracks and the Hospital, as being the objects of the highest interest, although in doing so I may have to repeat something that has been already mentioned. I shall begin with the Barracks.

As already said the Barracks is a compact and uniform building, bomb proof, flat roofed Terrace, the rooms running North and South, the doors to the upper stories in the middle of the East and Western fronts, which consequently are the principal ones, and crossing in the direction from East to West, the centre of the rooms. The West and East part of the building are formed into three stories, the middle of the building into two. The married Soldiers and those that exercise Trades occupy the rooms of the three stories of the West side, the Officers those on the East side, and the middle upper rooms are occupied as the Soldiers wards. The lower or ground wards are similar to those immediately above and tranverse the building from North to South, are either empty



empty or occupied as *feminifary* *Shes*, while the smaller ground rooms on the East & West fronts are occupied by married people, or used as Canteen & Store Rooms. -

The East and West fronts are 42 faces each, the north and the south 36 each. The East and West front presents nearly the same general external appearance, and in like manner the North & South fronts correspond to each other. -

The East front has one principal Door in the centre with an arched top, and 4 smaller doors, each, of which has a small window above it. In the centre or middle story are ten square windows of ordinary size with an arched window place above the principal door. The corresponding windows in the upper or attic story are smaller and arched at the top, each containing about 8 panes. There is one water spout in this front. -

The West front is built on uneven ground towards its northern angle. There is one large door in the centre like that in the East, and to the south of it are 4 smaller doors, each of which has a small glass window above it.

The middle story has 7 square windows of middling size, the attic story 7 smaller windows with



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with the top arched. The size of both is the same as those in the East front. There is one Water Spout.

The Northern extremity has 4 large doors on the ground floor with a hood or place for a window above them, and 4 large windows arched at top, in the middle of the front. There are three Water Spouts. -

The Southern front is exactly the same as the Northern front. -

In the ground floor entering the Doors from the North or South, the rooms extend the length of the building, the cross doors running through the centre of the building from east to west are blocked up. The floor is earthy and uneven & tolerably dry, length 33 paces, and 6 in breadth, and about 15 feet high, arched, walls dirty; one window at each end over the door, I saw only one of these rooms which was empty, the other three were locked, but were stated to me to be exactly the same as the one now described. They are used as <sup>commisary stores</sup>.

On the ground floor on the East front to the North of the Principal Door is a small room about 4 paces by 4, with a closet, and some space under the Stair case. This room is used

as



as a provision store. To the South of the principal door are three small ground rooms each about 4 paces by 4, with small windows above the Doors, all containing Barrack Stores. They are all in a tolerable state of repair and quite sufficient for the purposes to which they are applied. —

On entering the principal door on the east front there is a lobby with a flight of 29 Steps to the middle or principal story. Here there is another lobby 6 paces by 6. To the South of this is the Officers Dining room in good order and clean. Keeping to the South and ascending 12 Steps; we enter a room 4 paces by 3, height 10 Feet, with one window of 6 panes, adjoining is a small room 3 paces by 3, with an open window place. The second room to the South is 4 paces by 3, with a neat chimney place; the third and most southern room is 4 paces by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  with a small cupboard & window. All these rooms are Officers quarters. Ascending from the lobby to the North end of the attic, a staircase of 15 Steps we enter a room 4 paces by 4, with a window place. This is used as the Officers Kitchen.



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Kitchen. There is a staircase of 17 steps leading to the Terrace.

Passing from the lobby into the first Eastern principal Magazine, the extent of which is that of the building from North to South, and its other dimensions the same as the one below already described. This large room is at present used as Officers Quarters, and is divided by wooden partitions about 8 feet high, into different apartments, while a stone partition divides off the two northernmost apartments into Captains Quarters. To the South of these is a servants room, and a large partitioned room to the South end is used as a Mess room. At the northern extremity of the room a door opens towards the east side into a room 4 paces by 4 with a fire place & window all in good repair; beyond this is another room of similar dimensions, there are an Officers Quarters. In the South extremity were two rooms said to be exactly similar; but the doors were locked.

The height of the principal room thus partitioned was about 20 feet, its length 33 paces by 6. a large window in each end out of repair. floor much worn and uneven - the Walls requiring whitewashing. -



The 2<sup>nd</sup> principal bombproof room is of the same dimensions, and much in the same state as to the flags and the walls. It is not partitioned. The windows at each end have shutters but no glass. One married servant resides in this room.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> principal room from the East is also the same in dimensions and nearly in the same situation as to the state of the walls, floors & windows. It is occupied by the Soldiers, 31 Beds being in it at present.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Magazine is of similar dimensions but partitioned off by wood nearly in the same way as the one for the Officers, and it is occupied by the Noncom<sup>ms</sup>? Officers, married people, and 2 Gunners of the Artillery.

Doors open from the principal room into 7 small ones towards the West side. Their dimensions are 3 paces by 4 & height about 10 feet, each has a window, but one only has a fire place.

In the South part of the attic story of the West front to which one are now arrived up a stair of 10 Steps, are three rooms, each four



4 paces by 4, with each a window, but no fire place. a stair of 10 steps leads from this to the Terrace... All these rooms are occupied by married people, and are much out of repair, as to whitewashing &c.

Twenty two steps in two flights of a stone stair leads us down to the principal door of the West front. Inside the Door to the North are two rooms each 4 by 4, used as a lantern. Passing out of the building and turning to the South of the entrance, 4 small rooms with a small window above each are observed.

Each door opens to one room about 4 paces by 4 - the first is used as a Wine Store, the second by the Commandant's Gardener; the third by a Married Soldier; and the fourth is used as a lumber room. -

As a Summary of the whole building the following may be given. On the Ground floor opening from the South & North 4 rooms 33 paces by six; one window at each end, height of the room from 15 to 20 feet; directly above are 4 rooms of similar dimensions, one partitioned off for Officers, the other for Non-com. Officers, and the two middle ones occupied by the



The Soldiers. On the ground floor are eight small rooms about 4 paces by 4 with separate doors to the street. In the eastern side in the middle & Attic stories are 8 Rooms each about 4 paces by 4. In the Western side in the Middle, Attic, and Ground Stories are 12 Rooms, some 3 paces by 3, but most 4 by 4. and the general height of the whole of the small Rooms about 10 feet.

The Hospital, it was said, consists of two buildings standing at right angles with one another. The principal with its front to the East is 15 paces in length, has two small Stories, two entrance door ways, but no doors, and three small Windows in the upper Story.

The second Building separated 2 paces from the other is one story high. Entering the principal division of the Hospital at either door we pass into a lobby 9 paces in length, 3 in breadth, and 9 feet high. From this at the South end is a door leading into a ward 5 paces in breadth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in length, and 9 feet high, one arch, one Cupboard, floor earthy, clean and dry, one window to the West of 4 paces

N. 1 Ward



panes. This ward capable of containing 6 Beds.

Lobby

A Door opens from this into a room at the South end, at present used as a Surgery 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  paces by 3. and a closet under the stair case; two Windows, one to the West, another to the South, one 6 panes, the other 14.

Kitchen

To the North end of the Lobby is a room used as a Kitchen, 7 paces by 3, one window with shutters only, opening to the West, with 3 arches in the roof, and 9 feet high. Ascending a stair at the East end of the lobby, of 12 steps, we enter a lobby exactly above & parallel to the one below, 8 paces by 3.

Ordery Room  
~~see Ward~~

Into this lobby the 3 Windows in the front open. At the South end of the lobby in the necessary 2 paces by 2. clean and in good order; at the East end up two steps is a small room 3 paces by 3. with a bed in it, and two small windows, one opening to the South, with glass, one to the East, and closed with a shutter.

N. 2. 23

From the lobby backwards are two doors leading into the two principal wards of the upper story. In the South room one window looks to the South, of 8 panes, and another to the East of 16 panes. The room is 7 paces in length and 6 in breadth, height 14 feet, and capable of containing



containing 5 Beds. This division of the Hospital is in good order & clean. It was whitewashed 12 Months ago. -

The other Building forming part of the Hospital is one story; it consists of one small Room  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fms by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , lately used as a Stable. To the North of this is a Ward 12 fms in length, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, height about 12 feet, floor earthy and dry, one window to the East, another to the South, both with Shutters only. This ward is capable of holding 5 Beds. Two Ophthalmia patients are at present in it.

Thus the whole Hospital consists of two wards upstairs capable of holding 10 or 11 Beds, 2 in the ground floor capable of holding 9 Beds, in all 20 Beds. It has a Kitchen and Surgery, but it has no Store Room, washing House, Sergeants or Servants rooms. The Buildings & Ruins adjoining the Hospital have been already described. -

The Water which supplies the Fort is contained in three Cisterns - one close to the Hospital - one close to the Mens Cook House, and one close to what was once the Washing House.

The water is good & soft, and is often strongly impregnated



impregnated with Calcareous matter so as to be  
 sensible to the taste and smell. It is seldom  
 that any of the Cisterns fail, but in very  
 great droughts the cisterns at the Hospital and  
 the Cook House have failed, but that at the  
 Washing House which is by far the largest, and  
 has never been known to fail. In a beautiful  
 dell leading up from the Key in the Bay, about  
 a mile from the Key, and nearly half a mile  
 from the Barracks are several Springs of  
 water which are collected together at a place  
 called the Fountain, which I examined. There is  
 a pretty considerable stream of water constantly  
 arising from this Spring which after being collected  
 to fill a Fountain for the purposes of washing is  
 allowed to trickle down the glen till it is lost  
 in the sands on the beach. These Springs I was  
 assured never failed in the hottest season of  
 the year. There is another spring I am informed  
 near the Marina which I have not had time  
 to examine. In the Commandants Garden  
 which is situated a little to the North West of  
 the Fort a spring was discovered after digging  
 to the depth of 70 feet, and from the direction  
 of the water it appeared to proceed from the  
 Springs



Springs in the Vallone above mentioned. -

I visited also the *Sonne Garses* on the East of the bay opposite to the Port of Chambray in order to ascertain what accommodations it contained. After passing the Draw Bridge which is much out of repair, we enter a lobby 12 paces by 4, to the left of which is a Chapel about 4 paces by 4. From this we pass into the open circular Court of the Fort, in the centre of which is a well of fine water. Around the Court are doors leading into 7 rooms, each with a window or Cannon hole, the rooms in general are 12 paces by 6; the roof is arched, the walls dirty, the flags on the floor much worn. Some of the rooms are used as Stables, as Poultry rooms, or for the habitation of an old Maltese Gunner and his Family who are the only residents in the Fort. A road could be made with little expense from this Fort down to the beach which would be about a quarter of a mile in extent, and from the Beach to the Port Chambray is another quarter of a mile. The only other Road from Port Garses to Port Chambray, to avoid this desert  
and



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and ascent takes a circuit of nearly two miles.

There are no Houses near Fort Chambray. The nearest Village which is a small one, is almost a mile distant. The Fort stands high and is exposed to the Wind in every direction, but as the winds here are in general pure and salubrious, it seems well calculated for almost all cases of Chronic disease and impaired constitutions, except probably for affections of the Chest. The ground slowly rises for some space to the North of the Fort, and after walking about a mile and a half from the Gate, and looking to the North West, the direction in which the whole Island lies, the view that presents itself exhibits a chain of high ground and a rapid succession of Mountains with their tops flattened, at first rising high towards the East coast, and then extending nearly round the whole Island, the Mountains or high lands to the North West being evidently of the greatest elevation.

The bulk or greatest part of the Surface of the Island appears like a Valley embraced on all sides by the high lands around the coast, while the inner sides of the Mountains slope sometimes with a rapid declivity, but for the most



most part with an easy and gentle inclination to the Valley below. The tops of the Mountains have been flattened by the combined effects of time and the weather operating on the soft and friable materials of which they are composed, and the detritus being carried down by the winds and the rain to the Vallies, have furnished this Island with a deeper soil than Mattha possesses. In the centre of the Valley, as it were, Fort Khabat, which is 3 Miles distant from Chambray, is seen elevated to a very considerable height. Its ascent is gradual from the South, but it rises almost perpendicularly in every other direction.

The whole Country is cultivated to a surprising degree. The sides of the steepest Mountains up to their very summits display the persevering industry of the Inhabitants. The soil being firmer and deeper, and no danger being apprehended of its being carried away by the heaviest rains, the fields are consequently often pretty large, and afford a pleasing prospect, very different in general from innumerable white Dykes of Mattha. The north and west winds which are in themselves more salutary than the



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the others, blowing over a tract of land thus  
highly cultivated, cannot fail to be fresher  
and more invigorating than if they blow over  
the surface of barren and white rocks, while  
the appearance of an extensive verdure, at least  
in comparison with that of Malta, cannot  
but be pleasing to the feelings of all, and  
especially <sup>to</sup> those of the Invalid. -

The Roads leading from Port Chamberlayne  
are in excellent order, and the Government  
still continue their exertions to improve  
them, and extend them in every direction. -

I have examined also the Military Quarters  
in Port Rabbato. This Port is high and of  
considerable extent, but it is so crowded  
with buildings and ruins, that it would be  
difficult to describe it, were it necessary here  
to attempt it. It contains the principal  
Church in the Island with the Houses adjoining  
belonging to the Priests. It contains a Corn  
Granary, the Prison, a Court House for Criminal  
causes, a number of Houses the property of private  
individuals, and the ruins of many others. It  
contains a House sometime ago built by  
Government



Government as the residence of the Governor of the Island, the lower part of which is at present occupied by the Cotton Manufactory, and the upper part occasionally used as a Ball room.

Under the North West Rampart wall is a large ward bomb proof. 7 paces in breadth and 18 in length, and about 20 feet high. one window at the east end, and a door which opens to the South. It is used as a Store Room by the Artillery, and is in rather indifferent repair. The Walls and floor were somewhat damp.

Immediately adjoining this to the East is a ward 13 paces by 13. arched with a Pillar in the middle, one window and another one over the door. The flags are dry but bad, and the Walls dirty. This ward is occupied by a Sergeant, Corporal & 4 privates of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. detached from Fort Chambray. Adjoining the Ramparts to the South of the Fort, and covered by the Rampart Terrace are 11<sup>4</sup> Rooms of similar dimensions and appearance. They are 8 paces by 4. each has a door, but the only window is a Musket hole in the wall of the Fortification. Some of them are inhabited by 1 Sergeant, and



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1 Corporal and 4 Privates of the Maeta Regiment, which number with the 8 Men of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment composed the Garrison of Rabbato. Besides these there is another on the opposite side of the lane about 5 paces long 5, with a door, but without a window.

These are all the Military accommodations at Fort Rabbato.

The whole Troops which Garrison the Island are 17, 52 Men of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 15 Men of the Maltese Regiment, and three of the Royal Artillery. The Head Quarters are at Fort Chambray. The Detachments sent out are 12 to Rabbato, 3 to Camino, 2 at Imjarisiani, and 2 at Rasib Cala.

I have now mentioned I believe all the Military accommodations, and the number and distribution of the Troops, and the present state and occupation of the different Military Quarters and the Hospital. The arrangements that might be made with a view to accomplish the Establishment of a Convalescent Hospital are various, and some of them might easily be suggested. But it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to do so.

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If in the foregoing observations I have failed in conveying an idea of the Military Stations and the Hospital, for to convey a clear idea seems almost impossible without a Plan of the places, it will be ascribed I trust, not to my inattention, but partly to my want of experience hitherto in such details, and partly to the shortness of the time which I have had to examine and report, desirous as I have been to use that dispatch which your instructions enjoined.

I have the honor to be  
 Dr J. D. Sully Esq. per  
 Surgeon to the Forces Signed: L. Kennedy M.D.  
 P. O. M. D. apt. Staff Surgeon.  
 Malta.



81.

Half Yearly Report upon Diseases of  
the Troops in the Ionian Islands, from  
2<sup>nd</sup> June, to 20<sup>th</sup> December 1821. -

I am compelled to throw myself upon  
the indulgence of the Director General for the  
few remarks I have now to offer on the diseases  
of the past Half Year: those indeed for the  
autumnal quarter extended to such a length,  
and included so much of the unhealthy season  
that I then expressed myself as having an-  
ticipated much of what I should have otherwise  
to say in the following report - on this account  
the present omission is of the less importance.

The circumstance of my having been  
suddenly directed to proceed to Malta at the  
end of December, and long prior to the  
arrival of the returns from the outstations,  
will I trust explain satisfactorily the deficien-  
cies in the present report: particularly the  
absence of the usual estimates of Hospital  
Admissions and of deaths. -

The summer has been particularly  
cool, and especially the months of June,  
July and August, when the average height  
of the Thermometer for those months was  
for this year 71.2. 78.3. 80.0.  
for the year 1820. 76.6. 80.9. 83.3 } respectively.

v/s  
his



This low temperature appears to have existed generally through the Mediterranean, and to have influenced that of the whole of the Half Year. -

Our words have predicted a priore a less amount and an abated severity of disease accordingly, while on the contrary some of the Islands have suffered severely, particularly Santa Maura, Cephalonia & Zante.

This is I think principally to be explained by circumstances independent of heat; from the nature of the duties which were called for.

The Troops have in fact encountered all the bustle of a campaign, without its excitement; they have been subjected to frequent movements, and in some of the Islands have been dispersed throughout the Country in different cantonments.

The effects of this movement and dispersion was in Santa Maura I know followed by a considerable increase of sickness from particular parts, and no death elsewhere.

I am not acquainted with the Casualties of Zante, but the principal sickness occurred in the companies which occupied the Mole Barracks  
and



and where one knows that there are situated upon the level of a low beach margining a stagnant hollow of the harbour, and that the rooms were not floored or paneled; one is surprised not that disease existed, but that it has not prevailed every summer so severely as long since to have obviated the evil, as far as it depended upon such a source. I am quite decided that all Barracks & Hospitals should be somewhat elevated above the surface of the ground in this part of the world, and that of whatever description to their site, the inhabitants both here and in Italy attach great importance to this circumstance. -

During the Half Year the 30<sup>th</sup> Regt. arrived in Corfu from Cephalonia, and it is impossible not to be struck with the extensive injury this Corps has sustained from Climate. To me it appeared that the physical powers of the Survivors were as much deranged as from the same length of service in the West Indies; although no doubt a greater number would have died in the latter station, in the same interval. It is I think almost hopeless to expect the restoration of the Regiment during its continuance in the Islands, - perhaps in the Mediterranean. -



a measure has, I am glad to say, suggested itself to Dr. Hennen, which it has long appeared to me, promises to be of considerable benefit to the health of the Islops: indeed I have ventured to recommend the principle in former reports - I mean the formation of a Convalescent Depot at Malta. Gzo. has been made choice of, and perhaps with some advantages above Malta. Next to the removal of Invalids to England, so rarely and so uncertainly to be commanded, the best chance of recovery for men labouring under the effects of diseases from Malacca, is one to place so generally exempt from it as Malta and Gzo. are. In the change of diseases which the 35<sup>th</sup> Regt. experienced after its removal from the Islands, we had a practical illustration of its benefit. -

During the short interval in which the charge of the Department fell to me, i.e., from the middle of July to the end of December, it has been matter of much anxiety and regret to me that in some of the out Stations, particularly in Gante and Santa Maura, a very large Hospital Expenditure has been incurred, an expenditure so far beyond all my personal experience



experience as to fail my conception I could  
form of causes which could render it necessary.

This remark however does not apply to the  
Hospitals under my own eye in Cofer.

My correspondence on this subject bespeaks  
my anxiety to check it, and I should certainly have  
hastened to these Islands, were I not quite assured  
that long ere I could have arrived there, the evil  
would not have existed; in fact it had ceased  
to exist when the Returns reached Head Quarters.

While I protest unequivocally against many  
of the doctrines which have been advanced, and  
the practice also as far as my judgment goes  
in relation especially to the dietetic part, and  
which I hold myself as sensible as any man  
can be to the evils which result from large  
diets in early Convalescence from Acute  
disease, or from an undue and unreasonable  
indulgence in the caprices of appetite in  
Chronic disease, without reference to the general  
habits of the Soldier, and the earlier habits  
of his life; yet in communicating with  
the head of my Department, I deem it my  
duty to add that I have uniformly found  
since I have been stationed in these Islands  
some excess of expenditure has existed in all  
Corps during the unhealthy season i.e. after  
the



the subsidence of fevers of a continued type and of the character of synocha — then as in all other places, here excepted, considerable Hospital savings are to be most advantageously made during the existence of acute disease. Now certainly I cannot avoid connecting the above remark with one of my own, that as far as I have been able to judge during an observation of five years, more food is given advantageously to Convalescents here from fever than I have known elsewhere. In addition to this I must add that at this season and deep in winter, Convalescents are left in Hospital in a state of chronic disease and they become a class of patients which drag every where heavily upon the Hospital purse. The meat too is of very unequal quality in different Islands, and in different parts of the year — in the summer months and in the smaller Islands it is so inferior in quality as seems to call for some modification of the ration either by an allowance for bone, or an extra weight. In this way I suspect a diminution of extra articles may be effected. I know too that it is not always possible

to



87.

to procure sound Country wine in some of  
the Islands - improbable as that appears to  
be - but I know also that varieties & qualities  
of Wines have been used which I myself should  
never have deemed necessary. -

I think it also right to add that the  
food which was given in the Hospitals referred  
to was not given in a solid form, but in  
broths and animal decoctions. -

Having in view the hurry of the above  
remarks I feel naturally the more anxious not  
to be mistaken, but rather to communicate  
my honest impressions, and those not hastily  
taken up, although minds of another order may  
deem them erroneous. -

Cosper. March 1822.

Signed, Jas. M. M.D.  
Physician to the Force



Quarterly Summary Report on Diseases  
in the Garrison of Malta, From 21<sup>st</sup> December  
1821. To 20<sup>th</sup> March 1822. -

In the absence of Dr. Jenner who  
has not yet returned from his Inspection tour  
of the Islands, I have the honor to forward  
to the Board, the accompanying Quarterly Return  
of the Sick of the Troops at this Station. -

It is pleasing to observe that the health  
of the Troops continues remarkably good, for  
though last autumn must be reckoned to  
have been a very healthy season, the winter  
quarter has been more so. The strength of  
the Garrison in the autumn was 2181, in the  
Winter 2005 - 835 Men were treated in the  
Hospitals in Autumn, of whom 10 Died - in  
the winter 673 were treated of whom 5 Died, one  
of these a Man of the 31<sup>th</sup> Regt. admitted in a  
hopeless condition from the Transport. The  
proportion of deaths to those treated is one in  
134, and of the sick to healthy 1 in 17.

The number remaining in Hospital is 118.

In the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment 3 Men have died -  
one of the 30<sup>th</sup> - and one of the 85<sup>th</sup>, but  
among the artillery and in the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
there has been no fatal case. -

The



The weather has been very cold and rainy - the cold having been more intense than usual, and the rain more frequent, but in less quantity.

The prevailing winds were the North West and South East. In January the Max<sup>m</sup> of heat was 62° - the Min<sup>m</sup> 46° - Med<sup>m</sup> 54. In February Max<sup>m</sup> 54° Min<sup>m</sup> 48° Med<sup>m</sup> 51° - and in March the Max<sup>m</sup> 60° Min<sup>m</sup> 50° - Med<sup>m</sup> 55. From 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. to 20<sup>th</sup> January there were 12 Days of rain, In February 10, in March 7.

There has been no change in the Stations of the three Regiments since the date of the last reports, but the two Companies of the Artillery which had been here for 15 Years were relieved on the 18<sup>th</sup> February by two Companies from England.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment the prevailing diseases during the quarter have been simple continued fever, Pneumonia and bowel complaints, but the most prevalent as well as the most serious disease was Pneumonia. The cases of this disease were numerous and severe; many of them having occurred in men who had previously been affected with the same complaint. The frequency of this disease must be ascribed to the Winter having been unusually cold and the winds strong and sharp, especially during the night, and to which those on night duty were unavoidably exposed. Some of the cases have been



been very tedious, but none have terminated fatally, and of those still in Hospital, the majority are convalescents.

Two cases of Ague occurred in the Regiment, but they were not severe. The cases of Intermittent fever appeared chiefly to arise from the vicissitudes of the weather, and were easily managed, except one case, that of Private George Merchant of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment, admitted from on board Ship in a hopeless state.

The bowel complaints were trifling, with the exception of such as occurred among the Invalids from the Islands, who arriving in January were landed and taken into Hospital, many of them being in too bad a state to proceed to England during the Winter season. Ten of them were admitted into the 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital, of whom I have recovered their health in a tolerable degree, and have been discharged, and the two who still remain are doing well. All these cases were very bad and severe, some of them being old men, and labouring under chronic visceral Disease.

Some cases of Pneumation presented themselves, but were easily removed.

Two Men with Ophthalmia, one belonging to



91.

to the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. and one to the 90<sup>th</sup> were admitted into the 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital at Riccaoli from the Ophthalmia Ward in Valetta for the benefit of change of air. The 90<sup>th</sup> Patient had Ulcer of Cornea of the left eye before he left England, and his health had been a good deal impaired by long confinement in Hospital, and the treatment necessary to cure the repeated relapses of Inflammation. The other of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. is of weak and scrupulous constitution, and had suffered much in his general health from repeated attacks of Ophthalmia. Both of them are improving in their general health, and also with respect to their Eyes. —

A case of Melancholia occurred in a Noncommissioned Officer of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. who it appears had laboured under a similar complaint at Winchester five years ago when in the 25<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Mr. Richardson says that this Man has been "always of a very religious turn of mind, and  
"was much in the habit of attending some  
"irregular preaching. I am what can be  
"learned of his Family there appears to be  
"some hereditary tendency to the Disease. He  
"has been in Hospital about a month, and  
"latterly is a good deal better, but is very  
"liable to relapse if allowed to mix much in  
"Society, or if not kept under constraint."

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I quote Mr. Richardson's own words, and as I wish to avoid the error into which Medical Men are sometimes apt to fall into, appearing to attribute some cases of Melancholy to Religion without due distinction. -

In the 80<sup>th</sup> Hospital 4 Cases of Intermittents were admitted, but in reality there were only two patients, one of them having experienced a relapse twice within the period. Neither of these cases of disease appear to have originated in this Island. One had previously suffered from it at Gibraltar, in the neighbourhood of which place while employed in cutting grass for the Government Steed, he had been attacked with the complaint. The other was a man of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment lately from the Greek Islands, who probably brought the seeds of the disease along with him. Bark was employed in both cases, in the relapse Zinc and other Tonics were combined with it, and as some affection of the Abdominal viscera was suspected he was subjected to an alterative course of Mercury. -

Twenty four cases were admitted with Continued Fever, of whom 17 have been discharged to their duty, one died, and six are still under treatment. Of these 18 were admitted in the course



course of the last month. The majority were of a trivial nature, but some were very severe, being attended with considerable vascular excitement which required the free use of the Lancet, and other Antiphlogistic means. In most of them the Biliary and intestinal organs were much deranged, requiring in a determined manner the free exhibition of Purgative Medicines. The case which terminated fatally happened in the second month of the period. The symptoms throughout were of a strong typhoid character, approaching insidiously, and terminating rather in a sudden and unexpected manner on the 9<sup>th</sup> day. Venesection was practised in the early stage of the Disease.

On Dissection marks of Inflammation were discovered on the membranes of the Brain, and serous effusion in its ventricles. The Peritoneum also was found to exhibit slight marks of Inflammation, and the Spleen was in part tuberculated.

Five Cases of Synochus were admitted. In each there was an affection or determination to some particular part or viscus which required the decided use of the Lancet. They all recovered.

Of Cyanus Tonsillaris three cases were admitted. One of them was occasioned by an injury from the stem of a Tobacco pipe driven into



into the Mouth which lacerated the Tongue. The inflammation and tumefaction thus induced were very considerable, and the difficulty of deglutition was great. By the application of Leeches, and the use of Gargles & purgatives the patient was quickly cured. -

Nine cases of Pneumonia were admitted. One died, 4 have been discharged, and 4 remain under treatment. Six of the nine occurred during the last month of the period. These cases were in general of great severity and required the most active treatment, by copious venesection, blisters, Antimonials &c. The case which terminated fatally occurred in a subject previously debilitated by a severe attack of Syphilis, during which an irregularity of pulse was a striking symptom, and this symptom was also observed in the affection which proved fatal. On dissection he was found to have laboured under Hydrops pericardii, there was some effusion also on the brain, the lower lobe of the right lung was in some degree of the Colour and consistence of the Liver, and the Bronchiae were filled with mucopurulent matter. -

Three cases of Hepatitis were admitted, though in fact there were only two subjects, one of



25.

of them having relapsed. These men had suffered from the disease in India, and though relief had been obtained by topical bloodletting, blistering and the exhibition of Mercury, it is probable that they will require to be at last Invalidised. -

In the first month of the quarter there were some severe cases of Rheumatism admitted, but those admitted latterly have been of a much milder character. In one case there was some reason to believe it a consequence of Syphilis cured without Mercury ten months before. They proved successful under a strict antiphlogistic regimen, venesection, laxatives, Antimonials & Scurifics. -

Of the five cases of Catarrhus Ventræ treated, one which terminated fatally, ought to have been returned under the head of Pneumonia. In fact it was a relapse, the patient having been discharged convalescent from that disease on the 4<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1821. She was readmitted on the 13<sup>th</sup> with a recurrence of his symptoms, accompanied by severe cough and expectoration, apparently in consequence of an unfavorable state of the weather.

She died on the 21<sup>st</sup> Dec., and on dissection the right lung was found to contain numerous nodules of a large size, filled with purulent matter.

The case of Dysentery which remained had arrived at a Chronic state from which after a tedious



visions convalescence he recovered, and the other cases were extremely slight.

Twenty nine cases of Venereal Ulcers of the Penis were treated in the 80<sup>th</sup> Hospital during the quarter, and discharged to duty. Ten of these were returned Syphilitic. The Ulcers had the characteristic marks of Chancre.

A great proportion of these cases occurred in the first month of the quarter, only 7 having been admitted during the last two months. Of the whole 29, 11 had buboes, 9 of them having come on before admission & two afterwards.

Of these 3 were discharging, the other 6 suppurated.

The average period required for the healing of the primary Ulcers was 18 Days, and of the whole period under treatment 29 Days. The treatment pursued was strictly non-mercurial, and, with one exception, answered every expectation. In this case, notwithstanding the greatest attention and variety of topical applications the Ulcer remained nearly stationary for 53 Days.

Mr. Lightbody was then induced to give the blue pill so as gently to affect the system. From the time the Mouth became sore, the Ulcer began to granulate - after which it still required 19 Days to heal. The patient was altogether 80 Days in Hospital. He had a Bubo on admission



97.  
admission which was completely diseased in 36  
days, though the primary ulcer did not begin to  
amend till he had been 60 Days in Hospital.

The two Cases of Secondary Symptoms admitted  
were subsequent to affections cured by the exhibition  
of Mercury.

The case of Hernia Inguinalis occurred  
in a man of the Staff Corps who is likely soon  
to be brought forward for the purpose of being  
Invalided. The operation for Fistula in Ano was  
performed in one case, but the parts in the neigh-  
-bourhood of the rectum were in such a diseased  
State, that the progress towards a cure was extremely  
slow. Great benefit however has been derived  
from the operation, and the wound is nearly  
cicatrizied, but it is to be feared that the cure  
will not prove permanent. —

The case of Vulnus Sclopetarium was  
the result of an accident in loading, the charge  
exploding whilst the patient was in the act of  
ramming <sup>it</sup> down. The palm of the right hand  
was lacerated and the Metacarpal joint of the  
little finger was much injured. —

One of the cases of Vulnus incisum  
arose from an accident of a serious nature,  
occasioning the loss of the forefinger of the right  
hand, and an injury to the first joint of the  
middle finger. The patient is at present  
convalescent, but it is probable that a contraction  
of



of the injured joint will render him unfit for the service.

The cases of Morbi Oculorum which have been very rare in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. were all treated in the Ophthalmia Hospital except a well marked case of Hemeralopia, apparently proceeding from derangement of the Stomach and alimentary canal. Laxatives & Emetics accomplished a cure in the short space of 8 Days.

On inspecting the Return of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. it will be remarked how free the Corps has been from the usual winter diseases, and how singularly prevalent Ophthalmia has been. With respect to the Ophthalmia in this Corps I cannot do better than quote the Surgeon Mr. Fiddes own words "Upon the diseases alluded to little remains for me to remark as the most Invalent has very partially come under my care, vizt. Ophthalmia, the prevalence of which has been so indiscriminate among good and bad characters that I am perfectly at a loss how to account for it, as well as the comparatively aggravated cases admitted from other Corps in the Garrison undergoing the same duties, their modes of life similar, and exposures nearly



99.  
"nearly equal. I say nearly equal, the only difference  
"existing that of the Regiment quartered in  
"Valetta (where the 85<sup>th</sup> has been since the latter  
"end of October last) being obliged to furnish  
"the Garrison duties 14 Days in the week, and the  
"Regiment stationed at Floriana three. I have  
"on former occasions entered so far in describing  
"the discipline, interior economy and clothing  
"of the Regiment, that upon those subjects I have  
"nothing more to offer; but that every precaution  
"with which I am acquainted, aided by the suggestions  
"of others, is taken to discover the causes of, and  
"detect the disease in its insipid state by daily  
"inspections invariably pursued. In the majority  
"of these, depletion to an enormous extent, general  
"and local has been found requisite, or loss  
"of the organ must have been the result; the  
"Diathesis assumed and excited to action in the  
"system having been so obstinate as not to  
"yield to the more ordinary remedies, and the  
"eye organ when once disorganized, however partially,  
"is I believe well known to be with difficulty  
"restored, therefore every favorable prospect is to  
"be founded upon the practice on the commencement.  
"In those cases immediate and large depletion  
"accompanied by the strictest antiphlogistic plans  
"in every other respect."



The ulcers of the genitals in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. had not like those of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. the syphilitic characters. The majority were accompanied by inguinal tumors, but all of them of a purely phlegmonous character. These bubbles generally terminated in suppuration, in the treatment of which the daily application of the nitrate of Silver and punctures was found beneficial.

The two cases of Pneumonia occurred in strenuous habits, but yielded in a very short time to bleeding, purgatives & diaphoretics with the antiphlogistic regimen strictly pursued.

The death which appears under the head of Catarrhus acutus was rather anomalous. The subject of it had had repeated attacks of Pneumonia, and was an extremely profligate character. On his last admission the pain in the chest was apparently muscular and only existed the patient said, on moving the left arm backwards & forwards. He could make full and uninterrupted inspiration. The pulse indicated no disease. There was no heat nor dryness of skin, but his Tongue was foul, and the bowels very inactive, which might have been expected from the life he



he led. He had occasionally severe fits of coughing for two days after his admission, and could lay on any side, which he continued to do till the day before he died, when he preferred lying on the right side. On the third day after admission his cough and pain disappeared; for the two following days he felt himself better, on the sixth day he became uncomfortable, but without any recurrence of his former symptoms, and for the first time expressed a sensation of weight about the Scrobiculus Cordis which continued till he expired, which was in the evening of the seventh day. -

The patients remaining in the Ophthalmic Hospital at the date of last return were 21, since which have been admitted 13, and 14 still remain, 40 having been discharged to their duty. All the cases this quarter have proved successful. 38 cases were admitted, from the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 10 from the 80<sup>th</sup>, 9 from the 18<sup>th</sup>, 3 from the 90<sup>th</sup>, recruits on their way to their Regiment, one from the 28<sup>th</sup> an Invalid on his way to England, and 2 from the Royal Artillery. -

The cases from all the Corps except the 85<sup>th</sup> were in general mild, and easily and speedily cured, but very many of those from the 85<sup>th</sup> were uncommonly hazardous, severe and obstinate.



I regret to say that Ophthalmia seems to have taken a deep root in this Regiment, and unless the cause can be satisfactorily traced, and a check put to its progress, the effectiveness of the Corps must in time be considerably impaired.

During the early part of the winter the admissions from this Regiment became so frequent that the Ophthalmia Hospital was crowded, and the attention of the whole Staff was necessarily directed to the subject. In order to relieve the Ophthalmia Hospital, the Surgeon of the 85<sup>th</sup> was directed to take into a detached ward in his own Hospital, some of the subsequent cases, particularly such cases as were of a suspicious nature, trusting that the Surgeons knowledge of the character of individuals, might lead to some discovery if any of the Patients had really been accessory to their own disease, but nothing of the kind followed. At the same period a General Order directed that all Guards previous to Mustering should undergo Medical Inspection, and that upon Relief previous to Dismissal, the same system should be pursued.

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It was then put in General order that every Detachment going to or returning from duty should be inspected by a Medical Officer, likewise that the name of the Men discharged from the Ophthalmia Hospital should not be issued to them till the Surgeon of the Regt. to which they belonged had certified that they were in a fit state to receive it without the risk of relapse. In consequence of the arrangements above alluded to, 25 Men have been treated in the 85<sup>th</sup> Hospital, making with those in the Ophthalmia Hospital the total of 99 Ophthalmia Patients for the quarter. Of the admissions in the Ophthalmia Hospital 27 were cases of first attacks, all the other patients had had the disease, 2, 3, 4, and even 5 times before in England and different places. The utmost attention was paid to the state of the linings of the eyelids before discharging the patients from Hospital.

For a short period after the subject was noticed in general orders there were few or no admissions from the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, but whether this was owing to the order in question, or to any favorable change in the Season is difficult to say.

Signed, J. D. Sully  
Surgeon to the Forces



Quarterly Summary Report  
of Diseases in the Garrison of Malta.  
From 2<sup>nd</sup> March, to 20<sup>th</sup> June 1822.

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The Admissions into Hospital for the present Quarter have been somewhat less than during the preceding. The Mortality, however, has been somewhat greater, viz, in the ratio of one in 130, to 1 in 134.

The disease which claims our most particular attention during the Quarter now under review is the Continued or Remittent Fever, which is peculiar to this climate, and which during the latter part of the Quarter has been very prevalent.

As its name implies, it is a disease resulting entirely from the increased Atmospheric Temperature, operating upon the bodies of those who are exposed to the unmitigated rays of the Sun, the effects of which, especially on new comers, are in many instances rendered more violent, by the previous exhaustion



115.

exhaustion of the patients from fatigue  
and intemperance.

This disease has fallen most heavily  
on the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. which arrived last  
Winter from Gibraltar, and is quartered  
in the outworks of Floriana. The next  
in point of suffering is the 18<sup>th</sup> quartering  
a Barrack, while the 85<sup>th</sup> & artillery,  
stationed in Valletta, have had the  
fewest. The proportions are as follows.

80 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	—	42.
18 <sup>th</sup> " "	—	32.
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	—	9.
Artillery	—	2.
Total		85.

I look forward to a still greater  
increase as the season advances, for  
everything promises a summer of  
extraordinary heat.

The Thermometer rose with  
great suddenness; in the month of June  
its Maximum being 83°. while the Maximum  
in May was only 69°, and we found  
ourselves without any previous preparation  
by a gradual rise of the Mercury, all at  
once in the climate of the West Indies. So  
sudden an increase of heat has rarely occurred  
in the memory of the inhabitants, and  
some of them aver that the actual heat  
has



has been greater than they ever knew it.

I must observe of the statement of the range of the Thermometer as annexed to the Return, that it is taken from one hung in the Pharmacy at La Palletta, where it has been placed for years, and very injudiciously in my opinion; for so far from the giving a fair idea of the heat, as generally felt, it marks the very coolest spot perhaps in the Island, being situated near the sea, under an Arch, and free from all reflected heat whatever.

I have ordered it to be placed in a situation where it may afford a fairer estimate of the heat; and I also directed that the temperature in the open air should be occasionally taken at those points where the Guards are exposed; by these means I found that the Mercury rose to  $88^{\circ}$  under the shades where the sentinels stand at St. Elmo and Port Reale, on the day when in the Pharmacy of the General Hospital it stood at only  $83^{\circ}$ ; viz. the 21<sup>th</sup> June. On that day in my own Drawing Room the Thermometer stood at  $87^{\circ}$  in the shade, and in some houses less favorably circumstanced it exceeded  $92^{\circ}$ . I tried it on an open Terrace at 3 o'clock on that day, when the Mercury rose rapidly to  $105^{\circ}$  and



and I have no doubt that in some parts<sup>117</sup>  
of the Town where the reflected heat was  
greater, it would have reached ten or  
fifteen degrees higher.

The principal cause which renders  
the heat of this Island so sensibly felt  
is that the Caloric is radiating from  
the rock during the whole night, inasmuch  
that there is rarely a difference of more  
than 2 degrees between night and day;  
and hence our nights are passed without  
refreshing slumber; but to counter-  
-balance this we are free from those chilling  
vapours which in other hot countries  
renders exposure to the night air the certain  
forerunner of Remittent Fever.

The treatment of the Summer Fever  
is very simple, and except where the disease  
is unusually violent it is particularly  
successful. It consists in venesection  
and purgatives, with the cold ablu-  
tion and occasionally Mercury. As I consider  
the present paper as a mere Summary  
I shall not enter at large into the treatment  
of particular cases, reserving it for the  
Annual Report. I may observe, however,  
that our cases were generally speaking  
mild, and of the whole we have lost up  
to June 20<sup>th</sup> only two; one of the 18<sup>th</sup> an  
old Drunkard, and another of the 25<sup>th</sup> who  
"ab initio" was a lost case, exhibiting the



the most violent and uncontrollable determination to the head; indeed the effusion on the brain had commenced before he was received into Hospital, at least it had certainly taken place a few hours after when I was called to him. —

Pneumonia was the disease next in importance to Fever, and we lost 2 cases. One was in the 18<sup>th</sup> in which Pulmonary affections have always been more prevalent than in any other Corps. —

This case (the subject of which was very liable to the disease) was ushered in by Hemoptysis, and great vascular action. He died on the 18<sup>th</sup> day. On dissection the Lungs were found tuberculated with strong adhesions to the diaphragm and Pericardium. —

The other fatal case occurred in the 85<sup>th</sup>. He died in 14½ hours after admission, but I have no doubt the man had concealed his complaint for some time, for when I saw him about 5 hours after coming into Hospital, he was moribund, effusion having evidently taken place into the air cells. Whether we are right in calling the disease Pneumonia, I shall not contend



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contend for, but there was no other affection to which it bore so close a resemblance.

The case of Anasarca was an Invalid from the Ionian Islands.

In none of the other cases was there any thing peculiarly worth noticing in this Summary with the exception of the Ocular Disease.

At the end of the last Quarter there remained 14 Cases in Hospital. Seventy five were admitted between that period and the 20<sup>th</sup> of June.

Seventy Eight were discharged, and Eleven remain, of whom nine belong to the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt., 1 to the 80<sup>th</sup> and 1 to the Royal Artillery.

The Admissions were as follows.

Artillery	1.
18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	6.
80 <sup>th</sup> " "	15.
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	53.

When I came to make my Annual Report on the health of the Troops in Malta, or sooner should the Director General desire it, I shall prove by the most irrefragable documents that this immense numerical excess of Ocular disease in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. has proceeded in



a very great measure from the men themselves.

I shall here only mention two facts. 1<sup>st</sup> After an order was given for stopping the Mine of all men labouring under diseased Eyes, and after visits at the interval of two hours were directed to be made to the Hospital by the whole of the Medical Staff, there was a diminution of disease in the Regiment for five Weeks, and the numbers in Hospital fell to 15. On my return from Corfu I found the disease again on the increase, but by establishing a rigorous Quarantine at Nicassoli, it was again checked.

2<sup>nd</sup> After a Soldier was tried by a Court Martial for tampering with another to induce disease of the Eyes. Altho' the evidence was not so complete as to convict the culprit, yet for two months after that period no more than 7 cases of a slight nature were admitted; while they were previously pouring into Hospital at the average of one daily, and the majority with disease of a most violent form. That any Military order could have produced



111.

produced this effect, were the disease of an epidemic nature, is a position which it would be absurd to argue upon. -

With regard to the treatment of Ocular Disease I shall not here say much. Bleeding, both general and local has been the sheet anchor, but I am perfectly convinced that it has never been carried beyond a pitch absolutely necessary to save the patients sight. -

Indeed on referring to the Books which have been kept by Apistank Staff Surgeon Dr. Kennedy, I find 24 of the general extent to which the first bleeding has ever been employed, and a few unusually violent cases as far as 36 of; these latter cases did not exceed 6 in number. -

Circumstances rendered it necessary and advisable that some few cases of Ophthalmia should be treated by the Surgeon of the 85<sup>th</sup>, in a separate ward of his own Hospital. These circumstances were, first, that the Ophthalmic Hospital under Dr. Kennedy was crowded, and Secondly, that it was desirable the most suspicious cases and men of the worst character should be under the surveillance of their own Surgeon. The number treated by the latter Gentleman was 27, of which



which 24 were discharged, and 3 were transferred to the Ophthalmic Hospital, on his being taken ill, and being rendered incapable of further duty. Of these 3 persons one was received by Dr. Kennedy with obliterated pupil left eye. one with prolapsed Iris left eye, and the third Spague Cornea right eye. One of these is now Convalescent at Picassoli, and the two others still remain in Hospital.

Of 133 patients treated for the last half year exclusively by Dr. Kennedy, one man only has lost an eye - viz, a man of the 85<sup>th</sup> with Capsular Cataract and adhesion to the Iris, the effects of a most violent and uncontrollable attack of Purulent Ophthalmia. These have had their vision somewhat impaired from Ulcers and Nebulae.

A few days before the termination of the Quarter, the circumstances of the Service rendered it necessary for me to attach Staff Surgeon Tully to do duty in the Ophthalmic Hospital, which was handed over to him by Dr. Kennedy with

only



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only 1<sup>st</sup> Patients, one half of which  
were Convalescents, and the remainder old  
Chronic Cases, with diseased lids. These  
are all progressively improving.

I propose to continue Mr. Lully  
in charge, and altho' Dr. Kennedy is  
under orders for eventual service else-  
where, I am obliged to keep him to  
assist myself in the duties of the Office  
in consequence of the serious illness of my  
Clerk. -

I cannot conclude this part of  
my report without expressing in the  
strongest terms my obligations to this very  
valuable Officer, without whose professional  
skill and accuracy I could never have suc-  
ceeded so effectually as I have done in  
establishing beyond a doubt the factitious  
nature of the Ocular disease in the 85<sup>th</sup>  
Regt. and preserving the eyes of so many  
Patients :

Signed, J. Kennedy M.D.  
J. J. N.



Quarterly Summary Report of the diseases in the Islands of Corfu, Santa Maura, and Paxo, from the 21<sup>st</sup> March to the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1822. -

Corfu 21<sup>st</sup> June 1822.

Since my last summary report some changes have taken place in the quarters of the different corps composing those garrisons, as well as in the Hospitals of Corfu and Santa Maura.

Of the five companies of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment which were in Fort Raymond's Barracks, two have been lately moved into the Citadel, and three have gone to Fort Stauf, there is still one company at Vido. The remainder of the Regiment is at Santa Maura. The Regimental Hospital has not been changed on account of those movements.

The 32<sup>d</sup> has been concentrated at Corfu by bringing the detachments of the Regiment from Itaca, Santa Maura, and Paxo, to their Quarters. That Corps occupies Fort Raymond's Barracks, and the Hospital lately in possession of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment has been handed over to them.

The



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The 36<sup>th</sup> Regt. has arrived from Fort Kenf Barracks to those in the Citadel. There are still 100 men of the Regiment detached at Cerigo.

Three companies of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regt. have been sent to Santa Maura, and one to Paso to relieve an equal number of the 32<sup>d</sup>. The Head Quarters and the remaining four companies continue in the Citadel.

It became necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the whole of the 32<sup>d</sup> Regt. here to form an additional Hospital, as their sick & Head Quarters had been previously treated in the 2<sup>d</sup> Hospital, and as I have already stated the 36<sup>th</sup> Hospital which was vacated on the removal of the regiment to the Citadel, was transferred to the 32<sup>d</sup>.

The establishment of the fourth hospital was effected by assigning one half of the 51<sup>st</sup> Hospital in the Citadel to the 36<sup>th</sup> and appropriating the Assistant Surgeons quarters to hospital purposes, added to which the two lower wards of the Artillery hospital were also given up to the 36<sup>th</sup> for the accommodation of their convalescents those rooms not being necessary for their proportion of sick, and the hospital not being an ordnance building). In carrying this arrangement into effect the Major General was kind enough to sanction, and cause to be immediately executed the repairs and alterations which I suggested to him, as being required, and I have the pleasure of stating that we have obtained by this measure

two



two Regimental Hospitals, instead of one, perfectly distinct, and separate in every respect. That allotted to the 36<sup>th</sup> being capable of containing 40 patients, while the 51<sup>st</sup> hospital can accommodate 60, which is a greater proportion than they are likely to have out of four companies. They are at all times well supplied with good water on the spot which is a great consideration, the want of it being much felt here, so much so, that the two other Regimental Hospitals will soon be obliged to have it conveyed by means of a cart from a distant part of the town, as for the last two months, the General Hospital well has been nearly exhausted.

No alterations have taken place with regard to the Artillery, or the Detachment of the Staff Corps. The hospital of the former is amply sufficient for their probable number of sick, and those of the latter are received into the 28<sup>th</sup> Hospital, as are also the sick of the Ionian Detachment, the militiamen attached to the Commisariat, and several other extra Patients in the Garrison.

### Corps.

Having noticed the changes which have taken place in the Garrison during the quarter which this report embraces, it is only necessary for me on this subject to add that it consists at present of 6 Companies of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regt. The whole



whole of the 32<sup>nd</sup>. The 30<sup>th</sup> with the exception of 100 men detached at Cerigo. Four companies of the 51<sup>st</sup> with their Head Quarters, 112 of the Royal Artillery and Sappers, and 38 men of the Royal Staff Corps, amounting collectively to 2147 rank and file.

Rank and file.

Comparative Journal of the Thermometer  
at Cape from 21<sup>st</sup> March, to 20<sup>th</sup> June 1821, &  
from 21<sup>st</sup> March to 21<sup>st</sup> June 1822.

366 L. H. H.		366 L. H. H.		366 L. H. H.	
Date	1821. 1822	Date	1821. 1822	Date	1821. 1822
21 <sup>st</sup> March	57 61½	21 <sup>st</sup> April	62 63	21 <sup>st</sup> May	70 68½
22 <sup>nd</sup> "	58 61½	22 <sup>nd</sup> "	63 64	22 <sup>nd</sup> "	72 68
23 <sup>rd</sup> "	55½ 61	23 <sup>rd</sup> "	64 66½	23 <sup>rd</sup> "	72 69
24 <sup>th</sup> "	55 61	24 <sup>th</sup> "	65 67	24 <sup>th</sup> "	72 70
25 <sup>th</sup> "	55 61	25 <sup>th</sup> "	65½ 67½	25 <sup>th</sup> "	74 71½
26 <sup>th</sup> "	55½ 61	26 <sup>th</sup> "	66½ 68	26 <sup>th</sup> "	75 71½
27 <sup>th</sup> "	54½ 62½	27 <sup>th</sup> "	67½ 68	27 <sup>th</sup> "	75 71
28 <sup>th</sup> "	55½ 62½	28 <sup>th</sup> "	68 68½	28 <sup>th</sup> "	75 72½
29 <sup>th</sup> "	57 62½	29 <sup>th</sup> "	69 68	29 <sup>th</sup> "	80 74
30 <sup>th</sup> "	57 62½	30 <sup>th</sup> "	69 69	30 <sup>th</sup> "	83 74
31 <sup>st</sup> "	57 62½	1 <sup>st</sup> May	69 69	31 <sup>st</sup> "	77 73
1 <sup>st</sup> April	58 61	2 <sup>nd</sup> "	69½ 61	1 <sup>st</sup> June	75 77
2 <sup>nd</sup> "	58 59	3 <sup>rd</sup> "	69 65	2 <sup>nd</sup> "	72½ 77
3 <sup>rd</sup> "	58 55	4 <sup>th</sup> "	65 67½	3 <sup>rd</sup> "	74½ 78
4 <sup>th</sup> "	59 56	5 <sup>th</sup> "	68 68	4 <sup>th</sup> "	74 80
5 <sup>th</sup> "	59 56	6 <sup>th</sup> "	68 68½	5 <sup>th</sup> "	76 78
6 <sup>th</sup> "	60 57½	7 <sup>th</sup> "	66 69½	6 <sup>th</sup> "	72 78
7 <sup>th</sup> "	62 56½	8 <sup>th</sup> "	66 71	7 <sup>th</sup> "	73 78½
8 <sup>th</sup> "	62½ 58	9 <sup>th</sup> "	65 72	8 <sup>th</sup> "	74½ 77
9 <sup>th</sup> "	64 58	10 <sup>th</sup> "	66½ 72	9 <sup>th</sup> "	74½ 77½
10 <sup>th</sup> "	62½ 59½	11 <sup>th</sup> "	68 72½	10 <sup>th</sup> "	75½ 78
11 <sup>th</sup> "	61½ 61½	12 <sup>th</sup> "	69 71½	11 <sup>th</sup> "	75 78½
12 <sup>th</sup> "	63 62	13 <sup>th</sup> "	70 73	12 <sup>th</sup> "	79 77
13 <sup>th</sup> "	62 64	14 <sup>th</sup> "	68½ 74	13 <sup>th</sup> "	81 77
14 <sup>th</sup> "	65 61½	15 <sup>th</sup> "	67½ 71½	14 <sup>th</sup> "	81 79
15 <sup>th</sup> "	64 63½	16 <sup>th</sup> "	68½ 69½	15 <sup>th</sup> "	80 80
16 <sup>th</sup> "	63½ 65	17 <sup>th</sup> "	70½ 70½	16 <sup>th</sup> "	77 82½
17 <sup>th</sup> "	64 64½	18 <sup>th</sup> "	72 69	17 <sup>th</sup> "	77 81½
18 <sup>th</sup> "	63½ 65	19 <sup>th</sup> "	72½ 67	18 <sup>th</sup> "	77½ 83
19 <sup>th</sup> "	62 62	20 <sup>th</sup> "	73½ 68	19 <sup>th</sup> "	70 83
20 <sup>th</sup> "	61 64½			20 <sup>th</sup> "	72½ 83

Secret



## Fever.

In the 28<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. the senior corps here was only one admission under the head of continued fever and four under that of remittent. There was nothing peculiar either in the symptoms or the treatment of those cases, and they are now in a state of convalescence.

## Intermittents.

The majority of the fevers of this class received into the 28<sup>th</sup> Hospital were quotidian and Tertians, they occurred in persons who had suffered previously from the same disease upon which visceral obstruction had supervened, particular attention was paid to the state of their bowels, and diaphoretics and diluents were given to moderate the increased action. Bark was afterwards prescribed at the proper time, and was exhibited in as large doses as the stomach could bear, either in substance or in decoction, as seemed best suited to each particular case. Mr. Roe states that he employed successfully the liquor arsenicalis, and the sulphate of Zinc in some cases where bark had failed. He also observes that he experienced immediate good effects from Arsenicum made into pills of five grains each and taken three times a day. It is to be remarked that Vido has been more healthy this year than it has ever been in former years. The proportion of sick there not being greater than in the same number of men in the barracks of Lopez.



119.

As the Sick of the two companies of the 32<sup>d</sup> Regiment, were treated by Mr. Rice until the 14<sup>th</sup> June, the same observations are equally applicable to both Corps.

The proportion of cases of fever in the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment, was (as might naturally have been anticipated, from the extent of disease in that Corps last autumn) very great; they were also much more severe in their attacks than in the other Corps of the Garrison. There remained on the 20<sup>th</sup> March last, one case of Continued fever, 20 Intermittent and 5 Remittent.

There were admitted during the quarter 13 cases of Continued fever, 90 Intermittent, and 12 Remittent, making a total of 121 fevers admitted, and 144 treated, of whom 123 have been discharged to duty; 1 Died, and 23 still remain in hospital. The continued fevers soon gave way to the use of the Lanced Purgatives and Antimonials, with the liquor Ammon. Acetatis.

The Intermittents were treated at first by Mercurial and Saline Purgatives, and subsequently by Bark. One obstinate case of Quotidian has hitherto baffled all the remedies that have been prescribed, this unfortunate man labours under the same complaint last autumn in Cephalonia, and it does not appear to me that he is likely to be benefited materially without a change of climate.

The few cases of Remittent fever that have been admitted were unusually severe,

they



They were marked by high arterial action, with a violent determination to the head, and distressing pain across the forehead.

Mr. Banchier found it necessary to abstract blood either by cupping or arteriotomy, but which did not in all cases succeed in relieving the pain, and on those occasions the head was shaved and cold water or Ice was kept constantly applied to it. Bleisters to the nape of the neck were also had recourse to with good effect.

The patients were freely purged by Calomel and the Extract of Colocy<sup>n</sup>th given at night followed the next morning by Sulphate of Magnesia and Infusion of Senna, and throughout the whole of the treatment the bowels were an object of strict attention. The Cinchona was administered as soon as remissions rendered its employment safe, and this practice was followed by very favorable results. The fatal case appearing in the column of Intermitents, had changed its character soon after admission into hospital, he had had frequent paroxysms previously, but only two occurred afterwards, the fever then assumed the continued form attended with pulmonary inflammation which resisted the usual antiphlogistic means, altho blood letting had been employed to a great extent; on Dissection it appeared that the lungs were highly



124.

highly diseased and that the abdominal viscera  
had participated in the inflammation. The  
pericardium contained six ounces of pale  
coloured serum, and the size of the heart was  
larger than usual.

The admissions of fever in the 51<sup>st</sup>  
Regiment were comparatively few, and  
they were so very slight as not to require  
any particular attention.

### Pneumonia.

The cases of Pneumonia have  
been few, considering the season, as  
they are generally prevalent here in March  
and April; - There were 10 cases admitted in  
the 28<sup>th</sup> Regt, and 3 in the two companies  
of the 32<sup>d</sup>, only two of which were serious,  
and those yielded to repeated bleedings. The  
30<sup>th</sup> admitted only one case of this disease;  
another which remained at the termination  
of the last quarterly period, proved fatal,  
and the one admitted continue under treatment  
much impaired in constitution, altho' the  
violence of the symptoms have been overcome.

One case of Pneumonia was admitted  
in the 51<sup>st</sup> Regt, and three remained on the 28<sup>th</sup>  
March; they have been all discharged cured.

### Dysentery

and  
Diarrhoea. The cases of bowel complaints  
during the last quarter were so few in  
number, and generally speaking, so  
mild, that they do not require any particular  
comment. Mr. Roe says he has found  
great



great benefit from the use of Acetas  
Plumbi in small doses combined with  
opium and extract Hamamelis.

**Cholera** The few cases of Cholera which were  
**Dysent.** admitted, were mild, and were treated by  
Calomel and opium with a plentiful  
• use of diluents.

**Ophthalmia.** One case of purulent Ophthalmia  
of the right eye was admitted into the 28<sup>th</sup>  
Hospital. The subject of it was a soldier  
of the 32<sup>d</sup> Regt. I did not see the man until  
he had been some days in hospital, and then  
there was a rupture of the cornea, and a  
protrusion of the Iris, with total loss of vision.  
It appears from the register of his case  
that he had been bled both locally and generally,  
had blisters applied to his temple, the conjunctiva  
had been scarified with a view, as stated, of  
reducing the chemosis, had sulphate of Copper  
applied to his eye lids, and a solution of  
nitrate of Silver dropped into the eye, with  
a variety of other applications, all of which  
failed in accomplishing a cure. All irritating  
of the eye has been removed and the lining  
of the palpebre are smooth and healthy.  
He has been discharged from Hospital  
and is now doing his duty.

Another serious case of purulent  
Ophthalmia of both eyes occurred in the 5<sup>th</sup>  
Regiment



123.

Regiment and is still under treatment. a few cases of simple ophthalmia which were admitted yielded immediately to mild local remedies.

Fracture. A case of compound fracture of the Leg treated by Mr. Roe, a case of fracture of the olecranon and three cases of simple fracture of the Os Humeri, two of them in children, all under the care of the same gentleman, have done well.--

### Santa Maura.

The Troops at this Island were very healthy during the quarter. The diseases most prevalent were continued and intermittent fever. The former were mild, the latter were difficult to remove, and they were subject to frequent relapses, which circumstance is easily accounted for, from their constant and unavoidable exposure to the causes of this disease in the execution of their duties at the different Posts. The usual mode of treatment by purgatives in the first instance, and bark afterwards, and in some instances affecting the system by Mercury, was employed. Most of the cases of Ague were combined with a diseased state of the abdominal viscera.



## Pneumonia.

There were 3 cases of Pneumonia successfully treated at Santa Maura, one remained and two were admitted during the quarter.

There were not any of Dysentery admitted; there were only two cases of Diarrhea of mild character, which have been discharged to duty.

## Ophthalmia.

Five cases of Ophthalmia have occurred, they were attributed to the effects of cold, they were slight and soon disappeared under simple treatment.

a severe case of Empyema of the Scap. succeed to an injury of the head. Mr. Griffin states that he employed bloodletting to a great extent, and then antiphlogistic means in this case with success.

Two deaths occurred during the quarter, one was sudden, and occasioned by a rupture of the Left ventricle of the heart. The other is returned under the head of Contaminated Liver.

Mr. Griffin states that he has transmitted detailed Statements and Dissection reports of these cases to the Deputy Inspector at Santa Maura.

The detachment Hospital is at present under the charge of Dr. Clarke Asst. Surgeon 51<sup>st</sup> Regt, who relieved Mr. Griffin on the 2<sup>d</sup> June. Strength of the Detachment 345.

PAYO.

This Island is generally particularly healthy



125.

healthy at all times of the year. a few cases  
of simple continued fever, caused by inter-  
-perance occurred there immediately after the  
arrival of the company of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
on the 5<sup>th</sup> June. They were not marked by  
any prominent symptoms, and readily yielded  
to antiphlogistic treatment.

Major Vernon of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
the Resident of the Island, died here in  
the beginning of June of Phthisis.

Signed, D. Lindsey  
Surgeon to the Forces



Quarterly Summary Report of Disease  
in the Garrison of Malta from 21<sup>st</sup> of June  
to 20<sup>th</sup> September 1822.

At the end of the last Quarter there  
remained in the Regiments Hospitals on this Island  
111 cases of various descriptions. Since which  
up to the present date 939 have been admitted.

Of these 13 have died, 12 from among the corps  
actually serving in the Island, and one in the case  
of an Invalid from the Ionian Islands.

The deaths were of the following Diseases

Fever	4
Bowel affections including 1 chronic and 1 Acute Dysentery	5
Phthisis	2
Contusion	1
Wound	1
	13

As in the preceding quarter the Disease of  
the principal importance was fever; and it  
fell as it did at the period principally on the  
80<sup>th</sup> Regiment. Indeed that corps was affected in a  
proportion more than double to any of the others.

The Admissions & deaths in each Hospital

stood as follows

	Admitted	of whom died
Artillery	14	
18 <sup>th</sup>	92	
80	190	3 or 1 in 63 $\frac{1}{3}$
85	59	1 or 1 in 59



147.

The nature of the fever in the 80 Regiment was simply the Summer fever of the kind more frequent in occurrence from the extraordinary heat of the season which was felt to an unusual degree at the station of Florence where the Regiment was quartered. Here the thermometer on an average constantly exceeded 85 degrees in the Hospital and in the Barrack yard & parade was often 10 degrees higher.

Many cases with intense yellowness of the skin occurred and indeed the Hepatic System seemed to suffer in a peculiar degree for in the three fatal cases the Liver was found in a state of suppuration. It is the more remarkable that the Corps should have suffered so much from fever as it had passed the preceding Summer in shelter when we should naturally suppose it had been sufficiently seasoned but instead of that we find on a reference to the Returns that the number for the present quarter exceeded the total which occurred during the six preceding quarters which have elapsed since the Corps came within the limits of shelter.

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment the fevers were not so frequent but they were very different in violence to those which appeared in the 80<sup>th</sup>. Their nature was partly that of simple continued fever produced by heat and manifesting no peculiar determination to any one organ of the body, more than another. Under ordinary treatment they were commonly cut short on the 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> day; while in the 80<sup>th</sup> when the tendency was exclusion they were frequently protracted to the



seventh, eleventh or fourteenth days before the symptoms began to yield, and an approach to convalescence could be perfectly depended upon.

In the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment the attacks of fever were accompanied by affections of the Stomach and bowels producing a very vitiated state of the alvine secretions. The exciting causes were obviously to be traced to the intemperate use of spirits & wine. By the abstraction of every stimulus of the nature of by brisk purgatives, in all the cases with very few exceptions, convalescence was established by the end of the 3<sup>d</sup> or beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> day. Out of 59 cases 12 only were protracted beyond the 18<sup>th</sup> day, among these Hepatitis and other visceral derangements were the obvious causes which retarded convalescence.

One case only proved fatal. It occurred in a man much addicted to intoxication. While laboring under a fit of excessive drunkenness he received a severe fall. This was supposed to have injured both the abdominal & thoracic viscera considerably. However that may be the unfortunate man died on the 3<sup>d</sup> day after he was attacked by fever. During the course of the Disease all the symptoms indicated exudation of blood in the Lungs the existence of which was proved after death from dissection they were found to be entirely gorged with blood and the brain was exceedingly enlarged.

Some cases of Pneumonia of considerable severity occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 80<sup>th</sup> Regiments but they all terminated successfully under the ordinary treatment.

The cases of Hepatitis, Dysentery, & Diarrhoea



were rather the effects of fever than instances of uncombined disease. In all, the chylipoietic Vena appeared to be most peculiarly & severely affected, and in the fatal case, extraordinary injury to the organization of the Liver was demonstrated on dissection. I may here observe that towards the end of the Quarter a strong disposition to inflammatory action both of the Peritonium and of the Mucous Membrane of the Intestines became very observable.

The oil of Croton has been tried in many cases, of the Clap now under consideration. [Of its efficacy as a purgative there can be no doubt, but in some constitutions it has acted with great violence giving rise to violent gripings. It has been administered in various ways. In my opinion the best is in a pill of very Minute size or on a small particle of sugar. Could the drop be borne upon the tongue I should prefer administering it that way but its acrid nature forbids this in the majority of cases although 2 cases have been reported to me by a civil Practitioner in which the Patients have borne it in that way without any inconvenience & it has produced the most beneficial effects. I am aware that the external application of this oil to the Umbilicus has been stated to be as effectual as its internal exhibition but the Minutness of our supply has restrained me from any Experiment to prove the truth of the assertion.

The Mode recommended in the printed papers of giving it in a draft appears to me to render null one of the most valuable properties of this Medicine viz the smallness of the bulk in which it can be



Administered. This mode is besides liable to another inconvenience - The drop of oil soon separates from the vehicle and forms a nap so friable that by the bare act of pouring the drop from the bottle into a cup the oleaginous substance is broken into several minute parts which adhere to the containing vessel, and although the whole of the fluid may apparently be swallowed much of the more active part has never entered the Patients lips.

The case occurred in which one drop of this medicine administered on a particle of sugar produced the Laxative effect. It was a case of Peritonitis with which Disease the Patient was attacked twice during the Laxative Period. After the inflammatory symptoms were subdued by the ordinary means, the bowels were cleared out by the oil of croton which operated speedily & effectually carrying off with it enormous masses of Tan coloured & fetid feces with much more ease & with infinitely less debilitating effects than the ordinary purgative medicines.

In the cases of Pleuritis Pneumonia there was nothing remarkable. One still survives as are recorded but of course with swell the list of Mortality at some subsequent period. He then died in consequence of the bursting of an abscess of the Liver into the Thorax.

The death under the Head Contusion was occasioned by a fall into a subterranean vault by which very severe concussion of the whole frame and a fracture of the neck of the Right Bone was produced.

The death under the Head Pain was a case of Morbus coeliacus in a highly scrupulous subject.



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I find nothing which demands notice in a Summary of the Reports under the other Head of Disease which occurred during the Quarter with the exception of Ophthalmia but having spoken so fully on this subject in my last Quarterly Summary and in my various communications to the Board, & moreover intending as I do to enter very much into the subject in my annual report of the Diseases of the Island I shall waive the entering upon the subject at present, and shall merely observe that I consider the Ophthalmia of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment so far as it depended upon facietious causes to be now completely subdued.

For some weeks past an Epidemic Catarrhal Ophthalmia has been very prevalent among the Soldiers and among the women & children of the Barracks. The utmost vigilance has been employed by the Medical officers to prevent the Disease from spreading among the Men & their efforts have hitherto been crowned with the most remarkable success. While the epidemic demonstrates the absurdity of those ignorant & presuming persons who would charge the ravages of Ophthalmia solely to granular matter existing among Soldiers, it has also furnished us with a very striking test that the spirit of producing facietious disease in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment is now completely broken. Since the Epidemic has appeared the admissions from the 85<sup>th</sup> have been less than usual. Had a circumstance which would have been so much in aid of their views as an Epidemic Ophthalmia occurred some months



Months since the probability is that the Majority of the Corps would have been inmates of the Hospital. They now as far as I have been able to learn are not only ashamed of applying to the Hospital with Disease of the eye but by experience they are aware of the best mode of Managing themselves so as to escape all casual Infection, & it is to the spreading of the sentiment among the women that I in a very great measure attribute their exemption from the raging epidemic; for while the families of Soldiers in all the other Corps, as well as the families of private Individuals both in the Island of Malta & Gozo have suffered severely no more than two cases have occurred among the children of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

Signed, J. Hemmen M.D.  
D. I. H.



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Report upon the State of the  
Hospital Funds of the London  
Islands and Malakka  
Nov. 11<sup>th</sup> 1822

The year having elapsed since I took upon myself the management of the Hospital Funds of the Mediterranean Army, I am enabled to offer for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander of the Force the result of that management, together with some remarks upon the Finance of Regimental Hospitals in general.

The funds of a Regimental Hospital depend upon the stoppage of 9<sup>d</sup> per diem from the sick soldier while he is under medical treatment. Upon this stoppage he is supplied with the various articles of diet according to a regulated scale. In particular cases & stages of Disease he is allowed certain indulgences, such as fruits, wine, fruit &c. which do not come within the ordinary rate of food, and which are therefore technically called Extras; the Hospital stoppages are also chargeable with the personal washing of the Patients, with the washing of their bed linen and their dresses, and with sundry Miscellaneous articles. Besides these charges, the wages of the servants are also defrayed from the stoppages. These servants consist of a Surgeant or Steward for each Hospital, and of inferior servants at the rate of 1 to every 10 of the sick under ordinary circumstances. On some services the diet



of the servants is also chargeable against the Hospital stoppage, but on foreign stations they receive their rations like other soldiers from the commissariat, an arrangement productive of some saving to the Public.

It has been found by long experience that with a due attention to economy the stoppage of 9<sup>d</sup> per day is amply sufficient to defray the expenses of an Hospital, and in the great majority of corps very considerable surpluses are carried to the credit of the Public. Generally speaking, the more numerous the sick the greater is the saving, but it may sometimes happen, that very expensive & extra articles are required in certain diseases which diminish the surplus considerably.

It is also occasionally diminished in consequence of numerous detachments which require separate Hospital Establishments; for the very lowest of which a Surgeant and an orderly are necessary, and their wages daily consume a certain share of the surplus, without any stoppage being contributed by them. It may however be asserted as a general principle, that the stoppages are amply sufficient for the support of an Hospital, under ordinary circumstances, and the case must be very rare indeed, where any demands need be made upon the government for additional aid.

I have made several calculations, by which I find that on an average



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The following is the Expense of each rate of  
Diet in the Ionian Islands and in Malta viz  
In the Island

Full costs about	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per man
Half	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Low	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spoon	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

In Malta

Full costs about	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per man
Half	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spoon	2
Milk	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Material changes in the supply & expense  
of the Markets will of course occasion similar  
variations in these prices; hence in the observation  
which I am about to make, I shall separate  
the concerns of the Ionian Islands from those  
of Malta, because, as appears from what I have  
just stated, the expense of the Hospital Diet  
at Malta is more moderate than in the former  
situation, and consequently a fair comparison  
cannot be instituted between them.

The Hospital Establishments of the  
Islands, when I took charge of them, consisted  
of the Regimental Hospitals of the 8<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup> &  
57<sup>th</sup> Regiments. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment being divided,  
part of its sick were treated in the 28<sup>th</sup>  
Hospital at Corfu, and the rest in the  
Detachment Hospital at Santa Maura.  
Besides the latter, there was also Hospitals  
of a similar description at Ithaca & Cerigo,  
thus constituting 7 distinct Establishments in the



Lands. Here were only 3 of them in which  
 I found that the expenses were covered by the  
 stoppages. These were the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment, the  
 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and the Hospital at Cerigo, the  
 expenses of which respectively were  $7\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  &  
 $6\frac{3}{8}$  per man. In the other 4 Hospitals the  
 daily cost exceeded the daily stoppages by a  
 sum which fluctuated from  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a penny  
 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , as will be seen more fully in the  
 accompanying Return marked No 1. The  
 general average in the whole 7 Hospitals of  
 the daily cost per man was  $9\frac{2}{32}$ ; or in  
 other words, there was, when I took charge, a  
 daily loss to the Public of the fraction above  
 9<sup>th</sup> or of more than three farthings per  
 man per man, and this loss had been  
 previously much greater. I cannot help  
 thinking that much of it might have  
 been saved by some of the Surgeons, especially  
 in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, & in the Detachment Hospital  
 at Santa. Maura; for in the latter Hospital,  
 out of a Receipt of £1013, only £38 was  
 saved, and in the former the total savings  
 out of £1878 did not amount to  
 £16 sterling!! At Santa also there occurred  
 in the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment a deficiency which at  
 one time amounted to £140 odd, but  
 from which that corps has long since recovered\*.

To obviate a certain loss to the  
 Public, where we should have expected a  
 considerable saving, I instituted a minute and

\*. The stoppages at Santa Maura occurred from  
 25<sup>th</sup> June 1815. The stoppages in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> occurred  
 from Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 1817. The deficiencies in the  
 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment occurred between April and Oct<sup>r</sup>.  
 1821



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laborious inquiry into the nature of, & necessity for  
the various items of expenditure. I found that the  
top was principally occasioned by the following causes

1. The issue of large quantities of extra meat  
and other articles of solid food
2. The issue of expensive foreign wines
3. The expense of washing, ordinary & extraordinary,
4. The wages of extra servants
5. The expenses incurred for sundry small  
miscellaneous articles

It would be a laborious & a superfluous  
task in a Report of this nature to enter minutely  
into each of these particulars, but I shall enumerate  
one or two points under each head which specially  
attracted my attention

1. I found that one & even two pounds  
of extra beef tea were often charged against a  
Patient per day for making beef tea. I also found  
that 40 & 50 pounds of extra bread was a common  
charge, for the alleged purpose of making toast water,  
and that frequently the very whitest species of bread  
was stated to be given to the sick. I reduced the  
quantities and the qualities of these articles within  
the bounds of moderation, and the ordinary rules of  
the practice of Physic.

2<sup>d</sup> I found that foreign wines which were  
in no shape better than good country wine, but much  
more expensive, were frequently issued; to this practice  
I put a stop, except under very peculiar circumstances.

3<sup>rd</sup> I found that the charge for washing  
was enormous; the journal average for each 100  
Diets was £3<sup>7</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and in some situations it even  
amounted to the exorbitant sum of 14<sup>9</sup>/<sub>4</sub>!



I have soon procured a Reduction of this charge to  $\frac{5}{10}$  as an ultimatum.

4<sup>th</sup> I found in some cases 1 and 2 servants more than was authorised in the 'Regulations for the Management of Hospitals' - these I reduced within the regulated establishment.

Under the 5<sup>th</sup> head there was scarcely an item in which I had not to correct either a want of economy of expenditure or extravagance of charge, and above all, I had to institute a rigorous system of control over the purchases made by the Hospital Servants.

In all Regimental Hospitals it will occasionally occur, that the expense of some quarters, periods will exceed that of others, but on the general average, as it appears by the accompanying Return No. 1, the savings effected upon the whole of the Hospital Establishments are very striking. In the first quarter after I took charge (a that ending on the 26<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1821) I reduced the general average per man to  $\frac{8^6}{32}$ ; or I procured a profit to the Public of  $\frac{1^2}{32}$  per man compared with the preceding quarter. In the next quarter I obtained a saving per man of  $2^{\frac{3}{32}}$  compared with the preceding quarter. For the quarter ending June 24<sup>th</sup> 1822 I obtained a saving compared with the September quarter of  $\frac{3^{\frac{13}{32}}}{32}$ . Much lower than this I do not think it possible to reduce the Hospital expenditure.

I shall now advert to the savings effected by me at Malta, which from relative circumstances are much smaller than those made in the Island. I had however even in Malta some glaring errors to correct. The



Principal was in the Article of Washing in which<sup>139</sup>  
I found that the charges made by the Hospital  
Seycants for extraordinary washing amounted nearly  
to the same sum as the ordinary charge or in  
other words the Seycant put in his pocket  
a Pen which in many cases fell very little  
short of one half of the charge. In this article  
alone I made a considerable saving. I found the  
charge for each 100 Dishes from  $\text{£}1$  to  $\text{£}1\frac{1}{4}$  but I  
fixed it at an ultimatum of 5 shillings which  
experience has proved to be amply sufficient.

In Malta as well as in the Islands  
I reduced the quality & quantity of extra articles  
of food wine &c. as well as the number of  
servants, and although I found the Hospitals in this  
Island not only out of debt but paying a surplus  
into the Public chest I increased that surplus  
to an additional  $1\frac{3}{8}$  per Man per day as will  
appear by referring to Return No. 2.

The Returns No. 3 will show the amount  
of sums paid into the Military chest from the  
Hospitals of the Mediterranean Command between  
25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821 and 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1822 as far  
as they have been yet ascertained. Under  
the Head of Malta the amount of savings I believe  
to be correct to a fraction, but as the Ionian  
Islands are so distant, as the communication  
is not so frequent as formerly, but above all  
as a clerk who acted as accountant at  
Corfu has been struck off the Establishment,  
I cannot be positive in my calculation of  
the savings from those Hospitals for some months  
past, the Regimental accounts not yet having



come into my office. I am decidedly of opinion however that if they have not improved, they at least have not fallen off, but lest I should be led into exaggeration, I shall take the savings for the quarterly period not yet accounted for, at a sum very little beyond what they amounted to for the preceding quarter, although the quarter omitted has been the most unhealthy and the more numerous the sick it is obvious that the savings under the present system must be more extensive; indeed it is very probable that I would not receive myself in my calculation for the period in question, did I estimate them at fully one half higher than I do. I think I am justified in taking the amount of savings, the accounts of which have not arrived at my office, at £200, which, added to the sum already accurately accounted for in the Returns, will make the total of payments for the year from Sept- 1821 to Sept- 1822 amount to £1648-19-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

I do not take credit to myself for the whole of this saving, because, as will appear from the accompanying Return N<sup>o</sup> 3 a part had accrued before my arrival in the Mediterranean, amounting to £476-8-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ . I may remark, however, that my system had not come into full operation, especially in the Ionian Islands, for the first 4 or 5 months of my administration, and I think I do not assume too much when I say, that could my Plans have been enforced from the period of my first arrival, the additional sum saved by them would have nearly equalled or half the amount of the Surplus, which remained on hand previous to Sept- 1821.

The result of an extensive consideration of the whole subject has led me to entertain the most sanguine hope, that under ordinary circumstances the payments which I will be enabled hereforward to



make into the Military chest from the Hospitals of the Re.<sup>g</sup>  
• Intermixing on that present establishment will be little short  
of from £1600 to £2000 per annum, and I feel that I am  
correct when I say that not one shilling of the saving to the  
Public, whether it may be great or small, will, if my views  
are thoroughly acted up to be made at the expense of either  
justice or humanity, but will accrue solely from the  
adoption of a proper system of responsibility & control,  
which while it ensures to the Sick Soldier a prompt  
supply of all his wants, will effectually prevent any  
approach to extravagance, or embezzlement on the part  
of the Hospital Attendants.

I might quote for his Excellency's information many  
Extracts from my orders & Public correspondence to show  
the principle which I have endeavoured to inculcate  
upon the junior Medical Officers throughout the Mediterranean  
Command, but I shall confine myself to one, in which  
this principle was more fully expressed, for the purpose  
of obviating certain objections which arise most probably  
from misconception. "It is possible" I say in speaking  
upon the subject of extraordinary allowance of food & wine & of  
Hospital Expenditure in general, under date May 1<sup>st</sup> 1822. "It is  
possible that the Regulations on these points may be mis-  
interpreted, although I presume it can scarcely happen except  
among persons not conversant with the Medicine who may be led  
to suppose that salutary restrictions amount to total abstinence. But  
to prevent the drawing a conclusion so erroneous by Medical Officers,  
I have now to state, that while I hold them responsible for the  
most rigid economical expenditure, I hold them equally responsible  
that the Sick Soldier has those comforts in point of Diet which his case  
absolutely requires and admits of, always, however, holding in view that those Ex-  
penses are consistent with the principles recognized by the Medical profession at  
large, & regulated by the instructions of the Medical Board, & by local orders."

J. M. D.  
Det. Sup. Genl. Secy



A comparative Estimate of Expenditures for the Regiment in the Senior Island between the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept. and the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Decr 1821 and 24<sup>th</sup> March & 24<sup>th</sup> June 1822. The stoppage in Hospital being at the rate of 9<sup>cts</sup> per man per man

Remarks

Regiment	Daily cost for Man in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Decr 1821	Daily cost for Man in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> March 1822	Daily cost for Man in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> June 1822	Daily cost for Man in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1822	Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Decr 1821	Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> March 1822	Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> June 1822	Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1822
	1821	1822	1822	1822	1821	1822	1822	1822
8 Foot	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
28 <sup>th</sup>	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
36 <sup>th</sup>	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
57 <sup>th</sup>	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
90 <sup>th</sup>	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Private Men	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Officers	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Sergeants	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
32 <sup>nd</sup> Foot	1	7	7	6	7	7	7	7
Grand average per man	9	7	7	6	7	7	7	7

Not included in the comparison being done at Malta is the expenditure during the last quarter furnished by the 57<sup>th</sup> Regt. & Not included in a copy sent the last quarter being that their expenditure was not sent in the time of the same

Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Decr 1821 compared with the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821, 23,706 shils at 1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> March 1822 compared with the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821, 13,684 shils at 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> and 146.2.1  
 Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> June 1822 compared with the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821, 4,258 shils at 3<sup>rd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> — 202.7.2  
 Total daily to the Public in the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1822 compared with the Quarters ending 24<sup>th</sup> Sept 1821, 542.18.6











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# Report on the Convalescent Station of Malta and Gozo

Malta 13<sup>th</sup> Nov 1822

The speculative advantages which were con-  
templated have been fully realized by the consequences  
which have resulted from the establishment at Malta  
and Gozo of a Station for the reception of convalecents  
from the Ionian Islands.

The first embarkation of convalecents  
took place at Corfu, and the Transport arrived at  
Malta early in August. One hundred and thirty two  
men were landed at Fort Ricasoli. Of these 92  
were sent down for change of climate, and 40  
for ultimate discharge from the service. Several of  
the 1<sup>st</sup> class, and some of the 2<sup>d</sup> had visibly improved  
upon the passage, but still there were many of them  
in a deplorable state of weakness, inasmuch  
as to impress upon the minds of all the Medical  
Men who saw them how badly their removal was  
called for. Before they had been a fortnight  
in this Island, their appearance became most materially  
altered, and I was enabled to select 60 for the  
service of the Fort, and 20 to proceed to Gozo.  
These 20 were soon after followed by other detachments  
of 23 men.

Many of these men might have proceeded  
at once to Gozo, but I considered it much better  
to land them in the first instance at Ricasoli  
where I could have an opportunity of minutely examining  
their state of health and selecting at my leisure such  
as might be benefited by removal to Gozo, such as



might be fit for the Military duties of the Fort, and such as required immediate Hospital treatment.

Early in October 29 additional men arrived from the Island, including 26 from Copra and 3 from Zante. The same general remark is applicable to these as to those that first arrived. Some were improved by the voyage, some required immediate Hospital treatment, and shortly after their arrival, some were fit to do duty in Fort Chiccho, or to remove to Jago.

It is a most gratifying circumstance to be enabled to report that not a single death has occurred in the 161 men thus transferred to the convalescent Establishment.

In a Report made to His Excellency the Commanding the Force, and to Major General Sir Henry Power on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May last on the subject of the establishment, I have explained my views as to the proper mode of conducting it, and I have now only to add, that I have paid very particular attention to this subject, and have personally examined every individual convalescent at Piscoa once a week, while I have paid occasional visits to Jago. I am thus enabled to be minute as to the state of those individuals, which stands as follows

#### Convalescents

Received from the Island fit embarkation for	
changing climate	92
Do second embarkation	29
	<hr/> Total 121

Of the above have returned to their duty in	
the Island	64
Sick in Hospital	8
Fitted to join when an opportunity offers	49



Men sent down for Discharge

First Detachment from Corps	40
Of these returned to the Corps unfit for service but refusing to submit to the Company treatment	1
Fit to return to their corps except the of performing non or light duty	11
Unfit for further service & to be sent home by proper opportunities	28
Total	40

Now the results now stated I have no  
hesitation in saying that I took upon the Commandant  
Establisment of Malta & go in forming a most  
important branch of the Medical Department  
and without entering into the question of pecuniary  
saving which may result from it I beg to offer as  
my conscientious conviction that if the corps  
serving in the Ionian Islands avail themselves judiciously  
of the means of which this led out to them a saving  
of human life of at least 10 per cent will be the  
certain consequence to the individuals removed, while  
to the corps generally all these advantages will  
result which experience has proved to be the  
natural consequence of having more but effective  
men actually present with their Regiments.

I v c G S

My Dear  
Lt. Genl. The R. H. H. H.  
Sir Thos. Maclelland G.C.B.  
Commanding the Forces

Wm. H. H. H.  
Deputy Asst. Surg.

26th Nov 1822  
Since the date of the above 43 Casualties and 26 Discharged Men have been  
ordered to their Regiments 1 other sent down for change of air has died of  
Yellow Fever. I am at present in Hospital and the remainder of the  
Casualties will be able to join the Corps by the next opportunity.



Quarterly Summary Report  
of the Diseases in the Island of Corfu  
Santa Maura & Paxos from the 21<sup>st</sup>  
June to the 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 1822.

Corfu.

There have not been any changes in the Location of the Troops composing the Garrison for the last three Months. The weather has been unusually hot and no rain has fallen as yet which circumstance is considered by the Inhabitants of the Island as almost unprecedented.

A considerable degree of inconvenience was experienced from the want of water both by the Natives and the Soldiers, most of the wells having been dried up, but this evil was amply compensated for by the very healthy state of the Garrison which there is reason to believe was occasioned by the rain having been protracted beyond the ordinary period - It generally happens that the first rains occur about the 15<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> of August. They continue for a few days and are succeeded by very hot weather. The second rains are looked for with much anxiety about the latter end of September as they generally arrest the progress of the autumnal remittent fevers which are so very prevalent during the interval between the first and second rains.

It is worthy of notice that the Troops in the Island have been more exposed to the Sun during the Summer of the present year than they ever have been at any preceding period; a large proportion of them was employed in making roads during the whole of the Summer and as I was apprehensive that they would have suffered from



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fever excited the result with considerable anxiety. Daily Returns were required from the Surgeons of Regiments of the four cases admitted specifying the particular duties upon which the men so affected had been employed, & I was not a little surprised to find that there were fewer cases of fever admitted from the working parties on the Roads than from any other of the various duties of the Garrison. There were also parties of Soldiers working during the hot months in the March of Calicutpools and even that situation afforded very few fever cases.

From the foregoing statement it would appear that exposure to the Sun is not alone sufficient to produce fevers of a Remittent or Intermittent type even in Marshy situations, but that it is necessary the Marsh should have been previously saturated with water & exsiccated by the action of a powerful sun although simple continued fevers occasionally result from it.

It was my intention to have offered in the Summary a few Remarks on the influence of the weather in the production of Remittent & Intermittent fevers suggested to me by the state of List B of this Garrison and that of the Limer Island. During the present quarter compared with the Diseases that occurred a former year, but I have deemed it advisable to defer my observations on this subject until I forward my yearly Report.

The comforts of the Soldiers were particularly attended to by varying the hours of guard mounting & fatigue duties according to the season as well as by allowing them more time for sleep in the morning than they had been accustomed to heretofore. Strict orders were also given that no Soldier should be exposed previously to his having had a hot substantial breakfast.



This corps has had a greater proportion of sick than any other in the Garrison. I conceive this circumstance may be accounted for from the situation of their Cantonments. Situated as widely separated and consequently occasioning greater fatigue in proceeding to and returning from their various Regimental & Garrison duties than those Regiments experience which are concentrated in the Citadel. I think this remark applies particularly to Fort New Barracks which though advantageously situated in point of health that consideration is counterbalanced by the great exertion required in ascending the hill, added to which there is a sudden change of temperature on the Summit & a consequent suppression of perspiration. I was strongly impressed with this idea when the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment occupied New Barracks and I was confirmed in my opinion by the immediate improvement in the health of the Men after they removed to the Citadel Barracks.

Another reason may also be assigned for the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment being more sick than other corps. I allude to their having been nearly six years in the Mediterranean and having had a large Detachment at Santa Maura since 1849 which has been occasionally relieved by Men of the same corps, and if I may be allowed to judge from the comparative sickness & mortality during the last quarter I should conceive that Sicily to be more unhealthy than Europe, but in drawing this comparison it is only fair to state that the Sanitary Duties have unavoidably placed the Troops at Santa Maura in some unhealthy spots this year which had not been hitherto occupied.



Fever

There were 159 cases of fever admitted to the 28th Hospital during the last quarter, 85 of which were of the continued form, 59 were Remittent and 15 Intermittent, of which number 2 died - The appearances or dissections are fully detailed in Mr Ross Report.

There did not appear to have been any peculiarity in the symptoms attending the cases of continued fever, and purging seems to have had more effect in producing convalescence than any of the other means employed. It was seldom found necessary to have recourse to bloodletting either locally or generally.

The Intermittents were in most cases relapses from former attacks of the same disease. They were treated by Mercarial Purges and bark given either in substance or combined with the Symplicium Common: Acet. What I conceive to be a very good mode of exhibiting it. Anodyne drafts were occasionally given before the accession of the 2nd fit.

Remittents

The proportion of fevers elapsed under the head of Remittents appears to be great when compared with the Sick Action of other corps. Mr Ross states that he employed the tepid bath and sponging with tepid water, Mercurials & the early use of Bark combined with Camphor mixture and decoction of Bark, and when Delirium was present he used the cold shower bath with good effect.

Two cases of dysentery occurred in this corps one of which proved fatal which is attributed to the Patient having overexerted his strength for some days. The other case was cured.

Three cases of inflammation of the eyes were admitted, one laboured under Itis which yielded to Mercury & local bloodletting. The second was a case of



prominent ophthalmia of both eyes which was successfully treated in a ward of the 32 Hospital lately appropriated for the reception of the ophthalmia Patients of the Garrison which are attended by myself. The third was a case of inflammation of the Tunica conjunctiva with a small ulcer of the cornea of the right eye which was cured by simple means.

A case of Hydrocele was treated by the palliative mode, and the testicle was ascertained to be in a sound state.

### 32 Regt.

The prevailing diseases in the Regiment were continued fever & bowel complaints, neither of which were attended with any urgent symptoms - Ten cases of Remittent fever were treated successfully.

Only one death occurred during the quarter which Mr. Rippi states to have been caused by the abuse of Spontaneous Emissions.

### 36<sup>th</sup> Regt.

The 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment has been gradually improving in health since they were moved to the Citadel in June last. A great deal of attention has been paid to the comforts of the Soldiers as well as to their internal discipline & they have been favoured in the distribution of the furlough duties as much as the nature of the service would admit of. Most of the Men who had suffered so severely from Antismal disease in Cephalonia last year and who had been constantly in Hospital since the arrival of the Regiment in December last were sufficiently recovered to be sent to the convalescent station at Malta and there is every reason to expect that the change of air and the Sea voyage will render them soon fit to resume



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their bodies without the aid of medicine. Three deaths took place during the quarter.

There are at present only 20 sick with the Regiment, and the men of the corps generally look remarkably healthy.

### 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment

The three companies of the 57<sup>th</sup> which remain at Head Quarters have had a large proportion of sick compared with their strength but the cases of disease have been in general slight. They were principally continued fevers which yielded in a few days to the antiphlogistic treatment. A few cases of Remittent and Intermittent fevers were admitted, one of the former died.

One case of Purulent Ophthalmia of both eyes with granulated lids was transferred from the Regiments Hospital to the Ophthalmia Ward. It has proved very obstinate in consequence of the health of the Patient being considerably impaired by repeated attacks of Intermittent fever as well as by his being of an Strumous habit. His general health is ameliorating and there is also a great improvement in his vision.

### Santa Maura.

In the Island fevers have been the prevailing diseases. They were of the Simple continued form until the latter end of July. They were not marked by any prominent or untoward symptoms and they gave way to antiphlogistic treatment. About the beginning of August they assumed the Intermittent type. Dr Clarke states that he did not find the same treatment which he adopted in the continued fevers attended with success in these cases, and that when general bloodletting was employed he relieved a distressing pain in the head which was a prevalent symptom.



it afforded only a temporary relief and the Patient appeared to sink rapidly afterwards. Mercury was given with a view of exciting Syphilis, and when a Remission took place Bark was exhibited in as large doses as could be prudently given without inducing irritability of the Stomach. The plan of treatment unfortunately did not prove efficacious in all the cases, and the Mortality was considerable. The worst cases admitted were from San Pedro. Three men were admitted from this outpost on the same day & they all died, the disease having run its course in a few days. On dissection it was found that the Hepatic system was much affected, and the spleen was soft & disorganised. Remittents now seem to have taken the place of the Remittents, the latter appearing to be converted into the former. They have hitherto resisted the use of Bark in large quantities.

Dysentery did not prove a troublesome disease and when it was attended with pain it gave way to bloodletting and the subsequent use of Mercury.

The number of deaths are as follows  
Remittent Fever 9 — Abscess 1 —  
Poxo.

The small detachment stationed in this Island consisting of 50 Men have as usual been very healthy and nothing worth recording has been reported.

The accompanying table is annexed with the view of pointing out the striking difference of Heat as indicated by the Thermometer during the period which the Report embraces and the corresponding quarter last year.

(Signed) Wm Lindsey  
Surgeon to the Forces



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Comparative Statement of the Range of the  
 Thermometer at Copan during the Quercia ending  
 20<sup>th</sup> September 1821 and 1822 (at 3 P.M.)

1821				1822			
June 21 <sup>st</sup>	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	August 6 <sup>th</sup>	85	June 21 <sup>st</sup>	84	Aug 6 <sup>th</sup>	85
22	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	86	7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	70	8	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	84	8	87
24	69	9	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	83	9	86
25	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	83	25	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	84	26	78	11	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	83	27	79	12	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	75	13	84	28	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	75	14	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	85
30	76	15	81	30	80	15	86
July 1 <sup>st</sup>	76	16	76	July 1	81	16	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	77	17	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	82	17	86
3	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	85
4	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	77	4	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	81	21	80	6	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	82
7	81	22	81	7	83	22	83
8	80	23	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	84	23	81
9	81	24	81	9	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	81
10	79	25	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	85	25	81
11	78	26	78	11	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	83
12	70	27	81	12	85	27	82
13	77	28	82	13	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	78	29	84	14	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	83
15	78	30	84	15	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	78	31	83	16	83	31	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	79	September 1	83	17	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	September 1	85
18	78	2	83	18	84	2	86
19	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	87
20	79	4	81	20	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	81	21	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	80	22	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	86
23	82	7	81	23	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	81	8	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	86
25	84	9	81	25	86	9	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	78	26	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	80	27	86	11	83
28	85	12	79	28	86	12	84
29	83	13	78	29	86	13	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	82	14	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	85	14	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	72	31	85	15	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
August 1	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	August 1	90	16	82
2	83	17	74	2	89	17	76
3	83	18	75	3	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	83	19	77	4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	84	20	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	77 $\frac{1}{2}$



Quarterly Summary Reports on  
Diseases in the Garrison of Malta from  
21<sup>st</sup> September, to 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822.

No Military change has taken place in this Garrison since the last report, except the removal of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment from the City of Valletta to the out quarters at Vittoriosa.

At the end of the Quarter 124 Cases remained in Hospitals, since which 673 have been admitted, and 16 have died: - 12 from among the Corps actually serving on the Island, and 3 from the Invalid from Corfu.

The deaths were from the following Diseases.

Fever	<sup>40</sup> 6	or 1	in	21 1/2
Dysentery	1	"	- 1	in 46
Catarrhus &c.	1	"	- 1	in 27
Phthisis Pul.	3	"	- 1	in 2 1/3
Cholera Morbus	1	"	- 1	in 3
Apoplexia	1	"	- 1	in 1
Icterus	1	"	- 1	in 11
Dyspnoea Cord	1	"	- 1	in 2
Splenitis	1	"	- 1	in 1

The weather, especially during the latter part of the Quarter, has been cold, rainy and tempestuous. The quantity of rain fallen I have not been able to ascertain



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ascertain, but it has been sufficient to satisfy  
the wishes of the husbandman. The Thermometer  
has fluctuated from  $58^{\circ}$  to  $83^{\circ}$ .

Upon the whole, this has been a  
healthy Quarter. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
there were a few cases of Fever, Dysentery,  
Diarrhea and Pneumonia admitted, when  
the weather began to get cold; all these  
may be fairly attributed to the effects  
of temperature and intoxication. Only  
one fatal case occurred in this Regiment,  
it proceeded from disease of the Liver,  
originally contracted in the Island of  
Jamaica, where the man had served  
13 years. He was admitted with jaundice,  
and died 5 days after; on dissection, effusion  
was found to have taken place on his  
brain.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment, continued  
Fever has been the prevalent disease, as  
it was for the two preceding Quarters.  
The admissions have not been so numerous  
this quarter as previously; but the disease  
has been severe in its character, and  
out of 144 Cases 5 have been fatal.  
The symptoms have inclined towards the  
Typhoid type, and there has been considerable  
yellowness of the Skin in most of the  
cases. Dissection has shown considerable  
disease



disease of the liver in some instances.

The case admitted under the head of splenitis, and which terminated fatally was proved by dissection to be Phthisis Pulmonalis.

The cases of Acute Dysentery were mild.

Of the deaths in Phthisis Pulmonalis, one took place in this Corps. The death from Acute Catarrh ought also to have come under this head, it occurred in a soldier of one of the Regiments in Garrison.

The death from Apoplexy occurred in a man who had purchased his discharge, and who had indulged in great irregularities. On dissection his brain was found greatly diseased, he died in the 80<sup>th</sup> Hospital.

The fatal case of Cholera Morbus, should more properly have been denominated Enteritis, as shown by dissection.

Several Venereal ulcerations have been treated in the 80<sup>th</sup> Hospital, many of them genuine Hunterian chancre. The treatment has been conducted entirely without Mercury.

The



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The diseases of the 85<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> have principally proceeded from temperature, and intoxication, and have appeared under the form of febrile affections and Catarrhs. A fatal case of Dyspnea Cat<sup>a</sup> occurred in an Invalid in this Hospital, as also a fatal case of Continued fever, and one of Phthisis in men of the same description. The case of Acute Catarrh which proved fatal, occurred in a Soldier of this Regiment, and strictly speaking, should have been denominated Phthisis.

Ophthalmia, the great scourge with which this Corps has been afflicted so long, seems now to be completely removed from it; only 37 cases have been admitted this quarter, which is 29 less than the preceding quarter.

I am happy to say, that on my inspection of the Ophthalmia Hospital this morning (Dec<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>) I found only one man of the 85<sup>th</sup> in it; in my Annual Report I shall have much to say on this subject, suffice it now to remark, with regard to Ophthalmia generally, that the following numbers have been treated during the Quarter.

Royal



	Men	Women & Children
Royal Artillery	5	4
18 <sup>th</sup> Regt	7	27
28 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	2
30 <sup>th</sup> " "	1	1
80 <sup>th</sup> " "	26	"
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	24	7
Total	64	41

Making a grand total of one hundred and five men, Women and Children.

In no one instance has vision been lost during the present or the preceding Quarters, and his seeing there will remain under treatment only 2 men, vizt: 1 of 80<sup>th</sup> & 1 of 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.

One Medical Officer, namely, Mr. Gaistford, has died during the Quarter. The Surgeon of the 98<sup>th</sup> will soon be able to resume his duties. The Surgeon of the 85<sup>th</sup> proceeds home on Sick leave in charge of Invalids.

Signed, J. Hennen M.D.  
D. S. H.



# Report on the Diseases of the Garrison of Malta for the Year 1822.

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This being the first Annual Report upon the Diseases of Malta which it has been my duty to present to the Director General I should have prefaced it with a Topographical view of the Island were it not for reasons which I have already mentioned in the first part of my Topographical Sketches of the Stations occupied by the Troops in the Mediterranean. The principal of these reasons is, that I am employed at present in preparing a Complete Medical Topography of Malta, which if I introduce the subject here would anticipate in a great measure what I should elsewhere have to say; nor would the notices I could here offer be sufficiently extensive on a Topographical point of view; added to this my predecessors as well as various Regimental Officers have been sufficiently explicit in their Accounts of the Stations occupied by the Troops for the purposes of an Ordinary Report on Diseases, the present Report therefore, I shall make merely a Summary of the Medical occurrences of the Year

from



from December 21<sup>st</sup> 1821 to December 20<sup>th</sup> 1822

## GARRISON.

No alterations have taken place in the Regiments forming this Garrison during the Year. They consist of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 80<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup>. The 18<sup>th</sup> have been Stationed in the Island since April 1821. The 85<sup>th</sup> since July 1821 and the 80<sup>th</sup> since October 1821. The two first Corps came direct from the British Islands, the last had been previously Quarters for Eight Months at Gibraltar.

Besides the regular Garrison a number of Invalids and Convalescents have been Stationed in Malta, in consequence of a plan for forming a Convalescent Depot in this Island and its dependencies for the whole of the Army of the Mediterranean. I shall in the course of this Report speak fully upon this point, suffice it at present to say that it has more than answered my most sanguine expectations.

## Weather

It is sufficiently well known that



that Matta iauks among the hottest and driest habitable portions of the Globe I shall not here enter into proofs of this for back periods, but shall merely give a Summary of the Weather during the year in question

Average State of the Thermometer Barometer & Hygrometer during the year 1822

Months 1822	Thermometer Barometer					Wind	Weather
	Mercur.	Mercur.	Mercur.	Mercur.	Mercur.		
January 20 02 54 45 30 62 43						SW	Beginning fresh breezes cloudy & generally with rain, 12 breezes & cloudy from 22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec. to 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan. with rain the same latter days, fresh & generally with rain from 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> Dec. cloudy with rain on the 5 <sup>th</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup> 9 <sup>th</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup> 11 <sup>th</sup> 12 <sup>th</sup> 13 <sup>th</sup> 14 <sup>th</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup> 17 <sup>th</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup> 19 <sup>th</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup> 22 <sup>nd</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> 26 <sup>th</sup> 27 <sup>th</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup>

Beginning fresh breezes cloudy & generally with rain, 12 breezes & cloudy from 22<sup>nd</sup> Dec. to 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. with rain the same latter days, fresh & generally with rain from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Dec. cloudy with rain on the 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>



## Continuation

Months	Therm.	Therm.	Therm.	Therm.	Therm.	Wind	Weather
February 20 <sup>th</sup> 54 51 48 20 50 50 50 50 50	54	51	48	20	50	SWSE	Beginning P. breezes from 23 <sup>rd</sup> first breezes cloudy rain from 26 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> P. H. cloudy 31 <sup>st</sup> from 1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> Saturday first breezes with rain, 4 <sup>th</sup> P. breezes cloudy 5 <sup>th</sup> P. Yfene, from 5 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> P. cloudy, from 11 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> fresh strong breezes cloudy with rain, on 15 Gale cloudy and rain, 16 strong breezes cloudy from 17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> first breezes cloudy and rain
March 20 <sup>th</sup> 60 55 50 30 73 60 50 50 50	60	55	50	30	73	SWSE	Beginning P. breezes cloudy to 27 <sup>th</sup> with rain on 23 <sup>rd</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> fresh breezes cloudy on 28 <sup>th</sup> also on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of March with rain P. Yfene from 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> , P. cloudy with rain from 7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> April 10 <sup>th</sup> 51 <sup>st</sup> , 12 and 13 <sup>th</sup> P. cloudy, 14 <sup>th</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup> P. Yfene, P. & cloudy 17 <sup>th</sup> from 18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> of H. March P. breezes cloudy and dry.



April 20<sup>1</sup> 62 58 54 30.7 30.5 50 B. N. W. E. E.

1. Beginning P. Large June 21. Mass. 22. 4. 23. P. Large. 24. 1. 25. P. Large. 26. 1. 27. P. Large. 28. 1. 29. P. Large. 30. 1. 31. P. Large. 32. 1. 33. P. Large. 34. 1. 35. P. Large. 36. 1. 37. P. Large. 38. 1. 39. P. Large. 40. 1. 41. P. Large. 42. 1. 43. P. Large. 44. 1. 45. P. Large. 46. 1. 47. P. Large. 48. 1. 49. P. Large. 50. 1. 51. P. Large. 52. 1. 53. P. Large. 54. 1. 55. P. Large. 56. 1. 57. P. Large. 58. 1. 59. P. Large. 60. 1. 61. P. Large. 62. 1. 63. P. Large. 64. 1. 65. P. Large. 66. 1. 67. P. Large. 68. 1. 69. P. Large. 70. 1. 71. P. Large. 72. 1. 73. P. Large. 74. 1. 75. P. Large. 76. 1. 77. P. Large. 78. 1. 79. P. Large. 80. 1. 81. P. Large. 82. 1. 83. P. Large. 84. 1. 85. P. Large. 86. 1. 87. P. Large. 88. 1. 89. P. Large. 90. 1. 91. P. Large. 92. 1. 93. P. Large. 94. 1. 95. P. Large. 96. 1. 97. P. Large. 98. 1. 99. P. Large. 100. 1. 101. P. Large. 102. 1. 103. P. Large. 104. 1. 105. P. Large. 106. 1. 107. P. Large. 108. 1. 109. P. Large. 110. 1. 111. P. 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May 20 09 6 1/2 00 30.63052305 40.4448 P.E. 48

beginning fresh breeze cloudy rain 21 S 22<sup>nd</sup> W breeze  
from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> fresh S. cloudy 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>. Freshly cloudy  
breeze, strong 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>. Gale breeze 30<sup>th</sup>. Strong breeze  
cloudy rain & clear off rain from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>. Day, W. S.  
cloudy rain from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>. from 9<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> fine,  
cloudy haze.

June 20. 83 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  62 30.9 20.7 30.5 65 NWSE VSW

[illegible]



## Continuation



October 20<sup>th</sup> 83 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 30.8 30.7 30.7 57 NWSE

Beginning fair breeze S. easterly from 27<sup>th</sup> Sept. to 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct.  
Fair breeze & light from 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, on 9<sup>th</sup> W. wind &  
rain, 14. 15. 16. Lightning thunder & heavy rain,  
strong breeze S. easterly 17<sup>th</sup> the same on 18<sup>th</sup> with  
thunder lightning & rain, fair breeze on 20<sup>th</sup> of  
the month.

November 20<sup>th</sup> 74 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  63 30.8 30.7 30.6 51 NWSE

Beginning fair breeze S. easterly rain on 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct. lightning  
thunder & rain on 23<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> strong breeze &  
cloudy 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> the same 27<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> with rain,  
fair breeze S. easterly from 29<sup>th</sup> Oct. to 10<sup>th</sup> Nov.  
Lightning thunder & rain 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> strong breeze  
S. easterly 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> fair breeze S. easterly from  
15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> and on 20<sup>th</sup> cloudy.

December 20<sup>th</sup> 68 63 58 30.7 30.6 30.5 42 NWSE

Beginning fair breeze S. easterly to 29<sup>th</sup> Nov. strong  
breeze S. easterly from 30<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. lightning  
thunder & rain from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> cloudy & lightning  
from 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>, strong breeze & lightning on  
9<sup>th</sup> lightning thunder and rain 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup>  
strong breeze S. easterly from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> cloudy &  
fair breeze 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> rain on 17<sup>th</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> NWSE  
fair breeze on 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.



It should be remarked that the Instruments by which the state of the Weather here detailed has been ascertained, are kept in a very temperate situation at the General Hospital, They were formerly placed in one much cooler, but I have had them removed, from a conviction that the situation as they were they ascertained (as far as the Thermometer was concerned) not the actual heat of the Climate, but the temperature to which it was reduced under very favorable circumstances; for I think I am correct in stating, that the Sun had not shone upon the Wall where the Thermometer hung, since its erection, which is more than a Century ago, nor was it at all within the influence of reflected heat, As the Instruments now stand (a situation which was fixed upon by a Committee of Medical Officers) - they afforded a fair estimate. There are however many Barracks and Hospitals where at particular times the Thermometer rises much higher and may possibly descend lower (1)

As the degree of heat to which Soldiers are exposed while on Guard more seriously influences their health than any casual exposures, I have established it as a Rule to take the temperature in such situations, in the open air, it was as follows

At In some houses I have seen the Glass rise to  $93^{\circ}$  - In the open air to  $130^{\circ}$  under the influence of the direct rays of the Sun, or of strongly reflected heat, In Summer it rarely sinks at night more than three degrees below the range of the day where the Glasses observed within doors



Table showing the Range of the  
 Thermometer in the Open Air at the  
 two principal Guards in the Island  
 of Malacca, from 21<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1821 to 20<sup>th</sup>  
 December 1822

Months	Highest Range of Thermometer	Lowest Range of Thermometer	Medium
January—	62	46	54
February—	54	48	51
March—	60	50	55
April—	66	52	59
May—	58	70	64
June—	88	62	75
July—	89	80	84½
August—	92	84	88
September—	88	78	83
October—	85	73	79
November—	76	68	72
December—	71	62	66½

Note

Hour of Observation 3 O'Clock P.M.



## Diseases.

In the Returns of the different Corps as well as in the General Annual Return made up from them, will be seen the whole of the Diseases which have passed through the Hospitals in Malta, whether they have occurred among the regular Garrison, among the Invalids, and Convalescents, or among Casual Passengers, but for Convenience of reference and in order that the whole may appear under one view in a more simple form I shall here recapitulate them.



*Table of Diseases treated in the Military Hospitals in Malta  
from 25<sup>th</sup> December 1821 To 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822.*

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Months</i>												<i>20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1822</i>
	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>	
<i>W. W. &amp; Quoted Int.</i>	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	0	0	2	30
<i>Tertian</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Continued Fever</i>	17	10	22	19	14	52	129	94	97	63	27	21	380
<i>Erysipelas</i>	2	2	1	—	2	3	4	0	1	2	—	—	23
<i>Phlegmon &amp; Abscess</i>	9	7	12	3	14	17	13	32	30	22	13	16	193
<i>Paronychia</i>	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
<i>Phrenitis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
<i>Cyanotic Sore</i>	1	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	2	4	1	1	21
<i>Pneumonia</i>	4	10	12	14	10	5	10	16	18	8	14	8	139
<i>Peritonitis</i>	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
<i>Remains</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## Continuation

## Diseases

	Months												Total	Died	Recovered
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
Contractitis	1									1	1		2		20 Dec 1892
Mephalitis Acuta	4	1	3			1	1	2	2	1	2	3	16		
" Chronic	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	4	2		1	15		
Splenitis	1			1					1	1			4	1	
Cholitis								1		1			2		
Peritonitis Acute	3	2	4		3	5		7		2	1	1	33		
" Chronic	2	2	3	1		1	2	2	2	1	2	2	21		1
Enterocolitis	1												1		
Hemorrhoids						1				3	1		5		
Phthisis Pulmonalis						2		1			4	3	10	5	2
Hamorrhoids			2		1	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	15		
Catarhus Oculi	1	9	2	1	3	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	49	3	2
" Chronic	1			1			1	2	2	3	4	9	23		3
Syphilis Acuta	2				3	4	12	12	12	12	10	3	72	1	1
" Chronic	5			1		2				8	9	5	31	2	2



[illegible]



Continuation

Diseases

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year	Review 20 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1821	Review 20 <sup>th</sup> Dec 1822
Encouraged	2	1										3			
Gonorrhoea	4	3	3	7	10	9	14	19	12	14	9	12	11	127	5
Morvia Mineralis	2	4	5	6	3	6	4	6	4	4	4	1	53		1
Inguinalis				1	1									2	
Obelipatio	1	2	1	1		2				2	4		13		
Tumors Alci					1								1		
Verrucae				1	1								2		
Fistulae Ano	1		1								1		3		1
Turatio				1									1		
Tollucatio	1		4	3	2	5	4	3	4	2	8	1	3	40	1
Vulnus Schistollet Contus	1			2		5	2	1			1	3	2	17	1
Incessum	1	3	3	2	9				3	1	2		2	23	
Contusio	1	4	8	10	2	6	6	2	2	4	3	8	7	63	1
Am-bustio					1		1			1				4	
Allens	14	21	18	12	12	10	16	26	27	19	13	12	13	213	1
Fractura	1	1			1	1	1		1				1	7	1







## Mortality

To appreciate the proportion of Mortality, and the relative proportion of Disease to Death, it will be necessary to state the strength of the Troop, it was as follows

Average Strength of the 18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	042
do 80	385
do 85 <sup>th</sup>	047
do Ordnances	122
do Staff Corps	21
Invalids (Convalescents &c)	402
Total	<u>2480</u>

Of this number 2817 were treated in the Hospitals, including relapses & c. of the same Men and 119 who remained under treatment at the beginning of the Year.

The proportion of Deaths to Diseases was as 1 to 72  $\frac{3}{4}$  (1)

With regard to the proportion of Mortality in each Disease as in each Corps the Annexed Tables will give it fully.

(1) The average daily Sick of each Corps and the proportion of Sick to Well will be seen in the Regimental Annual Returns



Table of Mortality as it occurred  
in the various Hospitals in the Island  
of Malta for the Year between the  
21 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1821 and 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822.

(Diseases)	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Regimental Dispositions	General Dispositions
<u>Febris</u>					
• Anthrax	25	26	"	"	} 1 in 45 <sup>m</sup> 14
18 <sup>th</sup>	194	192	1	1 in 194	
80	310	299	9	1 in 34 <sup>9</sup>	
85	103	100	3	1 in 34 <sup>5</sup>	
Invaded Defect or Passengers	7	5	1	1 in 7	} 1 in 46 <sup>5</sup>
Total					
040 022 14					
<u>Pneumonia</u>					
18 <sup>th</sup>	90	89	1	1 in 90	} 1 in 46 <sup>5</sup>
80	44	43	1	1 in 44	
85	5	4	1	in 5	
Invaded Defect or Passengers	"	"	"	"	
Total					
139 136 3					
<u>Splenitis</u>					
18 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	"	"	} 1 in 4
80	3	2	1	1 in 3	
Total					
4 3 1					
<u>Rheumatis Ventr</u>					
• Anthrax	1	"	"	"	} 1 in 2
18	4	3	1	1 in 4	
80	2	"	1	1 in 2	
85	2	"	2	1 in 1	
Invaded Defect or Passengers	1	"	1	1 in 1	} 1 in 2
Total					
10 3 5					



## Continuation

Diseases	Wounded Admitted	(Discharged)	(Died)	Wounded Proportion	General Proportion
<u>Cataracts</u>					
• Intitling	10	10	"	"	} 1 in 24
18	13	10	"	"	
80	16	15	1	1 in 10	
85	27	23	2	1 in 13 1/2	
Invalid Discharge or Sufferings	"	"	"	"	
Total	72	64	3		

Dysentery

• Intitling	24	24	"	"	} 1 in 3 1/3
18	22	21	"	"	
80	36	34	1	1 in 36	
85	6	5	1	1 in 6	
Invalid Discharge or Sufferings	15	13	1	1 in 15	
Total	103	97	3		

Cystitis

80<sup>th</sup> 1 " 1 1 in 1 1 in 1

Dysuria Cont.

18	6	6	"	"	} 1 in 10
80	2	2	"	"	
85	2	1	1	1 in 2	
Invalid Discharge or Sufferings	"	"	"	"	
Total	10	9	1		

Cholera Morbus

• Intitling	11	11	"	"	} 1 in 23
18	2	2	1	1 in 2	
80	5	4	"	"	
85	5	5	"	"	
Invalid Discharge or Sufferings	"	"	"	"	
Total	23	22	1		



Diseases	Remain- Admitted	(Discharged)	(Died)	Regimental Proportions	General Proportion
<u>Diarrhoea</u>					
• Attilley	4	4	"	"	} 1 in 50
18	61	59	2	1 in 30 1/2	
80	62	61	"	"	
85 <sup>+</sup>	23	20	1	1 in 23	
Invalid Depot or Passengers	"	"	"	"	}
Total	150	144	3		

<u>Anasarca</u>					
18 <sup>h</sup>	1	1	"	"	} 1 in 2
Invalid Depot or Passengers	1	"	1	1 in 1	
Total	2	1	1		

<u>Icterus</u>					
• Attilley	2	2	"	"	} 1 in 20
18 <sup>h</sup>	8	7	1	1 in 8	
80	3	3	"	"	
85 <sup>+</sup>	7	6	"	"	
Invalid Depot or Passengers	"	"	"	"	}
Total	20	18	1		

<u>Ulcers</u>					
• Attilley	11	11	"	"	} 1 in 213
18	49	48	"	"	
80	77	73	"	"	
85	67	65	1	1 in 67	
Invalid Depot or Passengers	9	7	"	"	}
Total	213	204	1		



## Continuation

Diseases	Wounds, and Admitted	Discharged	Died	Regimental Report	General Report
<u>Fractures</u>					
Whitely	1	1	"	"	
18	2	1	1	1 in 2	
80 <sup>th</sup>	2	2	"	"	
85 <sup>th</sup>	2	1	"	"	
Invalide Depot or Surgeons	"	"	"	"	
Total	7	5	1		

As it may be desirable to bring  
at once under the Eye a view of the  
Mortality in each Month, as I have  
already done of the Admissions, I copy  
from the General Return the following  
Table.



Monthly Abstract of the Admissions  
and Deaths of each description of Sick

Months 1822	By Acute Disease			By Chronic Disease			By Surgical Disease			Total Admitted	Total Died	Total Proportions of Deaths
	Admitted	Died	Proportions of Deaths	Admitted	Died	Proportions of Deaths	Admitted	Died	Proportions of Deaths			
January-93	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	"	"	104	"	"	212	2	$\frac{1}{106}$
February-73	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	"	"	79	"	"	103	2	$\frac{1}{51\frac{1}{2}}$
March-70	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	28	"	"	73	"	"	179	1	$\frac{1}{179}$
April-82	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	13	"	"	61	"	"	136	1	$\frac{1}{136}$
May-71	"	"	"	7	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	78	"	"	136	1	$\frac{1}{136}$
June-129	3	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	10	"	"	77	"	"	222	3	$\frac{1}{74}$
July-222	1	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	16	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	82	1	$\frac{1}{82}$	320	3	$\frac{1}{106\frac{2}{3}}$
August-199	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	1	$\frac{1}{30}$	91	"	"	320	5	$\frac{1}{64}$
September-205	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	13	"	"	81	1	$\frac{1}{81}$	299	5	$\frac{1}{59\frac{1}{2}}$
October-177	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	"	"	73	"	"	261	4	$\frac{1}{65\frac{1}{2}}$
November-98	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	17	2	$\frac{2}{17}$	80	"	"	225	6	$\frac{1}{37\frac{1}{2}}$
December-90	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	24	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	73	"	"	187	6	$\frac{1}{31\frac{1}{2}}$



# Comparative Health of Corps.

None of the Regiments composing this Garrison have been a sufficient length of time in it to afford ground, for a comparison of their Health with preceding Years. In comparing them with each other for this Year under examination, I shall say that the 85<sup>th</sup> were decidedly the most healthy Corps of the three; the materials of which it is composed are much above par, as they are a Light Infantry Batt<sup>n</sup> and their men generally Active, healthy and in the prime of life. Were it not for the unfortunate prevalence of Ophthalmia among them I should suppose that there were few healthier Regiments in the Service.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment have been the next healthiest. Among them there are some very fine materials, but they have also some extremely objectionable; they brought over from Ireland between one and two Hundred men who as far as their Health was concerned were utterly unfit for this Country and were in truth a burthen to the Service, labouring  
as



as many of them were indeed the effects of repeated attacks of Fever and Typhoid Disease contracted in the West Indies and also of Pyloric Affections. The Sick List was principally composed of subjects of these descriptions several of them have been discharged the Service since their Arrival in Malta, but a sufficient number still remain to make it an object of considerable interest to the Medical Officers to get rid of them.

The 80.<sup>th</sup> Regiment are of the ordinary class of materials, but during the last Year they have been beyond comparison the best efficient corps in the Garrison, this has proceeded from the prevalence of Fever among them as will more particularly appear on reference to the Report of their Surgeon and to the subsequent part of this paper.

With regard to the Garrison collectively, I feel authorized in saying that whether we consider the Climate, the food, the Barracks, or the discipline, there is no Station in His Majesty's Dominions more favorable for the health of the Troops; the only drawback is the temptation to intoxication incessantly presented



presented to them, and the great injury which they sustain by exposure to the burning Sun while under its influence.

It is a familiar fact that from whatever cause in healthiness in either Individuals or bodies of Men proceeds, it has a tendency to perpetuate itself, hence the great difficulty of reestablishing a healthy Constitution, and hence the repeated Admissions of the same Individual into Hospital within any given period. In addition to this general fact, there is a particular circumstance attending more or less on the Diseases of all warm climates, and very remarkable in this Island; tho' by no means so strikingly as in other parts of the Carriacoo, viz<sup>t</sup>, the Slowness of Convalescence especially in Chronic Disease and in the hot months. If the Invalid does not lay in a stock of Vigor during the Winter, to meet the Summer heats, he miserably droops, and is affected by every atmospheric change, inasmuch that a large proportion of the Summer is passed within the Walls of the Hospital. In the Report of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment will be found some observations of  
 M<sup>r</sup>.



The Slightest, from which it will appear  
that out of 903 Admissions about  
190 were single, and all the others  
were twice, thrice, or oftener; they  
stand as follows

127	men	were	admitted	into	Hospital	Twice
75	"	"	"	"	"	Thrice
21	"	"	"	"	"	Four times
10	"	"	"	"	"	Five times
7	"	"	"	"	"	Six times
2	"	"	"	"	"	Seven times
1	"	"	"	"	"	Eight times

Within my own knowledge  
Officers and civilians have been still  
often obliged to yield to Disease  
during the course of this hot weather

## Health of the Inhabitants.

With regard to the Health  
of the Inhabitants Matters may  
fairly be ranked among the most  
favourable Situations. The great  
heat of the Summer of the present  
Year was productive of its usual con-  
=sequences in the Town, and of more  
than ordinary proportion of Remittent  
Fever in the Villages in the neighbourhood  
of



of Saint Pauls Bay, where as I have  
 formerly mentioned in Special Reports,  
 Copies & of which have already been  
 transmitted home, Diseases of this  
 description were prevalent in the  
 Summer and Autumnal months;  
 but upon the whole, the Year 1822  
 has been by no means an unfavourable  
 Year to the Health of the Inhabitants  
 as far as regards Febrile Diseases. It  
 has I understand been somewhat  
 more productive than ordinary in  
 Latent Ophthalmia, which we  
 may perhaps consider as an Endemic  
 of the Island about the close of Summer  
 and during the Autumn. Biliary Com-  
 plaints have also I understand been  
 more than usually prevalent but this  
 is simply accounted for by the unusual  
 heat of the Weather, a point upon  
 which all the Nations agree, the only  
 difference among them is, that some  
 assert they have had no such oppressive  
 heat in the Island for the last 10 Years,  
 while a few suppose that the heat  
 of 1820 was fully as much so. From the  
 Reports however of Persons well qualified  
 to form a judgment the steady heat  
 of

\* By Letters dated 31. Oct. 1821 & 26. Aug. 1822



of Matta during the Summer of 1822  
has not been exceeded in the memory  
of man, at the same particular days  
of other years may have come up to,  
or even exceeded it.

## Diseases of the Troops.

§ . . . .

The principal Disease  
Among the Troops has been Scars of  
the Cutaneous kind. Upwards of 600  
Cases of this Disease appear upon the  
face of the Annual Return and forms  
between a fourth and fifth of the whole  
Admissions being as one to 15th nearly.

The next class of Disease  
in point of numbers includes those of the  
Eye, of which upwards of 350 have  
been treated, a great number of these  
have been slight, several have been  
admitted more than once, and several  
have been of a phreatic nature, upon  
the whole they have formed upwards  
of an Eighth of the treated.

Diarrhoea or rather the  
milder Bowel affections, and Pneumonia  
are the next in frequency, and have  
occurred



occurred in nearly equal proportions amounting to about one 19<sup>th</sup> of the Diseases treated. Of the more severe Bowel affections, or Dysentery, the numbers have been very low indeed very little exceeding 100 cases or one to 27<sup>5</sup> of the whole; of these 72 were Acute and 31 Chronic. Of that Class of Bowel Diseases which comes under the denomination of Cholera Morbus, and which from the heat of the Weather one might be induced to expect in large proportion we have had a remarkably small share, only 23 cases appear on the Return or one in 122 and a fraction.

Diseases of the Genital Organs contracted by Sexual intercourse have formed somewhat more than One 7<sup>th</sup> of the whole Number treated, but it is to be remarked that this includes Syphilis both Primary & Secondary, Simple Ulcerations and excoriations of the Penis, Simple Bubo, and Gonor-  
= rhea as may be seen on reference to the Return.

With regard to all other forms of Disease they have occurred either



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in such small proportions or are of  
so little consequence, that they cannot  
be with propriety, denominated prevalent  
Diseases, and indeed require but little  
remark; nevertheless whenever I can  
find any thing interesting under those  
heads, or whenever they have been attended  
with a fatal result I shall notice  
them in their due order.

The Reports of the different  
Medical Officers are so full as to  
leave me very little to say upon  
Individual Diseases I shall however  
submit a few remarks upon such  
points as I conceive most worthy of  
notice without swelling this Report  
with useless repetitions; and first  
of Fever

## Fever.

To enter at large into theo-  
retical discussions on this subject  
would be a very wanton waste of time  
considering how little satisfactory has  
been the result of all that has been  
written upon it of later years, including  
as it does, all that is known, and

a



a vast deal which has been assumed,  
I shall therefore merely premise to  
the few facts which I have to offer,  
that I agree in the theory of those  
who consider that there is but, one  
order of Idiopathic Continued Fever,  
and that all its different species and  
varieties depend on adventitious cir-  
-cumstances, such as Situation,  
Season, climate, power and quality  
of the exciting causes &c. &c.

In this Island the prevalent  
form of Fever among the troops, is  
that which proceeds from increased  
temperature, or exanthema, or a combination  
of both, the most in frequency is Fever  
under an obscure Remittent or Intermittent  
form, principally appearing in  
persons who have had attacks of this  
description before in other situations,  
and lastly - but comparatively rare -  
Fever of the Typhoid Type in its milder  
forms. All these varieties of Fever are  
in Soldiers attended with congestions of  
blood either in the Head, Chest, or  
Abdominal viscera. - In the Inha-  
-bitants the congestions are more generally  
Abdominal, and in them too the  
Intermittent and Remittent form are  
much more frequent than among  
Soldiers, at least as far as the locality



of the Island induces them.

Blood Letting, Surgery and  
Mercurials are the three leading  
Remedies in the Fevers of Malta, and  
by the judicious employment of them  
there are few if any forms of Malignant  
Disease which may not be managed  
with a satisfactory proportion of success.  
The Fevers of this Island as I have  
intimated show have generally, speaking  
required nothing but the most simple  
Treatment and have presented nothing  
extraordinary with the exception of  
that which appeared in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
The Surgeon of that Corps has been so  
full in his Report that I must  
refer to him for particulars and content  
myself with a few general observations.

Even as it appeared in the  
80<sup>th</sup> Regiment, I consider as merely  
an aggravated form of the Summer  
Fever of this country, but I am by no  
means satisfied as to the peculiar  
Causes which could have produced  
it in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. in a proportion  
so much greater in numbers and severity  
than among the other Corps in the Garrison.

The comparative numbers  
and Mortality were as

follows



follows

<u>Regt</u>	<u>Admission</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Reportable Mortality</u>
18 <sup>th</sup>	182	1	1 to 182
80 <sup>th</sup>	310	9	1 . 34 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>9</sub>
85 <sup>th</sup>	102	3	1 . 34

It is true that the Weather during the Summer Months was unusually hot, but the 80<sup>th</sup> were not much more exposed than the other Corps, all had equally good Barracks and Guard Rooms, all had an equal Proportion of duties in the Open Air, and all had been in the Mediterranean about an equal Period. The Parade of Floriana, the outwork in which the 80<sup>th</sup> were quartered is confessedly a hot situation, and further from the Main Guard than any other Parade within the Works, but considering the short exposure of any of the Troops in their respective Parade grounds during the height of Summer, this is not I conceive fully adequate to account for the increased number of Fevers in the Corps in question, which amounted to upwards of a third of all the Admissions, while the 85<sup>th</sup> which were quartered in the City of Valletta, where they also suffered



suffered on their Posts and on their fatigues, Duties as well as in their Barrack Rooms, from the excess of heat, had not a greater proportion of Fever than one to 50<sup>th</sup> of the administrators.

It has been remarked to me that the Soldiers of the 85<sup>th</sup> had not to cross the Floriana Parade, on duty while the 80<sup>th</sup> had to undergo that exposure; a consideration of this fact might perhaps offer us some assistance in the investigation, but it is to be observed that the Women of the 80<sup>th</sup> who had no fatigues to perform or who were not called upon to cross the Floriana Parade, had a greater proportion of Fever than the Women of the 85<sup>th</sup> or any other corps in the Island -

I have looked carefully over the Medical Records in this Office and enquired among Military Men who have been long quartered in the Island, but I cannot discover that previously to the year under consideration Fever was so remarkably prevalent among the Troops quartered at Floriana as it has been in the 80<sup>th</sup>, and it is certain that in the equally hot Summer of 1820 the corps quartered in that outwork did not suffer



in nearly such a proportion; they had it is true numerous Cases of Fever, but no one questioned at this time, that these attacks were principally attributable to the excessive intemperance which prevailed, a source of Disease from which the 80<sup>th</sup> have fortunately been exempted, and which if I am rightly informed, has rarely been paralleled even in Malta -

Had the 80<sup>th</sup> been a really Armed Corps we would be furnished with some clue to the discovery of the Causes of Fever Among them, but they had undergone a Seasoning to the Mediterranean Climate at Gibraltar for eight Months previous to their arrival in Malta; they could scarcely have brought the Germ of Fever from the former place where their prevalent Disease during their stay was of a Pulmonary Nature; There is not the smallest reason to suppose that there was any thing Contagious in the Disease; and their Arrival in Malta was at a period of the Year least favourable to its propagation or to its existence, if it were so; while at the same time it was the best possible Season in which Troops could



could arrive to accustom them gradually to the excessive heat.

Upon the whole after the most mature reflections that I have been able to bestow on the subject I must confess that the causes which disposed the 80.<sup>th</sup> Regt. so peculiarly to Fever are by no means satisfactorily established on my mind.

The Symptoms and treatment of this Fever have been so fully detailed by Mr. Lightbody the Surgeon, in his Report, as to render it quite superfluous for me to speak on minute particulars as I could add nothing to his Statement; I may however make some general Remarks.

The leading Symptom during the early part of the Season was severe pain of the head, most frequently immediately over the forehead. Practitioners who have seen the Yellow Fever of the West Indies were struck with the similarity of the Symptoms in this respect in frequency at least, if not in degree. Towards the close of the Season the Nephritic Symptoms appeared to be more



more the Seat of Disease than the head, and here also a similarity with West India fever was observed. This affection of the Hepatic System was marked by various symptoms; the most prominent among them was yellowness of the Skin; this Symptom is by no means unusual in the fevers of Malta, or in those of the adjacent Island (Sicily) but it occurred in a vastly greater proportion among the Sick of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt than in any other corps, during the Season under Consideration. I have been particularly in my enquiries among the better informed Civil Practitioners; especially among those who have served in our Navy and Army, and they inform me that among their Patients, whether Natives, English Residents, Travellers, or Merchant Seamen, yellowness of the Skin was during the Year 1822, by no means a striking or even a frequent occurrence. In some Seasons this is the case, thus, the late Surgeon to the Dock Yard, Mr. Pitman, who is now settled in practice in Valletta, informs me, that in the Year 1812 yellowness of the Skin was a very general



general Symptoms among his Patients, more especially, if they were not very copiously evacuated at the commencement. In the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment, however, this opinion could have had no influence upon the production of the Cutaneous tinge, and I must confess that I am entirely at a loss to account for it; neither the Young nor the old, the Recruit or Veterans who had served in India, the abstemious or the intemperate were exempted from it, and it continued in many Persons of these descriptions for an indefinite period, apparently uninfluenced by the treatment, and it often was protracted long after the period of convalescence had commenced. By consulting the Table given at page 11 we will find that the greatest number of Fevers occurred in the Months of July, August and September the three hottest Months of the Year, and gradually subsided after that period.

The Active treatment employed in Military Hospitals leaves us few opportunities of ascertaining the natural Crisis of Fevers, but generally speaking

(convalescence)



Convalescence rarely commenced before the fifth, or was protracted longer than the 14<sup>th</sup> day; previous to August the Patients were generally Convalescent in from 5 to 8 days; the state of Convalescence was frequently attended with local affections, or Abscesses in various parts of the body, which ran rapidly into suppuration.

Bloodletting as we might be led to suppose from experience, was more efficacious in the more early part of the Season, than as it advanced; this quantity abstracted was regulated entirely by the effects produced; the Cuffy coat was by no means a general occurrence in any part of the Season, but Mr. Lightbody was of opinion that it was proportionally more frequent towards its close.

Scirrhus appeared in the two other Corps in this Island was treated upon the same general plans as in the 80 Hospital, but it was by no means so frequent or so formidable in occurrence. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> the Mortality was so trifling as one in 194 only. In the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment the proportional Mortality was much greater, being in  $3\frac{1}{3}$  the Attacks in these Cases however, were



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were extremely violent. In two of them, the vessels of the Brain, and in the third, the vessels of the Lungs were in a state of extreme congestion. In the 80.<sup>th</sup> the Mortality was 1 in 34<sup>9</sup>/<sub>7</sub> and among the Invalids 1 in 7, but it is to be remarked, that in this class of Persons, the constitutions of the sufferers were completely broken down by confirmed habits of intemperance. The general Mortality in all the Hospitals was as 1 to 145<sup>10</sup>/<sub>19</sub>.

The Persian Person of Mulla is highly unfavorable to Anatomical investigations, and absolutely precludes the making of preparations, but indeed altho' it were not so, the Dissections, throw very little light upon the nature of the Fever. In an appendix will be found a Summary of these Dissections.

## Intermittents.

This form of Fever was of extremely rare occurrence, and I am convinced was not of native origin, in any case, the great majority took place among the Invalids, and the few



fever which occurred among the Corps of  
 the Garrison happened in persons who  
 had had the disease before. Combining  
 the information that I have received  
 from the best informed Practitioners here,  
 with what I have myself witnessed in  
 this and other Countries, I am by no  
 means disposed to place implicit  
 confidence in that Dogma of the Schools  
 which teaches that there exists no  
 other cause of Intermittent Fever,  
 except Marsh Miasmata, I am very  
 willing to admit that in 19 Cases of 20,  
 the exciting cause springs from the  
 influence of Marshes; but I cannot  
 surmount the evidence of my senses,  
 that exposure to the violence of the  
 Sun's heat is to be altogether excluded,  
 especially, where visceral disease  
 exists.

The next important Disease  
 which has been treated in the Hospitals  
 of the Island of Malta during the  
 last Year is Pneumonia.

## PNEUMONIA.

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On this subject I have  
 absolutely nothing new to offer, even  
 as the Climate is in Summer, it is  
 extremely



extremely variable in the Winter and Spring, during which periods the Soldiers are greatly exposed to the ordinary Causes of this Complaint. The 18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> from the constitution of the Men who compose it, many of whom had the disease before, suffered in a double proportion, to any other corps, their Mortality, however, was greatly less, being only 1 in 90, in the 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> the Mortality was 1 in 144. In the 85<sup>th</sup> it was so high as one in 5. The general proportion was 1 in 46 2/3. The Dissection of the fatal Cases generally evinced the pre-existence of great organic Disease, and the Cases occurred principally in Men of intemperate habits and who had suffered before. In the particulars under the head Morbid appearances I refer to the appendix.

The Assistant Surgeon of the 85<sup>th</sup> attributes the comparative exemption of his corps from Pulmonary Diseases to the use of Flannel Shirts exclusively, an assumption which I think there can be very little difficulty in admitting.

Splenitis



## Splenitis.

Of the Cases marked under this head, two occurred in the 80.<sup>th</sup> Regt and one in the 18.<sup>th</sup>. The disease in this latter case originated in a severe injury, received in the region of the Spleen in the preceding Year, and the inflammatory affection appears to have been re-excited by the heat of the last Season. The fatal Case occurred in the 80.<sup>th</sup> Regiment in a man incorrigibly intemperate. Dissection proved that the Disease was intimately connected with, if not altogether dependent on Phthisis Pulmonalis.

## Hæmoptysis.

The Cases of this description were not of importance; in one it seemed to be connected with a diseased State of the Haemorrhoidal Vessels, in two it was seemingly connected with a diseased State of the Liver, and in the remainder it originated in external violence, the abstraction of blood, and the antiphlogistic regimen effected the cure in all.



# Phthisis.

I have nothing either new or curious, say to say on this Disease, 10 Cases were treated, of which 5 Died and the Remainder, if the disease really deserves the appellation which the Surgeons have given it, will doubtless be fatal also, I give the Dissection Reports in the appendix, more, however, from a wish not to deviate from established Rule, than from the smallest hope that the practice of Medicine can be in any degree benefited by the most laborious investigations, or the most minute recital of their disgusting results.

# Catarrh.

Where Phthisis and  
Phthisis appear, we naturally look  
for Catarrh, and the experienced  
Military Practitioner, is well aware  
that this Disease is often inseparably  
connected with them; among his Patients,  
many are admitted under the head of  
Catarrh whose complaints either run  
into



into the two others, or perhaps in strict  
anatomical arrangement ought from  
the very commencement to have  
been included under those heads.

This fact will sufficiently explain  
to Civil Practitioners, why so many  
Deaths are found to occur in Military  
Hospitals from what may be hastily  
concluded to be Common Colds. On  
the same principle also, the death,  
under the head Chronic Catarrh may  
always be suspected to belong to the  
class of Hepatic affections. Of  
neither class have we many in the  
face of the Returns for the current  
Year; but the Mortality is more  
than usual; the General Proportion  
is 1 in 24. In the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. 1 in 10,  
and in the 85<sup>th</sup> 1 in 13½

One of the fatal cases under  
the head Catarrh was decidedly a Case  
of *Phthisis Pulmonalis* succeeding to  
*Pneumonia*, or that species denominated  
by Dr. Duncan "Apostematous," a  
species unlike the Tubercular, not  
necessarily fatal; the other fatal  
Case occurred in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. and was  
of the same species as the preceding.

In the Cases of Chronic  
Catarrh



catarrh and indeed most of his Pulmonary  
affections Mr Whitney Assistant  
Surgeon of the 85.<sup>th</sup> Regiment has been  
very much in the practice of applying  
Leeches to the spinous processes,  
of the vertebrae, and with results  
favourable to that mode of Practice.

## Dysentery.

The Dysenteric affections  
presented nothing very peculiar, either  
in the Symptoms or the Practices.  
We had 3 fatal Cases 1 Acute and  
2 Chronic. One of them occurred in  
the 80.<sup>th</sup> Regiment as a sequel of Fever,  
and perhaps might more strictly be  
called Abscess of the Liver, than  
Dysentery, the other occurred in the  
85.<sup>th</sup> Reg.<sup>t</sup> in a very delicate subject  
who had for some years suffered  
from Disease of the Stomach and  
bowels, the whole descending Colon  
and one half of the Arch was found  
in a gangrenous state. (see Appendix)  
The third Case was in a worn and  
subject, an Invalid from the  
Ionian Islands.

apoplexia



## Apoplexia.

Occurred in one case only, the unfortunate subject was an Invalid, the immediate cause of his Death was excessive intemperance. Dissection showed that Disease had long existed in the Brain. (see Appendix)

## Paralysis.

One of the Cases was twice Admitted, he was an Invalid from the Islands whose Disease was produced by an injury of the Head two Years previous to his Admission, the Case is incurable and will be forwarded to England by the first opportunity; another Case is a worn out subject of the Ordnance, he is also unfit for Service and will proceed home by an early opportunity.

## Cholera Morbus.

All the Cases of this Disease terminated favourably, one excepted, it



it occurred in the Mess. Man of the  
 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and I strongly suspect  
 that Apoplexy had a considerable share  
 in the result, the body was so extremely  
 offensive that the head was not  
 opened so as to ascertain this point  
 clearly; the following is the Account  
 given me of this Case by the Surgeon,  
 the particulars of the Dissection will  
 be found in the Appendix. The  
 Disease terminated fatally in 48 Hours

"The nature of his situation  
 "and his anxious desire not to be withdrawn  
 from its superintendence, prevented  
 his having been treated in Hospital.  
 "He also made light of his complaint,  
 thereby deceiving the Medical attendants.  
 He was young robust and of a habit  
 particularly full and plethoric, no  
 doubt from being able to indulge in  
 "good things - He was bled twice  
 "freely, Opium &c were administered,  
 and soon after he had seen the Assistant  
 Surgeon on the second day, whom he  
 "informed, that he was getting better,  
 "He was found dead on the floor of  
 "his room. Dissection showed the  
 "most extensive inflammation of the  
 whole



"whole of the Abdominal Contents;  
 "the Membranes, and intestines,  
 "from the numerous red Vessels which  
 "ramified in them, had the appearance  
 "of a fine scarlet tissue"

## Diarrhoea.

The Mortality in this Disease might appear Extraordinary were it not taken into consideration that this term is often applied in Military Practice to those disordered states of the Canals which proceed from Visceral Disease, but which fall short of the morological Character of Dysentery. The Mortality was 1 in 50. in the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt it amounted to 1 in 30½ and in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt 1 in 23. In two of the fatal cases Phthisis Pulmonalis had a full share in the result, as will appear on referring to the Dissections in the Appendix. In the third Case, inflammation of the Peritonæum was the immediate cause of death, and I may here observe that



that the local affection of the  
Garrison of Malta, during the last  
year possessed more of the character  
of Peritonitis than I ever observed, or  
than I understand is usually met  
with among those who have practised  
in the Island for some years.

## Anasarca.

The fatal instance under  
this head was in a weak and Invalid  
from the Islands, there is nothing  
new or interesting in the Case. The  
Dissection appears in the appendix.

## Syphilis.

On this very important subject  
I can say with regret, that I have scarcely  
any thing to offer. I have not seen  
a single case since my Arrival in the  
Mediterranean which possessed the smallest  
interest, and indeed I cannot call to  
my recollection a period since I entered  
military practice in which I have met  
with



with so far of any description. Having made it a point never to advance an assertion upon this subject, which was not supported by historical or practical evidences, and having already most amply detailed from these sources of information, all that I know upon this subject, it would be a waste of time and paper to repeat the substance of former reports.

Such information as the Medical Officers of the 3 Regiments in this Garrison are able to give from their own personal experience will be found in their Reports transmitted herewith.

It was my intention to have given in one Table a concentrated view of the Answers to the queries, which I should in conformity to Orders, include the practices of the Medical Officers from December 1816 to Dec<sup>r</sup> 1822. I have not, however, been able to procure these Answers from more than one Officer viz<sup>t</sup> Assistant Surgeon Whitney of the 35<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. They are attached to the Report of his Reg<sup>t</sup>, and I have reason to know that they have



have been drawn up by him with  
 great fidelity from the Documents in  
 his possession. The Surgeon of the  
 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment has long been in a state  
 of health which altogether precludes  
 him from entering into any laborious  
 investigations, even were the necessary  
 Documents before him, it will appear,  
 however, by the report of the Assistant  
 Surgeon, that the volumes of the Medical  
 records in use previous to the removal  
 of the Regiment from Ireland in 1821,  
 were left behind in that country. The  
 Surgeon of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt states to me,  
 and I believe with perfect correctness,  
 that an Account of the abrupt move-  
 ments of the Regiment previous to its  
 being sent on Foreign Service in the  
 latter part of the Year 1820, he  
 finds it impossible, with justice to the  
 subject, or to himself, to reply with  
 sufficient accuracy, or in due form  
 to the questions circulated in 1819.  
 Considering it would be a mockery to  
 demand formal replies to questions  
 which the proposed Respondent declares  
 himself incapable of answering, I  
 have acquiesced in Mr. P. H. Hady's  
 declining the attempt, the more  
 especially



especially as in the information he gives in the body of his report, he adheres to the spirit of the queries in question.

Limited as it thus appears, that I am in materials, derived from others, and ~~how~~ peculiarly scanty, as my own sources of recent information are I shall now therefore offer a few remarks.

Of primary Sores I have seen some since my arrival on this Island which have as completely possessed the genuine Sympetian Character, as I have ever seen them in any other part of the World, and they yielded with equal certainty to rest, cleanliness, the abstractions of Stimuli, and the ordinary attention to occasional symptoms, without the administration of a single particle of Mercury. As might naturally be supposed, the particular constitutions of the Patients, which influences the disposition of healing in sores in general, had its full influence in all the cases in question, but there were two which came under my cognizance, and which are particularly alluded to by the Surgeon of the 80<sup>th</sup> in which a clinical Professor, would have nothing left to derive for the illustration of



of this fact. Two Men were infected by the same Female within 24 Hours, the site, size, Murturian character and in short all the appearances were so precisely similar, that the most jealous investigations could not distinguish an appreciable point of difference; the treatment was precisely the same in all respects, and healed in 21 days, the other required 38, for the perfect removal of the primary Symptoms; but the interest of these Cases did not terminate here; in neither was there any affection of the Inguinal glands, but in one Case (the latter) slight secondary Symptoms made their appearance, while the other escaped.

The disposition to the formation of Buboos has been very considerable among the cases which I have witnessed in Malta; some of them have proceeded to supuration in spite of Medical treatment; in others the ordinary means have produced the desired effect. Pressure has been attended with very favourable results in many instances; a mode which I have particularly recommended for its application has been frequently had recourse to with effect, viz. the application



application of a Spring Truss, where the tumor was so situated as to admit of its being directly applied to it. Would it not be worth while to consult some ingenious Instrument maker on the practicability of forming a bandage upon a similar principle, applicable to all Tumors wherever situated, which might be benefited by an uniform pressure, capable of being increased or diminished at the desire of the Surgeon?

I consider that it would be quite a waste of words to argue upon the probability of curing Syphilis without Mercury at the present day, and I am not quite satisfied that it would be judicious to enter upon the point; because there are but two classes of Persons who can now deny the fact; first those whose nature has unfortunately formed with intellect of so low a range on the ordinary scale as to be incapable of appreciating the value of demonstrative evidence: and secondly those who with intellect sufficient to understand the demonstrations, are anxious from a variety of motives to shut their eye to it. It would be strange if in the whole compass of Medical history, an exception, or an apparent exception



were not to be found, but in this, as in all other cases in Science, the exception merely serves to confirm the general rule.

The only question which now remains to be resolved is the eligibility of rejecting Mercury in every case. I must confess myself to be one of those, who knowing the occasional obstinacy of the enemy we have to contend with, would retain in any Service, to be used with judgement and limitation, every means which experience has shown to have been at any time attended with success. This is an opinion which I have always ventured to support, and which is confirmed by all my experience, both before, and since my arrival in the Mediterranean.

To advert more particularly to the practice of the last Year in this Garrison, I may state that we have met with almost every species of primary Sore which ordinarily occur in practice, as well as with some of the slightest secondary cutaneous affections, and some of those of the deeper seated solid parts; the general rule in all, has been to treat them  
upon



upon the new Immunial plan, and the success has been most encouraging. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt a secondary Case was treated with Mercury it yielded readily, but the Man relapsed, He was again treated with Mercury, and the Symptoms again disappeared, but I suspect he will never be free from occasional returns of disease. His original Complaint was treated by the former Surgeon of the Regiment some years back with Mercury, which from knowing the general tenor of that Gentlemen's practice, I should imagine was used to the full extent of the rules adopted in the old Schools. From the circumstances of the Books of this Corps having been left behind in Ireland, the history of this and other secondary cases cannot now be traced with any degree of accuracy. In the secondary Cases which appeared in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment, the Original disease has been treated by Mercury.

The number of both primary and secondary Cases treated during the year are insignificant, scarcely amounting to the ordinary practice of a Village Apothecary, and in the latter



letter class possibly falling short of it, if he happens to be an Orthodox - Mercantile. The total Primary Cases in a Garrison of 24,800 Men was during this Year 28 Only, including Eight remaining from the preceding Year; The totals Secondary were 9, all of which occurred during this Year, and all are now discharged; an innumerable proof of their slight nature.

(If Science not preserving the American Character we treated no more than 134, were the Patients in civil life, I think it very probable that not a tenth of them would have ceased from their ordinary labours in consequence of their Complaints; be this as it may, they are now all at their duty, except 10, whose symptoms are of the most simple nature.

Upon the whole during the Year 1822 under the Non Mercantile Practice adopted to its fullest extent in this Garrison, there has not occurred a single embarrassing Case, or a single Symptom which would lead to the shadow of doubt as to the



the propriety of continuing it.

## Icterus.

A fatal Case will be found under this head. It occurred in a Man of 40 Years of Age whose Constitution had been broken down by West India Service. The immediate cause of Death was apoplexy upon the brain on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after admission into Hospital. On Dissection it was discovered that the brain and Abdominal viscera were deeply tinged with bile.

## Gonorrhoea.

This like all other discharges from mucous surfaces is a troublesome Disease in this Country, in many Cases we may trace it unequivocally to sources unconnected with Sexual intercourse, even the lower Animals are frequently affected by it in the hot Month, and it was during the Summer



Summer Months, that it was most prevalent among the Troops, for out of 127 cases, 78 occurred between April and September or nearly two thirds.

The ordinary treatment was found quite sufficient for its removal in every Case, tho' during the Summer Months the Symptoms were more obstinate and the relapses more frequent, all however yielded, and 5 only remain under cure.

## Hernia Humoralis.

Of this disease we have had a proportion greater than ordinary, many of them I apprehend, resulting from suppressed Urinary discharges, several were produced from external injuries, a few were traced to cold, and three of them were connected with disease of the Testicles; two of this last class, have returned to duty; and one, at the  
relieved



relieved by a mode of treatment which I recommended to the Surgeon of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt repeated Bleeding, will I apprehend ultimately turn out a Case for Invaliding, nothing worthy of remark occurred under this Head.

## Vulnera.

Many of the Cases under this Head were of a very slight nature three of them, however, were the result of Gunshot Wounds. Two of these were inflicted by design, the other by accident; one of the former proved fatal in an hour after its infliction; The ball having passed thro' the Palate and dreadfully lacerated the base of the Brain. The Hemorrhage was not violent, but terrific Convulsions succeeded to the injury.

## Ulcers.

This class as usual comprehends a variety of solutions  
of



of continuity from the slightest to the most important including various Cases of Relapse. In the whole 213 were treated of whom 1 Died

This fatal Case occurred in a Scrophulous subject, the Ulcer was situated on the upper part of the Thigh, and was connected with extensive disease of the Hip joint of long standing. The life of this Man was protracted under his complicated sufferings by a liberal allowance of nutritious food and Small Liqueur.

## Fracture.

The fatal Case proceeded from a dreadful accident which occurred to a Soldier of the 18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> who while on Duty, and pacing along his post, sunk thro' a trap door into a very deep vault. He received a variety of injuries in his fall, the most urgent at first appeared to be



be a contused Wound of the Head, but that which ultimately proved of most importance was a fracture of the neck of the Thigh bone, the Symptoms of which were very obscure, and its existence, at the conjecture, was only clearly ascertained by Dissection (see Appendix) Nervous Symptoms supervened on the 10<sup>th</sup> Day, which ultimately terminated in Tetanus, and he died in violent Convulsions on the 17<sup>th</sup> Day from the result of this injury.

In one of the Cases of Fracture, the union of the bones was so long retarded that I was apprehensive an operation would have been required, but it ultimately terminated favourably without having recourse to that severe measure simply by repose and friction.

## Amputation.

The Case admitted under this head was an Invalid sent down from the Islands, where the operation was



was performed; it was occasioned  
by a Compound fracture of the Right.

## Melancholia.

Our Case of this nature  
appears in the face of the return,  
By the report of the Assistant  
Surgeon of the 18.<sup>th</sup> Reg.<sup>t</sup> the Man  
had an hereditary predisposition  
to insanity, and had actually suffered  
an attack 6 Years before, his general  
health was good; by occasional bleeding  
and purging, and the judicious em-  
ployment of moderate coercion he  
was returned to his duty in 3 Months

## Catalepsia.

A form of this extraordinary  
disease appears in the Return I was not  
present when the attack took place, nor  
did I see the Man for some days after  
its alleged occurrence. When I saw  
him he appeared to me to labour under  
an extraordinary degree of nervous irritation,  
that



but a diagnostic Symptom of Cataplexy was wanting, vizt. the continuance of the patient in that particular posture in which the fit attacked him, or in which he had subsequently been placed. Upon the whole I am rather inclined to consider the attack of an Apoplectic nature, and to believe with Dr. Gallen that the extraordinary Cases of Cataplexy which we meet with in Authors, if not altogether feigned are at least very doubtful.

## DISEASES of the EYES.

I shall premise to details on this subject a Table copied from the Annual Return, which I think best to reinsert here for the convenience of Reference.



*Table of Diseases of the Eyes  
Treated in Malta from 21<sup>st</sup> December 1821  
to 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822*

<i>(Diseases)</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>(Of these are relapses)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Discharged to Hospitals</i>	<i>Remaining</i>	<i>Cancelled out of the Registry</i>
<i>Ophthalmia without purulent Discharge One Eye</i>	5	116	2	119	116	3	3
<i>Do. both Eyes</i>	12	161	1	173	172	1	"
<i>Do. with Chronic purulent Discharge One Eye</i>	"	8	"	8	7	1	1
<i>Do. Do. both Eyes</i>	3	28	"	31	30	1	1
<i>Opaque Cornea with disordered lining of the Palpebrae One Eye</i>	"	2	"	2	1	1	1
<i>Do. Do. both Eyes</i>	"	3	"	3	2	1	1
<i>Nyctalopia</i>	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
<i>Lippitude</i>	1	2	"	3	3	"	"
<i>Do. both Eyes</i>	"	7	"	7	6	1	1
<i>Microphthalmia</i>	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
<i>Total</i>	21	327	3	348	339	9	8



Continuation

Table of Particular Affections of  
the Eyes treated in combination with  
Ophthalmia

	Number of Cases
Inflammation of the Margin of the Cornea of both Eyes ———— } 2	
do of the Iris of One Eye ———— 3	
Ulcer of the Cornea of One Eye ———— 1	
do do both Eyes ———— 3	
Ulcer of the Cornea with Abscess or Staph. One Eye ———— } 2	
do do both Eyes ———— 1	
Ulcer of the Cornea with adhesion of the Iris One Eye ———— } 1	
Ulcer of the Cornea with adhesion of the Iris and partial Staphyloma One Eye } 1	
Total	14

On referring to the Returns  
of Diseases treated during the Year  
under consideration, it will be seen  
that Ophthalmia has borne a very  
considerable proportion, but I may  
say without any deviation from the  
fact, that every thing interesting relative



to this disease is completely merged in its history, as it has appeared in the 85<sup>th</sup>, I shall therefore mention little if any special allusion to other Corps, and shall merely refer to them generally for illustration upon some particular points. These references I am sorry to say will merely tend to show the kind of conduct pursued in several instances, by the Soldiers of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment a line which to say the least of it, I consider as highly meritorious.

With regard to the history of Ophthalmia, as it existed in this Corps previous to its arrival in Malta, I shall refer to the Account of Mr. Tredder, transmitted herewith, and confine myself to the history of the disease as it has happened in this Island, where, I do not hesitate to offer it as my decided opinion that altho' in many Cases it doubtless, proceeded from natural causes, it has been principally factitious.

Independent of the numerous collateral proofs which came under my Eye as a daily visitor, and which were collected from the manners, appearance, conversations and  
other



Other evanescent circumstances of the Patients which cannot be transferred to Paper, and to which no description can give their due weight, my Reasons for forming the opinion above expressed may be reduced to the following heads.

1<sup>st</sup> A greater Number of Cases appeared in the 85<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> than in any other Corps in the Island in proportion to their strength, although there was little, if any difference in Barracks, Duties, Food or Drugs.

2<sup>d</sup> The nature of the Disease was incalculably more severe.

3<sup>d</sup> When Threats and Punishments were had recourse to the disease was decidedly checked.

Circumstanced as I have long been to Military practice in general as well as with a perfect recollection of Ophthalmic practice in individual Corps during the last 23 Years, I confess I long was in doubt about the nature of the disease in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, I was even for some time unwilling to give full credit to the evidence of my senses, till at length the conviction was forced upon me by undeniable proofs



proofs; these proofs I shall now proceed  
 to give in as summary a manner as  
 possible under the three heads, above  
 noticed; the success of the Medical  
 treatment adopted, creates some anxiety  
 for the labour and mental anxiety, which  
 the Officers of the Hospital Staff  
 underwent; (I wish I could say, that  
 an equal proportion of credit was  
 due to the Surgeon of the Corps; <sup>(Mr. Fiddes)</sup> whether  
 from ill health or other causes, I cannot  
 decide, but the fact is, that from  
 the manner of this Officer I was often  
 tempted to suspect that he considered  
 an interference as unnecessary, if  
 not altogether intrusive; as the occasion,  
 however, was not one which justified  
 half measures, I was obliged to act  
 decisively.) From the assistance  
 Surgeon Dr. Whiting, it is but justice  
 to confess I received the most cordial  
 co-operation.

The Annexed Tables, B<sup>o</sup> 1 and  
 2 will give an illustration of the  
 great comparative prevalence of  
 Ophthalmia in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
 during the year 1822.



## Table. No. 1.

Comparative Table of the Weekly Admissions from Diseases of the Eye at the  
 Garrison of. Walter, From 21<sup>st</sup> December 1821 To 20<sup>th</sup> June 1822.

From Dec <sup>r</sup> to January	From Jan <sup>r</sup> to Feb <sup>r</sup>	From Feb <sup>r</sup> to March	From March to April	From April to May	From May to June
Week	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
ending 28 <sup>th</sup> Dec <sup>r</sup>	ending 27 <sup>th</sup> Jan <sup>r</sup>	ending 26 <sup>th</sup> Feb <sup>r</sup>	ending 26 <sup>th</sup> Mar <sup>r</sup>	ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Apr <sup>r</sup>	ending 22 <sup>nd</sup> May
18	18	18	18	18	18
80	80	80	80	80	80
85	85	85	85	85	85
21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>	21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>	21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>	21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>	21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>	21 1 2 25 Jan <sup>r</sup>
21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>	21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>	21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>	21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>	21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>	21 3 1 1 Feb <sup>r</sup>
21 13 8 1	21 13 8 1	21 13 8 1	21 13 8 1	21 13 8 1	21 13 8 1
21 19 1 15	21 19 1 15	21 19 1 15	21 19 1 15	21 19 1 15	21 19 1 15
21 25 22	21 25 22	21 25 22	21 25 22	21 25 22	21 25 22
Total 18 4 21 4	Total 18 4 21 4	Total 18 4 21 4	Total 18 4 21 4	Total 18 4 21 4	Total 18 4 21 4



# Table No 2.

Comparative Table of the Weekly Admissions from Diseases of the Eye in the Garrison of - Walter From 21<sup>st</sup> June To 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822

From June to July From July to Aug <sup>st</sup> From Aug <sup>st</sup> to Sept <sup>r</sup> From Sept <sup>r</sup> to Oct <sup>r</sup> From Oct <sup>r</sup> to Nov <sup>r</sup> From Nov <sup>r</sup> to Dec <sup>r</sup>																
Week	18	88	25 <sup>th</sup> Week	18	88	25 <sup>th</sup> Week	18	88	25 <sup>th</sup> Week	18	88	25 <sup>th</sup> Week	18	88	25 <sup>th</sup> Week	
Ending 28 <sup>th</sup> June			2	1	26 July	2	1	27 Sept <sup>r</sup>	1	1	5	2	25 Oct <sup>r</sup>	1	1	4
5 <sup>th</sup> July		1	4	2	2 Aug <sup>st</sup>	2	4	30 <sup>th</sup>		2	0	4	Oct <sup>r</sup>		3	4
12 <sup>th</sup>		1	3	0	7 <sup>th</sup>	2	2	6 Sept <sup>r</sup>	1	1	6	1	11 <sup>th</sup>		5	2
19 <sup>th</sup>		1	3	0	16 <sup>th</sup>	0	13	13 <sup>th</sup>	1	1	6	0	18 <sup>th</sup>		4	2
														</		



From these Tables we learn the following facts -

That during the 12 Months of the Year 1822 The admissions were as follows viz<sup>t</sup>

January	From 85 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	From all other Corps
Feb <sup>y</sup>	24	3
March	19	7
April	24	7
May	19	8
June	1	19
July	12	4
August	22	7
September	4	26
October	10	19
November	10	7
December	8	14
	184	138

Or for the whole Year, while all the other Corps in Garrison sent in but 138 The 85<sup>th</sup> alone sent in 184 -



With regard to the comparative  
 Amount of the numbers discharged in  
 the 85<sup>th</sup> some idea may be collected  
 from the following Tables N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4,  
 altho' they cannot give a full view  
 of the nature of all; but it is to be  
 observed that any proportional excess  
 in the discharges from the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
 occurred in the very slightest cases of  
 Catarrhal or accidental Disease.  
 Some of these were as soon relieved  
 as similar Cases in other Regiments,  
 but generally speaking the 85<sup>th</sup> Suffered  
 required a longer treatment than  
 those of any other corps, in the  
 proportion of Weeks to days nearly.



Table. No. 3.

Comparative Table of the Weekly Discharges from Diseases of the Eye in the  
 Institution of. Walter Fisher 21<sup>st</sup> December 1821 To 20<sup>th</sup> June 1822

From Dec. 21 <sup>st</sup> To Jan. 2 <sup>nd</sup> From Jan. 3 <sup>rd</sup> To Feb. 1 <sup>st</sup> From Feb. 2 <sup>nd</sup> To March 1 <sup>st</sup> From March 2 <sup>nd</sup> To April 1 <sup>st</sup> From April 2 <sup>nd</sup> To May 1 <sup>st</sup> From May 2 <sup>nd</sup> To June 1 <sup>st</sup>															
Week	Disch.	Adm.	Wkly	Week	Disch.	Adm.	Wkly	Week	Disch.	Adm.	Wkly	Week	Disch.	Adm.	Wkly
ending				ending				ending				ending			
28 <sup>th</sup> Dec.	13	23	1	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan.	1	1	1	29 <sup>th</sup> Mar.	2	2	2	26 <sup>th</sup> Apr.	1	2	2
4 <sup>th</sup> Jan.	27	10	1	8 <sup>th</sup> Feb.	7	1	2	5 <sup>th</sup> Apr.	4	4	4	3 <sup>rd</sup> May	1	6	3
11 <sup>th</sup> "	4	10	8	15 <sup>th</sup> "	12	4	4	12 <sup>th</sup> "	2	2	2	10 <sup>th</sup> "	1	9	3
18 <sup>th</sup> "	1	10	13	22 <sup>nd</sup> "	13	2	2	19 <sup>th</sup> "	1	1	1	17 <sup>th</sup> "	1	8	2
"	"	"	22	"	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total.	65	26	129	Total.	21	29	21	Total.	11	4	10	Total.	32	23	610



Table. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Comparative Table of the Discharges from Diseases of the Eye in the  
Parliament of Malta From 21<sup>st</sup> June To 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822



From these Tables we learn the following facts.

That during the 12 months of the Year 1822 the Discharges were as follows

January	From 85 <sup>th</sup>	20	From all other Corps	11
February	"	29	"	5
March	"	21	"	7
April	"	10	"	7
May	"	25	"	5
June	"	28	"	10
July	"	9	"	10
August	"	19	"	7
September	"	7	"	17
October	"	18	"	13
November	"	4	"	13
December	"	13	"	12
		209		123

Or for the whole Year, all other Corps in Garrison Discharged 123, and the 85<sup>th</sup> Discharged 2009

These numerical facts give a very strong presumption, that the cases in the 85<sup>th</sup> were much more troublesome



troublesome than in the other corps, and the presumption is perfectly correct, as will be seen more fully detailed in the Report of D. Kennedy, and Staff Surgeon Tully the Medical Officers who treated them, which I transmit herewith.

I shall now swell this Report by enumerating the various promises and threats employed, or the different measures for detection which I recommended to the Medical and Military Officers both Staff and Regimental; they consisted in stopping the wine of all the subjects of Opt. thalassia at the discretion of their Medical Officers; examinations of all men coming off and going on Guard by the Medical and Military Officers, and minute examinations of the whole corps by the Surgeon and his Assistant; increased vigilance as to the personal cleanliness of the men, as well as that of their Barracks and bedding, the fumigating of the latter with the Oxy Muriatic Acid Gas, the separating  
all



all the men who ever had the disease, from the rest of the Corps, and the confining them in an Isolated Tent, under strict Medical supervision; and in short, the adoption of every means which my own experience or that of those around me suggested, or which particular circumstances appeared to call for. (At one time upon the suggestion of an Officer of Rank in the Regiment <sup>(65)</sup> I allowed the Surgeon to take all such men of equivocal character as he might select for treatment, into his own Hospital; upon the supposition that those persons would be less inclined to attempt imposition on an Officer of their own than on strangers of the General Staff, but the result whether as to diminution of the number admitted, or success of treatment completely failed and after a short time the experiment was abandoned.)

I cannot say that the success of any of my plans was very flattering for a long time; it is true that after the Major General in Command had given out an Order for



for stopping the Wines of the Geththaline Patients, there was a remarkable decrease in the Admissions; the establishment at St. Ricasoli also appeared to have considerable effect, and occasionally, after the adoption of any new plan, there seemed to be some cessation in the activity of the disease; - still the Fever was uncurbed, and the disposition to salivate it into full development evidently existed in its primitive vigour. A review of the Admissions of the various Weeks, will afford a pretty correct idea of the general efficacy of our measures (1) but the first great blow given to the system of febrile disease will be found in the Week, subsequent to May 12<sup>th</sup> when a discovery was made that one of the Patients (a Man of the name of Clydesdale) had been tampering with an Orderly. The Man was brought to a Court Martial

(1) None for instance was withheld in the Month of February, during which no Admissions occurred. The Station at Ricasoli was formed in April.



on which it appeared that the  
 injection of Spirits of Turpentine  
 into the Eye was his favorite mode  
 of producing disease; but upon the  
 whole the Evidence was not sufficiently  
 satisfactory to the Members of the Court  
 to induce them to award him any  
 Punishment. The result of the trial,  
 however, was satisfactory in no common  
 degree, Sydenham never again was  
 admitted into Hospital, at the previous  
 to his trial he was a constant inmate  
 of it, with a Disease of an Anomalous  
 and very unyielding Character; but  
 what was of more consequence, the  
 Admissions from the Corps which  
 were alarmingly great before, now  
 suddenly stopped and from Nineteen  
Weekly, and frequently 3 and 4 daily,  
 they at once fell to one Weekly,  
 and in one Week the return of Admissions  
 was Nil!!! It would require a  
 degree of credulity approximating to  
 defective intellect to suppose that any  
 disease could have been so completely  
 checked by the assembling of a  
 military force, did its cause originate  
 in



in any thing short of determined design.

Long after flycatchers Cantel  
Martial, I was forced to bring another  
very suspicious case before a similar  
Court; it was a Non Commisarius  
Officer of the name of Redmond, he  
was suspected of blowing Tobacco smoke  
into his Eyes from a very short pipe  
and at the' he was only found guilty  
of a breach of the standing Order  
of the Hospital, and the greater  
crime of self infliction could not  
be brought completely home to him,  
his recovery may be dated from his  
trial.

I may perhaps be mistaken  
in offering what I am now about  
to say as a proof of the factitious nature  
of the disease, and in its depending  
in a great measure on the voluntary  
conduct of the Patients, but I think  
I am correct in considering it as  
an illustration at least of the  
opinion. The fact is this, at  
that period of the Year when  
Ophthalmia is Epidemic both  
among the Inhabitants, and Troops  
who



who are much exposed to the Atmosphere,  
 it was not only strikingly modified  
 among the Soldiers of the 85<sup>th</sup> but it  
 was scarcely known among their Wives  
 and Children, and it is to be observed  
 that this took place only at that  
 period when the Corps was subjected  
 to the most rigid scrutiny. Had a  
 circumstance which would have been  
 so much in aid of their views, as an  
 Epidemic Ophthalmia occurred some  
 months before, the probability is that  
 the majority of the Corps would have  
 been inmates of the Hospital; but  
 after the Camp Malta, they were,  
 as far as I have been able to learn,  
 not only ashamed of applying to the  
 Hospital with Diseases of the Eye,  
 but being by experience aware of the  
 best modes of avoiding them, they managed  
 so as to escape all casual infection,  
 and it is to the spreading of this sentiment  
 among the Women, that I in a very  
 great measure attribute their exemption  
 from the reigning epidemic, for while  
 the families of Soldiers in all other  
 Corps, as well as the families of private  
 Individuals, both in the Island of Malta  
 and



and Gens suffered severely, no more than two Cases occurred among the Women and Children of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment during the prevalence of this form of the disease -

I might swell this Report to an unbounded length, did I enter into all the minute particulars which have come under my cognizance, I shall therefore refer for further observations to the Reports of Staff Surgeon Tully and Assistant Staff Surgeon Dr. Kennedy whose details will be found very interesting. Doctor Tully I owe the first hint of forming a species of *Sagaretta* at Recasoli, to Dr. Kennedy I owe the detection of *C. Desdalle*, and to both I am indebted for a very cordial co-operation during one of the most troublesome, arduous and thankless duties in which I was ever engaged.

I shall now dismiss this painful part of the subject, with a general reference to my correspondence especially to my Letters of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of May, 5<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June, 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July, 10<sup>th</sup> August and 16<sup>th</sup> September in which I have stated at length,

and



and as they occurred, all the facts connected with it. I shall therefore content myself with saying that with the exceptions of the Admissions from the S. B. Regt., of men who have previously undergone violent attacks of Ocular disease, the state of the Ophthalmic Hospital of Malta at the close of the Year 1822 may be considered as highly satisfactory. To keep it so, two objects should never be lost sight of. The first depending on the S. B. Officer in the Mediterranean - the second on the Government at home; on both of these I have already observed at large in my correspondence but I shall recapitulate my observations here. First I conceive that it is the duty of the S. B. Officer to promulgate, as a general Rule, never to be departed from, except under very special circumstances, that no Soldier should be sent home for any disease of the Eye, or their consequences. Secondly Whether Ophthalmia be contracted by accidental or voluntary causes, the injury to the organ of Vision is often



often of the most serious nature, and renders the patient ever afterwards liable to attacks of the disease. For my own part I hate upon a Soldier who has frequently had this disorder to the extent of Chronic Granular Lids, or deep seated inflammation of the Ball of the Eye, from whatever cause, as a barrier to the Service, who can never be depended upon. If the cause has been insolent - say, the slightest accident may renew the effects. If voluntary it may be brought into action and kept up with the utmost certainty, and the greatest facility, by the Soldier himself with little probability of detection; at least so as to make his guilt apparent to a Court Martial. Under these circumstances I conceive that the utmost caution should be observed in granting Pensions, and that where the injury to the Organ of Vision did not authorize the granting of a Pension such measures should be taken, as that the re-entrance of these individuals into the Service, should be effectually prevented.

The



The very full Reports of the  
 Medical Officers in charge of the  
 Ophthalmic Hospital, herewith  
 transmitted under many observations  
 from me upon the treatment super-  
 fluous. - Asst. Staff Surgeon  
 Kennedy had sole charge from  
 21<sup>st</sup> December to 29<sup>th</sup> May when he  
 gave it over to Staff Surgeon Tully;  
 but as there were many delicate  
 and chronic Cases which could only  
 be perfectly understood by frequent  
 personal inspection and mutual  
 explanation, between him and his  
 successor, the Doctor was directed  
 to attend daily in the Wards, until  
 Mr. Tully was fully satisfied, as to the  
 nature of each individual Case  
 placed under his care.

As I am inimical to the  
 multiplication of distinction in Ocular  
 disease in every branch of which I  
 conceive we have erred greatly by  
 our slavish imitation of German  
 minuteness I shall offer it as my  
 opinion that our best general  
 classification of the diseases of the  
 Eye



Eye as they have occurred at Malta  
During the last 12 Months, will be into,  
Catarhal, Accidental, Tactitious, and  
Epidemic, in each of these classes a great  
variety appeared which are minutely detailed  
in the accompanying Reports.

The variable climate of  
Malta in the Spring and Winter  
Months renders Catarhal Ophthalmia  
a very frequent occurrence at those  
periods. The Accidental Stimuli  
of dust, light &c are a frequent source  
of the disease in Summer. The  
Tactitious species of which I have  
already spoken so largely is confined  
to no particular season of the Year.  
The Epidemic is the disease of Autumn,  
and is by the inhabitants among whom it  
is very general at that period, supposed  
to be produced by the fine farina of  
the Pomegranate blossoms; there does  
not seem to be any good foundation for  
this popular opinion; like other  
Epidemics its cause is difficult of  
explanation, but the fact of its existence  
demonstrates the absurdity of those  
ignorant and presuming persons who  
would charge the ravages of Ophthalmia  
solely



solidly to granular lids existing among  
Sarcinae.

I have but a very few remarks  
to make upon the treatment, indeed  
this can only be done with any advantage  
by the Officers in charge, and they have  
executed this part of their duty with  
the utmost fidelity, in the accompanying  
Reports, I shall confine myself to  
one point only viz General Bloodletting.

The extraordinary violence of  
many of the Cases in the S.S. Regt. which  
threatened certain destruction to the  
Organ of vision, called for more copious  
Detraction of blood from the Arteries, than  
is generally required, but this measure  
was never adopted indiscriminately, nor  
without the most mature reflection,  
I am perfectly convinced, and indeed  
have put my opinion upon record, that  
indiscriminate general bleedings in  
diseases of the Eyes have been carried  
to a most injudicious extent, and that  
the constitution has often been sacrificed  
to them. The opinions of Mr. Pelly  
and Doctor Murray were in perfect  
accordance with my own; since the  
former Officer came in charge of the  
Ophthalmic Hospital general bleedings  
have



have not been practised, and fortunately  
 no Cases occurred which called for them;  
 every indication has been sufficiently  
 answered by the application of Leeches;  
 but during Dr. Kennedy's attendance,  
 the general Character of the Cases  
 was infinitely more violent, hence  
 general bleedings were called for;  
 the Amount of the first bleeding,  
 as will be seen in his Report was  
 20 or 24 Ounces - sometimes it was  
 30 Ounces, in some of the worst Cases  
 it was 30 Ounces, and in one Case it  
 was 40 Ounces, and I do not remember  
 any Case in which it was carried beyond  
 this. The subsequent bleedings in the  
 same Case, when deemed necessary,  
 varied from 12 to 24, or even 30 Ounces.  
 The repetition of the operation was  
 chiefly in the Cases of permanent  
 Ophthalmia in relapses from  
 Convalescence, or when from con-  
 tinuement of the deposition of  
 Sympth and the continued violence  
 of the Symptoms, injury to the Organ  
 was apprehended.

Bleeding by Cupping Glasses  
 was employed as frequently as possible,  
 but



but the employment of Leeches was found so pre-eminently superior, as being less irritating and more easily applicable to the immediate neighbourhood of the diseased Organ, that they were looked upon as our sheet Anchor; indeed at the close of the Season and in Mr. Tully's practices after leeching and purging, little more was deemed necessary for the general run of Cases than abstinence, cleanliness, and the use of mild astringent Lotions. Upon the whole, I am inclined at the present moment more strongly than ever, to limit general bleedings, and with regard to the employment of Instruments, and Stimulant applications, except on very particular occasions, I am decidedly of opinion that they very frequently do more harm than good, and often aggravate the Symptoms they are employed to remove, or give rise to others of a more troublesome tendency.

In the Table given at page 225 & 226 will be seen the nature and number of the different Cases



Cases treated during the Year; including  
 relapses they amounted to 348, of which  
 339 have been discharged to their Regiments,  
 and 9 remained in Hospital on the  
 20<sup>th</sup> December 8 of whom were Conva-  
 =lescents. I do not pretend to assert  
 that all the Men Discharged from  
 Hospital were possessed of as perfect  
 vision as before their entrance, still  
 less would I deny that many of them  
 have such a tendency to disease as  
 renders them very ineligible for  
 Soldiers; but I think I may say,  
 that under all the circumstances  
 in which we have been placed in  
 this Island, the result of the  
 treatment has <sup>not</sup> been altogether dis-  
 couraging, it is as follows

Total Loss of Vision in One Eye 3, or 1 in 110 }  
 of those treated

See — See — both Eyes " — " —

Partial Loss of Vision in One Eye 2, or 1 in 174 }  
 of those treated

See — See — in both Eyes 3, or 1 in 110 }  
 Total 8 of those treated

General Proportions of Loss of Vision }  
 whether total or partial } 1 in  $11\frac{3}{4}$

Of these Eight Men, seven are  
 capable.



Capable of common Barrack Duties,  
 and are only can be considered as  
 totally unfit for Military Service.  
 It is also to be remembered that 3 of  
 these 8 men were under treatment,  
 and nearly in their present situation  
 previous to the present year; and  
 3 more, including 2 with total loss  
 of vision and 1 with partial loss  
 of vision of one Eye, were treated  
 in their own Regimental Hospital  
 as stated in page 238. -



# Morbi Cutis.

The following Table Copied from the General Return shows at one view the whole of the diseases of the Skin treated during the Year.

Table of Diseases of the Skin of the Troops in Madras from 25<sup>th</sup> December 1821 To 20<sup>th</sup> December 1822

	Diseases							
	Scabies	Erythema Vulgare	Erysipelas	Impetigo Squarosa	Terrigo	Furuncles	Carbuncles Indurated	Other Circumscribed
Remained	1			1	1			3
Admitted	1	1	1	10		3	1	18
Total	2	1	1	11	1	3	1	21
Discharged	2	1	1	11	1	3	1	21
Died	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remaining	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

I have no observations to make on the disease of this class, they were all of such a simple nature and tractable nature as to be soon able to resume their duties, and none remained



remained on the face of the Return  
for the last two Months of the Year.

## Miscellaneous Occurrences and Remarks.

### Aneurism.

During the course of the  
Year one important Surgical Operation  
was performed in the Hospital of the  
85<sup>th</sup> Regt. V<sup>th</sup> Operation for Aneurism  
of the Brachial Artery, it was rendered  
necessary by the puncture of the Vessel  
in bleeding by a Naval Surgeon whose  
occasional Services were accepted by  
the Medical Officers of the Corps during  
Mr. Fiddes's illness. The ligature  
of the Vessel was performed by Assistant  
Surgeon Whitney, as detailed in his  
accompanying Report, Page 63. Of  
the success of performing this Operation,  
there can be no doubt, I am sorry  
however, to say that I was not present  
at



at it. On removing the dressings and  
 finding the bleeding was so violent and  
 alarming that it was deemed necessary by  
 the Officers present to lose no time.  
 I could have wished that a Tanniquel  
 had been applied and that my presence  
 had been required by Letter, instead of  
 by a ruined message delivered to an  
 orderly and communicated by him in a  
 most confused and unintelligible  
 manner. The circumstances were  
 such as to make it imperative on me  
 to notice them, but the explanations  
 of D<sup>r</sup> They the Officers present as well  
 as of the other Gentlemen, tended to  
 show that they acted under the im-  
 =pression of danger, and the confusion  
 produced by Haemorrhages, and without  
 any intention of infringing upon established  
 rules.

## Vaccinations.

On all occasions in this Par-  
 =tisan is performed, and its usual consequences  
 are observable in the disappearance of  
 Small Pox, which is unknown in the  
 Island. The supply of Lymph  
 is



is occasionally deficient, as it frequently is even in the British Islands, but we have had no reason for special complaint on this head.

## Croton Oil.

This medicine promises to be of great utility in Military practices. Of its efficacy as a purgative there can be no doubt, but in some constitutions it has acted with great violence giving rise to violent gripings. It has been administered in various ways. In my opinion the best is in a pill of very minute size or on a small particle of Sugar. Could the Drop be borne upon the tongue I should prefer administering it that way, but its Acid nature forbids this in the majority of cases, although two cases have been reported to me by a Civil practitioner in which the Natives have borne it in that way without any inconvenience and it has produced the most beneficial effects. I am aware that the external application of this Oil



Oil to the Umbilicus has been stated to be as effectual as its internal exhibition, but the minuteness of our supply has restrained me from any Experiment to prove the truth of the assertion -

The mode recommended in the Printed Papers of giving it in a Draft appears to me to render null one of the most valuable properties of this Medicine viz<sup>t</sup> the smallness of the bulk in which it can be administered. This mode is besides liable to another inconvenience - The drop of Oil soon separates from the Vehicle and forms a Mass so friable that by the bare act of pouring the Draft from the Bottle into a Cup the oleaginous substance is broken into several minute parts which adhere to the containing Vessels, and although the whole of the fluid may apparently be swallowed, much of the more active part has never entered the Patients Lips.

One case occurred in which one Drop of this Medicine administered on a particle of Sugar produced the happiest effects. It was a Case of Peritonitis with



with which disease the Patient was attacked twice during the Quartan Period. After the inflammatory Symptoms were subdued by the Ordinary means, the bowels were cleared out by the Oil of Croton which operated speedily and effectually, carrying off with it immense masses of Fæcalaccum and solid feces with much more ease and with infinitely less debility than the ordinary purgative Medicines.

## Convalescent Establishment.

I have already forwarded the copy of a Report on this subject to His Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland Commanding the Forces, dated 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1822, and as I find that my present Report would be extended to an unreasonable length, did I enter as fully into the subject as I proposed when I commenced it, I shall omit all comments on the difficulties I had to encounter from various sources, in carrying this Establish-

-ment



Establishment into execution, and shall submit the following facts which speak for themselves. -

In the course of the Year 121 convalescents from the Sanian Islands were sent down here, and distributed between Fort Pucallie and Gona, and a few were attached to Regiments, the appearance of the majority of these men was most deplorable, leaving no doubt on the mind of any who saw them that death must have been the inevitable consequence of their remaining with their corps or at least one tenth of the number, and that at best not an individual would have escaped with impunity from Antennal Disease, worn out as they were by repeated attacks of Fever; but before the termination of the Season, the scene was most strikingly changed, and no less than 107 proceeded to rejoin their Regiments, three hopeless cases died, two were in Hospital on the 20<sup>th</sup> December, and the remainder are ready to join their corps by the first opportunity. The diseases of those that have been treated are included in the Return, and



and the observations on them, embodied in the preceding part of this report.

In addition to the Invalids sent down for recovery, 411 others were sent at various times as being totally unfit for Service, and with their discharges only waiting my approval; the amendment in many of these Men was so great that before the close of the Year, I was enabled to return 12 of them to their posts, one Died of Fever and the remainder are utterly unfit for Service.

Facts appear with sufficient force as to the utility of the (present Establishment, and I shall not weaken them by adding any thing further on the subject.

I have thrown into the form of Appendices, all the Anatomical facts which have been observed during the Year, these form Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 1

In appendix N<sup>o</sup> 2. I give a Return of all the Medical Officers







## Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 1

In this Appendix I propose to give the Dissection Reports of the 39 Fatal Cases which occurred during the Year 1812. 14 of Fever, 3 of Pneumonia, 2 of Phthisis Pulmonalis including 3 given under the head of Catarrh, and one of Splenitis, 3 of Dysentery, 1 of Apoplexy, 1 of Dyspnea, 1 of Cholera Morbus, 3 of Diarrhoea, 1 of Anasarca, 1 of Icterus, 1 of Ulcer and 1 of Fracture.

### Fever.

N<sup>o</sup> 1 Thomas Nichols 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> a Young Man of 18 Years of Age died on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Continued Fever.

Verbal Dissection Report in the Office, which was inserted in the fair Copy of the Reports to the Board.

N<sup>o</sup> 2 Samuel Summers 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> 28 Years of Age died on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of Continued Fever this was a Case in which Yellowness of the Skin occurred in the course of the disease.



Fever Continued

- N<sup>o</sup> 3 James Harris 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Aged 23  
died on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Continued  
Fever —
- " 4 — Nicholas Hurry 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Aged  
40 died on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Continued  
Fever. —
- " 5 — W<sup>m</sup> Harman 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Aged  
22 died on the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of Continued  
Fever. —
- " 6 — John Wilson 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. Aged  
28 died on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of  
Continued Fever —
- " 7 — Mathew Mattinson 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>.  
Aged 38 died on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of  
Continued Fever.
- " 8 — John Forbett 80<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. aged  
22 died on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of Continued  
Fever. In this case the man was  
Convalescent and was expressing calmly  
and sensibly to the Surgeon, his  
improving state when suddenly he  
gave a Convulsive start, the pupils  
became dilated, the breathing hurried and  
deep, the face and limbs were passed  
involuntarily, and in less than half a minute  
he expired.

From the suddenness of his Death  
and the remarkable manner in which  
it occurred it was supposed some cause  
might be discovered on Dissection to account  
for it. a very minute inspection of the  
Organs



Organs of the several Cavities was  
therefore made

N<sup>o</sup> 9 Joseph Pickerville 80<sup>th</sup> Regt<sup>t</sup>  
Aged 27 died of Continued Fever  
on the 14<sup>th</sup> day

" 10 George Muchall Aged 18 Recruit  
of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regt<sup>t</sup> Arrived from England  
and landed ill from a Transport  
in the last Stage of Continued Fever.  
He expired in the 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital on  
the 24 day of disease. —

" 11 Richard Miltan 85<sup>th</sup> Regt<sup>t</sup> Aged  
30 Died on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of  
Continued Fever

" 12 James White 85<sup>th</sup> Regt<sup>t</sup> Aged  
29 died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of Continued  
Fever. —

" 13 Lieutenant Pantony of the 90<sup>th</sup>  
Regt<sup>t</sup> Aged 43 sent down from  
Ipswich to proceed to England, having  
been discharged from this Regiment  
as unfit for Service, died on the  
15<sup>th</sup> day of Continued Fever. I under-  
stand he had been a remarkably  
hard drinker

" 14 Lieutenant Int<sup>t</sup> Cameron 18<sup>th</sup> Regt<sup>t</sup>  
Aged 50 a confirmed drunkard,  
died on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of Continued Fever



## Pneumonia

N<sup>o</sup> 15. Samuel Proves of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 26 died on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of  
Pneumonia

N<sup>o</sup> 16 James Dwyer of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
Aged 30 - This man had cancelled  
his complaint, and Died in 14<sup>th</sup>  
hours after admission into Hospital.  
The following is a Brief Account of  
his Case and Dissection

N<sup>o</sup> 17 James Jacke of 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 27  
Died on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of Pneumonia

## Phthisis Pulmonalis.

N<sup>o</sup> 18. Lieutenant Henry Glover 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged  
34 died on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of treatment  
in Hospital, during the Summer  
he had had several attacks of Acute  
Disease, and was taken into Hospital  
for a complaint deemed Splinitis -  
I conceive, however, that we may  
class the Disease under its present  
head - from the following ap=  
pearance in Dissection.



No 19 William Wheeler 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 29  
died on the 38<sup>th</sup> day of a Disease  
retained Acute Catarrh, but which  
Dissection shows to have been Phthisis

" 20 Jas. Richardson 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 33  
died on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of a Disease stated  
to be Acute Catarrh but which  
Dissection showed to be more  
of the nature of Phthisis

" 21 Chas. Milburn of the 85<sup>th</sup>  
Regt. Aged 22 died on the 109<sup>th</sup>  
day of treatment in Hospital into  
which he was admitted for Acute  
Catarrh, but died of Phthisis as  
will appear from the following  
report of appearances on Dissection

" 22 Benjamin Fitzgerald 18<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
aged 25 Years Died on the 100<sup>th</sup> day  
after admission of Phthisis Pulmonis.  
The appearances on Dissection were  
as follows —

" 23 John Bywater of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regt.  
aged 22 died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day after  
admission into the 85<sup>th</sup> Hospital —  
He was a Recruit of a highly Scro-  
phulous habit with considerable  
deformity of the chest, and when I



I first saw him, was certainly altogether  
unfit for His Majesty's Service - Indeed  
it appeared to all who saw him a matter  
of considerable surprise how he could  
have ever been enlisted; he was sent  
down from the Islands for change of  
Air - shortly after his arrival in Malta,  
he was sent to Gozo - but without any  
relief to his Symptoms, the principal  
of which was emaciation, unattended  
with any very threatening Symptoms of  
immediate dissolution; on the day  
immediately preceding his death, however,  
he was admitted into Hospital in a  
state almost approaching to Asphyxia.  
The following were the appearances on  
Dissection -

No 24 Samuel Lagers of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt  
Aged 25 Died on 75<sup>th</sup> day of  
Phthisis Pulmonalis

No 25 Corp<sup>t</sup>. Wm. Mc Kee of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt  
Aged 28 Died on the 111<sup>th</sup> day of  
Phthisis Pulmonalis - The following  
is the report made by Surgeon  
James Tappin Surgeon Whiting of  
the Dissection



No. 26 Lieut. Whinnick of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 23 died on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of  
Phthisis Pulmonalis, but was ad-  
mitted under the head of Chronic  
Catarrh. The following were  
the appearances on Dissection

No. 27. This Case the nature Dyspnea  
Cauter on the Returns, and Table  
of Mortality, ought also to be  
clapied with Phthisis. it occurred  
in the person of James Canway of  
the 30<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 25 an Invalid  
sent down from the Islands  
who died in the 85 Hospital on  
the 43<sup>rd</sup> day, the following are  
the appearances on Dissection

## Dysentery.

No. 28 Benjamin Frost of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 30 died on the 32<sup>nd</sup> day.

No. 29 Lieut. Keating of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 29. died on the 57 day  
of Dysentery Chronic. The  
following is the Dissection Report



N<sup>o</sup> 30 - Wm. Bridger of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regt. Aged  
28 died on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of his  
disease in the 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital.

He was a Convalescent sent  
down from the Islands: on  
an Dissection it was found  
that the Lungs were very much  
wasted.

### Apoplexy.

" 31 George Munro of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged  
23 died on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of his disease.

He was discharged from his Regiment  
previous to his illness and was  
waiting for a passage home. The  
following were the appearances  
and Dissection.

### Cholera Morbus.

N<sup>o</sup> 32 Edward Evans of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 25 died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day  
after having reported his disease,  
the following is the Dissection  
Report.



# Diarrhoea.

1 N<sup>o</sup> 33 John. M<sup>c</sup> Judden 85<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 23 Died on the 35<sup>th</sup> day of  
Diarrhoea This Man was of a  
Phtisical habit, and indeed  
his death may be fairly attributed  
to that fatal Disease as will  
appear from the following  
Dissection Report -

" 34 Mathew Lybham 18<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 24 Died on the 21<sup>st</sup> day  
of Diarrhoea The immediate  
cause of his Death appears to  
have been an inflammatory Action  
throughout the whole Abdominal  
Viscera as will appear from the  
following Dissection Report

" 35 James Keenan 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged  
30 Died on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of  
Diarrhoea This Man was an  
Officers Servant and concealed  
his complaint for some time,  
the Cause of Death was Abscess  
in the Liver, and a General  
inflammatory Action over  
the



The Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera,  
as will appear from the following  
Dissection Report.

## Anasarca.

- No. 36 James Johnston of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 51 died on the 129<sup>th</sup> day of  
Anasarca in the 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital,  
He was an Invalid sent down  
from the Islands, and a hopeless  
case from the beginning, his  
disease being complicated with  
Dysentery and Paralysis. The  
following were the appearances  
on Dissection

## Icterus.

- No. 37 Felix Shain of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt.  
Aged 40 Died on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of  
Icterus. This man was extremely  
debilitated on coming in and  
sunk rapidly. Effusion on  
the



The Brain appears to have been the immediate cause of his Death as appears from the Dissection Report

## Melus.

1. N<sup>o</sup> 38 Wm Barnes of the 85<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>  
Aged 29 Died on the 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of Disordered Hip Joint his  
Case is alluded to at page 220  
and the following were the  
appearances on Dissection

## Fracture.

1. N<sup>o</sup> 39 Felix M<sup>c</sup> Gann of the  
18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Aged 29 Died on  
the 17<sup>th</sup> day of Tetanus. The  
appearances on Dissection were  
as follows.



The preceding Dissection Reports,  
are given in the words of the respective  
Medical Officers, as authenticated by  
their Signatures, annexed as follows

Surgeon Lightbody 80.<sup>th</sup> Regt.

• N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 18. 19. 24. 31

Surgeon Piddes 85.<sup>th</sup> Regt.

• N<sup>o</sup>. 11. 25. 26.

Asst Surgeon Richardson 18.<sup>th</sup> Regt.

• N<sup>o</sup>. 10. 14. 17. 22. 30. 34. 35. 36. 37. 39.

Asst Surgeon Regans 80.<sup>th</sup> Regiment

• N<sup>o</sup>. 4. 15. 28. 32.

Asst Surgeon Whitney 85.<sup>th</sup> Regt.

• N<sup>o</sup>. 12. 13. 16. 20. 21. 23. 27. 29. 33. 38.



# Appendix. No. 2.

Return of Medical Officers who have  
done duty in the Garrison of Malta  
From December 1821 To December  
1822

Regt <sup>n</sup>	Rank	Name	Duties, Employment &c
		Dr. Surgeon J. M. Kennen M.D.	S. M. O
		Physician Joseph Mery	On 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ind. leave of Absence, an Garrison Duty in Malta, & for some time in charge of the 85 <sup>th</sup> Hospital
		Staff Surgeon J. D. Tully	On Garrison Duty for some time Sick, & Superintending Ophthalmic Hosp <sup>l</sup> . & latterly in charge of the same
		Apothecary E. Gashie	In ch <sup>g</sup> of Depot Corps, & since that of Malta
		Asst. M. T. Wiff	In ch <sup>g</sup> of Depot at Malta relieved from the same & placed on S. P.
		Asst. Staff Surgeon J. M. Kennedy M.D.	In ch <sup>g</sup> of Ophthalmic Asst. part of the time on Garrison Duty & assisting in the Inspector's Office
		Asst. Mate J. Portelli	Employed in the Pharmacy
		Asst. W. M. Tully Surgeon J. Gaisford	Part of the Year in ch <sup>g</sup> of the Ordinance Dept <sup>l</sup> part Sick & died in December of Dropsy
		Surgeon J. A. Burns	In ch <sup>g</sup> of his Regt <sup>n</sup> in his arrival in Malta, soon afterwards became Sick and on Continence
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot		Asst. Surgeon Richardson	Chiefly in ch <sup>g</sup> of the Regt <sup>n</sup>
		Surgeon J. Lightbody	In ch <sup>g</sup> of his Regt <sup>n</sup>
80 <sup>th</sup>		Asst. Surgeon J. Rogan	Actg with his Surgeon
		Surgeon J. M. Fiddes	Chiefly Sick during the Year very little in ch <sup>g</sup> of his Regt <sup>n</sup>
85 <sup>th</sup>		Asst. Surgeon J. Whitney	Chiefly in ch <sup>g</sup> of the Regt <sup>n</sup> but also Sick for some time

/Signed/ J. Kennen M.D.  
Dr. Insp<sup>t</sup> of Hosp<sup>l</sup>



Quarterly Summary Report on  
Diseases in the Garrison of Malta,  
From 21<sup>st</sup> December 1822, To 20<sup>th</sup>  
March 1823.

No Military change or station  
has taken place in this Island since  
last Report.

At the end of the last Quarter  
75<sup>th</sup> Cases remained in Hospital, since  
which, 424 have been admitted, and  
seven have died.

The Deaths was from the  
following Diseases—

<i>Pneumonia Pulmonalis</i>	2	or 1 in 2 1/2
<i>Ascites</i> —————	1	" 1 " 1
<i>Dysentery Chronica</i>	1	" 1 " 2
<i>Paralysis</i> —————	1	" 1 " 1
<i>Catarhus Oculi</i> —	1	" 1 " 22
<i>Hepatitis Chronica</i>	1	" 1 " 1

Nothing extraordinary has been  
observed in the weather except perhaps  
that a greater quantity of Rain has fallen  
than usual. The Thermometer has  
fluctuated from 52 to 64.

Upon



Upon the whole this has been a very healthy Quarter as will appear from the following Summary Statements from the 3 Regiments Composing the Garrison.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment a very considerable diminution of Disease was experienced during the Quarter just ended. The total number of Admissions was less than in any preceding quarter since the arrival of the Regiment at Malta, and this difference was principally remarked in Acute and serious Cases of Disease which were in proportion to others much less.

The favourable change in the reduction of Sickness I conceive was chiefly to be attributed to the mild and less variable state of the Weather during the Winter months, and to the advantages resulting from having the Regiment altogether in Barracks, which was comfortable and so constructed, as to prevent the possibility of the men getting out after hours.

Notwithstanding, however the number of Admissions has been less,  
yet



got several Chronic Cases of Disease have  
 remained in Hospital during greater part  
 of the Quarter, and have made the  
 daily Average of Sick higher than it  
 otherwise would have been, these Cases  
 were either consumptive or worn out  
 subjects who had been Invalided six  
 Months ago, but were not deemed fit  
 to proceed to England during the Winter  
 Season, They have all of them been  
 a good deal improved, though not likely  
 to recover to be fit for further Service  
 in this Country -

### *Febri's febrilis Communis*

Only 20 Cases were admitted,  
 they were mild and soon got well under  
 the usual Treatment -

Pneumonia was also less frequent and  
 the Cases easily managed, the period  
 of Convalescence shorter and recovery  
 perfect

Very few Cases of Diarrhoea and  
 Dysentery and none of them severe

4 Cases of Phthisis were admitted,  
 One belonging to the Royal Artillery, which  
 terminated fatally, he was only fourteen  
 days



days in this 18.<sup>th</sup> Hospital, but had been in that of his own corps since the Month of August, labouring under Tubercular Ulceration. The Sinus were almost entirely destroyed by Abscesses.

Two Cases remain in Hospital, one of which may perhaps recover if sent home as at present he is much improved, These are the only Cases of any moment remaining in Hospital.

Six Cases of Hemorrhoids were admitted, 4 of them arising from Cold and external injury, the other old Scirrhus Sores, that have been under treatment at different periods for the last 18 months.

Two Patients with Syphilis contracted one of which has a Phlyctenular eruption on the Scalp and over the right eye brow, they get well but are liable to recur, he has been discharged and readmitted two or three times, has no other Symptoms of Disease.

The other Patient has Nodes on the Scalp and Testis he is besides worn and being a very weakly Scrophulous subject.



a good many Casualties have occurred such as Contusions, Sprains, and slight Wounds and Ulcers, but none of them have been serious - The number of Perishments has been much diminished.

In the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment a very inconsiderable proportion of Acute or serious Diseases has occurred during the Quarter the following is a Summary Account of the Medical occurrences of the Corps -

*Febris Inter* - A case which assumed a quartan type was treated during the quarter, It occurred in a Person who had previously been subject to attacks of Intermittent fever, and yielded readily to the administration of the cinchona.

*Febris catarrh. Comm.* Only 1<sup>st</sup> admitted during the quarter, and excepting one or two treated latterly of trifling importance.

*Febris Typhoidea* - 3 Admitted - One Case which occurred in February was of considerable severity, extending to the 13 or 15<sup>th</sup> day. The Typhoid Symptoms in the latter stage were well marked.

*Casualties*



*Convalescence* was extremely tardy

*Phlegmonous* - 20 Admitted more important from their Number than on any other Account

*Lynanche Tussell* - 4 Admitted 3 of which occurred in February owing to cold all were of trifling import. -

*Inflammation* - 13 Admitted no doubt owing to the variability of the Season, and were in general pretty severe - Requiring the usual depletory and antiphlogistic means, to which however they all answered extremely well

*Hepatitis Acute* - 3 Admitted - These were pretty severe and occurred in persons predisposed to such attacks, the exciting Cause being apparently exposure to cold and wet, they readily answered to the usual treatment - Phlebotomy, Blister and Calomel, so as to affect the System

*Hepatitis Chronica* - This Case, the subject of which belonged to the Staff Corps, proved fatal after repeated attacks during the last nine months.

He



He had been addicted to intemperate habits.  
 An Abstract of this Case and Dissection  
 has been given in - Abscess was dis-  
 covered in the Liver communicating  
 immediately with the Stomach to which  
 it was miserably attached: the  
 Stomach was unusually contracted and  
 its coats much blanched and thickened.  
 He had previously passed a great deal  
 of purulent matter by stool -

*Catarrhus Acutus* - 8 Admitted arising to  
 exposure and Cold, not worth any  
 particular notice.

*Dysentery Acuta* - 4 Admitted -  
 some were Relapses - attributable to  
 exposure and Cold they were easily  
 removed -

*Diarrhoea* - 8 Admitted - They were  
 all trifling Cases arising from similar  
 Causes -

*Ascites* - This Case was a Relapse  
 and subsequent to a hepatic affection.  
 Tactions and Diuretics proved speedily  
 efficacious - The subject of it has now  
 been upwards of two Months at his duty,

Ulcer



Ulcers Penis - 8 Admitted - seven of them during the first month of the Quarter - owing to the occurrence of Buboes several of them have proved tedious in the cure

Bubo Simplex - 5 Admitted - all of them suppurated and were doubtless owing to Syphilitic affections

Gonorrhoea - 6 Admitted - all trifling Cases - and readily cured by mild astringent Injections

Hernia Memoralis - There were Cases of little importance - One was a Relapse - reducing the Cases to 3 -

Subluxatio, Vulnus & Contusio - These admissions 15 in number were owing to trifling Accidents, excepting perhaps one admitted in consequence of injuries received about the face and head, in a drunken fracas on St Patrick's day - the head has been so much affected as already to have required two copious bloodlettings -

Ulcus - 13 Admitted - pretty numerous - but were in general of



of the most trifling nature

In the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment the prevailing Diseases for the last Quarter, appears to be common Ulcers, seventeen Cases were admitted, The great majority of these Ulcers were caused from Wounds received, while the Men were in a State of intoxication, but were admitted in a State of Ulceration, they readily yielded to the common Remedies. Two of the above were Constitutional Ulcers, of long standing, and had been repeatedly in Hospital.

A Case of Erysipelas Phlegmonosum (or perhaps more properly) Gangrenosum, was admitted on the 7<sup>th</sup> of February, The disease commenced in the right Instep, with Inflammation, violent pain, tumefaction, and a Black patch about three Inches long, and two and an half Inches broad, extending from the Toes in a Line towards the External Ankle, He stated that the day before, he observed a small swelling in  
That



that part of his foot, but did not  
 suffer much uneasiness, and that  
 during the night and this morning,  
 the swelling increased rapidly, with  
 the discoloration of the cuticle, when  
 admitted his countenance was pale,  
 and anxious, attended with general  
 nervous tumour, irregular chills,  
 and thirst, Tongue foul, Pulse  
 full and firm, and bled immediately  
 to 18 Ounce, a Saline Purgative  
 given, and the Leg to be well fomented  
 with Decoction of Calamel, In the  
 Evening the Inflammation had  
 extended up to near the knee, the  
 purgative operated four or five times,  
 The two following days the disease  
 increased to a considerable degree,  
 the whole Limb was Oedematous,  
 pain violent, opiate fomentations  
 to be applied constantly to the part,  
 saline Medicine with Nauseating  
 doses of Tarterized Antimony, large  
 doses of Camphor and Opium Combine,  
 alternately with the saline mixture,  
 The whole of the mortified part  
 was covered with large Phlegmona  
 containing



containing a yellowish fluid, on the  
 Evening of the 9<sup>th</sup> Linseed meal  
 with Charcoal Powder in form of a  
 Poultice to be applied every four  
 hours, on the 10<sup>th</sup> the mortified  
 part assumed an Ash Colour, with  
 an extremely offensive smell, a small  
 line of separation was visible, behind  
 the external Ankle, which on separa-  
 ting exposed an healthy surface,  
 Camphor and Opium Continued,  
 with Refrigerent Draughts of Aqua  
 Nardiat, and Niter, Poultice  
 Continued, 12<sup>th</sup> a general line of  
 separation from the second part,  
 with a great discharge of fetid  
 unhealthy matter, The Disease  
 has now extended up on the inside  
 of the Thigh to the groin, has had  
 Delirium the whole night, appear-  
 =ances unfavourable, a Mixture of  
 Camphor, Ether, and Opium ad-  
 =ministered every two hours, on the  
 13<sup>th</sup> three or four gangrenous spots  
 made their appearances under the  
 Calf of the Leg, discharge from  
 the



the foot very great, sloughs separating, Decoctions of Bark, with Carbonate of Ammonia every two hours, alternately with Camphor and Opium, low Delirium continues, Bowels regulated by Saline Medicine, Sage and Wine, with Spiced Diet, Punctures continued, 14, 15<sup>th</sup> his general health was much undermined, with occasional Deliriums, the whole Limb up to the groin enormously swelled, slough separating, Diet and Medicine continued, the whole of the sloughs were separated upon the 20<sup>th</sup> leaving an healthy surface, since that period the ulcers are gradually but slowly healing, his health is tolerably good, the cause of the above Malady I can only attribute to excess in the use of Spirits, his general health previously had been remarkably good, has been a stout Muscular Man of a sanguine Temperament

### Contusio.

Contusions appear to be



be the next in point of numbers, the majority of them were slight, there were a few about the Knees and Anckles, with considerable extravasation of blood, which were tedious in curing, the whole produced from falls received on the numerous steps, that surround our Barracks in all directions while the men were in a state of intoxication.

Febris - Eleven Fevers were admitted, seven combined with Catarrhal affections admitted during the prevalence of heavy rain, but soon gave way to the common remedies, One Case rather obstinate, combined with Erysipellatous affection of the Head and Face, one combined with inflammatory Rheumatism and the remaining two brought on from indolence -

The State of the Ophthalmic Hospital is gratifying

At the close of the Quarter



Quarter terminating the Annual Report, there remained in the Ophthalmic Hospital nine Patients, clasped as follows

Purulent Ophthalmia	One Eye	- 1
Do with Chemosis	Both Eyes	- 1
Do Do	One Eye	- 1
Acute Ophthalmia	Both Eyes	- 1
Do Do	One Eye	- 2
Tippitudo	Both Eyes	- 1
Opaque Cornea with Disease	} Eye {	- 1
Swelling of the Palpebra		
Do Do from past Disease	} Both Eyes {	- 1
Total		<u>9</u>

There were since admitted 24.

Viz. Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis Both Eyes 1 - Do One Eye 1 - Acute Ophthalmia Both Eyes 10 - Do One Eye 9 - Tippitudo Both Eyes 2 - Opaque Cornea from past Disease attended with Acute Inflammation 1 - and of this number were discharged Purulent Ophthalmia One Eye 1 - Do with Chemosis One Eye 1 - Acute Ophthalmia Both Eyes 8 - Do One Eye 9 - Tippitudo Both Eyes 3 - making a Total of 22 - sent direct to duty - which with



with 4 sent to Riccasoli Cannals, from old Chronic Disease, makes a total of 26, leaving in Hospital 7 — Among those remaining is one very troublesome Chronic Case of a Surgeant to whom allusion is made in Annual Report repeated attacks of inflammation have occurred in this Individual and his general health begins to suffer, In every other instance, the treatment has been very successful

No change has taken place among the Medical Officers during the Quarter. —

Signed / J. Harrison M.D.  
Dy Insp. of Hosp.



Quarterly Summary Report  
on Diseases in the Garrison of Malta  
from 24<sup>th</sup> March, To 20<sup>th</sup> June 1823.

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No Military changes have  
taken place since last Report. There  
remained in Hospital March 20<sup>th</sup> - 65.

The Admissions have been - 492.

The Discharges - - - - - 455.

The Deaths - - - - - 3.

Remains under treatment - 99.

The Deaths have occurred from  
the following Diseases -

Phtisis Pul. - 2 or 1 in 1/2 of those Died.

Asthma - - - - - 1 or 1 in 1 - 5<sup>th</sup>.

The weather has been particularly  
mild with the exception of four or five  
days in the middle of June, when an  
unusually foggy state of the atmosphere  
prevailed with a southerly wind. The  
Thermometer has ranged from 56° to 79°.  
On an average it has been 10 degrees  
warmer than this time last year.

The Quarter is to be considered as

Remarkably



271.

remarkably healthy on the whole.

The following is a summary of the practice of the Corps & Hospitals in the Island.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment, under the head of Fever there have been fewer cases than during the same period of last year; <sup>and yielded to the common treatment</sup> the diseases have been mild <sup>and</sup> only one severe case having occurred, among the number were 4 cases of relapse.

Under the head Pneumonia the admissions have been fewer than during either the last quarter, or that of the same period last year; the disease has been very mild, and yielded to the common mode of treatment.

There has been an increase in diseases of the Liver, but these are men who are continually in Hospital at this season of the year; they are more tedious than severe, and are improving under <sup>the</sup> ordinary mode of treatment.

A small increase has occurred in cases of Rheumatism, but these have been very easily managed.

Two Cases of Phthisis remained last report, one of which was

perfectly



perfectly hopeless; he died on the 16<sup>th</sup> April; the Lungs were a complete mass of disease; the other has been discharged <sup>from Hospital</sup> ~~and is~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~city~~, but is totally unfit for the service.

Under the head Catarrh, a slight increase has occurred; but the disease has been very mild, yielding in every instance to the ordinary mode of treatment.

Under the head of Dyspnea an increase has occurred, but these are cases always in Hospital at this season; they are men who have suffered severely from previous attacks of Pneumonia, and appear to be labouring under extensive adhesions, some, if not all of them with general visceral disease.

The cases of Diarrhea occurred immediately on the setting in of the warm weather, attended with considerable discharge of Bile and griping, but yielded readily to Calomel, given as a purgative, and neutral salts.

As to other cases of disease there has been nothing worth observation, with the exception of a case of Fracture; it was compound, and attended with dislocation.

The



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The man has been since sent home to be discharged. The astragalus was fractured and protruded, and the upper portion of it was obliged to be removed, the case will be given in full in the yearly report; the portion removed is preserved.

The prevailing Diseases in the 87<sup>th</sup> Regt have been Continued fevers, Pulmonic and Bowel complaints; the others were so few and unimportant as to merit little more notice than what is detailed on the face of the accompanying return.

Of Continued Fevers, 35 appear to have been admitted during the Quarter. The febrile cases which recently occurred were pretty smart attacks, but extremely amenable to treatment, of which blood-letting formed a principal part. Venesection was however rarely required more than once, at which  $\text{viij}$  were generally abstracted - nor did the blood, except in one instance, exhibit the buffy coat. Purgatives including Calomel and Saline Medicines were generally all that was required to complete the cure, and the majority of cases were convalescent on the second or third day.

Pneumonia



Pneumonia - 24 Cases were admitted - four of which were relapses, and all of which were on an average but six days in Hospital.

General Complaints - Under this head <sup>we</sup> may include Dysentery, Diarrhea, Colic and Vermin, in all amounting to 24 Cases. Of the Dysenteric affections only one case was of much severity - all those of Diarrhea were trifling. The Colic cases 4 in number were severe, but of short duration; the cases of Vermin 5 in number were all cases of Tape worm.

In the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. There were twelve cases of Ulcus Penis, and eleven cases of Gonorrhoea.

Ulcus Penis, The twelve cases of this disease were treated on the non mercurial plan, four had buboes, nine were discharged cured, on an average in a little more than 14 days; three with buboes still remain.

Gonorrhoea, The eleven cases were discharged cured on an average, in 8 days by perfect rest and cleanliness, occasional purgatives, Injections of Sulphate of Zinc in



a few cases, and Balsam Copaiba.

Contusio Eleven cases were admitted, eight of them were not of much consequence, and soon yielded to the common remedies, three of them were of a serious nature, one in the knee joint, one in the ankle, and one a considerable contusion of the Lumbar Vertebra in a soldier of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regt. from a fall he received over the works at Ticinoli, while in a state of intoxication; in this case repeated general and local bleedings were found necessary; he is now becoming

In the Feb. Cont. Com. <sup>the</sup> ~~plac.~~  
nothing particularly remarkable, they were  
all accompanied with deranged state  
of the stomach & bowels. I have been  
~~two or three~~ nearly the state of the patients,  
but not as severe for several days  
before the general outbreak began.

The treatment consisted in one large  
bleeding, followed up by Purgatives,  
Warm Baths, & Diaphoretics ~~which~~  
<sup>they were</sup> cured on an average in 5 Days.

Amputation, One case of the thigh  
attended with success during the quarter.

It is really beautiful  
and the the scenery is  
high camp site

It occurred in  
consequence of  
a compound  
fracture of the  
a fall over a



*Suppurative.*

Morbi Oculorum. At the close of the last returns there remained under treatment seven patients, vizt -

Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis	both Eyes	2.
Do	Do one Eye	1.
Acute	Do both Eyes	2.
Do	Do one Eye	1.
Opaque Cornea with diseased lining		1.
from past disease		
		Total 7

Since when there were admitted

Forty Cases - vizt -

Purulent Ophthalmia	both Eyes	2.
Do	Do one Eye	2.
Acute	Do both Eyes	9.
Do	Do one Eye	12.
Leptotides	both Eyes	5.
		Total 40.

Of which were discharged 33, leaving in Hospital on the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. 10. not including four convalescents sent to Ricasoli - Of those remaining in Hospital there are -

Purulent Ophth.	both Eyes	2.
Acute	Do	5.
Do	Do one Eye	3.
		Total 10.

The whole of these 10 cases are in a fair way of recovery -

Of the whole admitted there were	
of the Royal Artillery	2
18 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	8
80 <sup>th</sup> " "	22
85 <sup>th</sup> " "	8
Total 40	



Considerable changes have taken place among the Medical Officers within the quarter. The Assistant Surgeon of the 18<sup>th</sup> has gone home on duty, and the state of health of the Surgeon is such as to render it highly probable he will not be able to continue in the Island, throughout the summer. The duty of the Regiment is principally done by Asst. Staff Surgeon Davies who has arrived within the quarter.

Staff Surgeon Tully has reported himself unfit for duty, and has received leave of absence to a colder climate during the summer. His duties are performed by the Deputy Asst. and Asst. Staff Surgeon Davies.

Signed, J. H. ~~McCarthy~~  
D. I. H.



# Quarterly Summary Report on Diseases in the Garrison of Malta, From 21<sup>st</sup> June, To 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1823. -

No changes have taken place since last report among the Regiments who have formed the strength of the Garrison; but from the diminished state of the Medical Staff the labours of the summer quarter have been felt in a very sensible degree by those who were present and fit for duty; not so much from any serious or unusual increase of sickness in the Hospitals, as from the frequent calls to the duties of the Barracks, and the examination and attendance on Officers, Men and Children in the hottest months of the Year.

There remained last return	} -- 99.
Sick in Hospital	
The Admissions since have been	670.
The Discharges	659.
The Deaths	3.
The remaining under Treatment	} 114.
on the 20 <sup>th</sup> September	

The Deaths have occurred from the following Diseases.

Tub. Cont. Can.	1 or 1 in 161 of those treated
Phthisis Pul.	1 or 1 in 2
Dysenteria Acuta	1 or 1 in 7



The Quarter has been a healthy one, the admissions having been between two and three hundred less than the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Summer has been a remarkably cool one. The Thermometer has seldom risen to within five degrees of the height of last year, and where it has, it has rarely continued at it for more than a few hours. Under no circumstances has the sensible heat borne any comparison with that of last year. The Mercury has ranged from  $74^{\circ}$  to  $86^{\circ}$ .

The following is a summary of the Medical History of the Corps and Hospitals in the Island.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. the prevailing diseases have been Continued Fever, Bowel affections and affections of the Liver and Lungs.

Under the head of continued Fever there have been 43 admissions; the cases with few exceptions have been mild, giving way readily to copious bleeding & purging; but relapses have been frequent, particularly in those cases where the fever was combined with visceral obstructions, the sequelae of former complaints.

Several of the Pulmonic Cases were of long standing, and had been repeatedly



in Hospital at this Station.

Of the 8 Cases of Liver Complaints that remained last return, and of the 16 cases admitted, including Acute and Chronic, there are only two remaining under treatment.

No Death has occurred among the soldiers of this Regiment during the Quarter. One Officer died of the Summer Fever of the Island.

In the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment the prevailing Diseases have been the same as in the 18<sup>th</sup>. Of continued Fevers there have been in July and August, some severe cases, which from not being early reported sick to the Medical Officers were considerably protracted in their duration, and experienced a tedious Convalescence. One of these in July had yellowness of the Aduate and Cutis. The generality of Cases, however, which occurred in the earlier part of the period, yielded readily to the usual active means employed to coerce them. In the beginning of September the cases assumed a much more aggravated form, 5 Cases with yellowness of the Cutis were noted, one of which terminated fatally on the 8<sup>th</sup> day.

of



Of Pneumonia some cases of great severity have occurred, one of which may be said to have terminated fatally, for during convalescence, dysentery supervened, under which he sunk. This man was an extreme hard drinker, and of a broken down constitution.

Of Phthisis Pulmonalis one case has proved fatal, and another hopeless case remains under treatment.

During the last month several cases of Venereal have been admitted being the genuine Syphilitic character.

All the Deaths during the quarter occurred in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

In the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Common Continued Fever, chiefly the produce of intemperance has been the prevalent disease. Venesection and purging has uniformly removed it.

No Disease worthy of distinct enumeration have occurred in this Hospital with the exception of one of Anasarca, and one of Chronic Dysentery still under treatment which will become fit objects of detail in the Annual Report.

No death occurred during the quarter.

In the Ophthalmic Hospital

see



we always look for an increase of cases in the summer Quarters, and especially in the months of August and September, when the acute inflammation of the membranes of the eye is an endemic among the natives both of Matia and Gozo. The 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. no longer maintains that unhappy preeminence for which they were so long conspicuous; the greatest number of cases have been afforded by the 80<sup>th</sup>, not one of which I have reason to suppose has proceeded from any other than natural causes. The following is the abstract of the Medical Transactions of the Ophthalmic Hospital as drawn up by Assistant Staff Surgeon Davies who is in charge..

"At the close of last Autumn  
there remained under treatment the following  
cases"

"Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis	} 2.
both Eyes	
"Acute — Do — both Eyes	5.
Do — Do — one Eye	3.
	Total — 10.

"There were admitted since that  
period, sixty five cases, vizt."

"Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis	} 14.
both Eyes	
Do — Do — one Eye	9

Acute







"Timothy Lary of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt, is the only  
 "one in Hospital at present of those that  
 "remained last return; this man has had  
 "several relapses since June; his general  
 "appearance is delicate, and vision much impaired  
 "by the opaque state of the conjunctiva lining  
 "the cornea".

"Thirty three <sup>out</sup> of the 85 admissions  
 "were admitted between the 1<sup>st</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Sept.:-

"Many of the late admissions  
 "had intense redness of the conjunctiva, and  
 "chemosis of one or both eyes; the intense  
 "redness was produced by an extravasation of  
 "blood between the conjunctiva and Sclerotica;  
 "when the inflammation subsided, the deep  
 "rose colour of the eye changed gradually to  
 "a bright yellow. In several instances as  
 "soon as one eye began to improve, the  
 "other became affected".

Ophthalmia has been frequent  
 among the Women and Children, especially of  
 the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. The following is Mr. Whitney's  
 report of it.

"Ophthalmia among the Children  
 "of the Regiment has been very prevalent for  
 "the last month; nearly the whole of the  
 "Soldiers Children have been affected; but  
 in



"in a slight degree; the cure was effected on  
 "an average in six days. The disease was  
 "attended for the first two or three days with  
 "considerable mucous discharge and a rose  
 "coloured appearance of the conjunctiva.  
 "Two or three of the Women have been  
 "attacked rather severely; the measures  
 "adopted for their cure, was confinement,  
 "perfect cleanliness, opening Medicine and  
 "Alum Lotion, 3 grains to an ounce of  
 "Water. The Disease has been epidemic  
 "in the neighbourhood, and I understand  
 "particularly severe amongst the Inhabitants,  
 "and their children, attended with purulent  
 "discharge, which must be occasioned from  
 "perfect filth, which I have repeatedly witnessed  
 "in my rounds on duty. The disease since  
 "the heavy showers of rain have fallen,  
 "appears to be on the decline."

During the Quarter one Medical  
 Officer has arrived, Lt. Keale Physician  
 to the Forces, but in a state of health so  
 impaired, as to render him at present altogether  
 unfit for duty. While I am preparing this  
 report Mr. Raneland Assistant Surgeon  
 of the Ordnance has landed, and will be  
 a most serious relief to us, as the Officers  
 Women and Children, and Civil Department  
 of that branch of the service have been



a heavy burden. Surgeon Burns of the 18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> has just returned from his cruise but in a state of health which does not promise his speedy fitness for active duty; indeed I fear he must ultimately return to England as his constitution appears to be entirely broken down. -

J. I. Henson M.D.  
J. I. H. -

Observations to accompany the  
Return of Mediterranean Diseases from  
1816, To 1822. Inclusive.

*all Papers collected  
by M.D. J. I. Henson  
from the British & French  
between 1816 & 1822 in the  
Mediterranean*

The accompanying Return has been a work of no small labour and research, and I fear that it may be thought not to afford information at all adequate in value to the time that has been spent in preparing it.

It is, however, all that I could make it; the papers from which it was drawn up were scattered, imperfect, and often strikingly defective in methodical correctness, especially in the most important diseases of the Country, Fever, visceral affections & pulmonary Complaint.

I offer this Return to the G<sup>d</sup> General as a document more illustrative of my anxiety  
to



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to comply with his wishes than as perfectly correct in the execution. For the compilation I am responsible, but for the errors of the papers from which I have compiled, I am neither proud, nor pained and any corrections. The authors of many of these documents are dead, many are removed, and scarce a trace of the history of the Medical transactions of the period in which they were concerned is now to be found.

An experienced eye will at once detect many formal errors in this Return, but I have left them as I found them, least in mending them to the eye I should mar them to the understanding, and while I gave them such apparent authenticity, asymmetrical correctness & estaws, I deprived them of that real value which can only be derived from simple truth.

In a few trivial instances I have made some numerical corrections and additions which were rendered necessary, evidently from slips of the pen in the original Compiler, and I have occasionally made some few abridgements in the classification of the diseases; as where the same disease has been twice mentioned in the same return. The errors are principally confined to the year 1816, and part of 1817, before the present system of Returns came into



into effect, and when the return of a Detachment was often appended to, instead of being incorporated with that of the Regt. or Station to which it belonged.

I could have wished to accompany the return with a complete memoir on each Disease. I find that to do so, at least at the present, and in an unbroken form, is beyond my strength. I have already sent to the Director General all the information on Disease as it appeared in Cofu, Zante, and Cephalonia, which I thought authentic and worthy of being recorded, and I have now nearly completed a similar record for Santa Maura and Thaca, Cerigo and Paxo. I hope will follow in the next year, and if I am spared, I look forward to be able to complete the Medical History of Malta in regular course, and with as little loss of time as numerous avocations will permit. —

Signed, J. Jenner M.D.  
J. J. H.



Quarterly Summary  
 Report on Diseases in the Garrison  
 of Malta from 25<sup>th</sup> September to  
 20<sup>th</sup> December 1823..

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The Strength of the Garrison has been nearly the same as it was during the last Quarter. We have received 205 Invalids from the Islands, but we have had an addition to our Medical Officers in Assistant Surgeon Rensland of the Ordnance Medical Department who has not only taken off our hands the attendance on that branch of the Service, but has given the most active and prompt assistance to Sick Officers, and undertaken the duties of the Ophthalmic wards during the sickness of Mr Davies, the Assistant who had previously had a charge..

There remained last Return Sick in  
 the Hospital. ————— 114.

The admissions during the Quarter 588.

The Discharges ————— 596.

The Deaths ————— 12.

There remains under Treatment Dec. 20<sup>th</sup> — 94.



The Deaths have occurred from the following Diseases.

Tubris Cont. Coni: 2 or 1 in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of those treated.

Dysentery - - 2 - - 1 in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  - - - - -

Phthisis Pul: Sub. It. - - 1 in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  - - - - -

Pneumonia - - 2 - - 1 in  $25\frac{1}{2}$  - - - - -

Catarhus - - - - 1 - - 1 in 48 - - - - -

Sarcina - - - 1 - - 1 in 2 - - - - -

The Quarter has given 89 less admissions than the preceding one; it has also given more deaths. Compared, however, with the summer quarter it may be said to have been more healthy. The weather has been peculiarly keen, with a prevalence of sharp North westerly winds, and very copious falls of rain. The Mercury in the Thermometer has ranged from  $54^{\circ}$  to  $79^{\circ}$ .

The following is a summary of the Medical History of the Corps and Hospitals of the Island.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Hospital has passed thro' a variety of hands in consequence of the sickness of the Surgeon since dead; it has been successively attended by Aft. Surgeon Davies, Hospital Aft. Dr. Galeani, and Aft. Staff Surgeon Lobo.

The



311.

The Regiment has been removed during the period from Valletta to Floriana, and possibly this may account for the admissions having been 102 fewer than last Quarter. The prevailing diseases in this Hospital have been continued Fever, Pulmonic and Bowel affections, and Venereal complaints.

The fever have been very mild and tractable, and so have been the Pulmonic affections. One death occurred from Pthisis of long standing. The bowel affections have been also mild. But some of the Venereal affections, especially in scrophulous subjects, have been tedious. Upon the whole, however, this Regiment has been remarkably more healthy than usual.

The 87<sup>th</sup> Regiment has changed Quarters with the 18<sup>th</sup>, and to this circumstance may be attributed an increase, especially in its venereal cases.

The most severe diseases experienced in this Hospital, have been those of the lungs. Twelve cases of Pneumonia have been treated; nine of them during the last month; many

of



of those have been very severe, and two terminated fatally. In Botch Catarrh was very prevalent, but tractable, and of three cases of Phtisis, two died, and one has been inviolated.

Of the other cases little need here be said, as they will so soon be considered at large in the Annual Report.

The 85<sup>th</sup> Hospital has accommodated the sick of the Invalid Depot from the Indian Islands, several of whom have been treated. The Regiment itself has not been unhealthy; its principal diseases have been continued Fevers and Ulcers.

Of the Fevers, the great majority, if not the whole, could be traced to intemperance. Venesection was urgently indicated in several of them, notwithstanding the free employment of which, two cases terminated fatally, one from effusion on the brain, and one from abscess in the liver; both occurred in men of the most intemperate habits for many years of their lives.

The ulcers were more remarkable for their obstinacy, than for any thing peculiar in their nature or appearance. None of the



the other diseases call for any remark in the present summary.

In the Ophthalmic wards attached to the 80<sup>th</sup> Hospital, the success has been very gratifying when we recollect what it has previously been.

The following is a summary of the history of those wards.

At the close of last return there remained under treatment the following cases...

Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis both Eyes - 10.	
Do ————— Do ————— one Eye - 2.	
Acute ————— Do ————— both Eyes - 7.	
Do ————— Do ————— one Eye - 4.	
	Total 23.

There were admitted since that period seventy four cases, viz:-

Purulent Ophthalmia with Chemosis both Eyes - 6.	
Do ————— Do ————— one Eye - 3.	
Acute ————— Do ————— both Eyes - 33.	
Do ————— Do ————— one Eye - 28.	
Lippitude ————— both Eyes - 3.	
Opaque Cornea with diseased lining of the Palpebra ————— one Eye - 1.	
	Total 74.

Of those admitted between the 25<sup>th</sup> Sept. and 20<sup>th</sup> December 1823. there were

of the Royal artillery —————	2.
— 88 <sup>th</sup> Foot —————	35.
80 <sup>th</sup> " —————	24.
85 <sup>th</sup> " —————	13.
	Total 74.



There were discharged during the above period ninety one, not including one Convalescent sent to Riccivoli, leaving in H<sup>ospital</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 5 Cases in Aug<sup>t</sup>.

Purulent Ophth<sup>a</sup> with Chemosis one Eye — 1.  
 Acute — 2 — — — — one Eye — 2.  
 Do — 2 — — — — both Eyes — 2.  
 Total — 5.

None of the cases in H<sup>ospital</sup> at present, remained last return.

There was only one case of relapse during the Quarter. Because the patient aspires for it was having his hair closely cut immediately after being discharged the H<sup>ospital</sup>.

The annual Reports are now in progress, and will give full details on all the points connected with the history of disease in the different Corps and Hospitals on the Island.

J. J. Heuren M.D.  
 D. J. H.



# Report on the Diseases of the Garrison of Malta for the Year 1823.

The reasons which I offered in my last Yearly Report, for not prefacing it with a Topographical Sketch of the Island, are still in force. I am occasionally occupied on that Subject, but incessant Labours with very inadequate assistance, aggravated by frequent attacks of indisposition, have greatly retarded my progress, and I feel myself compelled to forward the Medical Report for the current Year without this document. It is however the less to be regretted as the Topography of Malta is a Subject so repeatedly treated of by my predecessors and others that little if any thing new can be said upon it, and all that I can advance will have merely the effect of corroborating or modifying the accounts of facts already familiarly known.

## Garrison

The Garrison of this Island remains precisely the same as it did at the close of the last Year. The Regiments composing it may now be said to be completely accustomed to the Climate, having been quartered in it for nearly three years.

Independent of the regular Garrison we have received from the Ionian Islands several Invalids and from England a small number of Recruits and recovered Men of the Regimental Depots.

Weather



# Weather

During the last year the Thermometer has ranged from  $52^{\circ}$  to  $86^{\circ}$ . The Barometer from 30.2 to 31. In my last Report will be found some observations on the Situation of these Instruments. I annex an average State of the Weather for the Year, and I have nothing more to remark on this head except that to the feelings the year 1823 has been one of the coolest and pleasantest which has been experienced for a long time.

## Average State of the Thermometer, Barometer & Hygrometer during the Year 1823.

1823.	Thermometer Barometer					Hygrometer	Wind	Weather
	Therm in	Therm in	Therm in	Therm in	Therm in			
January 20 <sup>th</sup>	02	59	54	30.5	30.4	48	N. & N.E.	Beginning strong breeze rain to 23. 24 <sup>th</sup> strong breezes with lightning & thunder 25 <sup>th</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> hail 20 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> with rain 29 <sup>th</sup> with hail, 30 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> with rain 1 <sup>st</sup> January fine breeze lightning 2 <sup>nd</sup> cloudy 3 <sup>rd</sup> with rapid breeze lightning 4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> lightning thunder & rain on 7 <sup>th</sup> hail on 8 <sup>th</sup> strong breeze velocity 9. 10 <sup>th</sup> fine breeze rain on 11 <sup>th</sup> & hail on 12 <sup>th</sup> & breeze rain 13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> fine breeze snow rain 16 <sup>th</sup> breeze rain 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> rain hail 19 <sup>th</sup> and rain on 20 <sup>th</sup> of the Month.
February 20 <sup>th</sup>	04	59	54	30.3	30.2	50	N.W. & W.	Beginning Rain and hail fine breeze clouds from 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> strong velocity 25 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> with rain fine breeze and cloudy from 28 <sup>th</sup> to 1 <sup>st</sup> March strong breeze 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> with rain and hail fine breeze and cloudy from 6 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> breeze velocity 10 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> fine breeze & cloudy 12 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> & 15 <sup>th</sup> breeze 16 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> with hail rain 18 <sup>th</sup> with thunder 19 <sup>th</sup> fine breeze & cloudy 20 <sup>th</sup> Rain & lightning.



1823

Thermometer Barometer  
 May in Mercur in Mercur in  
 Hypocenter Wind

Weather

March 20th 64 58 52 30 53 30 2 00 41 W. S. E. Beginning cloudy strong breezes with rain on 22<sup>nd</sup>. fine breeze on 23<sup>rd</sup>. cloudy 24<sup>th</sup> strong breeze & rain 25<sup>th</sup> cloudy 26<sup>th</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> fresh breeze 28<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> April. strong breezes and clouds from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>. cloudy hail rain on 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze and rain on 8<sup>th</sup>. strong breezes from 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>. rain 14<sup>th</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>. cloudy hail rain on 16<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>. fine breeze & rain on 19<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze rain on 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.

April 20th 64 61 56 30 53 30 4 30 58 N. W. S. E. Beginning strong breeze & cloudy with rain to 22<sup>nd</sup>. fine breeze & cloudy 23<sup>rd</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze and rain 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>. fine breeze & cloudy from 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze and rain 31<sup>st</sup>. March 4<sup>th</sup> to April 1<sup>st</sup>. strong breeze with lightning thunder rain on 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>. fine breeze & cloudy from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze & cloudy from 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>. fine breeze & clear from 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze & cloudy from 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.

May 20th 75 68 62 30 53 30 6 5 42 N. W. S. E. Beginning light breeze & clear 21<sup>st</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup>. fine breeze & clear 23<sup>rd</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>. cloudy on 25<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze from 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze & cloudy from 29<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> May. fine breeze & clear from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze & cloudy with rain on 16<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze & cloudy on 17<sup>th</sup>. strong breeze with thunder lightning & rain on 18<sup>th</sup>. fine breeze & clear 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.

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	Thermometer			Barometer			Anemometer	Wind	Weather
	Heavy in	Mod in	Ther in	Heavy in	Mod in	Ther in			
June 20 <sup>th</sup>	79	74 1/2	70	30.9	30.7 1/2	30.4	40	N.W. & S.E.	Beginning fine breeze from 21 <sup>st</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & rain 25 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & cloudy from 26 <sup>th</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> . Rain on 1 <sup>st</sup> June. A breeze & cloudy from 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze & clear from 7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & cloudy from 10 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> . Rain. A breeze & cloudy on 15 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & cloudy from 16 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze & clear on 19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> of the month.
July 20 <sup>th</sup>	83	78 1/2	74	30.9	30.8 1/2	30.8	48	N.W. & S.W.	Beginning fine breeze & clear from 20 <sup>th</sup> to 29 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze & clear from 30 <sup>th</sup> June to 10 <sup>th</sup> July. Fine breeze & clear from 11 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> of the month.
August 20 <sup>th</sup>	85	82	78	31	30.9 1/2	30.9	87	N.W. & S.E.	Beginning fine breeze & clear 21 <sup>st</sup> & 22 <sup>nd</sup> . A breeze & clear from 23 <sup>rd</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze and clear from 26 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> Augt. A breeze & cloudy 12 <sup>th</sup> & 13 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze & clear from 14 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> .
September 20 <sup>th</sup>	85	80	75	31	30.8	30.6	90	N.W. & S.E.	Beginning A breeze on 21 <sup>st</sup> . A breeze & cloudy on 22 <sup>nd</sup> . A breeze & clear 23 <sup>rd</sup> . Cloudy with rain on 24 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze with rain 25 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze & clear from 26 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & cloudy 29 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & clear 30 <sup>th</sup> . Fine breeze with thunder & lightning 31 <sup>st</sup> . Fine breeze & cloudy. A breeze & cloudy on 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> . Fine breeze & clear from 4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze with thunder & lightning and rain on 7 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & cloudy 8 <sup>th</sup> & 9 <sup>th</sup> with rain on 9 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & clear from 10 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze & clear from 14 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> with lightning on 17 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze with rain 18 <sup>th</sup> . A breeze with thunder & lightning & rain on 20 <sup>th</sup> .



October 20<sup>th</sup> 79 74 70 304 305 305 52 N.W. & S.E.  
 Beginning of breeze with rain 21<sup>st</sup> fine breeze & cloudy 22<sup>nd</sup> S. breeze with  
 Thunder & lightning rain 23<sup>rd</sup> S. breeze & cloudy 24<sup>th</sup> S. with rain 25<sup>th</sup> S. 26<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & 27<sup>th</sup>  
 S. breeze & cloudy from 28<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> S. breeze & cloudy from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct. S. with rain 4<sup>th</sup>  
 S. breeze & cloudy 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> S. with rain 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> S. with Thunder lightning and rain 12<sup>th</sup> to  
 with rain 13<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & cloudy from 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> S. breeze with Thunder lightning rain  
 on 14<sup>th</sup> S. with rain on 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.

November 20<sup>th</sup> 74 74 60 305 304 303 50 N.W. & S.E.  
 Beginning of breeze & cloudy 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> S. fine breeze & cloudy with lightning 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>  
 fine breeze with Thunder lightning & rain from 25<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> S. breeze 28<sup>th</sup> fine breeze  
 and clouds from 29<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> S. with lightning on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov. S. breeze & cloudy  
 with rain 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & cloudy 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> S. fine breeze & cloudy 7<sup>th</sup> alternate  
 strong & fine breezes with rain from 8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & cloudy 15<sup>th</sup> S. breeze with rain  
 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> S. & clear from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.

December 20<sup>th</sup> 65 59 54 305 304 304 52 N.W. & S.E.  
 Beginning of fine breeze & cloudy 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> S. with rain 23<sup>rd</sup> S. fine breeze & clear  
 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & cloudy from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> S. with rain 30<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> S. breeze  
 & cloudy from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> fine breeze & clear from 4<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> fine breeze with rain  
 from 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> fine breeze & cloudy 13<sup>th</sup> S. strong breeze with rain 14<sup>th</sup> S. breeze & clear  
 from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> fine breeze & clear from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of the month.



Table shewing the Range of the Thermometer in the open air at the two principal Guards in the Island of Malta. From 21<sup>st</sup> December 1822 to 20<sup>th</sup> December 1823.

Months	Highest range of Thermometer	Lowest range of Thermometer	Medium	Months	Highest range of Therm.	Lowest range of Therm.	Medium
January	63	53	58	July	85	80	82½
February	63	51	57	August	88	85	86½
March	59	53	56	September	87	83	85
April	64	55	59½	October	80	76	78
May	75	65	70	November	76	64	70
June	79	75	77	December	66	60	63

Note Hour of Observation 3 o'clock P.M.

## Diseases

The general Annual Return herewith transmitted as well as the Returns from Individual Corps and Hospitals from which it has been drawn up and which accompany the Reports of the Medical Officers in charge, comprise a minute numerical Statement of every disease treated in the Hospitals of the Island during the Year 1823; whether of Soldiers belonging to the Corps in Garrison, Invalids, or Recruits for other Regiments on their passage through; but I add the following Tables as it exhibits the monthly admissions of each disease at once view & is thus more convenient for reference.

Table



# Table of Diseases treated in the Military Hospitals in Mattra from 21<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1822 to 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1823.

Diseases	Remant 20 <sup>th</sup> Decem <sup>r</sup> 1822	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yett Quated	Dech	Remant 20 <sup>th</sup> Decem <sup>r</sup> 1823
Febris Quotid: Interm:				1					4			2	2	9		
" Eritiana "				1								1	1	3		
" Cont: Com:	4	10	18	11	9	11	38	51	45	45	26	12	18	304	3	7
" Synochus			2	1	3	2	1	2	1			1	1	14		
Phlegmon et Abscessus	2	13	10	13	5	6	8	18	16	18	11	5	2	125		
Paronychia	1			1	1								1	4		
Larynx et Tonsillaris	1	1	5		3	3	3		2	2	6	4		30		
" Parotidoe						1		1	1					3		
Pneumonia		8	6	10	9	12	11	8	15	8	15	11	19	132	2	2



[illegible]



<i>Dysenteria Chronica</i>	2	2				1				2	7	3	1
<i>Paratyph</i>	1								1	1	3	1	
<i>Dyspepsia</i>						1	1		4	1	8		
<i>Cholera</i>		1				1					2		
<i>Ultima Period. Const.</i>		1	1								2	1	
<i>Dyspnoea Continua</i>			1	1	3	4	6	10	1	1	27		
<i>Colic</i>		3	1	2	8		1	6	6	1	26		
<i>Cholera Morbus</i>						1	2	2		3	8		
<i>Diarrhoea</i>	3	5	5	1	3	15	6	17	13	18	7	112	2
<i>Anasarca</i>											1	1	1
<i>Ascites</i>	1	1									2	1	
<i>Nervus</i>		1		4		1	2			2	1	13	
<i>Scrophula</i>		1		2	1	2	1			1	1	10	
<i>Gydatrices</i>			1		1						2		
<i>Syphilis Primitiva</i>	4		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	26
<i>" Consecutiva</i>		4		3	1	1	1				2	13	4
<i>Mus Penis Non Syph.</i>	10	17	4	5	2	7	5	4	5	9	8	10	18
<i>Vulva Simplex</i>	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	8



Sclerus	1	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	11	—
Contractura	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Emicidid	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Gonorrhoea	5	9	9	5	5	8	14	7	7	5	4	—	85	2
Hernia Humoralis	1	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	1	4	2	4	2
Stricture Urethrae	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Sarcocole	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Obstipatio	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	5	9	11	12	5	3	57
Calculus Urethrae	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Variq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Sarcoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Tumoris Alvi	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hernia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
" Strangulata	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fistula in Ano	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
" Perinaeo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Quartio	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sullogatio	1	7	4	4	3	1	4	—	1	3	1	2	33	—



[illegible]



# Mortality

The strength of the Troops, from which I am enabled to calculate the relative Mortality, was as follows.

Average Strength of the 18 <sup>th</sup> Foot			593
Do.	Do.	80 <sup>th</sup> "	509
Do.	Do.	85 <sup>th</sup> "	530
Royal Artillery			125
Royal Staff Corps			20
Invalids Convalescents &c.			297
Total			<u>2234</u>

Of this number 2256 were treated in the Hospitals including Relapses, re-entrances of the same individuals and 75 who remained at the close of the last Year.

The proportion of Deaths to Diseases for the Year 1823 was as 1 to 90  $\frac{6}{25}$ .

For the preceding Year it was as 1 to 72  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

This was the average of the whole Garrison. In individual Corps the average daily Sick and the proportion of Sick to Well was as follows.

18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	Average daily Sick	--- 31 $\frac{4}{5}$
"	Proportion of Sick to Well	--- 1 in 18
80 <sup>th</sup> "	Average daily Sick	--- 28 $\frac{2}{3}$
"	Proportion of Sick to Well	--- 1 in 20
85 <sup>th</sup> "	Average daily Sick	--- 25 $\frac{13}{16}$
"	Proportion of Sick to Well	--- 1 in 20 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Average Mortality in each Corps is fully given in the annexed Table.

Table



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Table of Mortality as it occurred in the various Hospitals in the Island of Malta for the Year between the 21<sup>st</sup> December 1822 and the 20<sup>th</sup> December 1823.

Diseases	Remained Admitted	Discharged	Died	Regimental Proportion	General Proportion
<u>Febris</u>					
Artillery	4	3	"	"	
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	82	82	"	"	
80 <sup>th</sup> "	146	145	1	1 in 146	1 in 43 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
85 <sup>th</sup> "	51	45	2	1 in 25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Invalids &c	21	19	"	"	
Total	304	294	3		
<u>Pneumonia</u>					
Artillery	"	"	"		
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	68	68	"		
80 <sup>th</sup> "	81	58	2	1 in 30 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 in 66
85 <sup>th</sup> "	"	"	"		
Invalids &c	3	2	"		
Total	132	128	2		
<u>Hepatitis</u>					
Artillery	1	1	"		
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	29	28	"		
80 <sup>th</sup> "	13	13	"		1 in 51
85 <sup>th</sup> "	"	"	"		
Invalids &c	8	6	1	1 in 8	
Total	58	48	1		
<u>Phthisis Pul. Tub.</u>					
Artillery	1	"	1	1 in 1	
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	5	3	2	1 in 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
80 <sup>th</sup> "	5	1	4	1 in 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 in 1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
85 <sup>th</sup> "	1	"	1	1 in 1	
Invalids &c	3	2	1		
Total	15	6	9		



Diseases	Remained & Omitted	Discharged	Died	Regimental Proportion	General Proportion
<u>Catarrhus</u>					
Artillery	1	1	"		
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	54	49	"		
80 <sup>th</sup> "	26	24	"		1 in 57
85 <sup>th</sup> "	26	22	2	1 in 13	
Invalids & Total	7	5			
	114	101	2		
<u>Dysenteria</u>					
Artillery	2	2	"		
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	9	9	"		
80 <sup>th</sup> "	22	21	1	1 in 22	1 in 10
85 <sup>th</sup> "	5	3	1	1 in 5	
Invalids & Total	2	"	2	1 in 1	
	40	35	4		
<u>Paralysis</u>					
80 <sup>th</sup> Foot	1	1	"		
Invalids & Total	2	1	1	1 in 2	1 in 3
	3	2	1		
<u>Asthma</u>					
85 <sup>th</sup> Foot	2	1	1	1 in 2	1 in 2
<u>Ascites</u>					
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	1	"	1	1 in 1	
80 <sup>th</sup> "	1	1			1 in 2
Total	2	1	1		
<u>Sarcoma</u>					
18 <sup>th</sup> Foot	1	1	"	"	
Invalids & Total	1	"	1	1 in 1	1 in 2
	2	1	1		



As it may assist in forming an Idea of the health of the Garrison at particular periods of the Year I annex the following Table of Monthly Mortality.

Monthly Abstract of the Admissions and Deaths of each description of Sick.

Months 1823.	By Acute Diseases			By Chronic Diseases			By Surgical Diseases			Total Admitted	Total Died	Total Proportion of Deaths
	Admitted	Died	Proportion of Deaths	Admitted	Died	Proportion of Deaths	Admitted	Died	Proportion of Deaths			
January	58	3	1 in 19 2/3	15	1	1 in 15	74	"	"	157	4	1 in 39 1/2
February	73	"	"	15	2	1 in 7 1/2	75	"	"	163	2	1 in 81 1/2
March	42	"	"	10	1	1 in 10	52	"	"	104	1	1 in 104
April	37	1	1 in 37	12	1	1 in 12	64	"	"	127	2	1 in 63 1/2
May	80	"	"	14	1	1 in 14	62	"	"	156	1	1 in 156
June	105	"	"	35	"	"	69	"	"	209	"	"
July	110	"	"	29	"	"	92	"	"	231	"	"
August	120	1	1 in 120	37	"	"	73	"	"	230	1	1 in 230
September	120	1	1 in 120	21	1	1 in 21	75	"	"	216	2	1 in 108
October	107	"	"	29	1	1 in 29	71	"	"	207	1	1 in 207
November	92	"	"	25	2	"	64	"	"	181	2	1 in 90 1/2
December	707	5	1 in 21 1/5	26	4	1 in 6 1/2	67	"	"	200	9	1 in 22 2/3



## Health of the Inhabitants

Among the Inhabitants the Year 1823 has been a peculiarly healthy one. A smaller proportion of acute Complaints has occurred than usual, and no fatal Epidemic disease has appeared.

The Ophthalmia which shows itself more or less in Autumn was peculiarly mild this season.

## Diseases of the Troops

The general state of health of the Garrison has been so good during the Year that a comparative statement of the three Corps is almost uncalled for; continued Fever chiefly the effect of exposure to the Sun conjoined with intemperance, has been by far the most prevalent disease, it occurred in a proportion of upwards of one seventh of all other diseases treated.

The largest number of Admissions occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment (altho' to a much less extent than last Year) they return 144 admissions while the 18<sup>th</sup> have only 32 and the 35<sup>th</sup> no more than 50.

Pneumonia is the next disease in point of numbers; it formed between one sixteenth & one seventeenth of the Admissions: the disease was confined to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Regiments quartered in La Valleria & Florian; it occurred in them in nearly equal proportions, while the 35<sup>th</sup> on the Lottonera side of the Harbour did not return a single case. In the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. which contains many men who have suffered repeatedly from affections of the Lungs, there occurred 38 cases;



in the 20.<sup>th</sup> Regiment of.

Acute Catarrh which occurred in a proportion of one twenty-fourth of the whole admissions, occurred in the 18.<sup>th</sup> Regt. in a double proportion to which it did in any other Corps. They return 48 cases, while the 20.<sup>th</sup> & 25.<sup>th</sup> return only 21 and 20 respectively.

The cases of Dysentery were, very few amounting to no more than one fifty-ninth of the whole Admissions. Nor were the other bowels affections at all numerous, scarcely amounting to one half of the number admitted the preceding Year.

The Spirit of Ophthalmia is now broken in this Island. The numbers of admissions are less than one third of what they were last Year. Of those that have been treated not one eye has been injured and only 5 cases were under treatment at the close of the Year, all affording the speedy prospect of recovery. — indeed, while this Report has been preparing they have all been restored to their Corps with the exception of one case. This is an event which I report to the Director General with no small satisfaction.

By referring to the Table of Monthly admissions given in a preceding page, it will be seen that the greatest number of Admissions of the principal Diseases occurred as follows.

continued from



continued Fever was most prevalent in the months of June, July, August & September.

Pneumonia in the months of August Oct. and Dec.

Acute Catarrh - 50 - Jan<sup>y</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> June, Nov. and Dec.

Bowel affections - 50 - May July Aug<sup>t</sup> Sept. and Nov. and  
Ophthalmia from the months of July to December.

During the Year 1823 as in most other years the most unhealthy months were generally speaking, July, August and September.

The Deaths of the current year were 25 only last year they amounted to 39.

I shall now offer such cursory remarks on the different diseases of importance as appear to be called for.

## Fever

I have spoken so fully on Fevers in general as they display themselves in this Island in my last annual Report, that in the present I shall confine myself within very narrow limits.

Fevers during the Year 1823 formed one in  $10\frac{2}{3}$  of the whole admissions. The general mortality by this class of diseases was 1 in 110 of those treated.

The proportional mortality in different Corps was as follows.

Reg <sup>ts</sup>	Admissions	Deaths	Proportional Mortality
36 <sup>th</sup>	159	1	1 to 159
35 <sup>th</sup>	50	2	1 to 25

a most



A most favorable change in point of exemption from fever is observable this Year in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. In 1822 there were no fewer than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cases treated in Hospital, but for the last year there are no more than 100. The mortality during the Year 1822 in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. was 1 in 34: for the Year 1823 it is no more than 1 in 100.

The difference in the temperature of the two years had beyond any doubt considerable influence in the production of this marked improvement; there is also something to be attributed to the greater assimilation to the Climate produced by the revolution of another year; but still a high atmospheric temperature appears to be the chief cause of the difference, and on this principle it will be very easy to account for the marked increase of Fever cases in the months of July, August and September, when the number of Admissions exceeded those of the other nine months of the Year and more than doubled the admissions of any quarterly period. On reference to the very accurate Report of Mr. Lightbody, the difference is given as follows.

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 17 Cases 2<sup>d</sup> Quarter 35. 3<sup>d</sup> Quarter 81. 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 27.

There is another observation made by Mr. Lightbody well worthy of future investigation Viz. That several of his Patients were attacked with Fever during the Summer when doing duty at the upper part of the Harbour not far from ground familiarly known by the name of Marsa or the Marsh, of which I have spoken in former Reports. - I have not been able positively to

ascertain



ascertain any facts sufficiently strong to found upon them the supposition that Marsh Miasmata was the sole agent of producing disease on those occasions.

The Symptoms and the treatment of Fever varied in no essential degree from those of last year.

In the fatal case of Fever in the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. some facts worthy of observation were discovered by Dissections these are given in detail in the Appendix; it may be sufficient in this place to state that a considerable degree of Inflammation of the Heart manifested itself, altho' unsuspected during life. The case is detailed by the Surgeon of the 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. in his Report.

The two fatal cases in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. occurred in confirmed Drunkards and are detailed by Asst. Surgeon Whitney in his Report. Full Dissection Reports are given in the Appendix. From the first attack great vascular action took place in these men, succeeded by that state of collapse which so often preceded the dissolution of persons of intemperate habits.

In one the morbid action seemed from the symptoms to be principally carried on within the head, in the other within the Abdomen; Dissection found the truth of the conjecture in both. Neither of the Cases afforded any hope of ultimate recovery from the very commencement.

Intermittents



# Intermittents

335

Not one of the 12 Cases which appear upon the face of the Return were of native origin. One was contracted in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, the others were all of Ionian Island origin and occurred among the Invalids, of these last one proved fatal: the disease was complicated with Dysentery and the Dissection is given under that head.

## Pneumonia

The next disease of sufficient importance to require notice here, but the number of cases have been comparatively so few, that my remarks upon them must necessarily be brief.

The 35<sup>th</sup> Regt. had not a single case of pulmonary affection during the Year which could be fairly called Pneumonia. This Corps has been remarkably exempt from the disease for some time back, which the very intelligent Assistant M<sup>r</sup>. Whitney attributes entirely to the Men of his Regiment, wearing flannel shirts, to the entire exclusion of linen or calico.

The other Corps were affected with nearly an equal proportion, but the mortality fell exclusively on the 80<sup>th</sup> amounting to 1 in 30½ of those treated. I have rarely seen two cases where more violent  
inflammatory



inflammatory action appeared to have taken place; indeed I suspect from pre-existing causes, applied during removal from one Hospital to another, Mr. Lighthody conceived them so far recovered as to be enabled to bear removal in a close carriage with advantage; but they had not been in Falletta Hospital many hours when their symptoms became aggravated and notwithstanding the most active treatment the disease terminated fatally in one on the 7<sup>th</sup> & in the other on the 9<sup>th</sup> day after removal. The Dissection Reports given in the Appendix will show that there had been long standing disease in one of the cases, and that in both the diseased actions were excessive.

## Hepatitis

One fatal case of this disease in the chronic form occurred in an habitual drunkard of the Staff Corps. In this case an Abscess of the Liver burst into the Stomach and was in all probability the immediate cause of death (see Appendix). Nothing whatever worthy of notice occurred in any other case of this disease. The Nitric Muriac Bath was tried in one case, but the general opinion of our Medical Officers is not favorable to this remedy as applicable to Military Hospitals, altho' in private practice it has



it has doubtless been found of use in certain habits.

I myself am quite a sceptic as to its medical effects but of what imagination will do in Hypochondriacal affections we are none of us ignorant; Electrical Beds Metallic Tactors and Chlorine Baths will probably be ranked by future Historians of our Profession as far as regards their efficacy in disease on pretty nearly equal grounds.

## Phthisis Pulmonalis

Nine cases of this disease proved fatal, and so fully made up is my mind on the subject, that I do not believe a single fair & unequivocal instance can be produced in the annals of Military Medicine, where a recovery ever was, or ever will be effected.

The Dissections are given in the Appendix. I am convinced that no cool practitioner acquainted with the habits, constitutions and diseases of Soldiers, who may peruse the account of the post mortem appearances, could flatter himself with the possibility of saving such melancholy instances of disease.

Indeed in this country no medical man of experience ever looks to a favorable result in phthisical cases, and for the honor of the profession at home, it is high time that a stop be put to the practice of sending poor Invalids of this

Description.



Description, from the comforts of domestic life, to die unfitted and unknown in a foreign land. The climate of the Mediterranean Islands is decidedly injurious in all cases where the Lungs are seriously affected.

## Acute Catarrh

There is one fatal case reported under this head in the 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment it might perhaps with more propriety have been classed under the preceding head, for altho' the Patient was admitted under the head Catarrh, in the course of one Month Pthisis had developed itself. The Man was a Blacksmith of very intemperate habits and with the digestive and Hepatic organ greatly disordered, he died in the course of the second month after admission, and Dissection showed that the viscera of both the Thoracic and Abdominal cavities were in such a state of disease as to preclude all hope of his recovery (see appendix No 16)

## Chronic Catarrh

The subject of the fatal case under this head had served for 14 Years in Jamaica, where he suffered much from Intermittent Fever and afterwards led a sedentary life in the orderly room of 85<sup>th</sup> Regiment for six Years. During the whole



whole period his intemperance was excessive and led to his dismissal from the Adjutant's Staff. This affected his mind very much and he was received into Hospital in July 1823 he died in November. His symptoms were those ordinarily observed in Phthisis, with the exception of purulent expectoration, dissection discovered that no suppuration existed in the Lungs but their substance was disorganized and had become almost Scirrhus.

## Dysentery & other Bowel affections

Including Dysentery both chronic & acute, Diarrhoea, Cholera &c. only 180 Cases of bowel disease occurred during the Year 1823 making no more than one twelfth of the diseases treated and being below the numbers of last Year by more than 100. Four fatal cases occurred two of them in Invalids from the Ionian Islands broken down by long and frequent attacks of Intermittent Dysentery &c. the third was a Staff Sergeant of the 30<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> a man of confirmed habits of intemperance. A summary of this case is given in the Report of Mr. Lightbody the Surgeon of his corps, and the dissection Report will be found in the Appendix. The fourth case occurred in the 35<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>



in a very delicate man a Sailor who neglected reporting himself on the first attack. There is nothing novel or worthy of remark in the history of these Cases or their treatment; the post mortem appearances are fully stated elsewhere.

## Paralysis

A fatal case occurred under this head in a poor Invalid of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regt. sent down to Malta from the Ionian Islands on his way to England; he was quite idiotic and beyond all hopes of recovery so that little could be done for him, except to attend to his Diet. A considerable quantity of serum was effused within the cavities of the Head and spinal canal & five small tumors were discovered in the spinal Marrow, see Appendix N<sup>o</sup> 22.

## Asthma.

Under this head one fatal case occurred in a Soldier of the Garrison belonging to the 35<sup>th</sup> Regt. he was an habitual Drunkard of a profligate habit. I would not say that the disease was decidedly Asthma; but it approached it nearer than any other and was treated on general principles. The Dissection Report N<sup>o</sup> 23. will show that it was beyond the reach of medicine.

Veneral



# Venerreal Affections

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Under this head 237 cases (or about one ninth of the whole admissions) have passed thro' the Hospital

Viz. Syphilis Primitiva - - - - 22

" Consecutiva - - - - 13

Ulcus Penis - - - - 91

Bubo Simplex - - - - 31

Gonorrhoea - - - - 80

Total 237

I might have added to these 44 cases of *Hernia Humoralis* many if not most of which were of venerreal origin but as some of them could not be traced to that source I thought it unnecessary to enumerate them with unequivocal cases, especially as no practical point could be decided by the most accurate calculations that could be deduced from taking them into account.

The numbers treated this year fell very short of those of the preceding year in point of numbers; and in want of Interest they are nearly on a par, for in the whole year's practice not a single case has occurred which called for special consult."

On comparing what I had to say on the venerreal diseases of Malta for the year 1823 with what I have already advanced on the same subject in my Report for the year 1822 I find that I could do no more than offer a repetition of remarks already before

the



the Director General, or transcribe from the reports of Messrs Lightbody and Whitney which accompany this, their observations on the few cases they treated. I shall therefore content myself with saying that the non-mercurial practice is in full operation in this Island and that every additional year's experience affords additional proof of its efficacy. We do not however by any means pretend to question the occasional utility of employing moderate doses of mercury, and accordingly two cases have occurred during the year, as specified by Mr. Lightbody in which he derived much advantage from its use.

We have taken frequent occasion to apply to the Police Establishment this year to enforce the examination of the registered public prostitutes, but there is great reason to suppose that poverty among the native women and increasing habits of intemperance among the English have thrown into the rank of prostitution many individuals who still preserve the exterior of chastity; were it not for these, and the occasional visits of Ships of War, I have little doubt that the list of Sickness, from causes originating in sexual intercourse, would be left nearly a blank in this Island.

## Sarcoma

Under this head appear two cases on the face of the Return. The fatal case was very distressing



to the medical men who saw it, for after a special consultation it was determined that no surgical or medical treatment could possibly be adopted with any natural hope of success. The poor sufferer was an Invalid from the Islands where he was discharged from the Service. The Tumor was of an enormous size extending from under the right Ear to the Acromion in one direction, and from the cervical Vertebra to the Sternum and clavicle in another. It was of two Years standing; but when I inspected the man on arrival at Malta, he suffered very little if any inconvenience, in a short time however, probably in consequence of Cold, Pain Heat & Redness commenced in the Tumor with considerable difficulty of breathing, and on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November he was taken into Hospital, where he died on the 8<sup>th</sup> December from Suffocation.

A Report of the post mortem appearances will be found in the Appendix.

## Ascites.

I find that I omitted to mention in its proper place one fatal case under the head of Ascites. It occurred in the Regim<sup>l</sup>. Hospital of the 18<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, but presented nothing novel or worthy  
of



of detail. The Inspection Report is given in the Appendix.

## Melancholia

The case mentioned under this head took place in the servant of the Governor in consequence of excessive drinking; but after proper evacuations by bloodletting, and purging, he was discharged from Hospital and continued in perfect health.

## Diseases of the Eyes

I have already stated that the spirit of factitious Ophthalmia is now effectually broken in this Island, a result which I believe has entirely proceeded from the active measures pursued in detecting offenders, aided by the powerful assistance afforded me by His Excellency the late Sir Geo. Maitland and General Sir Manly Power.

The first of these Officers sanctioned and the other enforced my proposal, that no man should be sent to England for diseases of the Eyes of whatever description or however produced, but should continue for the remainder of his period of service in the Mediterranean Command except under circumstances of a very peculiar nature or that the Corps to which the individual belongs



belongs should be ordered home.

I think I may with truth affirm, that on the face of the annexed Table not a single instance of factitious disease is to be found, nor one in which any symptom occurred out of the ordinary course of Practice and which could not with ease be accounted for, from the ordinary causes of inflammation of the Eye, as Heat, Dust, Cold, Intemperance or mechanical Injury. Not an Eye has been lost or even injured during the Year and of the five that remained on the 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1823 all are convalescent. Under these circumstances to enlarge would be waste of time, I shall only remark that from December 1822 to October 1823 the Ophthalmic Hospital was under the superintendence of Staff Surgeon Tully aided by Asst<sup>t</sup> Surgeon Davies now of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment. From that period to the close of the Return it was under the sole charge of Assistant Surgeon Raneland Ordinance Medical Department who in our great dearth of effective Medical Officers most readily repaid the assistance I was formerly enabled to give to the branch of the Service to which he belongs, by offering and affording me every cooperation in his power.

Yearly Return



# Yearly Return of Diseases of the Eyes

From 21<sup>st</sup> December 1822 To 20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1823.

Diseases	Remained	Admitted	Total	Discharges to Regt.	Discharged to Commo dient Depot	Remaining consequents of the foregoing		No. of Cases
Ophth <sup>a</sup> with purul <sup>t</sup> discharge one eye } 3 57 60 56 2 2 2 Ulcer of Cornea one eye }								1
do do both Eyes	1	85	86	79	5	2	2	
Ophth <sup>a</sup> with Chemosis and purul <sup>t</sup> discharge one Eye } 1 15 16 15 " 1 1 Opaque Cornea one Eye }								5
do do both Eyes	1	23	24	22	2	"	"	do do both Eyes 2
Opaque Cornea w <sup>t</sup> diseased lining of Palpebrae one Eye } 1 1 2 " 2 " "								
do do both Eyes	1	1	2	"	2	"	"	
Amaurosis both Eyes	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	
Lippitudo	1	21	22	22	"	"	"	
Total	9	204	213	195	13	5	5	Total 8

I have stated in former reports that Ophthalmia is generally more or less prevalent in the Islands of Malta and Gozo as an Epidemic among the Inhabitants in the Autumnal Months, during the Year 1823 it was much less so than it usually is, but still it appeared in a sufficient number of instances to confirm the general rule; among the Women and Children of the 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. it was a very frequent occurrence, but by the great attention of Asst. Surgeon Whitney, of that Corps, it never spread among the Men. In the other Corps the Disease as it appeared among the Women & Children is not worthy of notice.

Mobi Curtis



# Morbi Cutis

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I have as little room for remark on these diseases as on those already enumerated, they were small in number and of a very trifling character. In the annexed Table they are all brought into view.

Table of Diseases of the Skin of the Troops in Malta. From 21<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1822 To 20<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1823.

	Forigo	- u - Scarla	Erythema Vulgaris	Herpes	Urticaria tuberc.	Scab. Vulgaris	Impetigo sig.	Entetigo	Total
Remained Admitted	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	4	1	1	3	1	1	7	1	19
Total	4	1	1	3	1	1	7	1	19
Discharged	4	1	1	3	1	1	7	1	19
Died	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Remaining	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

# Vaccination

Is regularly performed, at present we have a full supply of recent matter, but in the summer months it often fails especially after a long

continuance



continuance of sirocco winds. Variola is unknown here in its unmodified form and has been so for nearly ten years, but of the species denominated Varicella, I have seen a few instances this last year; the parents could not be persuaded that it was modified small pox, as their children had all been vaccinated, but the plain truth is that it was precisely the same disease as I have so often seen & described, as occurring at Edinburgh in 1818 and subsequent years, and it was equally void of danger for the patients that I saw were running about apparently free from any serious inconvenience.

## Convalescent Depot

This Establishment continues to answer my warmest expectations. The diseases which occurred in it are embodied in the General Return.

Two Hundred and fifty eight came down from the Islands during the year of whom two returned to their Corps, 163 were sent to England for Discharge & and ninety still remain in Depot to be sent home for Discharge when proper Transport offers. Five worn out men died and 38 still remain, of whom some will be fit to rejoin their Regiments in the course of the Spring.

Although my Report would have  
been



been much more interesting had the case been otherwise, yet I cannot but rejoice at the paucity of materials which the Medical occurrences of the Year 1823 have afforded me towards its construction.

I have thrown into an Appendix all the facts in morbid Anatomy which have been noticed during the Year, and in another Appendix will be found a List of all the Medical Officers who have done duty in the Island.

signed J. L. Wall M.D.  
Insp. of Hosp.



# Appendix I

In this Appendix I propose to give the Dissection Reports of the 25 fatal cases, including, Three of Fever, Two of Pneumonia, one of Chronic Hepatitis, nine of Phthisis Pulmonalis, one of acute Catarrh, one of chronic Catarrh, Four of chronic Dysentery, one of Paralysis One of Asthma, one of Ascites and one of Sarcomatous Tumor of the Neck.

Of the Twenty five fatal cases, five occurred among Invalids from the Ionian Islands.

## Fever.

N<sup>o</sup> 1. John Dodd 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. a young man of 23 years of Age died on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of continued Fever.

N<sup>o</sup> 2. Christopher Reilly 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 30 died on the sixth day of Fever the consequence of repeated intoxication.

N<sup>o</sup> 3. James Dillon 85<sup>th</sup> Regt. Aged 35 of very intemperate habits died on the eleventh day of Fever.

## Pneumonia

N<sup>o</sup> 4. William Hart 80<sup>th</sup> Regt. aged 24 died on the thirteenth day of the disease.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.



No 5 John Stanfield 80<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 23 died on the sixteenth day of the disease.

No 6 James Harris Royal Staff Corps aged 31 was first attacked in August 1822 and died on the 14<sup>th</sup> of March following.

No 7 John Bowley 8<sup>th</sup> Regt an Invalid from the Ionian Islands aged 30 died in the advanced stage of Phthisis on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1823.

No 8 Joseph McKelvy 18<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 31 died in the advanced stage of Phthisis in December 1823.

No 9 George Morris 18<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 22 admitted in December 1822 died April 1823.

No 10 Henry Parrock 80<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 22 was repeatedly in Hospital between August 1822 and his death in April 1823.

No 11 William Brown 80<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 28 died in the third month of disease.

No 12 William Bogle 80<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 31 died in the third month of disease.

No 13 John Worrel 80<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 24 died in the fourth month of disease.

No 14 Thomas Wilkinson 85<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 37 - hard drinker of ardent spirits, died at the end of nine months from first complaining of Dyspnoea.



N<sup>o</sup> 15. John Forbes Royal Artillery aged 32.

N<sup>o</sup> 16 Edward Williams 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment aged 36 died of pulmonary consumption Dec. 28<sup>th</sup> 1822.

N<sup>o</sup> 17. William Crewys 35<sup>th</sup> Regt aged 42 died 29<sup>th</sup> October 1823 disease chronic. Catarrh.

## Dysentery

N<sup>o</sup> 18. Quarter Master Sergeant Badger 30<sup>th</sup> Regt. aged 38, died on the thirteenth day of disease.

N<sup>o</sup> 19. George Bradley 30<sup>th</sup> Regt an Invalid from the Ionian Islands aged only 25 but had been ill for 12 months; of a very scrupulous habit died at Malta in a state of great exhaustion.

N<sup>o</sup> 20 Thomas Campbell 28<sup>th</sup> Regt. aged 45 an Invalid from the Ionian Islands sent down for recovery of health in the month of November died Dec. 20<sup>th</sup> 1823.

N<sup>o</sup> 21. James Drake 35<sup>th</sup> Regt. aged 29 died on the 18<sup>th</sup> December 1823.

N<sup>o</sup> 22. John Murphy 51<sup>st</sup> Regt. aged 26 died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1823.

## Asthma

N<sup>o</sup> 23. Alexander Wallace 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment aged 27 died of a Pulmonary affection of an Asthmatic nature of which he died on the 123<sup>rd</sup> day after admission.



## Sarcoma

N<sup>o</sup> 24. George Bradley 32<sup>nd</sup> Regt. aged 22 died from suffocation on the twelfth day after admission into Hospital.

## Ascites

N<sup>o</sup> 25. James Rourke 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. aged 47 died in the fifth month of his disease.

The preceding Dissection Reports are given in the words of the respective Medical Officers as authenticated by their signatures annexed, as follows.

Surgeon Lightbody 20<sup>th</sup> Regt. N<sup>os</sup> 1. 4. 12. 13 and 18.  
 Asst. Surg<sup>r</sup> Richardson 18<sup>th</sup> " N<sup>os</sup> 9. 15 and 25.  
 Asst. Surg<sup>r</sup> Regan 20<sup>th</sup> " N<sup>os</sup> 5. 6. 10 and 11.  
 Asst. Surg<sup>r</sup> Whitney 85<sup>th</sup> " N<sup>os</sup> 2. 3. 14. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23 & 4.  
 Asst. Staff Surgeon Stobo N<sup>os</sup> 7 and 8.



# Appendix II

Return of Medical Officers who have  
done duty in the Garrison of Malta.

From December 1822 To December 1823.

Regt	Rank	Name	Duties, Employment &c
	Df Inspector	Sp. Henner M.D.	P. M. O.
	Physician	Adam Meale M.D.	Arrived from England on 26 <sup>th</sup> July Sick and obtained 3 <sup>mo</sup> leave of Absence on 2 <sup>d</sup> Dec. to return to England for Half Pay
	Staff Surgeon	J. D. Tully	In ch <sup>g</sup> of Ophth <sup>c</sup> H <sup>l</sup> till 30 June 6
	Apothecary	Edm <sup>d</sup> Starkie	M <sup>o</sup> leave to England from 10 <sup>th</sup> July.
	Ap <sup>t</sup> Surgeon	D. O. Davies	In charge of Disp <sup>y</sup> In ch <sup>g</sup> of 18 <sup>th</sup> Ophth <sup>c</sup> H <sup>l</sup> part of the time latterly ap <sup>t</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> R <sup>t</sup> at present sick
	D <sup>o</sup>	Thos <sup>t</sup> Stobo	Arr <sup>d</sup> from England in Friendsbury Transp <sup>t</sup> been doing duty in 18 <sup>th</sup> R <sup>t</sup> about to return in the same Transp <sup>t</sup> to England.
	Hosp <sup>l</sup> Ap <sup>t</sup>	Muhl. Galeani M.D.	On 3 <sup>mo</sup> leave to Sicily part of the time doing duty at 18 <sup>th</sup> R <sup>t</sup> & General Disp <sup>y</sup> .
	D <sup>o</sup>	Joseph Portelli	Employed in the Pharmacy
18 <sup>th</sup>	Surgeon	James Burns	Sick the whole year, died 21 <sup>st</sup> Dec.
	Ap <sup>t</sup> Surgeon	J. Richardson	In ch <sup>g</sup> of Regt till May when he returned to Eng <sup>d</sup> in ch <sup>g</sup> of Invalids.
80 <sup>th</sup>	Surgeon	J. Lightbody	In charge of this Regiment
	Ap <sup>t</sup> Surgeon	J. Regan	Act <sup>d</sup> with his Surgeon
85 <sup>th</sup>	Ap <sup>t</sup> Surgeon	John Whitney	In charge of this Regiment
Rt. Art <sup>y</sup>	Ap <sup>t</sup> Surgeon	M. A. Panceland	Arrived from Gibraltar 23 <sup>d</sup> Sept. since in ch <sup>g</sup> of Ordnance and Ophth <sup>c</sup> Hospitals



II











