Contents.

Half-yearly Reports of Medical Transactions

Quarterly Dissection Reports

Summary Observations on Prevailing Diseases

8th K.R.I. Light Dragoons, MEERUT

21 January 1819 – 20 October 1821.

Half yearly Report of Medical Transactions &c Com=mencing on the 21st of January, and closed on the 20th of July 1819.

During the first Quarter, Chronic Rheumatism has been a Complaint Sufficiently Common, to entitle its being Called a prevailing Disease, but it has been so Successfully treated by a Combination of Calomel, pulv. Antim. and Opium as to leave little room for observations on it.

During the second Quarter a very great number of Cases of Intermittent fever have occurred, which have generally given way, to a mixture of the Decoct of Cheraytta (a Kind of Gentian) Combined with a small portion of purging salts. In some Cases the Cinchona has been resorted to, tho' that Medicine is not so much used in intermittents as might be thought it should be: the reason of its being less used is, that it often Confines the Bowels, and that amongst old Indians, some obstructions in the Liver are apt to exist, tho' the Patient does not Complain of any pain in his side.

The Regiment is exclusively Composed of Europeans, amongst which is a proportion of elderly men, who either left England in 1796 with the Corps, or Came to it at the Cape of good Hope in 1798, from the former 28th Light Dragoons these men are not more unhealthy for their numbers than the younger Soldiers, and are Considerably diminished by the liberal way in which the Ration Medical Committees have invalided them these two or three years past. I am not aware that there is a man left in the Corps who is fifty two years old - if there is, it must have been from a wish in such individual or Individuals to remain present with the Regiment, and who from their being usually in good health, not having often Come under my observation, or from their not having been produced by the officers Commanding Troops to be examined by me, and their names not added to the List of the Soldiers to be sent before the Medical Invaliding Committee.

The Barracks are built upon a very extensive plain, free from underwood without any marches near them and standing Completely by themselves having neither Gardens, trees, or other Buildings about them.

Attempts have been made both in this and in preceding years to Keep up the vaccination as long as possible for which purpose, a few Children only were vaccinated every week, after the greater number of the Children by European Parents had been vaccinated, but tho' every inducement was held out to the Natives to bring to their Children for inoculation to me, the Supply totally failed on the ninth week, and all that Could be done was to preserve some crusts: which however, lose the power of Communicating the Infection after they have been kept a few months

during the hottest part of the year.

Every year during the cold season some fresh vaccine matter is sent to these northern Stations from Calcutta, where probably a sufficient supply of Children exists to keep the vaccination up the whole year round, which may be concluded is the case, as the population of Europeans of the Descendents of Europeans &c is there large; but here, and in next other station the Natives have generally a religeous prejudice against inoculation.

The following inspections of health have taken place during the Quarter.

On the 2d of March inspected a small party of recruits arrived late in 1819 and two parties of men transferred to the 8th Lt. Drs. from the 24th Light Drags. to ascertain had they been all vaccinated or had they had the Small Pox. All the men of the 8th Light Dragoons having been inspected in former years.

On the 21st of May, inspected every man in the Regt. to ascertain were any infected with Syphilis.

On the 24th of May inspected the Barracks, to ascertain were they well ventilated, and were the air holes high up the wall above the Doors and windows, kept open.

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Half yearly Report of Medical Transactions Commencing on the 1st of July 1819 and terminating on the 20th of January 1820 –

Nothing material can be added to what has been said in the Summary Account on prevailing Diseases, on the two Quarterly Returns – On the subject of the component parts of the Regiment, it may be stated that I have found that there is just now not a man in the Corps of the age of fifty years complete, and only three who will reach that age in 1820. As these some years back the Medical Committees held at this Station, have sent to the Invaliding Committee, which assembles yearly at Calcutta, every man of fifty years and upwards. It is to be remarked, that the selecting men to be invalided depends principally on the preparatory Committee held at the Stations, from which the old Soldiers are sent to the Presidency, without the Regimental Surgeon ever receiving any information about these men, after they have once marched out of the Station –

The vaccination has again been reestablished at this Station, and every care will be taken to keep it up

as long as is practicable, inoculating only a few Children every week, - but after the supply of Infants fails, it must necessarily be lost until the next cold season. -

The following inspections have taken place during the preceding six months. -

On the 24 of August inspected the Barracks to ascertain was due attention paid to cleanliness and to ventilation. -

On the 24th of October repeated the inspection, found the air holes which are placed high up above the windows always open, and the Barracks clean &c.

On the 24th of November inspected the men to ascertain were any of them afflicted with Disorder of the eyes, without coming to the Hospital, detected none. -

The extreme pressure of Duty on the Surgeon is sufficiently obvious without my stating it here. -

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Half yearly Transactions Commencing on the 21st of January and terminating on the 20th of July 1820.

It is not in my power to account for the ~~cause of~~ Cholera morbus appearing in the Barracks and Hospital of the 8th Light Dns at a time when no instance of it occurred in the two other European Corps at the Station since which I hear one fatal case has occurred in one of these Corps.

The Vaccination has been kept up as long as practicable - the attempt to continue it from a Scab in the hot weather has failed.

The following inspections have taken place during the half year.

To keep the Soldiers free from venereal infection the public women have been examined once a week.

Inspected the Barracks on the 24th of March to ascertain was attention paid to ventilation &c

Inspected all the men for Ophthalmia on the same Day - 24th of March.

Inspected the ground round the Barracks on the 17th of July - to see was it cleared from the very luxuriant vegetation, which had ~~sprung~~ up since the rains have set in.

Inspected the Barracks on the 20th of July.

1st Augt 1820.

Histories of all the fatal cases which occurred during this half year have been sent to the Superintending Surgeon A Gibb Esqr as is always done, tho' it was not stated formerly.

Medical transactions for the Half year Commencing on the 21st of July 1820. and terminating on the 20th of January 1821.

During this half year only six men have died in the Hosp.l of the Corps or present with it, which must be considered a fair Criterion of the health of the Regiment during that period during which the Corps has escaped the Cholera Morbus with one exception which terminated favorably.

The Regiment arrived at this new Station in November last, and quartered since the 9th of that month in the Barracks it occupied when it was here before, and which the 11th Lt. Drs. had vacated previous to the arrival of the 8th Lt. Drs.

The State of the Thermometer in Meerut and in Cawnpore during the Cold weather, as reported in former returns shews the great difference the prevails between the two Stations as to heat and Cold. the Thermometer used hangs in an Veranda ~~and~~ and describes the temperature in the Hospital out of Doors but in the shade and in an exposed situation, it is Colder by about twelve Degrees in the morning and also hotter in that proportion at one P. M.

The Vaccination was resumed early in December, and every eighth or ninth day two or three Children are inoculated by which means it is expected that it will be kept up until the end of February — or longer if many Children can be obtained from amongst the Natives for that purpose.

Histories of the Cases which have ended fatally have been sent to the Superintending Surgeon, and the following inspections have taken place.

The public women have been inspected once a week during the six months, with the exception of part of October and November, when the Regiment was on its march from Meerut to Cawnpore.

Inspected all the men's eyes on the 24th of August.

Inspected the Barracks at Cawnpore on the 8th of Novr. previous to their being occupied by the Corps.

Inspected all the men's eyes on the 24th of December

Inspected the Barracks, whose repairs &c were furnished by the 24th of December on the same Day.

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Medical Transactions for the half year Commencing on the 21st of Jany. and terminating on the 20th of July 1821.

This hot season has been very severe in every station, and Cawnpore has felt its effects more perhaps than any other Station under this Presidency. The Meteorological Report shews the great heat which has prevailed even at sunrise. and the enervating effects of such constant heat have made it a very laborious task to the Medical Officers to perform all the Duties required of them.

The Vaccination was kept up till the end of March after which no subjects could be obtained to continue it a difficulty experienced every year.

Histories of all the fatal Cases have been sent to the Superintending Surgeon, and also a Dissection report of all these Cases, except in two instances, when from

the funeral parties being in waiting, or because the time was taken up by Dissecting another Body it was not found practicable.

The following inspections have taken place during the half year.

Inspected the public Women without determining any fixed period, but whenever any suspecion had arisen of a diseased women being in the Bazar - as these inspections were always ordered on a sudden, it has had the best effect, as it prevented precautions being taken by these people to prevent their disorders being detected - which they used to do when they knew the precise time they would be sent for.

Inspected the Barracks to ascertain was due attention paid to cleanliness & ventilation on the 24th of April.

Inspected all the men for Ophthalmia also on the 24th of April.

Inspected the Barracks on the 28th of May to ascertain was there any thing to be found that might contribute to produce the Cholera ~~on the 28th of May~~.

Inspected the cells of the Congee house once a week - except a few weeks when there were no prisoners confined in it.

Inspected the Barracks on the 4th of June to ascertain was due attention paid to the Tattees as the hot winds blew then severely ~~on the 4th of June~~.

Note David must understand that the above is a rough copy probably dictated by Dr Smet to his native babu or Clerk - D.

## Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases &c.

The climat at this station ought to be remarkably healthy during this Quarter, and the Diseases mild; they have indeed been moderate in number, but several Cases have been violent, of which some have ended fatally in a few Days; nearly all these violent cases had been preceded by very great excesses in spirituous Liquors.

The practise has Consisted in copious bleeding, blisters and Depletion.

No Disease can properly be said to have been prevailing during the Quarter, unless from the many instances of Rheumatism, it may be Considered to have been a prevailing one; - these have been successfully treated by a Combination of Calomel, pulv. Antimon. and Opium.

A General Order dated Calcutta 30 January and published at Meerut late in that month, has directed these Returns to Commence on the 21st of January only, and a separate Return was ordered for that month, up to the 20th. This Quarter consequently ends on the 20th of April instead of the 20th of March. Meerut 1st May 1819

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## Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases.

The Regiment has been remarkably healthy during this Quarter, as the Return sufficiently shews, which it is not easy to account for, as it embraces the whole period the hot winds have blown, and the first part of the rainy Season: If a Conjecture is to be formed, it would be to state, that the excesses in spirituous Liquors have been less frequent amongst the Soldiers than what they had been in the preceding Quarter, owing to some judicious measures adopted by the Commanding Officer.

As a prevailing Disease the intermittent fever may be mentioned, no obstinate case has however been observed; it has generally given way to the Decoction of Cherayta (a Kind of Gentian) Combined with small quantities of the purging Salts. The Cinchona is not so frequently used, as might be expected, owing to the frequency of obstinations in the Liver amongst Old Indian Soldiers.

There have been many cases of Colic, or rather slight cases of Cholera morbus, which have hitherto been successfully treated, by fomentations, injections, an opiate, followed up by some purgative.

This Quarter embraces three months, but as it closes on the 20th of july, it ends at an uneven period, which Originates in the Cause assigned in the former quarterly Return 1st August 1819.

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Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases, during the Quarter Comprised between the 21st of July and the 20th of October 1819.

The numerous Cases of intermittents have been treated Successfully as formerly Stated; viz by free purgatives at first and afterwards by the Decoction of Cherayta mixed with moderate quantities of the neutral Salts, and but few relapses have occurred owing probably to the Care taken in Keeping the Convalescents a good number of Days in the Hospital after they had recovered.

During the Rains, when the men are often obliged to remain long with the wet Shoes on their feet, and have to walk on Duty, in the wet grass – besides their being exposed to the moist atmosphere many instances of bowel Complaints must naturally occur, and to these Causes may be mainly attributed the many Cases of Diarrhœa Dysentery and Colic; the two first of these Diseases have in general been Successfully treated first by ordinary purgatives followed up by a mixture of Castor oil Mac gum. arab, tinc of opium and water, or by pills composed of pulv. Ipec. Calomel and Small quantities of opium. when proceeding from diseases of the liver large Doses of Calomel are usually resorted to.

The Cases of Colic have been treated as formerly Stated.

The Cholera Morbus visited this Station in August last, but the Cases were not very many – bleeding, the hot bath; fomentations, and very large opiates, were the principal remidies, which have succeded in all the Cases in the 8th Dn. Hospital, except in one, in which instance, the patient had remained too long under the disease in the Barracks before he was brought to the Hospital.

It is remarkable that H. M. 14th Regiment suffered severely from that Disease, to the west of ~~the Barracks~~ whose Barracks those of the 8th Dragoons are erected but at a distance of about twelve hundred yds.

The Barracks of the Horse Artillery are to the East of those of the 14th Regiment and at the distance of about three hundred yards yet not an instance happened in the Lines of that Corps nor in the Bazar attached to it.

The disease visited ~~in~~ every part of Meerut with the above exceptation, but the mortality has not been great amongst the Natives.

Summary observations on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter comprised between the 21st of October 1819 and the 20th of January 1820.-

The healthy state of the Regiment during this Quarter is sufficiently attested by the few Deaths that have occurred during it, and in two of the cases out of the three that have ended fatally, it was known that these patients had been in a continual state of Intoxication for a length of time before they come to the Hospital.-

There have been many cases of Febris Continua Communis, of Chronic Dysentery and of Diarrhea the first occurring frequently after Dissipation has been successfully treated by shaving the head and the cold affusion to it, by applying leeches, venesection Blisters &c.

As the spirits the Soldiers drink so freely are generally new, and distilled from Sugar, they also affect their Bowels very often many instances of which have occurred about new year and Christmas, but no case has this year ended fatally- the treatment has been the same as formerly stated viz. purgatives, Mixtures of Caster oil with tinc. of opium &c.

The only Assistant Surgeon present with the Corps was ordered away on the 12th of November last, with a troop of Horse Artillery, the drawing out of the Dissection report has therefore devolved upon me.-

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Summary Observeases on prevailing Diseaseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of Jan.y and terminating on the 20th of April 1820.

Tho' the number of men admitted during this Quarter exceeds much that of the preceding year during the same quarter, or that of the last Quarter of 1819, yet have the Dangerous Cases not been very numerous as the few Deaths sufficiently shew, and was it not for the Dissipation a great many Soldiers ~~&~~ Constantly indulge in, probably the mortality during the whole year, would only amount to one half of what it now does.

The numerous Cases of Febris Continua Communis brought on generally by Drunkenness have been easily Cured: those of Rheumatismus Chronicus by a Combination of Calomel pulv. antimon & opium Blisters &c- Pneumonia has been a common Complaint during this Quarter, which I attribute

to

to the State of Drunkenness having rather increased these last Six months; the usual treatment of Copious early Bleedings - Leeches Blisters mixtures with Vin. Antimon &c have been generally successful in subduing this dangerous disorder.

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Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of April and terminating on the 20th of July 1820.

During this Quarter, the intermittents have been easily cured, and the number of cases is not great - Pneumonia might be considered as a prevailing Disease during it, but the instances of it have greatly diminished since the hot weather set in - the same may be remarked of Rheumatismus Chronicus.

The Cholera Morbus has attacked two men who were in Hospital at the time for other Complaints, and were greatly debilitated - it carried them ~~off without time~~ in less than twenty four hours. Two more men were seized by that disorder in the Barracks in so violent a form as to occasion their death - four slight cases have recovered.

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Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter commencing on the 21st of July, and terminating on the 20th of October 1820.

The intermittents have been easily cured during this Quarter by the Remedies stated on former occasions to be usually resorted to by me. The fatal case placed under the head of Pneumonia, is detailed in the Quarterly dissection report, and could not with strict propriety be classed under that head, tho the patient had been subject to Complaints of the Lungs, formerly, and he died suddenly in the Hospl. when he had been admitted for a Contusion only.

The Cases of Diarrhoa and Dysentery, have been numerous but have ended favorably except in two instances, the habits of the Soldiers, and the Rains which have been very Copious this season may be suspected as the causes of the prevalence of these diseases.

My Special Report on the Cholera Morbus was transmitted on the 12th of September.

The Regiment is daily marching in a southern Direction to be Quartered at Cawnpore, a Station far less Salubrious than that of Meerut.

8th Light Dragoons.

Quarterly Dissection Report from the 21st of October 1819. to the 20th of January 1820.

Arthur Kelly aged 40 died of Dysenteria acuta on the 26th of October, on opening the abdomen the liver was first examined it was of a pale yellow colour considerably enlarged but in other respects healthy, the Gall Bladder was found quite empty the Stomach was rather displaced by the size of the liver which pressed it further under the ribs of the left hypochondriac region than it is usually found; it did not appear diseased the Small intestines were healthy but on examining the Colon a considerable degree of inflammation was found nearly thro' its whole length. This patient was a hard drinker but nothing had indicated an inflammation of this intestine during life.

John Boyden aged 32 died of enteritis on the 3d of November on Dissection the liver was of a Similar Colour and Size as it was found in the preceding Case but the gall Bladder was not found empty tho nothing particular could be observed about it the Stomach was healthy but a considerable part of the Small intestines was highly inflamed the Same was observed of part of the Rectum. The Blood that was repeatedly drawn from the arm in very large quantities was remarkable in its being very thin and its forming no Crassamentum. +

John Carrol aged 40 died of Hydrothorax on the 12th of December the thorax was in this instance found filled with water slightly tinged with blood: the left lobe of the lungs was much inflamed and adhered firmly to the pleura. This adhesion seemed to be of long standing, the liver was very large and entirely Scirrhous which was probably the original disease + the abdomen was full of water and the intestines were healthy. + capital

+ according to modern practice this case was most correctly treated - the state of the blood proving that not a single drop should have been abstracted. The treatment of the cases of Rheumatism & fever was sound & therefore successful. There was no quinine then - D.J.

Dissection Report for the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of January & terminating on the 20th of April 1820.

James Wild, a Small man of a Slight make, who tho' not often a patient in the Hospl, was an habitual hard drinker died of Dysenteria acuta on the 21st of February. On Dissection the lungs were found slightly inflamed, the Contents of the thorax were otherwise healthy, the Stomach was also healthy, but the liver was much enlarged, tho' not otherwise diseased, the Gall Bladder full of every dark Coloured Bile. The Small intestines were a little inflamed the Colon more Considerably so, the rectum in a State approaching to mortification.

Philip Murtaugh a large Strong man seldom in Hospl. tho' like the foregoing one, a very hard drinker died on the 2d of April of Hepatitis acuta, In this Case the thorax was not examined, as the state of the abdomen made that unnecessary, and which from want of time, was impracticable (the funeral party being in wanting very soon almost as soon as the Body was quite Cold,) the liver was of a very large size the right lobe of which adhered to the short ribs, and Contained an abcess which broke on turning it the quantity of pus found in it amounted at least to lbs. the whole abdomen was filled with water, the intestines were healthy.

Joseph Holdsworth, a Small delicate Sickly man, died on the 8th of April of the Consequences of Pneumonia, In this Case both of the lobes of the lungs were found much wasted but contained no matter, the right lobe adhered Strongly thro its whole extent to the pleura, the Stomach intestines, and liver were healthy the Spleen longer than usual, and the Gall Bladder greatly distended with thick Bile.

5th May 1820.

The foregoing cases are excellent examples of the cases usually met with amongst European soldiers in India – the manner of drawing up the post mortem reports is too ~~very~~ ~~Descrip~~ Descriptive & cannot fail to be improved upon –

Dissections like cases where Inflammatory Symptoms shewing

Summary Remarks on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of October & ~~ca~~closing on the 20th of January 1821.

The Cases of Febris Continua Communis are fewer than in former Quarterly returns that of Rheumatismus Chronicus is about the same as before neither can hardly be called prevailing Diseases Perhaps the latter disorder is in part brought on by the use of Mercury, which it is often necessary to ~~[illegible]~~ prescribe, besides the Cold night air &c to which Soldiers are often exposed on duty and otherwise may contribute much to produce this disease.

The Dissipation which very many of the Soldiers can indulge in, will always account for the many Cases of Febr. Cont. com. of Diarrhea and Dysenteria, as the quality quantity and age of the spirits within their reach, will bring on different forms of Disease from those Causes.

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Summary Remarks on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of January and closing on the 20th of April 1821.

The Change in the health of the Soldiers has been such as might be expected as the hot season approached and the total number of Sick has accordingly encreased. Dissipation to a great extent as usual, is the Cause of part of this unfavorable Change.

The man who died of Apoplexy was a Constant hard drinker who many years ago had received an injury in the head by a fall from his horse.

The Case of Violent remittent fever was brought on by very excessive drunkenness Continued for many Days, after the feast of St Patrick on the 17th of March.

The man who died of Pneumonia, was a delicate and Sickly ~~man~~ Soldier who had come from an other Corps lately he had been repeatedly ill, and this last time was partially dropsical before he died. Amongst the Febris Contin Com: many Cases are included of men who suffer severely after hard drinking from head ache and a kind of Continued fever. It therefore appears to me that I could with propriety include them under that head, as I am at a loss where to place them otherwise.

8th Lt. Drs

Summary Observations on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 21st April and terminating on the 20th of July 1821.

The Regiment has been very Sickly at this (to it now new) Station of Cawnpore, during this Quarter, in a Degree far very far exceeding what it was when Stationed here before from 1807 to the end of 1813. but it should be kept in mind that it is since that time, that the Cholera Morbus has Commenced to prevail at some season other at almost every Military Station under this presidency.

It is remarked that during the months the hot winds blow here, it has been this year uncommonly close - during a great part of this time we had light Easterly winds, and it was after these had prevailed for some time, that on the 21st of May the Cholera Morbus broke out in the Corps, and it is with great Concern, I must add, that cases have continued to occur ever since, a thing I do not remember to have happened at any former time in this or in any other Corps. I have seen in other years the spasms more violent, and the vomiting and purging more frequent, yet were the patients very soon exhausted, and in spite of all endeavors ~~the~~ the proportion of Deaths to recoveries has been very large - In the form the Disease has this time assumed the patients were not benefitted by persevering ~~long~~ in the Opiates, as had been the case in former years, ~~for~~ the Dissection Report will shew that inflammation of the brain was observed in all the Cases which ended fatally in a short space of time, ~~or in those in which opiates had been given freely this year as had been done with so much advantage on former occasions~~ *

* I have placed a Fever of a violent nature, with great determination to the brain under the head of Remittent Fever, in Compliance with the printed directions sent out, which require a strict attention to be paid to the Nomenclature laid down - and do not allow any Diviation there from, but the Fever in question appears to me to be the real synocha - I have observed no remissions, or at least very Obscure ones in it. the treatment has Consisted in early and very Copious bleedings, adding the application of many leeches to the temples shaving the head, applying cold to it in mild Cases - but in most blisters were laid over, putting medicines in large Doses were also resorted to, the moment the patient was ~~was~~ taken ill. *

* the same was however observed, in other cases which ended soon fatally, tho' opium had been given sparingly, and at first only. - in all such cases, bleeding to a great extent has been found ~~benefiial~~ beneficial. *

* The Number of men suffering from Dispepsia, or those placed under the head of Febris Con. Com. is again large - ~~and~~ - nearly all those patients were men who had brought those

complaints on themselves by Dissipation, as observed in former Summary observations ~~on preceding pages of Report~~ on prevailing Diseases

8th Lt Dns

Dissection Report for the Quarter Commencing on the 21st of April and terminating on the 20th of July 1821

Mr. G. Finlayson second Ast. Surgeon the only one present with the Regiment states, with much truth, that he has at present much to do, as he attends several sick Officers whose Quarters are at some distance; ~~point this out~~ I assume this Duty, tho' to me, the instructions are clear in pointing out the Medical Officer this Duty devolves upon, if I am in error in doing so — I trust the blame will not rest upon me.

George Warton, a robust man of 26 years of age was brought to the hospital at five P.M on the 23 of May, with a violent attack of Cholera: he was with difficulty bled to ℥xiij — his belly was constantly fomented — Draughts of Spir. Lavend Camp. with ℥j of tinct of Opium were given, and the third was retained on the Stomach: the draughts were repeated without the spasms and violent pain in his bowels abating tho' the purging and vomiting ceased — he died four hours and a half after admission twenty minutes after death the muscles of the right thigh and Arm were observed moving as they had been during life, when suffering from the Cholera. Dissection: The vessels of both membranes of the brain were found distended with blood. The cortical substance of the brain itself, was to some little depth of a light red colour the vessels running thro' the brain, were distended with blood, the Ventricles were full of serum — This is the severest case I ever saw.

John Williams a robust man came to the Hospital about eleven A.M on the 24th of May with Cholera only ℥viii of blood could be got out of the Vein; he vomited up three Doses of each Cal ℈j with ℥ss of opium, and four of each ℥j of tinct of opium & spir ammon Comp. some hot mulled wine, and a wine glass full of hot brandy were also vomited up — the Draughts were resumed and in the evening began to be retained: his belly was fomented all the while.

On the morning of the 25th the spasms

returned and were again stopped by a Draught; after this some hot mulled wine by itself, or in Congee water was occasionally given him, appearances were very favorable, but in the evening he found access to some Cold water which brought on his Complaint again, and tho' it was put a Stop to by another Draught yet did he decline from that time — Spiced wine or wine ~~or wine~~ in warm Sago was given him occasionally, he died on the morning of the 29th — Dissection The appearances of the brain were the same as in the preceding Case but in addition, on opening & examining the inside of the Colon, it was found of a dark crimson Colour.

Wm. Ainsworth aged 41 a muscular man was seized with Cholera on the 25th but as he applied instantly for relief, the blood could be made to flow freely — he was bled to ℥xxxvi and took that Day ʒiv of tinc of opium divided in four Draughts and the spasms he ~~did not~~ ceased mulled Wine — wine in warm Sago, fomenting the belly, were after that the chief remedies, with a Draught of ʒi of tinc of opium ~~at that time~~ late at night, — or gr ij of opium at that time — on the 29th he drank by stealth some cold water which brought on his complaint again, tho' it stopped ~~without taking of it by opium~~ his bowels also became quite regular: he took occasionally some Calomel & Castor oil, and was allowed some wine. On the 4th of june his head appeared affected; it was shaved, the wine was omitted, purgatives were given, and that Day and the four following ones fifteen or twenty leeches were applied to his temples — Calomel & purgatives were freely given; his head was blistered and the blisters were kept open. he died on the 11th of june. the 18th Day after he had been seized with the Cholera. Dissection The brain was firmer than natural — but free from all signs of inflammation the Ventricles were entirely filled with serum — Nothing preternatural was observed in the thorax or abdomen.

John Turley aged 47 was seized with Cholera on the 28th of May. Did not come to Hospital immediately and only ℥xiii of blood could be obtained on bleeding him: retained that Day three Draught with each ʒi of tinc opii & spir. ammon comp. the Vomiting purging he did not retain. Calomel & spicy hot wine were the remedies with fomentations of Rice. ~~injections~~ until the 2 june the wine had then been diminished to ℥ viii daily — and was left off next Day very

thing favorable: his pulse was regular ~~strong~~ & full: his bowels were open ~~regular~~ ~~his~~ and his mouth was sore by that Day. The patient kept his ground till the 5th took only a slight bitter for these three Days — On the 6th ~~[illegible]~~ the left parotid gland swelled the Calomel was left off. He declined from that Day till he died on the 8th the 12th Day of his illness. Dissection. The brain was precisely in the state as related in the preceding Case. On examining the Thorax and abdomen found the inside of the Colon of a dark crimson colour.

The following case is that of a patient, who took very little tincture of opium indeed: it is that of.

James Montgomery aged 30 a small robust man Came to the Hospital with fever on the 1st of July: his head was shaved, 24 leeches applied, and very copiously purged: was much better on the 2d, but during that Day was seized with Cholera: was bled to ℥xxx ℞ a draught was given of spir ammon Comp ℥ss ~~in a pint with~~ ♀ 30 of tinc of opium: after several similar Draughts without opium, was put in the warm bath, and had after a draught with gtt. 40 of tinc of Opium. On the 2d of July very sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery, all his complaints had ceased, took that Day three Draughts of spir ammon Comp. ʒi each, and some mulled wine: his belly was fomented — he began to decline in the afternoon, & died at midnight. Dissection. the brain was in this case also found very vascular & like in the two first cases mentioned in this report the Ventricles were nearly empty.

The left parotid

♀ ʒi. in aq. ment pip. with ♀

Brain

Doses of Ol. Ricin. and injections

8th Light Dragoons

Summary observations on prevailing Diseases during the Quarter Commencing on the 28th October 1820 –

The Rains have continued this year during a greater number of days (from the 27th of July, to near the end of September) than in any former season, and the Regiment has been very sickly the whole Quarter there the prevailing Diseases have been Cholera, Remittent Fever, Diarrhea and Dysenteries of the cases of Cholera 7 have died out of 19 taken ill or remaining on the 20th of July. Several of these died Six hours after Accession, and where no Copious bleeding could take place from the Disease being in too advanced a Stage; before the men were brought to the Hospital, and where Convulsions the little blood could be got out of the vein, which has occasionally been omitted as from the State the patient was in it was deemed prejudicial. one Man in particular, in that desperate State has however recovered, and on other the very Copiously bled, as the disease was not far advanced when he came in, has died three minutes in the Deputation Report and is the 2d.

The Remittent fevers has during the quarter attended in violence in all Cases very Copious bleeding and blisters have not been hesitate. Many were successfully treated by the application of Numerous leeches to the head, Mercurial Purgatives in large Doses and afternoon bleeding. Shaving the head has always been found to afford Considerable relief. The application of Cold has also been usual In many instances the name of Synocha has however been applicable, in others that of Remittent fever, under which name the whole Case placed.

The Diarrhoea and Dysenteries have been treated as mentioned in former summary observation viz Mixt of Castor oil, Neutral Salts in Small Doses adding a grain of antemon tart to the Mixt & opiates, also often by a Combination of Calomel Ipecacuan and opium in pills. of every fatal case a Deputation Report with a history of it has been sent to the Superintending Surgeon, and very week the public women have been inspected in my presence to prevent Syphilitic infection amongst the Soldiers. Every week the Cookes Houses Cells have also been inspected, and once a month the Barracks to insure Cleanliness there in and ventilation all these inspections have been made by myself.

The Cholera Morbus. has at last left us:

James Healy, an old man and an inveterate Drunkard died on the 28th August after a fit of hard Drinking of fever and peritoneal Inflamation Dissection, a portion about three inches square of the peritoneum lining the abdominal Muscles and situated about the middle of the right hypochondrium was sphacelous. The omentum and caecum had formed attachments thereto the colour of the intestine was there black, and its structure nearly obliterated. The diaphragm and the convex surface of the liver were healthy —

8

John Kelly died of Cholera, on the 5th September six hours after admission this was an old man and a hard drinker The membranes of the brain were in the same state as in other fatal Cases of Cholera

9

William Raytrest died of Cholera on the 6th Septr. nine hours after admission. Dissections a large quantity of serum fluid was found between the membranes of the brain and in the ventricles the pericardium was found intimately united with the heart —

10

Patrick Maxwell an emaciated man long ill with Chronic Rheumatism died on the 6th Septr. having been suddenly seized the day before with Hemiplegia In this case effusion was found in both ventricles of the brain which were nearly full of Serum —

11

Patrick McMahon died of the Consequences of Hemptysis converted into Phthisis on the 8th of September Dissection Numerous abscesses were found in the lungs

12

James Bacon died of Remittent Fever with great determination to the head, on the 10th of Septr. The Dissection shewed the same appearances in the brain as was observed in Cases of Cholera tho the Complaint was very different

13

Sgt. Samuel Clayton died of Cholera on the 13th Septr. six hours after admission Dissection Inflammation of both Membranes of the brain and effusion in the ventricles

14

James Taylor died of Hepatitis on the 19th Septr. Dissection A large abscess was found in the right lobe of the liver containing a pint and a half of pus —

15th Samuel Bate aged 37 died of Gastritis on the 11th of October Dissection. The inner coat of the stomach was found highly inflamed, every thing else in the Thorax and abdomen was found healthy.

8th Light Dragoons –

Dissection Report for the Quarter Commencing on the 25th of July and terminating on the 25th of October 1831

1

Sergeant John Greenwood was admitted with Cholera on the 25th of July and died a few hours after the minutes of this dissection are not in my possession I remember the membranes of the brain were highly inflamed –

2

John Lamb admitted with Cholera on the morning of the 25th of July died of that Complaint that evening he had been bled to Blister and the usual medicines were employed in vain on dissection the membranes covering the brain were found highly inflamed, but there was no effusion in the ventricles. –

3

A Serjeant Hislop came to the Hospital on the 18th of July with Cholera large bleedings leeches Blisters and the usual Draughts prolonged his life till the 28th when he expired the membranes of the Brain were found in the same state as in the preceding case besides effusion in the ventricles the liver was scirrhous, and upwards of thirty small Calculi were found in the right Kidney.

4

Thomas Hollows died of Dysentery on the 3d of Sept. after the Dysenteric symptoms had ceased for many days before his death dissection effusion was found in the ventricles of the Brain In the thorax all was natural the liver was a little inlarged, the Colon very much discoloured and thickened thro its whole extent but not ulcerated, the mesenteric glands were also much inlarged but without Containing matter –

5

James Barnett was brought to the Hospital on the morning of the 8th of August his hands were Cold and the case hopeless the usual Remedies of Stimulants &c were tried in vain he died six hours after admission, the membranes of the brain were found highly inflamed and effusion had taken place in the ventricles –

6

Robert Kendal after laboring under a Disease of the thorax and heart, had become Dropsical and after many changes in his Complaint died on the 19th of August, Dissection the heart was found of an enormous size, it had forced both lobes of the lungs back against the spine. The pericardium Diaphragm and the Convex surface of the liver were all strongly united to one another, the aorta was much Enlarged the liver, Kidneys and pancreas were uncommonly hard