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Late 19th Century

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- 1 Born 10th Oct. 1816, in London
- 2 Son of Tho^s Longmore, Surgeon, Royal Navy. (He retired in his marriage & ^{was appointed to the} getting medical charge of Rockingham House, an institution where in those days Sailors of the R.N. were received when away from their ships & settled in London)
- 3 Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. I
- 4 Studied at Guy's Hosp^l. Was dresser to Bransby Cooper whom I helped in his practice private for a few years, & in writing the life of his uncle Sir Astley Cooper.
- 5 Arranged and Catalogued Sir Astley Cooper's Museum after his death. The Museum was sold to the Coll. of Surgeons England
- 6 M.R.C.S. Eng. 1840 (n 1841), F.R.C.S. Eng. 7th Aug^r 1856
- 7 Fell. Roy. Med. Chir. Soc. (date ?) II
- 8 Gazetted Assist^t Surgeon, 19th Reg^t. 3rd Feb^r 1843.
Served with this Reg^t in the Ionian Islands, West Indies, and Canada, until return to England in 1850, 1851. III
- 9 Gazetted Surgeon, of the 19th Reg^t. 3rd March 1854.
Served as Surgeon of the 19th Reg^t in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field, throughout the campaign of 1854-55 until the termination of the Siege of Sebastopol. Was not absent one day from duty.

Was present at the affair of Bulghanae, Battles of Alma
+ Inkermann, capture of Balaklava, assault of the Redan on
10th June, & 27th September. (Medal + 3 Clasps, Turkish
Medal, + Knight of the Legion of Honour)

10 Served in Bengal with the 19th Regt during the Sepoy
Mutiny from 1857 until promoted to be Deputy Inspector
General.

11 Gazetted Deputy Inspector General 31st Dec^r 1858, and
shortly afterwards appointed ^{to Principal's office} Sanitary Officer of Bengal.

12 Sent from India on reduction of establishment, to England
July 1859.

13 On arrival in England appointed Principal Med^l Off^r of the
Camp at Colchester, TV

14 In the year 1860 selected by the then Minister of War,
Lord Herbert, to be the Professor of Military Surgery
at the new Army Medical School. Accepted the

15 ^{post with the concurrence of the then Director Gen^l of the A. M. D.}
^{Alexander. Have performed the duties of his Directorship ever since}
At the opening of the School, in October, 1860, gave
the Introductory Lecture, in the presence of Lord
Herbert, the General Off^r Commanding the District, +
many others. This lecture was published shortly afterwards.

16 In 1864 was sent as representative of the British
Government to the International Congress at Geneva,

at which Congress the International Treaty since known as the "Convention of Geneva of August 22nd 1864" was formally adopted. Was one of the Diplomatic Sub-Committee of the Congress that discussed & arranged the terms of the several articles of this Convention.

20 In 1860 appointed by the Sec^y of State for War, Sir J. Pakington a member of Committee to inquire & report on the general question of Hospital Concessions for the Army. Report printed, 1872

21 In 1869 sent as a Delegate of the British Government to Berlin, to take part in an International Conference on the "aid to Sick & Wounded in time of War". Sent in full report of the Proceedings to War Department.

17 In 1867 sent by the Sec^y of State for War to Paris to take part in the International Conference of the Societies for Aid to Wounded Soldiers in time of War, & to report on the Military Medical & Surgical Hosp^l & Equipment at the Universal Exhibition. Reports printed in the War Dep^t in 1868.

18 Nominated a Companion (Military Division) of the Order of the Bath, 13th March 1867.

19 Gazetted "Honorary Surgeon to the Queen" 16th Sept^r 1869

20 Elected "Correspondant Étranger" of the Société Imp^{le} de Chirurgie de Paris, 15th Jan^y 1866.

21 Elected "Membre Associé Étranger" of the same Society 10th Jan^y 1877.

27 1/2

Promoted by the Pres^t of the French Republic to the grade of "Officier" of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, by Decree, dated 27th Dec-1879. Royal licence to accept & wear the Insignia of an officer of the L. of Honour, 7th Feb 1880

22 In 1872. appointed Member of Com^{tee} on Field Hospital Equipment & Report printed at H: M: Stationery Office, 1877.

24 In 1873 sent to Vienna by the Sec of State for War to report on the Field Hospital Equipment &c at the Saintats-Pavillon of the World Exhibition in that city

23 Promoted to grade of Inspector of Hospitals, 19th Dec 1872

25 ~~I ~~Retired~~ Retired~~ ^{upon Half Pay} 10th October 1876,

27 In 1875 was sent to ^{Paris to} take part in the Internat^l Congress on the Medical Service of Armies in the Field, & was elected one of the 3 Vice Pres^{ts} of the Congress. (Maj^r Gen^l Kosloff of the Russian Army & Baron Larrey, former Pres^t of the Conseil de Sante of the French Army being the other 2 V. Ps.) See the Comptes Rendus of the Congress &c. Report on meeting sent to Sec. of State for War.

26 In 1876 was ~~sent as~~ President of a Committee sent to Brussels to report on the Appliances for Aid to Sick & Wounded in War exhibited in the Brussels Sanitary Exhibition. The members of this Com^{tee} were Colonel now General H. Brackenbury Chief of the Intelligence Depart^t, & Major Kemmis R.A. This report, which was printed in 1876, eventually led to the institution of "Bearer Companies" in the British service, & to most of the existing Field Hosp^l arrangements of the Army

- 29 1st July 1874, elected "Correspondant Etranger"
of the Academy of Medicine of France
- 30 27th March 1880, elected one of the Associe's
Etrangers of the Academy of Medicine of France
- 28 1881. International Medical Congress held
in London Aug 2nd to 9th 1881. President
of the Section of "Military Surgery & Medicine"

31

In 1884 sent to Geneva to take part in the International Conference of the Societies for Aid to Sick & Wounded in War. Report on the Proceedings of this Congress printed in the 25th Vol. of Army Med. Reports.

32

In 1885 went to Antwerp as a member of the International Jury for the settlement of the ^{German} Empress Augustin's Prize for the best form of Movable Hospital. Report on this Competitive Exhibition & Proceedings of the Jury printed in Vol 26. of the Army Med. Reports

33

July 31st 1886 Knighted by the Queen at Osborne

34

In Sept. 1887, went to Karlsruhe, Baden, under order to represent the Government at the Internat. Red Cross meeting at that city. Elected one of the two Honorary Presidents of the Congress. See published Proceedings of the Congress.

35

In October 1889 sent to ^{Paris to} take part in the 4th Session of the French Surgical Congress, the meetings of which were held at the Faculty of Medicine. Elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Congress & was honored by being requested to take the Chair & preside at one of the sittings. Report on the proceedings of the Congress forwarded to the Director General, Army Med. Depart.

L 93 / 1-118
Scattered Notes
of
Life & Work. S. L.

I intend to make use of them some
day if time & opportunity are spared
to me.



FROM

H. F. Longmore
Highfield Five
Lymington

To
National Society of Archivists



June 99 go aboard Contes
1799 Serving on board
Brig Pelton L. 93/1

1800 to 1806

on board Catalanti

1806 on board Lion

L 93/2

Maria has a letter from my father
dated "Lowestoff Roads May 26, 1799."
He was then serving on board H.M.
Sloop "Contest."

An entry in the family Bible shows that L 93/3
My father was born Jan'y 7th 1779 & that he
married July the 30th 1815.

One of his letters that has been preserved, dated
"At Sea August 21st 1799" about 12 leagues from
Camperdown - Lord Duncan's fleet, shows he was then
at sea as an Assistant Surgeon. Name of ship not
mentioned. He had apparently sailed recently from Margate
Roads. "we sailed from Margate Roads the day after I wrote &
had very fine weather till Thursday when a storm came on &
he was then 20 years & 8 months old."

On April 23? 1800 he writes from the "Pelter, Gun Brig"
"Spithead"

L 93/4

On my father being placed on Half Pay he embarked in private practice in Southwark. As appears to have been often done at that period, just before the time when he would have become entitled to permanent half pay from length of service, he was ^{again} called upon to serve afloat. As a married man with a family, & having established himself in practice as a general practitioner, it was well known he would not accept service at sea. His claim to a permanent pension would be thus forfeited. My father declined to serve & thus lost his half pay. As some compensation, however, & through the interest of ^{one of his} friends at the Admiralty, he received an appointment to attend professionally all sailors who might be taken ill or suffer from injuries while they were absent on leave from their ships, or ^{who} from any other cause happened to be in London, & to require assistance. The arrangement

was made with the Borough hospitals as they
 were then called, Guy's & St. Thomas's, to
 receive any severe cases of illness or injury among
 the ~~hospitals~~ sailors that my father might send
 to them for admission. Slighter cases were sent
 to an institution called the "Asylum" ^{or the Seaman's Home, Rockingham House,} in the Kent
 Road, where my father personally attended
 them. The Asylum was under the management
 of Mr. Hey who had been a Purser in the
 Royal Navy, and at it he farmed a
 certain rate of pay not only the sailors but
 paupers & others who might be sent to the
 institution by parish authorities. My father
 retained the medical charge of sick sailors
 in London nearly to the time of his
 death.

Copy of Remarks on ^{L. 93/47}
Voyage from England to Calcutta
in 1857

1857

29th July. Embark on Freight Ship
"Whirlwind."

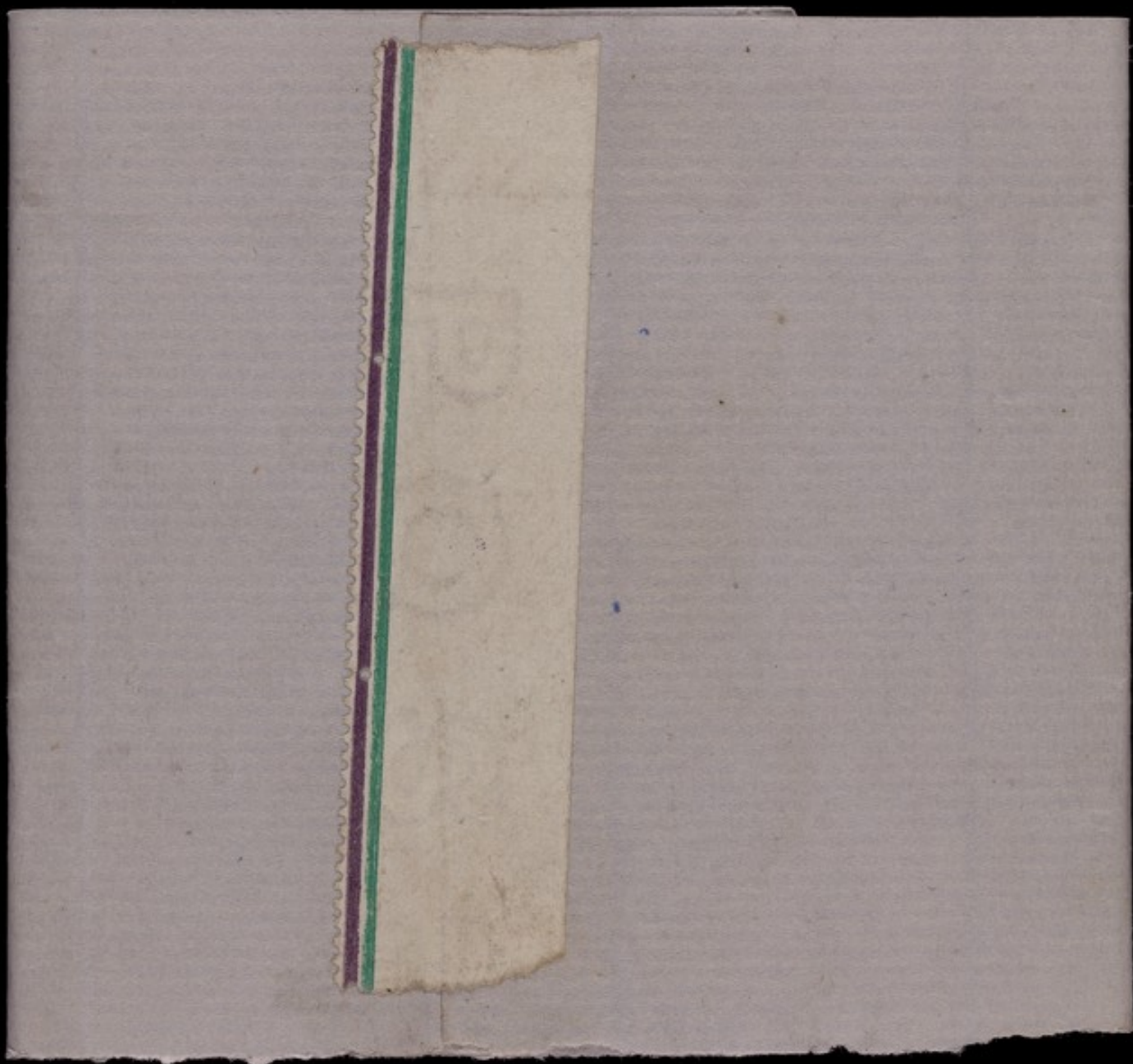
31st Augth - Cross Equator

29 Oct^r - anchor at Galle, Ceylon.

30 Oct. Transhipped to H.M. Steamer

Troop Ship "Adventure"

18th Nov. Disembark at Calcutta



1
593/47

General History of the Voyage.

The troops named embarked at Portsmouth harbour on July 29th last. The following day at 4 PM. the vessel weighed anchor from Spithead, and put to sea. The Equator was crossed on August 31st. Up to this time the general character of the weather was fine, but the winds frequently light, or their direction unfavorable. By September the 17th the vessel had reached 37. 10' South Lat; 15. 3' West Long. and from this date until October the 8th when the course was again made northward, successive gales, with cold and damp weather, were encountered. The most southern latitude reached was 42. 7', the temperature of the air between decks at noon being then 57° Fahr. After turning northward favorable strong winds were met with, but these were succeeded by calms as the line of the Equator was again approached. On the evening of October 28th Point de Galle, in Ceylon, was sighted, and the ship anchored in the outer road on the following morning.

Freight
Embarked a Ship
"Whirlwind"
29th July 1857

Most Southern Lat.
42° 7'

Orders were then received for the transhipment of the troops to H. M. Steam Troop Ship "Adventure".

29th October
Anchored at Galle
Ceylon

As already noticed, the original arrangement of the accommodation for the troops on board the ship "Whirlwind," was modified to some extent.

30th - transhipped
to "Adventure"

An order having been received that the women and children of the soldiers were not to accompany the Regiment to India, the sick bay was changed from being forward; and two

2
of the bed berths with part of the space on
the Port-side of the vessel originally assigned
for the use of the women, were formed into a
sick bay aft. This was undoubtedly a better
site for the Hospital, as while forward the
bulkhead which separated the troop-part of
the deck from that part more forward occupied
by the crew, necessarily prevented the free
circulation of fresh air through the sick bay.
Moreover, the crew being a mixed crew of
Asiatics, not very clean in their habits, and
living in a very confined space in the forecabin,
such air as would pass through the bulkhead
would be of impure quality; and, indeed, an
offensive odour from this source was occasionally
complained of by the troops who slept at
this part of the ship. The sick bay being aft
however, the air which descended by the
hatchway was driven towards it as the ship
sailed forward, and afterwards escaped by
means of two iron ventilators, placed near
the aft bulkhead, and made to pass upwards
through the main and poop decks.

A constant circulation of air was thus maintained.
The watercloset was found to be of much
convenience to the sick, and was not productive
of any annoyance in respect to smell during
the voyage. The only defect in the sick bay
was a want of sufficient light.

Two scuttles of small dimensions opened
into the sick bay: one of these was enclosed
in the watercloset; and the light from

3
the other was partly obscured by the arrangement of the berths. On the starboard side of the vessel, a space corresponding with the sick bay was occupied by some cabins, appropriated to the female servants of Officers' wives, and these necessarily obscured the light, which would have proceeded from that part of the vessel. The general accommodation for the men on the troop deck, and the arrangements for ensuring ventilation, cleanliness, and dryness, proved very satisfactory.

Beaufoy's Chloride of Lime was used from time to time as circumstances rendered necessary, and the whole space between decks was thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of it regularly once a week.

The Chloride of Lime for use during the voyage was supplied in a wooden cask; and it appears to me that its strength would have been more thoroughly preserved if it had been packed in smaller casks made of some material impervious to air.

The victualling was generally very good and I am not aware of any change in the scale being desirable in regard to preserving the health and strength of the men for so long a voyage.

The articles of food were of good quality, with the exception of a rather large proportion of the pickles, which were condemned as

unfit for use, and consequently destroyed. ⁴

The badness in quality apparently arose from their having been too hastily prepared, or from the Vinegar not having been of sufficient strength. A small proportion of the preserved Meats, about 5 percent, proved bad; probably from accidental imperfect soldering of the tin cases in which they were preserved.

The Porter towards the end of the voyage became thick, and some part of it too sour for consumption; and considering the waste this involved, it seems to be a question whether it would not be advantageous that one third of the quantity calculated for use during the voyage should be supplied in bottles each containing one ration.

The general health of the troops during the voyage to Point de Galle was very good.

About forty cases of disease of Venereal origin were admitted within a short period after leaving Portsmouth.

Some of these, both Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal, proved obstinate.

Secondary ulcerations of a superficial character, between the scrotum or about the scrotum, frequently followed the former class of venereal diseases; and in spite of constant abluion and the usual medical applications, were difficult of permanent cure.

Furcular swellings were not infrequent among officers and men, but were generally of a healthy character.

#5

As they appeared more particularly at the times of change from the Tropics to the colder southern latitudes, and vice versa, they seemed chiefly attributable to altered actions of the cuticle connected with temperature in conjunction, perhaps, with irritation from the saline particles of the air. Some of these Phlegmons appeared on the knees of men who had been kneeling on the decks washing clothes, and were very troublesome from their position.

Few cases of chest disease occurred in men who had been sent from Head Quarters to join the Depot, as unfit for active service, but who were sent back to the service companies from the Depot just prior to the embarkation of the Regiment, have not improved, but on the contrary, have become very debilitated in the warm latitudes, and will be unable to proceed up the country with the Regiment.

One case only proved fatal during the voyage on October 27th, just before arriving at Cayenne, under Pneumonia, complicated with cerebral symptoms. The disease occurred in a delicate young man, who had been constantly under treatment for Syphilitic affections throughout the voyage. A detailed report of the case is already given in the accompanying register. No cases of scurvy occurred.

A case of dangerous parturition, in which the life of the child was destroyed, and premature

6
Labor - the period of gestation being between
7 and 8 months - induced by sea sickness
followed by retained placenta, hemorrhage &c,
occurring in a servant of one of the Officers wives,
is also entered in the register.

On October, 30th the troops which had been
conveyed in the Freight ship "Whirlwind"
to Galle were transferred to H. M. Steam
Troop ship "Adventure", with orders to proceed
to Calcutta. In addition to the troops already
named, 17 Officers, 347 Men, of the 2nd Batt. Rifle
Brigade, and 60th Rifles came on board at Galle;
and 3 Officers, 76 Non-Commissioned Officers and
Privates, 37th Regt, with 4 women and 8 children
embarked at Trincomalee.

This number of persons caused the ship to be
very crowded, there being in all 822 troops,
women & children, and including the crew 947
persons on board; but it was expected the
passage would be only seven or eight days.

Unfortunately several accidents occurred to the
Steam Engine, which stopped its working and
caused delay. The weather was, however, calm
throughout the voyage, the sea smooth, the
winds light, and thus on each occasion of
accident a favorable opportunity was afforded
for repairs. The heat from the engine
and crowded state of the decks, the cessation
of the liberal and good rations to which
the men had been accustomed, and the
very inferior quality of a portion of the
rations issued on board of the "Adventure"
the imperfect and insufficient appliances

for cooking have caused a considerable
deterioration in the general strength and
state of health of the troops since leaving
the ship "Whirlwind", and led to a constant
attendance at the Hospital, night and
day for relief. Bowels complaints,
especially Diarrhoea and colic, have been
very rife and have required evacuants such
as castor-oil for their cure, as well as the
usual anodynes and astringents.

Some of these disorders have been followed
by much debility. There have been frequent
cases of fever, some severe. These may
have been in some degree owing to exposure
to the night air and comparatively cool
temperature after sunset for several days past.

Means were taken to counteract this evil,
by insisting on every man remaining on deck
at night, wearing his great coat.

Fortunately there has been no rain during
the voyage from Galle, so that the full
proportion of men for watch have been at
all times able to remain on deck without
inconvenience. The Steam Ship "Adventurer"
reached Calcutta about 4 P.M. on the 16th inst.,
and the troops of the 16th Regiment disembarked
on the morning of the day but one after, and
marched into barracks at Fort William.

Reached Calcutta

16th Nov^r 1857

Disembarked

17th Nov^r 1857

Medical Observations

The following table shows the number of Officers, Men, Women, and Children, embarked on board the Freight Ship "Whirlwind," at Portsmouth for passage to India on July the 29th 1857.

Regt	Officers	Men	Women	Children	Remarks
10 th	10	22	8	9	226
43 rd	3	3	7	2	64
	13	25	15	11	289

The following, from the Inspection Report shows the accommodation originally assigned for the use of the Troops, but which was subsequently changed in some respects, - the height between decks &c.

Tonnage	N. of persons who can be accommodated	What part assigned for the accommodation of the Troops	Height between decks	Space allotted to the Troops	Means of accommodation for Officers
1003	340	Between Decks, from a Bulkhead at the beam aft to a Bulkhead forward, on both sides of the ship, including a deck bay forward 12 feet Square. - A passage - 36 berths for Women or Children. - Two closets on deck for use of the Troops, and one below for Women. -	27 feet. 2 inches	137 ft. 8 inches	30 feet
					Side scuttles and ventilating to each hatchway.
					10 Cabins in all

The following table shows the scale of Victualling
for each man, per diem, on board the Freight
Ship "Whirlwind".

Day	Buy	Sell	Price	Quantity	Notes
Sunday					
Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					

England to Calcutta, via C. of Good Hope, Ceylon &c
29th July 1857. d'at 2. 10 9 1/2 264 men 79th Reg^t & at 5 P.M.

30th 276 men 42nd Reg^t embarked on "Whitwind". Captⁿ
Edzell. Portsmouth. Clipper sailing ship, built for China trade

Oct 29th Ceylon

L 93/46

Have to step out of ship. Sad news from India. Captain Edzell
has lost his brother's wife & child, & brother-in-law, at Lucknow

30th To Steamer "Adventure". Men of 2nd Bⁿ R. B.
on board. Fraser R. B. & monson on board

Nov^r 1st Leave Ceylon

~~Reaching of Adventure. Constantly breaking down &
stop stopping~~

3rd. Go into harbor. Trincomalee. Land at Dockyard
Dr Kelaart comes & asks me to his house. Dr K. - dark & Dutch
origin English wife. Embark baggage & 37th Reg^t & steam
off at 7 P.M.

Accident to engine, & screw of Adventure
fragment - slow passage - Bay of Bengal &
947 persons on board, including crew & coolies - very crowded

15th Hoogly river & anchored at Kidgura at 3 P.M.

16th 4 P.M. Arrive at Calcutta near the Alnwick Castle
with Webb. 1 man of 19th Reg^t on board

Nov^r 17th Disembark

Effect on my rheumatic Grits &c see lecture on Ophthalmia & its
treatment - Gout & its treatment in Practice, &c

1857

L 93/44

July 29th - Embarked on "Whirlwind" for
East Indies

Oct-30th Trans-shipped to "Adventure"
at Galle, Ceylon.

Nov-10th Land at Calcutta

1858, Feb 5 - Calcutta to Barrackpore

Oct 29. March from B. to Singapore

Nov-24th Arrive at Singapore

1859, Leave Singapore March 20th,

By Steamer "Koladyn" thro' Sunderbunds
to Calcutta

March 30th Arrive at Calcutta

July 4th - Leave Calcutta for
England

Leave Calcutta	4 th July 1859		
Madras	9 th	-	-
Galle	14 th	-	-
Aden	25 th	-	-
Suez	1 st August	-	-
Cairo	2 nd	-	-
Alexandria	3 rd	-	-
Malta	6 th	-	-
Gibraltar	12 th	-	-
Arrive at Southampton	15 th Aug th 1859		
Leave for London	16 th	do	do
Leave London for Colchester	29 th	do	do
to act as P.M.O.			

* By Steamer "Pera". My brother Charles from Winchester (where he is on duty as Staff Asst Surgeon) & Mr. Tobell, at Dock & Quay Wharf to meet me. -
 Bacon's Hotel. Mr. Frith & Son, Charles, & 7 dine together. Dock dues & duty £2-3-4 -

L 93/45

In 1857 still suffering from
Gouty Rheumatism - &c -

Went to Brighton for a time

Afterwards left England in April

2^d 1857 & went via Marseilles
to Naples & Rome -

Returning to England on May 25th

Nominated

L. 93/43

Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial de la
Légion d'Honneur 7th April 1857.

Permission to accept & wear the insignia
of the Order is granted in the London
Gazette of May 5th 1857.

Decree of Officer of the National Order
of the Legion of Honour (Officier de l'Ordre
National de la Légion d'Honneur) conferred
by the President of the French Republic by decree
of the 27th December 1879.

Royal Licence to accept & wear the insignia
of an officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour
dated 7th Feb'y 1880.

Parts of 1054 & 1057.

1054 - Walmer, Tower of London - & Voyage to Gallipoli

1054 - to 1056 - lapses in 19th Net - during Crimean War

Sir Thomas Longmore -

1057. Naples - Voyage in Sailing Ship "Whirlwind" to Ceylon

1057. Ceylon to Calcutta - The Paddocks.

Woolston.

Hanks.



L. 93/42



1857

May

- 1st Left Veckia 8 a.m. Leave at 1/2 p.m.
9th 6 P.M. - Marseilles
10th Paris
24th Leave Paris for Boulogne
25th Trip to Folkestone & Hythe
26th Leave Hythe for London
27th to 29th London
30th Aldershot

Voyage to E. Indies

1857.

Ship "Whirlwind"

July 29th Cooke, Minick, Warburton, Kinderley, Brown, Martin, Thompson, Palmer, Adjt. Thompson. 264 men. embarked at Whirlwind 3 P.M. Towed to Spithead. 5 P.M. Macpherson, Spooner, Maclean 276 men 42nd Regt. embarked. Capt. Edgichill commd. ship

30th Delay at Spithead - 4 P.M. weighed anchor & put to sea

31st Off Portland bill at noon.

Aug 1st Start Point W by N. 7 miles. Discharged pilot. 1 P.M. Lizard Pt N.N.W. 17 miles

2nd Service on board.

3rd 49.26 N. 6.26 W cloudy. strong breeze, head sea -

4th 40.44 N. 0.47 W fine.

5th Noon squally 47.11-9.40 W. 3 P.M. gales increasing. midnight strong gales -

6th Heavy swell from N.W. 43.40 N. - 9.11 W.

7th 40.29 N. 13.37 W

8th 38.14 N. 14.37 W

9th Service on board. 36.35 N. - 15.36 W.

10th Light air, fine. 35.30 N. 16.15 W

11th 33.55 N. 17.25 W. Eyed up signals with "Allegre" 16 days out. Fine at 4 P.M. sighted Madeira

12th 32.15 N. - 10.19 W. Fine. clear

13th 31.02 N. 29.20 W

14th 27.54 N. - 20.55 W. Showery -

15th 25.19 N. 23.31 W.

16th Sun. 22.46 - 24.10 W

17th Cloudy. stdy breeze - 20.25 - 25.22 W.

18th 10.47 N. - 26.24 W.

19th 16.13 N. 26.37 W. heavy showers all day - light wind

20th 14.24 N. - 27.7 W.

21st 13.36 N. 26.54 W. Calm, fine day - In afternoon see

Barge hove to - colors & mast. Boat sent. Col. de go. "Elise" 120 days from Mazatlan, in Havre - Scurvy. Fine Boat sent w. potatoes wine, medicine &c.

22nd 11.21 N. 26.40 W

23rd Cloudy. variable with. 9.29. 26.24 W.

24th 0.56 N. 26.00 W. cloudy.

25th 0.13 N. 23.57 W fine.

26th 6.56 - 22.6 W

27th 5.26 - 10.50 W.

28th 4.20 N. 16.33 W

29th 2.25 N. 14.3 W

30th Sun. arrival on board. 1.3 N. Lat. 11.43 W. L.

31st 0.20 N. 13.17 W

Sept 1st 1.54 S. 14.7 W

2nd 4.46 S. 15.29 W.

3rd Strong breeze. squally. 7.50 S. 10.16 W.

4th 11.20 S. Lat. 19.57 W.

Oct 2nd Gale moderating 40 miles E. 3 P.M.

3rd 42.20 S. Lat. 40.57. Heavy gales, rain, confused sea. Shipping water over the

4th Lat. 42.7 S. Long. 52.44. Heavy gales. clear.

Sept.

1057.

41.50 S
21.27 W

5th Sat. All day w/out spectacles. Last attack appears to have yielded quickly to continued moisture & perfectly shutting out light - Have had 3 attacks or relapses since coming on board - the last evidently brought on by strong wind thro' scuttle of cabin. Cure of last attack assisted by my cabin being so leeward - Still lame & weak in both ankles, espically left - impaired flexibility of great toe, & corn underneath last joint, cause me to throw greater strain on outside of foot & this keeps up irritation & inflmⁿ of certain tendons implicated in the extra exertion. Ankle swollen. Infection of tendo achillis, & lig^{mt} patella, of st lower ext^{ty} still swollen & tender, but much less so than on com^{ing} on board. Fine day. Read Lardner. Corn^{er}. Whit in evening - win 3.6th. Rooke, Edgell, Thomson & Self.

6th Sun. Very fine day. Church service - White - Lovely sunset, & moonlight. Southern +. 17.25 S. 22.37 W.

7th Calm. Fine day. Temp^r 75th in cabin - Whale abt ship this m^{orn}g - Lost 5.0th water. 10.43. 22.56 W.

8th Calms. Bright m^{orn}g. Read Lardner on Stercoraria. After dinner Spanish vessel passes close to us - our Band on Deck - mutual saluting &c - Showers - Lost 10th cards 19.33. 23.27.

9th Strong glare on Deck, warm, calm. Temp^r in cuddy 76th F. In sun on Deck at 1 P.M. Therm^o in ^{metal} case 111th F. exposed to air. 80th F. Read. Whit in evening win 10.6th - 20.10. 23.40

10th Calm, bright day. No wind. Whit same 1.6th 20.59

{ 22.14th
24.00 W } 11th

Sat: 12th Breeze springs up in aftⁿ. Showery - Read Physiology. Corn^{er} - Good breeze - Fine mild weather. Temp^r 74th F. in cuddy & 10.0. Eyes continue to improve. Left eye clouded. can see to write w^{it} it alone but ink appears lighter in color & objects at a distance as if seen thro' a mist - Right eye still has the old floating spots & 0th opacity, as well as a light cellular veil-like clouding. Ample somewhat stronger - Whit. Win 31 pts. 15.6th.

Sun: 13th Fine day. Air cool. Sun strong. Temp^r in cuddy 73th F. -

Sept-

Sun: 13th Cont^d Eye slightly uneasy - wear shade - Cape pigeons
abt. to ship. Cape hen - ^{La Hogue} large ship, going same course as
Whitbird - to Sydney - 120° E. 28° S. Lat. 22 W. Long.
Bed early. Heavy roll from Westward.

Mon: 14th Fine m.g. Heavy roll from W. continuing. - gale to W³ E.
La Hogue abt 3 m. off. - Temp^r in cuddy 73° F. 140° E.
Barom^y above 30 in. Roll continues all day - 1st Captⁿ
concludes it is preceded a gale. Barom^y falls in evg. - Ch^l
does not undress at night. he says, exp^t off wind
Whit in evg. - lowe 4 ft. - 2° - 28.41. - 21.17. W

Tue: 15th Roll all night till near daylight - then rain - moderate
breeze. Cool m.g. Temp^r in cuddy at 9 a.m. 69° F.
at 11 a.m. 70° F. April out of 2y - showers, clouds
Toward after strong breeze from N.E. - heavy rain at night

Wed: 16th All night strong breeze - much rolling & dip - I still seedy & sick -
Temp^r by 7 in cuddy. Barom^y 29.90 - at noon. Ship gone 273
miles since noon yesterday. 34° S. Lat. 34.10' 17.15. W

Thurs: 17th Abt 9 a.m. a gale springs up from S.W. - I am still
very seedy. La Hogue seen about 3 miles ahead w. Royalist
all sails set. not long after 1 p.m. in close w. every thing
a drift. caught in the gale w^h we are going with. Springs
shake hammocks to us in the ship from the cabin windows -
one fellow in deck act on V. salute - in rain after change &
so on same talk as the La Hogue. - very cold, heavy rain &
hail - Temp^r 57° F. in cuddy. I want to eat dinner.
Bed early. N.E. wind suddenly shifts to S. Small rain -

Fri: 18th Stormy all night - heavy sea & strong gale. Fine in m.g. no
rain. but still wind agt us. Cold. after dark, foggy.
uncomfortable in cuddy. Brown very seedy still. Macpherson too
seedy. No birds at night. Bed early. 2 large seabirds, like geese,
caught by hook out of stern window - well posted - caught with a deck
I gave to lookie mollyhens

Sat: 19th Clear night. W^h for w^h 54° F. Fine m.g. - wind becomes favorable -
w. fine day. hard play in deck. Bed early. Chinese sails jammed
between studding sail boom & ship's side - not much injured.

Sun: 20th Fine m.g. strong N.W. breeze. Near Gough's Island at noon - Very cold

Sept.

1 cloudy. Temp. ^{at one} as yesterday. Heavy roll & toward evening - wind more aft. Service on lower deck 39.10. S. 9.44. W.

Mon: 21st Fine & W. more from S.W. - Temp. ^{at one} in m. 53° - in cuddy 57°. Sunny. On deck. 47°. Band in aft. Whist. 40.34. 4°26' W.

Tues: 22nd Squalls from S.W. Very chilly. Suffered all day w. Mr. Thomson anxious case - premature labor. Child 7¹/₂ m. Dead at 4.2 days - effect of motion of ship - sea sickness - Placenta retained - no action of uterine - hemorrhage - 2 efforts to detach pl. from uterus, very firmly adherent, 3rd effort successful - imperfect hemorrhage continued at this time - Placenta remained about 3 hrs in all. Patient bears well - good deal of blood lost - Opium draught & sleep finally all night. 23rd going on favorably.

Long: 00.43.8.
Lat: 40.5.13

Wed: 23rd Very cold. In cuddy 11 A.M. 50°. Very strong squalls of wind & showers - Hail in night. Snow.

40.27. S.
6.29. E. storm, hail, squalls. Temp. on deck at noon 43°. 43°
Leapt. Temp. 2nd Sup. & other parts of m. on deck. Shipping rope &c on poop. 5th S. E. 4th S. at noon. 270 miles run.

Thurs: 24th Heavy squalls, hail & snow, at night. Ship laying over - Very cold in - 240 miles run. 10th S. E. 40°. 13th comes on deck at noon. Air on deck 50°. Whist. tone 12.6. to (at R. other than running)

10.40 S.
40.10 S. Fri: 25th - up etc. with milder - more W. in wind Temp. in cuddy 57°. Burn: still 30°. Very heavy swell from Westward -

40.12. S.
15.50 E. Myriad of small Whalebirds as far as eye can see. Mr. Wright says all mid the world to Cape Pigeon follow ships - All way to Australia &c - sleep on water? Whist in evening - with 59 points to 1.9.6 - Very heavy lurches of ship -

Sat: 26th Fine m. - more calm, sun, milder - Whalebirds all gone - Heavy roll of sea toward evening. Whist. tone 11°

39.50 S.
21.12 E. Sun: 27th Ship rolling heavily all night - no one slept. Very heavy sea from W. still - Service between decks - I again sick from sickness - 39.5.4. 25° E. Lon.

39.37
25.30 Mon: 28th Sea roll in enormous banks. Ship lying over greatly. 11 A.M. spoke with V. Sussex wh. has been to y. Aug. - out from England 50 Days. Temp. in cuddy 55°. F.

Sept 28th

40.4.5.
31.27.2.

Sussex, 959. Wm. H² 2 B. R. B. - Whit in evening. Rose 11.6. Maclean sick - Prunig. ovari. Took 14 Dr of Turpentine also an enema of same. thinks it might depend on Tape worm - Turpentine followed by Stomach - Sussex hull Down

39.4.5
35.29.2

29th Wind leaves us Duff v. night - Sea not so heavy. but much rolling of ship from v. swell - cold m. g. - Sun. No signs of Sussex - I am very uncomfortable from several boils - one near anus makes me uneasy as to fistula. Many pruns on board offer from Phlegmons. Whit. win 11.6.

Oct 1st
40.46
30.19.2.

30th Cold m. g. but fine. Sea quite down. Wind contrary - Musten Maclean helped me to skin a Cape Tiger yesterday - After dinner sea rough. Spl. hitch. I very seedy. Bed 8 P.M. 38.56' - 35.57.2. Fearfully rough night. No rest. Phlegmon near anus paining me greatly. - comb with a st. - fear of fistula - Dressed dy. every one grumbling Brown seasick in bed. Cold & cheerless. Bed 8 P.M.

41.50
42.7.2.

2nd Fine m. g. Wind favorable - more S. than we have been - hardly so cold as it has been. Air dry. Phlegmon near anus burst during night & I consequently much easier - Phlegmons on right thigh & on left leg troublesome - Capt. Edgill free boil on neck - Many on board w. boils. Whit. lose 50

Sun. 4th

3rd Gale abt 7 a.m. Sail carried away. Close reefed topsails. Heavy sea over ship. Miserable day - try to read 42.20 S. 40.37.2. Finer weather. Noon. Temp: 57°. Barom: 29.40. Aneroid 29.95. Wind N.W. Rain all night clears up towards noon - small drizzle & squalls cloudy. - W. changes to W. clouds open - blue sky appears in patches on horizon - as the W. wind comes over the atmosphere. V. vapors everywhere rise - clouds open & air becomes clear - Subsequently nearly all clear, except at V. horizon in N.W. a long horizontal bank of grey cloud - signs of wind at S. end of bank where V. upper edge of V. bank is broken, fthly, & drifted by wind from W. toward. Capt. E. thinks this bank sign of strong wind. Is it not condensed vapor seen here abt 5 miles of lowest stratum at sea level, w. atmosphere beyond?

41.42.5
Long: 50.

5th No storm as expected yesterday. At 2 P.M. sunny bright clear - Air cold - Barom: 29.70. Aneroid 30.5 Therm: 56°. Wind W. by S. Ship billiards & foil fishing on poop. I read, Com. 2. Boil on thigh painful. Band on foot, affr. Chels. Whit - lose 5.6. Eyes tender, but painful

41.30
60.47.2.

6th Fine m. g. I in get pain from boil on thigh & inflamed eye - Can't ride on the exercise. Chls. Whit. win 6. 7th Gale during night. Split several sails - little sleep - mist - heavy sea - ship heavy seas. Bad day. Barom: 29.00. Aneroid 29.50. Occasional misty rain - Chls. Cold & shivering - nausea. Brown very sick

40.30.3
65.14.2.

- Oct. 8th Heavy sea, bt sun & finer dy. Strong breeze - going on course. Lat: 39.7. Long: 69.49. Whit lose 10. Chief.
- 9th Fine m. good breeze. Another phlegmon in anus among me. Temp: milder - 61°. Ran 300 miles Lat: 36.20. Read on India. Carné de - 74.30' East L.
- 10th Finer dy - milder with de - Bird pupal. Noon. Whit, heat in throat. Whit - win 6.6° - Birth of young? 33.44 - 70.26 E. L.
- Sun. 11th Can hardly sleep. sit, & do anything in acct. of the painful phlegmon in anus - Very fine dy - no motion at all of ship lat 24 hrs, but have gone only 200 miles - now 3 1/2 degrees of Lat. from Ceylon - Check twice on poop. 62° F. in cuddy - bright sun. N.E. wind. Barom. high - 31.65 - 01.27 E.
- Mon. 12th Milder bt cloudy. Good breeze. Cape Pigeon gone. A solitary molly-hawk follows the ship. Bird near anus very painful - supplicated - lanced by Maclean - easier after. Chief in evening w. Macpherson & Kinderling 20.17 S. 02.0. E.
- Tu. 13th Calm. Therm: 69° F. much easier in the phlegmon in de - Stung in finger by Portuguese man of war. "Physalia attenuata". some scales left on finger - scrape off these residues w. teeth & my tongue bitten several in it & wasp sting - a strong Cayenne pepper - I am told the animal retains its irritability when dead & dried, if rubbed on the skin in powder - 3 P.M. Temp: in air on poop 80° F. sheltered from air 110° F. in cuddy 72° F. Slight S.E. breeze - Whit win from Col: 21 lbs. 10.6° -
- Wed. 14th Fine dy, bt wind cutting. N.E. - Heavy swell toward aft - ship pitching - 7 billions - No whit - Bed early
- 15th another fine dy - less motion of ship. Write up hospital books - Whit in evening. win 2 lbs. 1° - 21.27 S. 00.51 E.
- 16th Fine dy, strong breeze, not the regular trade wind, but N.E. instead of S.E. - Chief w. Col: beat him 1 game - 10.10. 00.34 E.
- Thurs. 17th Temp: 68° F. in cuddy - 60° F. in air - Macpherson & Kinderling - Macpherson Col: 2 games at Col: in cabin - Whit in evening. win 0.2 - squalls - 14.0. - 00.0. E.
- 18th Hot heavy, moist atmosphere. Barom: 29.45. Service - read on deck - evening. lightning in north - watch stand - 10.24. S. 79.47. E.
- 19th Temp: 63° F. in cuddy - a calm - Whit in evening - win 4.6° - 7.27. 79.24 E.
- 20th Magnificent sunset - lovely transparent tints - grand - a calm - Whit in evening. lose 5.6° 6.10. S. 79.34. E.
- 21st Calm continuing 20° to 10 A.M. 63° F. Syn: 29.30. Merc: 29.70 S. 45. 70.24 E. An: 29.80. Chief w. Macpherson - Whit, lose 11°
- 22nd Read physiology. Chief 3 games w. Kinderling. Read Thackeray's lectures - 4.54. 79.47 E. Whit, win 5.6°. Slight breeze in evening - showers -

Voyage L^e Indies.

1857

Oct/29

- 23rd Almost a calm. 83° F in cuddy breakfast time. Young booby caught. strong - Whit, win 5° - grand sunsets.
- 24th cal, down some w. 10th. Calm continuing, occasional showers.
- 25th Sun. Large blue nosed shrike caught - Ixanthus & herain, eye de. Preserve eye for Brown - Intensely hot in sun on forecabin. Service on deck 2 P.M. Therm: placed on chain on poop. 114° F. in cuddy 85° F. Water yesterday, 1° cooler than air - Boats lowered in afternoon, Sery^{te} & men, pull - oar lost de -
- 26th Squalls & very heavy rains last night. Wind drives us back - slight breeze, cooler - After breakfast read anatomy of eye - write cascade Whit in evening. 10th 27th p.m., 10th 27th p.m. Wind abt 2 P.M. & seems likely to continue heavy swell from N.W.
- 27th P^r Graham likely to die. Pneumonia w. Phrenitis, wind steady. ran 140 miles. Abdom. fit of apoplexy - Whit in evening win 26°. for 10th not f. Graham dies 4/11. P.M.
- 28th 1/4 6 9 a.m. Symp: 29.30 m. Barom: 29.70. Therm: 83° cuddy heavy atmosphere, especially ahead toward Ceylon. Westerly strong wind - misty rain, off shore. Mistake discovered as to our longitude - we are supposed to be to N.W. of Point de Galle, now 0² to be 20 m. to Eward. Land in sight at sunset. so close in. tack Whit, win 2° for 10th 28th. No 'spicy gales' perceived tho' wind off land
- 29th 1/4 5 a.m. - 'old' 1/4 5 p.m. E. calling out P. Murchison & Almirick latter ahead. till 10th 29th on deck. Galle in sight - water muddy - red coast - 3 ridges long mounds, dark green - jungle of cocoanuts - many mounds - steamers in outer road - Iron bridge formed by a ridge of rock over which surf breaking. I just lost P. Lottery. Murchison joins me 5° for my share 6 to 7. 1st boat little after 7. a.m. - Pilot at 1/4 10. We are to leave P. Whirlwind & go on board P. 'Adventure' Str. hurry to get us to Calcutta - dreadful news of P. Murchison. Capt M. Edgell's brother, his wife & child murdered as well as his brother-in-law. I send letters to P. Bell. Alexandria, P. Currie, Mrs L. H.W. Allen - to P. letter enclosing £20 order on Somers & Co.

Voyage to E. Indies

1857.

Oct^r

30th Give our coats to Mr Marshall, 4th mate. Abt 2 P.M. go w. sol^t & Captⁿ Edgchill to Steamer "Adventure" - heavy swell. Write to Mr Edgⁿ (3rd mate) & ask him to dine tomorrow.

31st Writing up cases &c. Mr Weare 50th & Mr W. on board - he going as Command^t of Trincomalee - Captⁿ 37th, some of R.B. &c. Delay abt baggage, cooies struck with 2nd & Wright dine on board. 2nd Mr. of Wharfedale (Lewis) ill

Nov^r 1st Baggage coming on board. Do not go to Wharfedale & ashore as intended, Captⁿ & saying it is too rough for me - Maclean goes to see Lewis. The other Off^r of 2nd Batt. R.B. come on board, including Fragers, who appears well. sol^t Hill, Thynne, Glyn &c. - Hear that Maclean (Surgeⁿ 23rd) died of D.T. on passage out - Watt will lose his money then - Ap^t 5th 33rd broke his thigh - 5 P.M. screw out from Galle -

2nd Steaming on - crowded deck - Arrive w. Wilmut R.B. abt 6 Bands. Chapⁿ (6th beats. R.B. and 30. - give extra pay &c.

3rd Steam along coast of Ceylon & into harbor of Trincomalee magnificent spacious harbor - strong current - Fort Fred^k at end of peninsula - pass it, lose sight of it, & again see it after coming up to another Fort, at entrance of Dockyard low Dutch battery dismantled. Topmasts of H.M.S. "Fury" seen, then hull &c. Naval port like 8th Harb of Sevastopol Russia. I land at Dockyard, well stocked w. anchors, guns &c. Out at gate, Cingalese guard. walk w. Thomson - guide to Rest-house - open verandah &c. - While ordering something to eat Dr Kelaart, Staff Surgⁿ drives up w. Browne & son - I drive w. him to his house in the Fort (a Coy of 37th Reg^t just marching off to go on board to Calcutta "my cheers for our old doctor" Mr Kelaart takes good look & writes from - R. himself very dark of Dutch origin - Kookke & others go to Garrison mess room. I meet Dr. Captⁿ of "Adventure" & walk w. him thro' V. Savannah, surrounded by houses of great pretension - to V. place where his boat is. Dr Kelaart drives Ad^l Thomson & wife & see anchors for ship. 37th baggage coming on board. Steam off 7 P.M. Pilot leaves us bright moonlight.

Voyage to S. India

1857.

Nov^r

- 4th Dead calm, intense heat & oppressive, every one prostrate 10 P.M. Accident to engine - connecting rod, & cylinder case broken.
- 5th Calm. Repairing engine. Chaps. In afternoon a shark caught & killed - extraordinary muscular contractions expelling heart &c. on deck.
- 6th Very hot & oppressive. Chaps. Take in sail & engine on again at 5 P.M. Much water & diarrhoea among the men. 7th screw working.
- 8th Calm, screw working, but seemed very jarring & irregular last night. This morn^g a pin breaks in 3 places & the engine is stopped. Goes on again, but at 2 P.M. another smash occurs - the spare connecting rod which was kept to replace the other broken one is broken & other mischief done, cap of cylinder broken &c. Showers on all sides, but calm.
- 9th Sail. only 1 knot an hour - N.E. monsoon commences w. us. write up diary. Carter, Surgeon 12. n. comes into cabin & beats me a game of chess.
- 10th Engine at work again at 7 A.M., 3 cylinders - get 6 knots - very big game of chess in ward room w. Carter. he beats me.
- 11th Engine stops 4 or 5 times in the night for short intervals. We are fortunate in still having calm water, & dry, so that the troops can keep on deck. Fragar unwell, air vomit - cramp, sickness - Whit, with 2.6 I suffer from a severe cold, & hoarse nose.
- 12th Engine frequently stopped to adjust screws &c. My cold very severe. bed early.
- 13th Screw went on again at 1 A.M. but stops at 12. n. & suffering from great pyrexia, slight cough. phlegm on nose very troublesome. But Mr. Thorne goes at chess.
- 14th Screw went on all night, at 4 A.M. to day 20 miles from landhead. Air cool.

Nov. 15th Land at Calcutta -

1056

1057.

- March 27th Leave London 1.30 train for London
28th 1st London.
- April 2nd London to Paris. via Folkestone, Boulogne
Hotel de la Tourne 1 a.m.
3rd Claremont. list of leg of the de -
4th to 10th at Paris.
8th Leave Paris for Marseille.
9th Leave hotel des Ambassadeurs & embark for Naples
300 fr.
10th Suez.
Sat 11 Civita Vecchia 10 A.M. Naples -
Sun 12 Naples -
Mon 13 Hotel
Tue 14 Move to Strada St. Pargrate -
Wed 15
Thurs 23rd 1/2 p 4 P.M. - leave Naples -
24th Civita vecchia to Rome
April 25th to May 7th. At Rome

L 93/37

Landed at Varna 30th May 1854
inland
Subsequently marched with the other
reg^{ts} of the Light Divⁿ to Aladyn,
Devna, & Monaster,

On the 27th of August returned to Varna
to embark for the Crimea

30th Augth embarked on the transport
"Courier" and on 14th Septth landed at
the "Old Fort", near Eupatoria

Accompanied the Light Division on the
march to Balaklava & Southern heights
of Sebastopol.

In the battle of the Alma on the 20th of Septth
~~the 19th Reg^{ts}~~ the number of casualties in the
19th Reg^{ts} exceeded the number in any other
reg^{ts} engaged. Entirely occupied during the
21st & 22nd in attending to the wounded, only
rejoining the regiment on the 23rd, the day after the battle.

L93/38

After arriving on the plateau before
Sebastopol, the encampment of the 19th
Reg^t was fixed on the west side of the
entrance to the Karabelmaia ravine,
ready to the British right attack, & it
continued to occupy this position during
the whole period of the siege, in
the duties of which it took an active
part.

On the 5th of Sept^r the 19th Reg^t was
actively engaged in the assault on
the Redan & suffered considerable
loss.

During the winter of 1854-55 I suffered
a good deal from diarrhoea of a scorbutic
type - like ~~most~~ many others, & general
depressed condition of frame

L 93/40

After the fall of the South side of Sebastopol
on the 8th of Sept^r a small store hut
which had been built by Col^l Muett who died
from the wounds he received on the occasion of
the assault on that date, fell to my lot.

During the winter of 1855-56 while living
in this hut I gradually became the subject
of sciatica & general rheumatism from which
I had been free while living in a tent.

The sciatica became settled on both
sides & increased in severity, & at
last other symptoms, oedema of the
extremities, albuminuria, and
hemorrhoids followed. Eventually

in 1856, Dr Alexander, M.D., M.O.,
of the Light Divⁿ visited on my
being brought before a medical Board,

L 93/41

The result of which was I was invalided
home to England. After I had vacated
the hut in which I had passed the
winter it was found that a stream of
water passed under the floor toward
the ravine, as the shelving declivity
toward which ravine the hut was
placed. Probably the emanations arising
from the ground & entering the hut
had been the chief cause of my
illness.

The exposure & privations on the plateau
during the first winter of 1854-55, & the
attack of rheumatism during the second winter of
1855-56, entailed sundry ailments on me
which I have never been able to get rid of
since. —

L 93/29

105-1, 4-End of 1053,

25th June 1851. Leave Quebec & anchor at
Point Levi till July 2nd.

July 3rd. Wind favorable, & up anchor.

6th off Gaspe, 7th Gulf of St. L. 9th Cape Breton

11th to 13th Banks of Newfoundland

July 23. Plymouth Sound, 25th disembark troops

26th - Start in ship w. Convicts & invalids for Chatham
drunken Capt. Gray, uneasy about safety of ship.

29th anchor off Gravesend - with invalids to Chatham, "Stern H."

30th Chatham - w. O'Henry, his friends in Montreal -

R.R. to London

Augst 1st - Pay Entrance Fee to Junior U.S. Club. £30.

2nd - apply for 6 weeks' leave

9th - Disturb at home - news of Benjⁿ, sunstroke at
George Town - deranged - coming home -

26th - Ben arrives - very excited & quite deranged
about W. Indies - but better in some respects

Sept^r 10th - Great Exhibition - Dine at Soyer's

14th - Hear O'Broly, author of Selahiel, preach

17th 18th Cheltenham, 19th Plymouth -

Oct^r 7th - Assist in organizing Philharmonic Socy.

Oct:

In 1851, with 19th Regt at Plymouth. See a good deal at this time of Dr & Wm. Webb. Thomson Kay R.M. Wm. Foulke, Muf. Boquet Morris cousin - Sir Snow & Lady Harris. de Move to Picquet barracks 27th Nov^r - News of the French revolution Dec: 30.

Jan 5th 1852. Go w. Col & Wm. Kay to "Newport", Wm. D'Urban's mother's house near Exeter. Wm. Mitchell. Leave again Jan 9th - Very pleasant visit. Saw museum at Topsham. - Visited Sir J. Duckworth. Wm. Halford. spent £3400 on his Camelot house.

10th Jan 1852. Dine at Tricott's in Duke yard. Lord Francis J. Russell whom I meet there comes to my quarters & sits very late. Was commissioned in 1829 & the brother to the D. of Bedford & of R. Premier has not got his Captaincy yet. No wonder seeing his taste for brandy & water.

Feb^r 1852 (16th) leave P. to go to Wales for Uncle Wm's marriage - by express train. When about 9 miles from Bristol serious accident to carriage wheel. marafut escape. Account in diary kept. Feb. 20th Back to Plymouth.

April 19th to 21st Dartmoor.

May 10th Move, march ^{by stages} to Winchester
10th Honiton, 11th Axminster 12th Bridport 13 Dorchester
14th Arrive at Winchester, (see diary)

May, 24th to 29th - London

Wed 5th Jan 1853. leave Winchester, for Portsmouth - George Hotel - Head 2^d of Regt. come to Portsmouth next day -

May 5th leave Port^h to go to Cumberland Fort w. Chiff. & May for Minie's practice

14th Detach^t returns to Portsmouth

16th leave Port^h w. 260 men by Rail to Dorchester & march

From there to Weymouth. Mr Derry - sister of Mr S. Year.
Lithgow. Surg. to Coastguard.

July 13th - Neg. to go to Chobham. I remain on Detachment
19th. Give over patients to Muir. I return to Portsmouth.
I to do duty with the 65th Hosp. where 29 men of 19th
have been left sick.

July 20th - with party from Off. to Goodwood

Augst 2nd - leave to Woking & to Camp at Chobham,
Field day. Return to Camp.

6th - go with Dr Whyte & party to Burslem near Petersfield,
Adm. Sir C. Napier turns first sod of Portsmouth railway
Gold dinner.

10th - Visit Hosp. at Haslar. Sur. Richardson shows me
the Museum & Sanatic Dispensary, 3000 ft. 120 men -
Clarence Gardens, see a stone weighing 3 cwt broken on the
chest of a man by a sledge hammer blow. Capt. & Mrs.
Cameron of 42nd.

11th - See the Queen go on board the "Def. Wellington" & after
the Fleet go to see. The Queen's yacht. Watch from
Southsea Castle the attack of gunboats on 2 steamers, & after
on the sailing ships Beacons, Steamer, &c.

10th - See the Queen return in the "Def. Wellington" & with the Fleet

19th - Read in "Times" report of Horatio Cooper's sudden death at
the Athenaeum Club - call on Capt. Astley Cooper, R.B. he had not
heard of his uncle's death.

20th - leave Portsmouth for Walmers

Oct-14th Visit Col. & Mrs. Hay at Hythe.

Nov^{br} 1st to 15th. On leave in London -

L 93/28

From July 1851 to April 1854
served ^{in England} being with the 19th Regt. being
quartered ^{successively} at Plymouth, Winchester,
Weymouth, Portsmouth, Exeter,
Walsley & Tower of London.

Embarked from the Tower of London

I went on board the
as Surgeon in charge of the 19th Regiment
in the ship Thames on the 22^d April 1854.
The regiment was
under orders to proceed to Turkey.
In active service in the East.

Disembarked at Scutari on the 12th of
May 1854 & the Regiment, having
been embodied in the Light Division
remained under canvas until May the 25th.
When it proceeded to Varna

Tues: 2^d Oct. 1879. Leave 4-50 to N. States ^{L. 93/27}

Steamer to La Prairie. Lunch 7¹/₂ m. Coast to Brome

3^d Brome to Georgeville

4^h - Georgeville - Dine w/ Gen^l Rowan.

5^h Leave G. for Stanstead & Lyndon

6^h Lyndon

7^h Littleton

8^h - Travel to Boston

9^h - 11^h - Boston

12^h to 10^h New York

19^h - Philadelphia

20^h - 21^h - N. York

22^h - N. York to Albany & Schenectady

23^d - to Whitehall & St-John's

24^h - Montreal at 10 a.m. Poor Travers, Paym^r. died last night.

25^h - Travers' funeral.

L 93/26

Montreal May 1949. Disturbances about the
Rebellion Lopes Bill - "Elgin Riots" -

Friday 27th April - 19th Reg^t med. army. Conflict all but begun in
Eve - in Notre Dame St.

Sir B. D'Urban, Com^d of V-Forces, comes to Montreal - Quarters
at Donnegan's Hotel - I placed in Med^l Charge of Sir B. He is
very weak. I prescribe for him. He is greatly harassed by
never-ending business & Official Correspondence. 19th May - Make
careful Ex^{am} of Sir B's Chest etc - No actual disease, but
weak heart - easily excited. Is getting weaker - I report
his condition from time to time to P. M. O., Maj^r Gen^l Dr
French.

24th May - Sir B. very weak that I report his life in
danger in my opinion if he remains at Montreal. It is
arranged for him to leave & to go to his country seat at
Sorel tomorrow at 4 P.M. Steamer special, ordered

25th See Sir B. very weak at 8 A.M. Fear he will hardly
have strength enough to bear the move to Sorel.

10 A.M. While doing duty at my Reg^t Hosp^l sent for
to come at once to Donnegan's to see Sir B. Off at once
but on arrival find Sir B. dead. He had gone to the
close stool, & had evidently fainted, & unfortunately the
stool was in such a position between the bed & the wall
that Sir B. remained with his head upright & so died.
He was found in that position when the door, which had locked,
was forced open.

Monday 20 May. Sir B. D'Urban's Funeral, Immense
concourse of people, Official & Military. Hot fine day. I as his Med^l
Attendant, with Sir B's son Col D'Urban -

1849 L 93/25

From Jan^y 1st to Jan^y 5th at Montreal
 " Jan^y 6th to " 16th - St. Helen's
 " " 17th to July 15th at Montreal
 " July 16th - Oct^r 1st at St. Helen's
 " Oct^r 2nd - " 7th United States
 " " 8th - " 11th Boston
 " " 12th - " 21st New York
 " " 22nd - " 23rd en route
 " " 24th - Dec^r 31st Montreal

1850.

From Jan^y 1st to April 20th at Montreal
 " April 20th to May 23rd Three Rivers
 " May 24th to " 25th Quebec
 " " 26th to June 15th Three Rivers
 " June 16th to " 18th Montreal
 " " 19th to August 8th Three Rivers
 " August 9th to " 14th Montreal
 " " 15th to Oct^r 31st Three Rivers
 " Oct^r 31st to Nov^r 12th Quebec
 " Nov^r 13th to " 14th Montreal
 " " 15th to " 16th On journey
 " " 17th to " 27th New York

Oct. - Nov.

1857

30 - a single flw. at breakfast. L. Ward & James
- all in ship & garden & t.t.t. - after dinner
spend evening at Gidon's - Miss R. Ell &
Miss Whitel there -
The steamer does not arrive for us till 5.
P.M. -

31. Thurs. 31

31. Detained for a day $\frac{1}{2}$ way between 3 R. & Ricklin
ips - write to Williams of Trin² -
Reach Dubu at 4 P.M. - all on Col^l Hay
- dine at mess - put up w. Calley -

1. Nov. 1. -

1. Very fine day - all in D. Dell - Mrs. O. wishes me up
to go on leave - Mrs. Barrett & - Evening at mess -

2. Sat. 2

2. Drive w. Calley to Carouge & by the St. Fox R^d - back
all on Mrs. Roberts & Miss Herbert - mess & dinner

3. Sun. 3.

3. Walk w. M^{rs} Gue to Castle Garden & - magnificent views -
- afternoon to Cathedral - dine w. Col^l & M^{rs} Hay

4. Mon. 4.

4. Bank office - H. H. & - walk w. Dr. Blatherwick to
Produce office for Lodging money - sit at his 2nd all
on 1st Major M^{rs} Gell & Miss M^{rs} Callum -

6. Wed. 6.

6. Very pretty at mess - hand & -

7. Thurs. 7.

7. Fine weather - no news of my leave.

8. Fri. 8.

9.

Journey to United States

Year 1849 at Montreal with 19th Regt 93/24

Dr French. T. R. P. M. O. Genl. Ensign (Troops) A good deal
with - Mr Dymally's (Genl. Ensign R. A.) Mr Hays, Claremonts, -
Macdonalds, Andersons, Andrews a Lord & Lady Errol,
Lt. Mark Ker, Dr Jackson's, Filders, Hon. A. Egerton. Bayley
Moffatts. Capt. Knights (Prison) Col. Wetherill Dr Seaman

6th Jan'y 49 - Dr French & Capt. Rich come for me. The U.S.
Offr. at St Helen's island ill. Poisoned W^d I to go over
Cross the Ice with Rich & 2 Indian Guides - Very hard
work. Ice so irregular owing to the "Shove" - Climbing
over ^{over} ~~in~~ ^{myself} blocks -
- in & out of passages between masses of ice - here
& there an open hole - water running fast beneath us
- don't reach St Helen's till after dark - 1/2 p. 6 O'C.

Dr Seaman better. Work with Capt. Rich at making
ice road

9th Magnificent bright day - S. feeling convalescent

11th Cross for Garrison Hall at Montreal - Sleep at Odell's

12th Return to St Helen's. Seaman not so well.

16th Return to duty at Montreal. Seaman all right

1848

L 93/23a

Jan 29 th to	March 14 th	Trinidad
March 15 th to		at sea
" 16 th to	March 17 th	(P.R.) Grenada
" 18 th to	" 23 rd	at sea
" 24 th to	April 21 st	(P.R.) Barbados
April 22 nd to	May 18 th	at sea
May 16 th to	" 19 th	(Bombay) Quebec
" 20 th to	July 29 th	Montreal
July 30 th to	" 31 st	Quebec
August 1 st to	Aug th 22 nd	Montreal
" 23 rd	" 24 th	on way to Kingston
" 24 th	" 25 th	Kingston
" 25 th	" 26 th	Steam to Hamilton
" 27 th		(Duff's) Hamilton
" 28 th		Brantford
" 29 th		Burford
" 30 th		Woodstock
" 31 st		Ingersoll
Sept 1 st	Hales' Inn	Hales' Inn & London
2 nd		London
3 rd		on road to Hamilton
4 th		Fort Niagara

Sept^r

1848

5th

St. Falls, Niagara

6th

St. Louis - St.

7th

St.

8th

Kings ton

9th

Montreal

Sept. 9th to Oct. 20th

Montreal

Oct. 29th to Nov. 10th

Sorel

Nov. 19th to Dec. 31st

Montreal

1850 Cont^d

Nov. 20th to Dec. 3rd - Journey to Cincinnati

Dec. 5th to " 14th On Mississippi

" 15th to " 30th New Orleans

1851.

Dec. 31st/50 to Jan. 6th Journey to Savannah

Jan. 7th to " 12th Savannah

" 13th to " 14th Journey to Washington

" 15th to " 19th Washington

" 20th to " 22nd New York

" 23rd to " 24th to Montreal

" 25th to " 29th Montreal

Feb. 2nd to " Quebec

L 93/22

Leave Trinidad for B'dos, 15th March 1948

Arrive at B'dos 23rd March 1948

Leave West Indies 21st April 1948

Arrive at Quebec 15th May 1948

(on board old "Bombay", Flammank, Captain -)

19th May leave for Montreal

23rd Augst 48 leave Montreal in need^l charge of
Laird R.A. for London, Upper Canada

Niagara Falls Clifton Hotel 4th to 6th Sept^r 48

Sorel, in attendance on Sir Benj^t O'Ushan from
20th Oct^r 1948 to 10th Nov^r 1948.

Nov^r. 19th 1948 to Oct^r. 1st 1949 - Montreal

Oct^r. 2nd 1949 to Oct^r. 23rd, U.S. States, Boston, New York

Oct^r. 24th 1949 to April 20th 1950 Montreal

April 21st 1950 May 23rd '50 Three Rivers
(with visit to Quebec
& Montreal)

Oct^r. 31st 1950 to Nov^r. 12th '50 - Quebec

Nov^r. 13th 1950 to Jan^y 23rd 1951 Travelling in
U.S. States

Jan^y 24th 1951 to - - - - - Quebec

L 93/21

I left Barbados with the 19th
Regiment on the 20th April 1848
on board the Transport Ship "Bombay"
and arrived at Quebec on
the 15th May following.

Quartered in various parts of Canada from April 1848 to
June 1851.

Left Quebec on the 28th of June
1851 & arrived at Plymouth
on the 23rd of July 1851

L 93/16

From Demerara to Trinidad
at beginning of April 1847

L. 93/15

Embark on board Transport Ship
"Java" with 19th Regt on
3rd Dec 1845 to proceed to
West Indies.

Stormy passage in Mediterranean
- for 2 days & nights compelled to keep
under the lee of islands Majorca &
Minorca

Reach Barbados 20th Jan 1846

Smith promoted & I am in need
of charge of the Regiment until the 10th
of Oct. Odell then arrived, & I

proceed to take charge of Detach-

19th Regt at Barbice -

Move from Barbice to Demerara in Jan 1847

L. 93/14

In charge of 4 Company Depot
of 19th Reg^t
at Dover, Jersey, & Waterford
from Feby 1843 to June
1845

Arrive at Head Q^rs of Reg^t
at Corps, Rouman Islands,
Sept^r 27th 1845-

Surgeon D. Odell absent on leave
in Europe - Sen^r Asst^t Surgeon P. Smith
in charge of Hd Q^rs - I am
sent on detachment to island of
Vidlo in charge of garrison under
Captⁿ Norcott, R. B. Comd.

From Letitia Barker

L 93/13

At Trinidad Oct 1847

1848. 16th May - Quebec

7th June Montreal

29th Oct. Sarel, Sir B D'Urban's

1848 - 20th Nov. Montreal

to 1850 19th April - do

1850 - 21st April Three Rivers

to

"

10th Nov. - do

1850

11th Nov.

to

June 1851

} Quebec

1851 - July w. Truvelato to Chatham
on leave in London.

Lat Plymouth

from Sept - 1851. to

April 1852

} Plymouth

14th May 1852 } Winchester
to Jan 1 1853 }

Feb^y 1053 Portsmouth

17th May 1053 - to July 16th Weymouth

22nd July 1053 - to Augth 19th Portsmouth

22nd Augth 1053 Walmer

to 11th Feb^y 1054 Walmer.

Feb^y 16th 1054 Tower, London

to March 23rd . Tower London

L 93/12

After I had become a member of the College of Surgeons I used to help Bransby Cooper in his private practice. I remained on several occasions in charge of patients on whom important operations had been performed.

During this period I assisted Mr Cooper in writing the life of Sir Astley Cooper. For the purpose of collecting information regarding the early days of Sir Astley we visited together his birth-place at Great Yarmouth, & various other places in Norfolk & Suffolk where the early of his boyhood & some of his subsequent years were passed. This excursion is referred to in the First Volume of the "Life of Sir Astley Cooper" page. 65.

40
16
4

L 93/11

Nominated a Companion (Military Division) of
the Order of the Bath, 13th March 1867.

Appointed "Honorary Surgeon to the Queen", 16th
September 1868.

Nominated Correspondant Étranger of
the "Société Impériale de Chirurgie de
Paris" 15th January 1866 - Broca,
Prés.^t J. Géraudel, Vice Prés.^t & Legouest
Le Secrétaire Général

Nominated Membre Associé Étranger
of the same society, now called the "Société
de Chirurgie de Paris"
10th January 1877

F. Guyon Le Secrétaire Général -

Appointed

L 93/10

Assistant Surgeon 19th Reg^t of Infantry 3rd Feb^y 1843

Surgeon 19th Reg^t do 3rd March 1854

Dep^y Insp^t Gen^l of Works — 31st Dec^r 1858,
~~19th Oct^r 1872~~

Inspector Gen^l of Works — 19th Oct^r 1872

Placed on Half Pay — 10th October 1876.

L 93/9

Memoranda: Biography of T. Longmore
S. & A.M.D.

Born 10th Oct^r 1816, in the Borough
of Southwark.

Son of Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, Royal
Navy, and Maria Elum his wife.

Educated at Merchant Taylors' School.

Left School in 1835 to study at
Guy's Hospital.

M.R.C.S. Eng.

F.R.C.S. Eng. 1856. 7th August 1856.

L 93 / 61

1861 - March, Aug³¹ to Sept. 23. Scotland, Scotland &c

Frank, Dr. Wayne from Koenigsberg & Trin^y Holmes
dine w. me at Club

Ex-Indemn Sany^y Jotie Lord Stanley in the Chair -
Ld^s Herbert comes in

11th July Uncle & Aunt Bowditch, Aunt Rees & Ellen
come to meet Fort Pitt at 10^oC. Lunch at 2 - go
round Fort &c. Uncle Wm lost £700 (his partner)

Sat 31st Augst Tourist T⁵ £5.13. Leave London 9 a.m. Express
to Liverpool. Capt. Moorson & Rosalie join me & go on
together to Glasgow. Imperial H.C. 1st Sept. Service at
Cathedral. After service, go round to Capt. W. V. Precher
& Mr. Marshall.

2nd Sept. leave G. at 9 a.m. by Tona S.S. for Oban. Dr. Ballman
on board. Arrive Oban 11

3rd Oban to Mull by S.S. Duke of Argyll on board. Mr. Marshall &
Dona, Baltho wait. Duke goes w. his agent to Mull & sends
the boat back for us. The granite quarries - splitting, blasting,
polishing &c Mr. Spence's. Duke, Capt. M. de Bury
inspecting quarries & searching for suitable monolith.

4th Highland dinner at Mr. Campbell's - same of all kinds

5th After breakfast Capt. M. & Mr. Spence finish their survey.

After lunch to steamer, D. of Argyll & all return to Oban.

Genl Maclean joins us after dinner at hotel.

6th By coach from Oban, by Loch Eilne. dine at Dalruairie. Inverary

in Aftⁿ Capt. M. & Mr. M. go to the Duke's to dine, R. & T. tea
dinner at hotel - walk out in the Ev^g.

7th Sept. Coach from Inverary. Pass of Glenoe, Loch Lomond, Tarbet

8th to church at Dornoch. Misky car &c - 9th Drive to L. Katrine
very pretty, rainbow out in the water

- 9th Sept. The Troopade, Lunch at Callander, R.R. to Stirling
- 10th All day at Stirling. R's arm now nearly well. Visit
V-Castle together Cemetery &
- 11th See Capt. M. & R. start by steamer. Later on I go
by R.R. to Perth, Aberdeen, & Elgin.
- 12th - Sept. to Monday 16th at Grant Lodge. Much
kinds from Mafay & Lady Seafield. Visit Sir Archibald
Dunbar, see George Dunbar, Col. Wardein's cousin, (Whiston).
- 16th Leave Elgin for Perth. & 17th to Edin^g; Balmoral Hotel.
Call on Prof^r Muller,
- 18th Visit University, Coll. of Surg^y, & Hosp^l - Good sir at work in
his den.
- 4 P.M. By R.R. to Prestounpans. W. & Wm Sharp. M^{rs} S.
Dun^r - Alexander's sister. Go with her to Mr. Alexander's. Mr. A's
father. Shows me his room of poor Alex's relics - Reminds
me of Larry's room devoted to his father's memory & relics.
Mr. A's veneration for his son's memory - his pride in him & love
very touching - I am much overcome. After tea we go to the
graveyard. The sea - the grave - the work for the monument
~~off~~ in progress - The thoughts of my lost powerful & kindest
friend in the service - memories of our Crimean companionship
- all move me very deeply - Mr. A. & Wm S. walk w. me to
the R.R. station. Hotel. Dr. MacLagan calls & asks me to dine
w. him - White & Minis. Capt. Campbell &
- 19th Sept. Look thro Sir G. Ballinagall's collection at the University. Good sir
I his paralysis. Gives me Catalogue - Stay till 2 p.m. aft^r lunch Lockwood
of the Scotts Press. Walk w. him to see Alexander's Bust & Statue, at Mr. W.
Brodie's Studio, 7 Porters Pl. Mr. B. very honest & modest. Bust better than
the Dublin one, but seems to me to want the true fire & expression. With
Lockwood in Nat^l Gallery. Dine w. Prof^r Muller & Mr. F. H. Watson (Wm S. H.
his daughter) all tentatellers. 2.05. Lunch w. F. Lockwood. Dine w. Prof. Dr.
MacLagan. Prof^r (Dr. Sme), Macdonald R.N. & Jearns' his drawings, &c. Walk home w. Prof^r
Balfour. 2.1. Caledon. R.R. to Carlisle. Scotby. Capt. M. & R. 2.3 to London

Merchant-Taylor's

Professor THOMAS LONGMORE, C.B. Left School, 1835, to commence study at Guy's Hospital. After various services as Assistant-Surgeon with the 19th Regiment, in the Ionian Islands, West Indies, and Canada, served as Surgeon of the 19th Regiment in the Light Division of the Eastern Army from its first taking the field, throughout the campaign of 1854-55 until the termination of the Siege of Sebastopol; was present at the affair of Bulganac, battles of Alma and Inkermann, capture of Balaklava, sortie of 26th October, assault of the Redan on 18th June and 8th September. (Medal and three clasps, Turkish Medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.) Served in Bengal in 1857 to 1859 during the Sepoy mutiny. Author of various professional publications. Selected to be the Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School on its establishment in 1860 by the then Minister of War, Lord Herbert. Deputy Inspector-General. *Made a Companion of the Bath in 1867. Appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, 1868.*

L 93/6

Sir Thomas Longmore, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Pantonian Professor of Theology, 1870—1873.

Rev. WILLIAM DE LANCY WEST, D.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, 1841, First Class in Mathematics, and Second Class in Classics, Easter, 1845. Head Master of Hackney School. Head Master of Brentwood School. *Head Master of Epsom College, 1870.*

WILLIAM RHYS WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.G.S., Exhibitioner from the School to St. Thomas's Hospital, 1855. Graduated at St. Andrew's, 1862. *Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 1866. Resident Physician and Superintendent to Bethlehem Hospital, 1866. Lecturer on Mental Diseases at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1870.*

Right Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, D.D. Left School, 1820. Of Pembroke College, Oxford. Master of Bancroft's Hospital. Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Rector of Tydd St. Mary's, Norfolk. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. *Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, 1864. Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1864.*

(1)

Thurs: 5th Jan 1860. Colekutu L. 93/59
to London by 0.40 train, Cab to London Bridge &
then to Greenwich. Take boat with Drs Logan
& Mapleton, & go on board H.M.S. 'Melbourne'
Plenty of accommodation. Charles says to China
in this ship.

Charles comes w. Benjⁿ - Benjⁿ looking thin
& haggard. Take leave of Charles.

Return in carriage with Dr Logan & Dr Thompson
Sat. Mⁿ to London - 6th Jan. Return to Colekutu

17th Jan 60 to London. Drive to Dr Alexander's
He in bed - feet better - but still suffering from
phlebitis. Constitutional tendency to it. Had
varicose veins on one leg - rode a long way & hard
at L. of E. Hope, Grays Town - laid up - inflammation
- varicose veins cured. Had Varicose in other leg
also - after return from Curuea, laid up. & then
varicose cured spontaneously - Thought walking on
pavement in London led to it. Was bled in
Canada - believed the lancet was foul - had
phlebitis but no inflamⁿ of absorbents.

Dr Alexander tells me all opposing him at
Fort Pitt. Matthew very ungrateful

1060

(2)

L 93/60

D^r A. established him in his 1st (1st rank
 - Matthew contradicted about D^r A's. Hip
 - joint cases in Crania. D^r A. shows me
 the letter he had rec^d from Soutar about
 his hip-jt. cases - exactly tallies with
 what he had previously told me.

Show me confidentially Sydney Herbert's letter
 to him about the School - can it open in
 April? &c

Williamson gave a lecture on "Heads"
 Craniology - Various persons of influence there
 no one could understand him - Thanks he would
 have got the Prof. of Nat. Surgery but for this, or
 one of the App^{ts}.

When the School first settled upon Mr. S. Herbert
 & D^r A. went down to Chatham to select site.
 On return Matthew was spoken of for Nat. Surgery
 D^r A. mentioned I had been in many colonies, in
 very little abroad. This made an impression at the
 time. After D^r A. fitted me wth D^r Parker for
 Hygiene.

W^m. Alexander talks to me - she is very anxious
 about D^r A.

L 93/58

In 1060 app^d Prof^r of Med^l Surgery
at the Army Med^l School at
Chatham (See Official letters &
papers on this subject)

L. 93/48

Inspector General's Office
Lucas House
Calcutta - 14th October/58.

My dear Sir,

Mr. Linton desires me
to say that he wishes you to be
a member of a Board, he intends
assembling at this Office,
on Tuesday next, to take
into consideration the clothing
of European Soldiers in India.

Will you write me a line saying
if Tuesday will suit, & also
mention the hour you will
be here; I want, not to
inconvenience you, if possible,

Believe me,
My dear Langman,
Yours very faithfully,
W. Froh Smith

J. Langman

President
Winter

Members

Jr. P. Allen
Jr. L. L. L. L.
Jr. H. H. H.

Proceedings to be to
bead Quarters, by
order of Col. Wetherall
Off. Quarters March 8th
of the Property of the
Indians -

Madras

L 93/49

Pornamallee. Depot Hospital. 1
Ramanadroog - 1
Pegu. Barrack 1

Bombay -

Surma chie Depot Hospital 1
Ponah Depot Hospital 1

This makes 16, do you remember
any others; care being taken not to
interfere with the claims of Mr. A.
Sunder, for charges &c

2 Duties of Sanitary Officer?

1 Consider specially the health of the
Majesty's Troops in India -

2 The chance of bringing every com-
plaint & defect of clothing, diet,
drainage, barracks &c to the
special notice of the ~~Sanitary~~
Inspector General in India -

only

3 The Officer who keeps the Authorities
at home specially acquainted
with the sanitary state of the Troops
in India -

4 Collects the Weekly Sanitary Reports
from all stations where Indian Troops
are located, & forwards them embodied
in a Monthly Report to the Director
General -

5 Specially brings all defects, not
remedied immediately by the local
authorities, to the notice of Commanders
in Chief for the information of the Govern-
ment of India, & forwards copies of letters
to Director General for home authorities.

6 Receipt to be attached to Head Quarters
should always accompany the Director
Master General of the Army -

I wish you these like a good fellow, & wish
any that I may have forgotten,

Yours very faithfully,

J. S. Ingram Esq. H. John Smith
Director General

L 93/50
Hudon
5 Feb 1850 Head 2nd 19th Reg^t
move from Calcutta to Barrackpore
(Hefferman, Webb, & Smith, Asst-Surgeons)
Webb left with sick in Hosp!

I leave by 9 a.m. train on Sat. 6th
Feb. - Travel with Parsce family,
Reach Barrackpore at 11 O'Clock A.M.

Strength of troops at Barrackpore -

H.M.'s 19 th Reg ^t -	704
Marines	63
White troops	<u>767.</u>
2 nd N.J. Gren ^s -	749
32 nd N.J.	653
34 th -	286
43 rd -	<u>718</u>
Black Gyn	<u>2406.</u>

L. 93/51

6th April 1859

Appointed to act as Sanitary
Officer of H: M: s Troops
serving in the Bengal
Presidency.

22nd June 1859.

Ordered to proceed to
England - being Supernumerary
of my rank in India -

L. 93/52

Singapore Feb 7. 1859

Bought carriage from Supt Surgeon Mackinnon \$400
harness 29#

Mundy Acting Brigadier

March 1st Struck off Pay Mr. Palmer's 19th by Payee

" 16th Orders for me to go to Calcutta.

" 12th Smith comes to take med. charge of 19th, &
gives me 5th 17th for promotion

19th "Koladyne" Steamer to Calcutta Embark 10 P.M.

2nd Batt. Mil. Train on board.

21st Moughyr - walk to Fort w. Jackson. - pleasant place

22nd Rahmehall hills - many alligators on shore - flocks of
pelicans, wild geese &c.

27th Kolna, Cal.

30th Enter to Hoogly at 7 A.M.

1/2 p. 4 P.M. Calcutta

miles

Mouth of Bhagiruttee to Calcutta

534

Singapore to Mouth of Bhagiruttee

332

miles 866

April 1st Take room Mr. Herings, No 3 Russell St. \$1.50 month

14th Letter from Hifferman telling of accident to Fowler Smith

May 24th Leave. Letter from H. 2nd I to return to England

June 20th Order arrived for me to go home as Supernumerary
Capt in Major & Mrs. Keck 37th Regt. E.I.C. Chemo. Hospital &c.
Dr. Anderson. Todd. Scriven Parry &c. Scriven gives me £40
for my horse & dog

July 4th Leave Calcutta at 6 A.M. Gilbert Hickey, wife & child on board

8th Anchor off Madras

9th Land. Heppel & Mrs. 14. Thornton Warner. Club. Mr.
Bittleston. Adam at Supreme Court - lunch at his
house. On board again in after Major & Mrs. Garrett

13th at Galle

25th Adam - ashore w. Col. Bingham to Cantonment
Dr. Griffin left at 5th 57th

26th Saw wreck of "Alma" - camp on shore

- 1st - Arr^d Suez. Train thro' desert 2:30 P.M. Cairo in Ev.
Shepherd's Hotel -
- 2nd - Alexandria. Pompey's Pillar
- 3rd - Turkish bath 6 a.m. Cleopatra's Needle, buried in sand.
"Pera" 10 a.m. in cabin w. Col. Benson 17th Lancers
- 6th - Malta - ashore. Col. Halliwell &
Vella Hq., Chain £4.5., Shirts £1.5., Charm £1.5
- 7th - Eng. Nearly on the "Cane" rocks. Alarm - light flashed
- 11th - Reach Gibr.: about 1 a.m. Leave at 4 a.m.
- 15th - Southampton -
- 16th - Train to London

L 93/53

29th August 1859

Took over medical charge
of the Camp at Colchester
as Prin^l Med^l Officer

A

L 93/54

Aug 23rd 1859. Take up duties of P. M. O. at Colchester

Aug 26th. Mr T. Holmes settles with me about my writing the Art. on Milit^y Surgery in the new "System of Surgery"

Aug 29th. Exchange receipts with the late P. M. O. Dr. Taylor. Call on Col Bloomfield, Commandant. Dr. Daniell, Senior Surgeon.

Sept. 6. Dr. D. goes with me to Landguard Fort. Harwich. Sunk Fort &c

Sept. 12. At Whitehall yard, Dr. Alexander tells me the Profess^r in the new Army Medl School is to be given to me. talks to me about Odell - must go to Dublin or Hong Kong.

Sept. 16th. Dr. Alexander comes & inspects Barracks, Hospitals &c. Must go to China as P. M. O. My new mare arrives.

Oct. 10th. Begin Art. on Milit^y Surgery. Send outline of it to Mr. Holmes.

Oct. 12th. Orders for Dr. Daniell & Hoile to go to China. My brother Charles to go. He goes in same ship as Dr. Daniell

Oct. 16th London. Dr. Alex^r tells me all v. arrangements for the War in China. Must's authority &c. Stutt.

Oct. 20th Letter from Mr. Maynard, Mr. Sidney Herbert's private Secy., that Mr. H. wishes to see me at 2 P.M. on Saty - next.

Oct. 22nd Saty. to London. At W. O. at 1/4 to 2. according to Mr. S. H.'s order. Find he has gone to

B. L 93/53-

a meeting of the Privy Council at Windsor. Back to Club. Sent for to War O. at 6 O'Clock. Shown into Mr. S. H.'s cabinet. Offers me Chair of Med Surgery or Med. Medicine in New & M. School. I select the former. Gives me time to consider before deciding. Sunday: long talk with Dr. Alexander about Professor.

Monday 24th. Walk w. Dr. Logan up Regent St. He tells me that Matthew had been considered for the Professorship his dirty appearance, addiction to drink, & against him Dr. Alex. advises me to write officially & accept & accept if it suits me. Write to Mr. Herbert the same day. Dine at Oriental Club w. Ronald Martin - Alexander, & Ferguson - pleasant conversation.

25th Colchester.

26th Barracks Col., Gatton, Sutherland, &c. Dr. S. tells me Queen & Lord Palmerston fixed upon District of South for better Hosp. - With hospital planned to front of it Dr. A. Smith fixed on the worst site in the district.

Nov. 27th Go to H. & D. w. Dr. Alexander to see Sir Thos. Troubridge. See the stumps of his 2 legs - apparatus. Walks well.

Dec. 5th Finish 1st Part of Art. on G. S. W. & send same to Mr. Holmes.

C

L. 93/56

It was day - 1059. Sunday, in London.
Call at Dir. Gen. Alexander's - He is in Scotland
at his father's Preston Pans.
Dine at my mother's in Borough Rd

March 10/60. Gen Alexander got an attack of
gout in Scotland. Harned back to London.
Phlebitis - Clot to heart. Died suddenly. I
wrote a short memoir of him. Copy in
Hist. Staff Library. Dr Gibson now appoints
Dir. Gen! Call on him - He very civil to me.

March 6th Guy's Bicentennial dinner - My neighbours
Hilton, Cook, Pees. I return thanks for the
Army

About this time, in train to Colchester, met
~~that~~ Major Skinner, ^{R.A.} whose former
name was Longmore, brother of Dr
Longmore who was P.M.O. of Quebec. He is the
same off? that Major Shorncliffe used to speak to
me about at Trinidad.

15th March: 60. Meet Dr Sutherland, Parkes, Aitken
Moorhead (of Bombay) at London Bridge. Go to Chelham. See
the new Buildings for School. Dr Taylor P.M.O. Meet
in library to discuss about fittings etc & then return to
London.

16th. Leave again for Colchester

31st March 1960. ^D Meeting at War Office in
Lydney Herbert's Cabinet 293/57

Mr. Sutherland, Capt. Galton, Mr. Proffers,
Mr. Gibson, Taylor P.M.O. from Glatham

Taylor creates difficulties by asking for decisions
on various points "Military & Dutch relations of
Proffers Lt". Agreed - Proffers to meet,
discuss, report to Senate. Prof^{rs} meet afterwards
Parker & Aitken to draw up documents -

L 93/39

John
My brother Charles, Staff Asst-
Surgeon, kindly sent to be attached to
the 19th Reg^t to be with me.

Shortly after his arrival caught
the prevailing cholera I died.

His death in my arms away from
all relations one of the most painful
events of my life - have never
lost the impression of his last
dying looks, & the sudden
dilatation of his pupils at the
instant preceding death

Jan 7 - 1854 - Walmer -

Feb 12th - Route come for move to London

14th - London - over London Bridge to the Tower
viewing Green Gds.

March - Attend Ferguson's lectures

April 19th Leave the Tower tomorrow for Woolwich
to embark on S.S. Victoria for Gallipoli

22^d Col^l Munnell sends for me, to say he had seen

Afs^r Pele intoxicated, or at least unsteady from drink.
I have to go to London & report to D. G. Gen^l at Woolwich
orders Col^l to reprimand Pele &c

In aftⁿ Steam away to Greenhithe & stay for night

I 93/31

52

Feb 10/52

Cont'd

Miss Home (Mrs Loddie's niece -) sister of Home left on 12th
- asked me to bring Warden - curious to see him I suppose -
- go to 2 of Jubilee's Concerts at the theatre w. the 2 shells de
- Locke does his piece - stay at Mr. Skirving's -
- have a good deal of correspondence as Post Band (other)

March - 10th - Large party at camp - men returned from leave. Thmett
turns me out of my 2nd into a room below - the same
size as but he will have an upper room - might have
turned out Rivers - who is going home - but he has outbitten
I not at camp. Call on Sir W. Harris - see w. Mr. Hay -

Thurs: 11th - Ditch Corn - Uncle Wm urging me to go to his
marriage - large party at camp -

Fri: 12 - Supper at home - see Mr. Hay, who is better - Mr. Smyth -
- call on Shadwell - after to Sir W. Harris's - hear 2
concertos of Beethoven - call on Beadon - camp - after to
see Mr. Hay - sit w. Col. Pitt 10. - meet Lloyd & have

Sat. 13 - Mrs. Hay. Mr. Smyth comes to give a lesson on Corn.
Doddle calls - see Mr. Hay - go to Mr. Doddle's - Mr. W.
Finnott comes in in the evening & speaks our Corn practice
- home at 12

Sun: 15. - Springs gallery - cars - no good effect. call on Mrs.
Hay - Shadwell, Doddle & - go to Plymouth, change
much with cheque for £6.0.0. - dine at Mr. Tobell's -
- pleasant evening. Corn.

Tues: 16. - Leave Plymouth to go to Uncle Wm's marriage - Express
train - 9 miles from Bristol - front wheel of 1st carriage
broken - that carriage gets off the line - run upwards of a
mile before it can be stopped - delayed 2 hrs - lucky
to escape w. life - miss train to Gloucester - do not reach
Gloucester till 1/2 p.m. walk about town - to the Cathedral de-
tea - curious history from a bell ringer - to friend & visit
officers of all ranks - bells - by night train to Swansea
- start of mail coach - cold drive - it next to
H. T. Trafford 51st regt. with fellow going to India - reach
H. West about 3 P.M. - meet Uncle Wm Mr. Bowen.
2 Mr. Gwynne - lunch at Mr. G's house - then drive
to Little Haven - dine w. Mr. Bowen's - do not find
that

Wales

Wed: 17. -

March 1852.

- My are much attended - Letter still my favorite - Tony
grown a fine girl - Miss Evans a cousin from Baltimore the
he - music in evening - very pleasant -
- Mrs. 18.* Maud's preparation for marriage - breakfast at the Brown's
at 9 - I with Mr. Maud Wm. hope to be church
the country people be showed to leave our flowers -
arch of flowers at entrance to church yard - I also
to be church - mine at 10. joining them - Mr. Brown
my much effort - can hardly read to service - Larnum
Brown out long time - I give to bride away - I sign my
name as witness, &c. - Maud Wm. & M. E. leave for
Carthage - we return to be here - dine early - after
a long walk across the sand to Bird Haven in station -
Miss Ellis &c. - after dinner Mrs. Ten left at the school -
15-20 children - two deacons - to P. M. helping to be helped
from - In evening a few friends - music - &c.
- Fri: 19.* Breakfast at 7 A. M. - Goodbye - Drive to the West - the mail
just starting - Dusk & wind very severe indeed - 8. Wind
- from after once 50 miles - R. R. to Chestnut
Coach & good papers to Bristol - foul wind & long delay
in the storm - sup at R. R. hotel - night train to
Plymouth
- Sat: 20.* Left Plymouth - took books - called for a leave -
across that we are to move to Winstan - call on Mr. Hay
who is slightly better - Mr. Webb - Mrs. Hay &c -
sup - Mrs. Hay is well -
- Sun: 21.* Lunch at my room - called at Mr. Webb's
- Tues: 20.* Mr. Webb goes on leave - he comes into Plymouth in Tuesday
- Wed: 31.* Dine at Dr. Webb's. Miss Boquet, Kiske &c. Mr. Webb had
wait for Miss North - go to the Philharmonic concert - the
"Creation" - Phillips & his daughter - goes off very well - Miss
North very noisy - after at Dr. Webb's
- Thurs: 1.* Freezing & A. at my room
- 2.* Cannot protect in evening at Mrs. Webb's
- Sat: 5.* Dine at Mrs. Webb's - Mr. Tenicot & Mr. Peter. Rolt in to
house - Mr. Webb, &c. -

Wales

Fri: 19.

Wales

Sat: 20.

Sun: 21.

Tues: 20.

Wed: 31.

Thurs: 1.

Sat: 5.

April 1852

- Monday 4.* Hospital - Write Annual Report - old dinner at my
Mr. Hay's - Mr. Webb's to tea -
- Monday 5.* Early dinner at Mr. Webb's - Mr. Webb, Miss Boquet,
Kiske - afterwards to Mr. Edgewood - lovely day -
Mr. Webb & I spoke from the other side to the church
& meet them - after - magnificent view of the bay &
very pleasant &c. - return home at sunset - pretty corn
in the west -
- Tuesday 6.* In progress - Mr. Webb still in sick bed - mending - spoke to
Miss Webb his driving Locomotive to the yard rooms - address
me to speak to the school - Mr. Webb & I had off medicine returns -
Mr. Hay, Mr. Webb's - the Boardman - very little work -
sol. at 10. Mr. Webb - I am to write specially - after
see Mr. Webb who other than I shall apply will go off to
sick bed - pretty town - the weather - after mending
go to Mr. Hay's - settle hand affairs with Mr. Webb
sent for Mrs. Webb to stay Major who will
news of the loss of the Berkenhead at the Cape & a board of
400 troops
- Wed: 7.* Hospital - see Mr. Hay, lunch at Mill Bay - go
to R. R. - Mr. Webb & I have more work to do - after
walk to Saltram, and Mr. Webb's house to see the
pictures - do not think much of them - some good
landscapes - James Parkes (John J. Reynolds, who
hunted they a house - take tea in a shop near
the R. R. house - call on Mr. Hay - pretty town at
Webb's
- Thurs: 8.* Hospital - Mr. Webb at 12. Hay - to Mill Bay - large
party at my. Mr. Webb's 97. when divorce is going on in
the face of Webb - sleep
- Fri: 9.* Good Friday - Hospital. Call on Mr. Hay - lunch at
Hay's - Mr. Webb been long time in - do not go to
work - writing Annual Report
- Sunday 11.* After sup go to take tea at Dr. Webb's - feel ill & home early
- 12.* B.M. hospital - Evening at Mr. Hay's - talk at Dr. Webb's
- Tuesday 13.* Hospital, called at 12 at Mr. Webb's - visit the new
box of the Band with Mr. Webb - long talk with Mr. Webb - a lot of
allowance to him on board ship - see Dr. Webb's Major who applies
very ill - call on Mr. Hay who is better - Dr. Webb -

April 1852

- 13th Cont^d Back to Quetta - Write dinner at Ripton. Corn² Prep-
in evening finish writing Annual Report - D. White
- 14th Wed. Trip to the - See at D. White - Mrs. Fort. then - Corn² - Trip North
2nd all returns - Mrs. May to - Spend 1/2 afternoon at Mrs. Fort's & trip
15th Thurs. Back at 1/2 back to D. White - Mrs. Fort. then - Mrs. Fort. & D. White - Trip
D. White at 1/2. Mrs. Fort. then - Trip North
- 16th Fri. Mrs. Fort. then - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Mrs. Fort. then - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 17th Sat. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 19th Mon. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 20th Tues. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 21st Wed. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 22nd Thurs. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North

April 1852

- 22nd Thurs. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 23rd Fri. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 24th Sat. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 25th Sun. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 26th Mon. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 27th Tues. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 28th Wed. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 29th Thurs. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 30th Fri. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 1st Sat. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 2nd Sun. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 3rd Mon. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 4th Tues. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 5th Wed. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 6th Thurs. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
- 7th Fri. Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North
Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North - Trip North

May 1852.

Sun: 23. Cathedral. After service, walk w. Butler
 Mon: 24. Trepau L. go to Ludlow. The Col. leaves at 3 P.M. - call on
 Butler. I sit at my desk. - leave 5 1/2 P.M. train - They surprise
 at home to see me. - Huritta up stairs w. 1st child.
 Tues: 25. Bkfst at home - Evident ill self between Hen. & rest of the
 family - He kps half up stairs w. his children. Julia a
 pretty robust girl - Ben a mere mouse, no energy -
 Bus to Chgt. Club de - Buy hat ^{satisfactorily} - Bus to
 Blandford Sq: (Mr. Poulter's), Miss Fisher in V. country - call in
 Harewood Sq: see Mr. Hay at her sister Mr. Forbes - Mr. H. much
 improved. Col. H. there - go tomorrow to the Regt - Call on Mr. Fisher's
 tourist St. Jutman Sq: - Bus to Chgt. Call on Mrs. Wms - he
 & Hunt out - buy the w. Jane Brown abt her sister Ellen - see
 Swann B. there - quite at home - home - Bus to city - call on
 Mr. Bickth, expect to meet Mr. Bedford there - she at there - Mrs.
 Green there - tea - bus to club - Cashier's meet several of the
 first the & a no. of our own folks - home.

London

Wed: 26. After bkrfst to Chue? Lane - Call on a. Btthstn - meet Mr.
 Hapl there. Rebecca comes down 1st time after her confinement.
 5 children - Adam stout not healthy stout - R. looks
 very well - Horse well furnished - sit some time - go to
 Mrs. Wms - all at luncheon - stay some time - walk w.
 Mrs. & Tailor in Jemmy St. he arrived at hints on the part
 of Mr. Baron Smith all the office of their families - whole
 pride - club. write to Edle & home - Mr. Bedford not
 come - to Mrs. Wms to dinner - pleasant conf. club - write
 to Mr. Holt - home

In

Thurs: 27. Get £10 from Cox's & act of Bond. go to Bonaparte to call on
 Mrs. Bedford - she out - call on Mr. Robert, Prince, Bickth, all
 out. dine at home - burn the new at the old V. of the brother
 dead - Mrs. Jany gives me ticket to V. Opera - in a box on the
 stage - Mr. Venafra - young ballet girl de - buy the w. he -
 in the stage during the ballet. La Sylphide, much amused -
 Crubelli very good in Norma, Gardoni also. Mucha France
 in Lucia - Rosati in V. ballet - home -

In

Fri: 28. Tailor's - call several times at the Club to see Dr. French but do
 not meet him - Dolan's under cloak - to Guy's - see Mr.
 Cooper who is civil, as if I had never written to him - see Dr.
 Bickth de - struck w. the large scale as with the new building
 are being erected - W. J. Col. & Bank - Boro to dine -
 at table to see the Marionettes - close but too noisy for old children

In

May 1832.

Sat: 29.

LW

Breakfst. arrange things - Chancery - Thule & Mrs - walk w. him to Oxford St. - he tells me his marriage not kept by Hoffman he expected - not like his have been charged into Bowditch house - too much pride - Thule's house not treated well by Hannah who does not think he putted enough in - I promise to stay at his house if I come to town again - I go to Jermyn St. club - give Skeels a ticket for Mr. Prudent's concert but he does not come - I go there & much pleased w. his piano playing - Mr. Garcia, & Fedon sing. - Piatti de play - have a horse to drive - at 1/2 p.m. have by R.R. Cally, Moore, Keck & he in the carriage - Moore very sick - Not day.

Sun: 30.

Winchester

Fine morn. but cold - all right w. Ball call on Butler, he out - go to Cathedral to hear the anthem -

31st Very seedy - sort of cholera attack - vomiting & purging - send for pills - in room all day - not able to go to mss - dine in Ashurst's room - call on Butler in the eve - I arrange all song to London by the -

June 1st

Greenwich dinner O.G.

Visit to hospital - leave by 12 M. train, w. Butler, Sir H. Smith, Lady S. Lord & FitzClarence in the same train - Sir H. looks wrinkled & creased - but firm & active in walking - apparently very irascible, rowing his a.D.C. all his boxes out to station in - Home, dress, Guss's - down to Greenwich by the 5.0 P.M. train - The fair. Walk in the park - crowds - low style of amusement compared w. abroad - Trafalgar at 6. Nine O.G's - at dinner - pleasant evening - return by R.R. to London - Bedford's like too long & tedious for after dinner - Mirrors full of recollections of the

Wed. 2nd

London

Winch

Dr Pratt, Stetson, Sampson, & I breakfast at Francis's in Bloomsbury Sq. - Mrs F. petite but pretty - I afterwards go to the British Museum - delighted w. the new rooms for the Egyptian sculptures - de - left to visit at Jermyn St, club, Ruminants - & J. Smith's house - pack up - call on R.R. & leave by 3.0 P.M. train w. Butler - see Montefiore his wife - cold windy day - Winchester at 10 to 5. see Ball - all right at the hospital - dine at mss after call on Mr. Hay

Thurs: 3.

Fri: 4.

Sat: 5.

Hosp. L. Pastor's lawn mss - Write letters de - 19th Band play in mss garden - call on Butler - de mss, regulate - write cases of Invalids, write the fine Sept for up send them before - After mss call on Magtson who is staying at the hotel en route Leamington

June
May 1852.

1852 -

- Sat: 5. Cont^d w. his mother - aft^r go to Bright's Dr^y w. him, Rooke there -
wet night - Walked out to "Caesars Camp" today - pretty view
of V. valley of V. Tichen. -
- Sun: 6 - Write invalid reports all the morn. Cathedral in aftⁿ. Rooke
Bright & I dine at Elton Hall w. Mryton - pleasant evng
till all old times -
- Mon: 7. Ficta Com^m - aft^r Lp^t - with letters - Mryton dines w. us
at m^{rs} - call on Mrs Hay -
- Tues: 8. Hsp^t L^e - Com^m - open to go w. Mrs Mryton to the
Cathedral - I too late & she goes from hotel - showery
afternoon - meet Mrs M. at the Cathedral - walk w. her
aft^r to the close L^e - end of the m^{rs} here - to hotel
Fred^r Butler dines w. me - band night - Grimston
of the & Maby's letter at m^{rs} - pleasant evng -
Butler aft^r goes to the Lp^t w. me to see a case
of inflamⁿ of the bladder -
- Wed: 9. Wet day - aft^r m^{rs} take coffee w. Mryton at hotel
- Thurs: 10. Wet day. Write to Ryck de Groote L^e -
- Fri: 11. Wet m^g. The Band plays in afternoon - aft^r m^{rs} go to Mrs
Hay's for an hour -
- Sat: 12. Hsp^t de Mryton men. At 5. go to Wm's College Chapel -
the finest ch^{pl} as to roof, painted glass & fine effect I have
ever seen - m^{rs} -
- Sun: 13. Hsp^t. St. Swithin's church - above King's Gate - very primitive
- see history - Do not go to m^{rs}. I receive a ltr from Beadon
wh^{ch} I send officially to the Com^m Officer -
- Mon: 14. Hsp^t L^e. In afternoon the a long walk w. Major Sanders - m^{rs} -
- Tues: 15. Hear 30th Band - our own band at m^{rs} - Sir West's conduct
Smith at Plymouth -
- Wed: 16. Hsp^t - Variola cases - sent for Lp^t & M^{rs} to bid^d Row
abt Beadon's affair - Beadon not to be paid - just under
wrest - his memo. gives me a copy - aft^r m^{rs} go to Lp^t.
In afternoon the a long walk w. Calley -
- Fri: 18. Cathedral - Band at m^{rs} here - L^e -
- Sat: 19. Dine w. Butler, Fowler 30th three L^e - meet evening -
- Sun: 20. Go w. Col^l Hay to Wm's Coll: Chapel - the Wardens preachers -
fine anthem of Kent's holy song - hot sun - m^{rs} -
- Mon: 21. Dine early w. Col^l & M^{rs}. call on Butler abt the Band
sing to the Fort: Socy - Hair cut - In evening go to Mrs Hay's
to Ficta Com^m - w. same -

Went to Paris via Bⁿ & Dieppe, 17th July/52. Fint 600
to H. Du Rhin, aff'de
July to Mr. Hopier boarding house in N. Castiglioni - L 93/33

Paris.

Sat: 31. change money - pay in Wedon's chain 136 f.
after 10 f. omibus to V. Val de Grace - in
from shops very over, very civil & attentive - all
on a large scale, above 700 patients today
- officers & men - 2 other hospitals in Paris -
docteur en med - app'd to the army - spends 1
year at Val de Grace - lectures, botanical
garden - museum - Dissecting room - go over to
stores - all clean & in good order & super to ours
after to Guy Rive, Ecole de Med, purchase
upper & lower extremities. 30 f.
two lites to go for passport - return home -
Larn - write -

Saw V. Val de Grace chapel - very pretty - V. altar
a miniature of that at St Peter - Ann of nursing
chapel.

Dinner party at Mr Hopier - he afterwards gives me a
curious history of the lady - Mrs Secker daughter of Sir
R. Phillips, Famborough - all her daughters but
one who died w. her married to foreigners - she herself
estimated her virtue to Mr H. at 200 f - she -
after 30 w. Mr H, Mr Weddon, Capt. M. Michelle -
(broke in running to ashore) to a concert cafe -

Sun: 1st of August. To Versailles by bus, - Transvalle, see V.
country, lovely & - surprise beyond measure at the
extent & magnificence of V. Observatory, paintings, etc - the
fountains with plays till 10.30 - Honoré Vermet's
pictures please me very much - what a pity our Govt do
not teach V. people to get things our armies have done
- cafe - home by R.R. - in carriage w. a priest
- talk of the army - the Red Republics etc - he delighted
w. the army - home early -

Mon: 2. Sick. ~~Mr Weddon~~ rain Get passport at Bⁿ hotel - Billet
in R.R. to London - Talk w. our Amos' friends -
Boulevards in Evf -

69

August

1852

- ~~Aug.~~
Tues. 3. Cat to R.R. Cafe de - Meet Mascareñas who says it
 Aunt Rees Spanish - w. a box labelled "To his Imperial Highness
 R. Prince of Savoy" (R. Baron de Mascareñas)
Leave Paris. Delayed a tick at Dieppe - Dine at hotel - Morning
 cold - very rough passage - Very sick -
- Wed. 4. Newhaven at 5 A.M. - Duplex Breakfast. Delayed
 a train on acct of Windsor chain - Got Brighton -
Brighton Leave post at office - find out Aunt Rees by means
London of R. P. office - Dine w. Mr. L. Ellen de - By 5 P.M.
 train to London - Aunt & much out - S. Brown then
 walk to Club - no news -
- Thurs. 5. Find off post by post to Mrs. Solle - Home -
 Ben. Hen. de at Ghent - Club - Bedford Row
- Fri. 6. Call on Mrs. Filder in Eaton Sq. - Mr. Hope - ask him
 to mention to his brother my having left R. Louisa Catalogue
- Sat. 7. Making calls de - In Eng. Leave a long tlc w. Caddy
 & Jennings at 10.15 A.M. & L.R. Club - Hear part of
 Sonnambula at Op. house - Zelle - de -
- Sun. 8. To church w. Aunt & Aunt, afterwards the same luncheon
 w. Col. & Miss Sydney - Club - read - Dine at
 home - Spent w. Henry some time - By omnibus to
 club - write to Mr. Andrews - Miss Anderson -
- Mon. 9. To club de - 7 p.m. by steamer to New Indies - meet
 Uncle & Aunt there - much pleased at R. extent &
 beauty of gardens & hot houses - wonder it is not
 made a national concern & complete - but home
 Mr. Brown arrives - after dinner go to Mr. Adcock's
 Aunt Boarded there - supper - de -
- Tues. 10. Call on Dr. Birkett at Dr. Bird's - Club. Boat to Swiss
 operations - see Francis de - Carnage w. (open to call:
 of Surgeon - I on to club - write to Mrs. Solle - at
 under's all ready.

August
Sunday

1852

L 93/34 70

Wed: 11. Rain. B. Museum all the morn. call
at Mr. Fisher's - Mr. Heppell's - sit one time
London write to J. H. Hay - in evg to Mr. Bedford's
morn. & Fanny then -

Thurs: 12. Rain - club - sit w. Dr. Spence at the
Army Office. Read at Club. Spend an hour
w. Uncle & Aunt at V. Pans & Anna of Minerva
- call at V. Taylor's & - Mr. Rappaport Lagarde's
see J. at Minerva & who is now going out to cry on
the discoveries there since w. us - he is Chaldean
- he says as an Arab imitates very well -
Mr. Bowen who was w. him in the East also since
at Uncle's - instructive evg -

Fri: 13. Mr. J. Bowen leaves - Spend an hour a two at Wyle's
Globe - home dep. & go to Mr. Heppell's to dine -
meet Birckett & V. way - J. & his wife & the usual
party there - club - Mr. Marshall walks w. me -

Sat: 14. Lord Wm's Dudley Glynn at Egypt Hall - walk to
Mr. Bedford's - sit w. in one table - go to the Opera in
the evening - see the Huguenots - Jini & Mario -

Sun: 15. Go to church w. Uncle & Aunt - dine at home - the usual
w. w. morn. all the house, income &c - club -

Mon: 16. Call on France & his wife who wish me to dine w. them
all on Birckett's who have been suffering - poisoned by eating
Lamb - Announced at an attempt at extort. money from B.
to Christ him w. had been married before he - all on
Mr. Hobbs - half holiday - Mr. MacLaren - club
Museum Hall: of Surgeons - Mr. Tho. Stone, Lithuanian
& I have a long talk about Cortello de Brissac to give him
portrait of B. B. Cooper - go to the Gallery of Illustrations
"Wellington Campaigns" - meet Uncle & Aunt there - the
then over to club - Maria & Clara at Uncle's - J. & B.
Ben - go to France's in evg - to Birckett's there

Tues: 17. - Go on to Rath & Vernon Galleries - call on Mr. Hay at Mr.
Forbes' - & on Mr. Heppell - write to Spinks - storm
high tide - by R. R. & Winchester - rain -

August. (Winchester) 1852.

Wed: 10. Bkfst w. Col^l - call on Dr Odell - Change into a 2^d - wth luggage had taken but not occupied - Lunch at midg - after go to hall practice - Hair cut.

Thurs: 19. Hptl^l - Go to Southampton to see Moore - find him at V. Docks - he goes by steamer to Dublin - by lane still offering from rheumatism - wlk on V. Battery - Read Sir F. Head's Fagot of French sticks - Sup.

Fri: 20. Wet day - Writing in room -

Thurs: 26. Mr. Bedford & children come from London - find that the lodgings I had taken have been let & are in a fix consequently - leave my servant to meet her - the Col^l Sanders & I drive to V. Dean of Winchester at Bishopstoke to a rural fête - the counts very pretty - fine day - our band three - the choir of the school - a gift no. of school children - tea & cake, sports for prizes &c - pleasant afternoon - V. Dean's shrubby & lawn celebrated - rare plants &c - moonlight - night - dine home - I see Mrs Bedford - she has made arrangements for V. night - ~~which is~~ ~~arranged~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~Chippindall's~~ ~~troubles~~

Fri: 27. After hptl^l - call on Mrs Bedford - who changes her lodgings today - in afternoon to hall practice - go to the band - many ladies there - wlk - ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~band~~ ~~at~~ ~~Barrett's~~ ~~in~~ ~~evg.~~

Sat: 28. Read the Fagot of French sticks - Write to Deborah

Sept. 6. See Opⁿ in Stone by Mr. Wickham at V. Medical Hosp^l - & removal of Breast of Mr. Lyford - the former very fairly done -

Sun: 12. Very unwell during V. night - cholera anghia - wlk w. Mrs Bedford to V. Cathedral in the afternoon - I aft^r

1852

L 93/35

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Nov^r London & WinchesterThurs: 10thD. of Wellington
Funeral
London

Dr. G. Hughes goes at 3 a.m. - Crowdy all day at 4 -
heavy rain - dark - Parade at 5 a.m. - opp. to the
Bishop's House - Damp, Drizzly - People looking in
coffee room - March over London bridge, along Cheapside to Ludgate
Hill where the regt. lines, the soldiers from the Tower continue the
line to Temple Bar - I call at Spink's in Deton's Commons
who tells me to take my friends for wine to his chambers -
Call on Col. G. & see go with me at different times - When
the procession approaches I see several others go to the side of the
Great gates of the Cathedral - I see it pass by to the S. side
where the coaches put down - very dazzling - After the
Funeral has entered the Cathedral yard - two or three
of us go in too - Long time in getting off the coffin - I take
off the cap some of the Laurel wreath which goes round
it - I see the men of the 5th divide it among them
- When the coffin enters the church, Rev. Chappendalet
follows - I get a very good position, I hear all the
service, very inspiring, especially the lowering of the coffin
& dead march - I after the Lord's prayer said 16000
people - see Sir C. Napier, & various others leaving the
cathedral

I go to Spink's house, & dine with him - his sister
there, unmarried - his company with a distinguished set
after to me, change, home - & to club - Write
letter & leave it at Tobells - Write to Adam B. &

Fri: 19:

Winchester

M. G. Bell comes over to my inn - go together to the regt. parade
at St. Thomas - & after our boys' Hosp. Museum - leave at 12 -
long train - heavy rain comes on - Winchester at 1/2 3 -

Sat: 20

Hosp. Inspect. - Dr. G. Hughes in Regt. & come to - Barrett's

Sun: 21

Write letters, Cathedral. Dead march in sand - meet Capt. Harris

Mon: 22

Rain - Regt. go to Barrett's & play the game with the piano

Tues: 23

Hunting party at night - vulgar hosts of the house & I am taken
by storm by Arthur & induced to subscribe to a curry race

Wed: 24

Col. & Mrs. Hay return, she appears better -

Nov. - Dec.

1852.

- Thurs: 25th Col. Hay goes to town intended to see Dr. Smith about my promotion - Dine early w. Calley &c - about 10 o'clock Calley drives me over to South - to J. to the County hall - Dine in his cart - strong, wet &c - go to hotel & change our Dr. - after to V. hall, a no. of V. 93rd 30th 15th - then - I dance several times w. some daughter of Mrs. Craven Berkeley - my foot better for dance - back to hotel a little after 3 - Dr. & I drive home - strong night - back to 2nd at 20th to 5 -
- Fri: 26th Storm of rain, very gloomy - Col. is in conf. did not see Dr. Smith
- Sat: 27th Hpt. work &c - Barrett's in conf -
- Mon: 29th In conf go to St. John's rooms to hear Fred^k Chatterton a lecturer - he is a conceited fellow but very good lecturer -
- Wed: 30th Go to a Foulting show at V. Corn Exchange - after to lunch w. Butler - singing, dancing &c at Col. Hay's in evg
- Dec. 1st Thurs: 2nd Call on Mrs. Hay &c - talk w. Lady Jo. Kerr - Lord M. Ker's home - long private conf. w. Miss Barrett -
- Fri: 3rd Surprised to rec^y a note from Ally reminding me of my loan of £6.16.10 from him before going to India in March last - reminds his son me a check to that amount - but saying I had repaid him a sum to cheq. book - on referring to Chudleigh's acct w. his banker find that the cheq. was presented for payment on March 15th. I must therefore have got the money & have forgotten it was not paid - No entry - then: to keep a list of all receipts as well as payments - Call on Mrs. Hay - she is better - read - Write to Mr. Cooper asking for £220 he owes me -
- Sat: 4th Dr. Odell gone to London - occupied all the morn^g in seeing patients - Take a drive from W. Smith to the lawn - at 3 P.M. - have Calley on a ride on box & so for £6.16.10 - repay in drudgeon w. me for speaking at his half annual course to all his village in V. morn^g - went ascending it - he settles w. Currie amicably - sit in anteroom late -
- Sun: 5th Very wet - but for to see Mrs. Smith's baby -
- Mon: 6th Dine at Mrs. Hay's - Miss ? then - singing, dancing, &c in evg
- Tues: 7th Very wet. Letter from Cooper - will pay me £220 on Jan 10th -

Dec^r
31st

Dover

Went at Mr Bradley's - in P. evg go to the theatre to see the 67th Amateur Theatricals - "Charles XII." "The Lancers" & "Jeremy Diddler" - Major Scriven (Military), very good in the latter character - Miss S. a young lady, 15 yrs old, plays well, & several others of his family - two other ladies Mrs Scriven & Mrs Blackford play - rather odd, as the audience is quite public - a happy New Year!

Mon: Jan^y 1st 1854. Aft- brkfst all on D^r Sillery of Charlton Lodge - lunch wth him & family - his wife deaf - the story of his proposal by writing on a carriage window on w^{ch} the breath was congealed. He - he & the wife odd - she to lose her fortune if she married a mil^l man, he wished her to marry a med^l man - D^r S. very civil to me - Tells me the history of Dr Andrew Smith's marriage - his mother a strict Presbyterian - his wife a Roman Cath^lic - the widow of a commissariat clerk on the frontier at the Cape - saved Dr Smith's life when he was labouring under dysentery & in a fit of delirium was abt to drink a quantity of laudanum she dashed it out of his hand - he married her - obliged to keep it secret till his mother's death because of her prejudices agt R. Cath^lics - call on a Mrs Blount whose house I mistake for Mr Bradley's next door but one - Mrs B. turns out to be a cousin of Sir W. Clay's - has a son in the 14th Ft. Regt - Sit on Mrs Bradley some time - pay her 4³ for the theatre ticket - call on Jones - he just abt to dine - wishes me to stay - Walk to see the new pier works & meet Coleman - To hotel - Duf - spend evening at Dr Jones' - mulled claret &c - called on the Misses Thetson whom I knew when quarantined wth the Dep^t at Dover -

Mon: Jan^y 2^d. Snow very deep - Coleman's at 2 P.M. - long

Dec.^r

Lay to m^r Cavalry Barks - I dine w. W^m Betton
 & his sister Mrs. Fathew - they all dine very nicely -
 & are well dressed - I go before supper but Messrs.
 Jennings & others stay to supper - room will be decorated with
 flags from Worcester Castle -

Wed: 20th Do not go to hospital in P.M. - read &c - walk in P.
 afternoon - Take letter to post later at night - bitterly
 cold & windy -

Thurs: 29th Lay the w. Jennings & Clending abt. P. former's bill
 transacts w. Beadon - Jennings assures me as a
 man that Beadon's accusations agt him are false -
 I write to Col^l re P. subject -
 Dinner party - Theatricals - & ball at mess - I do
 not go, but sit w. Warden till 10 P.M. - read - &
 to bed at 1/2 p. 12 -

Fri: 30th Meet comm^d at a snow ball fight - the reg^t
 divided into 2 parties - a fort constructed in
 each bunch &c
 Snow, hail, & wind - many slips in the snow
 sheltering -

Col^l Hay arrives unexpectedly at 1/2 p. 12. - cannot get
 into my room. He has come over to settle w. Mutt abt
 his accusations agt Col^l Hay respects a debt of P.
 stationery fund. He dines in P. anteroom. I put him
 up in Chippindall's room - sits up w. me till a
 late hour talking abt regimental affairs. He has seen
 Gen^l Witherale abt Smyth & he will do what he can
 for his reinstatement -

Sat: 31st Col^l Hay sees Jennings, Clending, Macdonald &c who
 tell him of Col^l Mutt's remarks respects him
 Mess meeting at 12. Col^l Mutt retracts his expressions
 respects Col^l Hay. Col^l H. in P. opinion of those w. whom
 I talk tells Col^l H. off very cheaply -
 Col^l H., Grew, Jennings & I go in a fly to Dover -
 Minnieke walks me - meet at P. Shakespeare Hotel -
 Grew & I call on Mrs. Beadly - Eastcliffe - Bateholme

1854.

120.

April

Friday 21st

Our sailing delayed. not sufficient crew - 7/10
 to London in after - Home - Find that rum. &
 group to town w. Major Smith, 30th } sisters are all gone to
 To Club &c. - Buy things. Tea at Home. - Many de
 returned from look at the ship - Back w. Clarke -
 I a large party of the 30th Regt. - Layard &c &c -
 John at the Station - misses the train -

Sat: 22nd

Col^l Mott sends for me - says he saw Peile drunk
 last night. Takes him under arrest - reports it to the
 Commandant at Woolwich. I go to London & report to
 the Director Gen^l what Col^l M. has done. He much
 irritated abt it. Hopes P. will resign - if not. he
 must be tried at Gallipoli. I return w. a message from
 him to Col^l M. - In the mean time Col^l M. has rec^d a letter
 from Woolwich recommending him under the circumstances of the
 case to release P. w. a reprimand. Col^l M. has only
 done what I had feared I should have to do. M^{rs} P. on
 board - much distressed -
 In after-noon down to Greenwich - remain there part
 night -

Sun: 23rd

Down Channel - fine run - Captain Long a
 gentlemanly man - Ship's officers pleasant set -

Mon: 24th

Leave sight of England this m^{orn}g - Land's end -
 weather cold - 55th F. in cabin -

Tues: 25th

At sea. Fine but very rough - suffer from
 seasickness but not severely -

Wed: 26th

Steam machinery out of order from a knife falling
 into some part of it - Off Cape St Vincent in the
 evening -

Sat: 29th

Passed through the Straights of Gibraltar at 7/6 A.M.
 - a glorious morn^g - fine warm clear day - steamed
 close along the Spanish coast - & close to the Bay of
 Gib^r - scenery very fine - The Sea like a
 lake - High mountains of Granada & white
 from snow on summits &c -

Sun: 30th

Long weather continuing - steamed abt 5 miles from
 the African coast - rugged scenery - very bold - sandy
 & barren in parts - Captⁿ Long ready for service -

121

1054-

May.

- Mon: 1st Keeping close in sight of the African coast - very rugged and barren - fine bold mountains - snow-mt 7th higher ridges - lovely weather -
- 2nd Taped a fleet of small boats coral fishing near the island of Balita - off Tunis.
- 3rd off Pantellaria - Fine day - Inspection of Ship - Writing up accounts -
- 4th Anchored in Valetta Harbour - Malta - (3 men sent to G. H. sick.)
- 5th Sailed from Malta at 9 a.m.
- 9th Arrived at Gallipoli at 1 P.M. & sailed for Constantinople at 3 P.M.
- 10th Anchored at Constantinople
- 11th Disembarked at Scutari. March to camp - To be in 13. Genl Buller's Brig: Lt Div. 1st Genl Sir G. Brown. Col Sanders joins & takes command.
- 29th Embark on board "Midway" Steamer for Varna.
- 30th Varna at 3 P.M. & march to camp

June 5th March from Varna at 5 a.m. - encamp at Aledyn 11 a.m. same day.

30th From Aledyn - encamp same day at Devna

July 5th Inspected by Omar Pacha

24th From Devna at 9 a.m. same day at Monaster

27th Infanter to near mustachios

August 27th March from Camp Monaster at 1 1/2 P.M. & encamp at Yonksacoly same day

28th From Y - at 3 P.M. - encamp at Karagoli 6 P.M.

29th From K - 3 P.M. - on Dr. Varna -

30th Embark on board "Courier" left Varna Bay - left Kavarna Bay -

Sept 14th Disembarked at Eupatoria Strength of Regt 370. 6 Captains 11 Subs. 5 Staff. 49 Serjts. 43 Corp. 15 Drs 763. Pts

1054. 1055-

Sept.

20th Battle of the Alma. Stockwell, 1 D^r, + 36 P^{ts} killed
Sanders, severely, M^r Lee slightly. Warden severely. Annie, severely
Wardlaw, dangerously, (died on passage to S.) Curdew, dangerously
16 Sery^{ts}, 13 Corp^s 2 D^r, + 174 P^{ts} wounded.

23rd Marched for Sebastopol -

26th Capture of Balaclava by Lt Gen^l

29th From Balaclava to invest^{ment} of Sebastopol - at first on left -
+ 31st marched to right

Oct. 17th First bombardment.

Nov. 5th Battle of Inkerman fought. Ker (knee & arm crushed by
wind shot - amputation - died next day (delirium etc.)
1 P^{ts} killed, 1 Sery^{ts} Major + 2 P^{ts} wounded -

14th Hurricane

1055- Feb 14th Rooke takes command of Reg^t - Col^l M^{rs} gone to
join Sep^t.

July 10th Col^l M^{rs} rejoined

Sept. 5th Final Assault. Strength of 19th engaged about 420 including
officers & men. 3 Sery^{ts} 3 Corp^s 20 P^{ts} killed -
Col^l M^{rs}. Ball passed thro' hip-joint - another thro' neck
died. - Warden + Chippell slightly, Lt Godfrey, 2 grape
shot wounds, died, M^rpy - thigh broken & fell, Green
thro' chest, M^{rs}swell, struck in head, Baryl slightly -
Martin - thro' neck - Young, hand - 9 Sery^{ts} 10th 16th
126 P^{ts} wounded, 4 P^{ts} missing -

Losses killed & Wounded of 19th Reg^t during Siege of Sebastopol from 1st Oct/54 to
9th Sept/55

	7.0	Cap.	Sub.	Staff	Sery ^{ts}	Drum ^r	Rank & File	Total Off: + men
Killed	"	"	"	"	3	7	32	35
Wounded	1	2	8	"	12	1	263	287
	1	2	0	"	15	1	295	322

Return of Strength on joining Army 11 May 1054 & Casualties to 9 Sept. 1055

Strength on 11 May 54 Sery ^{ts} Drum ^r R & F.	Additional Drafts prior to 9 Sept/55	No. killed or died up to 9 th Sept. 1055	No. remaining on 9 Sept. 1055	No. Invalided or none effective from other causes to 9. Sept. 1055
912	416 5 transfers	435	Crimea 536 In Hospital 175 elsewhere	215
	421		711	

1855 to

In a published Tabular Statement of the No. Killed & Wounded in each reg^t from the date of First Landing in V. Crimea to Sept 18th /55, that of the 19th is

Killed				Wounded				Missing	
Off.	Serjts	Dr.	R. & F.	Off.	Serjts	Dr.	R. & F.	R. & F.	
4	4	1	76	20	15	3	419		7

1051

24 July - 29th July - on board 26-Pravensend

29th " 30th Chatham

31 July - 16th Sept. London

17 - 18. Cheltenham

19 July '51 to 15 Feb. 1052 Plymouth

16 Feb. to 19th. Wales, Uncle Wm's wedding

20th " 00th 7th May Plymouth

0th May to 14th. On march - Exeter Honiton Axminster Brixport Dorchester &c

14th May 1052 to 2nd July Winchester

3rd July to 16th July. London

17th July. To Paris, via Boulogne & Dieppe

Hôtel du Rhin, apt^s M^{rs} Hope's boardy house Rue Castiglione

10 July to 3rd Augst '52 Paris

4th to 17th London

10th to 14th Nov^r Winchester

15th Nov^r to London, "Nazi Head run" by bullet, D. of Well's funeral.

10th Dufur's bugle at 3 a.m. The funeral.

19th Return to Winchester

1053. 5 Jan. Leave Winchester for Portsmouth

5 Jan. to 25th April, Portsmouth

26th to 14th May. Cumberland Fort. ball practice

16th May to Weymouth

17th " to 19th July 1053 at Weymouth, swi over to Main 42,

20th July. to Haslar, & apt^s to Portsmouth -

20th Augst 1053 leave Portsmouth for Walmer.

21st Augst '53 to 1054 at Walmer

L 93/30

19th Regiment. Passage from Barbadoes to Quebec. on board Fth Ship, "Bomby" L. 93/238

20th April - 1848. Sailed at 7 P. M.

	Bar:	Therm:	Lat:	Long:
21 st	30.0	80.00	14.43	59.53
22 nd	30.5	79.00	16.42	56.16
23 rd	30.6	79.00	10.12	60.9
24 th	30.0	78.00	20.2	60.20
25 th	30.2	77.00	21.56	59.46
26 th	30.10	77.30	24.4	59.1
27 th	30.20	73.30	26.35	58.31
28 th	30.19	76.30	28.6	58.11
29 th	30.20	73.30	29.35	58.6
30 th	30.22	75.30	30.57	58.29
1 st May	30.12	71.30	32.35	58.45
2 nd	30.18	67.00	34.19	59.0
3 rd	30.5	69.30	37.7	59.5
4 th	29.80	72.30	40.36	58.55
5 th	29.91	59.00	42.42	58.22
6 th	29.93	58.30	43.52	58.40
7 th	29.64	48.	44.51	58.30
8 th	29.34	43.	46.47	59.14
9 th	29.80	42.30	46.47	59.21
10 th	29.90	46.30	47.	59.37
11 th	29.89	43.	48.36	61.53
12 th	29.39	41.		

Arrived in River St Lawrence

15th Quebec.

J. Longmore
April 19th 1848

L 93/19

In answer of 1040. March no Delacott's R.R.,
which commenced at Campbell R.R., to London in
Upper Canada, West Niagara &c

August 17. Thursday 17.

1840.

R. A. hosp^l & L. - Dr Roberts & Mrs R. (late Miss Kate Herbert) arrive on way to Dubu from Toronto - return to 2nd - change - c. to Fitch's. Long chat w. Mrs R. of old times at Jersey & the very good look^{ing} but I shld think painful Fittie Halliwell dead. some send w. Mrs Hickey Dr Roberts at Jersey before us at 5th any engagement when we are there?

So to Rev. Adamson's to see Henry Stuy, Dr to have Bull Fox. - after to Library of the of Academy w. Mr. Adamson - meet Dr. Cat^l of 49th. Librarian - see Mr. Roberts off to Dubu. - with letter w. Major Grenville (23rd) who is so long home to England, being just lost his father. & with the charge of Ld Grenock - friend at miss. - I leave to go to a small party at Mr. Roberts's - (Dutcher of St. James's). - cut some -

18.

18. Friday 18

Give over R. A. hosp^l to Mr Bent - sit w. Lord Grenock read pps, write letters. - prece with w. Jackson - party at miss. Bent, some R. B. & from Dubu - Ballot in evening

August

1848

19.

19. Saturday 19.

19th R. H. H. - M. H. H. - Drive w. L. Greenock
call on D. Mahony who is very civil - gives Bent: R. A.
leave to go to Dub. I & do R. A. duties again.
return - see D. M. in town - she goes round to
hospital w. me - the Dr. lies away on parade &
then comes up in order - time early afternoon.

20

20. Sunday 20.

Drive w. L. Greenock in the morning - back
in afternoon -

21

21. Monday 21 -

19th R. H. H. - Drive w. L. Greenock to
Mahony's - call on Mr. Jackson - meet
Jackson & return - Major Gen. Whithead
who arrived today on a tour Dec. w. us
L. Col. Fray - Drive w. us. Spent in
Greenock -

22

22. Tuesday 22.

W. in sight - Wk. w. Whithead. 75 men
of R. A. going up to London - apply to
accompany them. D. Mahony very civil -
in evening dine at Col. Dyneley's w.
Capt. Campbell of ours, & his brother a
young gentleman just comes out in the 1st

August.

1848

also a Mr. L. Mrs. Wilkinson. H.E. -
stay late - here - arrange for packing up

23.

23. Wednesday 23.

My trunk. Farrell. in Hospital. Buxey helps
me in pack &c. Thence w. the new R.R.
- young Campbell to Steamer. Canal Wharf
- the Highlander St. - along Canal to
Lachine. Last view of scenery of the Mont.
- we Lachine at 1. - Chateauguay the
a fortification - along another canal
pretty view of scenery of St. L. the
rapids &c. sunset. opening into Lake
St. Francis, island, variety of trees -
obst. sh. deep purplish blue - the air
tinted - very beautiful - difficult
navigation - bed at 10.

24.

24. Thursday 24.

Up at 4.6. lovely morn. Louis. stories
of their quickness of vision &c. Long talk w.
Farber. - his paper thro' the lake of 1000
islands intricate. Beautiful - too spacious for
Chap. & Kellarney. weather w. high change
water clear &c. - Kingston at 3. bed at
Queen's Wharf. - meet Halliwell who is returning

August

1848-

met Evans H.E. was at Munkiel when
we arrived - Hallat takes me to his
house & introduces me to his wife - who is
quite, not pretty - interesting - long talk
of Hlewski family - Mary, shows me
photos of Mary, from Kate, & Miss A. (Ellen)
by Charlotte Herbert - reminds me strongly
of Kate - Mary at quite so good - afterwards
to hotel - R. General there - see Virginia
Murray - go to dinner to Betty's mess.
Where are Dick, Sir Alexander who
next to me - champagne &c.

25. 25 - Friday, 25.

All during night - Breakfast at hotel.
Capt. Scherling there - long talk. call
on D. Bell - the D.M.O. at 10. he
is bed - very civil - tea &c. at 12 call
on the Baron de Hottenburg - 2nd floor
- Luncheon at Hottenburg - he shows
me his drawings of Bermuda & Kingston
&c. has published some - is going to sell
his drawings, make money of them -
He asks me to stay w. him on Sunday

August

1840

return. Leave Kingston at 5. Drive
into some ladies (Perrins) under my charge
going to Toronto. pretty wide the scenery -
- strong sunset. Whisky - bed at 10 -

26. Saturday 26.

26.

Arrive at Toronto at 9. hot sun. with
abt town - well built red brick. English
look of town - streets broad. - Arrive
Toronto at 10. Lake wide - shore low -
approach to Hamilton curious - big natural
digue - fine deep blue harbor - Hamilton large
flourishy town. English look. - visit at home
Duffy - mile outside town - meet Sir Allan Mc-
Nab. march on thro' Ancaster to "Duff's"
inn. Maracle's Inn - arrive after dark -
tea & -

27. Sunday 27.

27.

Breakfast at 9. big shot in wood -
to a new settlement - fine soil - clearing
timber. bark of trees, burning - collecting
Maple sugar - for - to - dead pines
looking like trees in winter -
read & - bed early.

28. Monday 28.

28.

Leave at 6. A.M. - it rained heavily during the

August

1840

28. 28. Monday. 28.
 night, roads heavy - pluck & slippery &
 splashing from rain collect under the planks. very
 pretty scenery near Brantford - extensive view
 will cut the English life - mist - afterwards
 very rain - with confusion as to our inn -
 toward evening walk to Mohawk - a village of
 Indians of the tribe - institute for instruction of boys
 & girls - read of the traders what might be -
 old who speak English but very little -
 churchyard, bury place of Joseph Brand
 & his son - Indians - warriors - pretty scenery
 around - home - dine at 6 P.M. - read
 bed early -

29. Tuesday. 29.
 March at 6. pretty country - pluck road -
 go to Lanes - reach Burford a small village
 at 1 P.M. - comfortable inn - breakfast
 go to stream about a mile off & bathe
 dress write down - read Jane Eyre -
 "Claremont house" - decent inn

30. 30. Wednesday 30
 Love line in my 24 - men breakfast before
 leaving - march 5 miles - to Campbell
 2 P.M. to breakfast at Sydney - take
 seats in waggon - men stopping -
 one man drunk & inebriated - reach
 Woodstock at 1. - long stopping village

August

1840

good hotel & build up - wth very hot.
C. put one man in prison - aft dinner
wth into the entry - Eng Hk w. a settler who
w. his wife is burnt stumps - tea & bed. "Royal
Parlour" - go hotel & get gear -

30th Wednesday 31st

31st

Leave early, before the men. Read Jane Eyre by
Anne Bell. Pleased w. the work - Chet's powerfully
depicted & original - arrive at Ingersoll's
pretty situated, shaggy village - in a hollow w.
hills covered by pine forests. a small river
stop at the "Mansion House" - the dog & gun w.
Pamphlet. who gets trace of potatoes - see
the effects of severe whirlwind of July last y.
largest trees torn up by roots. houses overturned
see the course of the wind by direction
the trees lie in - bathe & return to inn
- wash - write - dine - no beer -
enjoy the inn - civil bed

1st Friday 1st

Sept 1st

Leave at 2 p.m. - a mile & half from
"Hales's Inn" meet the landlord who drives
me in - Canadian pony - trot 1 mile in
3⁰ 10" - aft breakfast wudg in wood - Hk -
- berry - find wild gooseberry & raspberry trees.

September

1848

letter. an order from London arrives w. a
letter. Capt. Dacier will send horses for us
tomorrow morn. - write -

2^d 2^d Saturday 2^d

~~Capt. Dacier~~ L^t Pipon R.A. & L^t S^r Howard
20th w. R. battery arrive at Hales' at 8-
brkfst. mount at 9 & ride to L^{on} with 2
men de - Pipon from Troy. Noirmont of
wh^{ch} we have a long talk - Lucken at R.A.
mess - see Col^l Horn 20th & arrange at
route. hotel in town - sleep - Fine at R.A.
mess -

3^d 3^d Sunday 3^d

views of Noirmont de
Brkfst in Pipon's 2^d - walk to town at
1/2 p 12. w. Sargⁿ 20th visit Capt Hales
leave by coach at 1/2 p. 1. - meet at
Brantford R^{ail} - they have a bird of 23
pigeons - a choral society - see club de
reach Hamilton at 2. 2 - m.

4th Monday 4th

Bed at 1/2 p 2. rise at 5. see R^{ail} Front.
back at 6. pays me \$2 - for passage
to Niagara - leave H. at 7 h. m. 3

Sept^r

1848

4th 4th
 V. American v^l to Rochester - reach Fort
 Niagara at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11. - coach to Fort. see
 Col. Newton of N. H. Can. Rifles - 7 dine
 w. them - they are very civil. alt dinner
 to 4. for going by steamer -
 steamer not arrive till 9. Friend.
 6 p. 5. tells a true version of his affr w.
 V. America. authentic alt. he describes the
 - Moffat on leave - all come down to wharf
 - steam to Queenston - hill. railroad
 reach Niagara Falls Clifton Hotel at $\frac{1}{2}$
 p. 11. T. M. - tea - bed - dark night.

5. sat Jan 25. Tuesday. 5

Employed all day in see of Niagara -
 much delighted & surprised at the Falls
 - the more I exam. them - meet a Mr.
 Cotton of 15. St. James's Sq. who makes my
 acquaintance, w. a Mr. McCulloch, settler in
 Can. (2 who lives near Scott. late of 19. 4. R. / 2
 go. together to Suspension bridge - glimpse look of
 affr. - return to hotel - lunch & to American
 side by ferry boat etc. (I affr. to table rock
 best view of horse shoe fall.)

Sept^m

1840.

5

5. Tuesday .5.

walk on "Manchester" - left by bridge to
East Island - best view of American fl-
nest old gunther & walk on hill to light-
house & end of island. walk in town &
return by ferry - walk to Sunday's lane
- battle explained from observatory 91 ft.
high by an old man who was in the fight.
- return by Pavilion hotel &c -
ful moon - to &

6

6. Wed^d 6.

Arrange trips &c - After breakfast walk to the
great fall & admire its power & immensity
total - pick up - leave by rail at 12 -
to Quebec - extensive views from near
the remains of Bick's Monument - boat
to Niagara - in P. M. Col. Hewitt joins
us by boat to Toronto - walk to Corcoran
w. Friend (who knew Waverley) & MacDonell
- walk after 8 & inspect the Fort & town
- die at 6. - full moon evening.

Sept

1848.

7. Thurs. 7.

Spt in Moffat's 2nd - The Chinese bsk -
aft brkfst gt route - Leave by str⁺ to Toronto
Le. reach Kingston at 5 a.m. Fridy.
Mch conversn w. a Col. de Latre who w
Dep^t 2nd Div Gen. in Ceylon w. 15th
+ Magnet

8. P. Fridy. 8.

Kingstn at 5 a.m. - knock up to Barn
at Rottenburg at 6 a.m. - arrange route
to Montreal. Leave by a beautfl boat to
Rapport. Col^l de Latre w. me - mch
military conversn - he a strany
man - read for Homing Le -
Anch at Coteau de Lac.

9. Saturday. 9.

Up at 1/5 to see Mr. Hager thro' V. rap^d
- arrived at Lachine at 7 - railroad to
town - brkfst at mess - see Odell
Thakiny Le - call on Captⁿ Reddie -
my friend Farrell again in guidse - Mr. Gee
from St. Helens - was abt 2nd -
call on Mr. Moffat - Mr. Kennett Le

Sept^r

1840

10

10. Sunday 10.

Kof^r = French Chapel at 11. - In evening dine en famille at Dr. Moffatt's - other heavy affair

11

11. Mond: 11.

Kof^r = Dr. Pictie Crapman - Met afternoon after noon go to the post at W^m Roberts' - meet Mr. Zilch - with him w. Hughes & Plunkett

12.

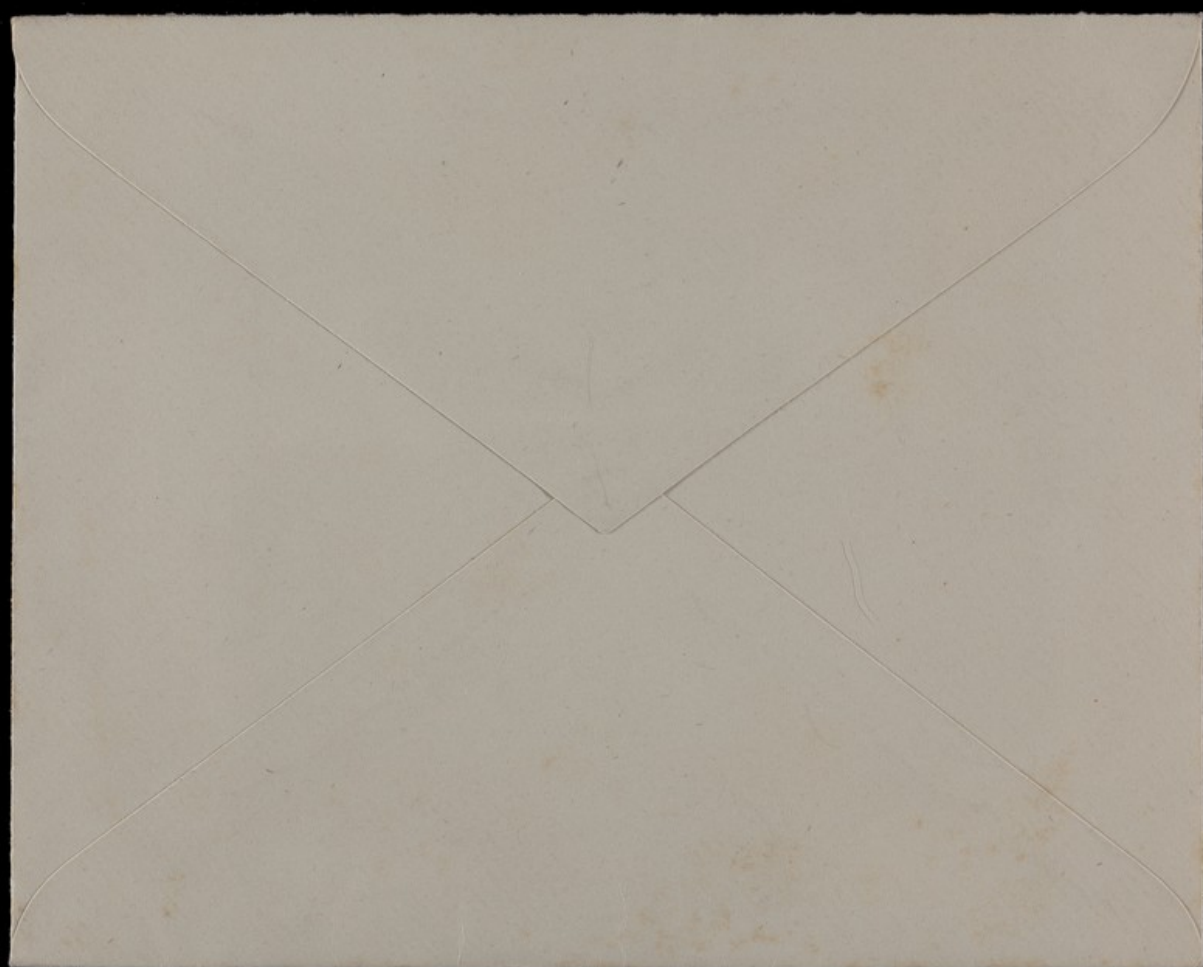
12 - Tuesd: 12.

Letters from England - write letters home &c. - Letter from Weston - with w. Enders & Campbell - cystic provocative. - Dr. Col^r & W^m Hay arrive at Doan's - by the w. Train after sup at Hannah's - see Dr. Col^r &c

13

13 - Wed. 13.

Kof^r = Dr. - From Major McDonald calls looks me to his house in the evening - see Capt. Boulton about my twelfth expense, one attend in Canada - Call on Dr. Jackson's, Stirling, by Mr. S. another sup - Dr. J. of the Agricultural Society, one land there -



Pitch Lake - Sat 3 - April 24th

L 93/20

Lady M. Lord

Steamer at 7 - crowded - cloudy day - leaving Port of Spain
L finely ridged - fertile - diff from range height & yet verdure to top -
velvet side - the yellow tree in bloom the Scrubbed Bois Amantet just
sprout - low coast - ^{on Mt. Naparima} - bright mountain misty - Water shallow
- approach to San Fernando - rising suddenly - abrupt - double
coned mountain not unlike Corfu - ~~one~~ one cone high & w water
the summit other low, leaf of cypripedium from former - neat little
town - P. repens - water shallow long way of lying - follow
course of bay - Point of land ^{C. Brea} - landing place - sandy white shore
- peculiar asphaltic smell on approach - sand on pitch
flat spherical edged masses - sandy elsewhere w rounded
pebbles of pitch - few small stones - magnitudes count thousands
- up road - inclined hill - dusty - black road - pitch
viscous - descended - now hard - deep ruts - dust
thrust carlow ruts & - burning hot here & there
- come upon field - black - crevices - having
spherical edge & all the mass of 2 other - masses
show of dough slowly uniting - water - rain -

- grass 2 in lines - little mould left in water
shifting in waves - large patches of green but 2 trees
with pines, alders, - soft sinking of cart wheel - rain heavily
it from being soft as usual - crop lake - puffs of flowing
warmth - $3/4$ to 1 mile sq. then paper under the canal
- distance not known - W-Jackson sand paper under the
sulph 2 found on opp: Maine coast - Well of bubbling
larry liquid pitch about 2 miles off - occasionally in wet weather
overflowing - not in dry weather - after the rain, bubbles of
gas all over pitchfield - Gas bubbles popping on surface
of foot - Follow road artificial clay & pitch - which
to sea shore - tongue of pitch - Cliffs of sandy
clayey shale - layers of pitch - { as if oozing through
- Bituminous wood - { more pure & clear &
shining fracture -
Large pits dug in lake some fill up again.
Pitch lake pines good.

Record of Service

Date of Commission Feb'y 3rd 1843.

Joined Depot 14th at Dover, March 10th 1843.

Wt Depot to Jersey (embarked) Oct^r 23rd 1843

do to Waterford (embarked) June 18th 1845
(arrived at W² June 21st)

Leave Waterford to join H² 2nd July 19th 1845

Date of embarkation from England Sept^r 3rd 1845

Join H² 2nd Corps. Sept^r 27th 1845

Leave Corps for B, Ds. Dec^r 4th 1845

Arrive at B, Ds. Jan'y 17th 1846

Leave B, Ds for N. Amer. April 20th 1848

Arrive, Quebec, May 15th 1848

Leave Quebec June 28th 1851

Arrive at Plymouth* July 24th 1851.

B, Ds to Berberice
Berberice to Georgetown Jan'y 13th 1847
Georgetown to Trinidad March 5th 1847
Trinidad to B, Ds. March 24th 1847
Plymouth to Exeter May 8th 1852
Leave Plymouth 10th -
March by Hoxton, Exeter, Brixport,
Dorchester to Winchester May 14th 1852.
(From Nov 15th to Nov 19th London)
(D. & Wellington's funeral - 1852)
Winchester to Portmouth Jan'y 7th 1853
Portmouth to Weymouth May 16th 1853
Weymouth to Portmouth July 15th 1853
Portmouth to Weymouth Augst 1853
Weymouth to Town of L² Feb^r 14th 1854
Embark for Town (H² 2nd & 6th Co)
(to Turkey via Malta 23rd April 1854)
a board Victoria Steamship
Disembark. Scutari. May 11th 1854
Leave Scutari - May 29th 1854
Arrive at Varna May 30th 1854
- Alcedyn. June 5th "
- Devna " 30th "
- Monastir July 24th "
Leave Monastir Augst 27th 1854
Arrive at Varna Augst 29th 1854

Surgeon Weyatt, Coldscream Esq.

Mrs Martin Glaunine. Cork.

G. J. Tufnell Esq. Reg. Prof. of Mil. Surg. May 10th. Surg. 50 Lower Mount St. ^(Dublin)

~~A. Cleland Esq. 22 Belk. 3 Bedford Place, Newport. Isle of Wight~~

Exham L. Hifferman, 19th St John's Rectory, Newport, Tipperary

Captain G. Lidwill 19th Dromard Templemore.

Major G. Massey, Grant Lodge, Elgin, N.B.

Mrs Machin, Lillingston Lodge, Leamington

Mrs Stockwell } F. Laffitte, No. 1, Rue Laffitte, Paris
Chas. S. Esq. } 2 Couette, 59. Strand -

~~Dr. Menzies, New Tavern Fort, Gravesend. (Sept. 1856)~~
~~Dr. Muir, 38, 4 Rose Terrace, Perth. N.B.~~

W. Knowles, Surgeon, Farnham (Mrs K. niece to Mr. Gardiner)

Phipps. Saddler, 243. High Holborn.

Mrs Kay. 31. Darnford St. Stonehouse

Jas Oldham Esq. 53 Norfolk Square, Brighton -

Mr. Currie (1857) Kinnerohy Manor near Reigate -

Dr. Gen. Hilbers, 112 King's Rd, Brighton -

Dr. & Mrs. Brinson, New York, near H. des Ill. Brit. Naples House W. Bowen, ^(Glabbe) St.

1859 G. & N. Chevis, Miss Edwards, Brunswick House, Brighton Hill.

~~W. Clarke, 1 Apollo Buildings, Walsworth~~

4 Mrs E. Wright (nie Miss Bedford) 66 Upper Berkeley St. Portman Sq.

4 Aunt Fanny L. 4 Cambridge Terrace, South St. Greenwich

4 Dr. Hood, Mitchell's Hosp.

4 Mrs Col. Byrne, (Lucy Hickey) 2 Miss Hickey (Sophy) lodging at
105. Park Street, Grosvenor Sq.

4 T. Holmes Esq. 22 Queen St. W

4 Mrs. Harold Martin, 71A Grosvenor St. W.

4 Lady Lou. C. McGregor, 2 Gloucester Place, Portman Sq.

4 Mr. Tobell, St Andrews' Lodge, Myrmouth

4 J. Birkett, 59 Green St. Grosvenor Sq. W.

4 J. Alexander Esq. C.B. Dir. Gen. 26 Norfolk Square, ~~London W~~

4 Mrs Heppel, 12 Kildare Gardens, Westbourne Park W

4 Mrs Pittelton, 12 Spring Gardens, Hyde Park W

1854 to

L-93/18 - 3

Embark on "Courier" for the Crimea
Disembark at Eupatoria

August 30th 1854
Sept^r 14th 1854

Embark on Ship "Whirlwind" for East Indies: July 29th 1857
Transferred at Galle to Steam Troopship, "Adventure" Oct^r 30th 1857
Landed at Calcutta Nov^r 10th 1857
Calcutta to Barrackpore Feb^r 5th 1858
Leave Barrackpore to march to Dinapore Oct^r 29th 1858
(Dumbum on Enquiry Sept^r 1858)
Arrive at Dinapore Nov^r 24th 1858
Leave Dinapore by Gunge Steamer "Koladyn" March 20th 1859
Arrive in Calcutta (via Sunderbunds) March 30th 1859
Leave Calcutta for England July 4th 1859
Land in England August 15th 1859

Addresses.

Fleet Mall

Runciman, Bootmaker, Rupert St. Fiedly. (rec^d by Dr. Frick)
 H. Jessopp Esq^r, W. Chapman & Co, Leadenhall St. London.
 W. Elcum Esq^r 13. Bedford Row.
 Repairing Jewellers 37 Princess St. 10ho.
 Mr John Bittleton 22 John St. Bedford Row
 E. L. D. Birkett 48 ~~Bedford St~~ Russell Square W.C.
 W. Currie, 7 Clarendon Place, Hyde Park.
 J. Fisher Esq^r 79 Great Tower St.
~~Mr Bedford, 1 Lion Tower St. Golden Square~~
 Cock & Co: Music Sellers - N. Burlington St.
~~Godfrey Map, Esq. Romania Tupperary~~
~~John Haffel Esq^r 2 Dutton Lane, Little West Street, Clapham~~
 Mr. Nightingale - 1 Park Rd. Stockwell -
~~Mr. W. W. 10 Dutton Lane, Little West Street, Clapham~~
 Mr. Stephens 10. Sackville St. Fiedly -
~~Mr. H. L. Bittleton, Park Lane, London~~
 Mr. D. Urban, Newcourt, near Exeter -
 Capt. Jas Cochrane. 96 Wilemb St. Hulme, Manchr.
 D. Odell, care of Revd R. Mansell, Adare, Co. Down. Ireland.
 Capt. Marjotom, 40th Regt. Ditchingham Hoe, Bury. Suffolk
 C. F. Elcum Esq^r 3. Crescent Terrace, Cheltenham -
 Miss M. Longmore 19. Rue Taut-jerd Taut-jais Boulogne-sur-Mer
 Mr. (J. L. L.) 35 Alpb. Rd. St. John's W. London -
~~Miss Susan M. L. Esq^r 1. Dutton Lane, Little West Street, Clapham~~
 D. J. Dickson, 10 Grove Place, Jersey -
 Miss Fisher, 3 Fisher Esq^r 32 Somerset St. Portman Sq. London
 Joseph Bedford Esq^r Surgeon H.E.I. service Rangoon Bawleh, Bengal
 Capt. Campbell 29 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park London
 Capt. W. H. Fisk, Militia Staff. 4 Athenaeum St. Plymouth.
 J. Longmore Esq^r ~~3. Rose Hill Terrace~~ Worcester - 3. Rose Hill Terrace
 Mr. Semple. Mr. Hollins' Oak Hill, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire -
~~Capt. W. L. Esq^r Hotel des Etrangers, Rue de la Bourse, Paris~~
 The Misses Hickey, Somerset House, Landsdowne Place, Brighton -
 J. F. France Esq^r 24 Bloomsbury Square
~~G. Maffey Esq^r Romania Tupperary~~
~~Miss Haffel. 25. Wiltshire St. Cambridge Square~~ 2 Colville Square
 A. Bittleton Esq^r 17 Bloomsbury Sq. Southampton Street
 Charles W. Otway Esq^r 7 Carterbury Row, Newington.

L 93/62

In the year 1863, after moving from Chatham to
Netley, I took steps to getting the men of the Army
Hosp^l Corps systematically instructed in their duties.
I obtained a sanction for Assist^t Surg^l Chas^l Mackinnon
to instruct the men, & he became interested in the
work, & arranged a course of lectures for them. But
we could not get the men relieved from any of their
regular duties in order to attend the instruction, and
could only get them together at odd times when
they had nothing else to do. The classes were
consequently very irregular in numbers & attendance.
When Mackinnon had instructed the men to a
certain amount I examined them. At the end
of two years it became Mackinnon's turn to go to
India, & although I made an effort to get him
permitted to remain longer at his work of instruction
from knowing its importance to the service, and
because Mackinnon was getting more & more an
faith in the mode of instruction, I could not get
him detained. This was the beginning of

the system of teaching & training Hosp^l attendants
in their duties in England, & was the foundation

2

of the Ambulance Instruction which has now become so popularized all over the Kingdom -

After Mackinnon left for India there was a pause in the instruction, but subsequently, when Andrew Moffitt was appointed Instructor & he entered into his work with great zeal & earnestness. Still he was not relieved from any other of his hospital duties, nor were the men relieved from any of their duties; the instruction had therefore to be given in the afternoon after the principal part of the regular day's work was over. He could only get the men under permission, & when they were not required for other work. Moffitt arranged a Manual of Instruction for the men & this was subsequently printed & published by the War Office -

Subsequently to Dr. Moffitt, Surgeon Major Moore carried on the instruction; but the attendance of the men still continued very uncertain and unsatisfactory as they were still depended upon

In the performance of all the work
 & fatigue duties of the great hospital
 & its appendages. After a time the
 Training Depot was established at
 Aldershot & Moore moved to it -
 classes of men were now set apart
 specially for instruction & from that time
 the instruction has gone on with
 increasing advantages.

In 1860 was published in the Army
 Med. Reports some remarks on the proper carriage
 of Sketchers & the Drill which after repeated
 trials with men of the Army Hosp. Corps appeared
 to me to be most ~~easy~~ practicable & easy
 for patients. There was no reason for supposing
 at that time that more than 2 men would be
 sanctioned for each sketcher, or at most 3,
 in actual service, & the drill was arranged
 in accordance with that belief.

In 1869 appeared my book on

"The Transport of Sick & Wounded Troops
 & many of the observations in that
 book are still ~~now~~ quoted by various
 authors of Ambulance Works, and
 illustrations repeated, not infrequently
 without acknowledgment. I have recently
 received the Samariterbriefe von Dr.
 F. Esmarck, Kiel, 1886, and in it
 at p 38, are given figs. IV, V, VI,
 & X, from my work on Transport, the
 men being merely turned into Germans by the
 artist, without any reference to their previous
 appearance in my work. The positions
 shown were the results of experimental trials
 & the original sketches were drawn from
 Men of the A. H. C. at Netley

Convention of Geneva

L 93/64

- Aug¹ 4^h 10/64. First Exam^s at Kelley
" 5^h London. D. & Office. London for Paris at 8:30
" 6^h Paris. Meet Rutherford et H. de Normandie. M. Arnaud
Rutherford & I leave Paris at 8:30
" 7^h Arrive at Geneva. Reception at Athenaeum in Evg-
" 8^h 1st Sitting of Congress at H. de Ville, Evg M. Moynier's receptⁿ
" 9^h Congress at 1 P.M. Send off despatch Col. de Favre's reception
" 10^h 3rd Sitting of Congress at 1 P.M. Evening at Athenaeum. M. Bowles
" 11^h Meeting of Diplomatic C^{on}te. Porton Lake. M. Favre's party -
12^h Finish Art^s of Convention at Congress - Dine w/ Villa Bertholoni
13^h Meeting of Diplomatic C^{on}te
14^h Steamer to Chillon. Strong Bise - few come
15^h Congress does not meet. Dine at Dr. Maunoir's
16^h ~~Congress~~ Meeting of Congress at 10^h C. Dine at Consul's M. Mackenzie
cousin & M. R. R. R. R.
17^h See Calame's paintings at Athenaeum. Signs of convention delayed
delayed by Belgium Del^s. Last meeting of congress for discussion
Dine w/ Conseil d'Etat ~~at 8:30~~
18^h Report to W.O. Jardin Anglais,
19^h Leave Geneva at 8:50. Lausanne, Berne, to Thun
20^h Explore Thun lake
21^h By night train to Paris
22^h Paris at 5:30 a.m.
23 Leave Paris for London
24^h See Sir E. Lytton, Capt. Galtton &
25^h Return to Hamble by 3:00 train, travel with Lady Hardwicke -

1964

T. of Wight

L 93/65-

Sept. 13 R. R. 7. Letter from Botley to Shanklin
Albert Villa

16th To Ryde with R.

17th to Bonchurch & Ventnor. Conny & friend
lunch w. us.

20th Change to Chine View House

25th See Mrs John Biddleston & 3 daughters
in church. Sit w. them in R. afternoon

27th Return to Hamble.

L 93/66

Sent to the International Congress at Geneva in August 1864 as one of the representatives of the British Government. At this congress the "Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies" ^{arranged and signed by the representatives of 12 Governments, the convention} in the Field was signed, which has been since generally known as the "Convention of Geneva of August 22^d. 1864". The British Government did not accredit their delegates with sufficient powers for signing a treaty, but acceded to the Convention by interchange of papers signed at London on the 10th of February in the following year 1865. Dep^t & Insp^t. Genl Longmore was one of the members of the Sub-committee of the Congress at Geneva whose duty it was to weigh carefully the written terms in which the articles of the Convention were expressed.

L 93/67

In 1967 sent by Sec. of S. for War to Paris to
take part in the Internat^l Conference of the Soc^y
for Aid to W^d soldiers in Time of War

also to report on the Mich Med & Surg^y
Work^l Equip^t at the Universal Exhibⁿ

Reports printed

L 93/68

The moral of the tale is the only part - worth having.
And this is, that; having seen a good deal of the
"depono deo carter" during the late war. I am more
than ever convinced that - Governments should be
made responsible for their own Sick & Wounded -
that they should not decline Voluntary, private,
benevolent - effort - but that, exactly in
the measure that this is incorporated in,
not substituted for - Government organization
(for Sick & Wounded) will it be kept.
And exactly in the measure that it is not,
will it become an evil -

I hope for agree with me.
I am bound to say ^{that} I think the Russian ~~of~~ organization
wonderfully good

Yours sincerely
(signed) Florence Nightingale

July: 14th 1867. -

L 93/69

The (Juena) Société Internationale - unquestionably
the best plan with no would be to render our
Army & Impl. Corps thoroughly efficient on its present
basis & strength. No steps should be taken with
the Public in any country which should lead their
War Office to think that its own work (the War Office's)
will be done for it - by any body else. After the
Corps is thoroughly efficient - there would be little
difficulty in devising a scheme for increasing it - &
admitting volunteer assistance. But the very first
thing is, as far as to make the very best of what we
have - to make it into an efficient - nucleus.
No amount of adding to inefficiency will make ~~it~~
inefficiency into efficiency.

(Signed)

^{was} yours sincerely
Florence Nightingale

July: 28th 1867.

in 1867

L. 93/70

Capt Burges & Furley helped to form an English branch of
the Order of St John & to establish a National Society
for relief of sick & wounded in war
in April 1869 - attended 2nd conference in Berlin with

- T. L. St George - L. J. Elliott, Lechmere etc. & Furley

✓ Sir T. L. gave a lecture at the House of Commons on
the general movement of 1864 in Hampshire in the
Chair. ? lecture. ?

Capt Sir W. Brackbury RA - strongly urged the Gov. with
others - to agree to the 1864 convention.

L. 93/71

Served as a member of the Committee appointed by Sir John Pakington, Sec^y of State for War, on the 24th of April 1860, to inquire into the general question of Hospital Conveyances for the Army - See the printed report of the Proceedings of this Committee. Printed, by order of the War Department, 1872

Sent as a Delegate of the British Government to attend the International Conference of the Societies for aid to sick & wounded in time of War which took place at Berlin from the 22nd to the 27th of April 1869. Sent in a full report of the proceedings at these conferences to the War Office. This report was not printed.

Sent by the War Office to report on the Field Hospital Equipment & other articles collected in the Sanitäts-Pavillon at the World Exhibition of Vienna in the year 1873. This report was not printed.

L 93/72

On Sunday, 26th July 1868, attacked by
Hæmoptysis from the right lung. It came on
after a sudden jolt received in mounting in the
box of my brougham in which I was taking my
mother & others of the family to church at some
distance from my house (Sholing) on a hot morning.
The horse started made a start as I was getting up &
I have always thought the bleeding came from a
tear of the lung substance through old adhesions.
There may have been at the time some congestion of the
lung as a day or two before I had strained my right
side in cutting down sawing with an indifferent
saw through the trunk of a tree.

This illness proved to be a very serious &
protracted one.

It is referred to in the dedication of the
work on the "Transport of Sick & Wounded Troops"
the final revise of which was sent to the printers
in Jan. 15th 1869 -

L 93/73

Was a member of the Committee appointed on the 21st of May 1872 to consider & decide on the Scale of Equipment & on the Personnel for a Field Hospital for 200 men. See, "Report of the Field Hospital Equipment Committee". London: Printed for H. M. Stationery Office, 1877.

Was one of the 3 Vice Presidents of the International Congress on the Medical Service of Armies in the Field held at Paris in August 1870, - the other 2 V.P.s being Inspector General Dr Kosloff of the Russian army, & Baron Larrey, formerly President of the Conseil de Sante of the French army. See the "Comptes Rendus Sténographiques publiés sous les auspices du Comité Central des Congrès et Conférences: No. 15 de la Série. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1879.

Sent to the Director General & M.D., a long "Report on the Proceedings at the International Congress of Military Surgeons which was held at the Tuileries at Paris between the 9th & 14th of August, & on some incidental military medical subjects, together with remarks on the Field-hospital Equipment & Transport Conveyances at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878". This report was not printed.

In the year 1873 a new arrangement regarding me was all but completed, which would have altered my course of life altogether had it been carried out. Instead of continuing at the School, I should have been brought into the Director General's office as Inspector-General, & must in due course have then succeeded to the Director Generalship. But what seemed to be an accident prevented this. The occurrence took place in the following way.

On the 27th of Feby 1873 I had a long talk with Mapleton (then Head of Med. Branch) at the office in Whitehall Yard. He told me that the Dir^y Gen^l was very friendly disposed towards me, & gave me some hints about his wishing to advance me if it could be managed. I afterwards saw the Dir^y Gen^l Dr. Gibson. After talking about Nelson, the fittings & new arrangements for the school, he suddenly said to me "Longmore, I am sorry you are one of the Professors." He then told me Logan (Ins^y Gen^l) was going to leave the office, & I should have done for his successor. He talked all about all that he considered requisite for one holding

Logan's appointment - more actively as regards
inspections of hospitals & stations - supervision of the
Annual Army Med^l Reports &c. After a time
he branched off to the discrepant opinions regarding
the proper tenure of the post of Professor at the
M. School - whether it should be for 5 years
or whether it should be permanent. He gave
me his reasons for thinking the office should be
held for 5 years only. I told him my reasons
for thinking the Professorship should be permanent
in the interests of the School, but said X at
the same time that personally I was ready to do
whatever was thought best for the good of the service
at large.

On Friday the 6th of March, the Dir^l Gen^l again
talked to me on the subject of taking Logan's place.
He at last offers me my promotion to Asst^l Gen^l if I
would accept it & asks me to come to a decision on
the subject.

Dr Parker was at the office on this day, and
we left it at the same time and walked across

St James's Park together towards the Athenaeum.
 On the way I talked to him about the projected change
 in my position. He became very depressed at hearing of
 it - said the school would break up &c. He told
 me he had been offered the Physicianship to the
 Prince of Wales & had declined it chiefly on account of
 his connexion with the School. His health was now
 reestablished & he felt he could have taken it.
 I argued that I should still be connected with
 the school in the D.G.'s Office - that my position
 there would enable me to be of more real help
 to the School than as one of the Professors - that
 a man of considerable repute & more experience
 as a lecturer than I had was ready to take
 my place (This was Blackman of the Guards who had
 been for some time Lecturer at St James's School in connexion
 with St George's Hosp.) I pointed out to Parker
 that promotion to Insp & Genl was such a very
 important step in pay, position, & retirement, not to
 mention the opening to the D.G.'ship that no justice
 to ^{my} family I could not refuse the offer made to me,
 much as I should regret to leave the school to which

I had devoted my future. I left Parker
quite depressed, but saying he should not speak
of the matter to any one.

After transacting some business with the Purveyors-in-
-Chief & others, on my way to return by the 5 P.M. train
to Chatham, I went again to the Dir's office at
Whitehall & saw Mapleton. My object was
to ascertain from him if I had understood the Dir's Genl
^{in support of him} correctly, to mean I was to be promoted to Insp^l Genl if I
took Logan's place. He told me "certainly". I asked him
but how would he & Balfour like to see me to come into
the office and pass over their heads. As to himself
he said he was not going to stay in the office for
many months as he had made up his mind to
retire - That when the Dir's Genl had asked
him how he would like to serve under me, his
reply was, that there would be no difficulty
in that respect - one department would be
quite different to. As to Balfour,
he had been much annoyed, but it was now
all settled. The Dir's Genl had told Balfour
distinctly he must serve 5 years before getting

I. 93/75

his promotion to Insp^t Gen^l, & then he must
take a tour of service abroad or retire.

My promotion had been very fully discussed
in the Senate (the Oly. & Heads of Departments)
— that it was originally suggested by Logan I should
be his successor, that Balfour was the only one
who had opposed it as he considered he had a
prior claim to promotion as Insp^t Gen^l. — but that
after very fully considering the list of officers
I was considered the most fitted for the post,
& so it was ultimately decided to be offered
to me. "In a month" Mapleton concluded, I am
to be in the office as Insp^t Gen^l?

I afterwards informed the Dir^y Gen^l
that I should accept the post ~~of Insp^t Gen^l~~
with determination to give him satisfaction in it if
it were conferred on me — that I felt flattered and
grateful for his selection of me. &c. The Dir^y Gen^l
subsequently informed me that the Sec. of State
for War & the Com^d in Chief had approved of

of his recommendation in the matter, and
that the appointment would be made in due
course. Dr Logan told me to the same
effect.

About this time Sir Cornwallis Lewis, Sec.
of State for War was taken suddenly ill & died -
I learned afterwards that at the time of his death the
warrant for my promotion to Major-General was in his
despatch box ready to go on to the Queen for
Her signature. On Sir C. L.'s death, Lord
de Grey & Ripon became Sec. of State for War -
Lord de Grey & Ripon had been Under Sec. of State
at the time Sir Sydney Herbert was Sec. of St. for War
& the Army Medical School was established. He
therefore knew all about the school & took an

interest in it. On finding among other papers my promotion to Insp^t Gen^l & App^t as Head of the Sanitary Branch at the D.G.'s Office, he spoke to Sir James Clark on the subject, & asked him if the Col^l that was then sitting in the War Office to arrange matters connected with the change of the site from Chatham to Netley were aware of my intended removal from it. Sir J. Clark was Pres^t of the Col^l, & Dr Gibson was one of the members. Sir J. Clark mentioned that he was not aware of it & that nothing had been said to the Col^l on the subject.

Steps were now taken to alter the whole arrangement. An offer was made to Dr Lusan to lighten his work by giving him a Staff

Logan as an Assistant in the office, at the same
time that he would not be required to attend between
Friday Evg & Tuesday Morn so as to give him an
opportunity of rest at his house at Hythe, on
condition that he withdrew his resignation. As
Dr Logan wrote to me, the ground was thus cut
from under his feet on which he had made his
stand for returning. Dr Gibson received an
official letter that in future before making
any arrangements for filling vacancies in the
Head of Depart^t at the office, he was to

consult the Sec. of War on the subject.
The War Office ~~also~~ recommended, & it was authoritatively decided,
that the Professorships at the school should be made permanent appointments.
My prospects of elevation in the department
were ^{thus} seriously damaged. I felt that

although I had not anticipated the promotion
offered me by the Director General, still it had

L 93/76

been legitimately offered to me by the Head
of my Department in the regular way of the
service, that it had been approved by the
Commander in Chief & Secy War, & that it
was only stopped because it was considered necessary
in the interests of the school that I should
be retained in it. A long correspondence
ensued on the subject which has been preserved,
and eventually it was officially decided
as stated in War Office letter

that on my home coming in the ordinary
course of service for promotion to the rank
of Insp^t Genl. I should receive the promotion,
the officer below me being promoted to fill the
vacancy which had occurred, & carrying me
up in the list of Insp^t Genl with him -

Had Sir J. Gibson's arrangements been
carried out, Dr Logan would have retired
as an Inspector General. On Sir J. Gibson's retirement
Sir Wm Muir would have succeeded him
instead of Dr Logan, and if Sir Wm Muir
had retired at the same time that Sir
J. Logan did, ~~it was~~ I should then
have been next in position to
succeed him in the Dir. Genl's Office

L. 93/77

The Montefiore Prizes.

These prizes are two in number, and are awarded at the close of each course of instruction to the two Surgeons on Probation who evince the highest proficiency in the subject of Military Surgery. The first prize consists of the MONTEFIORE BRONZE MEDAL and 20 guineas; the second, of a collection of works on military surgery.

In the spring of the year 1881, Mr. NATHANIEL MONTEFIORE, F.R.C.S.,^(*) having observed there was no prize available for distribution in the department of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, offered to give a sum of £2000 for the purpose of founding one. This generous proposal was submitted through the Director General, A.M.D., for the consideration of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for War, and the Secretary of State was pleased to accept the offer. Mr. MONTEFIORE left the arrangements for the disposal of the fund to the governing body of the Army Medical School, and after due consideration it was determined to appropriate the proceeds of the fund to the establishment of the two prizes above described.

The subjects engraved on the medal were arranged by Professor Longmore, the chief purpose being to illustrate a military surgeon's duty in attending to wounded men in the field and at the same time to represent the principal articles of ambulance equipment, together with the uniforms of the officers and men of the army medical department, of the day. The objects selected were disposed in a suitable drawing by Insp. Gen. J.D. MACDONALD, R.N., then Professor of Naval Hygiene at Netley. The reverse face of the medal bears the arms and name of the founder of the prize, and the date of its foundation.

It seems necessary to explain the fact of the medal having been engraved by the French artist whose name it bears. As soon as the drawings for the medal were completed, the work was submitted to a leading firm of English medalists for execution; but the designs as proposed, being declared by them unsuited for medallion effect, the work was then offered to the eminent French medallist, M. ALPHEE DUBOIS, of Paris, who both expressed his approval of the plan and at once offered to undertake the execution of it. The result has been regarded as most satisfactory by all who have seen the medal.

The medal, the cost of which was also defrayed by Mr. MONTEFIORE, was first awarded in February 1882.

(*) Mr. MONTEFIORE and Professor LONGMORE were friends and in early days fellow-students at Guy's Hospital.

*Montefiore was a Hospital
Apprentice & was Draper to Aston Key at the same time
as I was Draper to Bramsby Cooper.*

(turn over)

Dr. Dobson sent a Photograph of my self to Mr. Dubois & the figure of the Surgeon attending to the wounded soldier in the medal was taken from that photograph.

The sources from which that sum of £2000 was derived were as follows - M^r. Leonard Montefiore, M^r. Nath^l. Montefiore's eldest son, while taking a tour in the United States of Am^a. & left £1000 to his father to be devoted to the promotion of science in any way his father might think fit. My friend Nathaniel spoke to me about this & asked me whether it could be applied with advantage for founding a prize in my Depart^{mt}. (Med^l Surgery) at Netty. On considering the matter it did not seem to be sufficient to form a prize of value for the 2 seasons annually. Montefiore then offered to supplement his son's legacy by another £1000, & so it was settled. Afterwards, when the design for the medal was submitted to Mess^{rs}. Wagon & they thought it unsuited for medallic effect, it was submitted to M^r. Dubois, at Dr. Dobson's suggestion (who had seen a medal by M^r. Dubois of Melne Edwards) & an arrangement was come to. At first M^r. Dubois asked 5000 fr. for the execution of the work, but I thought this too large a sum to expend on it, & told M^r. Dubois only £100 could be afforded for it. He agreed to do it for this amount if the size were a little reduced, & the form of the scroll containing the quotation from Homer made plain. On talking this over with Montefiore he said he would pay the £100 which he did. All the correspondence is together in the Montefiore Guard Book at Netty. M^r. Dubois presented me with the large metal plate from which the small medal was worked by him. It is in my study.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. PARKES, F.R.S.



At a meeting of Army Medical Officers, held in the Mess-room at Netley, 20th April, 1876, the Principal Medical Officer in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:—

- I.—That it is desirable to establish a permanent memorial of the late Dr. Parkes, Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School.
- II.—That the memorial consist of a portrait, to be painted by an eminent artist, which should be placed in the Mess-room of the Head-Quarters of the Army Medical Department, whether at Netley or elsewhere; and of a replica of the bust of Dr. Parkes now at University College, to be placed in the Lecture-room of the Army Medical School; and, further, if the fund collected admit of it, the foundation of a Parkes Scholarship, or Prize, to be competed for in the Army Medical School.
- III.—That all Medical Officers in the Army, Naval, and Indian Public Services be requested to subscribe; and that contributions be also received from any other friends and admirers of Dr. Parkes, who may wish to join in the memorial.
- IV.—That the subscription from Officers (of the Naval and Military Services) be limited to one day's pay.
- V.—That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Local Committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting:—

PRESIDENT :

SURGEON-GENERAL S. LONGMORE, C.B.

TREASURER :

SURGEON-MAJOR F. S. B. F. de CHAUMONT, M.D.

SECRETARY :

SURGEON G. E. DOBSON, M.B.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. PARKES F.R.S.

NOTICE.

The first List of Subscriptions will be published as soon as a sufficient number are received. If the Fund admit, a Heliotype (Cabinet size) of the Portrait, will be sent to each Subscriber.

_____ 1876.

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith (by Cheque or Post Office Order), the sum of
£ : : being my subscription to the Parkes Memorial Fund.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. F. de Chaumont,

Treasurer,

Parkes Memorial Fund.

Address _____

L 93/79

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. PARKES, F.R.S.

At a meeting of Army Medical Officers, held in the Mess-room at Netley, 20th April, 1876, the Principal Medical Officer in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:—

I.—Proposed by Surgeon-General LONGMORE, C.B., seconded by Surgeon-General MACLEAN, C.B.—
“That it is desirable to establish a permanent memorial of the late Dr. Parkes, Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School.”

II.—Proposed by Surgeon-Major J. COATES, M.D., seconded by Surgeon-Major G. PAIN—
“That the memorial consist of a portrait, to be painted by an eminent artist, which should be placed in the Mess-room of the Head-Quarters of the Army Medical Department, whether at Netley or elsewhere; and of a replica of the bust of Dr. Parkes now at University College, to be placed in the Lecture-room of the Army Medical School; and, further, if the fund collected admit of it, the foundation of a Parkes Scholarship, or Prize, to be competed for in the Army Medical School.”

III.—Proposed by Surgeon-Major J. H. PORTER, seconded by Surgeon J. O'REILLY, M.B.—
“That all Medical Officers in the Army, Naval, and Indian Public Services be requested to subscribe; and that contributions be also received from any other friends and admirers of Dr. Parkes, who may wish to join in the memorial.”

IV.—Proposed by Surgeon-Major D. CULLEN, seconded by Surgeon-Major RATTRAY, M.D.
“That the subscription from Officers be limited to one day's pay.”

V.—Proposed by Surgeon-Major J. COATES, M.D., seconded by Surgeon-Major W. M. WEBB.—
“That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as a local Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting:—

PRESIDENT:

SURGEON-GENERAL LONGMORE, C.B.

MEMBERS:

SURGEON-GENERAL MACLEAN, C.B.
DEP.-INSP. GENERAL J. D. MACDONALD, F.R.S., R.N.
SURGEON-MAJOR J. COATES, M.D.
SURGEON-MAJOR J. H. PORTER.
SURGEON-MAJOR W. M. WEBB.
SURGEON-MAJOR D. CULLEN, M.D.
SURGEON-MAJOR C. RATTRAY, M.D.
SURGEON-MAJOR W. CHERRY.
SURGEON-MAJOR F. WELCH.
SURGEON A. B. ROBINSON.
SURGEON J. O'REILLY, M.B.

DR. AITKEN, F.R.S.
SURGEON-MAJOR C. D. MADDEN.
SURGEON-MAJOR G. PAIN.
SURGEON-MAJOR T. M. BLECKLEY, M.D., C.B.
STAFF-SURGEON W. F. C. BARTLETT, R.N.
SURGEON-MAJOR R. WATERS, M.D.
SURGEON-MAJOR T. W. WRIGHT.
SURGEON-MAJOR S. G. WHITE, M.D.
SURGEON J. FLEMING, M.D.
SURGEON R. BOWMAN, H.M.'s Indian Med. Service.
SURGEON A. S. LETHBRIDGE, H.M.'s Ind. Med. Service.

TREASURER:

SURGEON-MAJOR F. S. B. F. DE CHAUMONT, M.D.

SECRETARY:

SURGEON G. E. DOBSON, M.B.

[PLEASE TURN OVER.]

L 93/80

After poor Parker's death in 1876
The Director General, (Muir) asked me if
it would suit me to succeed him as
Examiner of Candidates for the 3 Services
in Medicine, with in remuneration about
£300 a year. I replied that in some
respects remuneration, it would, but
that I being known as a Surgeon, could
not consistently take the post of Exami-
ner in Medicine. I moreover thought the
Exam^{rs} had better be independent of
the Services. & I thought it would
bring him into bad odour with the
Profession for making such an appoint-
ment. In conversation on the subject
afterwards he told me he did not see the
force of my objections & that he thought I
would be able to carry on the Exam^{rs} as
well as any one else - & that he saw no
reason for giving the App^t to a civilian. He
then offered it to my colleague Dr. Aitken who
took the appointment.

app^t
to be

Porter

On Her Majesty's Service.

Porter Memorial
Parkes Do

L 93/82

1882

*To the Subscribers to the Netley Memorial to the late
Surgeon-Major Porter, A.M.D.*

The Committee appointed to carry out a Memorial to the late Surgeon-Major J. N. Porter of the Army Medical Department, to be placed in the Chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, beg to make the following report regarding the work with which they were entrusted.

The Committee was appointed on 20th January, 1880. After full consideration it was determined that the memorial should have the form of a wall Tablet, bearing upon it a Medallion Portrait. The Committee had the advantage of the assistance of Inspector General Macdonald, R.N., F.R.S., who, partly from memory and partly from photographs, moulded a profile portrait of Mr. Porter, which was generally admitted to be an excellent likeness.

After obtaining the approval and sanction of the War Department for the erection in the Chapel of the tablet, and of the inscription proposed to be engraved on it, and after consultation regarding an artist competent to carry out the work, an agreement was entered into with Mr. Verheyden, of London, for its execution.

The work was completed and placed in the Chapel on the 14th October, 1881. The Medallion Portrait is of life size, and both it and the other sculptural parts of the monument are of pure white statuary marble, on a back ground of polished black marble. The Committee have the satisfaction of being able to state that the resemblance embodied in the Medallion, and the artistic execution of the whole tablet have received the warmest approval of all the relatives and friends of the late Surgeon-Major Porter, who have seen it.

A Photograph of the Memorial accompanies this report.

A statement of the accounts is also appended.

SURGEON-GENERAL LONGMORE, S.-GL., H.P.

President.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. F. TOBIN,

Treasurer.

SURGEON-MAJOR NOTTER,

7th January, 1882.

Hon. Secretary.

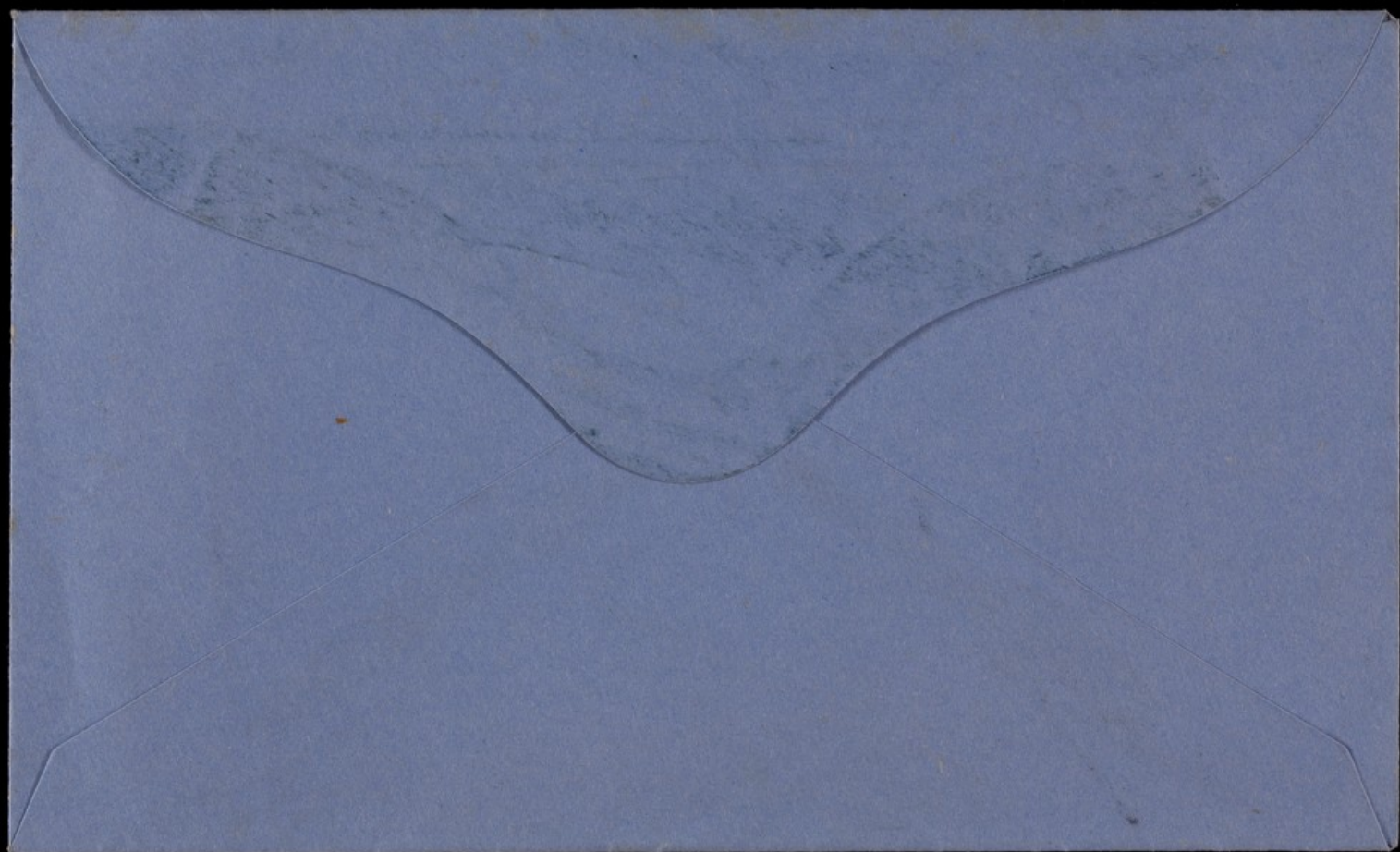
PORTER MEMORIAL FUND.

RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions announced ...	115	4	10
The names of the Subscribers, and the separate amounts subscribed, were adver- tised in the Army and Navy Gazette of Nov. 13th, 1880, and March 12th, 1881			
Subscribed, but not received ..	...	1	10 0
Total amount received ...	...	118	14 10
Interest on Subscriptions while on deposit account	...	2	8 10
	<u>£116</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

EXPENDED

	£	s.	d.
Printing and distributing Circulars ...	1	2	2
Advertisements ...	2	17	0
To Mr. Verheyden for Monument, (cost of carriage and fixing in Chapel included)	105	0	0
Printing Report, Photographs, and Postage	4	15	0
Balance transferred as a donation to the Netley Charitable Fund	2	9	6
	<u>£116</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>



10003.

L. 93/83

14th Augth, Leave London for Scotland

Edin^g Waverley Hotel. Willie w. me.

16th Aberdeen. Fyvie Castle at 7 P.M.

27th Leave Fyvie - Willie remains

28th Elgin Lady Scafield's.

30th Leave Elgin for Inverness

31st Cal^m Canal to Oban

Sept 1st Oban to Edin^g. (See Beaumont P. 3.
Warden in Edin^g)

Sept 3rd Edin^g to Worcester

Tr^l comes to Worcester Sept. 10th
& later China painting lessons aft^r

Sept 25th To Ledbury & back to Worcester

26th Tr^l & I leave Worcester for
Edgworth, & return to Worcester

28th Tr^l & I leave Worcester.

Uncle John & I reach Woolstone in evg

L 93/84

a Report on Invalids admitted into the
Royal Vict^a Hosp^l; Netley, for wounds and
injuries received in Egypt during the
Campaign of 1902. By Surg^l Gen^l F. Longmore
M.C. App. No. 3. p. 259 - 308.
Army Med^l Depart^t. Report for the Year 1903
Vol. 23, London. 1903.

R

Liquor Santal Flav. c Buchu
et Cubebâ (Hewlett's)

1000L

L 93/85-

2 15th Feb 3. Leave Woolstone for Worcester.

My kind old Uncle John in a dying state.

Leave Worcester on March 10th. hardly expect to see Uncle J. alive again - He is in his 90th year of age!

March 24th - Midnight - Telegram of Uncle J's death.

March 29th Funeral of my Uncle J.

Uncle J. leaves me his principal heir and residuary legatee -

1864. Red + International Conference ^{L 93/86}

25th Augth Leave London for Geneva. Calais:
Wagon lit.
to Bâle - 29th Bâle via Berne to Geneva... (Métropole
Turkey in adjoining room)

5th Sept^r Leave Geneva for Bâle

9th Leave Bâle 9 P.M. Wagon lit to Calais.

10th London 7 P.M.

For a history and account of this
Conference, see

- (1) Report on the Conferences held at Geneva between
the 1st & 6th of Sept^r - 1864 by the representatives of
various Gov^{ts} & Nat^l & Acad Soc^{ies} at the invitation of
the Red Cross Internat^l Committee of Geneva,
By Surg^l Gen^l T. Longmore &c. Appendix VI.
p. 305 - Army Med^l Dep^t Report for the year
1863 - Vol 25 - London 1865 - 7)

L 93/87

" Report on the International Conferences
held at Geneva in 1884 "

By Surg^l Gen^l T. Longmore &
app. no. vi.
p. 305 &c. Army Med^l Dep^t Report
for the year 1883 - Vol. 25. Lond.
1885

==

Paris

L 93/88a

96, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE

4 juin 1884

Très honorable collègue et ami

La commission de l'Académie
de médecine chargée de
présenter à l'élection de
l'Académie quatre noms d'éminents
chirurgiens pour le titre de
membre correspondant vous
a choisi parmi ceux qu'elle
proposera. Membre de la
commission, je suis chargé de
rédiger le rapport et je

crains d'oublier de citer
quelques uns de vos travaux.
Je serais heureux si vous
vouliez bien faciliter ma tâche
en m'envoyant la liste des
vos travaux les plus importants.

Je suis heureux de l'occasion
qui m'est offerte de me
rappeler à votre bon souvenir
et vous prie d'agréer mes respec-
tueuses amitiés

Leon Le Fort

L. 93/886

20 Lansdowne Road Nottingham W

July 25th 1884

My dear Surgeon

At page 836 & 37 of the Bulletin
de L'Académie de Médecine No 27 séance
du 1^{er} Juillet/84. Your election is

noted the candidates proposed were

M. Droubais Reuss

Yoursell

M. Maclerd Jasson

The number of votes 52

Of these there were for

Yoursell	31
Droubais	18
Maclerd	2

a receipt what may to you.

The election was "d'un correspondant
étranger dans la deuxième division"
and within brackets below
(Pathologie chirurgicale, médecine opératoire,
accouchements.)

Gusshoff

Weymann

L 93/88c

Paris 2. Juillet 1884.

Monsieur l'Inspecteur général Pongrose

Je vous salue de tout coeur et vous annonce que
l'Académie de Médecine de France vient de
vous nommer l'un de ses membres correspondants.
Il y a longtemps déjà que j'appréhendais avec
appréhension cette bonne nouvelle, et vous
recevrez mes félicitations les plus chaleureuses.

Ch. Darboux

de l'Institut
de France

Resp. Insp. genl. E. Pongrose

1885

Edin^h

L 93/89

Friday Evg. 6th Feb. 6-early Thurs. M^y. 12th Feb.
at Edinburgh about Portrait. Stay at Gen^l Warden's
2 Preliminary Sittings to M^r. Reid - also interview
M^r. Reid to Photo^{gr}.

12th Augth Edin^h by P. M. M^r. Reid's,
Carlton Terrace. Very cold. Fire in bedroom &c.

9 Sittings

Leave Edin^h Monday M^y at 10 O'C.

Very pleasant visit to M^r. Reid & W^m. R. M^r. R.
& his brother see me off from station -
Take & Willie at Imperial Hotel 15th & 16th Augth -

~~Excise~~

1005.

Brussels & Antwerp.

L 93/90

31st Augth London to Brussels & Antwerp
to join International Jury in settlement of Simpson
Augusta's prize for best form of Movable Hut-Hospital
11th Sept^r. Leave Antwerp, Calais in Evf.
12th Calais to London

For an account of the work done at
Antwerp see

A Report on the Competitive Exhibition of
Movable Hut-hospitals at Antwerp,
1005. By Surg^l Gen^l T. Lumsden, C.B.,
h.p. Prof^r of Mil^y Surg^y. A.M. School "

pub^d at page 360-5. of Army Med^l Dept^t Report
in 1004 - Vol: 26, London: 1006

November 7.

Surgeon General Longmore, C.B., and Mr. John Furley have each received within the last few days from the Empress of Germany a medallion (and a miniature silver easel for it to rest upon) "in grateful remembrance of their participation in the work of the Jury for the competition of models for a field hospital." This competition took place at Antwerp in September, and the prize—a gold medal and 5000 francs given by the Empress—was awarded to Messrs. Christoph and Unmack, of Copenhagen, for the Doecker Hospital. The medal presented to each member of the Jury bears the portrait of the Empress in relief, with the words "Augusta, Imperatrix Regina," and on the reverse is the Geneva Cross within a wreath of laurel and oak, and the motto, "In necessariis Unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus Caritas."

A handsome volume has just been presented to Miss Gordon, sister of the late Governor of London, containing an illustration of the work of the

Entertainment: Miss [illegible] and a largely increased troupe of ladies in various National Dances. Chas. Godfrey; Canary, the Wizard of the Wheel, and a host of artistes, singers, and comedians. Every Evening, at Eight; Saturdays, Three and Eight.

THE ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a Grand Company.—The YOKOHAMA TROUPE, Premier Jugglers of the World; Mdle. Helene Strafarelli, Continental Cantatrice; The Frediani Acrobatic Troupe; Nellie L'Estrange, Comedienne; Ida Morris, the Lady Mimic; G. W. Hunter, the Quintessence of Humour; Alice Conway, American Soubrette; Tennyson and O'Gorman, Hibernian Comedians; Kitty Brooks, Song and Dance Artiste; Harry Randall, Robsonian Comedian; Carl Hertz, with his great Birdcage Trick; The Thompson Trio, Variety Entertainers; Jenny Joy, Serio-comic; Medley, the Marvellous Mimic; Alice Westfield, Serio; J. F. Brian, Comic.—Evenings at 7.30. Saturday Matinées, 2.30.

THE LONDON PAVILION, Tichborne-street, Piccadilly, W.—Lessee, Mr. EDWIN VILLIERS.—Acting Manager, Mr. SAM ADAMS.—CLOSED for ALTERATIONS. Temporary Offices, 226, Piccadilly.

BILLIARD HALL, Argyll-street, Oxford-street.—THIS DAY, at 3.0 and 8.0, Roberts (Champion) v. W. Mitchell, 12,000 up (spot barred), for 100l. Nov. 16th to 21st, Roberts v. Taylor, for 100l. (spot barred).—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

FAREWELL, AND IF FOR EVER.—These touching words by Lord Byron, wedded to taking music, should attain the popularity of H. T.

1885

L 93/92

The painful occurrence on Feb
2^d 1885 when my most able colleague &
warm friend Maclean was leaving the School
& though I had prepared Pages for it he
unadvertently forgot to allude to the event
in his address (as he afterwards told me) —
and (as I am sorry to say I ~~do~~ believe)
the Dir: Gen: Crawford intentionally
omitted to say anything on the subject
when making his speech. It was an
occurrence everyone present must
have felt ashamed of. Afterwards, I
can't imagine how, Maclean got the idea
that I in some way had prevented the D.G.
from speaking about him — this distressed
me greatly: & Arthur & I went to him
about it. Very sad affair altogether —

L. 93/93

" The Optical Manual. &c.
3rd Edition, revised and
rearranged edition.
London, 1885 - by Surgeon Genl.
T. Ingmore, &c -

℞
Liquor Sacchar Flav. c Buchu
Et Cubebâ (Hewlett's)

L. 93/94

"Further Report on Invalids admitted
into the Royal Victoria Hospital,
Netley, for Wounds & Injuries
received in Egypt during the
Campaign of 1882.

By Surg^l-Gen^l T. Longmore &c

App: No: 1. p 270 - 289.

Army Med^l Depart^t. Report for the year
1883. Vol: 25. London 1885.

Remarks on "First Field Dressing Packets."
by Surg^l-Gen^l T. Longmore &c. App: No. 4.
p. 300 - 302. Army Med^l Dep^t-Report for
the year 1883. Vol. 25 - Lond: 1885

L 93/95

From Feb 26th 1906 to March
the 25th travelling to Cannes,
staying there, & returning to London.

Wrote at Cannes on account of
his health. & very ill in going
-same strength, & feel much
better. While at Cannes I on
my return

L 93/96



27 May. 1886.

Dear D^r Longmore,

I am very happy to
be the means of communicating
to you that the Queen
has been graciously
pleased to intimate her
intention to confer upon
you the honour of
Knighthood. I am sure
that this mark of Her



Majesty's approval &
favour will be bestowed
in accordance with the
feeling of all who know
the high position you
have attained in your
profession, and the
great services you have
rendered to the Medical

School of the Army. I

hope you may long
live to enjoy it.

I am,

Yours very truly,

H. Campbell-Bannerman

Immediate

L. 93/97

Lurpan Can!  in grade

Netley Hospital

Netley

Hants.

Aug M & children

Home Office,
Whitehall.



Home Office,

Whitehall.

20th July. 1885

Sir

Yours will have
received my telegram,
stating that the
Queen will confer
on me the
K. Knighthood as
O'Shane on Friday
the 30th E.M.

Should arrive before
two o'clock in time
for luncheon -
Ordinary morning
then will be over
very busy

[Ruggles Bird
Ligon and Ligon



POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

No. of Message 1693

Dated Stamp of

If the accuracy of an Inland Telegram be doubted, the telegram will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1/2d. being reckoned as 1/2d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay £.....s.....d. Delivering Office.

Handed
in at the

Received
here at

20
4 in 1 Foreign Office London

3-55

TO {

Surgeon Genl Longmore
Woolstone
Hants

Plain clothes not uniform of
any kind if possible frock
coat
Private Secretary
Home Office



HARRISON & SONS, London.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

No. of Message.....

Dated Stamp of



If the accuracy of an Inland Telegram be doubted, the telegram will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being reckoned as $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay £.....s.....d.

Delivering Office.

Handed
in at the

Home Office London B.

Received

here at

3-35

M.

TO

Surgeon General Dingmore
Herley Hospital Hants

Queen will knight you at
Osborne on Friday letter follows
Private Secretary Home Office

L. 93/98

10

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

OSBORNE, JULY 31.

The Queen has been pleased this day to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Tomes, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., &c., L.D.S. Eng.; on Douglas MacLagan, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, and President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; on Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore, C.B., Professor of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School at Netley; on Samuel William Sayer Lewes, Esq., late Director of Victualling for the Royal Navy; on Richard Nicholas Howard, Esq., Mayor of Weymouth; on Edward Henry Sieveking, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty; on Horace Jones, Esq., Architect to the City of London; and on Edward Charles Buck, Esq.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, AUG. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments in Her Majesty's Household:—

Edward, Earl of Lathom, to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of Valentine Augustus, Earl of Kenmare, K.P., resigned.

William Heneage, Viscount Lewisham, to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of Frederick Edward Gould, Viscount Kilcoursie, M.P., resigned.

George William, Viscount Barrington, to be Captain of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of Charles Douglas Richard, Lord Sudeley, resigned.

Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, to be Captain of Her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of William John, Lord Monson, resigned.

To be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty:—

William Hillier, Earl of Onslow, in the room of William, Lord Kensington, resigned.

William Hale John Charles, Earl of Limerick, in the room of Henry James, Lord Hothfield, resigned.

John Major, Lord Henniker, in the room of Thomas, Lord Ribblesdale, resigned.

John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, in the room of Frederick Henry Paul, Lord Methuen, resigned.

William Buller Fullerton, Lord Elphinstone, in the room of Thomas John, Lord Thurlow, resigned.

Dudley Charles, Lord de Ros, in the room of Francis Robert, Lord Camoys, resigned.

William Frederick, Earl Waldegrave, in the room of Robert Offley Ashburton, Lord Houghton, resigned.

Henry George, Lord Burghley, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, M.P., resigned.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, AUG. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Pleydell-Bouverie (commonly called Viscount Folkestone) to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Hon. Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. commonly called Lord Arthur...

ty lacks precision. For terseness we prefer the
 ng quaint, pithy rule laid down by Roccus,
 To an early writer on mercantile law—"If
 e "mice eat the cargo, and thereby occasion
 rl "no small injury to the merchant, the master
 ; "must make good the loss, because he is guilty of
 ly "a fault. Yet if he had cats on board his ship,
 p- "he shall be excused."

COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, AUG. 10.

The Queen and her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely.

The Empress Eugénie, attended by Madame d'Arcos, dined with Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Sir Frank and Lady Lascelles arrived at Osborne, and with Colonel Nightingale (commanding the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Parkhurst) had the honour of being invited.

The Pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders played during dinner.

The Bishop of Ripon left Osborne yesterday.

Her Majesty went out this morning.

Sir Frank and Lady Lascelles have left Osborne.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, AUG. 10.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Regnier of Austria, with the Archduchess, visited the King of Portugal yesterday. His Majesty also received his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The King drove out in the afternoon, and during his Majesty's absence from the Palace his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor called.

In the evening the King, attended by the Portuguese Minister and the suite, witnessed the performance of *The Mikado* at the Savoy Theatre.

This morning His Majesty paid a third visit to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and afterwards visited Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg at Claridge's Hotel, attended by Lord Elphinstone and Captain de Serpa.

At 5 p.m. the King left Buckingham Palace and drove to the Charing-cross Station with a travelling escort of the 2d Life Guards.

The 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards furnished the guard of honour at the railway station.

His Majesty embarked at 6 p.m. at Port Victoria in the Queen's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Fullerton, for conveyance to Flushing.

The suite in attendance consisted of the Portuguese Minister, Colonel d'Almeida, Captain de Serpa, Dr. May Figueira, Chevalier Holzknight de Hort, Lord Elphinstone, and General Lynedoch Gardiner.

Sir THOMAS LONGMORE said that completed the business of the session, and he had only to repeat in the name of the Professors what each had observed to them individually—that they had their heartiest good wishes for their future happiness and welfare, and he also hoped that they would remember that they rested in the hope that they would maintain in the service that professional superiority on which as a profession their usefulness in the service depended (applause).

The assembly then dispersed, and proceeded to the officers' quarters, in the ante-room of which was exhibited a large three-quarter length portrait in oils of Sir Thomas Longmore. This had been subscribed for by his compeers, and those who have received the benefit of his instruction. Sir Thomas Longmore has now filled the position of Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School for nearly a quarter of a century. During this period he has by his writings and teaching enhanced the reputation of British military surgery, and earned for the School and himself a high position in the estimation of the profession, both in this country and abroad. It is in recognition of his distinguished services that this permanent memorial of him has been obtained. Sir Thomas Longmore has been painted in his undress uniform, and wearing the sash of honorary surgeon to the Queen. The back ground is composed of a black board upon which is a formula—he being represented as engaged in lecturing. It is generally regarded as a speaking likeness. The artist was George Reid, and the picture has been engraved in mezzo tint by Graves, of Pall Mall, so that each subscriber may obtain a copy, as a memento of the occasion. A deputation consisting of Sir Galbraith Logan, Inspector-General R. Lawson, Deputy Surgeon-General S. B. Partridge, representing the Indian Medical Department, and Deputy Surgeon-General Ligertwood, attended for the purpose of handing over the picture to the school. Sir Galbraith Logan made the formal presentation to the Director-General, and in doing so made some appropriate remarks concerning the long connection with the school, and the distinguished services rendered to the cause of surgery by Sir Thomas Longmore.—Inspector-General Lawson then handed to Lady Longmore a handsome red morocco case containing the following illuminated address:—

"The committee of the Longmore Portrait Fund beg to present to Lady Longmore the following list of the gentlemen who contributed thereto. They hope that the high opinion entertained of the unremitting zeal displayed by Sir Thomas in the important and valuable work he has accomplished, as well as of his uniform urbanity and kindness to all with whom his duties have brought him in contact during his long tenure of the chair of Military Surgery in the Army Medical School will be to her a deep source of gratification for many years to come.

"Signed on behalf of the committee,

"ROB. LAWSON, Chairman.

"THOS. LIGERTWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

"July, 1887."

—He also made some remarks expressive of admiration of her husband's services. The Director-General handed over the portrait to the Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-General Campbell Fraser, and it will be suspended in the ante-room.

Sir THOMAS LONGMORE heartily thanked them on behalf of his wife for the handsomely illuminated address presented to her, and with regard to himself he said he felt bound to disclaim some of the flattering things which had been said of him, and which he knew applied not so much to himself as to the success of the work in which he had been permitted to participate at the Army Medical School. The merit of this success, however, had been pre-eminently due to his colleagues, the late much beloved and distinguished Professor Parkes and Professors Maclean and Aitken. At the first starting of the school, and for many years afterwards, he had the advantage of being associated with them in the daily discharge of duties not perhaps publicly conspicuous, but none the less of the greatest practical value for the officers and men of the Army, as well as to the State at large. He knew that a high financial functionary had recently suggested that the Army Medical School should be abolished to save the cost of its maintenance; but when he looked back to the time of its inauguration and reflected upon the prolonged and searching inquiries which led to its foundation, the eminence of the statesmen and sanitarians who planned and arranged the establishment, the difficulties which had to be overcome, and the labour which had been expended in rearing and consolidating it, and the powerful testimony which had been publicly borne to its special value and importance, not in England only, but especially by foreign visitors, he could not believe that the suggestion for its abolition was one that would be lightly entertained, or that was very likely to be carried into execution. In conclusion he thanked all who had been concerned in procuring the painting as a memorial of him in the department in which he had passed the greater part of his life, especially mentioning his friend Dr. Ligertwood, who had taken so active a part in carrying out the arrangements. He likewise expressed his obligations to the artist for the talent and great pains he had devoted to the execution of the picture, which he believed to be quite worthy as a work of art to take its place beside the picture painted by his great fellow countryman, Sir David Wilkie. They had done him, he said, a lasting honour in placing his portrait on the same walls which bore the pictures of the first chief he had the honour of serving under, Sir James McGregor, of his subsequent chief, Sir Galbraith Logan, and of his very esteemed colleagues, Drs. Parkes and Maclean. He closed by thanking the deputation who had come from London to present the picture to the Principal Medical Officer and medical officers and the address to Lady Longmore, and the friends who had honoured them with their presence (applause).

After the presentation the party partook of a *recherché* luncheon in the mess-room.

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houses for engines, &c., £283 8s 4d; proportion of salaries of officers, £2,570 17s; printing, advertising, stationery, £400; rents, rates, taxes, legal and general expenses, £345 10s 1d; principal and interest moneys in respect of borrowed and to be borrowed, £16,009 1s. To these items be added an amount of £3,618 8s 2d excess of liabilities on the last rate, which brings the grand total to £27,278 6s 11d. (To be levied on all properties assessable to the rate, the rateable value of such properties being £4,840. A General District Rate at 3s 7d in the pound will produce £35,550; to this has to be added various receipts, including portion of extra water supplied through meters, £2,112; the gross estimated produce of rents and rates, £289,041; deducting void properties and irrecoverable rates, £2,198, the net estimated produce of rents and rates is £286,848; highest rate in the parishes of All Saints, St. Lawrence, Holy R Michael, St. John, and St. Mary, within the town of Seaton, subject to a deduction of 1d. in the pound on all properties not supplied with water, 3s 7d.

For the Tything of Portswood the estimate provides for expenses in connection with the water supply, £292 18s; levied on all properties supplied with water, the rateable value of such properties being £27,278 6s 11d; repairs and maintenance of highways (including watering) and removal of refuse, £413; pumping and repairs of sewers and drains, £210; lighting and repairs of lamps, £300; sanitary expenses, salaries of inspectors and maintenance of hospital (less moiety of sanitary officers' salaries repayable by Government), £2; expenses of fire engine department, horse hire for fire &c., £24 16s 8d; proportion of one year's salaries of officers, £9s 10d; printing, advertising, and stationery, £50; rents, taxes, legal, and general expenses, £52 11s 3d; principal and interest moneys in respect of moneys borrowed and to be borrowed, £2,605 13s 7d; and an excess of liabilities on the last rate of £479 10s 2d, making a total of £27,278 6s 11d (to be levied on all properties liable thereto in the Tything of Portswood, the rateable value of such properties being £4,840. A General District Rate of 3s 8d in the pound will produce £4,840, and other receipts will bring the total to £27,278 6s 11d. Deducting for void properties and irrecoverable rates the net estimated produce of rents and rates is £5,035 6s. The rating for the Tything of Portswood, subject to a deduction of 1d in the pound on all properties not supplied with water, is 3s 8d.

The committee also recommended the Sanitary Authority to approve an estimate for Private Improvement Rate, for certain portions of the tything of Portswood (amounting to £441 12s.) and for a certain portion of Peterborough-road (amounting to £235 3s 4d) and other roads in Bevois Town (£235 3s 4d) for twelve months commencing 1st September, 1887, to be levied on all properties in the said roads liable to the Improvement Rate.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and said inasmuch as the rate now proposed exceeds the current rate it would be necessary for him to refer to two items in the estimate. The expenditure of the Sanitary Authority as compared with rate 18 was much larger, and the liability computed to the 31st August, 1887, after deducting for assets, consisting of general district rates collected, £3,618. Approximately that liability consisted of five items. The first was an excess of £1,100 in the surveyor's and engineer's departments, which was fully explained. There was a sum of £1,300 which the Sanitary Authority were liable to recoup the Corporation being the proportion of a sum of money which was raised under the act of 1885, viz. £208,000 which was required for the redemption of existing mortgages. This was taken into the estimate as payable by the Corporation, but inasmuch as only £11,000 was required, the Sanitary Authority had the balance of the difference, and this they had to repay to the Corporation. The next item was a sum of £1,100 which was the amount refunded to the Dock Company upon the amended rating. Then there was an amount of £420 in respect of excessive void property, and a deduction to owners who had availed themselves of the privilege in the Act of Parliament under which small properties who paid the rates of their own properties were entitled to a reduction of one penny. The question would naturally occur, how is it that there is such an excess in the rating both with regard to the town and Portswood? In reply he would say that there had been a direction from the Council for the Corporation to issue £50,000 stock in addition to that already issued under the Act of 1885. The interest consequent upon the issue of £50,000, and the repayment of principal had to be met, and that was sufficient of itself to entail a rate. That was a liability which they could not avoid. It might be urged that although they had taken measures to issue the £50,000, only £33,000 had actually been subscribed, but they had to provide for the whole, inasmuch as the interest ranged from the 1st July last to the 1st July next. Looking at extra payments that had to be met, and the other items alluded to, the Council would see that these would exceed a 4d. rate; but there had been savings effected in various items which he pointed out, which enabled them to estimate for an addition of 4d. only; but that was unavoidable.

FALVEY seconded the adoption of the report.

L 93/100

In September 1907 go to Carlisle
under orders to represent the Gov^t
at the International Red Cross
Meeting. See Published Minutes
of the Meeting.

My official report on my
trip was not printed, but
thanked for it by the War Office
authorities

ROYAL VICTORIA ROOMS.
LARGE ROOMS AVAILABLE FOR THE WEEKLY MEETINGS, open to Mr. J. Rogers.
EMIGRATION.
For LOW PASSAGE AND FREIGHT INFORMATION apply to CUNY and SOON, Government Passenger Agents, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

TO THE YET AND OTHERS.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
HOLIDAY TRIP.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NORTHGATE (LATE WESTGATE) CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

APPLINGHAM COLLEGE, I. OF WIGHT.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BANISTER COURT SCHOOL.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

HANDEL COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THE ACADEMY, FREEMANTLE.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

QUEEN'S SCHOOL, BATHINGTOK.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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FARM REPAIRS FOR PRESENT SOWING.
The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

CARBONIA CARBONIA CARBONIA.
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The YET and OTHERS, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE'S FAREWELL.

The occasion of the distribution of prizes which took place on Thursday at this school, at the close of the first session, will be long remembered as the when Sir Thomas Longmore performed his last official act as Professor of Military Surgery. For nearly 32 years Professor Longmore had held the position in the School, to the highest satisfaction of the Senate and the Medical Service in general. During the past session as surgeon on probation of the British Medical Service and as of the Indian Medical Service attended, and all have been declared fit to receive commissions. The proceedings in the lecture theatre commenced about three o'clock, in presence of a large company, among whom were the Honorary-General, A. M. Dyer, W. A. Mackintosh, C.R., Dr. Robert Farquharson, M.P., F.R.C.P., Surgeon-General, T. Longmore, C. D. Madden, F.R.C.S., and G. M. Stansbury, Professor J. Lane Nott, M.D., Deputy-Surgeon-General Henry Copley and Mr. Chery, Brigade-Surgeon C. H. Y. Gwyn and W. T. Mason, Surgeon-Majors J. D. Edgar, W. F. Stevenson, and A. Thomson, Surgeon A. M. Dwyer and D. Bruce, Lieut-Colonel F. Budge, Major Straker, A.S.C., Capt. Atter, R.F., Hon. Surgeon W. Brown, R.N., Rev. G. Smith, R. E. Kinnear, and G. F. Sorens, Miss Sorens (Lady Superintendent of Nurses, &c.). The entrance of the distinguished company was the signal for an outburst of applause such as is seldom heard on these occasions, although the medical students are generally very demonstrative; and throughout the proceedings Sir Thomas Longmore was anxious and again greeted with the heartiest possible outburst.

Sir Thomas Longmore read an abstract of the formal correspondence with the Government on the subject of the examinations and the distinctions awarded in special subjects by different medical officers, and presented the lists, which were as follows:—

BEST OF MEDICAL SERVICE.

The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The first positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley.

Parker, F. J. W.	440	Tier, G. W.	470
Robinson, J. L.	425	Frederick, S.	450
Stewart, J. E. G.	415	Leitch, J. J.	450
Robinson, J. W.	410	McCarthy, J. A.	450
Healy, C. J.	405	McCarthy, J. A.	450
Bartholomew, C. H.	400	McCarthy, J. A.	450
Paul, H. J. M.	400	McCarthy, J. A.	450
Stewart, G. B.	400	McCarthy, J. A.	450
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Stewart, G. B.	400	McCarthy, J. A.	450

* Highest Prize of £5, with the Montagu Medal and 1000 of 1000, with the De Caus Medal, given in 1888.

BEST OF MEDICAL SERVICE.

Stewart, G. B.	440	Wood, H. S.	480
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Stewart, G. B.	440	Wood, H. S.	480

* Prize in Pathology presented by Sir William Acton, F.R.S.

* Follen Memorial House Medal in Hygiene.

* Martin Memorial Gold Medal, and the prize in Clinical Medicine presented by Surgeon-General R. C. Carson.

Dr. Farquharson then presented the prizes, accompanying the act with remarks of an appropriate character, and the prizes were received by their fellows with enthusiastic applause. Dr. Farquharson then addressed the surgeons, and, after some observations of a general character, compared the position and duties of the Army medical officer of to-day with those in 1859, when he knew Theodore Schatz, whose name he saw first on the honours board in that theatre. At Netley they had a great place and good opportunities. He had heard words of commendation, especially from economists, and Treasury clerks who were chattering to a microscopic degree, as to abolishing the place altogether. But he was happy to say they had heard nothing of that lately, and he thought if anything of the sort was proposed by the Government a storm would get up, which would sweep away not Netley but Dover, who prepared to do away with such an admirable institution (applause). He knew well, from reputation, what good work was done there. They had an opportunity of knowing tropical diseases, of learning discipline, and acquiring rapidity of eye, and no doubt in future years they would be able to take pride in recalling the old days at Netley. They had as examples such men as Twiss, DeCassant, Maclean, Acton and Longmore (applause). In the presence of Sir Thomas Longmore, it would be better to say anything about him. They knew his character, how high he stood in his profession, and what good work he had done (applause). They would know better some day than now that the progress of military surgery for the last thirty years was more intimately associated with the name of Longmore than any other (applause). It would indeed be impossible to calculate how many lives the labours of such a man had saved in the general community (applause). Dr. Farquharson went on to congratulate the surgeons on their choice of a profession adorned by so many noble names, and their position. He alluded to his own efforts in the House of Commons in the interests of the profession, spoke in complimentary terms of Sir Joseph Fayrer (applause), and, in concluding, thanked them for the invitation to Netley, and assured them of his readiness to do anything in his power in the future to secure benefit (applause).

Sir Joseph Fayrer expressed his congratulations to the medical officers, and referred to the efforts of Dr. Farquharson in the Legislature in the interests of the profession. No one had advocated more strenuously, or with greater force and success, the claims and rights of the medical service. A good deal had been accomplished, and there was every reason to hope and believe that more would be done. The totally different character of the duties of the medical officers now compared with the past was mainly due to Netley. At the last meeting of the Senate the very aid and encouragement was made that the institution was to lose the services of the Professor of Military Surgery, Sir Thomas Longmore. For more than thirty years, Sir Thomas had been one of the mainstays and supports of that institution. He had taught military surgery to most of the military surgeons now practising throughout her Majesty's dominions. He could not in his presence say what he should like, nor could he avoid the opportunity of saying how deeply they all felt his approaching retirement. Sir Joseph made some further kindly allusions to Sir Thomas Longmore and expressed a hope that the School would continue to benefit from his sympathy (applause). They desired to wish him every happiness and prosperity, and trusted that he and his friend Dr. Maclean and others would still extend the benefits of their counsel and sympathy to them in the future. He congratulated them sincerely on the choice of Professor Longmore's successor—Brigade-Surgeon Gubbin (applause). Sir Joseph Fayrer concluded by congratulating the medical officers on their success.

Professor Longmore, whose rising was the signal for long continued cheering, and he was requested to state that this concluded the business of the present session. He need not repeat what he had already said on a former occasion as to the feeling staff of the school having the interests of the students at heart. But it would fit become him, and it would be very antagonistic to the thoughts then uppermost in his mind, if he were not to attempt to express his acknowledgments and grateful thanks to Dr. Farquharson—who has done so very much, and who had used his political influence to no great extent to promote the interests of the Service—for the very kind remarks he had made regarding himself and his work in the Service; and also to his old friend and colleague, Sir Joseph Fayrer, who for so many years worked with him in the administration of the affairs of the school. Indeed he might say so to all present who had received so very kindly the remarks then made—remarks which had been very, very much over-coloured by the generous feelings of those who uttered them (ho). He had tried to do the duties which had devolved upon him in the position in which he had the honour to be placed. It was a source of great satisfaction to be assured by those who he knew were the most competent to judge, that the manner in which his duties had been fulfilled had not met with their approbation. The only drawback to his satisfaction was the absence of his old friends and colleagues who had worked with him from the time of the foundation of that School, and those who lived now only in memory, who had done so much to create and promote the reputation of the School. He alluded to Professors Maclean and Acton, and they would all join with him in hoping that the classes which had prevented them being present that afternoon might be of very short duration and pass, leaving them unscathed (applause). It only remained for him to say once again that better words, so often uttered among them, and so deep in its meaning—farewell (loud applause).

The proceedings then concluded.

Today Dr. Tait will entertain the Association at a garden party at his residence at Lynton-road. The members will also come to Southampton, where they will be "hosted" by the local branch at the South-Western Hotel, and then proceed to Netley Abbey, the principal features of which will be explained by Mr. F. W. Shore.

The well-known excursion theater, Dandie Diamond, of St. Louis, took in the crowd at 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

Events were on Monday employed to make a thorough inspection of her hull, and upon their report steps will be taken to haul her up prior to any attempt being made to pump her out and raise her. She was not, as far as can be ascertained, struck by Monday's storm.

HANTS v. LEICESTER

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Weyman, b. Baldwin	1	c. Hylman, b. Scott	a
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Whelan, c. Russell, & Baldwin	4	b. Sear	7
E. de Turck, c. Robinson, & Barton	—	—	—
Barton	—	—	—
A. L. Jones, c. Sear, & Barton	4	b. Sear	10
Langdon, c. Robinson, & Barton	—	—	—
D. Wright, c. Barton	—	—	—
D. Leavins, c. Robinson, & Sear	1	c. Russell, & Sear	12
Holland, van out	—	—	—
Chapman, c. Robinson, & Sear	—	—	—
Woodcock, c. Frazier, & Sear	—	—	—
W. E. Arnold, not out	—	—	—
Extras	—	—	—

E. General, & Poughkeepsie

M. W. Farrow, & Woodcock	2	
C. J. R. Richards, & Woodcock	2	
F. E. Lacey, & Chapman	2	
Frugère	24	
Major Beukema, & Woodcock	24	
Baldwin, & Wright	25	
Roberts, L. W., & Wright	26	
Scott, & Wright	26	
A. Russell, & Frugère	26	not met
D. A. Smith, & Wright	27	
Capt. Hartman, not met	2	not met
Latour	2	

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.

HONOURING SIR THOMAS LONGMORE.

We reported last week the distribution of prizes to the surgeons on probation who have succeeded in the recent examinations in winning the honours obtainable by students of the Army Medical School at Netley; but owing to the pressure upon our space we were obliged to omit from our report the valuable address of Sir Henry Acland, and to content ourselves with the mere announcement that the portrait of Sir Thomas Longmore, the professor of military surgery at the school, was presented to the school by that officer's former pupils and friends in the service. We now supply the omission.

Sir HENRY ACLAND, after distributing the prizes, heartily congratulated the successful students upon winning prizes bearing the honoured names of Sidney Herbert, Martin, Parkes, and Maudslayi. He earnestly wished that all the students assembled might obtain in after life that further earthly prize—the conviction that in their chosen path they might be able to say, as the late General Girdlestone bravely and tenderly wrote in his last letter—"I have, like Lawrence, tried to do my duty." He alluded to the honour paid him in asking him to come amongst them that day, which he attributed to the fact of his connection for nearly thirty years with the General Medical Council, which had been one of several causes that had given him a deep and abiding interest in the Army Medical School at Netley. He spoke of the many interests common to their profession which centred in Netley, and said the foundation of the Hospital and of the Army Medical School was one of the many results of the Crimean war. The school first placed at Chatham, and afterwards transferred to Netley, helped to constitute a new era in medical education, not only for the Army, but indirectly for the nation at large. He pointed to three names, which whilst history failed would be specially connected with the changes which the organisation of medical science had undergone following the year 1857, viz. Sidney Herbert, who by caring for the moral and physical well-being of the British soldier while in health, or sickness, or wounded, on the battle field had earned the esteem of his country and the praise of mankind; Parkes, who carried out his great idea of the prevention of disease, so as to influence to all times the medical thought of the Anglo-Saxon race; and Florence Nightingale, who so nobly absorbed to the refined and cultivated English women that there was a place for them in ministering to the sick and the dying soldier. Proceeding he said civil England had been largely aided in looking into the principles by which masses of the sick and each sick person in detail were to be cared for by the systems adopted by the Army of Hospital construction and administration, Army Commissions and reports on India had taught the world at large much as to the prevention and treatment of disease under every sun and in every possible disadvantage of commercial and every sanitary difficulty. About the time of the Crimean war the third cholera epidemic that visited England finally woke up the whole country to its internal sanitary defects and its miserable sanitary regulations; and the efforts of the Army and outside Sebastopol helped to force on a revision of all state medical administrations, civil as well as military. About that time the General Medical Council and the Army Medical School were instituted. Parkes was appointed by the Crown to the Medical Council, and made there grave revelations as to the education of some of the candidates for Army appointments. The examinations for the Army appointments then became a touchstone for the examining boards. Since the Army Medical School was founded he never had been able to enter the Army Medical Service without going through a course of general military hygiene. The text book of the first Professor of Hygiene, now edited by Dr. de Chaumont, became the very keynote for raising into the highest importance a neglected subject, which had now become a fashionable topic for the popular platform, and which ran a certain risk from that very cause. By the Medical Act of 1896 the licensing bodies could now enter whatever diploma in public health they conferred on the Medical Register. Nevertheless the Army Medical School would presumably apply to these the test which they applied thirty years ago to the medical and surgical qualifications. He referred to the latest examination to enter the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, for the purpose of granting their diplomas as a first class national qualification, which failed. But he gratefully recorded that Professor de Chaumont and Mr. Douglas Galton had generously aided the universities in establishing the character of their public health examinations. The subject was of great importance, especially to the student, for there was hardly any question relating to public health which he might not be called upon to decide, with probably no consultant with whom to consult, with a great distance. Whatever, therefore, of time and appliances the Army Medical School required, whether for the sake of teaching or examining purposes in this or other directions, the Government may be expected to supply in the completest manner. Alluding to the difficulty that had been experienced in obtaining adequate provision from the Government, he said there had been so much progress during the last few years both in civil and Army medical education and organisation that they who had not followed it knew neither the difficulties overcome, nor those to be overcome, nor the astonishing advance that had been made. It was sometimes forgotten that the compulsory registration of births and deaths in this country was only begun during her Majesty's reign, that their own valuable series of Army Medical reports had not existed thirty years, that the splendid success thus bearing on the sanitary condition of India were of free origin; that Sir William Aitken first introduced Farr's classification into his important and popular work; that Sir Thomas Longmore had maintained the special work of military surgery single-handed; and that Parkes practically made hygiene in the lowest and best sense popular as well as a scientific study. Thus Sir Thomas Longmore's hopeful expectations of progress, first put forward in the Army reports in 1858, had in many ways been in a great measure fulfilled. Much, however, remained to be done, and he pointed out that the young surgeons before him might take a part in the accomplishment, reminding them, however, that there was no royal road to attainment, and that though the facilities for learning were greater there was much more to learn. Sir Henry then dwelt upon the importance of increased attention to scientific and literary culture on the part of the students, and remarking that the young surgeons before him had now put on their armor for the battle of life, he alluded to mind as an incentive to them to perseverance in their future course the last words addressed to him by the heroic Sir Bartle Frere the night before he left for Africa—"Remember, life is a contest to the end." Addressing those of the Indian service, who were proceeding shortly to India, he described in graphic and picturesque language the great features of that mighty empire, and in speaking of some of the experiences which would be theirs he mentioned the band of cultivated women who were now carrying the benefits of medical skill to the women of India who could not otherwise be reached, and these would be their coadjutors. Lastly, he said, there was an active political life in India. The acute mind of India was watching every motion of the British Parliament, and the conduct of the individuals who went to India was closely scanned and tested. It was said that every French soldier carried a marshmallow button in his knapsack, and he impressed upon them that every one of them should not be India carried with them the character of the English nation and the English medical profession (applause).

Sir THOMAS CRAWFORD, as president of the school and head of the medical department of the Army, then congratulated the gentlemen before him upon having passed successfully through the school and gained their commissions. To some the professors had added honours, and Sir Henry Acland had added to the value of those honours by the graceful way in which he had presented the prizes (applause). There was only one thing in the speech of Sir Henry to which he desired to refer. He thought the Army Medical School and the system provided there and the excellence of the school had been beneficial to the medical profession. He was also in hopes that the regulations regarding the examinations of the students might be beneficial to the section of the profession in the public service. With regard to the exemption of surgeons in the Army from further examinations in hygiene or the diplomas for the universities, he said while they had willingly applied the touchstone of the Army Medical School to the value of diplomas in medicine and surgery granted by the great colleges in this country, the Army Medical School were not afraid to see its pupils going to Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin, and other universities for the purpose of having their hygienic knowledge tested (applause). He regretted the absence of Professor de Chaumont, and hoped the coming session would see him back in his place (applause). In his absence they had had a most efficient substitute in Dr. Maudslayi (applause), who undertook, at a very short notice, the duty of giving a course of lectures upon hygiene during the session, and at the same time carried out his other duties (applause). In conclusion he expressed the hope that Sir Henry Acland would permit his address to be published for the benefit of the students.

AN EXTRA
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ONE—NEW
INDULGENCE
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A meeting of this body was held at the M
Offices on Wednesday afternoon. There were
the Sheriff (Mr. E. Brown); Junior-Bailiff F. H.
Aldermen H. P. Adatt, J. D. Barford, Rolles
J.P., W. A. Lomer, J.P., and G. P. Perkins
Councillors H. Bee, W. Bone, J.P., A. Bon
Buton, M. Emanuel, T. Falvey, J. T. Gid-
Gidden, B. Harfield, J. Lemon, J.P., W. G. Le
J.P., J. Miller, H. D. M. Page, J. W. Rowland
Summerbee, J. Whitchurch, J. White, and E.
The Mayor being absent in London, Alderman
was voted to the chair, on the proposition of Mr.
seconded by the SHERIFF.

A QUESTION

was asked by Mr. Bee as to why a certain
from fourteen inhabitants of Marine-park
not come before the Council?—The Town
replied that a previous memorial being under
sideration of the Special and General Works Com-
he had submitted the memorial in question
also, and he had reported to Mr. Durkin the de-
the committee upon the matter.—Mr. Bee then
was usual that all communications should come
the Council; but the CHAIRMAN held that the
Clerk had acted rightly.—Mr. Bee was pro-
nge the necessity of Marine-park being widened
the CHAIRMAN said he had better defer his re-
the report of the committee came before the Council.

THE LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS BILL.

The TOWN CLERK reported upon the provisions
Government Labourers' Allotments Bill now be-
liament, and said it appeared to him that the
that Corporations wishing to compulsorily purch-
for the purpose of allotments must proceed by p-
the county authorities was objectionable, as it
to bring Corporations under the control of the
authorities. He had written to the Borough M-
pointing out the objectionable clauses, and
Commerell had replied that he would do what he
but it was rather late.—Mr. FALVEY said the
certain amendments to be proposed to the meas-
House of Commons, one of which was in the d-
pointed out by the Town Clerk.—The matter was
referred to the Special and General Works Com-

LETTERS OF THANKS

were received from Mr. Junior-Bailiff Candy and
E. Le Fèvre for their re-election as members
Hartley Council.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A communication from the Local Government
asked the Council to furnish the Hon. A. Deak
secretary of the Colony of Victoria, with certain
information relating to the water supply of the bo-
The communication was referred to the Spe-
General Works Committee.

SUGGESTED CARRIAGE ENTRANCE TO THE COMMON

Mr. F. Morton Oliver, of Sussex Lodge, Shirley,
suggesting that it would be an immense conven-
large section of the public if a carriage entrance
made to the Common in Hill-lane, opposite the
Inn (laughter).—Mr. WHITE proposed that the
should remain on the table; but the CHAIRMAN
it should be referred to the Common Commit-
that course was agreed to.

THE BOUNDARIES BILL.

The TOWN CLERK reported in reference to this
before Parliament that the Council of the M-
Corporations Association had made various sug-
to the Government upon the details of the Bill
suggested that the matter should be referred
General Purposes Committee, which was done.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In reference to the Government measure to f-
the provision of technical instruction, the Town
said by the Act it was provided that any local au-
which in Southampton would be a School Board
have power to supplement the elementary educa-
technical instruction. It was just possible the
measure would interfere with the resolution
Council with reference to the adoption of the
Libraries Act in Southampton, and therefore it
cated that the matter should be referred to the
which had the subject under consideration.—T-
agreed to.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

The Home Secretary wrote that he had laid the
of the Corporation before the Queen, who was
to receive the same very graciously.—The Com-
said the communication would be entered up
minutes.

THE CLAIM OF MRS. BEINKWORTH.

The TOWN CLERK reported that in this matter
received from the Corporation solicitors the state-
the defence to the action, which would be heard
in the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE PRACTICE OF CARRYING REVOLVERS.

Mr. FALVEY called attention to the dangerous p-
which appeared to be increasing, of carrying rev-
which often resulted, as they had seen lately like
in a terrible manner, in lamentable loss of life;
moved that a letter should be addressed to the
Secretary praying that some restriction should be
upon the sale and use of revolvers and other dan-
firearms.—The CHAIRMAN seconded the proposi-
said some attempt should certainly be made to
this dangerous practice, which was borrowed from
Americans.—The proposition was agreed to unani-

THE WATCH HOUSE ON THE TOWN QUAY.

Mr. BURNETT asked the Town Clerk as to the
ditions under which the Customs authorities had
watch-house on the Quay. He understood that it
leased to them upon condition that they kept a
men there. No watchman was kept there, and
thought the Council should take steps to demand
surrender.—The TOWN CLERK said it was one
ordinary renewable lease of the Corporation, and
was no such condition as Mr. Burnett supposed.

THE NEW SANITARY RATE.

The Council having formally agreed, on the pro-
of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by the SHERIFF, to
Rate No. 18 by inserting certain lists of new pr-
therein, and to re-seal the said rate, then proceeded
consider the estimate for the new General Distr-
No. 12, for the twelve months commencing 1st Sep-
1887, which was recommended for adoption
Finance Committee. The estimate included the fol-
items of required expenditure in respect of the to-
Expenses in connection with waterworks (including
engine at Marchbridge and two kilns, £1,140) £2,250
[This is to be levied on all properties supplied with wa-
reimbursable value of such properties being £187,219.] Rep-
improvement of highways, £2,000; sewerage, streets,
watering ditches, £250; removal of refuse, repairs of sew-
ditches and clarification of sewage—less by sale of re-
materials and saving of coal to ejector, £250—£2,100;
and repairs of lamps, £1,154; repairs of foot pavements,
general expenses of Surveyor's department, £119; total,
Sanitary expenses, salaries to inspectors, and maintenance
hospital (less moiety of certain officers' salaries repaid
Government) £119 is £4; expenses of fire engine dep-

L 93/103

18th April 91

Senate Meeting

Gave notice of my wish to retire
from the Professorship, Army Med^l
School, at the close of the present
Session (July 91)

293/104

BRITISH Army Medical Officers all over the world will be interested in the announcement that Sir Thomas Longmore, Professor of Military Surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, is about to retire from an office which he has held for nearly thirty-one years. Sir Thomas made the announcement of this intention at the close of the course of lectures on military surgery at the Army Medical School. He gave the first lecture that was given in the school in October, 1860, in the presence of its founder Sidney Herbert, a statesman too soon removed from a sphere of usefulness, and it was only natural that Sir Thomas should, when delivering his last lecture as head of the School draw a contrast between the Present and the Past, though, with characteristic modesty he, in a sense repudiated any credit to himself for the many and important changes that have taken place in the medical service of the Army during his occupancy of the Professorial chair at the School. Comparatively little knowledge of professional subjects was required by Army surgeons in former days as compared with what is now demanded of them. Hygiene was an unknown science; the world of the microscope was a *terra incognita*; no special attention was given to the condition of sight necessary for qualifying the officers and soldiers of the Army for the right performance of their military duties; instruments of precision as aids in professional practice were, generally speaking, as little employed, and, indeed, were as little available for use, as arms of precision were in the old days in the combatant ranks. This and much more as to the Past Sir Thomas told his pupils in his concluding address; but what is the case now? Army Medical officers necessarily have now to become acquainted with such subjects as military law, service regulations, military movements, ambulance drill, and the duties belonging to the management and command of enlisted men. All Sir Thomas could say for himself was that it had been his endeavour, by constant study and observation, to keep himself on a level with the progress incessantly taking place in other countries as well as our own, in all matters concerning the interests of military surgery and the work of military surgeons, for the sake of those who could not have the same opportunities as himself for obtaining such knowledge; and he has the satisfaction of handing over his professorship to a successor who, with the same sincere desire that he himself has had to do credit to the office, will have the advantage of the greater energy and power for work that belong to a younger period of life than his now is.

THE mission, for surely it may be considered as such, to which Sir Thomas Longmore has devoted his life, has been a most beneficent one—the mitigation of the human pain and suffering caused by the horrors of war. He has been referred to by the *British Medical Journal* as a model officer and professor, and a teacher whose influence and example have been invaluable to successive generations of young officers. The same journal pays a tribute than which none could be more true or better worded:

We fulfil a public duty in expressing what we well know to be the sentiment of the whole of the Army Medical Service and of the profession at large in congratulating Sir Thomas Longmore on having reached the term of his long, active, and useful career without a cloud in the sky and without a single reflection which could tarnish the glory of the past or diminish the pleasure with which the remaining years of his career may still be looked forward to by himself and friends. He has served his country well; he has done honour to his department and to his profession; his scientific services have left a mark on the education and training of many hundreds of useful and valuable officers, and he carries into his retirement the esteem, the admiration, the affection and good wishes of a host of past pupils and of friends known and unknown to him in every part of the globe. It may be hoped that he will still continue, by his counsel and friendly presence, to assist unofficially in guiding the course of the service which he represents and which he has served so well.

Sir Thomas Longmore, who is the son of a navy surgeon, entered the medical department of the Army in 1843; he became surgeon in 1854; deputy-inspector general in 1858; and inspector-general in 1872. He served through the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, and in Bengal in 1857-9 during the Mutiny. He has been Professor of Military surgery at the Army Medical School since 1860, and an honorary surgeon to the Queen since 1868. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1857.

We believe nothing is yet definitely settled about Sir Thomas Longmore's successor, but it is generally understood that Brigade-Surgeon C. H. Y. Godwin, of the Army Medical Staff, at present assistant professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, will probably succeed to the professorship. Some weeks will no doubt elapse before Sir Thomas's retirement is officially accepted, and his name appears in the *Gazette*. Brigade-Surgeon Godwin, it may be stated, is an Army Medical Officer of about thirty years' service, and has been actively employed in India and Egypt, but for the last five years has been Assistant Professor at Netley.

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE performed his last official act at the Army Medical School, Netley, on Thursday. For over thirty years Professor Longmore has been identified with the School, and, as was pointed out by Sir Joseph Fayrer, it has been his privilege to teach military surgery to most of the military surgeons now practising in her Majesty's dominions. He was referred to as one of the mainstays of the Army Medical School, and, in company with the names of Surgeon-General Maclean and Sir William Aitken—still living—Professors Parker, Du Chaumont, and Boyce-Smith, who have passed away, the name of Thomas Longmore will henceforward be respected, and, it may be added, almost revered.

—of the London and

Geneva Cross v. Botley, at Botley.
Postal and Telegraph v. Customs at the Antelope.
5 and 6—United Service v. Old Caravan, at Adhurst.

SOUTH HANTS C.C. ANNUAL ISLE OF WIGHT TOUR.

SOUTH HANTS v. APPULDURCOMBE.

Played at Appuldurcombe on Tuesday, when South Hants had a very easy victory on the first innings. It is only fair, however, to say that in consequence of a mistake as to the day the Appuldurcombe team was weak, still they played up bravely, and the Club are much indebted to Mr. Hanson for his generous hospitality, lovely weather rendering the day most enjoyable. Monday was so wet that only one hour's play was possible, Newport losing three wickets for 11 runs. Score:—

SOUTH HANTS.

D. A. Steele, c Aitken, b Reed	...	9
H. S. Elliott, st Bishop, b Smith	...	62
Captain Beatson, b Bates	...	47
H. E. Hoffmeister, not out	...	64
H. Whyatt, st Bishop, b Reed	...	1
V. E. Archer-Burton, b Footman	...	6
G. E. Ede, run out	...	7
E. L. Ede, b Reed	...	3
A. M. Hodgson, b Bridge	...	0
H. J. Hickman, b Bridge	...	3
E. E. Lessnait, b Bridge	...	3
Extras	...	22

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APPULDURCOMBE.

F. S. Bishop, c Hoffmeister, b Hickman	...	2
H. Aitken, b Hickman	...	1
F. S. Bates, c Hickman, b Elliott	...	1
Rev. F. Reed, b Elliott	...	1
G. H. Hanson, b Whyatt	...	2
Rev. A. Wight, b Whyatt	...	11
F. M. Bridge, c Steele, b Hickman	...	1
W. L. Footman, run out	...	0
C. Chater, c Steele, b Elliott	...	5
T. Smith, not out	...	0
W. Campbell, b Hickman	...	1
Extras	...	9

34

BANISTER COURT CRICKET CLUB.

(Played 20 matches, won 12, lost 7, drawn 1.)

BATTING AVERAGES, 1897.

	Inns.	Not	No.	Highest	Avg.
	played	out	runs	in inns.	
W. P. Cole	...	10	0	315	31.5
F. N. Ellaby	...	12	1	130	10.8
A. J. Ellaby	...	14	2	101	42
C. W. Miller	...	22	2	92	53
H. C. Constable	...	19	3	202	43
C. E. Curtis	...	24	1	166	46
E. Taunton	...	22	6	164	40.66
A. Gilbert	...	9	7	31	15.5
A. W. Denning	...	21	1	201	41
T. P. Galloway	...	20	0	149	35
J. D. Davidson	...	5	3	22	10
C. S. Hodges	...	12	3	90	25

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler	Inns.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avg.
C. W. Miller	...	21	183	54	45	3.74
T. P. Galloway	...	21	261.3	54	69	5.12
J. H. Page	...	4	45.4	6	95	4.7
F. N. Ellaby	...	3	12	2	34	7.4
E. Taunton	...	8	49.4	9	140	20.7
A. W. Denning	...	16	78.4	12	199	12.12
H. C. Constable	...	20	63	17	178	12.14

WESTON PARK v. WOOLSTON COLLEGE.—Played on the ground of the latter and resulted in a victory for the Park. Score:—

WOOLSTON COLLEGE.—Gillett b Angell 2; Bowyer b Curtis 1; Amber c Stothard b Curtis 3; Hartley b Curtis 0; Thorley c and b Curtis 0; G. Bowyer c Angell b A. Marshment 10; Shanks not out 25; Garsman run out 1; Smith c Pollock b Marshment 2; A. Bowyer c Brown b Marshment 0; Cotten b Curtis 2; extras 1; total 25.

WESTON PARK.—Brown b Hartley 5; Curtis b Hartley 26; Serie b Hartley 0; Marshment c G. Bowyer b Hartley 4; Trodd b Cotten 1; Stothard not out 12; Pollock b Cotten 2; Trodd run out 10; Angell not out 16; Probyn and Sciver to bat; extras 10; total (eight wickets) 86.

HARRAGE HALL COLLEGE 3RD v. VICTORIA.—Played at Romsey on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the College by two runs. Score:—

HARRAGE HALL.—Anderson c and b Day 2; b Marshall 0; Warm run out 10; c Brodie b Phillips 0; Bailey b Day 0; Minns b Phillips 3; Read run out 20; b Marshall 0; Hilditch b Marshall 7; b Marshall 0; Baker c May b Minns 0; c Bessister b Marshall 7; Woolferson b Brodie 3; b Marshall 0; Joy run out 1; not out 0; F. Bolding b Marshall 1; c Brodie b Phillips 1; H. Bolding b Brodie 0; c Day b Marshall 2; Webb not out 2; b Marshall 0; extras 9 and 4; totals 53 and 17.

VICTORIA.—G. Phillips b Hilditch 7; run out 6; E. Brodie c Joy b Hilditch 2; c and b Read 2; Minns b Hilditch 6; b Hilditch 5; H. Phillips b Read 0; b Read 3; Marshall b Hilditch 7; run out 12; W. Brodie c Bolding b Hilditch 0; b Read 2; Bessister c Anderson b Hilditch 4; c and b Read 1; Day b Read 0; b Hilditch 0; Douglas c Bailey b Read 1; b Read 1; May c and b Hilditch 1; c and b Read 2; Vandee not out 0; not out 0; extras 2 and 0; totals 27 and 41.

HARRAGE HALL v. WOOLLEY.—Played at Romsey on Saturday, and ended in a win for the latter by 25 runs. Score:—

HARRAGE HALL COLLEGE.—Ramshaw c H. Catforth 1; Rose 11; b Osman 6; Standing b Osman 2; c Roberts 1; Rose 6; Green b Rose 0; b Rose 0; Hearne b Rose 0; Teasdale b Osman 4; b Osman 7; Goulding b Rose 2; Fox c Osman 17; c Roberts b Rose 29; Emanuel b Osman 0; b Rose 0; Read b Osman 0; c Roberts b Rose 2; Wilson b Osman 0; Whitton not out 0; c J. Catforth b Rose 0; extras 5 and 5; totals 44 and for eight wickets 64.

WOOLLEY.—Rose c Fox b Ramshaw 8; G. Mitchell c Fox b Ramshaw 0; Osman b Ramshaw 4; Privett c Hearne b Read 18; Sparks b Ramshaw 4; Roberts c Emanuel 0; Fox 5; E. Mitchell b Read 14; H. Catforth b Ramshaw 0; J. Catforth b Read 1; C. Guifer b b Read 0; Shepherd not out 0; extras 7; total 69.

Harrage Hall vacation commences this week. So far matches have been won out of 20 played.

ALBION (SOUTHAMPTON) v. PEAR TREE GREEN.—Played at Pear Tree on Saturday and ended in a draw. Score:—

ALBION.—Dyer (captain) c Rogers b Thompson 4; Read c Stevenson b Blizzard 4; Batten b Thompson 1; Rose c E. Blizzard b W. Blizzard 1; Grant b Thompson 11; Mansell c Bromley b Thompson 18; Willis b Thompson 0; Simpson c Carrods b Thompson 0; Trappitt c and b Thompson 0; Frampton c Blizzard b Diaper 1; Atkin son not out 0; extras 9; total 97.

PEAR TREE GREEN.—Thompson c Batten b Trappitt 12; Stevenson c Trappitt b Mansell 5; Diaper b Mansell 0; Monday c Trappitt b Mansell 3; Harper c Mansell 0; Batten 25; W. Blizzard b Mansell 6; E. Blizzard not out 12; extras 5; total for six wickets 71.

ANTELOPE v. HYTHE AND DIBDEN.—Played at Hythe on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 24 runs. Score:—

ANTELOPE.—Rainsley b Lawrence 11; Blake b Martell 0; c and b Hayward 7; Rice c Cole b Martell 21; Butler Martell 17; Newman c Bound b Cole 4; Bennett c Bound b Lawrence 3; b Lawrence 6; Slade not out 0; b Lawrence 0; Hoffman b Lawrence 1; c Bound b Lawrence 11; totals 24 and 48.

and obliged to use the same washing and drinking appliances, so that there was the possibility of accidental inoculation. On examining his head I found a number of periosteal swellings, varying in size from a pea to a cob-nut, hard and quite painless; the skin over two or three of the larger ones being reddened and presenting the characteristic appearances of ordinary nodes; the neck was greatly swollen from induration and enlargement of the cervical glands on both sides. The left axillary glands were also enlarged, but not the right. The tonsils were very large, so that they met in the centre, were superficially ulcerated, and covered with the whitish surface characteristic of syphilitic ulcers on the mucous membrane of the mouth, and very hard to the touch. He had noticed two or three days previously that the left side of his face felt stiff, and his left arm and leg slightly numb. I observed that he had slight left facial paralysis of all the muscles of expression and dilatation of the left pupil, which acted sluggishly to light. He had no rash upon his body, and no primary sore could be found after a careful search. He complained a good deal at first of pain along the course of both sciatics, which became worse when he was in bed. He was ordered iodide of potassium, and used a gargle of black wash. He could only swallow minced and liquid food on account of the swollen tonsils, and was occasionally sick. On Oct. 6th he took a solution of bichloride of mercury in addition to the iodide. On the 14th I first noticed a slight dusky, purplish mottling upon the chest, abdomen, and back, which by the 19th had assumed the characteristic features of a papular syphilide. At the first appearance of the rash mercurial inunction was commenced, and was continued until the gums became tender and the teeth felt loose. Under this treatment he improved rapidly, and was kept under the gentle influence of mercurials, calomel fumigations being resorted to after the tenderness of the gums had subsided, until Nov. 20th, by which time the rash had disappeared, the nodes much diminished, the glands only slightly enlarged, and the tonsils nearly of normal size. The facial paralysis was not noticeable, but the left pupil remained dilated. In spite of this improvement the sickness, which had been very troublesome from the commencement, still continued, and was only relieved at last by spraying the throat with cocaine. He had become much emaciated and suffered from great prostration and dryness of the mouth, a prominent and troublesome feature throughout his illness, which prevented him from taking solid food, and appeared to be due to inactivity of the salivary glands. His pulse from the commencement of the disease was quick, generally about 120, but subsided to 100 per minute after the decrease of the glandular swellings in the neck, but was always very feeble. His temperature was frequently taken, but was never above normal, and on the last occasion that his urine was examined (Nov. 23rd) it was free from albumen and sugar. From Nov. 26th until Dec. 10th, not being troubled with sickness, he took a considerable quantity of liquid and a little solid food, but the prostration and emaciation became more marked. About this time I first observed a slight bluish discolouration of the mucous membrane of the lower lips, and dusky bluish discolouration appeared in the skin of the abdomen and chest. On Dec. 19th he was seen in consultation by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who expressed doubt as to the case being syphilitic, although admitting that the history of nodes, rash, enlarged tonsils, and the disappearance of all three under specific treatment, appeared to be evidence strongly in favour of that view. He remarked that the tonsils were normal, that there was no rash, and only slight evidence of the periosteal swellings in the skull, but that the skin of the body presented large, ill-defined, darkish stains, suggesting the possibility of Addison's disease. Mr. Hutchinson gave a very unfavourable prognosis, and towards the end of December symptoms of disorganisation of the lungs commenced, and death took place on Jan. 21st after an illness of about four months.

The post-mortem examination, which was kindly made by Mr. Tuckett of the West Kent Hospital, revealed extreme emaciation of the body, extensive disorganisation of the lungs, with large cavities in both upper lobes containing pus, and smaller cavities; consolidation and foci of incipient gangrene in the lower lobes; enlargement of the spleen; great enlargement of both kidneys, which presented the appearances of amyloid degeneration, and the supra-renal bodies were rather large, and imbedded in dense fibrous tissue, by which they were adherent to the kidneys.

Dr. Smith, Medical Registrar of the London Hospital, was kind enough to examine sections of the various organs under the microscope. He observed great fibro-cellular infiltration in the portal canals, which nearly obliterated the vessels, and scattered amongst the lobules small masses of fibro-cellular tissue. In one mesenteric gland a microscopic gumma was found. The kidneys displayed the same enormous overgrowth of fibro-cellular material between the tubules, the Malpighian tufts being apparently obliterated in places from pressure. No definite change in the supra-renal capsules. He further states: "In my opinion, syphilis is the only recognised disease which could account for the changes in the liver and kidneys—i.e., fibro-cellular infiltration without further destructive changes." After receiving the account of the post-mortem and microscopic examinations, Mr. Hutchinson expressed great doubt as to the case being syphilitic, but thought that it was probably some unrecognised form of acute blood-poisoning with a rash deceptively like a syphilide. That if it were syphilis it no doubt originated in the tonsils, although primary sores in the tonsils are very rare, adding that he had never seen symmetrical chancres in the tonsils.

Remarks.—The huge tonsils, enlarged glands, and periosteal nodes, followed by a distinct papular rash presenting all the appearances of a secondary syphilide, with disappearance under the use of mercury, together with the microscopic evidence, are strongly in favour of syphilis; and if the case were of syphilitic origin, it appears to be unique in the annals of that disease, for it is remarkable that periosteal nodes, which occur late in the disease as a "tertiary" phenomenon, should occur some four or five weeks before the "secondary" rash. The close connexion of the supra-renal bodies with the ganglionic centres in the abdomen and with the pneumogastric and phrenic nerves was probably seriously interfered with by the dense masses of fibrous tissue which embedded the supra-renals, and which no doubt pressed upon and interfered with the functions of the nerve branches passing to these organs. In this way the discolouration of the skin, suggesting Addison's disease, with debility and prostration ending in suppurative disorganisation of the lungs, can be accounted for, after all the outward signs of the disease had disappeared, and when in an ordinary case of syphilis one would hope and expect to find improvement. In conclusion, I may say that I was not doubtful as to the syphilitic nature of the case until I heard the opinion of one of the greatest living authorities upon that disease.

Maldstone.

HEPATIC ABSCESS.

By SURGEON WILLIAM A. MORRIS, M.S.,
ADJUTANT, VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

SOME three years ago I read with great interest an article in THE LANCET on this subject; and I venture to record my personal impressions and experience of this affection, as the conclusions I have arrived at are in some respects at variance with those advocated by Mr. Hatch. Mr. Hatch concludes that the use of the aspirator has been superseded by the knife in cases of liver abscess, and follows this statement by setting forth the desirability of early operation. To quote his own words: "Abscess of the liver is now treated like any other abscess." The cases with which I have had to deal have occurred among Europeans, and so far my experience is different from Mr. Hatch, whose patients were natives of the country. In the first place, with regard to the desirability of early operation. It is by no means easy, except in very few cases, to absolutely detect the presence of liver abscess, much less its locality; the right lobe is the most common part affected, and this, as is well known, is covered in by ribs and costal cartilages over the greater part of its extent, and unless the abscess be situated at the exposed part, it is very difficult to localise it in its early stages. The generality of cases where the abscess points externally is when they occur in the left lobe. Abscess of the liver is a most insidious disease, and is often completely unattended by any symptoms beyond general malaise, fulness in the hepatic region, &c. The painful affections of the liver are more or less connected with its superficial

surface and capsule, and in the case of abscess pain is, when present, a valuable indication of its position, but the majority of cases occur in the covered portion of the right lobe, and have a general tendency upwards towards the diaphragm. It is a matter of history how fatal a disease hepatic abscess is, especially after operation has taken place, the order of recovery being first those which burst through the lung, and next those into the intestine. Abscesses in this region are seldom single, and pyæmic abscess may be considered fatal. The ordinary tropical abscess may be single, and if superficial and aspirated early will probably lead to recovery, but this is far from the usual tendency of these cases. Most of the cases which recover are probably single abscesses which during an early stage burst through the lung or into the intestine; and I would venture to assert that, with very limited exceptions, operative interference would greatly increase their danger. Much has been written and reported on puncture of the liver in hepatitis. There is no question that this operation does relieve pain and congestion, but I am aware of no evidence to show that the small amount of blood removed has ever prevented the development of abscess. I am more inclined to follow Surgeon-General Maclean's advice and let the patient retain all the blood he can. It is the great want of vitality and power to resist disease that the medical officer has to contend against, and all treatment should be given to support and keep up the patient's general health, to enable him to maintain himself against his disease. Mr. Hatch has only spoken of abscess in the singular, but these form a very considerable minority of the cases usually met and accounted for by post-mortem examination. In the service this disease is often detected in its early stages, owing to the medical officer being so much "in touch" with his charge, and the men themselves on feeling ill report sick, and are at once admitted. From the number of admissions per annum under the heading "hepatitis in India," it would be reasonable to suppose that many cases are cured by ordinary means, which under other circumstances would have developed into abscess. The free use of the knife in these cases I am convinced is not the most effective manner in which to deal with these cases, and even in cases where the abscess is superficial and has been localised aspiration should first be tried. To an abscess about to point, and where the symptoms show that it will point externally, it has been my practice to aspirate by a valvular opening in the skin and under strictly antiseptic precautions. The operation is a slight one, and can be repeated without causing much shock to the system. Before aspiration, I think there should be no doubt that adhesion has taken place between the outer wall of the abscess and the abdominal parietes, in order to prevent the possible escape of pus into the peritoneal sac, a danger of greater importance in India than it is usually considered at home. There is another misleading occurrence in this operation, and that is in cases where there is more than one abscess, but only one is apparent. By relieving the one, the tension is taken off the other, and there is an immediate amelioration of the patient's condition. A few days later the temperature rises and the patient relapses, and the tendency is to lay the abscess already aspirated open with the knife. Death supervenes, and the necropsy reveals a second abscess whose position could not have been diagnosed during life. I consider that the knife should not be used except with the limitations already mentioned, and its use, as recommended by Mr. Hatch, should be much modified, as it can only tend to greatly increase the danger of this serious affection.

King William-street, W.C.

ROYAL DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE NURSING AND SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The mayor of the borough (Sir Alfred Haslam) presided at the annual meeting held in Derby on the 10th inst. The report submitted for the past year shows that £2106 had been received for the services of the nurses. Although the staff had been decreased, there were eleven probationers. Besides their wages, the staff had received sums amounting to £204 in bonuses. During the past twelve months 441 families had been supplied with nurses. It appears from the statement of accounts there was a balance in hand of £418 8s., the largest balance since the institution was started. The report was adopted.

A Mirror

HOSPITAL PRACTICE, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Nulla autem est alia pro certo noscendi via, nisi quamplurimas et morborum et dissectionum historias, tum aliorum tum proprias collectas habere, et inter se comparare.—MORGAGNI *De Sed. et Caus. Morb.*, lib. iv. Proœmium.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

TWO CASES ILLUSTRATING THE PATHOLOGY AND OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF SIMPLE FRACTURE OF THE PATELLA.
(Under the care of Mr. JOHN CROFT.)

FACTS with regard to the material obstacles to synostosis after fracture of the patella are so much needed that we venture to put the two following cases on record. It is not an uncommon experience in the primary treatment of simple transverse fractures to bring the fragments into what is apparently close contact. The surgeon expects that bony union will be the result. It is, however, a too common experience to find that, after all, bone union has first failed to occur. Close ligamentous union seems to the surgeon to be as good as a bony one; but in the course of a few weeks or months the patient finds that so far as he is concerned the result leaves a great deal to be desired. Many causes have been given for such want of success and almost all those causes have been theoretical, not to say imaginary, and not causes which have been positively witnessed by the naked eye. In 1883 Sir Joseph Lister and Mr. Macewen dealt with the subject of the causes which prevent primary bony union in cases of simple transverse fracture. For the facts put forward by the former see THE LANCET of Nov. 3rd, 1883, and for the communication of the latter surgeon see THE LANCET of Nov. 17th, 1883. Both authors directed attention to the part played by the traumatic interposition of aponeurosis and fibrous tissue between the portions of the broken bone. Each found in the cases of recent fractures in which he had opened the joint that torn aponeurosis and fibrous tissue formed material and positive obstacles to bony union. Aponeurosis of the quadriceps extensor had been torn off the patella, and had become inserted between the fragments of bone, so that the broken surface of one or other piece was covered and masked by a more or less thick tongue of strong fibrous tissue. Had not this last been lifted out of its position, bony union must have been prevented. The two cases which we quote are the first on which Mr. Croft has sutured the fragments by the open operation, and he regrets that he had not earlier resorted to this method of treatment. It will be seen that in each case he found that a thick tongue-shaped piece of aponeurosis had been torn from the front surface of the upper fragment, and had become so interposed between the fragments that it was closely applied over the broken surface of the lower fragment. The fracture surfaces could not be brought into contact so long as the interposed aponeurosis remained where it was, and it could only be restored to its place by a surgical operation.

Before operating on these patients it seemed to be not difficult to force the separated pieces of the patella into near if not in close contact. The contact was apparent and not real. It was an entire delusion to suppose that the fragments came into contact. Mr. Croft feels convinced that many surgeons have been deceived in the same manner, and hence have not obtained those good results which they had anticipated. Comparing this open operation with other operative treatment, it becomes obvious that it has merits which no other mode of treatment possesses. The treatment by Malgaigne's hooks could not have brought about certain immediate bony union in either case, and as to union by bone as a secondary process in such cases, that is a theory to which one pays little respect. It is equally certain that Kocher's wire ligature would have similarly failed to obtain anything more than a fibrous union, and it is also certain that Mayo-Robson's plan would have failed in like manner. We may also point out that aspiration would have been quite useless with reference to bony union. When this last mode of treatment is studied by the aid of the facts of

these two cases, it becomes clear that any good obtained by aspiration of the fluid in the joint is an accidental good, and not one to be depended upon. Clotted blood thickly adhered to the broken surface of the upper fragment, and no amount of aspiration could have removed it. It formed another definite obstacle to immediate bony union.

The two cases were admitted under Mr. Croft's care in St. Thomas's Hospital on two following days in April, 1891—viz., the 21st and 22nd. They were suffering from similar injuries—recent, simple, transverse fracture of the patella, the bone in each case being divided into unequal halves, the lower half being the smaller. There had not been any direct violence in either case. In both there was a swollen blood-discoloured state of the knee from considerable effusion of blood into its cavity. The separation of the fragments was about three-quarters of an inch. It appeared to Mr. Croft and others that the pieces of bone could be pressed into very near, if not close, contact. In one case the operation was done on the day following the injury, and in the other case the operation was delayed until the fifth day on account of a mild attack of albuminuria. The patient's urine was free from albumen when the operation was performed. The operation was similar in each case, and therefore one description will serve for the two. After proper antiseptic preparation of the limb a longitudinal incision was made long enough to expose both fragments of bone, and deep enough to open up the joint. A large quantity of fluid and coagulated blood was cleared away from the torn surfaces and from the cavity of the joint. In each case the fracture surface of the upper piece of the patella was thickly furrowed over with coagulum. In the fifth-day case there was a thick, firm layer of laminating clot on the fracture surface, and this could only be removed by scraping. The lower fragment was at first invisible, and only came into view when the soft parts which had fallen in over its raw surface had been lifted out. A thick tongue-shaped piece of the aponeurosis of the external quadriceps had been torn from the surface of the upper fragment, and had become so wedged into the intercondylar space that it quite masked the lower fragment, and it served as a complete and material obstacle to the close approximation of the fragments, and of course to their bony union. When, in each case, this mass of aponeurosis and fibrous tissue was held aside the cavity of the joint was cleared, and the sutures inserted. A simple suture of double stout silver wire was used on each case to suture the pieces of bone, and these were brought into close contact without any serious tension. The edges of the aponeurosis were trimmed and sutured by several silk sutures. The edges of the torn "bursa" were also trimmed, and its cavity was cleared. In each patient a counter-opening on the outer side of the knee was made to drain both bursa and joint. The wound was sutured in the ordinary way, and a small drain established on its centre. The parts were dressed antiseptically and immobilised. As regards the after progress little need be said, as the main interest about the cases is in their demonstration that the chief obstacles to bony union in instances of similar fracture of the patella is in the interposition of a more or less thick tongue of aponeurosis and fascia between the fragments. Neither man suffered any constitutional disturbance. One had a little local temporary uneasiness. In each case strong bony union took place in about a month's time. The younger, healthier, and pluckier man has, as might have been expected, made the more rapid recovery, and regained the use of his joint. The other man, who suffered from albuminuria at the time of the accident, and who is not at all self-helpful, still needs to have passive movements of the joints forced upon him. That, however, does not affect the fact that his fractured patella has firmly reunited by bone.

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

ANEURYSM: SIX CASES OF LIGATURE OF THE MAIN ARTERIES.

(Under the care of Mr. O'CONNELL RAYE.)

PUBLISHED statistics of operations on the large arteries being mainly derived from the experience of pre-antiseptic days, are necessarily somewhat misleading to the modern surgeon. These operations being comparatively uncommon,

the number falling to the lot of any individual is small, and statistics can therefore be but slowly collected. The following cases do not present any very remarkable features, but are published as a contribution to the records of more recent operations. They include all the cases of ligature of the larger vessels which occurred in Mr. Raye's wards in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during the past ten years. Of these cases, five were operations for aneurysm and one for recurrent hæmorrhage. The wards contain eighty beds, and as but five cases of aneurysm entered them in ten years, the disease must be more rare in Lower Bengal than in most parts of Europe. In three of the five cases of aneurysm the treatment was commenced with compression, but from various causes this had to be abandoned in favour of ligature. All these cases so treated recovered without any trouble. In a fourth case the artery was ligatured without any previous compression. This case also ultimately recovered, but the leg was on the verge of gangrene. Mr. Raye's cases are too few to draw reliable conclusions from, but the inference seems to be that compression is still the safest mode of treatment, and that even when it has ultimately to be abandoned its temporary use is of advantage in so far as it prepares the way for establishment of the collateral circulation.

CASE 1.—A Hindoo male, aged thirty, of spare habit, was admitted with an aneurysm in the left axilla about the size of an orange. Duration four months. Pressure over the subclavian easily controlled the pulsation. Digital pressure was therefore attempted, and kept up for about two hours. Owing to lack of proper assistants this treatment had to be abandoned. The aneurysm felt slightly firmer after the pressure. Two days later the subclavian was exposed and tied in its third stage. The vein gave no trouble. The artery was ligatured with catgut, tied firmly. Pulsation at once ceased in the tumour, and did not return. A catgut drain was introduced into the wound, which was then closed. The wound healed by first intention. The operation was performed on the 22nd of October, 1883, and the patient discharged cured Feb. 1st, 1884.

CASE 2.—A Eurasian male, aged thirty-three, healthy, of slight build. Three months previous to admission he slipped in crossing a threshold, and felt immediate pain in the back of the knee. A few days later he noticed a swelling in the popliteal space, which slowly increased until the time of his coming to hospital, when it was found to be as big as a hen's egg. It was extremely painful and caused sleepless nights. Compression of the femoral stopped the pulsation, and likewise gave immediate relief from pain. Digital compression of the femoral was carried out by relays of students for three hours. The patient, a nervous, irritable man, then absolutely refused to allow this treatment to be continued, although his pain was thereby much relieved. Two days later he was persuaded to allow another trial of compression, but after a couple of hours it had to be discontinued on his refusal to submit further. After an interval of three days more a Carte's compressor was applied, but this the man at once rejected. Some benefit resulted from these compressions, as the tumour was rather more firm. Ultimately the superficial femoral was tied with catgut, the ligature being tightly drawn. A small catgut drain was placed in the wound, which was then closed. Pulsation in the tumour ceased at once, and did not recur. The dressings were removed on the eighth day, when the wound was found healed. The patient recovered without any troublesome symptom. He was seen two years later. A hardness about the size of an almond could be felt in the popliteal space. The leg was somewhat wasted, but in all respects serviceable. Operation performed Jan. 21st, 1885; discharged April 9th, 1885.

CASE 3.—A Hindoo male, aged thirty-five, greatly weakened by chronic malaria, admitted with a strongly pulsating aneurysm occupying the outer two-thirds of the iliac region parallel with and limited by Poupert's ligament, and about the size of a small coconut. The upper part of the tumour was in contact with the lower border of the greatly enlarged spleen. The patient stated that two months previously to his admission he had to walk some fifty miles over rough roads, suffering great fatigue. Two days subsequently he noticed a small lump above Poupert's ligament. This gave rise to an acute "bursting" pain. For a month the swelling remained stationary, but during the three weeks preceding his coming to hospital it rapidly increased in size. It continued intensely painful throughout its progress. The man was kept at absolute rest for a

week after admission, by which time his general condition had improved, and the pain had slightly diminished. Treatment was then commenced under chloroform by Reid's method, an Esmarch's bandage being applied from the toes up to, but not over, the aneurysm, and a tourniquet placed on the aorta, controlling as far as possible the flow of blood into the tumour. Within twenty minutes alarming syncope ensued, and the operation had to be abandoned. Next day the pain, hitherto excruciating, had almost ceased. The tumour was more firm, and somewhat shrunken possibly. No further improvement followed. Having waited for a fortnight's complete rest, the compression was again similarly applied, but this time it was found possible to arrange the abdominal tourniquet so as to press on the iliac artery only, and not on the aorta, the spleen having diminished sufficiently to admit of the pad being so adjusted. Complete compression was kept up for one hour and three-quarters, when it was thought advisable to discontinue it. No benefit resulted from this second compression. After a rest of another fortnight the compression was again applied as before, this time for an hour and a half. No observable benefit followed. Three trials of compression having been made with but little benefit, the external iliac was ligatured with kangaroo tendon tightly tied. The enlarged spleen limited the field of operation but did not cause any serious difficulty. A rubber drainage-tube was inserted and the wound closed. Severe cramp in the limb followed and lasted several hours. Pulsation did not return at any time in the tumour. Dressings were changed on the seventh day, when the tube was removed. The wound had then united except where the drain lay. This patient was detained in hospital for several weeks on account of his malaria and splenic enlargement; the tumour had then contracted to the size of a hen's egg and felt solid. Operation performed Nov. 3rd, 1887; patient discharged cured on Dec. 31st, 1887.

CASE 4.—An able-bodied Mohammedan seaman, aged thirty-two, admitted with an oval-shaped aneurysm tensely filling the left popliteal space. The man was in a state of extreme nervous excitement, restless and tossing from side to side; complaining of general discomfort and of great pain in the leg. He was kept under the influence of opium for a day, and the superficial femoral was ligatured on the following morning with kangaroo tendon. The knot was drawn with (it was believed) sufficient force to close the vessel but not to rupture its coats. The wound was then closed. When the first dressings were removed on the eighth day union had taken place. The pain in the limb at once ceased, but the nervous excitement continued for several days. Gangrene threatened, and for the first week the nourishment of the limb was imperilled. The loss of vitality finally limited itself to four patches of the skin on the front of the leg and one on the dorsum of the foot, each about the size of a shilling. Later on the distal phalanx of the great toe was found to have necrosed. The healing of these dead patches delayed the patients' discharge for several weeks. Some shrinking of the foot and stiffness of its joints remained, and still continues (six months after the operation). Operation performed on Aug. 30th, 1890; patient discharged cured Nov. 25th, 1890.

CASE 5.—A Hindoo male, aged fifty, admitted with an aneurysm of the left side of the neck. It filled up the hollow behind the lower jaw, and extended from the level of the hyoid bone to the mastoid process. On opening the mouth, it could be seen pulsating violently and bulging the wall of the pharynx inwards. It caused severe pain radiating up the side of the head, and a most distressing loud buzzing noise was also complained of. The common carotid was tied with kangaroo tendon, the ligature was fastened with slight tension with a view to closing, but not rupturing the coats of the artery. The jugular vein was not seen during the operation. The wound healed by first intention. The pain and the buzzing noise ceased at once. No cerebral symptom occurred. Operation performed on Aug. 30th, 1890.

CASE 6.—A Mohammedan female, aged fifty, admitted for recurrent hæmorrhage from a sloughing wound of the palm, inflicted eight days before she came to hospital. The state of the wound precluded all possibility of securing the vessel in the palm. The brachial was therefore ligatured. A high bifurcation was met with, and both trunks were tied with catgut. The wound healed by first intention. Operation performed on Feb. 24th, 1886; patient discharged cured on March 14th, 1886.

Remarks by Mr. O'CONNELL RAYE.—In two of these cases an attempt was made to tie the ligature with force only sufficient to close the lumen of the artery and not to rupture its coats. I cannot say whether this was actually done or not, for I do not possess *tactus eruditus* of sufficient refinement to allow me to speak with confidence. My impression is that it must be an extremely difficult thing for any operator to tell by the touch what amount of damage his ligature has inflicted on the vessel.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Carlsbad; its Thermal Springs and how to use them. By J. KRAUS, M.D. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co. 1891.

DR. KRAUS issues the fourth edition of his well-known work on Carlsbad, with a prefatory note by Sir Joseph Fayrer, in which that distinguished physician says that "he holds Carlsbad, with its discipline and its waters, to be a remedy of great value, not only in many of the functional disorders of this country, but especially in a large number of those which obtain among persons who have resided in India or the tropics, and have suffered from the effects of their climates." Of the popularity of the famous Bohemian spa it is needless to speak. Carlsbad is probably the most popular watering-place on the Continent, and if our own countrymen have shown less appreciation of it than Germans, Austrians, Poles, Russians, and Jews, yet the number of English resorting thither is already large, and tending constantly to increase. Fashion counts for so much in the selection of a spa, and is so often capricious in its favours, that it is satisfactory to note the strong position occupied by a resort possessing such genuine merits, and at which so much sound therapeutical work is done, as Carlsbad. We may pass over the historical and antiquarian particulars in the work before us—details which often figure somewhat too largely in books upon health resorts,—and pass at once to the important question of the mineral constituents of the Carlsbad waters. In general terms it may be said that the numerous Carlsbad springs possess practically the same characteristics. They are all hot, the temperature varying in the different springs from about 120° to 160° F., the extremes being 95° and 162°. They are all strongly mineralised, containing about forty-one or forty-two grains of solid constituents per pound of water, and the chief ingredients are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of potash. The chief point of difference in the various springs is in the amount of free carbonic acid present, the cooler springs possessing more, and the hotter springs less, of this gas. In addition to free carbonic acid gas, the springs contain a large quantity of this gas in varying degrees of combination.

In addition to the drinking waters, Carlsbad has ample facilities for bathing. There are mineral baths at a temperature of 90° to 100° F., peat baths, the materials for which are brought by rail from Franzensbad, vapour and douche baths, steel baths, and acidulous baths. Carlsbad is also fortunate in possessing in the Glesshübler-Sauerbrunn an unlimited supply of an agreeable effervescent alkaline water suitable for table use. It contains a very large quantity of carbonic acid gas, both free and in combination.

The Carlsbad waters are especially recommended in abdominal complaints in general, except acute fevers, malignant degenerations, and tumours. They are also valuable in chlorosis, adiposis, gout, malaria, and diabetes, when not too far advanced. Dr. Kraus has also found great advantage from the waters in cases of chronic gastric

hence the relative proportion of lunatics to population will have to be modified in a sense unfavourable to the figures which have now for some years been returned. The Commissioners state that a complete return of all lunatics, as distinguished from those only who have been brought under official cognisance, may be expected as soon as the figures of the recent census are published by the Registrar-General. Such a return cannot fail to be of great interest, both socially and psychologically. The proportion of recoveries to admissions was in 1890 38.59 per cent., as against 38.81 in 1889. The percentage of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10.14 in 1890 as against 9.65 in 1889.

The Commissioners report that the management of county and borough asylums continues to be satisfactory. They support the desirability of granting superannuation allowances to asylum officials, with the view of attracting well-qualified persons to the service of the asylums, and of promoting the retirement of officials who, if paid by salary without prospect of pension, might, at the risk of inefficient service, continue to retain office when the power to discharge its duties has become impaired. "The system of moderate salaries with superannuation has had a fair trial in the past, and, we consider with satisfactory results, and we would most strongly deprecate any departure from it in the future." The Commissioners complain of the supineness of some asylum authorities in regard to making the necessary increase of accommodation to meet the ever-increasing demand for it; nor is this demand surprising when it is remembered that the average annual increase in the number of lunatics treated in the county and borough asylums during the ten years ending Jan. 1st, 1891, has been 1368. Fifteen county and borough asylums are mentioned as having inadequate accommodation for the lunatics whom they ought to house.

A noticeable reduction took place during the year in the number of suicides committed in county and borough asylums. From 18, 16, and 14 in the three previous years the number in 1890 was reduced to 9 (7 men and 2 women). This is a most excellent testimony to the value of the discretionary powers as exercised by the medical superintendents in this difficult and delicate matter of treatment and discipline. The deaths by misadventure (not suicides) in county and borough asylums numbered 23; 4 of these were suffocations during epileptic seizures (3 by the pillow in bed and 1 by regurgitation of food into the larynx); 3 general paralytics were choked by their food; and 8 patients died with broken ribs. The other deaths were from more exceptional causes, and include 2 of rupture of the bowel from external injury. The average weekly cost of maintenance was—in county asylums, 8s. 7½d.; in borough asylums, 10s. 1½d.; in both taken together, 8s. 10½d.

RETIREMENT OF SIR THOS. LONGMORE, C.B., PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SURGERY AT NETLEY.

At the close of the course of lectures on Military Surgery at the Army Medical School on the 17th inst., Sir T. Longmore announced his resignation of the Professorship in the following terms:—

"This, gentlemen, is the last time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you or any others in this room in my capacity of lecturer. I gave the first lecture that was given in the Army Medical School in October, 1860, in the presence of its founder, Sydney Herbert, a statesman of noble aspirations and of most enlightened intellect, removed too early from his high position and wide sphere of usefulness. Now I have given my last. In quitting the Professorship of Military Surgery, which I have had the honour of holding for nearly thirty-one years, my thoughts naturally revert to things as they were when I entered upon the post, and as they are now—not as regards myself individually, for that is a matter of small moment,—but rather as regards the special branch of the public service with which we are all connected. The period when the Army Medical School was instituted will be looked back upon in the future as a period of transition in respect to the Army Medical Department. Old things were passing away, a new state of things commencing. The Army Medical Service had always been, as it is now, a most honourable and useful calling, as well as a pleasant one to those who were ready to find things pleasant anywhere. But the demands then made on medical officers

were very different from what they are now. In the old days, before this school was instituted, so long as a surgeon was a man of gentlemanly bearing, prudent in general conduct, exhibiting a fair amount of tact and consideration in dealing with his superior officers and comrades, a comparatively moderate amount of professional knowledge was all that was required for a successful career in the public service. Knowledge is much or little in the intellectual part of our being by comparison with other knowledge, just as things are great or small in the material world by comparison with the dimensions of other things; and when I say that comparatively little knowledge of professional subjects was required by army surgeons in former days, I mean by comparison with the knowledge which is now required. It is not only the knowledge in subjects common both to old and modern days has advanced to a marvellous extent (in physiology, medicine, surgery, chemistry, and other sciences), but knowledge of professional subjects then almost entirely uncultivated is now essential. Hygiene was not a science then, it was only what some persons outside the medical profession still seem to consider it to be, a subject understood intuitively—a mere matter of common sense; the world of the microscope was then almost a *terra incognita*; no special attention was given to the condition of sight necessary for qualifying the officers and soldiers of the army for the right performance of their military duties; instruments of precision as aids in professional practice were, generally speaking, as little employed, and, indeed, were as little available for use, as arms of precision were in the old days in the combatant ranks. Moreover, while the range and area of knowledge of professional subjects have been greatly increased, demands for fresh kinds of knowledge, for which no occasion existed in former days, have been added to them. In old days, almost everything in military medical concerns that was not strictly surgical or medical was managed independently of the medical officers; others were responsible for the distribution and conduct of the men who were ordered to help them in their professional work, as well as for the discipline, rewards, and punishments of these assistants. The men selected to do the subordinate hospital duties, whether at home or in the field, had no set training for the service. Now the responsibility for all such matters rests on the medical officers themselves, and hence the necessity for an acquaintance on their part with such subjects as military law, service regulations, military movements, ambulance drill, and the duties belonging to the management and command of enlisted men. The education and training of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps in the various special and important functions which they have to discharge in the service of the sick and wounded of the army are now in the hands of the medical officers. It is obvious enough, then, that every one who seeks a commission as an army surgeon now-a-days must be prepared to devote great activity, in fact, his best efforts, to acquire the information and practical exercises which alone can enable him to perform duly the various duties which the position entails. It is no position for the listless, no Castle of Indolence. It is not to be forgotten, too, that as the demands on the knowledge of the medical officers has increased, the education of the officers in all other branches of the military service has been advanced in probably equal proportion. Their capacity for forming a correct judgment on the manner in which the duties of the medical officers are done has become greatly extended. All the more necessary is it for heed to be taken that no occasion is given for disparaging remarks on their part. But quite irrespective of what others may see or think, you have a sufficient stimulus to be and to do your best in looking to the good of the service at large, to the welfare of the men and patients who depend on you, and in the reflection that the honour and credit of the particular branch of the service to which you belong are more or less in the hands of each one of its members. I feel assured that all of you who are now listening to me will do all in your power, not only to maintain, but also to try and increase the reputation of the honourable and important department of the public service you are shortly about to enter. It has been my duty, and I may say it has been my endeavour, by constant study and observation, to keep myself on a level with the progress incessantly taking place, in other countries as well as in our own, in all matters concerning the interests of military surgery and the work of military surgeons. I have done so for the sake of those who could not have the same opportunities as myself for obtaining such knowledge.

that he has been unable to find a record of any similar case which has been operated upon. The extra-cranial angiomas described by Nélaton and his pupils are quite different. They are visible and palpable, their only resemblance to the variety with which M. Péan had to deal being that they also communicated with the superior longitudinal sinus. In the case of intracranial angiomas the prognosis is much more grave, from the fact that such a condition would be almost certain to give rise to symptoms of cerebral disturbance; but now that the cranial cavity can be opened, and the disturbing element removed, the prognosis is shorn of much of its gravity. The conclusions which Dr. Péan draws from a study of his case are as follows:—1. That besides extra-cranial angiomas there exists a variety of angioma situated in the membranes, and communicating with the longitudinal sinus. These are entirely intracranial. 2. These angiomas are simple—i.e., they are composed of a loop of capillaries, dilated and tortuous. They do not present definite limits, but gradually become continuous with the neighbouring vessels. Their chief feature is that they communicate with the longitudinal sinus by means of a dilated vein. 3. In contradistinction to the extra-cranial angiomas, the intracranial tumours manifest themselves by symptoms of cerebral disturbance varying with the situation of the tumour. Such symptoms are especially localised pain and convulsions of the Jacksonian variety, and those symptoms, unlike similar ones which solid growths give rise to, vary with the position of the head, being augmented by flexion and by compression of the internal jugulars in the neck. 4. The prognosis is grave because of the effect which they produce on the brain, and because of the possibility of rupture and fatal hemorrhage, as was found in one case. 5. But those tumours are amenable to operation, and may be removed without greater risk than that of an ordinary operation.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' CHARGES AND UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

THE services of unqualified assistants cannot be legally charged for. This has been decided before. But a recent judgment to the same effect by Judge Bedwell at the Barnsley County Court is reported. The following is from the *Yorkshire Post* of July 17th:—"Yesterday, at the Barnsley County Court, before his Honour Judge Bedwell, an interesting case both to the medical profession and the public generally was heard. The action was brought by Dr. Ritchie, surgeon, of Hoyland Nether, who sought to recover the sum of £20 4s. 6d. for professional services rendered, from William Pepper, gentleman, of Hoyland Common, near Barnsley. Most of the visits had been made and the medicine dispensed by unqualified assistants, and on these grounds his Honour, in giving judgment, reduced the amount by £7. He remarked that he hoped the report of the case would go abroad, for medical men seemed to have lost sight of the Act of Parliament altogether. They had no right whatever to send unqualified practitioners among their patients, and they could not recover for their visits. He gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £13, with costs."

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE, C.B.

WE cannot allow Sir Thomas Longmore to retire from the post he has so worthily occupied for nearly thirty-one years without a word of farewell. No man relinquishes the occupation of a lifetime without regret, but Professor Longmore can look back upon a distinguished official career of great usefulness and associate the recollection with the feeling that he retires with the respect and best wishes of all. His last address will no doubt be read in a sym-

pathetic spirit, and with no little interest and instruction, for it will prove historical in that it epitomises the changes and vicissitudes incidental to a growing and developing service. The changes have indeed been remarkable that have taken place in the Army Medical Service since Sir Thomas Longmore first joined it, and since he first lectured at the Army Medical School in the presence of its founder, Sydney Herbert, in October, 1860. The Professor of Military Surgery was a regimental officer in the Crimean War. He has seen the regimental system abolished and the germ of a new, separate, and independent department planted in its stead, and he has watched its growth and development. Within a quarter of a century the whole theory and art of war may be said to have been revolutionised, the organisation and arrangements for medical service in the field have been fundamentally changed, and the nature and methods of application of surgical aid to the wounded have been vastly influenced by the progress that has taken place in surgery. Sir Thomas Longmore retires with a kindly and grateful feeling as to the past, and a hopeful look-out for the future. He was endowed with excellent qualifications for the post he was selected to fill; he conscientiously laboured, and successfully, to discharge its duties; and he has had the gratification of seeing many of the results of his labours. We can only add that we trust he may have health and happiness to enjoy the future still before him.

THE NERVES OF THE CORNEA.

DR. A. C. DOGEL has examined eyes which had been taken from the body from five to seventeen hours after death. The result of these examinations, as published in a Russian ophthalmic review, was that he found the cornea provided with from sixty to eighty small nerve branches, some with and some without medulla, of which from twenty to thirty go to the posterior corneal surface, and from forty to fifty to the anterior. In these nerves a central filament and a peripheral axis cylinder substance may be distinguished. The central filament resolves itself into single nerve fibrillae. Within the corneal parenchyma the nerves and their branches form a primary plexus. This primary plexus gives out secondary branches, called "rami perforantes," which form the sub-epithelial plexus, and this again gives rise to still finer ramifications forming an intra-epithelial plexus. The same nerve branch generally shares with its branches of the second order in the formation of all these plexuses. The nerve terminations in the epithelium are bulb-shaped, and form ganglions. An especial thickness and zigzag course distinguish those filaments which go to the stroma of the cornea. These also form a plexus. Each layer of the cornea has a separate plexus except the membrane of Descemet and the next layer, which have no nerve plexus. The author believes, in opposition to Kuehne and Waldeyer, that the nerves of the cornea have no sort of connexion with its cells and corpuscles, but are merely situated between them.

THE MARGATE DEATH-RATE.

WE have had occasion in times past to criticise, and criticise severely, the bad drainage and the doubtful water-supply of Margate. Steps have been taken to improve the one and to protect the other. These we may, perhaps, have an opportunity of describing on some future occasion. In the meanwhile we are glad to hear that Margate can now boast of an exceptionally low death-rate. At the last monthly meeting of the town council, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee reported that the death-rate for the quarter ending June 30th amounted to only 8.86 per 1000, and that if from this were deducted the deaths of patients in the various institutions,

hospitals, &c., sent from different parts of the kingdom, the death-rate would amount to only 7.78 per 1000. For the half-year ending June 30th the death-rate was 10.91 per 1000, or, if corrected as above, 9.29 per 1000. These figures, it was thought, indicated such a low rate of mortality, and such a healthy condition of the population, that the town council determined to address a special request to the Editors of THE LANCET to record these favourable facts. We are pleased to note that during the present year not a single death from zymotic diseases has been recorded at Margate, and that no case of typhoid fever has been notified since the 1st of January. Considering the prevalence of the influenza epidemic and the high mortality in most of the other towns of the kingdom, Margate has certainly been exceptionally favoured. Margate, with its three winds out of four blowing from the sea, its absence of unwholesome industries and of abject poor, should be one of the healthiest places in existence, and it is satisfactory to record that the figures now given show this actually to be the case.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF ACROMEGALY.

A SUMMARY of Morinesco's paper on this subject, read at the International Medical Congress, appeared lately in the *Münchener Med. Wochenschr.* He found that in the great toe all the structures were hypertrophied, even the membrana propria of the sweat and sebaceous glands, and that the external coat of the bloodvessels had undergone a notable hypertrophy. But most marked of all was the increased thickness of the nerve sheaths of the subcutaneous nerves. The nerves themselves were degenerated; the alterations in larger nerves were much slighter. In the bones there was a new formation of bony tissue and an increase in both the length and thickness of the bones. The macroglossia was found to depend upon an increase in the connective tissue and in the size of the muscle bundles. The cervical sympathetic was found sclerosed, especially the lowest ganglion. The kidneys showed a condition of cortical nephritis, the follicles of the atrophied thyroid were enlarged and cystic, the nasal mucous membrane was thickened and mammillated, and the vessels were sclerosed and in parts almost obliterated. Such appearances as those described are, the author remarks, quite characteristic and sufficient to distinguish acromegaly from other conditions.

MILITARY HOSPITALS IN ROME.

THE Roman Medical School is about to extend its clinical resources. Military surgery has not attained in Italy the development needed to make it adequate to the wants, in peace as in war, of the standing army, but now in Rome at least a step has been taken in the required direction. The hospital, already in working order on the Caelian Hill, south-west of the Coliseum, has its 450 beds full; while at a pinch, as after the recent gunpowder explosion, or such railway casualties as occasionally befall military trains in the metropolitan network, the corridors of the hospital can be made to accommodate about fifty patients more. But this has proved insufficient, and now, on the Monte Mario, to the north-east of the city, another hospital is in contemplation, fitted up with 450 beds, with power to add fifty more on occasion, while the water-supply and other sanitary requisites will be provided for on the best and most serviceable plans. The Roman garrison yields a mean contingent of from 600 to 650 patients to the hospitals; but the establishment on the Caelian Hill and its supplementary reserve on the Monte Mario will leave a considerable margin of accommodation over and above that number—in the event, for example, of such a temporary addition to the military strength of the city as the recent review of the army before the Emperor

William occasioned. It is to be hoped that the new hospital will speedily become *un fait accompli* without requiring, like the Policlinico, the stimulus of the dreaded criticism of the *foresteri* at their participation in the International Congress of 1893. Pending the commencement and carrying forward of the building, an addition of 200 beds to those now available on the Caelian Hill will be made in the barracks of Sant Antonio, just behind the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

IN the *Chicago Medical Journal* Dr. Nowlin furnishes a report on a series of cases of what is described as cerebro-spinal meningitis. The symptoms in the majority of cases consisted in severe pains in the joints, coming on suddenly, sickness, delirium, high temperature, and rapid bounding pulse. Epistaxis was also occasionally present, and there was an eruption of red spots, most marked, apparently, over the knuckles. In only one case is opisthotonos mentioned as having been present, and in another case convulsions, followed by right hemiplegia, are mentioned as having occurred. Dr. Nowlin has a strong belief in the malarial origin of this disease, and it is apparently with the object of impressing this doctrine that the paper has been written. He believes that inflammation is only an accidental complication, and that a malarial poison is at the root of the disease. Such a proposition, in our present ignorance of the etiology of the disease, may have a good deal of suggestiveness, and it is certainly not an easy one to contradict. The evidence, however, which Dr. Nowlin brings forward in its support is not convincing, and seems chiefly to consist of the facts that the condition frequently occurs in malarial districts, and that quinine seems to be, possibly, a little more useful in the disease than other drugs.

CARE AND CURE OF THE BLIND IN FRANCE.

OUR neighbours across the Channel have long been honourably distinguished for the solicitude and the success with which they have undertaken the care and cure of the blind, and year by year they present to the world a progressively gratifying record of their achievements in this branch of social philanthropy. La Société d'Assistance pour les Aveugles held on Friday, July 17th, its annual meeting in Paris, and the results placed in evidence by the yearly report were such as amply to justify its promoters in renewing their appeal to the public for co-operation and encouragement. Its two principal institutions are the Clinique Ophthalmologique des Quinze-Vingts and L'École Braille, the former devoted to the rescue—complete or nearly so—of the victims to loss of sight, the latter to the training of those whose blindness is beyond remedy or relief. Since its creation in 1830 by the Société, the Clinique Ophthalmologique has had under treatment 108,798 patients, and the proportion of cures has reached the splendid figure of 95 per cent., while the expense incurred in each case has not exceeded 70 francs, or less than £3. The Société has every reason to congratulate itself on this result, due chiefly to the admirably efficient practice of such consultants as Drs. Fienzal, Trousseau, and Abadie. The École Braille, on the other hand, has in its own way an equally creditable account to give of itself. The incurably blind boys and girls whom it accommodates and trains are by its sedulous and skilful teaching rescued from the rôle of pariahs and mendicants which seemed their destiny, and are educated into being bread-winners, not only for themselves but in a vast proportion of cases for their parents and relatives. During their sojourn at the ateliers or studios of the École they succeed in discharging, by the proceeds of their industry, the expenses incurred in their maintenance, while they have also a considerable margin of earnings which go to the

infection of Scarlet Fever and other Infectious Diseases by Antiseptic Inunction; Mr. Sandwith of Cairo, on Cholera in Egypt; Dr. Lewis W. Sambon of Naples, on Measures for preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases; and Dr. Phineas S. Abraham, on the Alleged Connexion of Vaccination with Leprosy.

Such is the programme of this one single section of the Congress, and this is the programme which it is proposed to exhaust in sixteen hours. Yet who shall say which of these papers shall be sacrificed. All have been announced in good time; all are equally entitled to be heard. It certainly does seem to us that to bring people from the uttermost parts of the world, and to spend a week in London, and then to limit their work to sixteen hours, which is equal to only two days' work at the ideal standard of eight hours a day, is a mistake likely to produce a miscarriage of a great part of the labours of the Congress. At no other congress were the meetings so short. At the Hague the sections met from 9 in the morning to 1 in the afternoon, and then the Congress sat as a whole from 3 to 5 or 6 P.M., and there were fewer subjects to discuss. At Vienna there were five sections, many meetings at 9 in the morning, and yet these sections had only twenty-two different questions to discuss. At Paris, in 1889, there were eight sections and eight papers to discuss. These were taken every afternoon, and the mornings were devoted to miscellaneous papers introduced by members. Here we have one single section attempting to do more than the eight sections of the last congress. Unfortunately, the programme before us shows that other sections have fallen into the same error. Section 2, which deals with Bacteriology, announces fifty-seven papers and twenty-six speakers, altogether eighty-three papers and speeches. With the time necessarily lost, there will not be an average of ten minutes for each. Section 3, dealing with the relations of the Diseases of Animals and those of Man, has a more reasonable arrangement, for only seventeen papers are announced; but then it meets only three times, for on August 13th it will join Section 2 to discuss tuberculosis. Section 4, dealing with Childhood and School Hygiene, promises thirty-seven papers and four speeches. Section 5, Chemistry and Physics in relation to Hygiene, has only nineteen papers announced. Section 6, Architecture in relation to Hygiene, has twenty-one papers announced. Section 7, Engineering in relation to Hygiene, has thirty-five papers, and eight more on condition that there is time, thus making a total of forty-three papers. Section 8, Naval and Military Hygiene, is the most practical, for the first two days are to be devoted to naval interests, and eight papers will be discussed, the other two days to military interests, and eight more papers will be taken. This makes sixteen papers, or an hour for each paper; and this is about the only section that may be able to fully realise its programme in the allotted time. Section 9, State Hygiene, announces thirty-five papers. Finally, the Division of Demography announces twenty-five papers. We have, then, already announced 305 papers and thirty speeches; but there are many more yet promised, which will be announced at some future date. As on one day two sections will sit together, the Congress has in all 156 hours to dispose of all this and much other business. The sections will evidently have to meet earlier, and sit much longer hours, or else abandon something like half their programme. On Saturday the whole day is given up to excursions. Perhaps an extra early morning sitting might then be held. The final meeting will not take place till Monday, at 11 o'clock. So that, if the Congress will sacrifice some of its pleasures and work longer, it might perhaps get through even the formidable programme of which we have described in detail but one-tenth part—namely, the programme of the first section.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of this Association will take place next week at Bournemouth. The President is Dr. John Roberts Thomson, who delivers his inaugural address on Tuesday evening. The second general meeting takes place on Wednesday at 3 P.M., when Dr. Lauder Brunton delivers the address in Medicine; on Thursday, Professor Chiene gives the address in Surgery; and on Friday, Dr. E. C.

Seaton that in Public Medicine. The sectional meetings are held every morning, most of them being accommodated in the Sanatorium building. In the Section of Medicine, presided over by Dr. Pye-Smith, discussions are arranged on the Etiology and Prevention of Phthisis, on Lupus, and on the Effects of Alcohol. In the Section of Surgery (president, Mr. J. Ward Cousins) the subjects of the Tuberculin Treatment of Abdominal Surgery and of Intra-nasal Surgery will be debated. In the Section of Obstetric Medicine and Gynecology (president, Dr. W. J. Smyly) debates are arranged on Puerperal Eclampsia and on Uterine Polypi. In the Section of Public Medicine (president, Dr. J. Barn Russell) there will be discussions on Diphtheria, the Communicability of Tuberculous Disease from Animal to Man, and on the Disposal of the Dead. In the Section of Psychology (president, Dr. J. Maury Deas) discussions will be held on Hospitals for the Insane and the Influence of Surroundings on the Production of Insanity. In the Section of Pathology (president, Dr. W. H. Dickinson), the subjects for debate are Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Senile Changes in Bones. In the Section of Ophthalmology (Mr. N. C. Macnamara, president), a discussion will be held on Infantile Cataract. In the Section of Diseases of Children (Dr. Goodhart, president), the subjects of Infant Feeding and of the Treatment of Pleurisy and Empyema will be discussed. In the Section of Therapeutics (president, Dr. W. V. Snow) there will be a discussion on Koch's Treatment and one on Anesthetics.

THE FORTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

THE number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, included in the usual returns made to the Office of the Commissioners, shows that on Jan. 1st last the total insane under official cognisance in England and Wales was 86,795 (males 39,162, females 47,633), being an increase of 728 as compared with Jan. 1st, 1890. This total consisted of 39,162 males and 47,633 females, the preponderance of females being 8471.

The classification shows the distribution to be as follows:—8200 (4078 males and 4122 females) of the private class; 77,884 (34,538 males and 43,346 females) paupers; and 711 (546 males and 165 females) criminal lunatics. These totals show, as compared with Jan. 1st, 1890, an increase of 105 in the private patients, an increase of 627 in the paupers, and a decrease of 4 in the criminals. The total increase of the year, 728, is considerably below the average increase of most previous years; but the Commissioners go on to say that they think the large reduction of 867 in the number of insane in workhouses as compared with the previous year may be in some measure accounted for by the revision in the classification of these workhouse inmates due to the operation of the Lunacy Act, 1890. "In many instances persons suffering from mild forms of senile dementia or from slight weakness of mind associated with epilepsy, and who had previously been classed of unsound mind, were last year removed from the list." In addition to this, the extra trouble and expense involved in carrying out the provisions of the present Lunacy Act as regards the insane in workhouses are regarded as having "probably restricted to some extent the registration of new cases." The reduction here referred to has been accompanied during the year 1890 by a large augmentation of the usual annual increase of pauper admissions into asylums. In the year 1889 the increase in the asylum pauper admissions over those of 1888 was 295, whilst in 1890 the increase in these admissions over those of 1889 was 1153, an excess of 858. Until, therefore, the necessary adjustments are made, it would be premature and fallacious to regard the reduced increase of 728 for the year as indicative of any reduction in the proportion of cases of insanity as compared with the population of the country. The proportion of lunatics per 10,000 of estimated population is given as having been on Jan. 1st, 1891, 29.12, as against 29.26 on Jan. 1st, 1890; but from what has been said, it is evident that the proportion on Jan. 1st last is not, in point of fact, so favourable as it is made to appear. Besides, the recent census returns show the actual population to be less than that estimated by some three-quarters of a million, and

hence the relative proportion of lunatics to population will have to be modified in a sense unfavourable to the figures which have now for some years been returned. The Commissioners state that a complete return of all lunatics, as distinguished from those only who have been brought under official cognisance, may be expected as soon as the figures of the recent census are published by the Registrar-General. Such a return cannot fail to be of great interest, both socially and psychologically. The proportion of recoveries to admissions was in 1890 38.59 per cent., as against 38.81 in 1889. The percentage of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10.14 in 1890 as against 9.65 in 1889.

The Commissioners report that the management of county and borough asylums continues to be satisfactory. They support the desirability of granting superannuation allowances to asylum officials, with the view of attracting well-qualified persons to the service of the asylums, and of promoting the retirement of officials who, if paid by salary without prospect of pension, might, at the risk of inefficient service, continue to retain office when the power to discharge its duties has become impaired. "The system of moderate salaries with superannuation has had a fair trial in the past, and, we consider with satisfactory results, and we would most strongly deprecate any departure from it in the future." The Commissioners complain of the supineness of some asylum authorities in regard to making the necessary increase of accommodation to meet the ever-increasing demand for it; nor is this demand surprising when it is remembered that the average annual increase in the number of lunatics treated in the county and borough asylums during the ten years ending Jan. 1st, 1891, has been 1368. Fifteen county and borough asylums are mentioned as having inadequate accommodation for the lunatics whom they ought to house.

A noticeable reduction took place during the year in the number of suicides committed in county and borough asylums. From 18, 16, and 14 in the three previous years the number in 1890 was reduced to 9 (7 men and 2 women). This is a most excellent testimony to the value of the discretionary powers as exercised by the medical superintendents in this difficult and delicate matter of treatment and discipline. The deaths by misadventure (not suicides) in county and borough asylums numbered 23; 4 of these were suffocations during epileptic seizures (3 by the pillow in bed and 1 by regurgitation of food into the larynx); 3 general paralytics were choked by their food; and 8 patients died with broken ribs. The other deaths were from more exceptional causes, and include 2 of rupture of the bowel from external injury. The average weekly cost of maintenance was—in county asylums, 8s. 7½d.; in borough asylums, 10s. 1½d.; in both taken together, 8s. 10½d.

RETIREMENT OF SIR THOS. LONGMORE, C.B., PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SURGERY AT NETLEY.

At the close of the course of lectures on Military Surgery at the Army Medical School on the 17th inst., Sir T. Longmore announced his resignation of the Professorship in the following terms:—

"This, gentlemen, is the last time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you or any others in this room in my capacity of lecturer. I gave the first lecture that was given in the Army Medical School in October, 1860, in the presence of its founder, Sydney Herbert, a statesman of noble aspirations and of most enlightened intellect, removed too early from his high position and wide sphere of usefulness. Now I have given my last. In quitting the Professorship of Military Surgery, which I have had the honour of holding for nearly thirty-one years, my thoughts naturally revert to things as they were when I entered upon the post, and as they are now—not as regards myself individually, for that is a matter of small moment,—but rather as regards the special branch of the public service with which we are all connected. The period when the Army Medical School was instituted will be looked back upon in the future as a period of transition in respect to the Army Medical Department. Old things were passing away, a new state of things commencing. The Army Medical Service had always been, as it is now, a most honourable and useful calling, as well as a pleasant one to those who were ready to find things pleasant anywhere. But the demands then made on medical officers

were very different from what they are now. In the old days, before this school was instituted, so long as a surgeon was a man of gentlemanly bearing, prudent in general conduct, exhibiting a fair amount of tact and consideration in dealing with his superior officers and comrades, a comparatively moderate amount of professional knowledge was all that was required for a successful career in the public service. Knowledge is much or little in the intellectual part of our being by comparison with other knowledge, just as things are great or small in the material world by comparison with the dimensions of other things; and when I say that comparatively little knowledge of professional subjects was required by army surgeons in former days, I mean by comparison with the knowledge which is now required. It is not only the knowledge in subjects common both to old and modern days has advanced to a marvellous extent (in physiology, medicine, surgery, chemistry, and other sciences), but knowledge of professional subjects then almost entirely uncultivated is now essential. Hygiene was not a science then, it was only what some persons outside the medical profession still seem to consider it to be, a subject understood intuitively—a mere matter of common sense; the world of the microscope was then almost a *terra incognita*; no special attention was given to the condition of sight necessary for qualifying the officers and soldiers of the army for the right performance of their military duties; instruments of precision as aids in professional practice were, generally speaking, as little employed, and, indeed, were as little available for use, as arms of precision were in the old days in the combatant ranks. Moreover, while the range and area of knowledge of professional subjects have been greatly increased, demands for fresh kinds of knowledge, for which no occasion existed in former days, have been added to them. In old days, almost everything in military medical concerns that was not strictly surgical or medical was managed independently of the medical officers; others were responsible for the distribution and conduct of the men who were ordered to help them in their professional work, as well as for the discipline, rewards, and punishments of these assistants. The men selected to do the subordinate hospital duties, whether at home or in the field, had no set training for the service. Now the responsibility for all such matters rests on the medical officers themselves, and hence the necessity for an acquaintance on their part with such subjects as military law, service regulations, military movements, ambulance drill, and the duties belonging to the management and command of enlisted men. The education and training of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Medical Staff Corps in the various special and important functions which they have to discharge in the service of the sick and wounded of the army are now in the hands of the medical officers. It is obvious enough, then, that every one who seeks a commission as an army surgeon now-a-days must be prepared to devote great activity, in fact, his best efforts, to acquire the information and practical exercises which alone can enable him to perform duly the various duties which the position entails. It is no position for the listless, no Castle of Indolence. It is not to be forgotten, too, that as the demands on the knowledge of the medical officers has increased, the education of the officers in all other branches of the military service has been advanced in probably equal proportion. Their capacity for forming a correct judgment on the manner in which the duties of the medical officers are done has become greatly extended. All the more necessary is it for heed to be taken that no occasion is given for disparaging remarks on their part. But quite irrespective of what others may see or think, you have a sufficient stimulus to be and to do your best in looking to the good of the service at large, to the welfare of the men and patients who depend on you, and in the reflection that the honour and credit of the particular branch of the service to which you belong are more or less in the hands of each one of its members. I feel assured that all of you who are now listening to me will do all in your power, not only to maintain, but also to try and increase the reputation of the honourable and important department of the public service you are shortly about to enter. It has been my duty, and I may say it has been my endeavour, by constant study and observation, to keep myself on a level with the progress incessantly taking place, in other countries as well as in our own, in all matters concerning the interests of military surgery and the work of military surgeons. I have done so for the sake of those who could not have the same opportunities as myself for obtaining such knowledge.

I am well aware of my shortcomings in the directions to which I am alluding, and in now resigning my professorship it is a source of satisfaction to me that it will pass into the hands of a successor who, with the same sincere desire that I have had to do credit to the office, will have the advantage of the greater energy and power for work that belong to a younger period of life than mine now is. And now, with the heartiest wishes that you may all be long spared to have the enjoyment of good health and abundant happiness in your future careers, I take my leave of you as a teacher, and at the same time I retire altogether from the service in which I have so long worked, and in which, on looking back, I can gratefully say it has been my lot to meet with the utmost consideration and kindness."

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' ALLIANCE.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the above Society (hitherto known as the General Practitioners' Union) was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, July 7th. On being unanimously elected the first President of the Alliance, Mr. George Brown, M.R.C.S. Eng., took the chair, thanking the members for the honour they had conferred upon him, and explained the objects for which the Society has been formed. Discussion then took place as to the name, and it was resolved to change the name to the "General Practitioners' Alliance." The following officers were then elected:—Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Messrs. F. H. Alderson, M.D.; George Jackson (Plymouth); W. Inglis Mason, J.P. (Sudbury); G. B. Mead, M.D. (Newmarket); J. W. J. Oswald, M.D.; and R. R. Rentoul, M.D. (Liverpool). Members of the Council: Messrs. T. R. Atkinson; Campbell Boyd; J. B. Cook; F. H. Corbyn; Sydney Davies, M.D.; Jas. Dawson, M.D.; A. C. Dove, M.D.; G. J. Eady, M.D.; P. Rose; H. C. C. Shaw; Warwick C. Steele, M.D.; and Hugh Woods, M.D. Honorary Treasurer: James Savage, M.R.C.S., 11, Avonmore-road, W. Dr. Dove wishing to resign the honorary secretaryship, being unable to devote sufficient time to the duties, Mr. W. E. Dawson, 83, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, E.C., was unanimously elected to the office. A vote of thanks to the Provisional Committee for their successful exertions was carried with acclamation.

The meeting was then thrown open to all general practitioners to discuss the questions of hospital abuses and representation on the General Medical Council, and after a few prefatory remarks by the President, Dr. Alderson moved the following resolution: "That this meeting of metropolitan general medical practitioners unhesitatingly states that the benefits of hospitals and other medical charities are largely made use of by persons who are not fit subjects for charitable relief, and this meeting considers that the establishment of a Central Board to prevent the abuse and mismanagement of many of our hospitals is most desirable." This was seconded by Dr. James Dawson and carried *nem. con.*

Moved by Mr. F. H. Corbyn, seconded by Mr. H. C. C. Shaw, and carried unanimously: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present method of admission to the out-patient department of hospitals leads to gross abuse of medical charity, and, through risk of spreading infectious disease, is a danger to the public; and this meeting recommends that, with the exception of casualty or emergency cases, admission to the out-patient departments should only be obtainable by written recommendation from a medical man, a minister of religion, or an officer of the Charity Organisation Society, stating that the applicant is a proper subject for medical charity."

Moved by Mr. Campbell Boyd, seconded by Mr. Barkwell, and carried unanimously: "That, in the opinion of this meeting the special departments of general hospitals should be extended so as to obviate the necessity of establishing new special hospitals, and existing special hospitals should be affiliated to neighbouring general hospitals so as to afford the necessary material for the education of medical students."

Moved by Dr. Hugh Woods, seconded by Dr. Aydon Smith, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting totally disapproves of the paying and part-paying system as now adopted by many hospitals and dispensaries, as

being subversive of all medical charity, and is demoralising in its results."

Moved by Mr. J. S. Edge, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Cook: "That this meeting, recognising that Poor-law infirmaries and fever hospitals are not systematically used for clinical instruction, recommends that these institutions be utilised for the education, under proper supervision, of medical students." This resolution was carried unanimously, as also one empowering the President to forward a copy of the above to the Committee of the House of Lords on Hospital Management.

Moved by Dr. Alderson, seconded by Mr. Corbyn, and supported by an eloquent speech from Dr. Robert Bentham, and carried *nem. con.*: "That this meeting considers that the general practitioners of the United Kingdom are not adequately represented on the General Medical Council, and would respectfully ask the Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council to consider the claims of general practitioners to increased representation in future appointments to seats on the Medical Council as crown nominees."

A vote of thanks to the President terminated a successful meeting.

JUBILEE OF THE READING PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE members of this Society celebrated the jubilee by a very sumptuous dinner in the Town Hall on Wednesday, July 15th. A large number of non-professional guests and distinguished members of the profession from London were invited. The chair was occupied by Mr. O. Calley Maurice, the President of the Society for the current year, to whose energy and that of Dr. Phillips, the honorary secretary, the success of the celebration is mainly due. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Mr. Mount, M.P. for one of the divisions of Berkshire, proposed "The Bishop and Clergy and Ministers of other Denominations," which was responded to by the Ven. Archdeacon of the county of Berks, who is also rector of the parish of Sonning. Nothing could have been more warm-hearted than the manner in which the Archdeacon spoke of the large and often quite gratuitous work done by the medical profession, specially referring to the care, efficiency, and earnestness with which the medical man in his own parish—Mr. Brooks—discharged the many and onerous duties of his position.—Sir George Russell, M.P. for the Wokingham Division of the county, mentioned that in his experience as a county court judge for twenty years he had never once had to reduce the fees of a medical man, often too small or inadequate to the duties performed.—Mr. Murdoch, M.P. for Reading, proposed, in eulogistic terms, "The Medical Profession," which was responded to by Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Mr. Henry Power; "The Success of the Reading Pathological Society" was proposed by Sir Spencer Wells, and responded to by the Chairman, who spoke in affectionate remembrance of the many members of the Society he had known, who had passed away, leaving their high example, which he desired to emulate. Sir G. Humphry and Dr. Douglas Powell responded for "The London Medical Societies," proposed by Dr. Shettle. The Mayor of Reading and Lord Edmund Fitz-Maurice responded for "The Guests," which was proposed by Mr. Walford, the senior member of the Society, and late President. Dr. Ord, in proposing "The Chairman," said that he had been his fellow student at St. Thomas's Hospital, then deservedly popular, and since not less appreciated, both by his fellow practitioners and the public, as the position he occupied that evening amply testified.

In connexion with this celebration of its jubilee the Society has issued an interesting brochure, entitled "A Retrospect of Fifty Years." Here are to be found the names of those enlightened members of our profession who, at a meeting held at the Royal Berkshire Hospital on July 13th, 1841, agreed to establish a society which antedated by some seven or eight years the London Pathological Society. Ever since 1824 Reading had its Medico-Chirurgical Society, which still exists, and possesses an excellent library, so that the value of co-operation for mutual benefit and instruction was early appreciated by the practitioners of that town and its vicinity. The first presidents of the Pathological Society were Dr. R. Pritchard Smith (father

of Professor Goldwin Smith) and Mr. John Bailey. On the death of the latter in 1851, Mr. George May (who with Mr. Isaac Harrison founded the Society) succeeded to the surgical chair, and in 1853 the medical chair vacated by the retirement of Dr. Smith was filled by Dr. Charles Cowan. The other presidents have been Dr. Woodham (1868), Dr. Edward Wells (1879), Mr. Isaac Harrison (1885), Mr. T. L. Walford (1886), Mr. G. May, M.B. (1887), Dr. Shettle, (1888), and Mr. O. C. Maurice (1890). We cordially echo the closing words of this "Retrospect"—words which are applicable to medical communities in all countries, for they embody sentiments which, when put into practice, can never fail to promote that unity and concord that should invariably prevail amongst those who are bound together in one ennobling pursuit. The writer says: "In looking to the future the Society has good reason for encouragement; in the past may be read the promise of further growth and expanding usefulness. An association of seventy practitioners of medicine, one and all cherishing a lofty ideal, must exercise an influence of no small weight. If our members, though differing on theological, political, and social questions, are but united in the desire to advance the science of medicine, and to maintain a high standard of professional conduct, the Reading Pathological Society must, and will, continue to flourish in plurimos annos!"

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., presided at a *Conversazione* held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The guests were received by Mr. Morton Smale, the dean, and the members of the staff of the Dental Hospital of London. The dean, in his report, stated that "the summer session had been a peculiarly eventful one. With an entry of about fifty students the demands made both upon the capacity of the building and the teaching power of the institution had been such that it was found necessary to increase both. The hospital had been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen to constitute the afternoon staff who were not only likely to add materially to the teaching power, but also to reflect credit upon the hospital. This, however, could only be a temporary measure to meet the demands made upon the school, for each year dentistry was attracting a larger number of young men as students. The members of the profession were, both professionally and socially, on an equality with all the other professions, none of which could provide a better opening for a useful and honourable means of livelihood. It might be true that charlatanism and quackery press somewhat hardly upon those who desire to practise their profession honourably, though not more so than upon kindred professions; but the position of the dentist's calling had been earned in the past by the consistent and persistent well-doing of those interested in its welfare; so must it be maintained in the future by the students and their successors. The school, ever anxious for the welfare of those entrusted to it, and looking forward to the bright future, had arranged with the committee of management that the two societies which in the past had had their headquarters at the hospital should shortly vacate their quarters in order that the whole of the hospital building should be devoted to hospital purposes, and even then it might be found necessary to take adjoining premises for school purposes, in which duly fitted up laboratories could be erected for dental microscopy, bacteriological research, and kindred subjects. In order that the teaching may be more thorough, four demonstrators have been appointed, each of whom will give theoretical and practical teaching upon operative dentistry, the gentlemen appointed being Messrs. Briault, A. Colyer, Delamore, and J. P. Smith. Five of the students added to the prestige of the school by obtaining the double qualification of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.—viz., Messrs. Hoffmann, Constant, Arthur Colyer, Hope, and G. Hern, the latter having succeeded in securing the three qualifications in three years and nine months, and in addition had ably filled the post of assistant and full house surgeon. The Charing-cross Hospital prize-list contained many of the names of the students of the Dental Hospital, eight first prizes and the gold medal having been won by dental

students. Of this the staff were justly proud, and looked forward to even greater success in the future."

The great feature of the evening was the distribution of the following prizes by the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar:—Saunders Scholar: Mr. R. N. Gracey. Ashes' Prize (given by Messrs. Ash and Sons): Mr. E. Balding. Mechanical Dentistry.—First Prize: Mr. C. J. Allin. Second Prize: Mr. E. Balding. Metallurgy.—First Prize: Mr. T. A. Coysh; Second Prize: Mr. R. N. Gracey. Prize in Operative Dental Surgery.—First Prize: Mr. E. Gardner; Second Prize: Mr. T. A. Coysh. Dental Surgery.—First Prize: Mr. R. N. Gracey; Second Prize: Mr. A. P. Spurr. Dental Anatomy.—First Prize: Mr. R. N. Gracey; Second Prize: Mr. S. H. Hayward. Students' Society Prize: Mr. A. C. Gask.

The chairman gave an excellent address, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks to the Venerable Archdeacon was proposed by Mr. S. J. Hutchinson, and seconded by Mr. Smith Turner, which was warmly accorded. For the delectation of the guests a pleasant programme was arranged, including an exhibition of the phonograph and a selection of part songs by the hospital musical society.

Public Health and Poor Law.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Basford Rural District.—This populous rural district, with some 52,000 inhabitants, had, according to Dr. J. S. Tew, a death-rate of 17.9 per 1000 during 1890, this being in excess of the rate for recent years. Infant death is somewhat high, and a hope is expressed that a Children's Life Insurance Bill may lead to the saving of child life. Of the infectious fevers, measles and enteric fever caused most mortality, and of allied diseases within the zymotic group diarrhoea and whooping-cough were most fatal. Notification is now in operation, and it is stated to be carried out without friction. Charts showing the relation of notified attacks to deaths are introduced in the report, and from the materials collected it would seem clear that further action is needed in the direction of getting rid of conditions such as are associated with enteric fever. Fortunately, extension of water mains and allied work are included in the account given of measures needed and adopted.

Batley Urban District.—This is one of the districts where lead poisoning from water occurs, and Dr. A. Swann says that numerous cases still come under observation. Unfortunately, the midden-privy difficulty is not yet solved, but if it is to be retained in the district the principles advocated in the report should be the very least, as regards stringency, that should be entertained. The notification system revealed 202 cases of infectious disease, but the authority having the control of these diseases lack nearly every means of preventing them. They have no hospital, no ambulance, and no disinfecting apparatus. The general death-rate was 18.9 per 1000; the usually high death-rate from zymotic diseases was not quite so high as usual, it having been 2.29 for 1890.

Jarrow Urban District.—Dr. Campbell Munro takes leave of the Jarrow Town Council in his report for 1890; and he is able to say that he can find no sanitary authority in the kingdom that has done more in the eight years during which he has acted as medical officer of health than the one for Jarrow. The old inefficient isolation hospital has given place to an efficient one, nuisances have been abolished, notification has been put on a sound footing, midden privies and allied evils have been done away with, houses have been closed as unfit for habitation, &c. We may add to this that much of the progress that has taken place has been due to the sound advice given by Dr. Munro, and to the efficient services he has rendered to the district in which he has held the post of health officer.

Wem Rural District.—The death-rate for 1890 was 14.1 per 1000, and it did not include a single death from an infectious fever. Some good rules were set out for observance in public schools, and the sanitary state of the district was well supervised. Mr. C. A. Corke also states that the drainage and water-supply of the district are satisfactory.

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List), retires upon half pay.

109th Foot.—Lieut. John Cochrane Hutton retires from the service.
Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Henry Martin Moorsom retires upon temporary half-pay.

Medical Department.—Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Surgeon-Major Thomas Aobert Williams, M.B., retires upon temporary half-pay. Surgeon-Major Alexander Jennings, M.D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Surgeon Denis Joseph Canny, from half-pay, to be Surgeon.

Army Hospital Corps.—To be Lieuts. of Orderlies.—Sergeant-Majors John Hynd, Thomas Manser, Lawrence Gorman, and Francis McGreal; Colour-Sergeants James Thomson, Arthur William Hall, Henry Johnson, Henry Mellors, Reuben Howell, William Pike, Robert Gordon, David McIntyre, and Samuel Evans; Sergeants

Greek habit of shaping their idea of divinity according their notions of humanity was the well spring of their national life, and the true explanation of their greatness. It gave them an ideal in everything, in politics, literature, poetry, and art. This profoundly religious idea was the root of that people's life. Like the mathematical curve called the asymptote, which was always getting nearer to a given straight line without ever touching it, this idealizing spirit of the Greeks was ever panting after a perfection which they were ever nearing but, from the nature of the case, could never quite reach.

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remind him that physical development *per se* has long been shown to be without prophylactic action in phthisis, for many of the most acute and fatal forms of that disease have occurred in those whose physique has been unexceptionable. As to the general advantages to health of systematic exercise of the respiratory organs there can be no question, and for his advocacy of this Mr. Hambleton is entitled to all credit; but when he goes so far as to say that in this direction he has discovered an infallible "cure" for consumption it is hard to follow him.

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE'S FAREWELL.

ON the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Army Medical School at Netley on Thursday, July 30th, amid the general demonstrations of enthusiasm and respect on the part of those present, Sir Thomas Longmore performed his last act as Professor of Military Surgery. The occasion of parting with an esteemed teacher is always one tinged with sadness, and as such the proceedings at Netley on the prize day will be long remembered by those who took part in them. Dr. Farquharson, after he had distributed the prizes, and contrasted the position of army surgeons to-day with the state of things when he began his career, alluded in feeling terms to the occasion. In the presence of Sir Thomas Longmore, he said, it would ill become him to sound his praises. They knew his character, how high he stood in his profession, and what good work he had done. They would know better some day than they did now that the progress of military surgery for the last thirty years was more intimately associated with the name of Longmore than with any other. It would indeed be impossible to calculate how many lives the labours of such a man had saved in the general community. A better testimony to a worthy life devoted to the progress of his profession, and the welfare of his brother officers and of the army, it would be hard to find. Sir Joseph Fayrer made some kindly allusions to Sir Thomas Longmore, and expressed a hope that the school would continue to benefit from his sympathy. Sir Thomas Longmore, whose rising was the signal for long-continued cheering, after some remarks, said it only remained for him to utter once again that familiar word so often spoken among them, and so deep in its meaning—"Farewell." That Sir Thomas Longmore will enjoy in his retirement that sweet repose which follows a life well spent is a wish that will find an echo in the heart of all who knew him in his professional and private life.

free from disadvantage as our correspondents seem to think. Where due care is taken in arm-to-arm vaccination, there is great advantage in having a number of children from whom to select the vaccinifer. In animal vaccination the choice is much more limited, and hence there is less opportunity for maintaining the lymph in the condition which is best suited for vaccination. Moreover, the cultivation of lymph in the calf is difficult and expensive, and certainly, so far as the experience of this country teaches, there is no sufficient reason for the disturbance of the existing system for the purpose of bringing calf lymph into general use.

FOREIGN UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Buenos Ayres.—Dr. José M. Penna has been appointed Professor of Medical Nosography, and Dr. Lagarde, Assistant Professor of Gynæcology.

Coimbra.—In consequence of the death of Dr. Lourenço de Almeida e Azevedo, Professor of Midwifery, Professor B. A. Serra Mirabeau has been appointed Dean and Director of the Medical Faculty.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Christian Gram has been appointed to the Chair of Pharmacology in succession to Dr. Warneke, deceased.

Kazan.—Dr. Jacoby, Professor of Hygiene, has been allowed the rank of Emeritus Professor.

Leipsic.—Drs. His and Romberg have been recognised as *privat-docenten* in Medicine, and Dr. Spalteholz as *privat-docent* in Anatomy.

Maryland University.—Dr. Randolph Winslow has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and of Clinical Surgery.

Missouri Medical College.—Dr. H. M. Whelpley has been appointed to the Professorship of Physiology and Histology.

Montpelier.—Dr. Forgue has been promoted to the Professorship of Operative Medicine, and Dr. Truc to the new Professorship of Clinical Ophthalmology.

Pennsylvania University.—Drs. G. A. Piersol, J. P. G. Griffith, and E. Martin have been appointed to the chairs of Anatomy, Children's Diseases, and Genito-Urinary Diseases respectively. Dr. John Deaver has been appointed Assistant Professor of Applied Anatomy.

Prague (Bohemian University).—The Professorial Senate has selected for the chair of Surgery (1) Professor Maydl of Vienna, and (2) Dr. Michl of Prague.

Report on Invalids admitted into the Royal Victoria Hospital,
Netley, for wounds & injuries received in Egypt during the
campaign of 1882. P.P. 278-299. Vol. 25. Army Medical
Department Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode; 1886.

Remarks on "First Field Dressing Packets." p.p. 300-302. Vol. 25.
Army Medical Department Reports, London, Eyre & Spottiswoode; 1885.

Report on the Conferences held at Geneva between the 1st & 6th of
September 1884 by the representatives of various Governments and
National Aid Societies at the invitation of the Red Cross
International Committee of Geneva. p.p. 305-324. Vol. 25.
Army Medical Department Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode; 1885.

Description of a preparation of the upper part of a Femur after gunshot
fracture sent to Netley, with remarks. p.p. 356-359. Vol. 26.
Army Medical Department Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode; 1886.

Report on the Competition Exhibition of movable Host-hospitals at
Antwerp, 1885. p.p. 360-364. Vol. 26. Army Medical Department
Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode; 1886.

Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Branch
of the British Medical Association held at Netley on the 16th June
1887 by the President of the Branch. Printed by Request. London:
Spottiswoode & Co., 1887.

Report on Invalids admitted into the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley,
for wounds & injuries received in Egypt during the campaign
of 1882. P.P. 289-300. Vol. 23. Army Medical Department
Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode: 1883.

Introductory Address to the Surgeons on Probation on their arrival
to attend the winter session (1884-85), of the Army Medical School.
For Private Distribution. Glasgow, Bell & Bain. 1884

Optic Manual 3rd Editⁿ - (proper title & date?)

L 93/110

Transactions of the International Medical
Congress. Ninth Session. Ed. for the Executive
Committee by John B. Hamilton M.D., Secretary
General Washington D.C., U.S.A., 1907.
Vol. 2, p. 116-120.

"Is it desirable that each soldier in time of War
should personally carry a first field dressing for
a wound? If so, is it advisable that a
preliminary wound dressing should form part
of the equipment of every soldier on taking the
field? Of what shall it consist, & in what
part of the soldier's equipment should it be
carried?"

By Sir Tho^s Longmore, C.B., R.F.,

F.R.C.S. England:

Off^r of the Legion of Honour; Prof^r of Med^l & Surgery,
Army Medical School, Royal Victoria Hosp^l, Netley, England

L 93/III (2C)

The Conjoint Report of Surgeon General
J. Longmore, Lt Colonel H. Brackenbury
R.A., & Major Wm Kemmis R.A.

"On the Appliances for Aid to the Sick and
Wounded in War, exhibited in the Brussels
Exhibition of 1876" printed the same year
by order of the Sec. of State for War, was
particularly important, inasmuch as
it led to the appointment of several
committees to consider the medical
arrangements for armies in the field in
the British service. The reports of
these committees again, led to ~~an~~
~~complete~~ very extensive changes in the
organisation of the personnel and
equipment for affording aid to sick &
wounded in time of war. Perhaps

293/112

(3)

The greatest change effected at this time
 was that which was embodied in
 the establishment of Beaver Companies
 including the Ambulance Columns of the
 1st & 2nd Divs, and of Field Hospitals
 with Army Corps in the Field - all
 the details of the Personnel and
 Equipment of these establishments
 being shown in tables, which with
 hardly any alteration have been
 embodied in the Army Medical
 Regulations. The Committee that
 worked out these changes consisted
 at first of Sir Wm Muir, K.C.B.,
 Director General, President, and of
 Surgeon General T. Longmore, C.B., Prof. of
 Inst. of Surgery, Netley, and of Col. R. Home
 of the Royal Engineers & Intelligence Branches of the

Quarter Master General's Department (Z)

as Members. This Com first met

on the 25th of Oct^r 1876. The ^{93/113}

following were subsequently added as

Members of the Com: - A. Haliburton

Esq - ; Dep^y Commissary General M. B.

Irvine C.B., C.M.G.; Asst^t Commissary

General F. C. Eveleigh C.B.;

Lt Col^l W. H. Goodenough, R.A.;

and Major J. North Crealock, 95th

Regiment. The Report of this

Committee was presented towards

the end of December 1876.

(By Capt. J. L. Longmore)

(Printed works)

Classified L 93/114 ²/_a

In 1867 published a Catalogue of the
Articles contained in the "Museum of
Military Surgery" which had been collected &
arranged from the year 1860 to that
date. The origin of the Museum, and the
various sources from which its contents
were derived, are fully explained ^{by him} in the
Preface to the Catalogue. It was a
prolonged & laborious task to describe each
specimen in the Museum. The Classification
of the contents was quite original: no
museum similarly classified had previously
been formed; it was the first of its
kind. Before the Army Med. School
was opened Sep 7 Capt. J. L. Longmore
was sent officially to Dublin to report
on the collection which had been formed

by Professor Tufnell to illustrate his lectures
on Hist & Surgery & to make arrangements for
its removal to Chatham. ^{copy list} No catalogue of
the articles comprising the collection could be
obtained, nor was subsequently received.
Prof^r Tufnell explained that there had
been a manuscript catalogue of the
collection but that some one had removed
it from the room in which the collection
was placed & that it had not been
recovered. All the articles were
subsequently described & catalogued by
D. J. S. Longmore

In 1875 an Appendix to the 1867
Catalogue was published by under the
authority of the War Office, the same
classification being used as was employed

2
c

in the original catalogue

All articles which have been added to the Museum since 1875 are ~~catalogued~~ described and catalogued in manuscript, ready for publication as soon as the accumulated number may warrant this step being taken.

CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES
CONTAINED IN THE
MUSEUM OF MILITARY SURGERY
ATTACHED TO THE
ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.



LONDON :
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES

CONTAINED IN THE

EXHIBIT

MUSEUM OF MILITARY SURGERY

ASSEMBLED TO THE

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. LYNCH AND WILKINSON SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1897.

P R E F A C E.

THE Museum of Military Surgery at Netley is chiefly intended to afford the means of illustrating certain portions of the course of lectures on Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, more particularly those parts of the course which refer to the duties of medical officers on field service. Some parts of the collection, as, for example, those which illustrate the various methods employed for transporting sick and wounded in different parts of the world, or proposed for the purpose, and those again which exhibit different forms of surgical field equipment, seem capable of being rendered subservient to objects of usefulness beyond those to which they contribute at the Army Medical School. The opportunity of studying the qualities of a variety of forms of ambulance conveyances and equipment, placed side by side with each other, may be advantageous to medical officers in general, and at the same time may interest other branches of the military service, more especially those in which the duties of organizing, supplying, and conducting the hospital transport and hospital field equipment are placed, for I am not aware that any similar collection exists elsewhere in this country. The publication of a list of the contents of the Museum appears, therefore, to be desirable, for the double purpose of making generally known how far the collection is at present available for useful reference and comparison, and also of showing how far, and in what particular directions, additions are required in order to extend the advantages already presented by it.

The articles contained in the Military Surgery Museum are most conveniently arranged under three distinct groups, viz. :

- 1st. The weapons and various instruments by which wounds and injuries have been, or are still, inflicted in warfare.
- 2nd. The articles of surgical equipment which have been placed at the disposal of army surgeons in the field for the treatment of the wounds and injuries to which soldiers are there liable ; and,
- 3rd. The means adopted for removing the wounded from the place of fighting to the places arranged for their surgical treatment.

The collection does not include illustrations of the wounds and injuries themselves—these are illustrated by the preparations contained in the rich pathological collection of the Army Medical Department; neither does it comprise illustrations of those preventive means by which it is sought to preserve the health and efficiency of soldiers under the circumstances of campaigning—these, again, are to be found in the Hygienic Museum in process of formation under the direction of Professor Parkes.

The details of the plan adopted for the arrangement of the several collections in the Museum do not need any lengthened description in these introductory remarks; the general principles on which it has been based may be seen at a glance, by reference to the analytical index which follows. The classification which will be there found was determined upon, not only because it appeared to be the best in regard to a systematic and orderly disposal of the articles at present in the Museum, but also because it equally afforded a convenient method for readily distributing in their proper places any additions which may be hereafter contributed to it. The three leading groups into which the collection has been divided have been already mentioned in a preceding paragraph. In arranging the articles contained in each group a chronological and developmental system has been followed, so far as the contents of the Museum have admitted of this being done. The brief description attached to each separate article enumerated in the catalogue will show that the list in which it is placed commences with the most primitive illustrations of the series; and that, as the numbers advance, the specimens attached to those numbers show also an advance in progress towards perfection of construction, or of other qualities, so far as perfection in these has been arrived at up to the present time. Thus, taking the "Projectiles propelled by mechanical means" for an example, the series commences with bows and arrows,

beginning with the most primitive forms of these weapons; arrows first armed with points of hard wood, then with bone, then with metallic points, these points being first of the rudest manufacture, then gradually improving in temper of metal, in the forms calculated for inflicting injury, and in other qualities; the projectiles at the same time exhibiting other improvements in their general construction, so as to secure for them greater accuracy of flight and power of penetration. These are followed by the arms and projectiles depending for their action upon the explosion of gunpowder, the same system being adopted in cataloguing the collection so far as it goes; the matchlock and flintlock weapons preceding the percussion musket; the smooth-bore weapons preceding the rifled weapons, and so on. Such a series of the variously constructed weapons by which wounds have been inflicted is calculated to supply interesting, and often useful, illustrations to the writings of the successive generations of surgeons who have left records of the surgery of the periods to which the weapons so classified have severally belonged.

A few words are necessary in reference to the sources from which the several articles contained in the Museum have been acquired. These are fourfold: viz., firstly, the Museum of Military Surgery which was formed at Dublin under the direction of Professor Tufnell, formerly the Regius Professor of Military Surgery in Ireland; secondly, a miscellaneous collection of objects of interest attached to the Pathological and Natural History collections of the Army Medical Department which were formerly at Fort Pitt; thirdly, grants from the War Department, either of articles or of money for purchase of articles; and, fourthly, private donations. Mr. Tufnell's collection was formed to illustrate the course of lectures on military surgery which that gentleman commenced to give in the year 1846, but was largely developed after the outbreak of the war with Russia in 1854, at which time the Chair of Military Surgery at Dublin was endowed with an annual sum granted by Parliament at the recommendation of the Government. This grant ceased on the 30th of June 1860, and the Military Surgery Museum was then transferred to Chatham, where it arrived shortly before the opening of the Army Medical School in October of the same year. A room in the new buildings erected for the school was allotted for its reception, and there the collection remained until the removal of the establishment to Netley

in 1863. At the time the Museum of Military Surgery reached Chatham there existed, as already mentioned, an unarranged collection of miscellaneous objects of general interest in the same building as the Pathological Museum and Museum of Natural History. Some of the articles in this collection, chiefly examples of weapons of savage warfare, were transferred to the Military Surgery Museum. Further additions have been made, as already mentioned, by grants from the Ministry of War. From this source have been obtained some of the examples of field equipment of the present authorized patterns, as well as models of the carts designed for its conveyance. Other specimens have been obtained by purchase out of the annual grant which is obtained from the War Department to meet the current contingent expenses of the school. Some articles of interest have also been kindly presented to the Museum by medical officers and others interested in improving the usefulness of the collection. Care has been taken in compiling the catalogue to indicate in every instance from which of the four sources just named the several articles comprised in the collection have been obtained, and to mention the name of the donor in every instance of a gift, when the donor's name has been attached to the specimen or could be otherwise ascertained.

An inspection of the list of contents of the Museum will show that the collection is still in an incomplete state, so much so, that some parts, which it is very desirable should be fully illustrated, can only be regarded as the nuclei of what they may be hoped to expand into in due time. The forms of field surgical equipment and articles of all kinds appertaining to the requirements and practice of surgery in the field, employed in other countries; patterns and models of field conveyances for sick and wounded in foreign armies; the projectiles of other nations, which, in case of hostilities, might be employed against our own troops; these are hardly at all represented at present in the Museum, and would all be valuable acquisitions. Other desiderata will suggest themselves on an examination of the articles enumerated in the subjoined lists. It is hoped that a desire to increase the usefulness of the collection may not be wanting among those officers by whom this catalogue is likely to be seen, and that through their means, as opportunities occur, the wants which at present exist may hereafter be supplied. The plan of leaving occasional intervals in the numbers between the termination of one group of

articles and the commencement of another group, as well as in other parts of the catalogue, and not numbering the articles in one continuously successive order, has been adopted for the purpose of leaving spaces for the insertion of descriptions of any fresh contributions that may arrive, and thus of keeping the catalogue available for years to come without interfering with its unity by the addition of appendices.

Lastly, I have to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Otto Striedinger, Secretary to the Army Medical School, for the valuable assistance which he has given me in the arrangement of the articles described in the catalogue.

THOMAS LONGMORE,
*Deputy Inspector General,
Professor of Military Surgery.*

Army Medical School,
Netley, November 1866.

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TO THE

MUSEUM OF MILITARY SURGERY.

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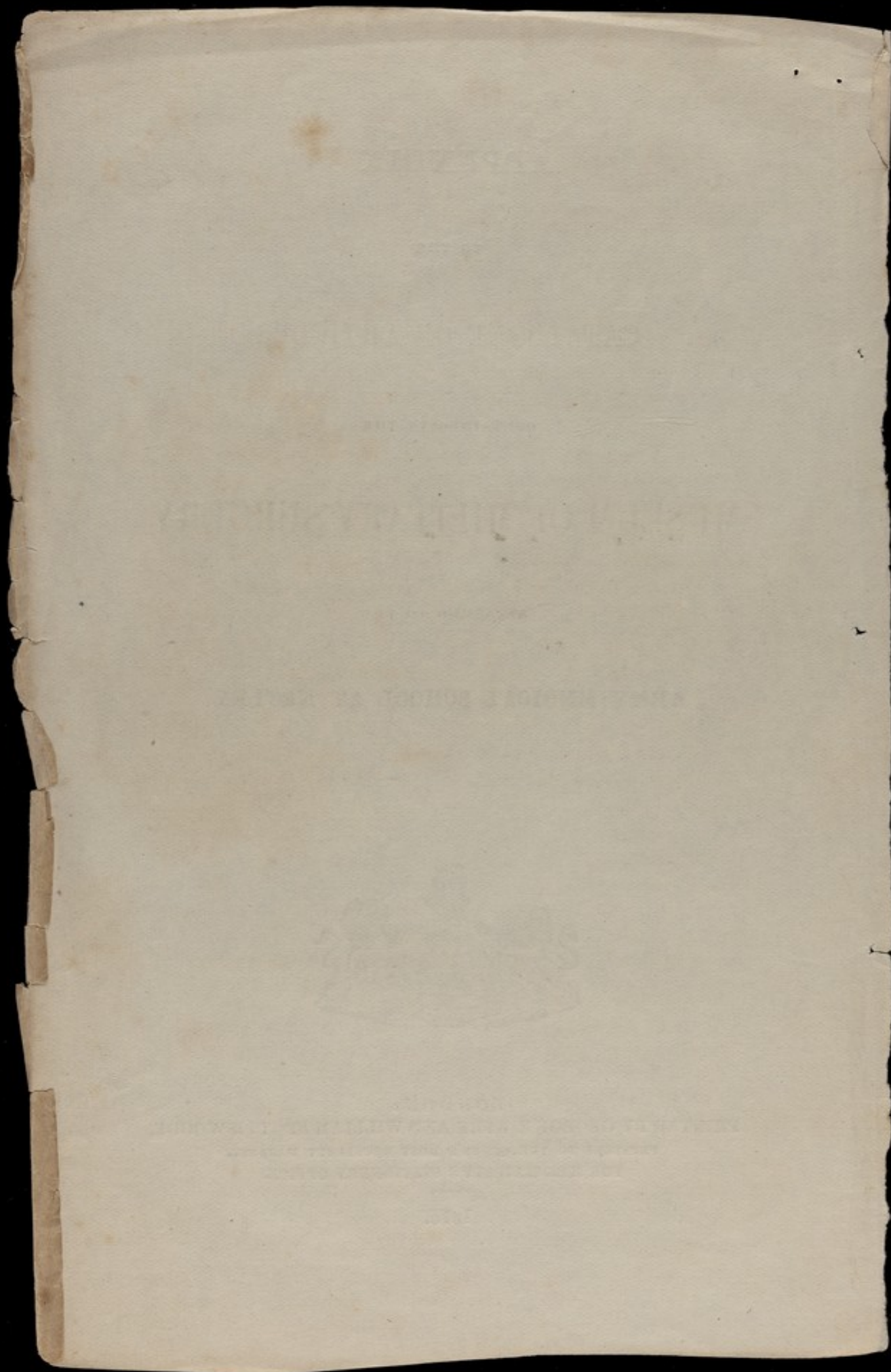
* The remarks in italics following the description of each specimen are intended to show the station whence it has been obtained, and the donor's name. The absence of any previous catalogue or available records to assist in the completion of this catalogue, must be pleaded as an excuse for many omissions that will be observed under these heads. The names of the donors of the older specimens, as well as the stations from which the gifts were received, have only been obtainable from the labels originally pasted or otherwise attached to the specimens themselves; when these have not been forthcoming the donor's name has unavoidably been omitted, and the station only suggested or named from the characteristic features of the specimen under observation. If any officers whom this catalogue may reach should be able to supply this or any other missing information, and will kindly communicate the same to the Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, steps will at once be taken to place the communication on record, so as to render it available for rectifying the omissions in any future edition of this catalogue.—T. L.

APPENDIX
TO THE
CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES
CONTAINED IN THE
MUSEUM OF MILITARY SURGERY
ATTACHED TO THE
ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1875.



INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE first Catalogue of the contents of the Museum of Military Surgery at Netley, was printed early in the year 1867. Since that date numerous valuable donations have been made to the Museum, and a large number of articles added which have been obtained from other sources. A classified list of these additions has been recently put together, and for the sake of ensuring proper control over the articles named in it, as well as for more easy reference to them, it is now printed by permission of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War in the shape of an appendix to the former Catalogue. The Appendix has been so arranged that at a future time, when the copies of the original list of contents of the Museum have become expended, the two may be readily compared, together with any further additions, into one catalogue.

It has not been found necessary to make any alteration in the arrangement which was adopted at the time of the formation of the Museum. The principles and objects of the classification under which the contents of the Museum were then arranged are fully explained in the Preface to the Catalogue to which this is an Appendix.

THOMAS LONGMORE,
Surgeon General,
Professor of Military Surgery.

Army Medical School,
Netley, April 1875.

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L 93/115

10th Augth 1886

leave for Hurstaston
with all the family
Remain there till

10th Sept. 1886,

Feel all the better for the
stay at the seaside

L 93/116

An Address delivered at the
Royal Victoria Hospital
introducing to the 53rd Session
of the Army Medical School

October 1906

By Sir T. Langmead LL
London 1906

Army of Malakia in
1901 & 1902 - My
personal ~~the~~ experience
of Eye Attacks & Inflⁿ
& their treatment

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
c/o Juse. LONDON.

L 93/117

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
LONDON, S.W.

The Afghan Campaigns of 1878-1880
By Sydney H. Shadbolt. of the Inner
Temple, Barrister at Law; &c —
Lond: Sampson Low, Marston & Co 1882
4 to in 2 vols.

Vol 2 - Biographical Division, p. 161-165

(Biography of Officiating Dep. Surg.-Gen.
J. H. Parter, Army Medl Department
written by Surg. Genl. T. Longmore, See p. 164)

"ON THE AMERICAN PLAN OF TREATING GUNSHOT WOUNDS OF THE CHEST BY HERMETICALLY SEALING." *Lancet*, January 2, 1864.

"OBSERVATIONS ON WOUNDS INFLICTED BY THE BULLETS OF THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE." Transactions of the International Medical Congress held in London, 1881. London: Kolckmann, 1881. Vol. 2, p. 583, &c.

"SANITARY CONTRASTS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR." London: Svo., C. Griffin & Co., 1883.

"OBSERVATIONS ON INVALIDS ADMITTED INTO THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY, for Wounds and Injuries inflicted in Egypt during the Campaign of 1882." pp. 278-299, Vol. 25, Army Medical Department Reports. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1885.

"REMARKS ON FIRST FIELD DRESSING PACKETS." Vol. 25, Army Medical Department Reports. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1885.

"REPORT ON THE CONFERENCES HELD AT GENEVA in September, 1884, by the representatives of various Governments and National Aid Societies, at the invitation of the Red Cross International Committee of Geneva." Vol. 25, Army Medical Department Reports, 1885.

"DESCRIPTION OF A PREPARATION OF THE UPPER PART OF A FEMUR AFTER GUNSHOT FRACTURE, with remarks." Vol. 26, Army Medical Department Reports. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1886.

"REPORT ON THE COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF MOVABLE HUT-HOSPITALS AT ANTWERP, 1885." Vol. 26, Army Medical Department Reports, London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1886.

"ON FIELD DRESSINGS FOR USE IN TIME OF WAR." Transactions of the International Medical Congress, Ninth Session, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1887. Vol. 2, p. 116, &c.

"GENTLENESS IN SURGICAL PRACTICE." An Address on Army Ophthalmia in Egypt in 1801 and 1882, and on other topics, delivered at Netley on opening the 53rd Session of the Army Medical School, October, 1886. London: Spottiswoode & Co., 1888.

"THE ILLUSTRATED OPTICAL MANUAL." 4th edition. Enlarged and Illustrated by 74 figures from Drawings and Diagrams by Inspector-General Dr. Macdonald, R.N., &c. London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1888.

"REPORT ON A MISSION TO PARIS IN OCTOBER, 1889, to attend the 4th Session of the French Surgical Congress, together with Observations on the Military Medical Schools of France." London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office by Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, 1890.

2 93/118a

List of printed Professional Works and Papers by
T. Longmore, Surgeon General H.P., Army Medical
Department.

"REMARKS UPON A TABULAR RETURN OR SYNOPSIS OF SIXTEEN CASES OF HEAT-APPOPLEXY, which occurred at the Head Quarters of H.M.'s 19th Regiment, at Barrackpore, Bengal, between May the 23rd and June the 14th, 1858. A description of two additional cases which occurred subsequently is appended." Published in "Indian Annals of Medical Science," Vol. 6, pp. 396, &c., July, 1859. Lepage & Co., Calcutta and London.

ESSAY ON "GUNSHOT WOUNDS," in Holmes' "System of Surgery." London: Longman & Co., 1861.

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"NOTES ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE VISUAL FITNESS OF RECRUITS FOR MILITARY SERVICE, with special reference to instruction in the use of the rifle." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 2, pp. 462, &c., London, 1862.

"REPORT ON GUNSHOT AND SABRE WOUNDS of Invalids sent to Fort Pitt during the years 1860 and 1861." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 3, pp. 442, &c. London, 1863.

"HISTORY OF A CASE OF GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE LIVER with remarks." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 4, pp. 502, &c. London, 1864.

"FURTHER HISTORY OF STAFF SURGEON TODD'S CASE OF COMPLETE TRANSFIXION OF THE ABDOMEN by a Bayonet, with remarks." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 4, pp. 508. London, 1869.

"SUMMARY OF THE NUMBERS, CLASSES, AND RESULTS OF THE GUNSHOT AND SABRE WOUNDS inflicted during the Mutiny which took place in India between May, 1857, and the early part of 1859, as well as of the Capital Operations consequent on wounds in the same campaigns which have led to soldiers being sent from their regiments as Invalids, up to the 31st December, 1862." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 4, pp. 463, &c., &c. London, 1864.

"On the recently proposed American plan of treating Gunshot Wounds of the Chest by Hermetically Sealing"
By D. J. G. J. Longmore, Lancet, Jan 2. 1864. p. 5 &c.

"ON THE PROBABLE SURGICAL EFFECTS IN BATTLE in case of the employment of projectiles of a more elongated form, such as the Whitworth projectiles." *Army Medical Reports*, Vol. 5, pp. 500, &c. London, 1865.

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"REPORT ON CERTAIN CONVEYANCES FOR USE IN TRANSPORTING SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD OF ACTION, manufactured by Messrs. Fischer & Co., of Heidelberg." *Army Medical Reports*, Vol. 6, pp. 471, &c. London, 1866.

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"FURTHER REMARKS ON HAND-WHEEL LITTERS; together with an account of a 'Wheeled stretcher Support and Stretcher,' designed by Sergeant Shortell, Army Hospital Corps." *Army Medical Reports*, Vol. 7, pp. 578, &c., London, 1867.

"A FEW OBSERVATIONS, arranged in a tabular form, on the cases of 226 invalids admitted for fracture of bone in the Surgical Division of the Royal Victoria Hospital, between January, 1861, and December, 1866." *Army Medical Reports*, Vol. 7, pp. 592, &c. London, 1867.

"INTRODUCTORY LECTURE OF THE 11th SESSION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. Delivered at Netley, October 3rd, 1865." Published in the "*Lancet*," October 14th, 1865, p. 421.

"DESCRIPTION OF A SERIES OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS executed by the late Sir Charles Bell, illustrative of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo, and presented by his widow to the Army Medical School, together with a sketch book, book of manuscript notes, and some original letters." *Army Medical Reports*, Vol. 7, p. 596, London, 1867.

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"A FEW REMARKS ON SOME OF THE PRUSSIAN ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED in time of War." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 10, p. 259. London, 1870.

"ON THE CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION OF INJURIES and Surgical Operations in time of War." Read 28th March, 1871, before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and published in Vol. 54 of the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions." London, 1871.

"TRANSFIXION OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CHEST AND RIGHT LUNG by a lance. with recovery." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 11, p. 508. London, 1871.

"CASE OF COMPLETE OPHTHALMOPLEGIA with only partial paralysis of the Iris." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 13, p. 307. London, 1873.

"THE ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS' OPHTHALMIC MANUAL; being a Manual of Instructions for the guidance of Army Surgeons in testing the range and quality of vision of Recruits, and in distinguishing the causes of defective vision in soldiers." London: Clowes & Sons, &c., 1863.

This manual was written in the year 1863, at the request of Sir J. Gibson, K.C.B., Director General of the Army Medical Department.

"THE OPHTHALMIC MANUAL," 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged, London: Clowes & Sons, &c., 1875.

"REMARKS UPON OSTEO-MYELITIS consequent on gunshot wounds of the upper and lower extremities." Vol. 48 of the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. London, 1865.

"A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE MUSEUM OF MILITARY SURGERY attached to the Army Medical School at Netley." London: Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1867.

The origin of this Museum, its contents, and the various sources from which they have been derived, and the purposes of the classification adopted are explained in the introductory remarks.

"ON THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF AUGUST THE 22nd, 1864, with some account of the National Committees formed for aiding in ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in time of war." A lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, on March 16th, 1866, and printed in the Journal of the Institution." Vol. 10, p. 162. London, 1867.

"REPORT ON THE MILITARY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, at Paris." London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office, 1868.

"SECOND REPORT ON THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, AND SURGICAL FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT at the Universal Exhibition of 1867, at Paris, together with a report of the proceedings at the International Conferences of the Societies for aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, held at Paris from the 26th to the 31st August, 1867." London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office, 1868.

"TREATISE ON THE TRANSPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED TROOPS." Illustrated by nearly 200 wood cuts. London. p.p. 503, Printed under the superintendence of H.M.'s Stationery Office, 1869.

"INTRODUCTORY LECTURE on commencing the 20th Session of the Army Medical School." Delivered at Netley, 1st April, 1870. Printed by request, Glasgow, 1870.

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"CASES IN THE SURGICAL DIVISION OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL during the year 1870." Army Medical Reports, Vol. 12, p. 335. London, 1872.

"ON THE PERPETUATION OF ATTITUDE AND FACIAL EXPRESSION occasionally met with in soldiers killed by gunshot wounds" Army Medical Reports, Vol. 12, p. 283. London, 1872.

"ON THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864 in relation to the aid afforded by Volunteer Societies to sick and wounded soldiers during the late Franco-German war, with a glance at the proper functions of National Aid Societies, particularly the British Aid Society, in the future." A Lecture at the "Royal United Service Institution." on April 24th, 1872, and printed in the Journal of the Institution, Vol. 16, p. 206, London, 1873.

"OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRELIMINARY CARE AND ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR ACCIDENTAL BODILY INJURIES AND MUTILATIONS occurring in mines and establishments where many work people are employed." Read at the annual assembly of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, held in London on St. John Baptist's day, 1874.

This paper was the starting point of the St. John's Ambulance Classes, which have since, under the energetic exertions of certain members of the order, spread all over the kingdom.

"AMBULANCES AND AMBULANCE SERVICE," in the 9th Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black, 1875.

"AMPUTATION," an historical sketch. Introductory Lecture delivered at Netley, 1st October, 1875.

"ON THE APPLIANCES FOR AID TO THE SICK & WOUNDED in War, exhibited in the Brussels Exhibition of 1876." London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office, 1876.

This was part of a conjoint report with Colonel H. Brackenbury, R.A. and Major Wm. Kemmis, R.A.

"GUNSHOT INJURIES," their history, characteristic features, complications, and general treatment." Illustrated by 58 woodcuts, pp. 686. London: Longman, Green, & Co., 1877.

"INTRODUCTORY LECTURE delivered at Netley at the opening of the 36th session of the Army Medical School, 1st April, 1878." Glasgow, 1878.

"ANTISEPTIC SURGERY ON BATTLE FIELDS." Introductory Lecture delivered at Netley, on the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Army Medical School, 4th October, 1880. Glasgow.

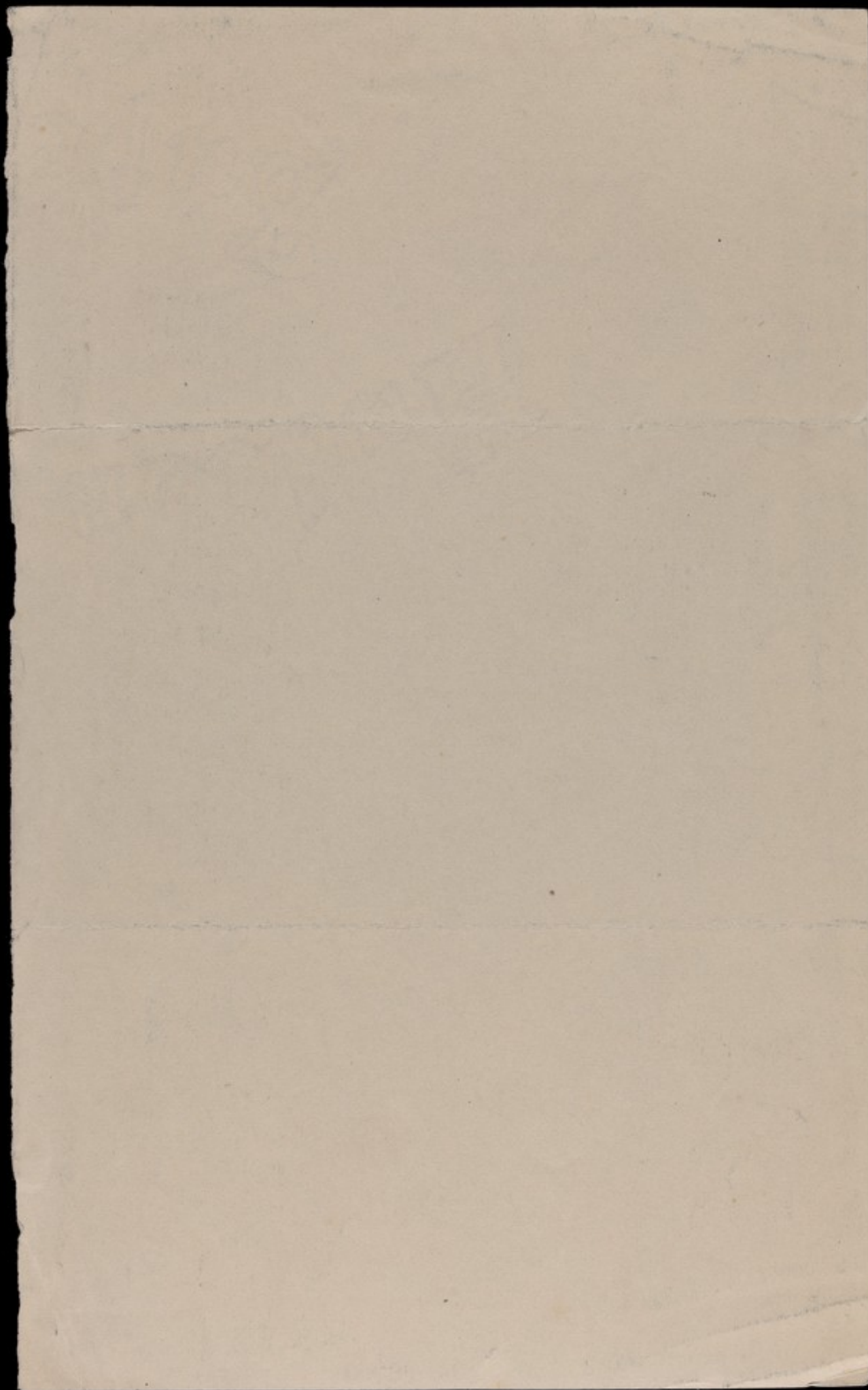
"AN ADDRESS delivered on opening the Section of Military Surgery and Medicine, at the International Medical Congress held in London, August, 1881." Published in the Transactions of the Congress. London: J. W. Kolckmann, 1881.

"INSTRUCTIONS ON THE EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS." For the use of Surgeons on Probation at the Army Medical School. Southampton, 1882.

Various previous editions of these instructions had been issued from the year 1863 downwards.

"Some observations on Wounds inflicted by the Bullets of the Martini-Henry Rifle." Transactions of the Internatl. Med. Congress held in London Aug. 2nd to 9th 1881, Lond. Kolckmann 1881. Vol. 2. p. 583 & - the

"Sanitary Contrasts of the Crimean War" British and French Armies during London: C. Griffin & Co., 1883-



ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

SIR THOMAS LONGMORE'S FAREWELL.

The session of the distribution of prizes which took place on Thursday at this school, at the close of the last session, will be long remembered as the scene where Sir Thomas Longmore performed his last official act as Professor of Military Surgery. For nearly 35 years Professor Longmore had held this position in the school, to the highest satisfaction of the Service and the Medical Service in general. During the past Session as surgeon on probation of the British Medical Service and as of the Indian Medical Service attended, and all have been declared fit to receive commissions. The proceedings in the lecture theatre commenced about three o'clock, in presence of a large company, among whom were the Director-General A.M. Dyer, W. A. Mackintosh, C.B., Dr. Robert Fagge, M.P., F.R.C.P., Surgeon-General T. Longmore, C. D. Madden, F.R.C.S., and G. M. Slaughter, Professor J. Lane, Major, M.D., Deputy-Surgeon-General Henry Cressy and W. Cherry, Brigade-Surgeon C. M. V. Gough and W. T. Martin, Surgeon-Major J. B. Lyle, W. F. Stevenson, and A. Thomas, Surgeons A. M. Dwyer and D. Bruce, Lieut-Colonel F. Hobbs, Major Secker, A.N.C., Capt. Allen, R.F., Surgeon W. Bowen, R.N., Revs. G. Smith, R.E. Kensington, and G. F. Sykes, Miss Norman (Lady Superintendent of Nurses, &c.). The entrance of the distinguished company was the signal for an outburst of applause such as is seldom heard on these occasions, although the medical students are generally very demonstrative; and throughout the proceedings, Sir Thomas Longmore was again and again greeted with the loudest possible ovation.

Sir Thomas Longmore read an abstract of the formal correspondence with the Government on the subject of the examinations and the distinctions gained in special subjects by different medical officers, and presented the lists, which were as follows:

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley.

Foster, F. J. W. A.	1st	Fair, G. W.	4th
Robinson, G. E.	2nd	Fairman, S.	5th
MacKew, C. E. G.	3rd	Leitch, T. J.	6th
Goldard, F. W.	4th	McLennan, F.	7th
Shoob, C. J.	5th	Boyle, J. F.	8th
Burkhardt, C. H.	6th	MacCarty, F. A. O.	9th
Smith, H. J. W.	7th	James, J. W. E.	10th
Stansmore, G. B.	8th	Duggan, C. W.	11th
Moore, P. J.	9th	Gerrard, J. J.	12th
Black, W. E.	10th	Jennison, J. C.	13th
Dougherty, J. E.	11th		

* Highest Prize of £5, with the Montefiore Medal and prize of 10 guineas, with the De Chancourton prize in literature.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Barthelemy, F. M.	1st	Wood, H. S.	1st
Deane, H. B.	2nd	Irwin, T. W.	2nd
Orchard, B. C.	3rd	Kerran, C.	3rd
Stod, R. F.	4th	Prinsep, W. G.	4th
Smith, S. K. I.	5th	Lawrence, C.	5th
Bowyer, W. J.	6th	Parry, J.	6th
Lawrence, C. H. S.	7th	Brace, A. T.	7th
Trout, C. H. M.	8th	Stevens, D. H. McD.	8th
Williamson, F.	9th	Dyer, S. A. L.	9th
Lyson, G. F. W.	10th	Park, C. H. L.	10th
Dwyer, L.	11th		

* Prize in Pathology presented by Sir William Ashmole, F.R.S.

* Prize in Materia Medica presented by Sir William Ashmole, F.R.S.

* Prize in Materia Medica presented by Surgeon-General W. C. Mackenzie, M.D.

Dr. Fagge then presented the prizes, accompanying the act with remarks of an appropriate character, and the prizes were received by their fellows with enthusiastic applause. Dr. Fagge then addressed the surgeons, and, after some observations of a general character, compared the position and duties of the Army medical officer of to-day with those in 1856, when he knew Theodore Schott, whose name he saw first on the honours board in that theatre. At Netley they had a great place and good opportunities. He had heard words mentioned, especially from economists and Treasury clerks who were chattering to a microscopic degree, as to abolishing the place altogether. But he was happy to say they had heard nothing of that kind, and he thought if anything of the sort was proposed by the Government a storm would get up which would sweep away not Netley but those who proposed to do away with such an admirable institution (applause). He knew well, from reputation, what good work was done there. They had an opportunity of knowing typical diseases, of learning discipline, and acquiring *esprit de corps*, and no doubt in future years they would be able to take pride in reading the old days at Netley. They had an example such men as Fagge, Dr. Mackenzie, Macdonald, Ashmole and Longmore (applause). In the presence of Sir Thomas Longmore, it would be hard for him to say anything about him. They knew his character, how high he stood in his profession, and what good work he had done (applause). They would know better some day than now that the progress of military surgery for the last thirty years was more intimately associated with the name of Longmore than any other (applause). It would indeed be impossible to calculate how many lives the labours of such a man had saved in the general community (applause). Dr. Fagge went on to congratulate the surgeons on their choice of a profession—advised by so many noble names—and their position. He alluded to his own efforts in the House of Commons in the interests of the profession, spoke in complimentary terms of Sir Joseph Fayrer (applause), and, in concluding, thanked them for the invitation to Netley, and assured them of his readiness to do anything in his power in the future for their benefit (applause).

Sir Joseph Fayrer expressed his congratulations to the medical officers, and referred to the efforts of Dr. Fagge in the Legislature in the interests of the profession. No one had advocated more strenuously, or with greater force and success, the claims and rights of the medical service. A good deal had been accomplished, and there was every reason to hope and believe that more would be done. The kindly different character of the duties of the medical officers now compared with the past was mainly due to Netley. At the last meeting of the Senate the very sad announcement was made that the institution was to lose the services of the Professor of Military Surgery, Sir Thomas Longmore. For more than 35 years, Sir Thomas had been one of the mainstay and support of that institution. He had taught military surgery to most of the military surgeons now practising throughout the Empire's dominions. He could not in his presence say what he should like, nor could he avoid the opportunity of saying how deeply they all felt his approaching retirement. Sir Joseph made some further kindly allusions to Sir Thomas Longmore and expressed a hope that the School would continue to benefit from his sympathy (applause). They desired to wish him every happiness and prosperity, and trusted that he and his friend Dr. Mackenzie and others would still extend the benefit of their counsel and sympathy to them in the future. He congratulated them sincerely on the choice of Professor Longmore's successor—Brigade-Surgeon Gowers (applause). Sir Joseph Fayrer concluded by congratulating the medical officers on their success.

Professor Longmore, whose rising was the signal for long continued cheering, said he was requested to state that this concluded the business of the present session. He need not repeat what he had already said on a former occasion as to the teaching staff of the school having the interests of the students at heart. But it would ill become him, and it would be very ungrateful to the thoughts that occurred in his mind, if he were not to attempt to express his acknowledgments and grateful thanks to Dr. Fagge—who has done so very much, and who had used his political influence to so great an extent to promote the interests of their Service—for the very kind remarks he had made regarding himself and his work in the Service; and also to his old friend and colleague, Sir Joseph Fayrer, who for so many years worked with him in the administration of the affairs of the school. Indeed he might say so to all present who had received so very kindly the remarks that made—remarks which had been very, very much corroborated by the generous feelings of those who uttered them (all). He had tried to do the duties which had devolved upon him in the position in which he had the honour to be placed. It was a source of great satisfaction to be assured by those who he knew were the most competent to judge, that the manner in which his duties had been fulfilled had met with their appreciation. The only drawback to his satisfaction was the absence of his old friends and colleagues who had worked with him from the time of the foundation of that School, and those who lived now only in memory, who had done so much to create and promote the reputation of the School. He alluded to Professors Mackenzie and Ashmole, and they would all join with him in hoping that the illnesses which had prevented them being present that afternoon might be of very short duration and pass, leaving them unscathed (applause). It only remained for him to say once again that familiar word, as often uttered among them, and so deep in its meaning—farewell (loud applause).

The proceedings then concluded.

WORK
DONE
UNDER
THE
RED CROSS
—
MAC CORMAC

LONDON

