

## **General Orders, circulars, instructions and memoranda**

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## HOSPITAL STEWARD, AND WARDMASTER'S DUTIES.

- I. He will call the roll of the Wards, each morning, at 6 o'Clock.
- II. He will see that the Patients are washed, shaved, cleaned, and dressed by 8 o'Clock, A. M.
- III. He is to visit the Wards frequently during the day, at uncertain hours; to see that the utensils are clean, the wards in proper order, and the bedding properly folded; and to take care that the windows are opened frequently through the day, for ventilation.
- IV. He will see that the Provisions are of a good quality, and of proper weight: for this purpose, as well as for the satisfaction of the Patients generally, a man from each ward should be deputed to see the articles weighed, and that the patients' meals are regularly served, viz;—breakfast at 8, A. M., Dinner at 1, P. M., and Supper at 6, P. M.
- V. He will receive all Admissions; see that a Purveyor's Admission Ticket, and a "Statement of Case" accompanying it, are produced with each patient from every Regiment; and report any omission. He will then conduct the candidates for admission to the Senior Resident Medical Officer, or to the Orderly Officer of the day for examination.
- VI. He will see that all men who are admitted by the Medical Officer are properly washed, in a bath, if possible, before they are taken to their respective wards in the hospital.
- VII. He will search each patient on admission, to see that neither money nor tobacco are concealed on his person.
- VIII. He will hand over the necessaries of men admitted to the Pack Store Keeper.
- IX. He will keep an exact account of all admissions, discharges, and deaths, and insert it on the back of his Morning State, as well as any changes of Orderlies that may have been made; and he will have the State completed and ready for delivery to the Orderly Officer for signature, by 7 o'Clock, A. M. He will bring this Morning State, when signed by himself, and the Senior Resident Medical Officer, to the Purveyor's Office, deliver over to the Purveyor the Admission Tickets received by him during the previous day, and compare the State generally in the Purveyor's Office, and then return the State to the Resident Medical Officer, for the information of the Principal Medical Officer.
- X. He is held responsible that the Diet Rolls, when filled in by the Medical Officers, are hung up in a conspicuous part of the ward, until sent to the Purveyor's Office, at 1 o'Clock daily.
- XI. He will take care that the Extras ordered by the Medical Officers are distributed to those for whom they were intended.
- XII. He will see the windows of the Hospital cleaned; and make demands, countersigned by the Medical Officer in charge of the ward, on the purveyor, for cleaning articles, such as lime, sand, pipe-clay, white-wash, brushes, &c.

Instructions to Hospital Stewards  
 13 Aug. 1854



- XIII. He will see that no smoking is permitted in the Wards of the Hospital,—and
- XIV. He will prevent gambling of every description, reporting immediately any patient found guilty of these irregularities.
- XV. He will prevent the introduction of spirits, tobacco, bread, or any other article, into the Wards, not prescribed by the Medical Officers.
- XVI. He will bring all Crimes, when made out, and signed by the Medical Officer in charge of the Ward, to the Purveyor, for entry in the Hospital Defaulter's Book ; and subsequently return the Crime to the Medical Officer who signed it, in order that it may be forwarded to the Regimental Authorities, on the discharge from Hospital of the offending soldier.
- XVII. He will see that the patients' dresses and the hospital bedding are regularly changed, and that no damage is done to those articles, or to any other articles of public property, in the Wards.
- XVIII. In changing soiled bedding and dresses, and drawing clean, the Wardmaster will give and take receipts from the Steward, or Purveyor. These exchange receipts to be filed for the Inspector General's information, and as a check on the contractor for washing.
- This system of exchange of receipts will be followed in all changes of stores: and to carry it out, the Wardmaster and Steward will be furnished with receipt books, the pages of which will be numbered in counterparts, and the number of blank pages the book about to be used, contains, written in words on the first page, and signed by the Principal Medical Officer.
- XIX. He will go round the Hospital at Tattoo; call the roll of the Patients in each Ward under his charge; see that the Orderlies are present and sober, and report the state of the Hospital at once to the Senior Resident, or Orderly Medical Officer.
- XX. When a Patient desires the attendance of a Clergyman of the Established, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Churches, or any other Persuasion, the Wardmaster will immediately send a written notice, in the following form, to the Clergyman required.

“ SIR,

“ Your attendance is requested by Private A— B,— in

“ No. — Ward, — Division of the General Hospital at

“ 1854.

WARDMASTER.”

XXI. When a Patient desires to make out a Will, the Wardmaster will immediately inform the Purveyor of it, ( whose duty it is to draw it out,) and the Orderly Officer, who will invariably be an attesting witness, as a guarantee that the man was, at the time, in a fit state of mind to execute a Will, must sign it.

VARNA,

13th AUGUST, 1854.


JOHN HALL, M. D.,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

*Instructions  
for the guidance  
of the  
Purveying Department  
of the Army  
of the East.*

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*War Office, 1<sup>st</sup> October 1854.*





The Purveyor in Chief is intended to assist the Inspector General of Hospitals, in the management and supervision of the Purveying Department.

He will, besides giving his assistance generally to the Inspector General and Hospital Establishment at Head Quarters, have the superintendence of the Purveyors and Purveyors Clerks attached to the Army;—the right of calling for any explanations from them, with reference to their duties which he may think necessary for the good of the service;—and will, if he find it requisite, bring any subject connected therewith to the notice of the Inspector General, with a view to further proceedings should such be necessary.

He will communicate freely with the Inspector General in reference to the duties which attach to his appointment,—and will suggest for his consideration, from time to time, as he sees it necessary, any alterations or improvements he thinks likely to contribute to the better working of his Department.

He will furnish Confidential Reports in reference to the Purveyors and Purveyor's Clerks,—will state their respective merits, capabilities &c, and will recommend for promotion, as opportunities offer, those whom he considers deserving of it.

### Purveyor.

1. The Purveyor has the charge of, and is held responsible for the due care, management, and issue of all Stores, (except those in charge of the Apothecary,) Furniture, and Provisions, from whatever source derived.

2. It is his duty to superintend the packing or unpacking of all stores received belonging to his department—taking the orders of the Inspector General of Hospitals, or Principal Medical Officer on the spot, regarding Boards of Survey on them.

3. The Purveyor is to issue to the Steward of the Hospital, on demands, duly approved by the Senior Medical Officer, a due proportion of Bedding, Dresses, and Utensils for each Ward, holding him responsible for the care and preservation of the same. He will take from the Steward receipts for all articles issued to him, and grant to him receipts for all articles received from him, and to ensure accuracy and regularity,

all



all persons in charge of Stores, should be furnished with proper Receipt Books, the pages of which, should be numbered, and the number written in words on the first sheet, and signed by the Principal Medical Officer.

4. The Purveyor is to furnish all articles of Provisions required for the use of the Hospital, whether supplied from England, or drawn from the Commissariat Department; and he is held responsible that the Diets and Extras are issued in strict conformity with the Diet Rolls. - To enable him to perform this part of his duty, he will be allowed a Clerk, a Steward, and a Storeman, according to the extent of his charge; but this does not relieve him from the responsibility of this part of his functions.

5. The Purveyor is to take charge of and issue, on duly approved Requisitions, all the Stationery, Books, and printed Forms required for the use of the Department. - He will make out a Return, agreeably to the prescribed form, of those receipts and issues quarterly; and he will include these Articles with his quarterly demands for Stores.

6. The Purveyor is to keep a book, wherein he is to make accurate entries of the receipt and expenditure of all articles of consumption in his charge; and from which book he will prepare his Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Returns; and submit them to the Inspector General of Hospitals, or Principal Medical Officer, who will convene Boards to examine them with the Diet Rolls. If found correct, they will receive the approving signature of the President and Members of the Board, and then be transmitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals.

7. The Purveyor is to prepare a Quarterly Return of the Stores under his charge, (not including Articles of daily consumption) according to the prescribed form, exhibiting the receipts and issues during the preceding three months. - This Return will also be submitted to a Board of Survey, appointed by the Inspector General of Hospitals, or Principal Medical Officer: which Board will compare the Return with the Invoices of Stores received, and Vouchers of Stores issued; and see that they correspond. They will ascertain that the quantities stated to be remaining are actually present in the Store, that the Store is properly arranged, well ventilated, and the Articles in good preservation.



preservation. Such Stores as have from fair wear or other causes become unserviceable, will be surveyed by the Board, which will note such Articles as are repairable, and such as are totally unserviceable.

This Return when so examined and signed by the Board of Survey, will be transmitted by the Purveyor to the Inspector General of Hospitals along with his Quarterly Requisition for Articles required for the next three months.

8. The Purveyor is to keep a Register in which he will enter the Regiment, Name, Rank, and Regimental Number, Date of admission, discharge, or death, of every man who is received into Hospital.

9. He is to keep a Book of the establishment of the Hospital, containing the names of all the Officers and Servants of every description belonging thereto, with the dates of their appointment and removal, and the rates of their daily pay or wages and allowances.

He will make out the Pay Return of the Officers every two months, and the Returns for Extraordinary Field allowance every three months; viz: 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1<sup>st</sup> July, and 1<sup>st</sup> October.

He will also make out the Ration Return for the Officers, their Servants, and Horses, at such periods as may be fixed by the Commissariat Department.

10. The Purveyor is to keep a Book, wherein he is carefully to enter all Official Letters, written or received by him; as well as Duplicates of all his Returns and Accounts. This Book, in case of removal, will be handed over to his Successor as a record for reference on all future occasions.

11. The Purveyor will keep a Pack and Arms Store Book, into which he will enter an account of all money and valuables belonging to Sick Officers or Soldiers, and a correct Inventory of the Effects of Men who die in Hospital.

12. It is his duty to make all funeral arrangements, and to report to the Commanding Officers the death of all men belonging to their Regiments. He will at the same time apply for instructions regarding the disposal of the men's effects, and ask for payment of their funeral expenses.

13. The Purveyor or his Clerk, should examine daily the



the Diet Roll of each Ward previously to issuing the ingredients of the diets marked thereon; pointing out any errors or unusually large demands that he may discover, to the Principal Medical Officer of the Hospital.

14. The Purveyor is specially charged with the supervision of the Hospital Servants, and he will report any neglect or inefficiency that comes under his notice to the Principal Medical Officer.

He will enter, or cause to be entered, in the Hospital Defaulter Book, Copies of all complaints or breaches of discipline made by Medical Officers against either Servants or Patients, the originals of which should be transmitted to the men's Regiments when they are discharged from Hospital.

15. It is the Purveyor's duty to look to the cleanliness and order of the exterior of the Hospital, the Passages, Privies, and Yard, &c.

He is also responsible for the cleanliness of the Kitchen; and it is his duty to see that the Steward discharges his duty properly in that Department, by having the Cooking Utensils kept clean, the quality and quantity of the Provisions duly examined, and the Patients' meals punctually and properly prepared and served to them.

16. It is the Purveyor's duty to look to all repairs and alterations required both in the interior, and on the exterior of the Hospital, and report the same to the Principal Medical Officer, who will forward the statement to the Engineer Department.

17. It is his duty to prepare all Wills for Patients when requested so to do, and he will take care that the Medical attendant of the man is always one of the two attesting witnesses, as a guarantee to his friends that the man was in a fit state of mind at the time to make a Will.

He will keep a correct Register of all Wills executed in the Hospital for future reference.

18. The Purveyor will enter into contracts for washing the body linen of the Patients, and the soiled Hospital Bedding and Dresses, and where this cannot be effected, he will hire people on the most advantageous terms he can for Government, to perform this duty.

19. It is to be understood that whenever any articles

of



of subsistence or extras for sick men, other than the ordinary health rations, are drawn for by Regiments or Detachments, such men are to be placed under the regulated Hospital Stoppage for the period they are so maintained, although they may not belong to a regularly established General or Regimental Hospital, and the supplies are to be furnished whenever practicable through the Purveying Department.

### Accounts.

20. The Purveyor or Clerk in charge of one or more Hospitals will obtain the necessary funds by imprests from the Commissariat Chest on the Station, for which purpose he will prepare a Monthly Estimate in Triplicate in sufficient time before the commencement of the Month; one Copy is to be laid before the General Commanding on the Station, who, if satisfied of the propriety of the Estimate, will grant a Warrant on the Commissary for the Amount, and this Copy of the Estimate is to be afterwards forwarded to the War Office by the Military Secretary; one Copy of the Estimate is to be transmitted by the Purveyor to the Commissariat Officer, and the third to be retained by himself.

21. The amount of each Estimate to be drawn for, from time to time, during the Month, as required; so as to avoid having too large an amount of Cash in hand; and if the Estimate is for a larger amount than is found to be necessary, the overplus is to remain in the Commissariat Chest.

22. The precise amount of each Issue is to be credited in the Purveyor's Accounts with this Department, and the particular Estimate on which received to be invariably specified.

23. The proportion of the amount of the Estimate which may be required on account of Supplies of Bread, Meat, and other Articles of Subsistence to be furnished, through the Contractors, by the Commissariat, under the rules prescribed in the 54<sup>th</sup> Article of the Hospital



Hospital Regulations 1845 is not to be actually drawn from the Commissariat Chest, - but at the end of the Month an exact settlement is to be effected with the Commissariat Officer for all such supplies by means of a Draft for the proper Amount, for which the Commissariat Officer will give a receipt in acknowledgement of payment for the supplies, while on the other hand the Purveyor will give the usual receipt for the amount as an Ordinary Imprest Issue, duly crediting the same in his Accounts to be rendered to the War Office, in precisely the same manner as he credits the Bills on which he receives Cash.

24. The Commissary's Receipt must be annexed to the Purveyor's Account in addition to the other Vouchers in support of the Charge for such Hospital Supplies.

25. The Directions contained in Article 166 of the Commissariat Code of Regulations 1852, which enjoins that every Article of diet required for the sick should be obtained through the Commissariat Contractor on Foreign Service, should be followed, whenever practicable.

26. If any surplus Cash remain in the Purveyor's hands which may not be immediately required, he should pay a round sum on account thereof into the Commissariat Chest, and charge such repayment in the General State of his Accounts, Vouched by the Commissary Officer's receipt.

27. All sums inserted in the General State, to be either Charges or Credits, no deduction being admissible on either side of the Account.

28. Fractional parts of pence to be excluded from totals of Estimates and Drafts, - also in the General State, so as to exclude the same from the Balance at the end of each Quarter.

29. The Explanatory Directions to Paymasters and others, as to the due regulation of Estimates and Drafts, so as to leave small Balances at the Close of the Quarter, and as to confining the transactions within the period to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, to the Account terminating on that day, should be conformed to as much as practicable, and the cause of any excess above £100 in any Quarterly Account



Account should be specially explained.

30. The Quarterly Accounts and other Returns to be used by the Purveyors with this Force are to be on the forms used by Purveyors on the Home Service, so far as applicable, and a stock of these may be obtained on application to the War Office in the usual manner. - The Articles of the Explanatory Directions to Paymasters relative to Army Hospitals from 406 to 420 will apply very closely to the Hospitals in Turkey, and are to be attended to accordingly. - In like manner the Separate Regulations for Hospitals dated 1<sup>st</sup> February 1845 are to be followed, so far as applicable, and not contrary to the special instructions herein contained.

31. These instructions relative to the Accounts, are, however, liable to any modification hereafter, which the Secretary at War may approve of, on due representations from the Purveyor in Chief after his arrival in Turkey.

32. The Pay and Allowances of the Purveyor in Chief, and the Officers and Clerks of his Department will not be included in the Purveyor's Accounts, but drawn for and charged separately through the Commissariat Department, in like manner with the Pay and Allowances of other Staff Officers.

*Alfred*

Regulations  
for  
Surrendering Department

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*P. M. Officer*

*FG02/3*

*Princed*

INSTRUCTIONS

TO

THE PURVEYOR IN CHIEF  
IN THE EAST.



LONDON :

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.



## INSTRUCTIONS

### PURVEYOR IN CHIEF IN THE EAST.

The Purveyor in Chief is responsible for the conduct and management of his department. He is to obey such orders as the Inspector General of Hospitals, or the principal medical officer in charge for the time being, may think necessary for the welfare of the sick, and the interests of the Public Service. Should such orders involve considerations of expenditure or finance generally, which the Purveyor in Chief shall think it to be his duty to bring under the notice of the Secretary-at-War, he will communicate his opinions and observations direct to the Secretary-at-War, furnishing at the same time a copy of his communication to the Inspector General of Hospitals, or the principal medical officer in charge for the time being; pending, however, the reference home of such questions for the decision of the Secretary-at-War, he will act upon the requisitions of the Inspector General, or the principal medical officer for the time being. He will superintend the Purveyors and Purveyors' Clerks attached to the army, calling for any explanations from them with reference to their duties which he may think necessary for the good of the Service, and bring any subject connected therewith to the

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Should such orders involve considerations of expenditure or finance generally, which the Purveyor in Chief shall think it to be his duty to bring under the notice of the Secretary-at-War, he will communicate his opinions and observations direct to the Secretary-at-War, furnishing at the same time a copy of his communication to the Inspector General of Hospitals, or the principal medical officer in charge for the time being; pending, however, the reference home of such questions for the decision of the Secretary-at-War, he will act upon the requisitions of the Inspector General, or the principal medical officer for the time being.

He will superintend the Purveyors and Purveyors' Clerks attached to the army, calling for any explanations from them with reference to their duties which he may think necessary for the good of the Service, and bring any subject connected therewith to the



notice of the Inspector General, with a view to further proceedings, should such be necessary.

He will communicate freely with the Inspector General in reference to the duties which immediately attach to his department, and will suggest for the Inspector General's consideration, from time to time, such alterations or improvements as he thinks likely to contribute to the better working of his department.

He will furnish confidential reports to the Inspector General, in reference to the Purveyors and Purveyors' Clerks, state their respective merits, capabilities, &c., and recommend to the Inspector General for promotion, when vacancies occur, such Clerks as he considers eligible for and most deserving of promotion, who is to forward the same for the confirmation of the Secretary-at-War.

#### Purveyor.

1. The Purveyor has the charge, and is held responsible for the due care, management, and issue, of all stores (except those in charge of the apothecary), furniture, and provisions, from whatever source derived.

2. It is his duty to superintend the packing or unpacking of all stores received, belonging to his department, taking the orders of the Inspector General of Hospitals, or principal medical officer on the spot, regarding Boards of Survey thereon.

3. The Purveyor is to issue to the Steward of the hospital, on demands duly approved by the senior medical officer, a due proportion of bedding, dresses, and utensils for each ward, holding him responsible for the care and preservation of the same. He will

take from the Steward receipts for all articles issued to him, and grant to him receipts for all articles received from him; and, to ensure accuracy and regularity, all persons in charge of stores should be furnished with proper receipt books, the pages of which should be numbered, and the number written in words on the first sheet, and signed by the principal medical officer.

4. The Purveyor is to furnish all articles of provisions required for the use of the hospital, whether supplied from England or drawn from the Commissariat Department; and he is held responsible that the diets and extras are issued in strict conformity with the diet rolls. To enable him to perform this part of his duty, he will be allowed a clerk, a steward, and a storeman, according to the extent of his charge; but this does not relieve him from the responsibility of this part of his functions.

5. The Purveyor is to take charge of and issue, on duly approved requisitions, all the stationery, books, and printed forms required for the use of the department. He will make out a return, agreeably to the prescribed form, of those receipts and issues quarterly, and he will include these articles with his quarterly demands for stores.

6. The Purveyor (in a Book kept for the purpose) is to make accurate entries of the receipt and expenditure of all articles of consumption in his charge, and from which book he will prepare his weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns, and submit them to the Inspector General of Hospitals, or principal medical officer, who will convene Boards to examine them with the diet rolls. If found correct, they will receive the approving signature of the President and



Members of the Board, and then be transmitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals.

7. The Purveyor is to prepare a quarterly return of the stores under his charge (not including articles of daily consumption), according to the prescribed form, exhibiting the receipts and issues during the preceding three months. This return will also be submitted to a Board of Survey appointed by the Inspector General of Hospitals, or principal medical officer; which Board will compare the return with the invoices of stores received and vouchers of stores issued, and see that they correspond. They will ascertain that the quantities stated to be remaining are actually present in the store, that the store is properly arranged, well ventilated, and the articles in good preservation. Such stores as have, from fair wear or other causes, become unserviceable, will be surveyed by the Board, which will note such articles as are repairable, and such as are totally unserviceable.

This return, when so examined and signed by the Board of Survey, will be transmitted by the Purveyor to the Inspector General of Hospitals, along with his quarterly requisition for articles required for the next three months.

8. The Purveyor is to keep a register, in which he will enter the regiment, name, rank, and regimental number, date of admission, discharge, or death of every man who is received into hospital.

9. He is to keep a book of the establishment of the hospital, containing the names of all the officers and servants of every description belonging thereto, with the dates of their appointment and removal, and the rates of their daily pay, or wages and allowances.

He will make out the pay return of the officers every two months, and the returns for extraordinary field allowance every three months; viz. 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

He will also make out the ration return for the officers, their servants, and horses, at such periods as may be fixed by the Commissariat Department.

10. The Purveyor is carefully to enter all official letters, written or received by him, as well as duplicates of all his returns and accounts in Books or Guards kept for the purpose. These books, &c., in case of removal, will be handed over to his successor, as a record for reference on all future occasions.

11. The Purveyor will keep a pack and arms store book, into which he will enter an account of all money and valuables belonging to sick officers or soldiers, and a correct inventory of the effects of men who die in hospital.

12. It is his duty to make all funeral arrangements, and to report to the commanding officers the death of all men belonging to their regiments. He will at the same time apply for instructions regarding the disposal of the men's effects, and ask for payment of their funeral expenses.

13. The Purveyor, or his Clerk, should examine daily the diet roll of each ward previously to issuing the ingredients of the diets marked thereon; pointing out any errors or unusually large demands that he may discover, to the principal medical officer of the hospital.

14. The Purveyor is specially charged with the supervision of the hospital servants, and he will



report any neglect or inefficiency that comes under his notice to the principal medical officer.

He will enter, or cause to be entered, in the hospital defaulter book, copies of all complaints or breaches of discipline, made by medical officers against either servants or patients, the originals of which should be transmitted to the men's regiments when they are discharged from hospital.

15. It is the Purveyor's duty to look to the cleanliness and order of the exterior of the hospital, the passages, privies, yard, &c.

He is also responsible for the cleanliness of the kitchen; and it is his duty to see that the Steward discharges his duty properly in that department, by having the cooking utensils kept clean, the quality and quantity of the provisions duly examined, and the patient's meals punctually and properly prepared and served to them.

16. It is the Purveyor's duty to look to all repairs and alterations required both in the interior and on the exterior of the hospital, and report the same to the principal medical officer, who will forward the statement to the Engineer Department.

17. It is his duty to prepare all wills for patients, when requested so to do; and he will take care that the medical attendant of the man is always one of the two attesting witnesses, as a guarantee to his friends that the man was in a fit state of mind at the time to make a will. Printed Forms of Wills may be had from the War Office on application.

He will keep a correct register of all wills executed in the hospital, for future reference.

18. The Purveyor will enter into contracts for washing the body linen of the patients, and the

soiled hospital bedding and dresses; and where this cannot be effected, he will hire people on the most advantageous terms he can for Government, to perform this duty.

19. It is to be understood that, whenever any articles of subsistence or extras for sick men, other than the ordinary health ration, are drawn for by regiments or detachments, such men are to be placed under the regulated hospital stoppage for the period they are so maintained, although they may not belong to a regularly established general or regimental hospital, and the supplies are to be furnished whenever practicable through the purveying department.

#### Accounts.

20. The Purveyor or Clerk in charge of one or more hospitals will obtain the necessary funds by imposts from the commissariat chest on the station, for which purpose he will prepare a monthly estimate in triplicate in sufficient time before the commencement of the month; one copy is to be laid before the General commanding on the station, who, if satisfied of the propriety of the estimate, will grant a warrant on the Commissary for the amount, and this copy of the estimate is to be afterwards forwarded to the War Office by the Military Secretary; the duplicate copy of the estimate is to be transmitted by the Purveyor to the commissariat officer, and the triplicate to be retained by himself.

21. The amount of each estimate is to be drawn for, from time to time during the month, as required, in order to avoid having too large an amount of cash in hand; and if the estimate is for a larger amount



than is found to be necessary, the overplus is to remain in the commissariat chest.

22. The precise amount of each issue is to be credited in the Purveyor's accounts with the War Office, and the particular estimate on which received is to be invariably specified.

23. The proportion of the amount of the estimate which may be required on account of supplies of bread, meat, and other articles of subsistence to be furnished, through the contractors, by the commissariat, under the rules prescribed in the 59th article of the Hospital Regulations (1845), is not to be actually drawn from the commissariat chest; but at the end of the month an exact settlement is to be effected with the commissariat officer for all such supplies by means of a draft for the proper amount, for which the commissariat officer will give a receipt in acknowledgment of payment for the supplies; while on the other hand the Purveyor will give the usual receipt for the amount as an ordinary imprest issue, duly crediting the same in his accounts to be rendered to the War Office, in precisely the same manner as he credits the bills on which he receives cash.

24. The commissary's receipt must be annexed to the Purveyor's account, in addition to the other vouchers in support of the charge for such hospital supplies.

25. The directions contained in article 166 of the Commissariat Code of Regulations (1852), which enjoins that every article of diet required for the sick shall be obtained through the commissariat contractor on foreign service, should be followed whenever practicable.

26. If any surplus cash remain in the Purveyor's hands, which may not be immediately required, he should pay a round sum on account thereof into the commissariat chest, and charge such repayment in the general state of his accounts, vouched by the commissary officer's receipt.

27. All sums inserted in the general state are to be either charges or credits, no deduction being admissible on either side of the account.

28. Fractional parts of pence to be excluded from totals of estimates and drafts, also from the general state, so as to exclude the same from the balance at the end of each quarter.

29. The Explanatory Directions to Paymasters and others as to the due regulation of estimates and drafts, so as to leave small balances at the close of the quarter, and as to confining the transactions within the period to the 31st of March to the account terminating on that day, should be conformed to as much as practicable, and the cause of any excess above 100*l.* in any quarterly account should be specially explained.

30. The quarterly accounts and other returns to be used by the Purveyors with the army in the East are to be on the forms used by Purveyors on the home service, so far as applicable; and a stock of these may be obtained on application to the War Office, in the usual manner, upon the prescribed Form of Requisition. The articles of the Explanatory Directions to Paymasters relative to Army Hospitals, from 406 to 420, will apply very closely to the hospitals in Turkey, and are to be attended to accordingly. In like manner the separate Regulations for Hospitals, dated 1st February 1845, are to be followed, so far

as applicable, and not contrary to the special instructions herein contained.

31. These instructions relative to the accounts are, however, liable to any modification hereafter, which the Secretary-at-War may approve of, on due representations from the Purveyor in Chief after his arrival in Turkey.

32. The pay and allowances of the Purveyor in Chief, and the officers and clerks of his department, will not be included in the Purveyor's accounts, but drawn for and charged separately through the Commissariat Department, in like manner with the pay and allowances of other staff officers.

*Approved*

War Office,  
Nov. 14, 1854.



*The Secretary of State for the War Department has approved of the following Regulations, in regard to the manner of obtaining Stores for the use of the Sick of the Army in the East.*

1. The Purveyor in Chief at Scutari will, in the first instance, make his requisitions for all articles of diet upon the Senior Commissariat Officer at that Station.

2. All such articles as the Commissariat are able to furnish will either be delivered periodically to the hospital by contractors, or will be taken by the Purveyor in Chief into his store; and in either case they will be brought to account in his store accounts, and payment for the same will be made by him to the Commissariat Department.

3. For such articles of diet, required for the hospital, as the Commissariat are unable to supply either by contract or purchase in the market, the Purveyor in Chief will make requisitions direct to the War Department, when they will be supplied through the proper channel, and be consigned to the Purveyor in Chief, who will take them into store, and account for them in his store accounts, according to the amounts detailed in the invoices.

4. In respect to the hospitals in the Crimea, and at other Stations in the East, (besides Scutari,) the Purveyor in charge is in like manner to make his requisitions, in the first instance, for all articles of diet, upon the Senior Commissariat Officer on the spot. All such articles as the Commissariat are able to furnish him with will be taken by him into store, duly accounted for, and payment for the same made to the Commissariat Department.

5. For such articles of diet, required for the hospitals at other Stations than Scutari, as the Commissariat are unable to supply, the Purveyor is to make requisitions on the Purveyor in Chief at Scutari, whose duty it will be to be prepared at all times to comply with such requisitions, and who will cause the said stores to be consigned to the Purveyor drawing for the same.

6. As regards hospital utensils, the assistance of the Commissariat will not be required in any case. Those that can be obtained on the spot will be purchased by the Purveyor in Chief, or the Purveyor, as the case may be; those that cannot be obtained on the spot will be drawn for by requisition from the Purveyor in Chief to the War Department, and will be consigned to him; and the several Purveyors will draw upon the Purveyor in Chief for the utensils they stand in need of, in the same manner as for articles of diet not obtainable on the spot.

7. By this plan the service will obtain the advantage of the interposition of the Commissariat Department in the case of all such supplies of food as they are able to procure on the spot; and with regard to those stores that have to be supplied from England direct the intervention of the Commissariat, as a mere channel of consignment, will be dispensed with.

B. HAWES.

War Office, 18 June 1855.

18 June 1855  
made following supplies  
for the Lord -



Medical Staff Corps.

Horse Guards, <sup>FG 02/5</sup>  
14<sup>th</sup> September 1855.

Circular, Memorandum.

A Corps denominated the "Medical Staff Corps" having been formed for the purpose of performing the duties of the Military Hospitals, it is hereby notified, for general information and guidance, that the Men of this Corps are to be under the general superintendence and control of the Principal Medical Officer of each Hospital in which they are employed; but the Military Discipline of the Men will, as in all other cases, be maintained and enforced by the Officer Commanding on the Station. —

All Detachments of this Corps are to be sent from one Station to another under charge of a Military Officer. —

By Command,  
G. H. Threlk  
AG

Medical Staff Corps  
arrangements concerning

Sept. 1855



157,717  
145

Recd 26-10-1855  
Hau  
H

FG02/6

Inspector General's Office

VICTORIA R.

**Whereas** We have deemed it necessary to amend Our Warrant of the 11th June 1855, constituting the Medical Staff Corps, for the better care of the sick and wounded Soldiers of Our Army; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that from and after the date of this present Warrant the said Corps shall consist of the numbers and shall receive the rates of pay specified herein, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations laid down in the same, and to such others as shall from time to time be issued under the orders of Our Secretary of State for the War Department.

1. The Medical Staff Corps is to consist of 10 companies, each of which is calculated for attendance in a hospital for 500 patients, and is to be composed as follows :

*Purveyor's Department.*

- 1 steward, to rank as serjeant major.
- 4 assistant stewards, to rank as serjeants.
- 6 issuers, to rank as privates.
- 2 washermen, to rank as corporals.
- 1 cook, to rank as serjeant.
- 4 assistant cooks, to rank as privates.

*Surgeon's Department.*

- 1 wardmaster, to rank as colour serjeant.
- 8 assistant wardmasters, to rank as corporals.
- 3 barbers, to rank as privates.
- 20 orderlies of the 1st class, to rank as privates.
- 70 orderlies of the 2d class, to rank as privates.

---

120 Total.

2. The washermen are to be in no way distinguished from the assistant wardmasters, any of whom may be employed



to superintend the washing. Likewise, there is to be no distinction between the issuers, assistant cooks, barbers, and orderlies, all of whom are to be termed "orderlies," and are to be liable to be employed in any way that may be required in the performance of hospital duties.

3. The corps will thus consist of —

- 10 stewards, to rank as serjeant majors.
- 10 wardmasters, to rank as colour serjeants.
- 40 assistant stewards, to rank as serjeants.
- 10 cooks, to rank as serjeants.
- 100 assistant wardmasters, to rank as corporals.
- 330 orderlies of the 1st class, to rank as privates.
- 700 orderlies of the 2d class, to rank as privates.

1,200 Total.

4. Though a portion of the non-commissioned officers and orderlies are to be placed under the immediate orders of the purveyor, they are to be under the general superintendence and control of the principal medical officer of each hospital.

5. The wardmasters, assistant wardmasters, and orderlies attending on the sick are to be under the immediate orders of the medical officers.

6. The non-commissioned officers, though taking ranks with those of the other corps of the army, are to be designated "steward," "wardmaster," &c., and they are not to have the ordinary distinctions of non-commissioned officers on their uniforms, but are to wear other distinctions by which the different grades may be known.

7. The pay and allowances of the corps to be as follows :

	s.	d.	
Stewards	-	5	0 a day.
Wardmasters	-	4	0 "
Assistant stewards	-	3	6 "
Cooks	-	-	-
Assistant wardmasters	-	2	6 "
Orderlies of the 1st class	-	2	0 "
Orderlies of the 2nd class	-	1	3 "

8. The last three ranks to receive an increase of 1*d.* a day for every 5 years' service in this corps, under the provisions of the good-conduct warrant for the line, subject to the usual forfeiture for each entry in the defaulters' book.

9. Orderlies of the 1st class will be eligible for promotion to the higher ranks of the corps, and orderlies of the 2d class will be eligible for promotion to the 1st class; with the proviso, that those orderlies who may be employed as servants to officers of the medical staff shall not be eligible for promotion to the 1st class until after 3 years' service in the corps.

10. An orderly appointed to act as assistant cook or assistant washerman shall receive 2*d.* a day extra; as barber, 3*d.* a day extra.

11. Quarters for all members of the corps will be provided; and while attached to a general hospital each non-commissioned officer and orderly will receive a daily ration at the public expense.

12. When not employed in hospital duty, they will be rationed precisely as the rest of the army.

13. All members of the corps shall be liable to be discharged from the service at any time that the authorities shall think fit, without any claim to compensation beyond the scale of pension hereafter laid down.

14. When their services shall be dispensed with, they shall be entitled to pensions on the following scale, after a total service in this corps or in the line exceeding 15 years, of which 10 at least shall have been in this corps.

	After	s.	d.
15. Stewards and wardmasters after 15 years' total service (of which at least 5 as steward or wardmaster), a pension for life of 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> a day, increasing to a maximum of 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> a day at the rate of 2 <i>d.</i> for each additional year's service.	15 years	1	3
	16 "	1	5
	17 "	1	7
	18 "	1	9
	19 "	1	11
	20 "	2	1
	21 "	2	3
	22 "	2	5
	23 "	2	7
	24 "	2	9
	25 "	2	11
	26 "	3	1



16. Assistant stewards and cooks after 15 years' total service (of which at least 5 as assistant steward or cook), a pension for life of 1*s.* a day, increasing to a maximum of 2*s.* 10*d.* a day at the rate of 2*d.* for each additional year's service.

After	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 years	1	0
16 "	1	2
17 "	1	4
18 "	1	6
19 "	1	8
20 "	1	10
21 "	2	0
22 "	2	2
23 "	2	4
24 "	2	6
25 "	2	8
26 "	2	10

17. Assistant wardmasters after 15 years' service (of which at least 5 as assistant wardmaster), a pension for life of 9*d.* a day, increasing to a maximum of 1*s.* 8*d.* at the rate of 1*d.* a day for each additional year's service, and also by the addition of the good-conduct pay of which they may have been in uninterrupted possession for six months immediately preceding their discharge; but the maximum shall not exceed 2*s.* 1*d.* a day.

After	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	Increased by good-conduct pay up to	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 years	0	9		1	0
16 "	0	10		1	1
17 "	0	11		1	2
18 "	1	0		1	3
19 "	1	1		1	4
20 "	1	2		1	6
21 "	1	3		1	7
22 "	1	4		1	8
23 "	1	5		1	9
24 "	1	6		1	10
25 "	1	7		1	0
26 "	1	8		1	1

18. Orderlies of the 1st class after 15 years' service (of which 10 shall have been in this corps), a pension for life of 6*d.* a day, increasing to a maximum of 1*s.* 5*d.* at the rate of 1*d.* a day for each additional year's service, and also by the addition of the good-conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for six months immediately preceding their discharge; but the maximum shall not exceed 1*s.* 10*d.* a day.

After	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	Increased by good-conduct pay up to	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 years	0	6		0	9
16 "	0	7		0	10
17 "	0	8		0	11
18 "	0	9		1	0
19 "	0	10		1	1
20 "	0	11		1	3
21 "	1	0		1	4
22 "	1	1		1	5
23 "	1	2		1	6
24 "	1	3		1	7
25 "	1	4		1	9
26 "	1	5		1	10

19. Orderlies of the 2d class after 15 years' service (of which 10 shall have been in this corps), a pension for life of 6*d.* a day, increasing to a maximum of 11*d.* at the rate of 1*d.* a day for each additional 2 years' service, and also by the addition of the good-conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for six months immediately preceding their discharge; but the maximum shall not exceed 1*s.* 4*d.*

After	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	Increased by good-conduct pay up to	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
15 years	0	6		0	9
17 "	0	7		0	10
19 "	0	8		0	11
21 "	0	9		1	1
23 "	0	10		1	2
25 "	0	11		1	4

20. In case a non-commissioned officer or orderly should become disabled by disease or injury contracted on duty in the hospital, his case shall be specially considered, with a view to a pension being awarded to him proportionate to his disability, without reference to length of service.

21. The purveyor is to perform the duty of paymaster to the men of the corps, and the pay lists and accounts of the company or detachment are to be made out under the purveyor's orders by the steward or assistant stewards.

22. The following is an outline of the duties intended to be performed by the different grades. A Code of Regulations embracing every detail will be framed by the Army Medical Department.

23. Steward—To take charge of all the hospital stores, except the medicines; to regulate and control the assistant stewards, issuers, cooks, and washermen; to keep an inventory of the effects and necessities of men admitted to the hospital; to send to England, or to dispose of according to orders from the purveyor, the effects of men dying in hospital; to prepare the pay lists, and to keep the accounts of his company or detachment; and to keep such other accounts as the purveyor may direct.

24. Assistant stewards—To be responsible for such stores as the stewards may put under their charge; to superintend the receiving and issuing of these; and to keep such books and accounts as the purveyor may direct.

25. Issuers—To assist, as they may be directed, the assistant steward, under whose immediate orders they are to be placed.

26. Cook—Under the orders of the steward, to be responsible for the general management of the kitchen, and for regularity in providing the meals. The assistant cooks to be under his orders.

27. Washermen—To take account of all the articles received from the wards, and to superintend the washing, drying, and repairs of the same before they are returned into store.

28. Wardmaster—To exercise a general superintendence of the wards and control over the assistant wardmasters and orderlies; to see that the meals are distributed at the proper hour; to be responsible for the general discipline of the hospital, and for the cleanliness of the wards and corridors.

29. Assistant wardmasters—To have charge of one or more wards, under the orders of the wardmaster; to administer all medicines; to see that the patients get their diets as ordered by the medical officers; to see that the men directed to be out of bed rise at the proper hour, make their beds, and generally conform to the rules of the hospital; and that the orderlies perform their duties properly.

30. Orderlies of the 1st Class—To be under the immediate orders of the assistant wardmasters, to attend upon and assist generally a certain number of patients; to apply fomentations and such other simple portions of their treatment; to feed such patients as are unable to feed themselves; to keep clean the portion of the ward under their charge; to collect the foul linen, and distribute clean linen at the proper times; and generally to attend to the wants of the patients under their charge.

31. Orderlies of the 2d class—Those employed in attending the sick to be under the immediate orders of the assistant wardmasters, and to perform duties similar to those of the orderlies of the 1st class, but generally such as are less important and of less responsibility.

The others are to be appointed by the principal medical officer on the station to be servants to officers of the Medical Staff.

The numbers that may be so assigned are to be as follows, according to the rank of the various officers:—

For an inspector-general of hospitals	-	-	4
For a deputy inspector general	-	-	3
For a staff surgeon, 1st or 2d class	-	-	2
For an assistant or acting assistant staff surgeon	-	-	1
For the purveyor-in-chief or deputy purveyor-in-chief	-	-	2
For the principal medical storekeeper	-	-	2
For a purveyor of hospitals	-	-	1
For an apothecary to the forces	-	-	1
For a medical clerk, purveyor's clerk, dresser, or dispenser of medicines	-	-	1

32. Strict orders will be given that no orderly of the 1st class is on any pretence whatever to act as servant to a medical or other officer, or to any non-commissioned officer of the corps. This rule will not apply to cases where an orderly is specially detailed to attend on a sick or wounded officer requiring such skilled attendance.

33. Every man enlisted into the Medical Staff Corps will be liable to be sentenced for misconduct by court-martial to be reduced to the ranks of the army, and to be sent to any regiment of the line, to serve therein with the rank and pay of a private sentinel.

34. For the general management of the corps, officers are to be appointed, who will be quartered at the dépôt.

They will perform generally the duties usually intrusted to the adjutant, paymaster, and quartermaster of a regiment.

Given at Our Court of St. James', this 20th Day of September 1855, in the Nineteenth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
PANMURE.



Warrent 20 Sept 1855  
Medical Staff Corps

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(3 copies)

## Hospital Orderlies on board Ship.

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The Secretary-at-War, having had under his consideration the duties which Soldiers employed as Hospital Orderlies on board Ship are called upon to perform, has approved of their receiving the following rates of remuneration for their services:—

Sixpence a day in addition to his pay to each Soldier (not being a member of the Medical Staff Corps) necessarily employed as an Orderly on board Ship, in attendance on Invalids returning from the Seat of War.

Fourpence a day in addition to his pay to each Soldier (not being a member of the Medical Staff Corps) necessarily employed as a Hospital Orderly on board Ship, under any other circumstances.

The Paymasters, at the several Ports of Disembarkation, will accordingly be pleased to settle with Orderlies on their arrival, according to the rates above stated, on receiving a certificate from the Medical Officer in charge, approved by the Principal Medical Officer on the Station, that they were necessarily employed.

This certificate of the Medical Officer in charge of the Invalids during the voyage, together with the receipts of the Orderlies, should be annexed as Vouchers to the Accounts in which these allowances are charged against the Public.

B. HAWES.

*War Office,*  
*20th September 1855.*



*Duplicate*

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B. HAWES.

*War Office,  
20th September 1855.*



Orderlies on board  
of sink ships

20 Sept 1833

SCALE OF PAYMENT  
OF  
CIVIL SURGEONS ATTENDING TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

1. When going out to the Seat of War, or to or from all other Stations, a daily rate of pay not exceeding 10s. a day.

2. When coming to England from the Seat of War, if in sole or principal charge, a daily rate of pay not exceeding - - - - - 20s. a day.

3. When coming to England from the Seat of War, if not in sole or principal charge, if the invalids are 100 in number, or under, a daily rate of pay not exceeding - 10s. a day.

If 200, or under	"	"	- 12s. "
If over 200	"	"	- 15s. "

4. He will be entitled to be messed on board at the public expense, without being liable for any stoppage from the above rates of pay.

5. He will be entitled to his passage back to the Station at which he embarked, at the public expense. If he can be sent back with Troops within a reasonable time, he is to undertake the charge of them, on the above terms, or lose his claim to a free passage back. If detained at any Station, waiting to accompany Troops on the return voyage, he will be allowed detention money at 5s. a day from the date of his reporting himself to the proper authority as ready to return home.

6. If the Surgeon claiming remuneration under this Scale shall be the Surgeon belonging to the vessel conveying the Troops, he shall, unless the terms under which the vessel was hired for the conveyance of Troops included provision for the medical attendance by him, be entitled to the rates of pay stated in the above scale, clauses 1 to 3, but not to the free mess, return passage, or detention allowance mentioned in clauses 4 and 5.

B. HAWES.

*War Office,  
20th Sept. 1855.*



SCALE OF PAYMENT  
OF  
CIVIL SURGEONS ATTENDING  
TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

2 copies

# MEMORANDA FOR THE INFORMATION OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1.

FG-02/11

## TABLEAU DÉNOMINATIF DES MALADIES ET LÉSIONS

Dont sont affectés les malades existant aujourd'hui dans l'hôpital militaire central d'Erzeroum,  
le 31 Mars (12 Avril) 1855.

NOSOGRAPHIE.	NOMS DES MALADIES.	Leur Nombre.
Phlegmasies cutanées .....	Teigne .....	1
	Gale .....	2
	Furoncles .....	6
	Ptyalisme mercuriel .....	1
	Amygdalite chronique .....	2
	Ophthalmie .....	11
	Aphtes .....	1
	Bronchite aiguë .....	5
	id. chronique .....	2
	Angine de Poitrine .....	2
Phlegmasie des Membranes muqueuses .....	Gastrite aiguë .....	6
	id. chronique .....	3
	Gastro-entérique chronique .....	3
	Entérite aiguë .....	1
	Colite aiguë .....	1
	Diarrhée .....	8
	Blennorrhagie .....	1
	Hépatite aiguë .....	4
	Pneumonie droite .....	1
	Rhumatisme chronique .....	4
Phlegmasie du système Mus- culaire, Fibreux et Sy- novial .....	id. articulaire chronique .....	4
	id. Lumbago .....	1
	Obstruction du Mésentère .....	2
	Engorgement du Foie .....	1
	Induration des Testicules .....	1
	Hypertrophie du cœur .....	1
	Tubercules pulmonaires .....	3
	id. sous-cutanés .....	3
	Emphysème pulmonaire .....	1
	Hernie inguinale .....	1
Lésions Organiques .....	Flux hémorroïdal .....	2
	Embarras gastrique .....	2
	Cachexie .....	3
	Adynamie .....	2
	Hydrocèle .....	1
	Anasarque .....	1
	Fièvre rhumatismale .....	4
	Fièvre continue .....	22
	Fièvres Nerveuse (ataxique) .....	1
	Typhus des camps .....	8
Lésions Vitales .....	Blessures de guerre .....	26
	id. accidentelles .....	15
	id. volontaires .....	2
	Plaies par circoncision .....	2
	id. congélation .....	9
	id. peines corporelles .....	7
	Syphilis .....	19
	Scorbut .....	9
	Convalescents .....	26
	<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>244</b>

Il résulte de ce tableau, que les Maladies les plus fréquentes parmi les inflammatoires ont été les Phlegmasies des Membranes Muqueuses et les Fièvres proprement dites; parmi les Chroniques, les Lésions organiques.



This Return is only for a part of the Army—it gives no idea of the per centage of sick among the troops of this place, as the chronic cases from Kars and the outposts are sent to these hospitals. It will, nevertheless, shew at a glance what are the prevailing diseases of the season and country. Continued fevers with gastric complications are most frequent at this season of the year, owing to the variableness of the climate, combined with the filthy state of the town; but, thanks to the better care taken of the men under European surveillance, no cases of gangrenous typhus have been observed this year except at Olteu amongst the troops under Ahmed Pasha.

Typhus and diarrhoea are the two most fatal diseases of this country; the latter is almost invariably of an inflammatory type, in which such remedies as chalk, opium, and astringents are useless, but which is very amenable to an antiphlogistic treatment, consisting in the application of leeches, &c. This diarrhoea is most frequent at Kars, but in the ensuing campaign I trust that strict hygienic measures will greatly check its frequency.

H. SANDWICH, M.D.,  
2nd Class Surgeon.

## 2.

*Aristolochia Serpentaria* in intermittent Fever.

Mr. Chester Walker, of St. Louis, Mobile, having transmitted to this country some account of the efficacy of the Virginia Snake Root in use in the Southern states of the American Union, as a cure for the vitiation of the system following exposure to marsh miasms, certain formulæ are herewith added with a view to the administration of this medicine, &c.

Mr. Walker states, "previous to taking the Snake Root remedy I had tried various prescriptions of other physicians; but I invariably had a relapse in two or three weeks, but since that period I have been free from the disease" (intermittent).

Mr. Walker further observes, "that after the tendency

## MEMORANDA FOR THE INFORMATION OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1.  
TABLEAU DÉNOMINATIF DES MALADIES ET LÉSIONS  
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le 31 Mars (12 Avril) 1885.

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	Aphtes .....	1
	Bronchite aigue .....	5
	id. chronique .....	2
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Phlegmasie des Membranes muqueuses .....	Gastrite aigue .....	6
	id. chronique .....	3
	Gastro-entérique chronique .....	3
	Entérite aigue .....	1
	Colite aigue .....	1
	Diarrhée .....	8
	Blennorrhagie .....	1
	Hépatite aigue .....	4
Phlegmasie des Parenchymes .....	Pneumonie droite .....	1
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	id. Lumbago .....	1
Phlegmasie du système Musculaire, Fibreux et Synovial .....	Obstruction du Mésentère .....	2
	Engorgement du Foie .....	1
	Induration des Testicules .....	1
	Hypertrophie du cœur .....	1
	Tubercules pulmonaires .....	3
	id. sous-cutanés .....	3
	Emphysème pulmonaire .....	1
	Hernie inguinale .....	1
	Flux hémorroïdal .....	2
	Embarras gastrique .....	2
Lésions Organiques .....	Cachexie .....	2
	Adynamie .....	1
	Hydrocèle .....	1
	Anasarque .....	1
	Fièvre rhumatismale .....	4
	Fièvre continue .....	22
	Fièvres Nerveuse (ataxique) .....	1
	Typhus des camps .....	8
	Blessures de guerre .....	26
	id. accidentelles .....	15
Lésions Physiques et Solutions de continuité .....	id. volontaires .....	2
	Plaies par circoncision .....	2
	id. congélation .....	9
	id. peines corporelles .....	7
Vices .....	Syphilis .....	19
Cachochymies .....	Scorbut .....	9
	Convalescents .....	26
	TOTAL .....	244

Il résulte de ce tableau, que les Maladies les plus fréquentes parmi les inflammatoires ont été les Phlegmasies des Membranes Muqueuses et les Fièvres proprement dites; parmi les Chroniques, les Lésions organiques.

This Return is only for a part of the Army—it gives no idea of the per centage of sick among the troops of this place, as the chronic cases from Kars and the outposts are sent to these hospitals. It will, nevertheless, shew at a glance what are the prevailing diseases of the season and country. Continued fevers with gastric complications are most frequent at this season of the year, owing to the variableness of the climate, combined with the filthy state of the town; but, thanks to the better care taken of the men under European surveillance, no cases of gangrenous typhus have been observed this year except at Olteu amongst the troops under Ahmed Pasha.

Typhus and diarrhoea are the two most fatal diseases of this country; the latter is almost invariably of an inflammatory type, in which such remedies as chalk, opium, and astringents are useless, but which is very amenable to an antiphlogistic treatment, consisting in the application of leeches, &c. This diarrhoea is most frequent at Kars, but in the ensuing campaign I trust that strict hygienic measures will greatly check its frequency.

H. SANDWICH, M.D.,

2nd Class Surgeon.

## 2.

*Aristolochia Serpentina* in intermittent Fever.

Mr. Chester Walker, of St. Louis, Mobile, having transmitted to this country some account of the efficacy of the Virginia Snake Root in use in the Southern states of the American Union, as a cure for the vitiation of the system following exposure to marsh miasms, certain formulæ are herewith added with a view to the administration of this medicine, &c.

Mr. Walker states, "previous to taking the Snake Root remedy I had tried various prescriptions of other physicians; but I invariably had a relapse in two or three weeks, but since that period I have been free from the disease" (intermittent).

Mr. Walker further observes, "that after the tendency

MEMORANDA FOR THE INFORMATION OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

## 1.

TABEAU DÉNOMINATIF DES MALADIES ET LÉSIONS

Dont sont affectés les malades existant aujourd'hui dans l'hôpital militaire central d'Erzeroum, le 31 Mars (12 Avril) 1855.

NOSOGRAPHIE.	NOMS DES MALADIES.	Leur Nombre
Phlegmasies cutanées.....	Teigne.....	1
	Gale.....	2
	Furuncles.....	6
	Ptyalisme mercuriel.....	1
	Amygdalite chronique.....	2
	Ophthalmie.....	11
	Aphtes.....	1
	Bronchite aiguë.....	5
	id. chronique.....	2
	Angine de Poitrine.....	2
Phlegmasie des Membranes muqueuses.....	Gastrite aiguë.....	6
	id. chronique.....	3
	Gastro-entérique chronique.....	3
	Entérite aiguë.....	1
	Colite aiguë.....	1
	Diarrhée.....	8
	Blennorrhagie.....	1
	Hépatite aiguë.....	4
Phlegmasie des Parenchymes.....	Pneumonie droite.....	1
	Rhumatisme chronique.....	4
Phlegmasie du système Musculaire, Fibreux et Synovial.....	id. articulaire chronique.....	1
	id. Lumbago.....	1
Lésions Organiques.....	Obstruction du Mésentère.....	2
	Engorgement du Foie.....	1
	Induration des Testicules.....	1
	Hypertrophie du cœur.....	1
	Tubercules pulmonaires.....	3
	id. sous-cutanés.....	3
	Emphysème pulmonaire.....	1
	Hernie inguinale.....	1
	Flux hémorroïdal.....	2
	Embarras gastrique.....	2
Lésions Vitales.....	Cachexie.....	3
	Adynamie.....	2
	Hydrocèle.....	1
	Anasarque.....	1
	Fièvre rhumatismale.....	4
	Fièvre continue.....	22
	Fièvres Nerveuse (ataxique).....	1
	Typhus des camps.....	8
	Blessures de guerre.....	26
	id. accidentelles.....	15
Lésions Physiques et Solutions de continuité.....	id. volontaires.....	2
	Plaies par circoncision.....	2
	id. congélation.....	9
	id. peines corporelles.....	7
Vices.....	Syphilis.....	19
Cachexies.....	Scorbut.....	9
	Convalescents.....	26
TOTAL.....		244

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Mr. Walker further observes, "that after the tendency

"to recurrence of the periodic disease has been broken by Quinine, that a persevering use of the Snake Root, prepared according to the formula No. 2, will effectually neutralise the miasmatic poison and cleanse the system from this taint."

*The following are the Formula.*

*In periodic Fever.*

R Quinine disulph.	
Piperine	ā gr. xv.
Calomelanos	gr. x.
Pulv. Rhei	gr. v.
	Misce.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda. Three of the above to be taken night and morning. After the use of these, the Tincture of the Virginia Snake Root, prepared according to the following Recipe, is taken to the extent of a wine-glassful three times a day, and persevered in for three or four months:—

R Radicis aristolochia serpentaria	
Virginiana	3 i.
Spiritus tenuioris	Q iv.
Macera per horas xlvij et cola.	

Another formula transmitted by Mr. Walker is the following combination, employed to check the diarrhoea, the usual precursor of cholera:—

R Pulveris Capsici	3 ij.
Camphora	3 ij.
Opii	3 ij.
Tannini	3 vj.
Spiritus tennoir	3 x.
Macera per horas xlvij. cola et adde	
Ol. Caryophyllorum	3 ij.
Dosis, guttas l—lx in unciam aquæ.	

## 3.

*Musquito Bites.*

The most prompt and effective remedy for musquito bites is common salt.

Powdered, and made into a paste with a few drops of water, and pretty well rubbed into the part, it effectually allays the irritation, and prevents the disagreeable consequences which would otherwise result. It is rarely

4

necessary to resort to the application on the following day.

A piece of salt pork well rubbed over the skin is a good substitute for the salt paste.

4.

*On Common Salt as a preventive of Cholera.*

The efficacy of common table salt as a preventive of Cholera has of late been prominently and urgently brought forward by Dr. Beaman. After long and varied experience, in several epidemics, he is satisfied that salt, taken in the granular form, thrice a day, at equal intervals, and in quantities of about a salt-spoonful with breakfast and supper, and twice the allowance with dinner, will effectually prevent the attack of the disease, provided the plan be rigidly and fully carried out during the prevalence of the pestilence. The quantity to be taken at a time should be so much as the person can bear without unusual sense of thirst or discomfort. For an adult,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. per diem will be amply sufficient.

Care must be taken that the salt is used in rather coarse powder with the food, and that it is clean:—no one should be deceived into the belief that the saline constituents of salted food, soups, &c. form a substitute for salt in substance.

The habitual and free employment of salt with each meal, in choleraic times, is supposed to correct or remove those functional derangements, and that general weakness of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, which, short of diarrhoea, has been found so extensively to predispose to attacks of Cholera.

In addition to the use of salt on such occasions, and with similar intentions, that of peppers, and especially of a small quantity of Cayenne, will be found a beneficial adjunct to the ordinary prophylactic means in force during epidemic visitations.

3

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Spiritus tenuioris	3 iv.
Macera per horas xlvij et cola.	

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R Pulveris Capsici	3 ij.
Camphoræ	3 ij.
Opii	3 ij.
Tannini	3 vj.
Spiritus tennoir	3 x.
Macera per horas xlvij, cola et addo	
Ol. Caryophyllorum	3 ij.
Dosis, guttæ l—lx in unciam aquæ.	

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Calomelanos         gr. x.  
Pulv. Rhei          gr. v.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda. Three of the above to be taken night and morning. After the use of these, the Tincture of the Virginia Snake Root, prepared according to the following Recipe, is taken to the extent of a wine-glassful three times a day, and persevered in for three or four months:—

R. Radicis aristolochiae serpentariae  
Virginianae 3 i.  
Spiritus tenuioris O iv.  
Macerate per horas xlviii et cola.

Another formula transmitted by Mr. Walker is the following combination, employed to check the diarrhœa, the usual precursor of cholera:—

R Pulveris Capsici 3 ij.  
Camphoræ 3 ij.  
Opii 3 ij.  
Tannini 3 vj.  
Spiritus tennoir 3 x.  
Macera per horas xlvij. cola et adde  
Ol. Caryophylorum 3 ij.  
Dosis, guttæ l—lx in unciam aquæ.

## 3

*Musquito Bites.*

The most prompt and effective remedy for mosquito bites is common salt.

Powdered, and made into a paste with a few drops of water, and pretty well rubbed into the part, it effectually allays the irritation, and prevents the disagreeable consequences which would otherwise result. It is rarely

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# MEMORANDA FOR THE INFORMATION OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS

Duplicate 1.

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Dont sont affectés les malades existant aujourd'hui dans l'hôpital militaire central d'Erzeroum, le 31 Mars (12 Avril) 1855.

NOSOGRAPHIE.	NOMS DES MALADIES.	Leur Nombre
Phlegmasies cutanées .....	Teigne .....	1
	Gale .....	2
	Furoncles .....	6
	Ptyalisme mercuriel .....	1
	Amygdalite chronique .....	2
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	Bronchite aiguë .....	5
	id. chronique .....	2
	Angine de Poitrine .....	2
Phlegmasie des Membranes muqueuses .....	Gastrite aiguë .....	6
	id. chronique .....	3
	Gastro-entérique chronique .....	3
	Entérite aiguë .....	1
	Colite aiguë .....	1
	Diarrhée .....	8
	Blennorrhagie .....	1
	Hépatite aiguë .....	4
	Pneumonie droite .....	1
	Rhumatisme chronique .....	4
Phlegmasie du système Musculaire, Fibreux et Synovial .....	id. articulaire chronique .....	4
	id. Lumbago .....	1
	Obstruction du Mésentère .....	2
	Engorgement du Foie .....	1
	Induration des Testicules .....	1
	Hypertrophie du cœur .....	1
	Tubercules pulmonaires .....	3
	id. sous-cutanés .....	3
	Emphysème pulmonaire .....	1
	Hernie inguinale .....	1
Lésions Organiques .....	Flux hémorroïdal .....	2
	Embarras gastrique .....	2
	Cachexie .....	3
	Adynamie .....	2
	Hydrocèle .....	1
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	Syphilis .....	19
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	TOTAL .....	244

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R Radicis aristolochiae serpentariae	
Virginiana	3 i.
Spiritus tenuioris	Q iv.
Macera per horas xlvij et cola.	

Another formula transmitted by Mr. Walker is the following combination, employed to check the diarrhoea, the usual precursor of cholera:—

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Opii	3 ij.
Tannini	3 vj.
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Macera per horas xlvij. cola et addo	
Ol. Caryophyllorum	3 ij.
Dosis, guttus l—lx in unciam aquae.	

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*Circular to Regimental Agents  
and others relative to stoppages  
from Officers on board Ship  
coming home Invalided.*

*War Office,  
17<sup>th</sup> November 1855.*

*Sir,*

*108, 050*

*36.*

*The Secretary at War having been  
pleased to sanction the reduction of the stoppage  
to be paid by sick Officers on board Ship,  
from 3<sup>½</sup> to 1<sup>½</sup> a day; the rate of Hospital  
stoppage payable by Officers who are treated  
in Hospital on account of Wounds received  
in action, or when serving with an Army in  
the Field. I am directed to inform you that  
from and after the 1<sup>st</sup> of April last the sum  
of 1<sup>½</sup> only will be required to be deducted  
from the pay of an Officer for each day on  
which he may be absent on board Ship  
when proceeding from the Crimea to the  
Bosphorus, or to England, or from the Bosphorus  
to England, on sick Certificate or by recom-  
mendation of a Medical Board.*

*The Accountant, charging the Officer's  
pay for the periods in question will be  
required to annex, in support of the lower  
rate of stoppage, a Certified Copy of the General  
Order or other authority under which the  
Officer proceeded on board ship on account  
of Wounds or Ill health.*

*I am,*

*Sir,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*Russell*



order for

Hospital Ship-payers on board  
Ship reduced from  $3/6$   
to  $1/7$  a day when returning  
home with from the Crimea

Ru. 152<sup>d</sup> 1835

St

Horse Guards, F602/14

20<sup>th</sup> November 1855.

Sir,

The Directors of the French Railways between Marseilles, Paris, and the North of France having consented to allow British Officers and Soldiers on duty proceeding to, or returning from, the Crimea, to travel on their lines at the same reduced rate at which they convey French Officers and Soldiers, the following Instructions are published for the information of all concerned. —

1<sup>st</sup> — Officers proceeding to the Crimea, who under the Authority of The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief are permitted to avail themselves of this privilege, should apply to the Quarter Master General at the Horse Guards for an order to present at the Railway Stations to entitle them to travel at the reduced rates. —

2<sup>nd</sup> — Officers returning from the Crimea should apply to the Commandant at Scutari for an order of a similar nature to present at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. —

Printed forms have been supplied to Brigadier

Officer Commanding

General

Medical Staff Corps

Crimea



General Storks for this purpose.

3<sup>rd</sup> - The reduction granted in favour of Officers proceeding on duty is, that they pay half-fare for whatever class they may choose to travel by.

4<sup>th</sup> - Officers accompanied by Soldier Servants in Uniform, can have them conveyed at the following rates by 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Carriages, on stating their wish to do so when they make their own application.

From	Fr.	Cent.
Calais to Paris	10	90
Paris to Marseilles	24	45
Total	35	35

From	Fr.	Cent.
Boulogne to Paris	7	85
Paris to Marseilles	24	45
Total	32	30

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Greeth  
Huff

Regulations concerning  
travelling by the French  
Railways -

Nov. 1855-