

# **Fifth report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry: Army, Medical Department**

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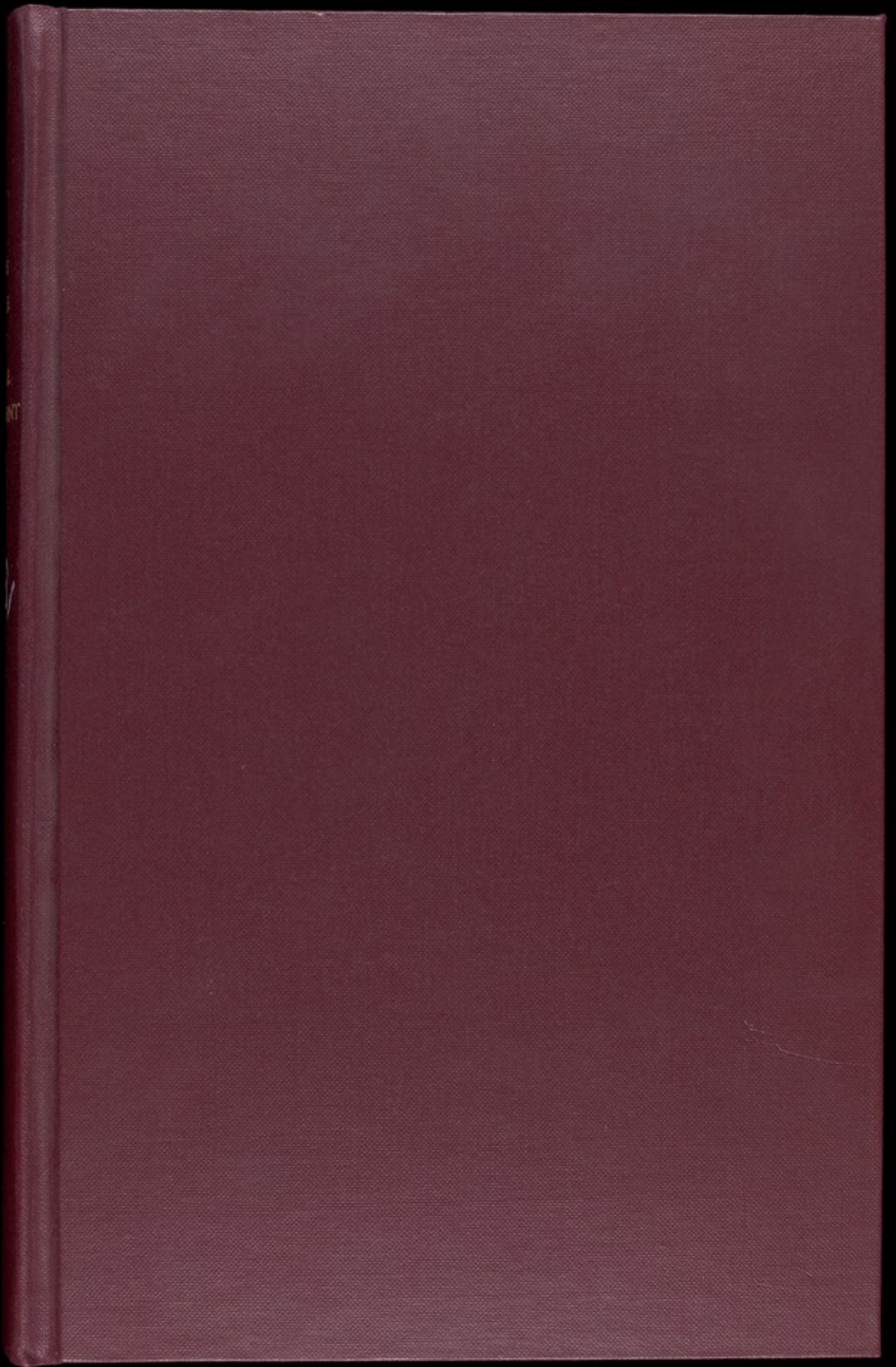
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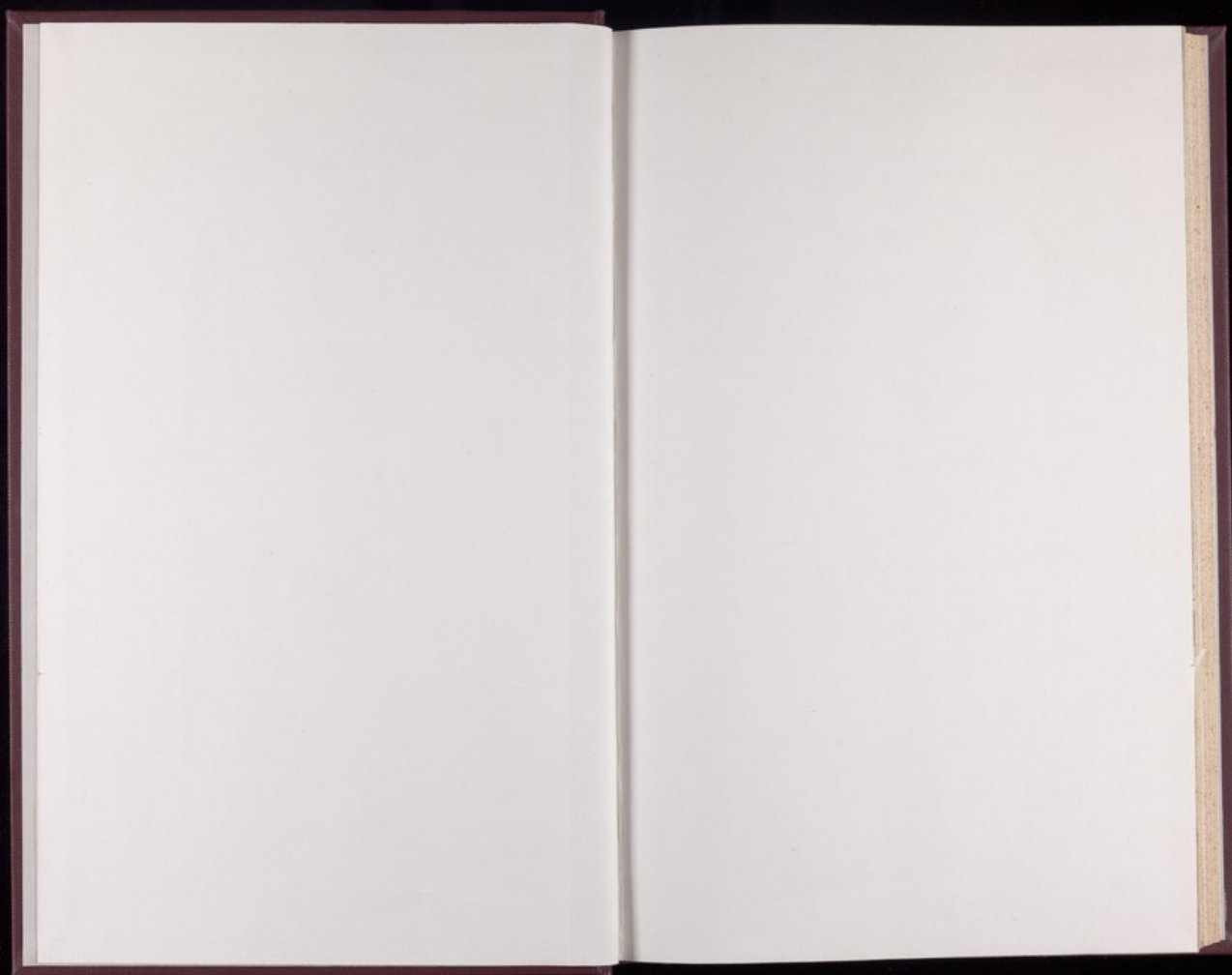
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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS



MILITARY ENQUIRY:

Appointed by ACT of 45 GEO. III. Cap. 47.

ARMY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Ordered to be printed 26th January 1868.

3553

THE FIFTH REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS

THE REPORT . . . . . pp. 3 to 87  
THE APPENDIX . . . . . pp. 89, &c.

To the Honourable THE COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,  
in PARLIAMENT assembled.

THE FIFTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS  
appointed by an Act of the Forty-fifth Year of the  
Reign of His present Majesty, cap. 47; intituled,

“ An ACT to appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine  
“ into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public  
“ Business, in the MILITARY DEPARTMENTS therein men-  
“ tioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to  
“ them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregula-  
“ rities, and for the better conducting and managing the  
“ Business of the said Departments.”

ARMY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Medical Department of the Army is enumerated amongst those  
Public Offices and Departments whose Expenditure and Conduct  
are subjected by the Legislature to our examination.

ARMY,  
Medical  
Department.

Although the concerns of this Department, during the last, as well as  
the present War, have comprehended a considerable Establishment, and a  
large Expenditure, yet we do not find, except in the instance of the checks  
on the Apothecary General's bills, (which attracted the notice of the  
Select Committee of Finance in 1797, and will be observed on hereafter),  
that these concerns have been investigated by the authority of either House  
of Parliament, or by any of the preceding Boards of Commissioners. As  
we had no previous authoritative information, therefore, to guide us in the  
course of our Inquiries, we have thought it expedient to make them more  
extensive, and to carry them farther back than would otherwise, perhaps,  
have been necessary.

We shall divide the subject of the present Inquiry into,

First, The ESTABLISHMENT, and

Secondly, The EXPENDITURE of the Department :

And we shall subdivide the first of these heads into,

1. The Superintending or Controlling part ;
2. The Staff and General Hospital branch ; and,
3. The Regimental part.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The superintendance of the Department, previous to 1793, appears  
to have been in a Physician General (Sir Clifton Wintringham), and in  
6. Mr.

App' No 1.

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Mr. John Hunter, who held the joint Offices of Surgeon General and Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 1.

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On Mr. Hunter's death in 1793, His Majesty was pleased to order that the Offices held by him should be divided, and that Mr. Gunning should be appointed Surgeon General to the Army, with the pay of forty Shillings per diem; and Mr. Keate, Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, with the pay of ten Shillings per diem. These Gentlemen were directed by the Secretary at War's Letter to consult together on the appointment of Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospitals on service, and of Surgeons and Mates of Regiments, and to join in their recommendations to the appointments; and they were told, that when a successor to the Physician General (who was at that time at a very advanced age) should be appointed, he would also be directed to join in the recommendations.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2.

The directions contained in the Secretary at War's Letter, Mr. Keate observes, first constituted the Army Medical Board. On the death of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Sir Lucas Pepys was appointed Physician General to the Army, with the pay of ten Shillings per diem; and from that time (the 15th January 1794), he, with the Surgeon General, and Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, constituted the Medical Board for conducting the general duties of the Department, and for recommending proper persons for Staff and Regimental Commissions. But Mr. Keate says, that at the time of the appointment of the Board, in 1793, no specific instructions were given to them, and that those which were subsequently received, related to those particular points only on which explanation was required by the Board.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 3.

On the death of Mr Gunning, early in 1798, Mr. Keate was appointed Surgeon General, and Mr. Ruff Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries. On the 12th March 1798, His Majesty was pleased to order a new arrangement of the Medical Department. The establishment of an Army Medical Board for conducting the general business of the Medical Department was then discontinued, and distinct provinces of Duties and of Patronage were assigned to the Physician General, the Surgeon General, and the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals; and each was made responsible, "openly and solely," for his own acts.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 4.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

The distinct duties now enjoined the three Chiefs of the Department are detailed in His Majesty's Warrant, a copy of which is given in the Appendix. By this it appears, that the Physician General was to recommend the Army Physicians, and to give his opinion on all matters referred to him by the Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War; that he was to inspect the Medicines provided for the use of the Army by the Apothecary General, and to join with the Surgeon General in checking his Bills: the Physician General was also to certify his opinion in the cases of Officers applying for leave of absence on account of ill health, if the cases were not surgical; and he was to preside at the Medical examination of Candidates for Regimental and Staff Commissions.

The duties of the Surgeon General, as detailed in the Warrant, are, to recommend Staff and Regimental Surgeons and Assistants; to select from the Staff Surgeons on full pay at home such as may be wanted for the General Hospitals, Camps, and districts in this Kingdom; to make requisitions to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals for Apothecaries and Hospital Mates; and to appoint the inferior Officers and Attendants in the General Hospitals.

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Hospitals. He was to correspond with the Heads of Hospitals abroad, and to be the channel of application for extending the leave of Officers absent from such Hospitals. He was to inspect the quality, and to regulate the prices of all surgical articles in the bills of the Apothecary General, and, with the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, to ascertain the claims for bounty or indemnification for the loss of limbs, and cure of wounds. He was further to certify in surgical cases, as the Physician General was directed to do in medical cases; and he was to assist at the Medical examination of Hospital Mates.

The third principal Officer of the Medical Department, styled in His Majesty's Warrant Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, was directed to recommend Apothecaries, Purveyors, and Deputy Purveyors, Hospital Mates, and the inferior Officers, on the formation of any new establishment. He was to inspect the Regimental Hospitals at home, to correspond with the Regimental Surgeons at home, and to be responsible for all matters relating to the supply of their medicines, and the management of their Hospitals. He was to act with the Surgeon General relative to the claims of wounded Officers, to certify in surgical cases, and to assist at the examination of Hospital Mates.

Some general rules are also prescribed in the Warrant relative to the examinations and qualifications of persons for Medical and Chirurgical appointments, and on the course to be observed in Promotions; and it was declared not to be indispensible, that Physicians to the Army should have taken a Degree at Oxford or Cambridge, or that they should have a Licence from the College of Physicians. The former Members of the Board were also directed to continue their joint monthly Reports on the Sick of the Army to the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War, and to consider, together, all matters which should be specially referred to them.

Sir Lucas Pepys conceives that the Board was constituted in order to prevent partiality or favour in appointments, as the majority was to recommend; and in his Examination he says, that the recommendations of the Board were in fact founded on a joint opinion of the merits of the persons recommended. And Mr. Keate states in his Examination, that there was much convenience in three names being put to the recommendations; although he admits, that the usage at the Board was, to leave to the Physician General the recommendation of Physicians, and for the Surgeon General and Inspector of Hospitals to recommend, by turns, the Staff and Regimental Surgeons. We cannot learn, either from Sir Lucas Pepys or Mr. Keate, the surviving Members of the Board, what were the real reasons which led to the discontinuance of it; but Mr. Keate conjectures, that it was supposed this alteration in the system might lead to dispatch in other matters. They both agree, however, that no advantage has followed from the change. Sir Lucas Pepys, indeed, states that this division of the patronage has been attended with this disadvantage, that persons of inferior medical education (the Deputy Inspectors), have been appointed to situations superseding the authority of the Physicians. And Mr. Keate, in his Paper suggesting alterations in the present Army Medical System, states, as one inconvenience arising from the arrangement of 1798, that the recommendation is in some cases with one Member of the Board, and the responsibility for the conduct of the person recommended is with another Member; infrancing in his own case, that, with the exception of

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 4.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5. Q. 5.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Q. 30. 31.

D<sup>y</sup> Q. 38.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Q. 9. 33.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6. Q. 86.

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the Staff Surgeons, all the Medical Staff proceeding on foreign expeditions, as Physicians, Inspectors, Purveyors, Apothecaries, Hospital Mates, &c. are recommended by the other Members of the Board, although he (Mr. Keate) is responsible for the selection of them for the particular services on which they may be employed, and for their conduct afterwards. And we observe the same incongruity in the case of the Inspector General, who has the control over, and is responsible for the conduct of the Regimental Surgeons and Assistants, although these are appointed on the recommendation of the Surgeon General.

But the chief inconvenience which has followed from this division of patronage, and of the responsibility, has been probably an unnecessary increase of many of the branches of the Establishment, and a much greater Expenditure than would otherwise have been incurred. The information which we have collected justifies, we think, this conclusion; and it is scarcely to be doubted but that the check on each other's conduct, had the heads of the Army Medical Department continued to act as a Board, would have been much more effectual than any apprehended censure from their Superiors can have been, considering how incompetent any but professional men must in general be to judge of those peculiar matters individually transacted by the Members of the former Board.

The Principals of the Department still regulate themselves by the directions contained in His Majesty's Warrant. The Physician General does not appear to have any other duties than those which are prescribed in it; and he holds no other public employment: his pay is now forty Shillings per diem.

The Surgeon General states, that his actual duties, in addition to those detailed in His Majesty's Warrant, are, the formation of Medical Staff for every Foreign Expedition; the due supply and appropriation of medicines, Hospital stores, and instruments for the use of the Troops employed thereon; the issue of directions to the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors for the conduct and control of the Medical Department attending Expeditions, and of specific instructions to the Purveyors and Apothecaries attached thereto, relative to the Charge and Expenditure, and to the transmission of regular Accounts by Monthly and Quarterly Returns, which are afterwards verified, and registered in his office. The future supply, also, to such Expeditions depends on him.

It does not appear to us by what authority Mr. Keate executes these duties in addition to those enumerated in the Warrant. Most of them, it seems, had been executed by him whilst he held the office of Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries. But from Lord Amberst's Letter to him and to Mr. Gunning, given in the Appendix, we infer that such duties were to have been jointly executed by them and by the Physician General, when each officer should be appointed. Whether, however, he voluntarily, or by agreement with the other Members of the Board, undertook these additional duties, we cannot but remark that a very extensive patronage has accompanied the execution of them.

We find further, that the Surgeon General has also the direction of the Depôts of Medicines and Stores for home and foreign consumption; and that he examines the claims of the Medical Officers under his control for the contingencies of travelling, lodging-money, forage, &c. and recommends

the payment of them; and, lastly, that he attends at the Royal College of Surgeons at the examination of the Hospital Mates.

The pay of the Surgeon General has always been forty Shillings per diem. Mr. Keate holds the office also of Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, the established salary of which is one hundred Pounds per annum, with apartments, coals, and candles; and an allowance of nine hundred Pounds per annum during war, and of seven hundred Pounds during peace, instead of making bills for his services at that Hospital.

The third principal Officer of the Army Medical Department is now styled Inspector General of Army Hospitals; a title which was first used on the appointment of Mr. Knight, who succeeded Mr. Ruff in 1801. He executes the Duties prescribed to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals in His Majesty's Warrant. He registers, as appears from the detailed Statement of his Duties given in the Appendix, the Weekly Hospital Fund arising from the stoppages from the pay of the men in the Regimental Hospitals; and he gives an half-yearly statement of the same to the War Office. It is a part of his duty also to arrange and regulate the Establishment of the Office in London, and to controul the disbursements of it. And Mr. Knight also states, that he superintends the professional education of some Medical Cadets, who, it appears from Mr. Knight's examination, are Hospital Mates, receiving pay, but unattached for a year, during which they walk the London Hospitals, and practise the operative part of Surgery under the direction of a Staff Surgeon especially appointed for that duty. The pay of the Inspector General is now forty Shillings per diem.

In August 1803, Mr. Keign was appointed Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts, an office which the Secretary at War (in a letter to Mr. Knight, informing him of the appointment) stated, was to be considered as distinct from that of Inspector General, and that the union of the two offices in one person was accidental. The duties of this office will appear hereafter, when we shall notice the mode in which the Army Medical Expenditure is controuled. The pay of this office is also forty Shillings per diem.

Mr. Knight holds the situation also of Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief, the pay of which is fifteen Shillings per diem, with a forage allowance in respect of this appointment, for four horses, if effective.

The three principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, whose duties we have enumerated, are on the Staff of the Army, and receive their pay through the channel of the Pay Office.

Neither the Physician General nor Surgeon General have any contingent allowance; except travelling expences. But the Inspector General, in addition to his travelling expences, has the actual expences of his Table when absent from London on inspectorial duty; which have not exceeded, he states, on an average, sixty Pounds per annum. This last allowance is taken by him on the authority of a Letter from the Treasury, the language of which seems hardly sufficiently precise to justify such a charge; we believe it to be very unusual; and we learn, that while Mr. Keate was Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, he was allowed his travelling expences only.

The Principals of the Department follow private practice; but the Surgeon General and Inspector General state, that their public duties have very much interfered with the practice which they heretofore enjoyed.

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Whilst

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 1.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
£. 100.  
£. 900.  
£. 700.  
14th August 1797.  
App<sup>n</sup> (C) 10.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 7.

D<sup>y</sup> (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

Q. 31.

D<sup>y</sup>, Q. 30.

40.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 9.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 10.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

D<sup>y</sup> (C)

D<sup>y</sup> (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Q. 82.

D<sup>y</sup>, Q. 58.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

Q. 81.

D<sup>y</sup>, Q. 82.



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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
L. 100.

Whilst the Principals of the Army Medical Department acted as a Board, there was no regular establishment of an office; but an allowance of one hundred Pounds per annum, and ten Shillings per diem, was given to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals to cover all contingent expenses, such as the rent of the office, salaries of clerks, stationery, postage, &c.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 10.

In 1799, the year after the Board was discontinued, and at a period when the effective strength of the Army was probably little inferior to its present state, the Office Establishment was, one first Clerk, who was also the acting Secretary, and two junior Clerks; and the total expense of the Office for Clerks, and contingencies of all kinds (exclusive of the Treasurer's salary and allowances), was five hundred and fifty-six Pounds five Shillings.

L. 556. 5. 1.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 10.

The Office Establishment, in the year 1806, is stated to have consisted of one Assistant to the Surgeon General, and another to the Inspector General, who were also Deputy Inspectors on full pay; one extra Assistant to the Surgeon General, with the full pay of a Purveyor, but with no Office pay; one Secretary and principal Clerk, having the general superintendance of the Office, the correspondence, &c.; one Clerk attached to the Surgeon General; one ditto employed as Accountant, both for General and Regimental Hospitals, with extra pay for bringing up old accounts; five junior Clerks, employed as their services are required, in copying, &c. And the whole Office expense is stated to have been two thousand four hundred and twenty-three Pounds three Shillings and three Pence three Farthings.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 11.

L. 2443. 3. 3. 1/4.

But neither of these statements exhibits a complete account of the expense of the Army Medical Superintendance at the respective periods. We have therefore given another Statement below, in which we have included, at those periods, the pay of the principal Officers, of the Assistants, and Treasurer, and their emoluments, as well as the Clerks salaries, and the contingencies of the Office. From this Statement it appears, that the expense of the superintendance of the Medical Department in 1799, was three thousand four hundred and fifteen Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence; and in 1806, seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight Pounds three Shillings and three Pence three Farthings.

L. 3445. 11. 3.

L. 7448. 3. 3. 1/4.

In 1799.		In 1806.	
Physician General, 40s. per diem	£. s. d.	Physician General, 40s. per diem	£. s. d.
Surgeon General - D <sup>r</sup>	750 0 0	Surgeon General - D <sup>r</sup>	750 0 0
Inspector of Hospitals - D <sup>r</sup>	750 0 0	Inspector General - D <sup>r</sup>	750 0 0
Treasurer or Agent - £. 475 0 0		Comptroller of Hospital - D <sup>r</sup>	750 0 0
D <sup>r</sup> for Stationery, &c. - 199 6 3		Accounts - - - - -	
Salaries and Contingencies - - - - -	669 6 3	Staff Pay of Two Assistants, 5s. each per diem (exclusive of Forage Allowance) as Deputy Inspectors	512 10 0
	£. 3445 11 3	D <sup>r</sup> of an Extra Assistant, 20s. per diem, as Purveyor	365 0 0
		Lodging Money of Three Assistants, one Guinea each per week	157 10 0
		Treasurer or Agent - £. 475 0 0	
		D <sup>r</sup> for Stationery, &c. - 199 6 3	
		Amount of Office Salaries and Contingencies, as per Account (See Appendix, N <sup>o</sup> 11)	£. 7448 3 1/4

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 12.

This increase of expence of the Office Establishment, between the years 1799 and 1806, is accounted for by the Inspector General, with whom more especially resides the control of this branch of the Service, by the general extent of the business, which absolutely required it, and the more detailed mode of transacting it, together with the addition to former duties."

The propriety of the present Establishment of the Office can be determined only on a consideration of the nature and extent of the duty which it has to discharge. But some observations have occurred to us respecting two or three of the appointments in the Office, which may be stated in this place.

Although, in the present division of the duties of the Principals of the Department, we may admit the expediency of distinct assistance in the Office to the Surgeon General and Inspector General, yet we cannot approve of their employing those who, receiving the full pay and allowances of another Office, do not execute those duties for which that pay and those allowances were given. It might be necessary, perhaps, as the Surgeon General states, that one acquainted with professional duties should act as his Assistant; but the remuneration should, in our opinion, be in the character in which he acts, and the Assistants ought not to receive the salaries of two distinct Offices for executing the duties only of one. It is one inconvenience of this practice, that, except on an Enquiry like the present, the real expence of an Establishment would not appear; for the salaries derived from other Offices would not be stated in the account, and the attention, therefore, of those who had the examination of it would not be called to the consideration of the propriety of such appointments, and to the amount of the Salaries covered by them. This last observation is more particularly applicable to the case of the Extra Assistant to the Surgeon General in the branch of Stores and Supplies, who, having the rank and pay of a Purveyor, but no Office salary, does not even appear to be a part of the Establishment.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6. Q. 36.

The only alteration in this Establishment since the last year, of which we are apprized, is the promotion of the Assistants to the Surgeon General and Inspector General to the rank of Inspectors, by which their medical staff pay is raised from Deputy Inspectors pay of one Pound five Shillings per diem to two Pounds, and the forage allowance from three to four horses. Their present pay and emoluments, therefore, subject to the usual deductions, are,

L. 4. 5.

L. 1.

As Assistants in the Office, each per annum	£. s. d.
As Inspectors - - - - - D <sup>r</sup>	182 10 0
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week	33 0 0
	54 13 0
Making each, per annum	£. 217 13 0

exclusive of their forage allowance. They now, therefore, receive a considerably larger remuneration than the principal Officers of the Department. — We have enquired into the grounds of this promotion, which has taken place pending our investigation into the conduct of the Army Medical Department, and which is so inconsistent with the opinion we had formed on the subject. It appears, that on the 23d June 1806, Mr. Knight proposed this promotion to the Secretary at War, on the ground that since his own admission into office, only one promotion in the higher class of his

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 12. (C.)

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Department had taken place; and that more especially in the instance of his Assistant, this increased rank, and consequent authority, were called for, because he was frequently employed to officiate for Mr. Knight on special missions in different parts of the kingdom. Mr. Knight, who had recommended the promotion of both the Assistants, having succeeded, early in the present year, in obtaining this rank for his Assistant, Mr. Keate, was induced to send in a recommendation of his Assistant also, on the ground of "the utility that would be derived from his holding a rank superior to those whom he was to control, and because he thought it but justice that his Assistant, who was senior to the Inspector General's Assistant, should not be superfluous."

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 13. Q. 23.

The weight of the observations which we have before made on the impropriety of remunerating services of one kind by the pay and emoluments of a very different Office, is not at all diminished, we think, by the reasons which are given for recommending these Promotions, and particularly since we find that the Assistants, thus promoted, were the senior Deputy Inspectors on the List, and therefore have not derived any additional authority by their elevation to be juniors of the Inspector's rank.

The situation, too, of the Treasurer or Agent, calls for some particular remarks. On the appointment of Mr. Window, the present Agent, in 1792, he had two thousand Pounds impressed to him, by the authority of the Secretary at War, for the general purposes of his Agency, and his salary was one hundred and fifty Pounds per annum, being the same which his predecessor had received. He now receives a salary and allowances, amounting to five hundred and thirty Pounds per annum; and makes a constant charge for Stationary and Postage, which, on an average of three years, appears to be about one hundred and forty Pounds per annum. The whole expence of this Agency, therefore, amounts to six hundred and seventy Pounds per annum.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 14.  
L. 4000.

L. 150.

L. 530.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 14.

L. 140.

See Mr. Window's  
Accounts delivered  
to the Audit Office.

L. 670.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 14.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 15.

Q. 26.

D<sup>r</sup>. Q. 27.

D<sup>r</sup>. Q. 28.

Prior to 1798, the Agent obtained money by giving Abstracts of his Expence to the War Office, on which Warrants were granted to him for such further sums as were thought to be necessary. But, from the beginning of 1798, Mr. Window states, that official Letters, from the Surgeon General and Inspector General have been addressed to the War Office, requiring certain sums to be advanced to him. Mr. Reed, the Secretary of the Army Medical Board, states more particularly the present practice. From him we learn, that when the "Agent has nearly expended the sum impressed to him, he makes a written application for a further issue, giving an Abstract of the Payments he has made, and stating the balance in hand." Those statements, however, do not distinguish the payments actually made from those which the Agent has authority to make; for all are stated as sums paid. The authorities are, the particular requests addressed to the Secretary at War by the Surgeon General and Inspector General, which, when sanctioned by the Secretary at War, are returned to the Army Medical Office, and are then transmitted to the Agent; and notice is at the same time given to the parties whose claims have been thus sanctioned, that they may draw on the Agent for their money.

From the circumstance, chiefly, we supposed, of the parties delaying to call for their money, and from that of their drawing, for the most part, at thirty days or longer sight, must have arisen the balances which we find

to

to have existed in the hands of the Agent. For it appears from the result of his Accounts delivered to the Auditors, (vide their Report to the House of Commons, printed in Finance Accounts, March 1807, page 204), that the issues for the service of each year have not been more than sufficient, ultimately, to discharge the services of that year. The existence, however, of balances in his hands was not, it appears, known at the Medical Board Office, because it was there concluded, that all the sums which Mr. Window had authority to pay had been actually paid by him; and Mr. Window's statements did not make any distinction. Indeed, in two of his requisitions in the year 1804, Mr. Window states, that the Account was overdrawn in one case one hundred and forty-one Pounds, and in another two hundred and twenty-eight Pounds; and intimates, that at the periods of application, two thousand Pounds usually remained in his hands. The Return to our Precept of 19th August 1805, states, however, that on the 18th of July preceding, the balance in the hands of the Agent was nine thousand nine hundred and four Pounds; on the 24th December 1806, it was eight thousand four hundred and thirty-four Pounds nineteen Shillings, as appears from a statement sent from the Audit Office; and, from the examination we have made of Mr. Window's books, we find, that although his payments since June 1804 have not, on an average, much exceeded fifty-five thousand Pounds per annum, yet the balance in his hands has seldom been less, and has often been more, than ten thousand Pounds. This sum much exceeds the amount of the Imprest which was originally granted to him, and which, it is to be supposed, was intended to be a balance generally in his hands. If, however, the balance arises in the way we have supposed, it may not be proper to diminish the issues for future service; but we think the balance may be rendered available to the Public in another way. The payments are made by the Treasurer or Agent chiefly on accepted bills: the Account, therefore, although small, might be kept at the Bank, or even at a private Banker's, who would consider the deposit as a sufficient remuneration, and require no salary for transacting the business; and the bills might be accepted at the Office, on the authority of signed Lists of the Claims, and be made payable wherever the Account is kept. Were this mode adopted, the balance in hand, arising, as appears, from the nature of the business itself, would form the basis of remuneration, and the salary and contingencies of the Agent, amounting, as before stated, to six hundred and seventy Pounds per annum, might be saved to the Public. And here it may be proper to observe, that the Agent is not at present considered as in any degree responsible for the payments he makes, it having been determined by the late Board of Auditors, as appears by Mr. Charles Moore's Evidence, that the Account of the Agent for Army Hospitals is a mere cash account, to be discharged by the receipts of the parties to whom money is directed to be paid.

After these remarks on the situation of these particular Officers of the Establishment, we proceed to observe, that the Surgeon General's department in the Office is under his own control, and consists, exclusively of his Assistant and Extra Assistant, of three Clerks; and that the Accountant also occasionally assists in this branch, for the purpose of regulating the Accounts of General Hospitals; but the other general duties of the Office are under the superintendance of the Secretary, who states, that the Clerks are continually occupied, and that their attendance is from ten to four o'clock: he informs us also, that the Assistants usually attend from

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 15.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 16.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 17.

L. 9994.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 17. (A.)

L. 5434. 15 1.

L. 55000.

L. 10000.

L. 670.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 18.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 15.

twelve

twelve to four. It is understood, Mr. Reed adds, that the Heads of the Department are to be at the Office every day, and that a notice, as referring to them, is placed on the outer door, intimating, that the time of their attendance is from twelve to three o'clock. The Secretary believes it does not often now happen, that persons having business with the Chiefs of the Department are disappointed from the non-attendance of these Gentlemen at the Office, although he has formerly heard repeated complaints on this head. The Inspector General, too, states, "That he has heard such complaints have been made; but as far as respects himself, he is not conscious of their being just."

2. In considering the second Subdivision of the first Head of our Inquiry, or the STAFF and GENERAL HOSPITAL branch of the Establishment, we shall distinguish that part of it which is on Full Pay from that which is on Half Pay.

In answer to our Precept requiring an Account of Medical Staff Officers on Full Pay, we received a Document under the separate signatures of the three Principals of the Department; the Physician General attesting that part of the statement which relates to the Physicians; the Surgeon General that relating to the Surgeons of the Forces; and the Inspector General that to the Inspectors, Purveyors, and Apothecaries. From this Document it appears, that on the 24th June 1807, there were on Full Pay:

8 Inspectors of Hospitals, at 40s. per diem, making for each per annum - - - - -	£ 730 0 0	
Lodging Money, at one Guinea per week, &c. - - - - -	54 12 0	
Forage for 4 horses, estimated at £42 each, &c. - - - - -	160 0 0	
	944 12 0	
	8	7,596 16 0
18 Deputy Inspectors, at 25s. each per diem - - - - -	£ 450 5 0	
Lodging Money, at one Guinea per week, &c. - - - - -	54 12 0	
Forage Allowance for 3 horses, &c. - - - - -	120 0 0	
	630 17 0	
	18	11,754 6 0
17 Physicians, at 20s. per diem each - - - - -	£ 365 0 0	
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week - - - - -	54 12 0	
Forage Allowance for 3 horses - - - - -	120 0 0	
	539 12 0	
	17	9,173 4 0
60 Staff Surgeons, at 15s. per diem - - - - -	£ 273 15 0	
Lodging Money, 15s. per week - - - - -	39 0 0	
Forage Allowance for 2 horses - - - - -	80 0 0	
	392 15 0	
	60	23,565 0 0
20 Recruiting District Surgeons, 10s. per diem - - - - -	£ 180 10 0	
No Allowances - - - - -	20	4,745 0 0
26 Apothecaries, at 10s. per diem - - - - -	£ 182 10 0	
Lodging Money, 15s. per week - - - - -	39 0 0	
Forage for 2 horses - - - - -	80 0 0	
	301 10 0	
	26	4,824 0 0
Carried forward £		61,218 6 0

	Brought forward £	61,218 6 0	
8 Purveyors, at 20s. per diem - - - - -	£ 365 0 0		
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week - - - - -	54 12 0		
	419 12 0		
	8	3,356 0 0	
14 Deputy Purveyors, at 10s. per diem - - - - -	£ 182 10 0		
Lodging Money, 15s. per week - - - - -	39 0 0		
	221 10 0		
	14	3,101 0 0	
126 Hospital Mates, at 7s. 6d. per diem - - - - -	£ 17,040 5 0		
10 Dr., - - - - - at 6s. 6d. - - - - -	4,186 5 0		
		18,432 10 0	App <sup>n</sup> N <sup>o</sup> 19. (A.)
Pay - £ 88,255 0			
Allowances 17,852 16			
	£ 86,107 16	Total Amount of Pay and Allowances, per annum, £ 86,107 16 0	

This calculation, except in the case of the Hospital Mates, is made on the supposition that these Officers are all employed at home, which is, however, not the fact: when abroad the allowance of lodging-money generally ceases, but they then frequently receive bit and forage allowances to a greater amount; so that the calculation represents the minimum of expense.

The pay of the Hospital Staff, excepting that of the Mates, is issued with the Staff Pay of the Army; but the lodging-money and other allowances are paid by the Agent. The pay of the Hospital Mates at home, and in Canada and Jamaica, is paid by the Agent, he receiving the money from the Pay Office for the purpose, pursuant to Letters from the Secretary at War; but the Mates on other foreign stations are paid with their respective Staffs.

Of the eight Inspectors, two act as Assistants in the Office in Town; one has charge of the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight; the rest act as Chiefs of the Medical Staff, either on Expeditions, or at different stations abroad.

Of the 18 Deputy Inspectors, five are slated to be superintending Medical concerns in districts at home; thirteen (including two lately sent from districts at home) are attached to foreign Expeditions, or are acting on foreign stations.

Of the 17 Physicians, one is stationed at the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight, and one at the York Hospital, Chelsea; the rest are either on, or under orders for, foreign service.

- The 60 Staff Surgeons are thus disposed of:
- 7 At Home, viz. One at each of the Hospitals at Hilsca and Maidstone; one in the Isle of Wight, and two at Chelsea; one at the Military College at Marlow; and one superintending the education of Medical Cadets in London;
  - 7 In North America and Newfoundland, as Garrison Surgeons;
  - 18 In the West Indies, or on their passage;
  - 3 In South America;
  - 12 In the Mediterranean and at Gibraltar;
  - 6 Under orders for the Continent;
  - 3 With foreign Expeditions;
  - 2 Cape of Good Hope and Africa;
  - 2 Guernsey and Jersey (one each).

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The 26 District Surgeons are employed to examine recruits in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, as expressed in the Return.

The 16 Apothecaries are distributed as follows—

- 1 In charge of the Stores at Porchester Castle;
- 1 At York Hospital;
- 1 At Guernsey;
- 1 At Jersey;
- 4 In the West Indies and North America;
- 3 Mediterranean and Gibraltar;
- 1 Cape of Good Hope;
- 4 On foreign Expeditions.

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Of the eight Purveyors,

- 1 acts as Assistant in the Surgeon General's Department, to keep Accounts of Hospital Stores;
- 1 Is on the Medical Staff of the Cape of Good Hope;
- 3 Are in the Mediterranean, including one returned on account of ill health;
- 1 In the West Indies; and,
- 2 With foreign Expeditions.

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The last class enumerated in this Return are the Deputy Purveyors; of whom,

- 2 Are at the York and Depot Hospitals (one at each);
- 7 With, or ordered to join, Expeditions;
- 3 In the Mediterranean;
- 1 In the West Indies; and,
- 1 Returned from Gibraltar on account of ill health.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19. (A.) Of the 126 Hospital Mates, ten only are slated to be employed at home; the remainder are employed on different services abroad.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 20. The Returns in the Appendix shew also the rates of contingent allowances granted to the Medical Staff under the controul of the Inspector General, as well as to those who are under the controul of the Surgeon General.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 21. The List of the Army Medical Officers on half-pay is also given in the Appendix. This specifies the rate of half-pay to each Officer, and the reason, or authority, on which they were severally permitted to retire.

From these Lists it appears, therefore, that the annual expence of the Staff and General Hospital branch of the Army Medical Establishment, exclusive of the Medical Establishment attached to regiments, and also of the pay of the Principal Officers of the Department, and of the expences

of the Office before alluded to, is, for the full pay, eighty-six thousand one hundred and seven Pounds sixteen Shillings, and for the half-pay, sixteen thousand nine hundred and nine Pounds twelve Shillings and Sixpence. But it must be noted, that this Statement does not include the expence of the Staff in India and Ceylon, over which the Surgeon General possesses no controul.

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We have been anxious to ascertain whether so numerous and expensive an Establishment was proper, as well as in what light the system of General Hospitals was to be viewed. For this purpose, we have enquired into the duties of several branches of this Establishment, and the mode in which those duties have been executed; and we have investigated the different systems existing in the Medical Department of the Army itself, and those which prevail in the Medical Services of the other parts of the National force.

And first, with respect to the *Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors*.—Previous to 1798, whilst Mr. Keate was Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, there were none of these employed in Great Britain; and these classes are not enumerated in the distribution of the patronage given by His Majesty's Warrant of 12th March 1798. In a Letter, however, which we have received from the Physician General and Surgeon General, it is stated, that Medical Officers of the Inspectorial rank were first employed on the Inspection Duties of Regimental Hospitals at home about the year 1798; previous to that period, the duty was performed, it is said, chiefly by Physicians and Staff Surgeons, and was not confined exclusively to the Inspectorial class until the year 1802. But the Physician and Surgeon General are unable to say when, or on what authority, rank and pay superior to the Army Physicians, were given to the Inspectors; "for it appeared, that during the American War, Medical Officers of superior rank and pay to Physicians were employed as the controlling authority of the Hospital Staff."

The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are now appointed on the recommendation of the Inspector General, and are taken, he says, from Regimental and Staff Surgeons. Two Inspectors (exclusive of the two Assistants at the Office), and ten Deputy Inspectors, with three who have local rank in the West Indies, have been recommended by him. Till the late promotion of the Assistants in the Office to the rank of Inspectors, the chief Medical Officer of the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight was the only person of this class employed at home; the other Inspectors act as the Chiefs of the Medical Staff on Expeditions, or at stations abroad, and are under the directions of the Surgeon General.

The Deputy Inspectors at home have certain districts allotted to them by Mr. Knight, in which, he says, they ought to be resident. Their duties are described to be the same as those of the Inspector General; viz. to visit occasionally the Regimental Hospitals, and to observe their interior arrangement and economy, and the conduct of the Regimental Surgeons. When they are absent above fifteen miles from home on this duty, they have an addition of five Shillings per diem to their pay of one Pound five Shillings. Considering, however, that these Officers have no other duties to execute than those which have been specified, it should seem that their general and daily pay and forage allowance were given to them as a compensation for those duties; and, in this view of the subject, this addition is scarcely justifiable.

It was to be expected that an occasional examination into the management of the Regimental Hospitals, by persons of superior experience in general Army Medical Practice, would be beneficial; and the information communicated by the Assistant to the Inspector General, joined to that which we have received from two of our Members who have seen some

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
Q. 36.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 22.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.  
Q. 55.

D.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.  
Q. 11.

D<sup>s</sup>, Q. 15.

D<sup>s</sup>, Q. 17.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23.

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Q. 11.

of these Hospitals, has, in our opinion, sufficiently established its utility. We must remark, however, that if the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Regiments are properly selected, a smaller number of Deputy Inspectors, aided by the superintendance of the Commanding Officers of the Corps, will probably be sufficient. Colonel Barnes, who has been for some years the chief Military Superintendent of General Hospitals, conceives, alluding to the appointment of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, that, with respect to General Hospitals, they are unnecessary; and that, with regard to Regimental Hospitals, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is the most competent to superintend the general system and economy; and that, as to Medical practice, Physicians might be sent when necessary, who, after the duty was performed, might return to their station. We doubt the prudence of so frequent an interference with persons immediately under the command of a Military Officer, as might induce him to relax his attention to their conduct; and the Returns which are at present made by the Surgeons to the Office in Town, with the required addition occasionally of statements of particular cases, and of the mode of treatment, would be sufficient, we should suppose, to enable competent persons to judge of their conduct, without a frequent personal examination.

The Deputy Inspectors employed abroad have a similar superintendance, but in an inferior degree, with the Inspectors, and, like them, are under the direction of the Surgeon General. The consideration with respect to both classes, therefore, will be included hereafter in that which will be observed respecting the General Hospital system on foreign service.

The Physicians of the Army, pursuant to the division of the patronage directed by His Majesty's Warrant of 12th March 1798, are appointed on the recommendation of the Physician General. It appears that since that period he has recommended twelve or thirteen, but that he has confined his recommendation to those who are legally authorized to practise physic in England by the Statute of Henry VIII. For he thinks "that the Army Surgeons are not so fit for the appointment, because their education does not lead them to the knowledge of principles." On this practice of the Physician General, we must observe, that by the Regulations under which he acts, it was declared, that "a Medical Degree in an English University, or a Licence from the College of Physicians, although always desirable, should not be considered as indispensable requisites;" and that in the Medical Service of the Ordnance there are no Physicians; and in the Royal Navy, the Physicians hold the highest rank, and are appointed from the Surgeons in those services: and this was the practice also, as we understand, in the Army Medical Department, previous to the formation of the Board in 1793. When it is considered how peculiar are the manners, the habits, and often even the diseases of the Military, it seems, if the denomination and rank of Physicians were necessary in the Army, that there would have been a convenience in selecting them from amongst those Regimental and Staff Surgeons who possessed actual experience in Army Medical practice, both at home and abroad. Had this course been pursued by the Physician General in the appointment of Physicians, the Inspectorial duties might with much propriety, we think, have been committed to them. The rank of Physician, had it been founded on the experience of Regimental or Staff Surgeons, would not probably have rendered those promoted to it wholly unavailing in operative duties, as occurs in the case of

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Physicians regularly bred to civil practice; and they might have afforded assistance to the extent, at least, in which it is now afforded by Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. The former class of Officers would then have differed from the latter but in name; and the appointment of the classes of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors might not have been created. For the intention of introducing these classes into the Establishment was founded, probably, on the necessity that they who had the Medical superintendance should be acquainted with the Medical practice and economy of the Army in all their details; and on the propriety of holding out to the Army Surgeons the hope of obtaining that superior rank and pay to which their labours, hazards, and experience entitled them. It is a consequence, however, of the present arrangement, that the appointments, made on the recommendation of the junior Member of the Board, supersede in rank those made by the senior; and that they who, in civil Medical practice, are considered as of inferior rank to the Physicians, are superior to them in the Army.

All the Physicians on full pay, except two who are employed in General Hospitals at home, are either serving at foreign stations, or are under orders for foreign service. The consideration respecting these Officers, therefore, more particularly belongs to what we shall have to say on the General Hospital System, which is founded on the same division of Medical practice as prevails in civil life.

The Staff Surgeons are appointed on the recommendation of the Surgeon General.—Of the sixty on full pay, seven only are employed at home. In Garrisons and on Expeditions, medical assistance, beyond that which the Regimental Surgeons can give, must be occasionally wanted. The propriety therefore, of the appointments, must depend on circumstances which could scarcely be ascertained by us.

The Recruiting District Surgeons are also appointed by the Surgeon General. Their duties are to examine the Recruits when brought for inspection, and to give such Medical assistance as may be in their power to the several Recruiting Parties in the district they belong to: but in case the parties are so situated as to render the attendance of a District Surgeon impracticable, a resident Practitioner is employed, whose charges, if approved by the Inspecting Field Officer, are admitted in the accounts of the Recruiting Officer.

The Apothecaries are appointed on the recommendation of the Inspector General, who has appointed eight since December 1801. It is their duty to take care of the medicines and medical stores. Where there is a Depot, or large quantity of these, therefore, the superintendance of an experienced Apothecary may be very useful.

The Purveyors and Deputy Purveyors are also recommended by the Inspector General. He has recommended four of the first, and seven of the second class.—By the rules laid down in His Majesty's Warrant of 1798, the Purveyors were directed to be taken from among the senior Staff or Regimental Officers whose pay was only ten or twelve Shillings per diem: and we learn from Mr. Keate, that on his first coming into office in 1793, Purveyors were taken from Medical men as a step of promotion; but, that seeing the inconvenience of it, he had recommended that they should be selected from persons verified in accounts; which Mr. Knight Rates is now done, without any reference to Medical knowledge.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 3.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 25.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 27.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.Mined Regulations  
of the War Office.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 2.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Q. 6 &amp; 7.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8. Q. 62.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.

It appears from the inquiries which we have made respecting the Full Pay part of the Establishment, that, with the exception of a Purveyor employed in the office as an Assistant to the Surgeon General, and of two Deputies stationed at the York and Depot Hospitals, the whole of both descriptions of Purveyors are employed on foreign service. The particular duties, therefore, of both classes, and the mode in which they are executed, fall more properly under the consideration of the General Hospital System, and to that division of the subject which relates to the Expenditure in the Medical Department. The only observation which we shall make in this place is, that when the rank of Purveyor was no longer considered as a step in promotion in the Medical line, it is very questionable whether the same rank and pay should have been continued to those who, it is admitted by the Inspector General, are now mere Storekeepers or Stewards.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8, Q. 61.

It will be proper to notice in this place what is not particularly distinguished in this Full Pay List, that a new rank, and increased pay of five Shillings per diem, may be given at the discretion of the Surgeon General, to any one belonging to the classes before enumerated, and even to an Hospital Mate, by investing him with the name of *Principal Medical Officer*. A Medical Officer, so entitled, whatever his previous rank may have been, becomes immediately the Chief of the Staff of the Hospital to which he is attached, and supercedes in control all his former Superiors. This title and pay were first established, as we learn from the Physician and Surgeon General, at the commencement of 1798, by the authority of the Secretary at War and Commander in Chief; and they state, that, from the extreme inconvenience which arose from the frequent sudden removals of the Superintending Medical Officers of Hospitals to foreign duties, and of leaving the charge of the Sick and stores to the next in rank, who had every thing to learn, it was thought expedient for this, and for other reasons, to give superior title and authority to a proper person from any rank, appointed to manage and direct the concerns of these Hospitals. The nomination of the persons who were to have this additional pay and rank, is stated to have been in the Board collectively, until the regulation of the 8th of March 1798, when it devolved on the Surgeon General. As this nomination is confined to the General Hospitals, of which only two now remain, we shall make no observation on the alleged reason for recommending this rank, nor on the dissatisfaction which, it is obvious, must have been created by such an incongruous appointment.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 21.

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The Half-pay List, it will be seen, is also considerable; the number on it being ninety-four, and their pay amounting to nearly seventeen thousand Pounds per annum. Fifty-seven of that number have been allowed to retire on account of length of service, ill-health, or infirmity; four of them have been dismissed, but are allowed half-pay; seven are considered as inefficient; three receive half-pay because their rank has been abolished; seven have been placed on the half-pay by order of the Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War; and there are eleven whose services are not at present required: we conclude, therefore, that the three last of these classes, making twenty-one, are liable to be again called into service.

It is one of the general rules laid down in His Majesty's Warrant of 12th March 1798, that the Half-pay List should be first resorted to for the supply of all Officers of the "Hospital Staff." And the Surgeon General and Inspector General state, that they observe this in the promotion recommended

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 3.

by them, whenever efficient Officers can be obtained from the List. We doubt, however, whether the rule has been observed so strictly as it ought to have been, or whether new appointments have not been recommended at times when the Half-pay List could have furnished the requisite Officers. The subject appears to have attracted the attention of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief in 1801, in consequence of the recommendation of the Surgeon General that three Assistant Inspectors, one Surgeon, one Apothecary, and one Deputy Purveyor should be placed on half-pay. On this occasion the Secretary at War was informed, "His Royal Highness could not help observing that frequent promotions are recommended by Mr. Keate in the Surgeon General's department, for which his Royal Highness does not see the necessity when others of the same rank are to be placed on half-pay." This intimation of his Royal Highness being communicated to Mr. Keate by the Secretary at War, produced an answer, in which he assigns the difference of time between the recommendations for promotion and those for half-pay, together with the motives for each recommendation, as a justification of his conduct. We insert the Letter at length in the Appendix, in justice to Mr. Keate, that no part of the explanation may be omitted. Whatever opinion, founded on the particular circumstances at the time in which it was given, may be formed of this answer, we still think ourselves justified in the doubt we have entertained, and in recommending, therefore, a strict attention to the general rule to which we have adverted.

Having now made these observations on the Full and Half-pay Lists of the Medical Staff of the Army, we should proceed, according to the arrangement we have laid down, to a consideration of the General Hospital System, on which this Staff Establishment is almost entirely founded. But, previous to this, it is necessary to state, that besides the large establishment of Medical Staff appointments attached to the system, there is also a Military Staff Establishment belonging to it at home, the propriety of which must be considered.

This Establishment, it appears, commenced in 1797. On the 20th October in that year, a letter was addressed to Colonel Sontag by Colonel Browning, the Secretary to the Commander in Chief, stating, that by His Royal Highness's command, resident Military Officers were to be appointed to the General Hospitals at Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, who were to act under the immediate orders of Colonel Sontag, according to the Instructions which were inclosed; that he was himself to be generally resident at the York Hospital, and in respect of it to consider himself as the Resident Superintendent, and acting under the accompanying Instructions: he was to visit the several General Hospitals occasionally, to see that the Resident Officers conformed to their orders, and that the duties of the Hospital were conducted with due regularity; he was to require Monthly Returns from the Resident Superintendants, and to frame from them a general Monthly Return for the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War; and when soldiers were reported to him as recovered, he was to procure from the Secretary at War the routes necessary for their joining their respective corps. Colonel Sontag was also directed by this letter to recommend proper persons, of the rank of Captain, to be Superintendants at the three first-named Hospitals, who, it was stated, would be allowed their Full Pay as Captain, and five Shillings per diem in addition.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 21. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 19.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 21. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (A.)

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (B.)

The Instructions to the Resident Superintendants direct, amongst other matters, that they should visit the Hospitals frequently, and at uncertain hours to see that the Hospitals were kept clean, and that the Sick were properly attended to, and that they conducted themselves with propriety. The Superintendants were further directed to require from the Senior Medical Officer a written Report, every morning, of the state of the Sick; and they were to take care that the Hospitals were supplied with proper non-commissioned Officers and Orderly-men; and to proportion the Hospital Guard. They were diligently to observe whether all persons attached to the Hospitals were assiduous in their duties; to detect malingers (i. e. loiterers); and to see that all things were conducted economically, and according to rule. The convalescents were to be paraded by the Superintendent; and if any were fit to be removed, they were to be reported to the Superintending Field Officer (Colonel Sontag), under whose immediate orders these Officers were to consider themselves to be; and the Superintendants were to make monthly Returns to him, and to the Commanding Officer of the District, of the state of the Hospitals.

In a general view, therefore, of the foregoing Instructions, their only object appears to be, to invest the Military Superintendent with the care of the discipline of the General Hospitals.—But, by an order of 31<sup>st</sup> March 1800, it was directed, that the Purveyor's weekly account of provisions and expenditure, of every denomination, should be minutely examined, and signed by the Military Superintendent, who was also to examine and sign the Purveyor's quarterly accounts. And by other Regulations of 20<sup>th</sup> January 1801, it was directed, that no new contract for supplies for General Hospitals should be entered into by the Purveyors, but with the concurrence of the Military Superintendent, who, with the Purveyor, would be held responsible for the propriety of the contract. And, as a check on the quality of the articles delivered by the Contractor, the Military Superintendent was further directed to visit and examine the Purveyor's stores whenever he should see occasion. His examination and concurrence were, also, required in the condemnation of Purveyor's stores; and his approving signature was to be put to all bills drawn by the Purveyor for sums in advance on account of contingencies, as well as to the acceptances of bills by the Purveyor in payment of the Contractors. And by subsequent Regulations of 8<sup>th</sup> July 1801, it was slated, to be expected that the Military Superintendent should attend at the monthly inspection of the Medicines and Stores, and examination of the Apothecary's and Purveyor's returns of Receipts and Expenditures, and Remains, directed to be made by a Board of Medical Officers at each Hospital, in order that he might report his observations, particularly in respect of the Purveyor's department, to the Military Superintendent General at York Hospital. And it was expressly declared, that the monthly inspection should not be considered as interfering with that control over the expenditures and accounts of Hospitals, which had been before assigned to the Military Superintendent by the preceding Regulations, and particularly by that of the 20<sup>th</sup> January 1801. And, lastly, by an Instruction of the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1801, relative to the disposal of condemned Hospital Stores, it was directed, that the whole of the inspection should be under the control of the Military Superintendent of each Hospital; and he was to be responsible that

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (1.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (2.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (3.)

that none of the stores ordered to be sold or destroyed should be brought forward again, in any shape, to the prejudice of Government.

By these last different Regulations and Instructions, therefore, it appears that, in addition to their former care of the discipline of the General Hospitals, the Military Superintendants have now a control over the expenditure and the accounts of those Hospitals; a control which, as they are required to be resident, may undoubtedly prove a very useful check on both.—The mode in which this control is executed will be noticed hereafter, in that division of our subject which relates to the Expenditure of the Department.

There was no alteration in this Establishment prior to 1803. But at this time, as we learn from Colonel Burnet, the present Superintendent General, it was thought proper, under the apprehension of Invasion which then prevailed, to appoint Field Officers to the situations of Resident Superintendants, with the pay of fifteen Shillings per diem, in addition to their half-pay; and to allow them lodging-money, and forage for two horses; and a Deputy was appointed to Colonel Burnet, at that time acting (pursuant to the instructions given to Colonel Sontag) as the Resident Superintendent at the York Hospital, on his (Colonel Burnet's) recommendation, founded on an expectation that he should be much employed at that season. Since that time, four of the General Hospitals, viz. Deal, Chatham, Gosport, and Plymouth, have been discontinued; and the York Hospital at Chelsea, and the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight, only remain. The expence of this part of the Army Medical Department, including the pay and contingencies, was, for the year ending 24<sup>th</sup> December 1806, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one Pounds four Shillings and Sixpence; for the half-year ending 24<sup>th</sup> June 1807, it was eight hundred and sixty-four Pounds five Shillings and two Pence; making, therefore, little diminution in the expence, notwithstanding that the establishment at one of the General Hospitals was discontinued in that half-year.

During the continuance of General Hospitals, it may, we think, be admitted to be fit that the discipline of each should be superintended by an experienced Military man. An immediate and local control, too, over the expenditure and the accounts of these Hospitals, may be very beneficial; but we see no existing reason, in the present reduced state of General Hospitals, for the continuance of a Deputy Superintendent at that of Chelsea, or of Field Officers, with increased pay, being employed in this service; or of an allowance of forage for horses to those whose duty is entirely confined to one spot.

THE Army General Hospital System, to which we shall now advert, either as it has been adopted in our Military Service abroad, or in that at home, is to be estimated in respect of its utility in the care of the Sick, and of its economy.—In both these points of view, and in both services, it will be found, we believe, that the system has been carried to too great an extent, and has been very disadvantageous.

In pursuing this part of our Enquiry, we have collected information from Gentlemen of great experience in every branch of Army Medical Practice, and have endeavoured, by an examination and comparison of the Accounts of General and Regimental Hospitals, and of the Medical System observed in the Navy, Ordnance, and East India Company's Services, to judge of the merits of the Army Medical System.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24.  
Q. 4 & 14.

L. 1701. 4. 6.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24.  
L. 864. 5. 3.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 25. (A.)

General Hospitals.

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When Troops are engaged on active service abroad, it must, we presume, sometimes happen that the sick and wounded cannot be accommodated with the regiments to which they belong: in such cases, Hospitals to which the sick might be generally sent, and Medical aid beyond that which the Regimental Surgeons could supply, must become necessary. Accordingly, we find that there were General Hospitals with our Army in Flanders in 1793. The sick were nevertheless mostly kept with their regiments, and the Medical Staff of the Army was composed of persons who had had experience in Regimental practice. But in 1794, after the formation of the Army Medical Board, a new system seems to have been adopted. Medical men, stated to be inexperienced in Military habits, and the conduct of Army Medical practice, were placed at the head of the Staff; and the sick were taken from the Regimental Surgeons, and were almost solely accommodated in the newly-established General Hospitals. The consequences, as we learn from Doctor Borland, then Surgeon to a regiment on that service, and the concurring testimony of other medical persons serving in the same Army, were very unfortunate: the mortality which, whilst the sick remained with their regiments in the former year, had been trifling, and even in those regiments which still kept their sick under the eye of their Surgeons in 1794, was comparatively small, became very great in the General Hospitals: and the Expenditure also, owing to bad superintendance and the want of a due system, was very considerable. It was another consequence of the change, that the Regimental Surgeons, whom Doctor Borland considered as at that time equal to their situation, not being permitted to take care of their own sick, became less active in the service. Doctor M'Grigor, who also served as a Regimental Surgeon on the Continent in 1794 and 1795, speaks of the greater mortality in the General than in the Regimental Hospitals, and of the great expenditure of wine and spirits in the first, whilst the expenses of the second were very moderate; and of the disgust which was created in the Regimental Surgeons, because their sick were taken from them and sent to the General Hospitals, where they were placed under the care of others not acquainted with Army practice, but selected from civil life.

The concurring testimony of these Gentlemen justifies us, we think, in alluding to two publications of Doctor Jackson, who was also a Regimental Surgeon serving at the same period on the Continent, and which state the same facts.\*

Doctor M'Grigor has noticed in the West Indies, as well as in Flanders, the superiority of the Regimental over the General Hospitals, in respect of the treatment of the sick; for, whilst he served as a Regimental Surgeon in Grenada in 1796, the mortality under the Regimental treatment was trifling; but when, on the return of the Army to Martinique, the sick were sent to the General Hospitals, the mortality became very considerable. The same observation of the superior advantages of the Regimental management of the sick was made by Doctor Borland whilst he served in the West Indies, and whilst he acted as Deputy Inspector of Hospitals with the Russian Auxiliary Army in Guernsey and Jersey, in 1800.

The explanation which is given, to account for the superiority of the Regimental treatment of the sick is, that the Regimental Surgeons, and

Dr. Jackson.

\* The distance of Dr. Jackson's residence from London did not conveniently admit of a personal communication with him.

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the Officers whose duty it is constantly to inspect the Hospitals, are previously acquainted with the habits and characters of the patients; and have a superior interest in keeping up the effective strength of their corps; and that the patients have a greater attention shown them by those belonging to the same Regiment than they probably receive in a General Hospital, and that their cure is promoted by it: and it is also said, that diseases are often acquired in the General Hospitals, in addition to those which the sick carry in with them.

It appears to be Doctor Jackson's opinion, as stated in his publications, (to which we the more willingly allude, because we have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining the correctness of the facts stated in them, and also because many of the improvements which have lately been made in the Army Medical System appear to us to have been suggested by him), that two-thirds of the Medical Staff abroad during the last war were useless: "Wherever the Hospital Staff acted," he says, "the Regimental had little to do; and where the last did its duty, the Hospital Staff had nothing to do." In other parts too, of the Service abroad, it seems that there was an unnecessary appointment of Medical Staff Officers, even on the General Hospital System of practice. For Mr. Young, a Gentleman of almost universal experience in the Medical service of the Army, states, that whilst he acted as Inspector of Hospitals to the Army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the Mediterranean, he has applied to the Surgeon General for some additions of Hospital Mates; but instead of Mates, commissioned Medical Officers were sometimes sent out, who being superabundant, were, on his report to the Commander in Chief, ordered back to England. Nor does it seem a sufficient answer to this objection of sending Officers of a description not wanted, that Officers of the description required could with difficulty be obtained.

In respect of the controul and rank established in the General Hospitals abroad, Mr. Young thinks that the system was founded on good principles, but that it would be more convenient to employ Inspectors and Surgeons than Physicians, because the former could occasionally act either medically or surgically. And in respect of the check on the expenditure of medicines, and Hospital stores on Expeditions abroad, it is Mr. Young's opinion that the mode adopted would be sufficient, under an attentive superintendance, to prevent waste and peculation. Mr. Young, however, admits that if there were one well-qualified Surgeon and two Assistants attached to each regiment on foreign service, it would considerably ease the General Hospital department; from which we infer, that a much smaller Hospital Staff Establishment than has been recommended for our Expeditions abroad, would be sufficient, in his opinion, if proper care was used in appointing well-qualified persons to Regimental situations.

The circumstances which we are about to state, and which happened during the campaign in Egypt in the last war, will clearly show, we think, that under an experienced and judicious management of the Medical department of an Army, the General Hospital Establishment (including the large quantities of wine, medicines, and Purveyors' stores belonging to it, which usually accompany our foreign Expeditions) is superabundant, if not altogether an unnecessary incumbrance. The Army which was sent from Bombay to Egypt in 1801, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir David Baird, although consisting, with followers, of eight thousand men, had,

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.  
Q. 13.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.  
Q. 13.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 30.



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with the exception of Doctor M'Grigor, who acted as the head of the Medical Staff, and of a Storekeeper who was appointed after the landing in Egypt, only the usual Regimental Medical Officers; and these carried their medicines with them. According to the practice, however, observed with foreign Expeditions going immediately from England, a provision of a complete Medical Establishment, consisting of between twenty and thirty persons, with a very large supply of medicines and Purveyor's stores, including much wine, had been made for this Army, and was sent to Egypt by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. This establishment joined the Indian Army about a month after its landing on the coast of the Red Sea, and, as of course, took the charge of the sick from Doctor M'Grigor and the Regimental Medical Officers. But Sir David Baird having refused, on the part of the East India Company, to defray so large an expence, the whole of this Establishment, with the exception of a few Hospital Mates, were ordered to the English Army, at that time in Egypt; and Doctor M'Grigor and the Regimental Surgeons resumed the charge of the Department, and of their own sick. To this it appears they were fully competent; for the only addition which was subsequently made to this establishment was another Storekeeper, and the employing one of the Assistant Surgeons as the responsible person to whom money was to be issued for the contingencies of the department. The same simplicity, and the same laudable economy are observable in what respects the Medical disbursements of this Army. The accounts, after being examined by Doctor M'Grigor, received his signature of approbation; and, when countersigned with the approbation of the Commander in Chief, were submitted to the audit of two persons attached to that Army, for the special purpose of examining all the accounts belonging to it, and their decision was final. The success of this system of management certainly justifies Doctor M'Grigor in his opinion, that, with the addition of a few Staff Surgeons and Hospital Mates as a provision for an extraordinary number of wounded men, the same system might be beneficially adopted on all our foreign Expeditions. And this opinion is confirmed by what we learn from Doctor Yates, of the practice adopted in the India Company's Army: for even when in the field, the only addition to the Regimental Establishment is, one Staff Surgeon to superintend the whole Medical Department, and a Medical Gentleman to take care of the Hospital stores; with, occasionally, three or four Assistant Surgeons, who are at the disposal of the Chief of the Staff.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

If, from what has been stated, the propriety of the General Hospital System, as it has been adopted on our foreign Expeditions since the establishment of the Army Medical Board, shall be deemed questionable, the extensive adoption of the same system at home will be found probably to be open to much stronger objections. On active service, a distinct Medical Establishment, which might relieve, in a great degree, the Regimental Surgeons from all duties except in the field, and whose expenditure was under a separate control, appears to carry a great convenience with it; but the reasons which might be urged in favour of such a measure on service, do not apply to our forces at home. Hospitals, to which the sick of regiments absent on service may be generally sent, must be undoubtedly useful; but our objection is to the number which have been established, and to the magnitude of the establishments attached to them; and to the principle on which they have been conducted.

The

The Return in the Appendix shews, that five General Hospitals were established in 1793; and that three were added in 1799, during the Expedition to Holland; but that these last were discontinued in the next year. Four others are stated to have been established in 1803, by a War Office Order. The Establishments of these last, it appears, were continued, with the exception of some of the servants, for two or three years, although the Hospitals were never in use. At present, all the General Hospitals are discontinued, with the exception of the York Hospital at Chelsea, and the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight. In the same Return it will be seen, that the Establishments in all of them were nearly the same in description, although varying in the expence, on account of the difference in the rank of the Medical persons employed, and the consequent different rates of their pay.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

It is Doctor Borland's opinion, that the General Hospitals in England appeared to have more Medical Officers and Servants attached to them than were necessary. This also seems to be Colonel Burnett's opinion, if we may judge from an Estimate of the annual Expence of an Establishment requisite for a General Military Hospital, which he has communicated to us.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 36.

(A. & B.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (D.)

It will be proper to observe in this place, that, with respect to three of these Hospitals established in 1803, which are stated in the Return not to have been in use, it appears that his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief had directed, on the 30th of September in that year, that his Order for providing them should be revoked; but, Mr. Keate having stated that in consequence of former Orders, he had appointed a regular Staff for each of the places, and ordered them, together with the requisite complement of superior servants, to their respective destinations, his Royal Highness was pleased to order, that although those General Hospitals were not actually occupied, yet that the Staff that had been appointed for them should, under the existing circumstances, be kept in readiness at those places.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 32.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 34. (A.)

We have not enquired what were the existing circumstances which could justify the fixing of complete Establishments for General Hospitals at places where there were no Patients, or into the motives which induced Mr. Keate to recommend a suspension of his Royal Highness's Order to abolish these Establishments, as Mr. Keate's Letter to his Royal Highness contains, of course, the Reasons which operated on his mind. But we cannot omit to observe, that the continuance of these expensive Establishments seems to have been unknown at the War Office; for we find, that on the 12th November 1804, Mr. Keate was questioned relative to the appointment of principal Medical Officers to two of the places, "when it appeared that there were no General Hospitals at the posts at which they were respectively stationed." Mr. Keate's answer, on the 15th January 1805, being made known to his Royal Highness, he was pleased, on the 21st of the same month, to recommend the discontinuance of those Hospitals.

N<sup>o</sup> 34. (B.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 34. (D.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (C.)

WHAT we have hitherto stated is applicable to the Medical Establishment of the British Troops only; for the Foreign Troops in our Service have a distinct Medical Establishment, which must, therefore, be separately considered.

Foreign Hospital at  
Ting.

This, it appears, was first formed in November 1795, on the recommendation of Colonel Nesbitt, at that time Inspector General of the Forces.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 35.

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reign Corps. The recommendation is stated to have been founded on the propriety, that they who had the care and management of the Sick belonging to these Corps should be acquainted with their language, customs, constitutional habits, and peculiar diseases.

By the Regulations and Instructions of the above date, it was directed, that the Establishment should be under the immediate Military Superintendance of the Inspector General of the Foreign Corps; and that it should consist of a Physician General, described as Inspector and Director of all Foreign Hospitals, two Surgeons, three Assistant Surgeons, eight Hospital Mates, an Apothecary and an Assistant Apothecary; with an Administration consisting of a Comptroller, a Secretary, a Cashier, a Chaplain, two Clerks, a Storekeeper, a Steward, and a Matron; and it was to be augmented or diminished according to circumstances and necessity: Colonel Nesbit, the Inspector General, was to recommend the Chief of the Staff, who was then to recommend to the Inspector General proper qualified persons for the other situations.

App' N° 35.

The duties of the Chief of the Staff, as stated shortly by himself, are, to act as principal Medical Officer to the General Hospital, where he attends every week, or more often if required; to inspect all Regimental Hospitals (of Foreign Corps) in England; to provide qualified Medical Officers for all the Foreign Corps; to examine all Foreign Recruits and Invalids, with the particular injunction from Government to ascertain whether they are really Germans; and he states, that the number of Recruits examined by him, from 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806, is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-one, and the number of Invalids four hundred and ninety-eight.

App' N° 35. (B.)

In 1800, a control over the Chief of the Foreign Medical Staff was given to the Army Medical Board, with whom he was directed to correspond on all Surgical and Medical matters respecting the Foreign Hospital Service, without going through the Office of the Military Inspector General of the Foreign Corps. He was afterwards directed to propose to that Board the candidates whom he recommended for medical appointments. Both he and the Purveyor were ordered to follow, in every particular, the Regulations established for the British General Hospitals; and they were to transmit to the Board, through the Agent for the Foreign Corps, their monthly accounts and vouchers, for examination; and to draw on the Agent for Foreign Corps for such sums as might be requisite.

App' N° 35. (C.)

The appointment of Military Inspector General of Foreign Corps was discontinued in December 1802, and a Deputy Inspector of the Foreign Depot at Lymington was appointed in his place. But Doctor Verfurme, the Chief of this Foreign Medical Staff, states, that he has now the medical superintendance and inspection of all the Foreign Corps in the British Service, although they may not be under the immediate Military direction of the Commanding Officer of the Depot. In January 1803, the Army Medical Board undertook, on the proposition of Doctor Verfurme, the examination of the candidates for Medical situations in the Foreign Corps. The same rank, denomination, and pay, were then given to the Foreign Hospital Staff as to the Medical Staff in similar situations in the British Army; and the Chief of the Medical Staff was, from that time, styled the "Chief Physician Inspector of the Foreign Hospitals."

App' N° 35. (F.)

From Doctor Verfurme's statement of the establishment of Officers, Clerks,

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App' N° 36.

Clerks, and Servants employed at the General Foreign Hospital, from December 1803 to December 1806, given in the Appendix, it appears that there is at present a General Hospital at Eling, for the Invalids of all the Foreign Corps; and a small establishment at Lymington, of a Surgeon and two Hospital Mates, conducted on the footing of a Regimental Hospital, for the service of the Recruits belonging to the Foreign Corps, the number of which is said to be regularly from 500 to 800 men, together with from 40 to 60 Officers. The General Hospital Establishment at Eling has varied, as we learn from Doctor Verfurme, according to the state of the Foreign Corps in our Service. In 1798 it was reduced; in 1799, on the arrival of the Dutch Brigade, it was increased; and during the last Peace, it was again reduced. But in October 1801, when the Hanoverian Legion was ordered on duty in Germany, the Medical Staff under Doctor Verfurme's superintendance was again considerably augmented; more with the view, however, as it appears, of being attached to the Legion, than for the purpose of the Hospital Establishment at Eling.

App' N° 35.

App' N° 36.

(A. &amp; B.)

The Statement to which we have before referred, shews, that the establishment of Medical Officers at Eling, from December 1803 to December 1806, has been low compared with that of the British General Hospitals; yet, from the same Statement, it appears that the number of patients admitted during this period of three years was 1,371, whilst we find that only 1,122 were admitted into the York Hospital during the same period.—It is a singularity in the establishment of Servants at Eling, as given in the Statement, that no Matron, head Nurse, Nurses, or Scrupifrices, are employed in this General Hospital. This has been a saving to the Public, as Doctor Verfurme calculates, from December 1796 to December 1806, of above two thousand four hundred Pounds.

App' N° 36.

£ 2,400.

The pay of the Officers on the Hospital Establishments at Eling and Lymington, including that of Doctor Verfurme, as appears from the different quarterly accounts furnished to us for the years 1804 and 1805, was somewhat under two thousand five hundred Pounds. For the present year, 1807, it will be less; for, on the 24th of April last, the Establishment at Eling consisted of only a Deputy Purveyor, an Apothecary doing the duty of a Staff Surgeon, an Hospital Mate, and a Clerk or Storekeeper.

£ 2,500.

App' N° 36.

The view which we have given of this Hospital Establishment certainly entitles the management of it to much commendation, in comparison with the cotemporary management of the British General Hospitals; as does also the control over the expences of the Hospital; notwithstanding, we consider Doctor Verfurme's Statement as an incomplete representation of those expences. Doctor Verfurme infers from the Returns and Accounts for the years 1805 and 1806, transmitted to us, that the patients, during this period of two years, were subsisted at about nine Pence three Farthings per diem each; but it does not appear in what mode he has formed his calculation. Our Statement, prepared from the same documents, shews, that if the whole cost of the subsistence during this period be divided by the total number of servants and patients subsisted, the expence of each servant and patient per diem would be about eight Pence Farthing; and that, if the same sum was divided by the number of patients only, the expence of each would be eleven Pence three Farthings per diem; but if the charge for the servants wages, their subsistence, and the contingencies, were added, as they ought to be, to the cost of the patients subsistence, the expence then

App' N° 37.

App' N° 38.

of

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 39.

of each patient in the Eling Hospital would be about seventeen Pence per diem, during the years 1805 and 1806. It ought not to be overlooked, also, that in these two years, a considerable supply of porter, wine, sugar, vinegar, soap, barley, rice, &c. were received at the Eling Hospital from the Porchester Castle Depot, the cost of which is not included in the transmitted accounts. From our Statement, a conclusion also may be drawn respecting the number of servants and orderlies employed at the Eling Hospital during the above two years, which is deserving of consideration. The number actually employed during this period may be ascertained by dividing the column of days subsistence by 730; the number of days in those years, and the number of patients being ascertained in the same way, the result gives the average number of attendants and orderlies to have been 164, and of patients 374, or nearly one servant to two patients.

£ 2,550.

We have before stated, that the pay of the Foreign Hospital Establishment, including that of Doctor Verfurme, was nearly two thousand five hundred Pounds during the years 1804 and 1805. These views, therefore, of the actual expence of the maintenance of the patients in the Eling Hospital, and of the great disproportion of the establishment of servants to the number of patients, notwithstanding that no women were employed, will sufficiently support our recommendation that the Eling General Hospital, as well as the remaining British General Hospitals, should be managed on the Regimental plan. For we shall shew hereafter, that the patients so managed may be maintained, including the expences of servants and the contingencies, under ten Pence per diem each; and that although it is frequently found the number of patients in a Regimental Hospital equals the average of those for the last two years in the Eling Hospital, yet the usual attendants are only a Serjeant, a Nurse, and an orderly man. But at all events, the recommendation contained in Doctor Verfurme's Letter is certainly deserving of much attention. At present, there are two Medical Establishments belonging to the Foreign Corps; that at Eling, which we have been noticing, and another at Lymington, which is conducted on the Regimental plan. Doctor Verfurme proposes that the Establishment at Eling should be removed to Lymington; this, he says, would be a saving of above one thousand Pounds per annum, in the pay of the persons attached to that Hospital. It would be necessary, he admits, to erect some new buildings for the purpose at Lymington; but he thinks, that if a temporary building were erected, the expence of it would be covered by the saving in the Establishment, added to that in the rent of the present Hospital buildings at Eling and Lymington. If what Doctor Verfurme has proposed in the Letter alluded to were adopted, there would be a farther saving in the Establishments (as we have since learnt from Doctor Verfurme) of the salaries of one Barrack Master and a Barrack Serjeant. The propriety, however, of this recommendation, must depend on the intentions of Government, in respect of the continuance of the Foreign Corps in our Service.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 37.

£ 1,000.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 40.

Regimental  
Medical Staff.

3. THE REGIMENTAL part of the Medical Establishment of the Army, is the last subdivision of this branch of our subject.

Previous to December 1796, the Regimental Medical Staff consisted of one Surgeon and one Mate to each regiment or battalion; and the Surgeon had an allowance, proportioned to the strength of the corps, for Medicines, the

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the hire of Hospitals, and the Medical expences attending detachments and Recruiting Parties. But by a Regulation of the above date, it was directed, that Medicines should be supplied to the respective corps by the Apothecary General; and the hire of Hospitals, and the Medical expences alluded to, were to be charged to the Public. The Surgeon's pay was at the same time increased; and the Mates received a King's Commission, with increased pay, and were styled Assistant Surgeons. It was further directed by the same Regulation, that the Medical and Hospital expences of regiments should be inserted in the annual public accounts of the respective corps. By a Regulation of June 1798, the Regimental Hospitals were declared to be under the immediate direction of their respective Surgeons, subject, nevertheless, to the general directions and superintendance of the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals. By the same Regulation, nine Pence per diem was directed to be stopped from the subsistence of the Sick in Hospitals, which was to be retained by the Paymaster, and to be applied, under the direction of the Surgeon, in support of the Sick, and in providing them with reasonable comforts and indulgences. The Surgeon was to keep an exact account of the weekly consumption, which was to be examined and signed every week by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster; it being stated to be of the utmost importance that those Officers should superintend the expenditure. And the Surgeon was further directed to make a half-yearly Return to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, of the Medicines used by him during the preceding six months, and of what remained. Previous to this, we understand that the Sick of regiments were maintained by stoppage, the rate of which was regulated by the Commanding Officer: these were usually paid to the Hospital Serjeant, and the expenditure was accounted for to the Commanding Officer. By a Regulation of September 1799, the stoppage was reduced to four Shillings per week, for each man; and now, for the first time, the Surgeon was required to transmit half-yearly to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, an Account (approved by the Commanding Officer) of the Regimental Hospital contingent Expences, together with the vouchers for the same, signed and certified by the Paymaster. The next Regulation is dated the 31<sup>st</sup> August 1802, when the stoppage was directed to be raised to ten Pence per diem for each man, which was to be paid over to the Regimental Surgeon, to be applied by him, under the superintendance of the Commanding Officer, to the maintenance of the Sick, and the general expences of the Hospital; and accounts of the expenditure for both services (being previously certified by the Commanding Officer) were to be furnished to the Inspector General of Army Hospitals in such forms, and at such times, as he should prescribe, in order that if there was a deficiency, it might be made good; and if a surplus, that the same might be applied to the General Medical Expences of the corps. In September 1803, an additional Assistant Surgeon was appointed to regiments consisting of 500 men and upwards; and other Regulations were at the same time issued, bringing the Regimental Hospital expenditure more directly under the controul of the Inspector General. The forms in which the accounts were to be made up, and the periods of delivering them, were prescribed: the Weekly Returns of the Expenditure were to be certified, and transmitted by the Surgeon to the Inspector General: He was also to transmit a half-yearly account of all the Expences charged in the Weekly Returns; and he was to

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 41.

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send monthly a Return of the Sick belonging to his corps. It was a part of these Regulations also, that the Surgeon was to deposit in the hands of the Paymaster, monthly, any growing surplus of the Hospital fund: and it is stated in this Regulation, that by a late Order of the War Office, the Paymaster was allowed, when deficiencies called for an advance of money for Hospital purposes, to issue it on account, under the authority of the Commanding Officer. The last Regulation for the management of Regimental Hospitals, is of the 1st January 1806. This makes little alteration material to be noticed in this place, except that the sick were to be furnished with provisions according to the actual market price, which was to be ascertained and verified by the Commanding Officer, whose approving signature was required to be attached to the Weekly Returns transmitted by the Surgeon to the Inspector General.

The result to be collected from the statement of these Regulations (which, because they are officially published, we have not inserted in the Appendix) is, that the stoppage from the pay of the Sick was first applied to their Maintenance only, and that it was not till August 1802, when it was raised from four Shillings per week to ten Pence per diem; that it was also applied to the General Medical Expenses of the Regimental Hospitals: That these stoppages were first retained by the Paymaster, and applied, under the direction of the Surgeon, to the maintenance of the Sick; and that it was by the same Regulation of August 1802, they were directed to be paid to the Surgeon for the same purpose, and for that of the general Expenses: And, lastly, it appears from the above statement, that, although the Surgeons were required, by the Regulations of 1799, to transmit half-yearly Accounts of Regimental Hospital contingent Expenses to the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, it was, by the Regulations of 1802, they were further required to send the Accounts of the Maintenance of the Sick to the Inspector General.

Subsequent, therefore, to August 1802, the Regimental Surgeons must be considered as a kind of Purveyors of the Hospitals under their care, and as Accountants, also, for the stoppages issued to them by the Paymasters of Regiments. In these characters they are to make weekly Returns of Expenditure to the Inspector General of Army Hospitals in London, and to account to him, half-yearly, for their Receipts or Disbursements. It is obvious that these duties are very distinct from those which are professionally required of the Surgeons; and that the first are of a nature which may seem to interfere with the last.

The experience, or anticipation of some inconvenience from this circumstance, produced, probably, the Regulation of September 1803, by which an addition was made of another Assistant Surgeon to Regiments consisting of five hundred men and upwards. For we have satisfactory grounds of belief, that on Home Service at least, the former Establishment of a Surgeon and an Assistant to each Regiment of Infantry, would be fully equal to the care of its Sick, if these Officers were solely occupied in such duties; and even on Expeditions, whilst they are accompanied with such large Establishments for General Hospitals, it would probably be found, that the former Regimental Medical Staff was generally sufficient for the Service. But if the addition of a second Assistant was made with the object alluded to, we are of opinion, that the cause was temporary. Two Members of our Board have had opportunities of visiting several Regimental Hospitals of Cavalry,

Cavalry, Infantry, and Militia, and of obtaining minute information from the Surgeons in each. It appeared, that the duty which they performed as Purveyors, though doubtless out of the strict line of their profession, was not troublesome, and did not interfere with their professional duties; in aid of which it in some measure operated, by placing the quality of the Patients provisions immediately under their control. From the information thus acquired from several Regimental Surgeons, and from a Deputy Inspector of much experience, we feel justified in giving it as our opinion, that one Surgeon is competent to the management of the Sick of his Regiment in ordinary cases, if together; and, that the necessity of assistance is occasioned only by detachments.

In this view of the subject, one Surgeon would probably be found sufficient for a Militia Regiment; but to Infantry Regiments of the Line, there should always be one Surgeon and one Assistant; and to Regiments of Cavalry, on their present large Establishment, one Surgeon and two Assistants, because much more liable to be detached.

But, though we admit the necessity of increased Assistants to Regiments liable to be detached, it must not be inferred, that the Regimental system of managing Hospitals precludes the idea of assistance to Detachments of other Regiments in the same quarters; on the contrary, this reciprocity of assistance is common; and, from what we are about to state, it appears, may be conveniently continued, even if the appointment of the second Assistant Surgeon were to cease. In September last, the Surgeon of the second battalion of the 43d Regiment had under his charge in Hythe Barracks, besides his own Sick, those of the 1st battalion, sent on Service, and those of Detachments of the Royal Artillery, 53d and 95th Regiments, amounting together to about fifty Patients; in the management of which he felt no difficulty, though the situation of Assistants, which became vacant in October preceding, had not then been filled. The Surgeon of the 16th Light Dragoons, at Shorncliff, had more Patients under his immediate care, to the management of which he was fully competent, although he was under the necessity of visiting Out-quarters, and his Assistant was detached at Romney. An increase of numbers allotted to a particular duty does not always produce a correspondent benefit. This was witnessed with regard to the Medical Staff, as we have before observed, by Dr. Jackson in Flanders, during the last War. And it appears from a printed Order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, of 3d February 1803, that the consequence of this addition of an Assistant Surgeon to the Regimental Staff was not, as had been expected from the former Regulations, a diminution of the Expense of the extra attendance of country Practitioners, but a greater indulgence in the Commanding Officers in granting leaves of absence to the Medical Staff of Regiments; and it was distinctly stated to those of our Members who had opportunities of visiting those Regimental Hospitals, that the appointment of Assistants in the Militia Regiments, and of Second Assistants in the Regiments of the Line, had been productive of very injurious effects to the Service, and even to the young men themselves who had been so appointed.

Subject to the observations we have made upon the appointment of Second Assistant Surgeons, we are disposed to give much credit to that uniform system of account and control which has been introduced into the Regimental

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 43.

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Regimental Hospitals at home by the present Inspector General; and to admit that it has been productive of much benefit and economy.

But against the surplus of the Regimental Hospital Fund, arising from the stoppages which, from the Statement in the Appendix, appears to have amounted from the 25th September 1802 to the 24th June 1806, to the sum of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-eight Pounds nine Shillings and Sixpence three Farthings, there should be set off, perhaps, the additional expence of the appointment of Second Assistant Surgeons, together with the increased expence of that part of the Army Medical Office which has the superintendance of the Regimental Medical concerns.

These stoppages, it appears from the Statement in the Appendix, although applied not only in the maintenance of the Sick, but in the discharge of the contingencies of rent and servants wages, the payment of country Practitioners bills, the transport of medical supplies and stores to regiments from particular Depôts, the purchase of many occasional articles of medicine and utensils, and, since 24th February 1806, to the payment of the full price of bread and meat supplied to the sick also, yet gives a balance in favour of the Public, as we have before stated, of eight thousand five hundred and twenty eight Pounds nine Shillings and Sixpence three Farthings.

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It may be thought, consequently, that the deduction of ten Pence per diem from the pay of the sick, which was directed by the Regulation of 1802, is higher than is wanted for the purposes to which it has been applied. But in the first place, it may be remarked, that the increase of the stoppage, leaving so much less of reserved pay for the soldiers on quitting the Hospitals, has probably checked that fraudulent disposition, which we understand is sometimes found in the soldiers, of procuring themselves to be placed on the Sick List, and of continuing on it longer than is necessary, and has consequently had a tendency to keep up the effective strength of the Army. And next, it may be observed, that by the Regulation of 1802, the stoppages were to be applied not only to the maintenance of the sick soldiers, and to the incidental expences of the Hospital, but also to the general medical expences of each corps; which seem to include, and, in our opinion would properly include, the cost of medicines as well as the expences to which the stoppages have been hitherto considered as applicable.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 41.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 28.

L. 46.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 41.

The cost of medicines to the Regiments at home during 1806, even under the present attentive management of the supply, amounted, on an average, to about forty-six Pounds per battalion of 600 men; and consequently, from 1802, from which time the savings from the stoppages have been accumulating, would have greatly exceeded such surplus. We think, therefore, that it is not consistent with the directions of the Regulation of 1802, to consider the sum which has exceeded the maintenance and incidental expences of the soldiers in Regimental Hospitals as a surplus unappropriated, but that it ought to have been paid to the Agent of the Army Medical Department, and have been applicable to the general purposes of the monies which are from time to time issued to him. For it would have been inconvenient, perhaps, according to the mode in which the bills for medicines and Hospital stores have been discharged, to have applied this surplus directly in payment of these articles.

In our view, therefore, of the subject, the surplus now in the hands of the Paymasters or others, and that which shall hereafter accrue, should be paid

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paid or remitted every six months to the Agent or Cashier of the Department, and be applicable to general purposes. There will no inconvenience arise from this proceeding if the recommendation be adopted, which we shall hereafter suggest, of placing the whole of the Army Medical Department under one connected management, and of paying all the expences of it out of one fund.

The appropriation of the surplus of the stoppages had been under the consideration of the Secretary at War in 1806, and the Inspector General's opinion was asked on the subject. It appears that his view of it does not much differ from that which we have given; but he recommends that a sum, not exceeding thirty or forty Pounds, should be left in the hands of the Paymaster of each regiment, out of the balance of his Hospital Stoppage Account for each half-year. We think there may be a convenience in this, as a provision against the circumstance of the stoppages not equalling the expences in a subsequent half-year, which may occasionally happen, it is said, without any default in the Surgeon.

The remaining consideration respects the control over the Expenditure of these stoppages. Whatever expediency might have existed at the time for withdrawing this part of the Regimental expenditure from the examination and responsibility, in a great measure, of the Commanding Officer, we believe that when the present good system shall have been fully established, there would be a convenience, and eventually a saving, in placing this matter on its former footing. The Commanding Officer could as effectually check the expenditure on the spot, as is done at present in London; the Surgeon would be relieved from some of the Returns, and part of the correspondence, which may at times interfere with his professional duties; and the establishment of the Office in Town might probably be reduced, or its occupation applied to other services.

We do not, however, recommend the immediate adoption of a change, lest it should more materially affect the efficiency of a system which we see great reason to approve, than at present occurs to us. But should our suggestion at any future time be adopted, our idea is, that the Regimental Paymaster, who retains the stoppages, might issue money for the weekly expenditure to the Hospital Sergeant acting under the general directions of the Surgeon: The accounts of the expenditure in such case, vouched by the Diet Table and the usual Receipts, having been examined and approved by the Commanding Officer, Paymaster, and Surgeon, need not, any more than under the present system, form an item in the Regimental Pay-lists. But, that the state of the Hospital Fund in the Paymaster's hands may be known by the Secretary at War, he should be required to transmit half-yearly to the War Office, an Abstract of the Weekly Stoppages and Expenditure, certified by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon, when the Secretary at War would be enabled to direct the appropriation of the balance, if any, in the way we have before recommended; and deficiencies, if any occurred, might be charged against the Public in the Paymaster's Monthly Accounts.

We do not mean by what we have proposed to withdraw the Regimental Surgeons from some general Medical control; but to recommend, that they should still make the Monthly Returns of the state of the Sick, because from these their skill and assiduity may be judged of, and the expenditure of medicines furnished to them may be checked.

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We have broken in a little on the next division of our subject, relating to the Medical Expenditure of the Army, by some of our last observations; but it was difficult to separate the consideration of this from that of the Establishment, which we are disposed to think is the greater, both in the Regiments and in the Office in Town, in consequence of the mode in which the Regimental Hospital Expenditure is managed.

Garrison Surgeons.

It is proper, before we close the consideration of the Establishment of the Army Medical Department, to notice, that there is a class of Medical Officers belonging to a branch of the Military Service who are, in no respect, under the control of the Army Medical Board. These are called Garrison Surgeons. The persons who were heretofore appointed by this name to our Islands and stations abroad, are now commissioned as Surgeons to the Forces; for it was thought, that under the former title, they were not so disposable for every service as they would be under the general description of Surgeons to the Forces. Their duties, however, are precisely the same, and have therefore been already noticed by us. But the persons of whom we are now speaking are the Medical Officers, who, under the title of Garrison Surgeons, are on the Establishment of the different forts and garrisons at home. Some of these last Officers are appointed, as appears in the Appendix to the 36th Report of the Committee of Finance in 1797,

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 45.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 44.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 45 (A).

by Commission from His Majesty, and others by the respective Governors; and they all receive their pay through the Governors: none of these Surgeons hold their appointments on the recommendation of the Army Medical Board, or perform any duty connected with the Department. Under these circumstances, we should have thought it perhaps unnecessary to have noticed this class of Officers on the present occasion, if, in the course of our Inquiry, we had not learned that two, at least, of these appointments were mere sinecures: for, having issued our Precept requiring the attendance of the Gentlemen who, in the War Office Return, are stated to hold the situations, in the garrison of the Tower of London, of Physician, with the pay of one hundred and seventy-two Pounds seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per annum; and Surgeon, with that of forty-three Pounds four Shillings and four Pence per annum, the Precepts were brought back, with the report, that the first of these Officers resided in Lincolnshire, and the other in Suffolk. Such information suggests the propriety, we think, of an investigation into the actual execution of any duties by this class of Officers, and of discontinuing these appointments altogether, if it should appear that they have no duties to perform; for we conceive that, even if these appointments be given as rewards for former services, it is a very improper mode of remuneration.

L. 173. 17. 6.

L. 43. 4. 4.

That we might have a more enlarged view of the constitution of the Army Medical Establishment, and of the manner in which the Army Medical business is conducted, and be thereby better enabled to propose any new arrangement, if any should appear to be expedient, we have made some inquiries into the constitution of the Medical Establishments of the Ordnance and Navy Departments, and into the mode of conducting their Medical business.

For this purpose, we sent certain questions to the Ordnance and Transport Boards, desiring that written answers might be given to them; and when these were received, we procured further information on the subject by a personal

personal examination of Sir John Macnamara Hayes and Doctor Harnett, who are at the head of the Medical branches of their respective Departments.

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The Medical Establishment of the Ordnance consists of an Inspector General, appointed in May 1806; a Surgeon General; an Assistant Surgeon General; 13 Surgeons; one Apothecary, appointed in October 1806; 24 Assistant Surgeons; many Supernumerary Assistant Surgeons; and six or seven Civil Surgeons, resident at certain stations, whose pay is only three Shillings and Sixpence per diem.

Ordnance Medical  
Establishment.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 46.  
D<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 26.

It seems that there are no persons under the title of Physicians now belonging to this Department; and all those who are at the head of it, except the Inspector General, have gone through all the gradations of the Medical service of the Ordnance. The Inspector General has risen, however, from the rank of Surgeon to the Forces in America under Major General Burgoyne, in 1776, to that of Inspector in the Army, before his appointment to his present situation.

Previous to the appointment of the present Inspector General, the superintendance of the Ordnance Medical Service had been conducted by Dr. Brocklesby, under the title of Physician General to the Ordnance; and on his death, by the Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon General of this Department. These Officers are solely occupied in the business of their Ordnance employments, and are resident at Woolwich, which is considered as the head-quarters of the Department.

The present Inspector General, who is generally resident in London, and is not restrained from following private practice, has no general instructions for his duty; but "he goes to Woolwich constantly once a week;"—"he inspects all Ordnance Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom;"—and "the Returns of Woolwich Hospital, and of all other Hospitals, are made to him weekly."

No person from the Ordnance Department attends at the Surgeons College at the examination of Candidates for employment in this service; but few, if any, are employed who have not diplomas from the College of Surgeons in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. No difficulty is found in procuring Gentlemen, so qualified, to fill vacancies when any occur; and there are generally Candidates on the List waiting for vacancies. No Medical persons are employed on the Foreign Service of the Ordnance who have not been previously acquainted with the practice of the Hospital at Woolwich. The Master General appoints the Medical Officers originally, on the recommendation of the Inspector General, and promotion, if there be no objection, always goes according to seniority. The Monthly, Fort-night, and Weekly Returns, which are made to the Ordnance Board, are the means by which the conduct of the persons employed in their Medical service is judged of; and it is observed "with satisfaction," that it seldom or ever happens any report of the improper conduct of these Gentlemen is made.

The great distinction, therefore, which appears in this view of the constitution of the Medical Establishment of the Ordnance, and in that which we have given of the Army Medical Establishment, is, that in the first, the persons at the head of the Department have a general experience in Military Medical practice—that, with the exception of the Inspector General, they

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they are solely occupied in their Ordnance employment at the headquarters of the Ordnance—that, although on the first appointment of Medical Officers, the diplomas alluded to are thought sufficient testimonials of their ability, yet that no one is employed on Foreign Service who has not been previously acquainted with Hospital practice at Woolwich—and, that promotion, unless in special cases, goes by seniority.

Navy Medical  
Establishments.

THE Medical concerns of the Navy, since the abolition of the Sick and Hurt Office, are conducted by the Transport Board, and chiefly by the Medical Member of it, who has had great experience as a Naval Surgeon, and as Physician to the Fleet.

App<sup>n</sup> No 47.

The Establishment, independent of that of the Naval Hospitals, consists of two Inspectors of Hospitals, being Physicians who have served at sea; and of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to ships, whose number is regulated by the rate of the ship, or, in smaller vessels, by the complement of men; and one Physician is occasionally allowed to a Fleet.

App<sup>n</sup> No 27.

The Establishments at the Naval Hospitals are according to their extent. At Haslar, calculated to receive 1,800 patients, there are three Physicians, three Surgeons, one Dispenser, and twelve Hospital Mates. At Plymouth, calculated to receive 1,200 patients, there are two Physicians, two Surgeons, one Dispenser, and ten Mates: but the number of Mates varies with the number of patients. According to this proportion, therefore, it seems to be considered that one Physician, one Surgeon, and four or five Mates, are sufficient for 600 patients.

It is required that candidates for employment, previous to their appointment in the Medical Service of the Navy, should produce certificates of their surgical abilities from the College of Surgeons at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh; and that they should be examined as to their skill in Physic by the Medical Member of the Transport Board, who has two fixed days in each week for such examination; but when candidates have presented themselves, he is in the practice, he states, of examining them at other times.

All persons entering into the Naval Medical Service must first serve as Assistant Surgeons: these are promoted to the rank of Surgeon according to the time that they have served, and the characters which they have obtained for general good conduct and professional skill; and they must again undergo an examination before the College of Surgeons and the Medical Member of the Board, unless they shall have been certified, in the first instance, to be duly qualified for the rank of Surgeon.

Hospital Mates, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons, are appointed by the Transport Board. We understand that there is great difficulty in procuring Hospital Mates and Assistant Surgeons, properly qualified, and that the number deficient at present cannot be less than 600. Physicians to the Fleet, and to Hospitals, and Surgeons to Hospitals, are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; they must, however, all be selected from the list of Naval Surgeons; and the Physicians must have served five years as Surgeons.

App<sup>n</sup> No 47. (A.)

L. 1,000.

The pay of the Medical Member of the Transport Board is one thousand Pounds per annum, with no other emolument. The Inspectors have each five hundred Pounds per annum salary, and an allowance for subsistence when on service, (i. e. when absent from town) of one Guinea per diem,

L. 500.

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diem, and one Shilling and Sixpence per mile for travelling expences: one-half is, however, deducted from the subsistence when they are embarked on board King's ships.

The duties of the two Inspectors, who are generally resident in London, and who, it is understood, are not to practise for their private emolument, are to visit the Naval Hospitals on shore and afloat, and King's ships of every description; to report on the conduct of the Medical Officers employed, and the state of the Sick; on the general management and economy of the Hospitals, and on the condition of the medicines and other articles in store; but they cannot give directions relative to the treatment of the Sick.

The Transport Board judges of the conduct of the Assistant Surgeons from the reports of the Surgeons and Officers under whom they are serving, and certificates from them must be produced annually, before the Assistants are allowed to receive their pay. The professional conduct of the Surgeons is judged of from the reports of the Inspectors of Hospitals, and by the opinion formed by the Medical Member of the Board on his perusal of the journals, which the Surgeons are required to keep, of their practice on board of ship, and to produce, before their pay can be received. The general conduct of the Medical Officers of Hospitals is under the control of their Governors respectively; and the professional practice of those Officers is open to the animadversion of the Inspectors in their visitations.

It appears, therefore, that in the Medical Service of the Navy, as in that of the Ordnance, the Medical Superintendance is in those who must necessarily have had great Medical experience in the Service; and that their attention is solely dedicated to their employments—that the business of the Inspection of the Hospitals, and of the King's ships, is conducted by two Navy Physicians, whose general residence is in London; yet that very effectual checks seem to be provided on the conduct of the Navy Medical Officers; and that the Medical Establishments of the great Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth are very inferior, in proportion to the sick calculated to be received at them, to those which have been established in the Army General Hospitals.

We have also inquired into the nature of the Medical Establishment of the East India Company's Army, and into the mode in which their Medical Department is conducted.

East India Medical  
Establishments.

There is a separate Establishment (as we learn from Dr. Yates, who was a considerable time in the Service of the Company) at each Presidency. That at Madras, with which Dr. Yates was best acquainted, consists of a Board, formed of the three senior Surgeons in the Service, who superintend the conduct of the whole Department, and have the immediate superintendance of the Madras General Hospital. The remainder of the Establishment (there being no such rank as that of Physician in the Company's Service) consists of Staff Surgeons (called Superintending Surgeons of Divisions), of Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons. When the numbers of this Establishment are complete, Dr. Yates thinks that it is efficient for the Service of the Company's Army. The Medical Board at the Presidency used formerly to nominate to situations in this Service, but for

App<sup>n</sup> No 31.

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Some years past the patronage has been entirely in the Governor and Council. Promotion, however, goes according to seniority.

The duties of the Staff or Superintending Surgeons are, to reside in their divisions; to inspect the Hospitals within them once in three months; to regulate the Practice of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Regiments; and to receive monthly Returns from them of the copies of their daily journals, containing an account of the number of the Sick, their disorders, treatment, and the event; and of the quantity of Medicines expended, remaining, and wanted. These Reports the Superintending Surgeons communicate to the Board, with such comments as they may deem necessary; and the Board makes a Report on the whole to the Commander in Chief.

Even when the Company's Army is employed on active service, the System is the same; and the only addition is, of one Staff Surgeon to superintend the whole Medical Department of such Army, and of a Medical Gentleman to take charge of the Hospital Stores; with, occasionally, three or four additional Assistant Surgeons, who are at the disposal of the Staff Surgeon.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 30.

It will be recollected, that the same simple and economical mode of management was exemplified in General Baird's Army in Egypt, whilst the Medical Department of that Army was under the superintendance of Dr. McGrigor.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 32.

We learn further from Dr. Yates, that the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons have an allowance from the Company for providing what are called Country Medicines and necessaries for the Sick; but the Company supplies them with such medicines as are imported from Europe, on an indent, approved and countersigned by the Staff Surgeon of the division.

Our general Observations on this statement of the India Company's Army Medical System, as contrasted with that on which we are commenting, are, that the Gentlemen who have the superintendance of it must necessarily, as in the two former Medical Departments, have had great experience in all the branches of Medical Service—that this superintendance appears to be uniform and undivided—that the regularity of the promotion must lead to a steady continuance in the service, and is likely to prevent discontent—and, that even on active service, little additional Medical aid is really wanting beyond that which the regiments can furnish.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The second division of the subject, according to the arrangement we have proposed to ourselves, relates to

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under this division will be considered the mode in which articles, of all kinds, used in General and Regimental Hospitals, have been provided and issued, and the Expenditure of them controlled. The manner too, in which the various Accounts of the Department are examined, falls naturally under this division of the subject. It will appear hereafter, that although all the several articles to which we allude have generally been provided and issued under the same authorities, yet, that in checking the charges, and in making the payments for them, the course observed has been materially different. It will be most convenient, therefore, we think, to arrange the consideration

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of the Expenditure under separate heads, according to the nature of the articles provided, and the mode of supplying them.

On this principle we shall consider the Expenditure in Hospitals under the heads of, Medicines; Stores; Wine, Spirits, and Porter; and Substitutes, as provided by Purveyors for the General and by the Surgeons for the Regimental Hospitals.

The head of Medicines, as being the most considerable in this expenditure, will be first noticed.

The Medicines, Medical Stores, and almost all the Surgical Instruments, used by His Majesty's Army, both at Home and Abroad, are supplied by Mr. Garnier, by virtue of a Patent from His Majesty's Royal predecessor, bearing date the 19th January 1747. This grants to George Garnier the younger, for life, to commence from the determination of a former grant to his father, dated 27th March 1725, the office or place of Apothecary General to the Forces raised, or to be raised, "together with all rights, profits, privileges, and advantages belonging to the same, or as any other person hath heretofore held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have held and enjoyed," provided that he follows the orders which shall be given to him, and that he furnishes good and wholesome Medicaments.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 42.

No consideration is stated in the Patent as the foundation for granting this valuable monopoly; neither by it is any salary annexed to the Office. Mr. Garnier, however, who is a Gentleman living in the country, executing no part of the business himself, is considered as belonging to the Staff of the Army, and receives at present ten Shillings per diem, in addition to the profits which are made of the immense quantity of articles supplied by him.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 44.

His charges for these articles, from 1st January 1795, to 31st December 1806, including seventy-two thousand nine hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, for Surgical Instruments, have amounted to eight hundred and nine thousand and eighty-eight Pounds seventeen Shillings, or sixty-seven thousand three hundred and forty Pounds per annum, on an average.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 50.

£ 7019 4 8.

£ 809,088 17.

£ 67,340.

It was to be expected that the magnitude of such an annual account would attract the notice of those whose duty it was to control the Public Expenditure; and accordingly we find, that in 1797, some question was made respecting the authority under which the Apothecary General supplied Surgical materials and Surgical Instruments to the Army. Mr. Garnier, in his Answer to the Secretary to the Treasury, relies, it appears, on the words in his Patent, which give him "all the rights, privileges, and profits belonging to the office, or which have been enjoyed by any other person holding it;" and he states, that his father before him had always supplied such articles. On a consideration of this Answer, Mr. Garnier was informed, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury approved of his continuing to supply Surgical Instruments, and to charge them in his bill as had been practised. We shall have occasion to notice Mr. Garnier's Letter again in a subsequent part of this Report. As it is our opinion (for which the reasons will be stated hereafter) that Surgical Instruments should not be furnished by the Public in future, except to a very small extent, it is not very material to consider whether the claim set up by the Apothecary General be rightly founded; but, if we are to judge from the words used in the Patent, it should seem that the Patent intended to grant the supplying of Medicines only; for the words of the condition are,

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 51.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 51.



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Regulations of 1796,  
page 34.

are, "provided he furnishes good and wholesome Medicaments;" words which cannot be properly applied to Instruments and Surgical materials. It is to be observed that, it is in consequence of the extension of the General Hospital System only, and during that inattention to economy which has accompanied it, that the quantity of this supply could have been considerable; for the Regimental Surgeons have always provided their own Instruments, as, until 1796, they also did their own Medicines.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 52.

We have also received from His Majesty's Treasury a paper, entitled "a Statement made by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts of the nature of the Account which the Apothecary General has been required to render of his Receipts and Expenditures." In this it is stated, that the Apothecary General supplies all Medicines which are required by the Secretary at War, and delivers them to be forwarded as he directs. For these, it is said, the Apothecary General makes up a yearly bill, stating the Corps, Hospitals, &c. for which the articles ordered were intended; that the Bill is certified by the Physician and Surgeon General to the Army to be for articles of good quality, and that the prices charged for them are fair and reasonable, and is then presented to the Treasury for payment: that the account is afterwards referred to the Comptrollers, by whom the charges are recomputed; and the authorities for providing the articles, and that they have been forwarded to their respective destinations, being ascertained, the Comptrollers report the result to the Treasury, when the balance due is issued to the Apothecary General by warrant on the Paymaster General of the Forces.

19th Report,  
App<sup>n</sup> (D.) 2.

The responsibility of the Apothecary General is stated to be allowed to cease on the delivery of the articles to be forwarded as directed by the Secretary at War. But the Comptrollers have constantly urged, that proof ought to be produced that the several articles were received as assigned, by receipts from the Regimental Surgeons or principal Medical Officers; and they state, that Regulations had been made from time to time by the War Office, which, although not entirely successful, had yet in a great measure produced the desired effect. And in a Statement made by the Comptrollers to the Committee of Finance in 1797, they say, that the Apothecary General's bills are fully investigated by them, and the computations checked; and that information is obtained from the Company of Apothecaries, and from eminent Druggists, of the prices of different articles during the period of the account: and they state, that the regulations and checks in respect of the Army Medical Expenditure seem to be effectual, considering that the only circumstance which might be thought to require a farther voucher, was an actual receipt of the several articles by the persons, and for the use of the Regiments or Hospitals for which they were ordered; for that the certificates annexed to the Apothecary General's bill only ascertain that the Secretary at War is satisfied that the articles had been forwarded to their respective destinations, according to the directions given to the Apothecary General.

Proceedings on  
Fin. Res. 1796,  
25th Oct. 1797.

In consequence of the suggestions of the Committee of Finance, that some further measures might be necessary for checking the Expenditure in the Department of the Apothecary General, the Secretary at War required him to deliver vouchers with his future Bills, of the actual receipt of the articles by the persons for whom they were ordered. The Apothecary General, in answer to this requisition, stated "the impracticability of his

"carrying into effect the plan alluded to, from the various circumstances which attend Regiments on, and those suddenly ordered for Foreign Service, of Armies on distant and secret service, and of captures by the enemy and losses at sea; and he submitted, that Government, being their own carriers, he virtually and legally fulfils his duty when he delivers the stores at such places as are pointed out by the War Office."

The Comptrollers, to whom it had been referred in the same year to report to the Treasury what vouchers they thought it would be most proper to require, in order to ascertain the actual delivery of the medicines, &c. for the use of Regiments and Hospitals, appear to have admitted that the duty of the Apothecary General is performed when the medicines are delivered to the vessels or carriers who are to convey them to their places of destination: but they think that some proof should be exhibited of their actual receipt; and they recommend that a certificate, signed by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon of every Regiment and Corps, and by the two principal Medical Officers in every Hospital, should be returned to the Comptrollers office by the person to whom every medicine chest, &c. should be addressed: they add, that such certificates would in general arrive at the office prior to the final Report on the annual bills of the Apothecary General.

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When such certificates had arrived, they would have afforded, no doubt, satisfactory means of checking the quantities charged in the Apothecary General's bills. But the Comptrollers state, that payments to the Apothecary General ought not to be retarded for the want of them; and, under some of the circumstances mentioned by him, it is impossible that they could have been furnished.

We have therefore enquired what means the Public had of knowing the quantity, as well as the quality, of the articles charged in the Apothecary General's bills, previous to the issue of them from his warehouse. For until these were ascertained, there could be no satisfactory audit of his accounts; and if these matters were known, there ought to be no delay in the examination and settlement of them.

We have also enquired into the propriety of the package of the articles furnished by the Apothecary General; and more particularly into the justness of the charges made by him. The result of our enquiries will be now stated.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

The preparing, arranging, and packing of the articles, are carried on at a place in Bury Street, St. James's, which, although called the Army Laboratory, belongs to the Apothecary General, and the business is conducted in it solely at his expence. Mr. Calvert Clarke has the superintendance and direction of the whole concern, and provides all the Medical and Surgical stores; and Mr. Jones has the special superintendance of the Chemical processes, and the direction of the packing. The Apothecary General gives these Gentlemen a share of his profits, as a remuneration for their trouble; but interferes himself in no part of the business.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.

The Physician General occasionally visits the Laboratory, which is always open to him for the purpose, and inspects the medicines and preparations; but he does not superintend the processes of the preparations, and he takes no account of the quantity or the quality of the articles inspected by him; nor is any such account kept at the Laboratory; and no Public Officer observes and takes an account of the quantity and quality of the

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.

articles put into the packages, or superintends the packing; and it is latterly, and in one or two instances only, Mr. Clarke says, that any directions have been given from the Army Medical Office relative to the mode of packing. Admitting, therefore, that the Physician General is fully competent to judge of the quality of all the articles provided at the Laboratory, it appears there is no check that the articles inspected by him are those really placed in the packages; and that, until the Returns of examination are received from the places to which the articles are sent for use, there can be no vouchers for the quantity and quality of the articles charged in the Apothecary General's bills. When medicines and medical stores are sent to Regimental Hospitals at home, or to General Hospitals for the immediate use of such Hospitals, these Returns may be soon obtained; though it appears not to be the practice of Regimental Surgeons to make any acknowledgement of the receipt of medicines until they send up the half-yearly requisition for further supply; but when what are called Complete Packages have been sent to the Depot at the York Hospital, we learn from Mr. Hoße, the Apothecary at that Hospital, that there is no examination of them, if recently received, before they are sent off for the different Services at Home and Abroad: the Returns, therefore, of these, must often be long delayed. It has been in these packages, as will appear hereafter, that deficiencies have been observed.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 55.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.

The quantities of the issues, and the allotment of them, are not left to the discretion of those who act for the Apothecary General, but are regulated by the orders which come from the Secretary at War, the Surgeon and Inspector General, and, for the Island of Ceylon, from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. The Inspector General regulates the issues to the Regimental Hospitals only; those for Expeditions, for the fixed Stations and Depôts abroad, and for the General Hospitals and Depôts at home (which constitute by far the greatest part of the whole issue), are under the direction of the Surgeon General. The Physician General, therefore, to whom this branch of the Army Medical Management seems more peculiarly to belong, takes no part in it.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Q. 13. 43. 45.

Whilst Mr. Keate was Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, and controlled the supply of Medicines and Hospital Stores to General and Regimental Hospitals, he proportioned the supply, he says, according to the probable actual wants of the Sick which the Establishment was capable of containing; and generally, on the representation of the principal Medical Officer; but, if that Hospital had a Depot of medicines and Hospital stores for Foreign Service, "it was a different consideration." In apportioning the quantity originally directed for Expeditions, the Surgeon General states, "that they proceed on a calculation of a certain number of sick to a given number of men; and as it is frequently unknown where Expeditions are intended for, they are obliged to send general divisions of medicines and stores; but future supplies depending on the requisitions of the principal Medical Officer abroad, it is his duty to take care that no medicines are required which are improper for the climate or the prevalent disorders."

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

But we have reasons for thinking that there has been great inattention in the allotment of the Medicines sent abroad, even when the destination of them could not but have been known; although it is obvious, as is observed by Mr. Young, in his answer to our 13th Question, that for

Troops

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 32. (A.)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 56.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 32.

Troops going to different climates, or to be engaged on Services of different descriptions, a difference in the kind of Stores to be provided may be necessary.

Dr. Borland "thinks that the Medicines have been frequently ill assorted on the Services on which he has been employed. In the West Indies, during the last War, he has known that great quantities of useless articles have been accumulated in store, whilst the useful articles in different chests have been exhausted."—And Mr. Young thinks also, "that the general arrangement of Medicines sent out with foreign Expeditions is imperfect, many of the articles not being wanted, according to the modern practice of the Army; nor are they, in his opinion, properly proportioned;" and he states, that whilst he acted as Inspector General of Hospitals in the West Indies, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, "there were a great number of articles of Medical Stores sent out that appeared to him to be totally unnecessary for Army Medical practice in those colonies." Under this impression, he had, in 1798, summoned a Medical Board in the West Indies, to report to him what Medicines were necessary for West India practice; which Report he transmitted to the Surgeon General: but in his answer to our 13th Question, before alluded to, he says, that he had frequently occasion to regret that his communications were not "pointedly" attended to. On application to the Surgeon General for a copy of Mr. Young's Report, he stated to us, that he had searched the Office for it in vain, and that he was not able to procure a duplicate of it from Mr. Young.

From Doctor Yates, who passed through the regular steps in the Medical service of the East India Company in India, and was Garrison Surgeon at Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, for seven years, we learn, that whilst at that garrison he had an opportunity of observing a large investment of medicines consigned to Ceylon, when he noted several articles in large quantities, which he deemed of little or no use in that country; and he afterwards heard from the Medical Superintendent of Hospitals in the Island, that some of the useful and efficient articles were in small quantities, and that others were sent out of which an abundance could have been procured in the Island, such as sago, sugar, &c. On an inspection of the Apothecary General's bills for 1804 and 1805, we find large quantities of opium charged as sent to Ceylon, an article which could have been obtained in that Island, we presume, at a small expence compared with the price charged by the Apothecary General.

After these statements, collected from the examinations to which we have alluded, and from the Apothecary General's bills, it cannot be improper to refer to Note (A.) of the third chapter in Doctor Jackson's second publication. In this he speaks of different instances on the Continent, and in the West Indies, during the last war, in which there appeared a great want of judgment in the selection of the medicines sent out, of great improvidence in the quantities of the supply, and of a very inexcusable inattention to the representations which had been transmitted to the Surgeon General, relative both to the allotment and quantity of the medicines, &c. The consequence of the whole, as Doctor Jackson states, was a very great waste, and a great unnecessary expenditure of money.

It cannot be necessary, we suppose, to recommend a strict attention to this subject in future; for, as Mr. Young remarks, "It is certain that a

proper

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

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"proper arrangement and abridgment of medicines would greatly diminish the expence of them to Government." As a means of proceeding rightly, Mr. Young recommends, that in the event of an Expedition taking place, it would be proper, if it can possibly be done, to give a confidential communication to the principal Medical Officer of the service to be undertaken, that he may be enabled to judge of the quantity and quality of the stores, &c. fit for such service.

With respect to the quality of the medicines and surgical articles furnished from the Laboratory, and for which the Apothecary General must be considered, from what we have before stated, as solely responsible, the result of our information would lead us to conclude that, in general, the Public has not been ill served. Dr. Yates thinks, as far as he

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 32. could recollect, that the quality of the articles observed by him at Point de

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31. Galle was pretty good:—Mr. Young never heard "that the quality of those sent to Egypt was complained of;" and Dr. Franck, who was also

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 37. on that service, says, that the medicines were of very good quality:—and Dr. Borland states, "that the original quality of the medicines which he

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. observed in the West Indies might have been generally good."

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 58. But Mr. Griffith, an experienced Staff Surgeon of the Army, who served at the York Hospital for about three years, and during that period considered it as his duty to notice the medicines and materials which were sent from the Army Laboratory for the use of the Hospital, states, that "the quality of these was very various, and that at times the medicines were very bad;" and he speaks particularly of a Report which he made to the Surgeon General on the 7th August 1801, of the unsuitableness for use of many of the medicines, and at the same time produced samples of them to him. This, he says, caused a direction from the Surgeon General for the assembling of a Board of Medical Officers, of which Dr. Rogeron was President, for the purpose of inspecting the medicines; who reported on the articles pointed out by Mr. Griffith, that they were bad and unfit for use: and that many others which had escaped his notice, (Mr. Griffith's) notice, were in a similar state. We have applied to the Army Medical Office for this Report; but it is stated to us, that "no trace of such Report can be found."

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 59. Mr. Griffith says too, that whilst he was attending at the York Hospital, the Surgeon General gave him two samples of opium, which had been sent from the Army Laboratory to two Militia regiments, which, on examination by Mr. Griffith, appeared to be of bad quality.

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54. (A.) But Mr. Calvert Clarke states, that there never was any complaint of the quality of the medicines from the Physician General, although there have been some at times from Regimental Surgeons. The only instance, however, of any moment in his recollection, was in January 1804, when, on a complaint being made by the Surgeon of the West Suffolk Militia, of the quality of some Bark, an Army Medical Board, he says, was summoned; and he, in answer to the complaint produced, as it appears, certificates from two persons of eminence in the profession, that the specimens of Bark which Mr. Clarke had sent them were of excellent quality.

The Apothecary General must be considered as generally responsible, also, for the packing of the articles issued from the Laboratory. On this head there are stronger reasons for believing that the Public has sustained a considerable loss, than in respect of the bad quality of the articles.

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Dr. Borland says, that "whilst serving in the West Indies, he has observed the packing, in many instances, by no means good; and he has seen Instruments there so loaded with rust as not to be fit for use."

Mr. Young observes, that the packing of the articles sent to the West Indies was in general not proper; for the liquids and powders should have been packed in separate cases. He speaks also of Surgical Instruments arriving in a bad state; but he does not know the cause of it; and adds, that whilst he was serving in Egypt, "sets of Instruments which were sent out were spoiled by improper package, from some oil of vitriol, as he understood, having been packed in the same cases with them."

Mr. Clarke recollects only one instance (which is probably that last mentioned by Mr. Young) of complaint having been made of the improper package of articles sent from the Laboratory, and that was by the Surgeon General, of some Instruments sent to Egypt in 1800 or 1801, having been packed with volatile spirits, by which means they were damaged. Upon this occasion, he says, the Surgeon General gave notice to the Apothecary General, that in future he should be responsible for such losses. We must notice, that Mr. Clarke afterwards substituted the word "deteriorated" for "volatile;" which spirit, he adds, would not corrode iron; he rather imagines, therefore, that the injury arose from the long flowage in the hold of the ship; and he further adds, that occasional complaints of breakage had been made, which had been referred to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

We have seen many Reports to the Surgeon General from a Board consisting of Doctor M'Grigor, as President, and of a Staff Surgeon and an Apothecary, who have been employed since December 1806 in inspecting the Medical stores at Portchester Castle, near Portsmouth; in which it appears, that in some packages the contents did not correspond with the invoice put up with them at the Laboratory; and that, in a variety of instances, great loss had arisen from bad corking and breakage. The breakage, Doctor M'Grigor thinks, had chiefly proceeded from improper package; and, he says, that in one instance, the breakage from this cause was "so enormous," that, in a Special Report to the Surgeon General, he stated "that it was as such as no Surgeon, would in any case, submit to from his Druggist."

Mr. Hoffe, who has been employed for about eighteen months as the Apothecary at a large Depot of Medicines at York Hospital, Chelsea, thinks that the articles coming directly from the Army Laboratory were, in general, well packed; but that the bottles were sometimes badly corked. On a visit which two of our Board made to that Depot, they had an opportunity of noticing this defect. The loss from this cause, considering the quantity of the stores from which the bottles were said to be selected, was comparatively of little amount; but it is obvious, that on foreign service, a leakage may at times produce much mischief, as well as a great disappointment; and, we must remark, that as the waste from the bad corking, shewn to the Members of our Board, was in the packages which had come immediately from the Laboratory to the York Depot, it is probable that the loss has been much greater from this cause in those packages which have been subjected to distant carriage.

When losses of this kind have appeared, there can be no doubt but that the Apothecary General should be made responsible for them. The Surgeon General, who was present at this visit to the Depot, informed our

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App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. (A.)

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 35.

Dr. 30. (A.)

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 55.

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Members, that in this case the loss would be charged against the Apothecary General. But we cannot find that any charge has hitherto been made for similar losses, although that which appeared at the York Hospital sufficiently confirms the statement before given, that they have existed.

We shall conclude our observations on the packing of the medicines issued from the Laboratory, with referring to the suggestions of Mr. Young, in his Answer to our 13th Question, recommending some alteration in the mode of packing medicines intended for foreign service.

Subsequent to the period of our having collected the information on which the preceding statement of this branch of our Report has been made, we have learned that directions were given by the Secretary at War, on the 8th of July last, that upon the arrival of any Hospital Supplies at any station abroad, at the General Hospitals at home, or at the Depots of Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, a Medical Board, of not less than three Commissioned Officers, was to be appointed to examine into the condition of the articles received; to ascertain whether they correspond with the invoice forwarded by the Surgeon General; to notice any omission or deficiencies in their quantities, or defects in quality; and, if any damage had been sustained, to discover, if possible, to what cause it was owing.

The Comptrollers of Army Accounts, from whom we received this communication, state, that since the issuing of these directions, the Surgeon General had transmitted to their Office several receipts of medical stores sent out in the year 1804, which, except some small deficiencies which had been notified to the Apothecary General, were found to correspond with the articles in his bills for that year. We learn further from the Comptrollers, that the Surgeon General having stated to them that Certificates of the receipt of medical stores in the Hospitals at home, were now regularly included in the Monthly Returns, they have obtained an inspection of these Returns at their Office; and that, strict injunctions having been sent by the Surgeon General to every department, to acknowledge the receipt, and to certify the quality and condition of all stores immediately on their arrival, the consequence had been that the bill for 1805, which was the last reported on, had been supported by sundry documents proving the receipt of many of the articles. The Comptrollers, therefore, flatter themselves that the subsequent accounts of the Apothecary General will be supported in a more complete and perfect manner.

The enquiry respecting the prices charged for the articles in the Apothecary General's bills has certainly occupied more of our attention than either of those respecting the quality of the articles, or the packing of them; because in these it was to be expected that the loss to the Public could have been partial only, whilst the prices charged affect the whole supply.

The Prices for the articles furnished from the Army Laboratory, "are fixed," Mr. Clarke says, "entirely by himself, as a trading account;" and to the question, Whether he considered the Apothecary General as entitled, under his Patent, to a greater profit than any other persons would derive, in the usual course of trade, from transacting the same business? he answered, that "he considered him entitled to fair profits in comparison with a similar account; that he knew of no other (Service) than that of the Navy supplied by the Apothecaries Company; and that, with a proper compensation for the difference of credit taken by the two Services, he did

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.A. R. M. Y.  
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did not consider the Patent as conveying more than the exclusive privilege of supplying Medicines, &c. to the Army.

This answer means to admit, we presume, that the Apothecary General's prices are to be regulated by the fair market price at the period of the account, which price is, of course, affected by the risk and delay of payment: and with this impression, we have considered the subject.

The Physician General, who states it to be his duty to examine the prices for Medicines (the Surgeon General examines those for Surgical articles) charged in the account, "ascertains," he says, "that they are fair and reasonable, by informing himself beforehand of the market prices, and of the charges made by the Apothecaries Company; and in checking the charges, he takes into consideration the great variations which occur in the prices of medicines." But he has never ascertained the market price by advertising for tenders to supply certain medicines.

In estimating the profit which he intends to allow the Apothecary General, Sir Lucas Pepys considers ten per-cent. on an average, as a reasonable profit. But he afterwards said, "We (meaning himself and the Surgeon General) have no rule to guide us in allowing for the delay of payment: we allow generally more than ten per-cent. in order to cover that delay."

The Surgeon General considers himself as responsible for the Surgical articles in the Apothecary General's bills; "the prices of which he ascertains," he says, "by comparing them with those of other people, and he allows a reasonable profit, with the consideration of the length of time the Apothecary General lies out of his money."

That we might learn with what attention and effect this examination of the Apothecary General's bills was executed, we asked Mr. Clarke, whether an explanation had ever been required of him relative to any charge in his accounts; and we procured from the Treasury the certified accounts for the years 1804 and 1805.

Mr. Clarke admitted that some prices were objected to in the account for 1796, by the then Surgeon General (Mr. Gunning) and the present Physician General, which were referred to the Comptrollers, who applied to the Apothecaries Company for the prices charged to the Navy at the same period, when the prices of the Apothecary General were allowed to be fair, and were admitted. Mr. Clarke afterwards added to his answer, that at times, the Physician and Surgeon General have objected to prices, which have been explained: "in some few instances some abatement has been made, in others they have been perfectly satisfied with the explanations." And in the Letter of Mr. Clarke, addressed to Sir Lucas Pepys in 1797, and communicated to us from the Army Medical Office, he says, "that it was upon a fair comparison with similar accounts (by express order of the Lords of the Treasury) the charges being found to be not only equitable, but moderate, that the Bill of 1796, alluded to in his Evidence) was ordered to be paid without deduction.

It appears, however, that Sir Lucas Pepys the Physician General, and Mr. Gunning the Surgeon General, were not satisfied with this determination; for, in a Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, they say, "The Lords of the Treasury have ordered payment of the Half-yearly Bill from the Army Laboratory, amounting to Fifty-four thousand Pounds, without any deduction, though we not only expressed our disapprobation of

App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 51.App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. (A.)App<sup>s</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. (B.)

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"the charges of the Bill in question to the Lords of the Treasury, but positively declared to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, that the Bill was "exorbitant;" and they add, "on this occasion we feel ourselves called upon to appeal to the First Lord of the Treasury, as this part of the Army Accounts has always been examined and passed by the Physician General and Surgeon General, who, if they do their duty, must check exorbitant charges." And in a Note, dated 17th April 1797, to Mr. Clarke, from the same Gentlemen, they state, that they had returned him the next Half-year's Bill of the Apothecary General, without any examination or approbation of its contents, as they had received no direction from the First Lord of the Treasury, to whom they had applied a considerable time ago to know whether the control over the Bill should, or should not, be vested in them; They add, that they had hitherto considered this as a part of their duty, and had endeavoured to do justice to the Apothecary General, and at the same time to the Public.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. (D.)

This inattention to the representations of those whose duty it was to examine the Apothecary General's charges, must have produced, it is to be imagined, some laxity in their future examination of his Bills. A subsequent direction of the Treasury cannot but have caused a still more vague and unsatisfactory mode of fixing the prices of the articles. By this, the Physician and Surgeon General were instructed, in checking the charges, to pay attention to the delay in the payment to the Apothecary General.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61.

We wished to have seen the Letter, or Order, authorizing this mode of proceeding. But on application to the Army Medical Office for it, it is stated to us, that, after the most diligent search, it could not be found, it being supposed to have been lost, together with many other papers, during the confusion of a fire which happened in the Office in 1803. We were equally disappointed in our application to the Comptroller's Office for it, where, as the Apothecary General's bills are examined by the Comptrollers, we conceived that such a Document would have been recorded. Had it been produced, it would probably have appeared whether the direction was applicable to one particular Account of the Apothecary General, or was to be applied to all the subsequent Accounts; and if it was, whether any rule was laid down for what was to be considered as the usual credit which Government would take; and if that was exceeded, at what rate, after the specified periods, the increase on the market prices was to be allowed. It was impossible for us, without knowing these particulars, to judge correctly of the conduct of the Physician and Surgeon General in controlling the prices in these Accounts.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.

As, however, the present form of Certificate annexed to the Apothecary General's bill, appears to have been in use for some years, we may infer, that the Directions alluded to were to be applied to all the Bills, but that no rule for estimating for the delay of Payment was laid down in the Directions; because the Physician General says, that "they are guided by "no rule in their allowance for covering the delay of Payment."

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. (C.)

Before we proceed to state the course we have followed in endeavouring to get at a correct judgment of the Prices allowed in these Bills, it may be proper to notice, that the Form of the Certificate, at present signed by the Physician and Surgeon General, differs from that which was in use when Sir Clifton Winstingham was Physician General to the Army. His Certificate states, "that the Medicines and Materials, as recited in the Invoice,

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"Invoices, had, agreeable to their respective dates, been carefully viewed and examined by him, and that they were found to be very good; and further, that he believes the Prices, as far as his inquiries could ascertain, were reasonable, as being rated at the current Price which they bore at the time they were supplied by the Apothecary General." From this Form of Certificate we infer, that the very articles named in the Invoices had been examined by the Physician General on the dates of their being placed in the packages; and that the current rate of Price on the days of the supply was that which was certified by him.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. (E.)

The present form of the Certificate states, that the Physician General and Surgeon General "have from time to time carefully examined the different articles contained in the Account, and that they have uniformly "found them of the best quality." Whatever inference may be drawn from the words used in this Certificate, we learn from Mr. Clarke, that there is no security but the "integrity of the parties employed," that the articles which have been inspected are the articles which had been issued from the Laboratory.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 54.

The present Certificate further states, that "having examined the Prices charged, and having taken into consideration the directions received from the Treasury, that they were to pay attention to the delay in the Payment, "they are of opinion, that the Apothecary General's charges to the Public "are fair and reasonable." This part of the present Certificate does not, like the former Certificate, afford a ground for inferring that the Prices which are certified are at the current rate of the days of supply; but the Physician General says, "that in checking the Apothecary General's charges, he always takes into consideration the variation in the Prices of "the Medicines." On an inspection, however, of the two Accounts which we have procured from the Treasury, one of which amounts to about forty-four thousand five hundred Pounds, and the other to upwards of seventy-five thousand Pounds, we cannot find, except in one or two instances, that there is any variation in the Prices charged in each year, notwithstanding the supply is extended through the whole of the year; and we have understood that, in one material article at least, that of Bark, there was a very great variation in its price during one of the years.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5.L. 44,500.  
L. 75,000.

We have remarked too, on an investigation of those Bills, that the Prices charged by the Apothecary General have been uniformly admitted; for we can find no alteration or deduction in any one of the charges. Yet this allowance for the delay in Payment is not added by the Physician and Surgeon General at the end of the Account as a per-centage for a certain specified period on the sum total of it, but forms part of the charges on some or all of the items; and must be considered, therefore, as being left to the discretion of the Apothecary General.

It is obvious how difficult it must be to check such charges, by comparing them with the charges made by others in the trade. But, conceiving that the most satisfactory mode of doing it would be to compare the total amount charged by the Apothecary General for certain invoices of Medicines furnished to the Army, with the total amount which others would have charged for the same under similar circumstances, we submitted particular Invoices of Medicines, furnished by the Apothecary General in the years 1804 and 1805, but without his prices affixed, to the consideration of two or three eminent Druggists and Chemists, and we desired them to

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affix the Prices which the best articles of the kind bore in those years. And, for a further comparison, we procured from the Ordnance and Transport Boards the Bills for Medicines supplied for their use during the years 1804 and 1805; the first of these Boards being supplied by a Druggist, and the other by the Apothecaries Company.

The blank Invoice which we submitted to Messrs. Kempson and Co. Druggists in London, was, for a Regimental chest of Medicines furnished by the Apothecary General in 1805, the Bill for which was communicated to us by Mr. Calvert Clarke. It will be seen, on an inspection of the two columns in which the different rates of charge of the Apothecary General and of Messrs. Kempson and Co. are given, that the rates of the first are almost in every instance higher than those of Messrs. Kempson, and, on the amount of the whole, are 40 per-cent. higher than theirs; yet Mr. Kempson says, that "his Prices would have afforded him something handsome in the way of profit; and that the Price of Bark, particularly, is taken at a high valuation."

The blank Bills submitted to Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, and to Messrs. Corbyn and Co., also Chemists and Druggists in London, were copied from Invoices of much larger quantities than that submitted to Mr. Kempson, and were selected from the Apothecary General's bills for 1804 and 1805. On an inspection of the comparative Statement in the Appendix, of the rates of the Charge of the Apothecary General, and of the Gentlemen before named, it appears that there is often a difference in the Prices of these Gentlemen as between themselves, and that, in some instances, their Prices exceed those of the Apothecary General; but that, on the whole, his Prices exceed those of Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke by 41 per-cent. and of Messrs. Corbyn and Co. by 18 per-cent. in the year 1804; and in 1805 they exceed the first by 37, and the second by 19 per-cent.

Some explanation, however, is necessary in this place: it is well known that the Prices which Merchants and Tradesmen charge for the articles they furnish are, in a great measure, regulated by the quantity furnished, by the Credit which is given, and by the risk of Payment; and, without a consideration of these circumstances, no comparison can be justly made. In the present case, we learn from Mr. Cooke, the partner of Mr. Godfrey, that his Prices are fixed on the principle of his customer being a Merchant buying largely, and at six months credit: "Was the credit," he says, "to be extended to twelve months in addition (or eighteen months altogether) he would have added about 10 per-cent. to his Prices." In comparing, therefore, Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke's Prices with the Apothecary General's, £. 10. per-cent. ought to be added to the former; for the Apothecary General's Bills were seldom paid sooner than eighteen months, and sometimes not until two years after the Supply was made. With respect to Messrs. Corbyn and Co.'s Prices, it is to be understood that, in fixing them, they have proceeded on the principle of the Articles being furnished to Apothecaries, to whom they give twelve months credit; but they look on the risk, it seems, in this case, to be considerable, and they have taken it accordingly into their valuation. They have also calculated their Prices on the small quantities of Medicines usually furnished to Apothecaries; but if such large quantities were furnished, as were described to be furnished in a year by the Apothecary General, Mr. Meffer (of Messrs. Corbyn's house) thought that

App. N° 63.

App. N° 64. (B. & C.)

App. N° 64. (A.)

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that Messrs. Corbyn's Prices should be reduced 10 per-cent. on Drugs, and 20 per-cent. on Chemical preparations; and, were the Payment delayed for eighteen months, or two years, Mr. Meffer says, taking into consideration the quantity of the supply, with certainty of Payment, that he still thinks the Prices which his House has affixed to the Bills ought to satisfy any person." On the whole, therefore, we may consider that the Prices of Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, and of Messrs. Corbyn and Co. under the circumstances of a Wholesale Supply, and eighteen months credit, without risk, would not have materially differed from each other. But these are the circumstances under which the Apothecary General has furnished Medicines, &c. to the Army, and these Prices are about one-fifth higher than those which we have last considered.

We observe, on an inspection of the Medicine Bills of the Ordnance and Transport Boards, for the years 1804 and 1805, that the prices of some of the more valuable articles, unlike what we had observed in the Apothecary General's bills, vary frequently in the course of the same year. This circumstance, at the same time that it proved the inefficiency of the check on his prices, made it difficult for us to compare them with those charges to the two Boards. We have extracted the Prices, however, of some of the articles most commonly in use, from his bill for the month of July in the year 1805, and the prices for the same kind of articles charged to the Ordnance Board by Messrs. Bulch and Howard, and to the Transport Board by the Apothecaries Company in the same year and month, and we have arranged them in separate columns. This arrangement shews, that the prices of the Apothecary General do not much exceed those of the Apothecaries Company; but that they exceed those of Messrs. Bulch and Howard nearly sixty per-cent. It must not be overlooked, however, that the bills of the Apothecaries Company are delivered in Quarterly to the Transport Board, and, after having been examined, are paid by 90 days bills, but without interest. Such a difference in the time of payment may sufficiently account, perhaps, for the Apothecary General's excess of charge beyond the Apothecaries Company. The Ordnance Medicine Bills are also made out Quarterly, and, after being certified by the Surgeon General belonging to that Department, are sent to the Surveyor General's Office, and are discharged in court. In this case too, therefore, an addition ought to be made to the prices, in order to make a correct comparison between them and those of the Apothecary General; but this addition must be much less than sixty per-cent.

The result of this course of Enquiry would shew, if the prices of the Apothecaries Company are to be the criterion by which to examine the Apothecary General's Bills, that the Prices which have been allowed him are not very improper. But ought these prices alone to have guided those whose duty it has been to examine his Accounts?—Had the prices of the most eminent of the Trade been also referred to, for the purpose of checking the account, it would have appeared that, even taking into consideration the delay of payment, the prices of the Apothecary General have exceeded, by one-fifth at least, what should have been allowed him.

We have already noticed that the subject of the supply of Surgical Instruments for the use of the Army, by the Apothecary General, had heretofore been under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, and that their Lordships were pleased to approve of his continuing to supply these articles.

App. N° 58.

App. N° 57.

App. N° 56.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 51.

In Mr. Garnier's representation to their Lordships, after stating the grounds on which he claimed the right, under his Patent, to supply Surgical Instruments (which we have before alluded to), he insists further, "that he has an equal right to be paid for them in the same manner as his predecessors have been paid, that is, by charging the Instruments to Government at a fair profit, as between tradesman and consumer, and not by a net commission on the first cost of the commodity," which it appears, it had been proposed to allow him, to the extent of 10 per-cent. Mr. Garnier added, "that such a plan, if adopted, would have been attended with considerable loss to Government; for that then the Instruments must have been bought on the same credit as Government took of him, and that Savigny and Evans were the only two persons in the trade competent to give credit;" and he alleges that these persons charge to him on an annual credit, would have exceeded, by 10 per-cent. what Mr. Garnier charged, which, added to the proposed commission, would have made a real loss to Government of 20 per-cent." Mr. Garnier fabricated a statement of what he then (1797) charged for each set of Instruments called Capitals, and what would have been the charge if the plan had been adopted. In this he states, that his charge was seventeen Pounds seventeen Shillings per set; but that if bought on an annual credit, the charge to him would be nineteen Pounds nine Shillings, to which adding 10 per-cent. commission, the whole price would be twenty-one Pounds eight Shillings, or a loss to Government of three Pounds eleven Shillings, (i. e.) 20 per-cent.

It is manifest, on a view of this statement, that it cannot be correct; for it assumes the point in question, and proceeds on the supposition that the Instruments could not have been procured by Mr. Garnier at less than 10 per-cent. above the price which, even under the circumstance of the long delay in payment, was charged by him to Government. That which we are about to state will shew that he was altogether mistaken in his representation on this point. For we have examined Mr. Evans, one of the tradesmen to whom Mr. Garnier alludes, on the subject. We selected Mr. Evans, because it appeared that his house has furnished Surgical Instruments to the Navy Hospitals, under the orders of the Transport Board, for a considerable number of years. We have confined our enquiries relative to Mr. Evans's prices to the period subsequent to 1802, because by a prior regulation, the Instruments which are to constitute what are called Full Sets of Capitals, and Portable Sets of Capitals, are particularly enumerated; and therefore, when Mr. Evans speaks of these different collections, it is evident that he speaks of the same as are charged in the Apothecary General's bills by those names. In these bills for the years 1804 and 1805, we find that the charge for full sets is always nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings each, and thirteen Pounds five Shillings for each set of portables. During this period, Mr. Evans has charged sixteen Pounds sixteen Shillings for the first, and nine Pounds nine Shillings for the second, including in both the price of the cases. These are Mr. Evans's prices, however, when these articles were sold on the usual credit; and therefore it may be remarked, that they can be no fit criterion by which to judge of the Apothecary General's prices, for that he was seldom paid under eighteen months, and sometimes not until two years after the supply. To meet this objection, Mr. Evans was asked, what would have been his prices under such a circumstance?

£ 37. 17d.  
£ 19. 9s.  
£ 21. 8s.  
£ 3. 11d.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 56.

£ 19. 19s.  
£ 13. 5s.  
£ 9. 9s.

circumstance? but adding to the question at the same time (what was the fact in respect of the Apothecary General), that the supply of Surgical Instruments in each year had amounted, on an average, to seven thousand Pounds, with no ultimate risk of payment. His answer shews, that under all these circumstances, he would not only not have added to the prices before named by him, but that he would have deducted from the total amount "certainly not less than 5 per-cent." This, therefore, ought to have been the principle on which the Apothecary General should have made his charges; for it is the rule of charging between the Tradesman and the Consumer for which he contends. His charge, however, for a full set of Capitals, is about 19 per-cent. above Mr. Evans's, and 40 per-cent. above Mr. Evans's charge for a set of Portables: and these prices have been allowed (as it should seem, without enquiry) by those whose duty it was to check the charge.

We have learned another fact from Mr. Evans deserving of attention, also, on a view of the prices which have been charged, and allowed, in the Apothecary General's bills. The screw Tourniquets, for which the Apothecary General always charges twelve Shillings and Sixpence each, are sold singly by Mr. Evans at ten Shillings and Sixpence, and under a fort of contract with the Transport Board, are supplied by him to the Navy at eight Shillings each; being an addition to Mr. Evans's prices of above 50 per-cent. by the Apothecary General, as a compensation for an extension of credit of fifteen or eighteen months.

The Evidence which we have thus produced shews, we think, a very blameable inattention in checking the Apothecary General's charges in respect of Surgical Instruments; for the slightest enquiries would have enabled those to whose consideration the prices were referred, to have ascertained that the Charges were extravagant.

The total Charge for Instruments from the beginning of 1795 to the end of 1806, or for eleven years, amounts to seventy-two thousand nine hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, or nearly seven thousand Pounds per annum on an average. When it is known that the Regimental Surgeons have always found their own Instruments, the propriety of directing so large an additional supply for the use of the Army may well be questioned. The Statement, which we shall give hereafter of the quantity now in store, will evince, we think, that there has been a very great disregard to the public interest in making such a provision.

The Apothecary General's Bills for 1804 and 1805 include large Charges for Sugar, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Paper, Sheets, Bottles, Packing-cases, &c. Many of these articles are not usually provided by Apothecaries, and therefore it may be imagined, that neither the Physician General nor Surgeon General can be very competent to judge of the propriety of the Prices charged for them. Had they enquired, however, into the matter, they would have found, perhaps, as we have found, that even admitting an Extra-charge on account of the delay of payment, the Prices charged are improperly great.

We have come to this conclusion from an examination of Messrs. Trotter's Charges for similar articles supplied to General Hospitals, also, in those years, and from the Returns made by Messrs. Curtis and Clarke, Corn-factors, and Messrs. Harrison, Bottle-merchants, of the Prices which similar articles in their different trades bore during the same period.

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£ 7,900.

111. 6d.  
102. 6d.  
8s.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61.  
£ 7,919. 4 8.

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It must be observed, that in Messrs. Trotters' course of dealings with Government they have been used, at least during 1804, calculating on a year's credit to Government, to charge about 20 per cent. on the Money Price of the articles furnished by them; yet their Charge for Hospital Sheets is seven Shillings and four Pence, at the time that the Apothecary General's Charge is ten Shillings; and, when the Apothecary General charges eleven Pence per pound for Muscovado Sugar, Messrs. Trotters charge only eight Pence per pound: their Charge for Corks is two Shillings and four Pence per gross; the Apothecary General's six Shillings; he charges for Bottles at the rate of sixty Shillings per gross for quarts, and fifty-six Shillings per gross for pints, at the time when, we learn from Messrs. Harrison's, the first were sold by them at forty Shillings per gross, and the second for thirty-six Shillings per gross on a credit of six months, and with a discount, for money, of one Shilling and Sixpence per gross; and these Prices we understand to have been the current Prices of the Trade for the last four years. The Market Price for Oatmeal in 1804, as it to be seen in the Returns, fluctuated between seventeen and twenty-three Shillings, and averaged during the twelve months nineteen Shillings; and for Scotch Barley, between fourteen and twenty-two Shillings, and averaged during the same period eighteen Shillings; yet the first article is charged by the Apothecary General, throughout the year, at twenty-six Shillings per cwt. and the second at twenty-seven Shillings per cwt. The total of the Charges for this description of articles makes comparatively but a small part, certainly, of the certified amount of the Apothecary General's Bills; yet it confirms our opinion of the inefficiency of the check on his Charges, and of the great loss which the Public has sustained from a loose observance of the Order of the Treasury directing the Physician General and Surgeon General, in considering the justness of his Prices, to pay attention to the delay of payment to him.

Depôts.

In addition to the quantities of Medicines, Surgical Instruments and Materials, and Stores, which have been furnished by the Apothecary General for the immediate use of General and Regimental Hospitals, large quantities have also been furnished by him, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, to certain established Depôts, as a reserve for the calls of the Service. Some of these Depôts of Medicines and Purveyor's Stores, with distinct Establishments, have been formed Abroad, where the propriety of such a provision may be admitted; but many more have been formed at Home, with a foresight of which the propriety is very doubtful.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 71.

In a Return, communicated to us by the Surgeon General, it appears that there are at this time ten of these Depôts on Foreign Service, besides two with Expeditions, all of which are under the charge of an Apothecary, or some other superior Officer; and there are at this time also nine Depôts, including two at Guernsey and Jersey, on the Home Service. It is stated in this Return, that the Depôt at Barbadoes is considerable, in consequence of the number of Dependencies within its supply; as are those of Porchester Castle near Portsmouth, and York Hospital at Chelsea, "as well in consideration of an Order that there should be Supplies for 10,000 Men constantly in readiness at each of these latter Depôts, as of the receipts on the breaking up of the Regimental Depôts for Invasion in 1805, and the addition of those returned from the Continent in 1806."

In

In a subsequent Return from the Surgeon General, we find, that there were four of the Home Depôts formed by order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief in 1798, to each of which the Establishment consisted of one Physician, one Surgeon, one Apothecary, and one Deputy Purveyor; these were discontinued, however, in 1799. But in 1801, fourteen new Depôts were formed in different parts of England, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General. At three of them, where there were also General Hospital Establishments, some one or more of the Officers belonging thereto took charge of them; to the others, one Medical Officer was attached. All these Depôts were discontinued on the conclusion of Peace, by order of the Commander in Chief. In 1803 and 1804, the Surgeon General recommended the formation of forty Depôts in England, which recommendation, he states, was approved by the Commander in Chief. Where there were General Hospital Establishments (which, as we have before noticed, was sometimes the case at places where there were no Hospitals) the Depôts were in the charge of the Officers and servants belonging to those Establishments. Other Medical Depôts were under the charge of Messrs. Trotters. The remainder had, as is stated in the Returns, "a sufficient number of Medical Officers and servants for the duty;" but "the various alterations which have been made in respect of the Depôts, did not permit the Surgeon General to give a specific Return of the Expense of the transport of the Stores to those Depôts, and of the Rents, &c.; but it may be imagined that these Expenses, and the Salaries of the Persons employed at them, could not but have been of very great amount."

These Depôts have been from time to time reduced, and there are now Depôts only at Porchester Castle, at the York Hospital, and at Falmouth; all of which furnish Supplies for Foreign Service.

In respect to the propriety of forming these Depôts abroad, Mr. Young thinks that they are indispensably necessary in the West Indies. But Dr. Jackson (to whom we again refer, because he appears to have had very great experience in Army Medical practice, and to support his opinion by very just reasoning) rather recommends the mode of purchase on the spot, when the station of the Troops, or the scene of the War, is laid in a civilized country. This, he says, would be simple and economical, because, although the money price be high, no more would be purchased than is actually wanted; and it would be sufficiently certain too, because in such situations, those articles which are usually wanted are rarely found to fail in the market.

But we have the decisive opinion of Dr. Borland on the impropriety of the formation of the large Depôts of Medicines which took place on the expedition of Invasion in 1805;—he says, "that the measure was unwise and unnecessary, because every Town in the Kingdom could have furnished the required supply of those articles." Whether he be correct in this opinion or not, there can be no doubt, as he also states, "that when the actual exigencies of the Service required it, the quantity wanted might have been easily procured from London, and thereby the great expense of the Depôts, and the great loss from the waste and perishing of the Medicines, might have been avoided."

It ought not to be alleged, in answer to the obvious truth of this opinion,

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Department.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 71. (A.)App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 74. (A.)App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 31.  
Dr. Jackson's Post.  
Letters, 1803, p. 593.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. (A.)



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opinion, that it might have been difficult for the Apothecary General to have furnished the requisite supply on a sudden demand. The certainty of the very great expence of such a measure, and the uncertainty of the actual want of any part of the large quantities of articles which were thus laid up in store, ought to have outweighed any consideration of accommodation to the Apothecary General.

The consequence of this measure has been, that there is now in store at the two Dépôts at Chelsea and Portchester Castle such a quantity of Medicines, Instruments, and materials of all kinds, as it will be difficult to dispose of advantageously. The loss which has already occurred from injury to the articles appears, from Dr. M'Grigor's Evidence, to be very considerable at Portchester Castle.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 36.

We wished to have given, generally, intelligible accounts of the quantities now in store at the Dépôts we have named, and at that in the Isle of Wight; but as the greater part of the articles are what are called "loose," (i. e. not arranged according to certain proportions or numbers of men)

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 72.

this could scarcely be done. We have given, however, in the Appendix, an Abstract of the Medical Stores at the York Hospital; and it appears

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 55.

from the evidence of the Apothecary of that Hospital, that there are in it two divisions complete for 2,500 men each, and that, with some little assistance from the Army Elaboratory, they could complete several other divisions.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 73.

Dr. M'Grigor states, that at Portchester Castle Dépôt there are Medicines sufficient for about 30,000 men, and Purveyors Stores for a much greater number.

The Return from the Isle of Wight shewed very large quantities also; but we cannot pretend to state for how many Men they may be calculated.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 74.

But the quantity of Instruments in store is much more disproportionate to the probable wants of the Army than the quantity of Medicines or Purveyors Stores. At the York Hospital Dépôt there were, on the 23d March 1807, upwards of 800 full and portable sets of what are called "Capital Instruments," with upwards of 1,300 "full and small sets of Pocket Instruments." At the Dépôt in the Isle of Wight there are also

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 73.

some Instruments; and at the Portchester-Castle Dépôt, Dr. M'Grigor believes there were, in July 1807, above 300 sets of Capital Instruments, together with many loose articles of Instruments. In October 1807, Mr. Keate transmitted an Account of Instruments belonging to the Public, in which it appeared that 794 sets of Capitals and Portables were then in store, and that 604 sets were then on service. We shall make no observation on the mode in which Mr. Keate proposes to dispose of the Instruments in store, but refer to the document in the Appendix.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 14. (A.)

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding Instruments to the value of eighteen thousand Pounds were provided in 1801 and 1802, at the close of the last war, and for which it may therefore be presumed there could have been little immediate use, Instruments for which nearly eighteen thousand Pounds more was charged, were provided in 1803, at the breaking out of the present war. We observe too, that the charge for the repair of Instruments in the same year, amounts to one thousand four hundred and fifty Pounds. We conclude, therefore, on both accounts, that the quantity of Instruments in store in that year must have been

very

£. 18,000.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 67.

£. 18,000.

£. 1,450.

very considerable. Yet it appears that since this period above 100 full sets of capital, and above 500 portable sets of capital Instruments, have been provided for the Public Service.

In answer to our enquiries on this subject, the Surgeon General states, that "in 1804, 400 sets were specially ordered by the Inspector General for the Volunteers, which were of a different description from those appropriated for Foreign Service; and as the removal of the number of Instruments in store would have rendered the Divisions and Chests incomplete for service, it was judged more proper to leave the Divisions complete, as the orders express." He further adds, that "a double proportion of Instruments should always be in store; for if 50 sets on Foreign Stations require repair, 50 more must be sent and received before the others can be returned; and he observes, that Instruments require much time in their completion, and that they cannot be properly repaired but in London.

Before we proceed to offer any suggestions for the future management of the supply usually provided by the Apothecary General, it will be proper that we should notice the course observed by the Ordnance and Transport Boards, in providing Medicines, &c. for the Departments under their management.

The Medicines for the Ordnance Service, since 1797, have been procured of a Druggist (Messrs. Howards) whose prices (for they do not supply them on contract at fixed prices) are checked by Dr. Rollo, the Surgeon General of the Ordnance, resident at Woolwich; he is guided in his judgment by what are called "Price Books," obtained from the Trade. He certifies at the foot of the different Bills which we have seen, "that the orders for the Medicines charged in them appear to be correct, the qualities of the Medicines good, and that the prices, so far as he knows, are agreeable to the Wholesale rates." The accounts for the Medicines are delivered in quarterly, and are discharged according to the usual course of the Ordnance. The Medicines are sent either to Woolwich, or to the Tower, whence they are forwarded to the different stations of the Artillery, on demands made by the several Ordnance Surgeons, approved by the Surgeon General and Ordnance Chemist. Previous, however, to their going from the Druggists, they are inspected by the Apothecary or Chemist belonging to the Ordnance; and those which go to Woolwich are again examined by the Apothecary, who has been recently appointed on the recommendation of the present Inspector General. Such of the Chemicals as are prepared by the Druggists are, as a check on them, analyzed there; but some of the preparations are made at Woolwich.

The expenditure of the Medicines is examined and checked by the Surgeon General, the Assistant Surgeon General, and the Apothecary of the Department; who, in the first instance, also controul all the Medical accounts of the Department. These are finally examined by the Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

The amount of the Bills for Medicines supplied by Messrs. Howards to the Ordnance, during the year 1804, is two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six Pounds nine Shillings and three Pence; and three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine Pounds five Shillings and ten Pence for 1805. During this period there were about 20,000 Men belonging to this Department, and 8,500 Horses, for whose use Medicines were provided.

Medicines for the use of the Navy are procured by the Transport Board

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 67.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 13.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 26.App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 75.

£. 2,956. 9s. 3d.

£. 3,869. 5s. 10d.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 27.

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from the Apothecaries Company. No one on the part of the Transport Board inspects them before they are sent off to the Hospitals, or superintends the packing of them. But the Master and Wardens of the Company certify that the Drugs and Medicines mentioned in the Invoices are the best that could be had; and the person belonging to the Company who superintends the packing, makes an affidavit before the Lord Mayor that the articles mentioned in the Invoice were really put up, and delivered for the use of the several Hospitals and Ships therein mentioned, and that they were of the best quality that could be had.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 27. Dr. Harnesi, the Medical Member of the Transport Board, says, that they are not aware of any means by which they could ascertain the fairness of the prices charged by the Company; but that the Master and Wardens are now required to certify, further, that the prices charged by them are the lowest at which the different articles could be supplied.

It may be recollected in this place, that in the comparison which we have before made of the prices charged for the same kind of Medicines by the Company, by the Apothecary General, and by two or three of the most eminent Druggists in London, it appeared that, although the Apothecary General's prices were higher than those of the Company, yet that the last exceeded considerably those of others in the trade.

The Bills for the Medicines are delivered in quarterly, and, after being examined, are paid by 90 days bills, without interest.

The Medicines thus procured, are sent to the Hospitals, Hospital Ships, or Depôts belonging to the Navy, at the principal rendezvous of ships of war, and are placed under the care of professional men called Dispensers. They are issued to ships according to an established proportion regulated by the rate of the ship.

The Surgeons of the ships make out an annual account of their receipt and expenditure, and swear to the truth of the account. The Medicines used in the Hospitals are issued according to the prescriptions of the different Physicians and Surgeons; and the Dispenser makes an affidavit to the truth of his quarterly account of the issues.

The Medicines in the several Naval Depôts are subject to the inspection of the Medical Inspectors belonging to the Navy; and a regular Survey of the Medicines, by three Naval Surgeons, takes place once in a year, who report the quantities and condition of each article remaining in store.

The quantities furnished to a Depôt, on its first establishment, are calculated according to the demands which may be expected to take place there: but the Officers having charge of the Depôt are directed, when fresh Supplies are necessary, to demand at one time, of those most in use, sufficient for one Month's Expenditure only, and of those least in request a quantity equal to the issue of three months. Hence it appears, that there is a proper attention shewn by the Transport Board, that the Medicines in the Department of the Navy should be supplied in as fresh a state as possible.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 27. The quantity of the Supply, compared with that which has been furnished by the Apothecary General for the use of the Army, is also deserving of notice. For since the 23d January 1805, from which time the Surgeons of Ships have been supplied with Medicines by the Board, and the 31st March 1807, or for two Years and a Quarter nearly, the whole Charge for Medicines for the use of the Navy is short of forty thousand

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thousand

thousand Pounds; whilst the average annual Supply charged in the Apothecary General's Bills, exceeds sixty-seven thousand Pounds per annum. These last, however, include Charges which are not found in the Bills of the Company, such as Surgical Instruments and Materials, Sugar, Sage, Oatmeal, Barley, &c.

The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Ships provide their own Instruments; but the Transport Board furnishes them to the Hospitals and Hospital Ships. They are procured from Mr. Evans, an Instrument-maker. It appears that his Charge for these Instruments, both for Home and Foreign Service, during years of Peace, did not amount probably to twenty Pounds per annum; and even during War, they never exceeded five hundred Pounds; and, for the present year, will not amount to two hundred Pounds.

Having now given the whole of the information relative to the Supply of Medicines for the use of the Army, which we think to be material towards forming a right judgment of the Mode in which it has hitherto been conducted, and of the propriety of such Alterations in it as we have to propose, we now proceed to state them.

All those whose opinions we have asked on the subject, agree in representing the expediency of procuring the Medicines, &c. in some other way than through the Apothecary General. It is not for us to judge of the original propriety of giving the exclusive right of supplying the Army Medicines to an individual, or to examine into the validity of such a grant. After so long a possession of the monopoly, it is not to be expected, whilst the conditions of the Patent are justly executed, that the Apothecary General should be deprived of it without giving him a Compensation for his reasonable advantages. If these advantages, however, are to be estimated on the very large annual quantities of Medicines, &c. which it has been thought fit to order from him for some years past (though it should be recollected that, prior to 1797, Regimental Surgeons supplied their own Medicines), or, according to the very large Profit which has been allowed him on them, we should judge very unwisely for the Public Interest, if we recommended the redemption of his Patent on such terms. But, if that which we are about to propose be adopted, it will be a matter of indifference whether the Apothecary General continues to supply the Medicines, or whether they are procured from others; for our object is to introduce a strict economy in the Orders for Medicines, as well as in their Expenditure, and a reasonable caution that no more than the Market Price be paid for them.

We propose, therefore, that no Order for the supply of Medicines, or other Medical Articles used in General and Regimental Hospitals, should be issued before it has been approved by persons competent, from their general knowledge of Medicines and of Army Medical Practice in different climates, to determine on the propriety of the Order. Such an attention, it is to be hoped, would very much reduce the quantities and number of the articles usually furnished for Service, both at Home and Abroad, without laying any restraint on that variety of treatment of the same Diseases which is seen in the practice of the most eminent of the Profession. Dr. Jackson thinks, that an allowance of one hundred Pounds per annum for the purchase of Medicines for a Corps of one thousand Men would be ample, especially if fifty Pounds was allowed for the Contingencies of War

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£.67,000.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 66.

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£. 100.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 5, 6, 8.  
35.

"System of Arrange-  
ment," &c. 1805,  
p. 294.  
£. 100.  
£. 50.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 28.  
L. 45.

War when on actual Service abroad; and it has been exemplified in the Regimental Service at Home, under the present Superintendance, that the whole Expence of Medicines for the year 1805, did not amount to more than forty-six Pounds for each Corps, taken on an average of six hundred Men.

In addition to the above recommendation, we wish it to be considered, whether any Depôts are necessary in England; or at least, whether the quantity of Medicines, &c. to be kept in store for the exigencies of the Service, might not be very much reduced. The injury and waste which many Medical articles, as well as Oatmeal, Barley, Sage, Sugar, &c. suffer from time, is well known; and the Expence attendant on Depôts, in Buildings, and the Persons in charge of them, exclusive of the large Interest which has been allowed on the Prices of the Articles deposited in them, is very considerable. The accommodation of the Apothecary General ought not to be consulted in this respect. If it be his privilege to supply the Army with Medicines, it is his duty to be prepared, like other Tradesmen, to furnish the Articles when actually wanted. If he has them not in his store, it is not to be doubted but that they could be easily procured in the Metropolis, and as easily transported to every Station. The Transport Board, as has been shewn, provide in their Depôts only for one month's supply of the Articles most in use, and a quantity for three months only of other Articles: yet sudden calls, and the necessity of secrecy, must certainly occur much more frequently in the Navy Service than in that of the Army. It is owing, we conceive, to the well-regulated System in the first Service, that the annual expence of Medicines in it, for two years past, has not amounted to above one-third of that of the Army, although the Naval Hospitals are larger, and more numerous, than those belonging to the Army, and the Naval Depôts are as widely extended.

With respect to the Medicines and other Articles now in store, or which may be hereafter returned to it from Expeditions, the object should be that they be disposed of, or applied, before others are ordered from the Elaboratory. With this view, the requisitions of Regimental Surgeons, when approved, should be executed at the Pocheffer and York Depôts, as well as the requisitions from Abroad, and for Expeditions. This recommendation applies to Medicines, and to what are called Materials, only.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 30.

The disposal of the immense quantity of Instruments in store is still to be considered. It is the opinion of Mr. Young, as well as of Doctors Borsland and M'Grigor, all of whom have acted in the situations both of Regimental and Staff Surgeons, that the Staff as well as the Regimental Surgeons should provide their own Instruments. The objection which the Surgeon General makes to such a proposition is, that the Pay of the Staff Surgeon is not adequate to the expence of it. But this objection would apply more strongly in the case of the Regimental Surgeon; for, until he has served twenty years in the Army, his Pay is less than that of the Staff Surgeon. It is our recommendation, therefore, that the Staff Surgeons should, in future, provide their own Instruments, which they should be permitted to purchase from the Public Stores, as long as any remain, at a reduced Price, perhaps two-thirds of the Price charged by a Cutler for such Articles. A provision for the inspection and taking care of the Staff, Surgeons Instruments might be made, similar to that for those of Regimental Surgeons, which, as we learn from Dr. M'Grigor, has been completely effectual.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 23. 27.  
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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 30. (A.)

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Another part of the Instruments might be disposed of on the same terms to Hospital Mates, on their promotion to be Assistant Surgeons. But some must be retained for a supply occasionally of a few sets to Expeditions, as a provision against accidents that may happen to those in the possession of the Surgeons. A very long period will however elapse, if Dr. M'Grigor's idea be correct, before the quantity of Instruments now in store can be exhausted in the methods which we have proposed for the disposal of them; but if no more are to be provided by the Apothecary General, the saving to the Public so far will not be inconsiderable.

The future orders for the supply of Medicines, and such Surgical Materials as the Apothecary General has been used to furnish, should, in our opinion, be executed under the inspection of a person specially appointed for the purpose, who may be required to give a much more minute attention to every part of the business than has hitherto been done, or can be expected from the chief Medical Officers. This person, to be styled Inspector of Medicines, should be skilled in Drugs and Chemical Preparations, and be experienced in Army Medical Practice abroad and at home. As much trust will be reposed in this Inspector, we recommend that he be sworn to the faithful execution of his office. His duty should be to attend at the Elaboratory, and to observe the processes of the Preparations; to superintend the packing, and to take a particular account of the quantity and quality of every article placed in each package; and he should affix his seal to each package, so as that it could not be opened without discovery. He should also ascertain the Market-price of every article at the time it is packed, having respect to its quality, and to the large quantities which are furnished by the Apothecary General in the course of a year: and no distinction should be made in fixing the Prices allowed on such articles as are usually sold by Apothecaries, and on such as, although furnished by the Apothecary General, belong properly to other trades; for in this respect he must be considered as a trader also in the last articles. The copy of each invoice, with the Prices thus ascertained affixed, should be signed by the Inspector, and deposited at the Army Medical Office. These copies, on the delivery of the Apothecary General's Bills (which, like those for the Medicines furnished to the Ordnance and Transport Boards, should be delivered every three months), would be the vouchers for the quantities, and the means of checking the quality and prices of the articles charged in the Bills. The Returns of the Medicines received at the different Stations, although not necessary to the settlement of those Bills, would be a check on the Inspector's Reports, both as to the quantity and quality of the articles.

We recommend farther, that the examination and final settlement of the Bills, as well as the ordering of the articles, be made at the Army Medical Office: and more particularly, we recommend that the Bills be punctually discharged within the quarter succeeding that of the delivery of the Bill: for an increased charge on an extended credit must always exceed the interest at which money can be procured by Government. Were the Estimate for the Army Medical Department to include a charge for Medicines, provision might be made for this regular payment of the Apothecary General's Bills.

If this system of providing and paying for the Army Medicines, &c.

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was rigidly observed, we doubt not but that the annual amount of the Apothecary General's Bills would be greatly reduced.

Should it be at any time advisable to procure the surrender of the Apothecary General's Patent, the estimate of its value ought to be made, not on the quantity of business which has hitherto been, but on that which may be hereafter executed under it; taking into consideration a season of Peace as well as of War. In whatever way this exclusive privilege of furnishing the Army Medicines may terminate, it is obvious, we presume, that it ought not to be re-granted; and that the office of Apothecary General should entirely cease. When this event shall occur, it will deserve consideration whether a Public Laboratory might not be constituted, from which the Navy and Army Service, as well as that of the Ordnance, could be supplied with Drugs and Chemical Preparations. Such an Laboratory might probably be placed with advantage under the direction of the Ordnance, because it appears that that Department has already on its Establishment persons who are in the habits of analysing and preparing Medicines, and therefore the business might perhaps be more economically conducted by that Board than by erecting a new Establishment. Under such an Establishment, if conducted by experienced and scientific persons, and regularly provided with money, there would be an assurance that the articles were of the best quality, and that they could be furnished as they were wanted. The expense and waste of Depôts might then be avoided, and a considerable saving as well in that respect, as in respect probably of the price of the articles, might be made in all the Services.

That which respects the Issues and Expenditure of Medicines will be noticed after our Statement of the next head of Army Hospital Expenditure.

Hospital Stores.

*Hospital or Purveyors Stores*, consisting of Bedding, Utensils, and consumable Articles, such as Groceries, &c. of very extensive variety, have been furnished by Messrs. Trotters, of Soho-square. Some of these articles they themselves manufacture. From the commencement of the last War to the Spring of the present year 1807, their total Charge for these Supplies has amounted to five hundred and eighty-five thousand Pounds, or, on an average of the thirteen years, to forty-five thousand Pounds per annum, exclusive of Packers charges, freight, carriage, &c.

The orders for this large supply have been given by the Surgeon General and Inspector General; but those of the last are of very small amount compared with those given by the former. Mr. Keate, however, understands that the Secretary at War has ordered some Hospital and Purveyors Stores without any communication with him.

In the examination of Mr. John Trotter, we learned, that he has supplied the Hospital Stores on the same terms as he has supplied Camp Equipage, &c. for the service of the Army, by direction of the War Office. As his Accounts for Hospital Stores do not pass through the Army Medical Office, but are delivered, like those for Camp Equipage, immediately to the War Office, where they are finally examined, it will be more convenient, we think, to state our observations on his course of dealing with the Public, and on the Prices charged by him, in our Report on the War Office, than in the present Report; it will be sufficient, therefore, to state in this place, that our enquiries have not afforded us any reason for doubting, that

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L. 45,000.App. N<sup>o</sup> 13.A. R. M. V.  
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the articles furnished by Messrs. Trotters have been of good quality. It appears, however, that they were not provided with any patterns of the articles to be supplied, nor that any persons, on the part of the Public, inspected the articles before they were issued from the Packers; nor that it was the duty of any one to inspect and report on them after they were received at the Depôts in which they have been lodged.

There seems to have been the same inattention to economy in conducting the supply of these Hospital Stores, from time to time, as of the Medicines and Instruments, to which we have before alluded. For, in a visit to the York Hospital, we observed a very great accumulation of these Stores; and from Dr. M'Grigor, who has been lately appointed to survey the Stores at Porchester Castle, we learn, that there are sufficient deposited in that place for upwards of 30,000 men. An ignorance of the quantities of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and Instruments, actually in store, can alone excuse so great a disregard to the public interest: for it has been of late only that any Store Account has been kept in the Office; and it was not until the last year, as appears from Mr. Hoffe's Examination, that regular surveys were directed to be taken of the Stores at the York Hospital Depôt; nor until the beginning of the present year, or latter end of the last, that any Survey was made of the vast quantity of Stores of all kinds at Porchester Castle Depôt, in which Dr. M'Grigor found the articles deposited which had been provided in 1803, on the expectation of Invasion.

The Surgeon General, in his last Examination, seems to account for the great accumulation of the Stores which Messrs. Trotters supply, from the breaking up of the Depôts in 1805; since which, he says, that to the best of his memory, Supplies have been furnished for near 50,000 men for Expeditions only, without any fresh supply from Messrs. Trotters; leaving barely at the present moment a supply for the sick and wounded, of 30,000 men, as ordered by the Secretary at War, for eventual service. If Mr. Keate be correct in his account of the number of men for whom Supplies have been furnished since 1805, and that no fresh Supplies have come from Messrs. Trotters, there must have been a provision in store in 1805, for 80,000, instead of for 30,000 men; yet the Surgeon General says, "that he was guided in ordering further Supplies for the Depôts by the Reports of the want of such articles, and the Returns of Expenditure; and, in many cases, by the exigencies of the Service."

The recommendation which we have given relative to the disposal of the large quantities of Medical Articles in store, is also applicable to the articles we are now speaking of. These should be used, or disposed of, before others are provided: and, as many of the Hospital Stores, including Bedding, Utensils, &c. are of the same description as those used in Barracks, a part of them might also, perhaps, be supplied to the Barrack Department. When more are actually wanted, there can be no difficulty in procuring them under the present resources of the trade and manufactures of the country. Messrs. Trotters, who usually supplied the articles, have always been found, as Mr. Trotter informs us, "in readiness to issue the largest and most urgent orders." The transport therefore; the Infirmity; the Care of the articles; the Waste of them, not only from natural causes, but from the very circumstances of there being a large stock to resort to, which made economy in the use and consumption of them apparently of little importance; together with the interest on the sums

App. N<sup>o</sup> 73.App. N<sup>o</sup> 6, C. 53.  
App. N<sup>o</sup> 55.App. N<sup>o</sup> 30.App. N<sup>o</sup> 13.  
Q. 15.App. N<sup>o</sup> 13.  
Q. 14 & 15.

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paid for them, may all be set down as an unnecessary loss to the Public. Moreover, it ought to have been considered, that very many of the articles which have thus been transported from London to different Depôts, and from these subsequently to other Depôts, at a great expence, could have been procured on the spot where they would be wanted; often, probably, at a much less prime cost, and always, of course, without the other expences which we have before enumerated. For, in respect of this kind of Stores, there was no Patent to restrain the purchase of them, wherever it was most advantageous for the Public. One of the principal causes of the small expence incurred in managing Hospitals Regimentally, in comparison of the expences of General Hospitals, is stated to be the purchasing many of the articles of consumption on the spot, and then only when *actually wanted*. The very form of the requisitions in use at the Transport Board, makes it necessary for the Steward or Agent, who applies to the Board for any Hospital articles, to state the price at which they could be procured in the neighbourhood; should it appear to the Board that those prices are less than they could be furnished at to the station from London, orders are given for the purpose; and we learn from Dr. Harnett, the Medical Member of the Board, that this case frequently happens. We recommend, therefore, that a similar course should be observed in the Army Medical Department in future, wherever applicable.

App. N<sup>o</sup> 27.

But, whatever may have been the mode adopted for obtaining Medicines and Purveyors Stores for the use of the Army, it was of essential consequence that a proper check should have been established on the Issues and Expenditure of them. We shall not again advert to the principles on which the Surgeon General professes to have proceeded in apportioning these articles for the purposes to which they were originally destined. The subsequent supplies, although founded on the requisitions of the Chief Medical Officers, who were responsible for the Expenditure, should not have been approved by the Surgeon General, without correct information of the quantities issued, and remaining in store. On actual Service, Returns of this kind could not, probably, always have been procured; and even at Home, the wants at the Depôts might sometimes have been so pressing, as to make it difficult to have given them: but it was to have been expected, that, in general, such a necessary check on the Expenditure would have been obtained, before fresh Supplies were furnished. We learn, however, that it has been within these few years only the Surgeon General has been able to obtain complete and accurate Returns of all Medical and Purveyors Stores at Home; and from Foreign fixed Stations, "only since the late appointment of a Purveyor in his Office, whose duty it is to check such Returns."

App. N<sup>o</sup> 6.  
Q. 14. 44.

Whatever loss and inconvenience may have arisen to the Public from the want of such checks on the Expenditure, they cannot now be remedied; and therefore our present Enquiry must be, Whether the checks which are now established are sufficient for the purpose. In this respect we think the course now observed is very satisfactory: Returns, approved by a Board of Medical Officers at the Stations to which Medicines, &c. have been sent, are made monthly; from which, Abstracts of the Receipts, Issues, and Remains, are extracted and registered at the Office in books, which we have seen: these, therefore, constitute a Store Account, from which all necessary information may be readily obtained. There are no detached

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Accounts, however, of the expenditure of Medicines received at the Office: it would be very troublesome, probably, to keep such an Account; but, as regular Returns are now received of the number of the Sick in the General Hospitals, and of the nature and duration of their complaints, sufficient documents seem to be furnished to enable experienced professional men to judge of the propriety of the amount of the Expenditure to be collected from the former Returns.

What we have just stated applies to the Issues and Expenditure under the control of the Surgeon General. The Inspector General regulates and controls these matters in the Regimental Hospitals at Home. In these we find that each Surgeon, having been originally supplied with a chest of Medicines proportioned according to an express regulation, is supplied afterwards, at the discretion of the Inspector General, according to the requisitions which he sends every half-year with the Return, stating the quantities received and expended during that period. Neither from these Hospitals are any detailed accounts of the expenditure of Medicines transmitted; but the Returns of the Sick, which the Inspector General regularly receives from the Surgeons, may enable him also to judge of the propriety of the expenditure of Medicines in his Department.

The Expenditure in the articles of *Wine, Spirits, and Porter*, has also been considerable since the establishment of the Army Medical Board, and the extensive adoption of the General Hospital System. This supply for Foreign Service has been made on the requisitions of the Chief Medical Officer, approved by the Officer commanding at the Station, and by him transmitted to the Secretary at War, by whom the supply was directed; but a duplicate of the requisition, signed by the Medical Officer, has been sent to the Surgeon General's Office. In the supply of these articles for the Home Service, Mr. Keate was guided, he says, by his own judgment; and that he has frequently sanctioned the purchase of them by the Medical Officer on the spot: these powers, he thinks, ought to be vested in the Members of the Medical Board, and in those who act under them. He observes, however, that payment for the articles could not be made without the express authority of the Secretary at War, and the amount required submitted to the Chief Examiner of Army Accounts.

Wine, Spirits, and  
Porter.App. N<sup>o</sup> 13.

We enquired at the War Office what documents were communicated by Mr. Keate, when he made the applications for the sanction of the Secretary at War, and what enquiries were made previous to its being granted. It was answered, that the only documents communicated were the bills of the Tradesmen, and Policies of Insurance when charges were made for them; and that the only enquiry was, Whether any Drawback had been, or would be received, when the full price of Wine and Porter had been charged. It seems, however, that it was not recollected at the War Office that any Spirits had been so paid for, or that the supply of the above articles had been made for the services of the Home General Hospitals as well as for those abroad; which, it appears from the accounts in our possession, was the case.

App. N<sup>o</sup> 79.

Subject, therefore, to this check and control only, and with the exception of the quantities which, with Mr. Keate's sanction, were provided at the different stations by the Medical Officer or Purveyor, the supply of Wine, Spirits, and Porter, for the use of the Army at home and abroad,

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. Q. 48.

from 1793 to 1806, was conducted by Mr. Keate; for as he considered himself responsible for the quality of the articles, the Secretary at War, he says, left to him the recommendation of the persons of whom they were to be purchased. We have not thought, however, that Mr. Keate's responsibility was to be confined to what he seems willing to take on himself; but that he ought to be responsible also for the prices charged for the articles; for a due examination of the accounts relating to them; and that their consumption has been properly checked; and our enquiries have proceeded on this foundation.

L. 47, 549. 06. 714.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 80.

The accounts which we have received from Mr. Keate specify the quantity of each article supplied by his order, with the prices, and names of the sellers. From these, which include what has been furnished from London only, it appears that the whole cost of the articles, during the period before mentioned, has amounted to forty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine Pounds and seven Pence halfpenny.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 81.

At some times the consumption of Wine at least is particularly to be noticed. In the year 1799, it is stated to us that at the York Hospital, which is more immediately under the care of Mr. Keate, a pipe of Port Wine was expended in ten days, and that the same rate of consumption was continued for some time; and in the year 1800, we find that twelve pipes of Port Wine were supplied to the same Hospital, fifteen to that at Gosport, fourteen to Deal, and eleven to Chatham Hospitals. We are not competent to judge of the propriety of administering this and the other articles to the Sick in Military Hospitals to such an extent. But Mr. Keate says, that his sanction to the administering Wine to the Sick in Hospitals distant from Town must have been guided, of course, by the opinions and judgment of the Medical Officers on the spot; and controul, except in the cases of heavy consumption, was not deemed justifiable, even by the Board; in all such cases, his correspondence would shew, that he did not hesitate to exercise the controul vested in him, by seeking information, and reporting the result, with his opinion, to higher Authority. In another part of his Evidence, although he admits that a greater quantity of Wine was expended in some instances than appeared to him to be necessary, yet he does not know, he says, of any intentional misapplication of it.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 81.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 13.  
Q. 12.

We have directed our attention, therefore, chiefly to the mode in which the supply has been conducted; for the approbation which the Secretary at War has given, from time to time, to Mr. Keate's recommendation of payment for the articles must be considered, we presume, a sufficient authority to him for the expenditure.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 13.

It appears that the Wine was almost entirely purchased in London, for Home as well as for Foreign Service. This, Mr. Keate says, he was directed to do by the Secretary at War; for many complaints having been received of the quality of the Wine purchased on the spot, it was conceived that the London market was the best; and he relies on this authority, also, for the export of eight pipes of Port Wine sent to Gibraltar in 1796, where, it was to be presumed, that such an article could have been procured at a much more moderate price than in London, allowing even for the Drawback. Mr. Keate's orders (as we learn from Mr. Teulon, the Clerk of a House which supplied much of the Wine from London) were, for the best and oldest Wine which could be had, as it was destined for Sick Troops; and tastes and prices, Mr. Teulon says, were sometimes called for, for the

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 81.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 82.

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purpose, as he supposes, of being compared with the samples of other Dealers. The prices for the Wine furnished by this House are said to have been five or six per-cent. lower than were charged by them to their other customers; and the bills were generally discharged within six months after the supply. From Mr. Teulon's information, therefore, we may conclude that so far the business of the supply had been prudently conducted; for although until lately the prices of Wine in the Port of London exceeded that at the Out-Ports, yet, if there were sufficient reasons for believing that the quality of the Wine was inferior at the Out-Ports, it was proper, doubtless, to procure it in London, notwithstanding the increased original price was to be added the expence of carriage, insurance, &c.

The Bills for all the articles of which we are now speaking, Mr. Keate

says, were examined and checked in his Office; and that the quality of the articles supplied was checked by his own inspection, by samples, and by the correspondence with the different Hospitals, at which a principal Medical Officer was placed, whose duty it was to sign the Quarterly Abstracts of Accounts, after having duly examined into their accuracy; and that these Abstracts were also signed by the Military Superintendent in the Home Hospitals, whose duty was somewhat similar to that of the Medical Officer; and further, that the quantity was checked by advices of the receipt, and by the same Abstracts as were before described. It must be remembered, however, that whatever additional credit may be supposed to be given to these Abstracts by the signature of the Military Superintendent, it could not have arisen until after the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1800; for it was by an Order of this date that this Officer was first required to examine and sign the Quarterly Accounts of the Hospital Purveyor.

On an inspection of some of the Accounts communicated by Mr. Keate, we observed that all the Wine sent abroad for the use of the Foreign Hospitals was charged to Government, except in one instance, without any deduction of the Drawback which is allowed on the export of Wine. It would make no real difference to the Public, undoubtedly, whether the Drawback was taken or not, if when it is not deducted, the persons of whom Mr. Keate purchased the Wine did not, as they certainly had the means of doing, avail themselves of this advantage at the time of the shipment. Mr. Teulon says, such a fraud would be so easy of detection that he believes it has never been practised; and Mr. Keate says, that "he believes the Drawback was properly accounted for in all cases." We have no reason for supposing that an imposition of this sort has been at any time practised; but it would have been convenient for those who would have the subsequent examination of the Accounts, that the charging, or not charging the Drawback, should have been uniform: for we observe one instance of a shipment of 50 pipes of Port to Barbadoes on board the same Vessel, in 1802, in which 25 pipes are charged at about two thousand five hundred Pounds, and 25 pipes at one thousand three hundred Pounds; the Drawback having been allowed on the second and not on the first quantity.—In the Bills for Porter, furnished by Messrs. Calverts, the value of the casks, amounting altogether to a considerable sum, is separately charged. We enquired as to the appropriation of these casks: some were said to have been returned to the Brewer; some sold on the spot, &c. and, it was added, that whenever they were not properly accounted for, an investigation into the matter was directed, and the circumstance reported to the Secretary at War.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 13. Q. 1.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 82.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 13.  
Q. 10.

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War. Considering how easy it would have been to check the credit which was given in Messrs. Calvert's bills for the casks returned from any Hospital, we were surprized to find that the value of some (but to a small amount, indeed) returned to Messrs. Calvert from the Chatham and Deal Hospitals in 1800 and 1804, had not been received or deducted from subsequent bills at the Surgeon General's Office, but still remain a credit in Messrs. Calvert's books. A Sum, beyond the price of the Porter supplied of late date, appears to be due also for casks returned from the York Hospital. It is clear, therefore, that the prior payments must have been made to Messrs. Calvert's without reference to the number of casks which might have been returned, and the value of which ought to have been deducted from the Sum due.

From these instances of inattention, we cannot but infer that the control over the Accounts of this part of the Army Hospital Supply, has been loose and unsatisfactory; a circumstance the more strongly to be marked, because, as no money was issued to Mr. Keate for providing the articles, there would be no after examination of these Accounts at the Audit Office, and therefore the examination of them in Mr. Keate's Office was final.

The observations which we have made, apply to that part of the Supply which has been executed under Mr. Keate's orders in London. When the articles were purchased under his sanction at the different Stations, by the Chief Medical Officer or the Purveyor, to whom money was issued on account by the Agent, for this and the other Expences of the Hospitals, Mr. Keate can be considered as responsible only for authorizing the Expences, and for a proper examination of Purveyor's Accounts; for these Officers must themselves be responsible for the due application of the money advanced to them, and they must finally pass their Accounts at the Audit Office. We shall be under the necessity of noticing, hereafter, the great negligence in checking the Accounts of the Purveyor of the Plymouth Hospital.

The articles of Wine, Spirits, and Porter, when received at the different Hospitals, compose part of the Stores which are placed under the care of the Purveyor, or person acting in that character; and they are issued under the authority of the attending Medical Officer, as expressed in the Diet Tables. At the York Hospital, we learn from Mr. Wimbridge, who acted as Purveyor in it from November 1797, that prior to 1800, there was no check on these issues; for the Diet Tables were not preserved, as there was no Person appointed to check them; but that since 1800 the Tables have been regularly entered in a book, which has been signed weekly by the Military Superintendent, and the principal Medical Officer. We learn further from Mr. Wimbridge, that he charges himself with the Wine according to the number of gallons received.—As the Issues are made in gills, pints, &c. there seems to be at present, therefore, a sufficient check on the Expenditure of Wine; and as the other articles are now provided on the spot for the General, as they always have been for the Regimental Hospitals, which, on every account, we think the most eligible mode of providing them, we have no suggestion to propose relative to this part of the Army Hospital Supply.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 83.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 13.

Substrate.

As connected with this part of Hospital Expenditure, we may next properly consider the supply of *Subsistence*, or of *Articles of daily consumption*.—

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these comprise Bread, Meat, Beer, Milk, &c. Groceries and Soap, and Coals and Candles. In the York General Hospital, the first division of these articles is furnished by different tradesmen on contract made with the Purveyor; but Groceries and Soap have been furnished hitherto by Messrs. Trotters; and Coals and Candles by the Barrack Department.

It may be remembered that the contracts for the first division of articles must, by the Regulations, be approved of by the Military Superintendent; and the Purveyor cannot procure money for the payment of those articles, and for the other services of the Hospital, without obtaining leave of the Surgeon General to draw on the Agent, and without the name of the Superintendent being counter-signed to the bill. We learn further from Mr. Wimbridge, that these articles are received daily as wanted; that they are issued according to the Diet Tables describing the Diet prescribed for each patient, in terms of Spoon, Low, Half, and Full, and importing thereby a precise regulated issue; and that the Expenditure of them is checked every week by the Military Superintendent and principal Medical Officer; Whatever Stores remain in the possession of the Purveyor used to be inspected Monthly, but are now inspected Quarterly by a Board of Medical Officers attached to the York Hospital; and those which appear to be unfit for the Service are turned over to the Military Superintendent, who orders them to be disposed of, and the amount is credited in the Purveyor's Accounts.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 83.

The system, therefore, in respect of the check over the Purveyors in General Hospitals (for the same Regulations apply to the Hospital in the Isle of Wight as to that at Chelsea), seems now to be well arranged. The Purveyor obtains money for the service of the General Hospitals by drawing a Bill on the Agent, with the approbation of the Surgeon General; for the stoppages from the pay of the patients, since 1800, is not drawn for by the Regimental Paymaster, it being deducted in the first instance from the pay of the Soldier during his stay in the General Hospital. But the mode in which the subsistence of the sick in the Regimental Hospitals is conducted, is, we think, in many respects more economical and satisfactory. In these the Surgeon procures not only the articles before alluded to, but wine, porter, and groceries also, on the spot, and only as they are wanted; and pays for them weekly, by stoppages from the pay of the patients. There is therefore less likelihood of waste or abuse than in the General Hospitals, to which large quantities of the last articles are generally ordered by the Surgeon General from London a mode of proceeding which induces too, the necessity of a Store Account. The same circumstance also makes it very difficult to ascertain the expence of General Hospitals at weekly or other short periods; for in such case it would be requisite to recur to, and abstract the various accounts so differently examined and discharged as we have shewn them to be, whether for wine and porter ordered by the Surgeon General, or groceries supplied by Messrs. Trotters, or articles of whatever description furnished from Depôts. But in the Regimental Hospitals, the whole expence for subsistence is ascertained every week, and certified by the Commanding Officer to the Inspector General. In both descriptions of Hospitals, the money for the current expence is obtained on account; in the one the Purveyor, and in the other the Surgeon, is responsible for the application of it; and as in the first

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 88.

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the Military Superintendant, and in the second the Commanding Officer, must sanction its expenditure, there is in these respects no essential difference: neither is there in what relates to the Diet Tables, excepting that in the Regimental Hospitals the proper check on the Surgeon is at the Inspector General's Office in Town; but in the General Hospitals the check on the Purveyor is with the Military Superintendant and principal Medical Officer, who prescribe the diet. But, though in these respects the two Systems do not essentially differ, yet it will be easy to shew that very superior advantages attach to the Regimental System; and it is satisfactory to us, that the strong opinion which we entertain on this subject is fully sanctioned by the testimony of those whose experience of the effects of both Systems, as practised at home, must add weight to their opinions. Instead, therefore, of dwelling on such comparative statement of expense, as from the documents in our possession we might be able to extract, we prefer relying on the arguments urged by the Surgeon and Inspector General in 1805 to the Secretary at War, to induce the suppression of certain General Hospitals.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 84.

On the 9th April 1806, Mr. Keate proposed to the War Office, for the approbation of the Commander in Chief, that the System on which the Cavalry Depot Hospital at Maidstone was managed should be changed; and whereas it was at that time conducted by a Surgeon of the Forces, and principally on the plan of a General Hospital, receiving its supplies from London, it should thenceforward be conducted more on the plan of a Regimental Hospital, the Bedding and Utensils being furnished by the Barrack Department, and the Surgeon receiving the weekly Stoppages from the resident Paymaster. In support of his opinion that the change would be beneficial, Mr. Keate adduced the success which had attended the adoption of the proposed mode at Deal and at Hillsea; and the suggestion meeting the entire concurrence of the Inspector General, who considers the Regimental Mode as combining simplicity of Accounts with saving of Expense, and prompt aid to the sick Soldiers, was approved by the Commander in Chief, and sanctioned by the Secretary at War.

In June of the same year, Mr. Knight pointed out to the War Office, that the Establishment at Hillsea rendered the General Hospital at Gosport unnecessary; and its suppression was also resolved upon, and carried into effect by proper authority.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 84. (A.)

In support, and in explanation of these opinions, the Surgeon and Inspector General have furnished us with comparative statements of the Expense of Gosport General Hospital and Hillsea Detachment Hospital; the result of which is, that the Expense per Man is less by one half at Hillsea, on the small number of twenty-two Patients, than at Gosport on the much larger number of one hundred and sixty-five, though, *ceteris paribus*, it is presumable that the many would have been maintained at less Expense per Man than the few. At Hillsea, the yearly Expense per Man was thirteen Pounds four Shillings; at Gosport, twenty-seven Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence. This calculation, so far as relates to Hillsea, was made on the Expenditure of six months to 24th December 1806; but a subsequent Account shews that the benefit was not temporary, and that, in the subsequent five months, the Expenditure was 25 per cent. within the amount of the Stoppages from the Men. The result of the comparison of the Expenditure with the Stoppages at Maidstone is

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still more satisfactory: in the six months ending 24th December 1806, the Stoppages exceeded the Expenditure by about 30 per-cent.

The Reduction of Expense in the Establishment is an object of equal importance in the change of the System in these Hospitals. The Statement before alluded to, points out a difference of one thousand eight hundred Pounds per annum in this item between Hillsea and Gosport; and we notice an opinion of Colonel Barnes, that the Establishment of a General Hospital cannot be at less Expense than one thousand five hundred and fifty-six Pounds three Shillings and nine Pence per annum in time of War, to be increased in proportion to the number of Patients admitted into the Hospital; whereas the Establishment of Hillsea is at the rate of only four hundred and twenty-five Pounds sixteen Shillings and four Pence.

The observations we have before made on the expense of the maintenance of the Patients at the Foreign Hospital, where much attention is stated to have been paid to economy, comes in aid of these statements.

Recurring again, therefore, to the opinion given by Mr. Knight and by Dr. Borlind, of the superior efficiency, as well as superior economy of the Regimental System, we cannot fail to press its adoption, wherever practicable, which we presume it to be at all fixed stations, as it is stated to be already in operation in the West Indies, Sicily, and the Cape of Good Hope, and to have produced most beneficial results in those situations. We understand, likewise, that at Monte Video, the Patients, both in General and Regimental Hospitals, were maintained within the amount of the stoppages, under the Regulations applicable to the Regimental System.

*The Control over the Accounts of the Army Medical Department is the only subdivision under the head of Expenditure which remains to be considered.*—In our statement of the several parts of this Expenditure, we have already anticipated much which might have been introduced in this place; but it will be convenient to bring the subject under one view; and it will be necessary to notice some matters more particularly than has hitherto been done.

It cannot but be remarked in the recapitulation we are about to make, how various are the modes of directing payments, and of examining and controlling them, in the same Department.—Messrs. Trotter's bills for the articles they furnish are delivered to the War Office, and, being there finally examined, are discharged by Warrants on the Paymaster General of the Army.—The Bills of the Apothecary General, having been certified by the Physician and Surgeon General in the manner we have described, are transmitted to the Treasury; and being then referred to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts for examination, are returned, with the Comptrollers Report of the result; and are afterwards discharged by Warrants addressed to the Paymaster General.—The Pay of the Chiefs of the Department, and of such of the Officers as belong to the Medical Staff of the Army, and of those who are on the Half-Pay List, makes a part of the account of the Paymaster General, and is included in that part of it which is annually discharged by a Warrant from the Secretary at War.—The Pay of the Civil Officers of the Establishment; the Contingencies of the Office; the Allowances to, and the Contingent Charges of Hospital Staff Officers; the additional Pay to Regimental Surgeons for length of service; the Subsistence, and other Expenses attending on General Hospitals,

£ 1,800.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 24. (D.)

£ 1,536. 3s. 9d.

£ 435. 16s. 4d.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8 & 23.

(A.)

Control of Army  
Hospital Accounts.



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Hospitals; and the charge for Wine, Spirits, and Porter; having been recommended by the Members of the Board, either collectively or individually (according to the subject matter) to the Secretary at War, and approved by him, are discharged from the funds impressed to the Agent of Army Hospitals, by the Paymaster General; and fall therefore under the final examination of the Auditors, as a part of the Paymaster General's Accounts; i. e. when the money has been advanced by the Agent on account for any of these Services; for if it has been paid in discharge of Trade-men's Bills, or fixed Services, properly authorized, the Auditors confine their enquiry merely to the production of Receipts from the parties to whom the money has been paid.—The expenses of the Regimental Hospitals are paid by the stoppages from the Pay of the Sick; and the accounts of these Hospitals appear to be finally audited by the Inspector General.

App. N<sup>o</sup> 15.  
D<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 37.

The accounts of the Foreign Hospitals at Killing and Lymington are transmitted, pursuant to a regulation of 1800, as we have already shewn, through the Agent of the Foreign Corps to the Army Medical Board for examination, and are then returned to the Agent; and, after being again examined by the Accountant in the Foreign Department of the War Office, make a part of the Vouchers delivered by the Agent to the Audit Office, and are consequently finally examined by the Auditors: for the money is issued on account to the Chief Physician Inspector and the Purveyor of the Foreign Hospital Establishment. The accounts of the Hospitals at the Stations abroad never come before the Army Medical Board; but having been certified by the Chief of the Medical Staff at the Station, and approved by the Commander in Chief there, are submitted to the examination of the Auditors; for the money is issued on account by the Deputy Paymaster General, under the sanction of the Commander in Chief on the Station, to the acting Purveyors.

Our General Observations arising out of this Statement are, 1st. That, owing to the variety of the modes in which money is issued for the service of the Department, its whole expense is never submitted in one view to the attention of the Legislature;—and, 2dly. That, owing to the variety of the modes in which the different payments are controlled, no assistance is obtained for checking one species of Expenditure by another, or of producing a uniformity and consistency in it. We may illustrate this last observation by pointing out that the Auditors, who finally examine the Accounts of General Hospitals, do not see those of the Regimental Hospitals, and therefore have no means of comparing one with the other, and thereby of judging of the superiority of the one mode over the other in providing for the sick Soldier. Neither from their examination of the expense of the Office Establishment can they be informed that the Assistants have a large Staff Pay in addition to their Office Pay; or that a Purveyor makes a part of the Establishment; for the Pay of these Officers is included in that of the Staff of the Army, which is controlled at the War Office; and the Comptrollers, in the examination of the Apothecary General's Bills, cannot check his charges by comparing them with those of Messrs. Trotter, by whom many similar articles have been supplied.

It will appear hereafter, that, with a view of obviating the inconveniences stated in our General Observations, we have proposed an entire change in the System of issuing Money for the services of the Department, and of accounting for its Expenditure.

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We shall confine our Remarks on the mode observed in examining the different Accounts before enumerated, to those of the General Hospitals at Home, including under that description the Foreign Hospitals at Elting and Lymington; for it does not occur to us to add to what we have already stated relative to the other Accounts for Medical Services at Home; and we deem it unnecessary to notice in this place the mode in which it appears the examination of the Purveyors Accounts at Stations Abroad is conducted at the Audit Office, notwithstanding, that for the purpose of obtaining some information on the subject, we procured from the Office the Accounts of Mr. Vincent Wood, a Purveyor during the last war in Flanders, which have been a long time under their examination: these last Accounts appeared to be open to much observation, but it is not applicable to the conduct of business in the Department now under revision.

The Accounts of the Foreign Hospitals, under Dr. Verfurme's superintendance, are transmitted for examination, as we have observed, to the Army Medical Board. On an inspection of some of the Quarterly Abstracts returned from the Office to the Agent for the Foreign Corps, it appears that the certificates on them imply a mere comparison of the vouchers produced with the items in the Abstract, and that this comparison has been made not by the Board, but by the Surgeon General and Inspector General only, and that individually; the former certifying that "he has examined the Account with the Vouchers, and has found them correct;" and the latter, that "he has examined the Account with the Vouchers, and has found it correct as to its amount." An examination of this nature does not afford, it should seem, a more satisfactory check on the Expenditure than is derived from the examination of the same Account by the Accountant in the Foreign Department of the War Office, by whom it is examined as a part of the Agent's discharge for the sums issued to him.

But the mode of examination of the British General Hospitals Accounts is more particularly to be noticed. Even at the time when Mr. Keate held the Office of Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, or prior to 1795, it appears that he examined these Accounts, and certified them to the Secretary at War. How inefficient this examination was, may be collected from the information communicated to us by one of the Auditor's of Public Accounts, and from the statement which we shall presently make relative to the Accounts of the Purveyor of Plymouth Hospital. It was from the experience probably of this inefficiency, that the Secretary at War, in 1803, thought proper to recommend the new appointment of a Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts, with the salary of forty Shillings per diem, which was conferred on Mr. Knight, at that time Inspector General of Army Hospitals. Previous to this, however, the Military Superintendent and principal Medical Officer of the General Hospitals, had been directed to examine and certify the Purveyor's Accounts, and the Surgeon General still retained his superintendance and control over them. These Accounts, therefore, since August 1803, have undergone four separate examinations: for they are first examined and certified by the Military Superintendent and principal Medical Officer of the Hospital, by whom they are transmitted to the Surgeon General; he then examines and

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certifies

App. N<sup>o</sup> 25.App. N<sup>o</sup> 18.App. N<sup>o</sup> 9.Regulation of 20th  
January 1801.

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App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 28.  
Q. 24.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6. Q. 61.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8. Q. 72.

D<sup>r</sup>. Q. 77.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 18.

certifies them, and hands them over to the Comptroller; who, having also examined and certified them, returns them to the Surgeon General; and they are then sent to the Auditors of Public Accounts, by whom they are finally examined. The three first of these Examinations are not merely a verifying of the items by the Receipts; for the first Certificate states, "that the articles have been drawn by Authority, and have been expended solely for the use of the Hospital, and according to the Regulations;" and Mr. Keate says, that "in no case are these Accounts laid before the Comptroller until every possible means have been made use of to ascertain the propriety of the Expenditure, and the arithmetical accuracy of the Account;" and Mr. Knight says, that "in examining the same Accounts, he seeks for the Authorities, and questions any irregular unbecoming Expenditure on the face of the Accounts; and he enquires also, as far as he can judge, into the justness of the charges in them."—The Accounts which are now examined with such extraordinary attention are those of the Purveyors of the only remaining General Hospitals, viz. the York Hospital at Chelsea, and the Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight, the average annual amount of whose Expenditure cannot be considerable.

Were these Hospitals conducted on the Regimental or Detachment plan, no Money would be drawn from the Agent; but the Stoppages from the pay of the Sick would be immediately applicable to their support; and, if that Fund was not sufficient for the purpose, the Deficiency would be drawn for, and the Accounts of the Expenditure would be examined and controlled by the Inspector General alone. This consequence would be sufficient, we imagine, to produce a change in the System of conducting these Hospitals, although our future Recommendation of placing all the Accounts of the Department under one final examination and control should not be adopted.

The Accounts of the Plymouth Hospital, to which we shall now advert, are those of Dr. Boone, who acted as Purveyor of that Hospital during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. It appears that in 1798, the Auditors of Public Accounts, having taken into consideration the Accounts of Mr. Winslow, Agent of Army Hospitals, and observing that the payments made by him were authorized by the Secretary at War, on the recommendation of Mr. Keate, then Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, asked of Mr. Keate whether the claims, the payment of which he had recommended, had undergone any examination by him, or any one in his Department. Mr. Keate, in his answer, informed the Board that those Accounts had been previously examined in his office. The Auditors, on a consideration of this Letter and other documents, very properly, in our opinion, resolved that the Agent was a mere Cashier, whose Accounts were to be discharged by the receipts of the parties for the payments which had been authorized by the Secretary at War, after an investigation of the Bills by the Inspector. On a subsequent examination of some of the Accounts of the Purveyors and others, to whom money, on the recommendation of Mr. Keate, had been imprested to the Agent for the use of the Hospitals, such considerable errors were found in them, that the Auditors thought proper to represent the matter to the Secretary at War. Letters were afterwards received from Mr. Keate by the Auditors, relative to the due expenditure of several sums imprested on his recommendation; in one of which he

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£. 8,500.

states, that with respect to the sum of eight thousand two hundred Pounds advanced to Dr. Boone, he was perfectly satisfied that it had been, from time to time, properly and advantageously expended for the use of the Sick. Of another Purveyor, he states, that being an Officer of great respectability, he was perfectly convinced the Sum advanced to him had been duly expended for the Service—And he gives the same reason for his satisfaction with the Expenditure of several other Medical Gentlemen to whom money had been imprested: and he adds, that he had given the most positive directions to those to whom money was imprested, to render a satisfactory statement of it; and that he had every reason to believe that justice had been done to the Public in all such cases. Notwithstanding, however, these assurances of Mr. Keate, Dr. Boone was required to deliver in an Account of the Expenditure of the above sum of eight thousand two hundred Pounds. It is stated to us, that on an examination of this and other Accounts in the Audit Office, it was found that they were so full of errors, as proved that they could not have undergone any satisfactory examination for the purpose of Audit before they were transmitted to the Auditors. Some of the errors in Dr. Boone's Account were particularly pointed out to us; but they were of an extraordinary nature, that it was thought fit a deputation of our Board should attend at the Audit Office, and ascertain the statement by their own inspection. This inspection afforded ample confirmation of the facts alleged; viz. "That Vouchers had been altered for the purpose of introducing larger sums than they originally imported; that double credits had been taken for the same services; and that items of charge were introduced into the Abstract for larger sums than the Vouchers justified."

Dr. Boone's Accounts, when first submitted to the Auditors, were unaccompanied by any Receipt or Voucher, except Bills of Parcels, purporting to be those of the Tradesmen employed; the figures on the face of many of them appearing to be altered. The Auditors called for Receipts, as necessary Vouchers attendant on the Bills of Parcels; but they were with difficulty obtained, through the assistance of the Surgeon General, by persons sent expressly for the purpose to Plymouth. The Receipts thus procured are attached to duplicate Bills of Parcels, on which no such erasures as those before-mentioned have been made. We compared these last documents with the Bills of Parcels first sent in as Vouchers with Dr. Boone's Accounts; and we found, that in each instance in which an erasure appeared in the sum of the first Bills of Parcels, the charge is greater, by the substitution of a figure of higher denomination, than in the second, or corresponding Bill of Parcels and Receipt; and we entertain, therefore, no doubt of the attempted fraud on the Public by Dr. Boone under the first head.

A very glaring instance of a double credit was submitted to our examination, which could not have escaped the most superficial investigation of the Accounts. In his Account Current, Dr. Boone takes credit for his Monthly Expenditure, which in 1796, is as follows:—

March	-	-	-	-	£. 855	15	2
April	-	-	-	-	701	14	7
May	-	-	-	-	612	15	10
June	-	-	-	-	486	17	9

the Monthly Abstracts forming the documents for the Charge. The next item in the Account, is £. 2,359. 27. 10d. "From June 1795 to June 1796, Amount of Disbursements of Troops, &c. and Medicines to Troops

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Troops, &c. &c." The document illustrative of this charge is worded thus:—

" July 6th, 1796. Amount of Expenses, as p. Abstract first 11th June 1796	£ 1,872 4 1
" Amount of Bills for June 1796, as p. Abstract, including Carriage of Medicines from London & p. Receipt, and Freight of Medicines to Barbadoes, as p. Account delivered	486 18 9
	£ 2,359 2 10"

the last charge being, it will be observed, the same, with the addition of one Shilling, as the Sum already charged in the Abstract for June. The Abstract referred to in explanation of the £ 1,872. 4s. 1d. after enumerating the particulars of the charge of £ 612. 15s. 10d. for May, goes on thus:

" Account for March	£ 835 15 2
April	791 14 7
May	612 15 10
" S. Gibbons, on Account	39 6 0
" Carriage of Medicines	31 10 0
	2,211 15 7
" Stoppages to be deducted	359 11 6
	£ 1,872 4 1"

On a comparison of the component parts of the £ 2,359. 2s. 10d. it is obvious, therefore, that the total Expenditure of March, April, May, and June 1796, together £ 2,637. 3s. 4d. is twice charged.

Dr. Boone has also availed himself of another mode of imposition: each Monthly Abstract includes a charge, " Small Bills, as per Abstract;" and in January 1797, the Sum charged is £ 39. 9s. 2½d. The Abstract is a paper enumerating the names and occupations of various persons, to whom money is stated to have been paid, but unsupported by any Vouchers. Amongst those obtained by the Auditors are found the Bills or Accounts delivered by Mr. Gibbons, the Clerk and Storekeeper to the Hospital, to Dr. Boone, and which appear to have formed the basis of this Monthly Charge, and a few Tradesmen's Bills. A comparison of these Documents produces the following result.

COPY of Abstract of Small Bills, as charged in Dr. Boone's Account for January 1797, and stated to be paid by him to Mr. Gibbons; shewing, at the same time, the actual Charge made by Gibbons to Boone; and the actual Sums paid by Gibbons to the Tradesmen, so far as the same could be ascertained.

	Charged by Dr. Boone.	Charged by Mr. Gibbons to Dr. Boone.	Charged by Tradesmen to Mr. Gibbons.
Mr. Hildred - Innkeeper	4 15 1	— 10 11	— 15 11
— Carlota - Scurvener	3 4 6	2 4 6	1 7 —
— Lupton - Coachman	6 6 6½	5 1 6½	4 5 6½
— Dodge - Repairing Instruments	7 11 8	— 11 8	— 11 8
— Coombs - Milk, Scurvener	2 11 8	5 11 8	—
— Coombs - Milk, Fryer	5 11 —	5 11 —	—
— Brown - Cart-hire	5 14 6	— 14 6	—
Sundry Subalterns, p. S. Gibbons, Letters, Bridge and, &c. &c.	1 19 4	— 19 4	No Receipts from the Tradesmen for these Sums.
Sundry Subalterns for Surgeons for Bills, viz. viding, Transport, Letters, Bridge, &c. &c.	2 3 —	—	—
	£ 39 9 11	25 5 4	

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We learn that the same practice prevailed universally in these monthly Charges for small bills; and it appears that, in two years, Gibbons's charge of £ 428. 13s. 8½d. was increased by Dr. Boone to £ 740. 3s. 0½d.; what the amount paid to the Tradesmen was, it is now probably impossible to discover. We annex a copy of the Examination of Gibbons, taken before the Auditors, to obviate the possibility of doubt in the inferences we have drawn.

We by no means state the preceding facts as the only objections which may be brought against Dr. Boone, or as any evidence of the extent to which he may have defrauded the Public, on an account amounting to twenty-three thousand Pounds; but we adduce them as affording convincing proof how little reliance is to be placed on official examination of Accounts, where the controlling Officer thinks fit to condescend, as Mr. Keate appears, from his Letter to the Auditors of February 1803, to have done, in the integrity of the Accountant. But in August 1805, Mr. Keate informed the Board of Auditors, that when the Hospital Accounts first came before him at the periods of the expenditure being incurred, he conceived it to be his duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as he was enabled from occasional inspection, Returns and Correspondence, to form a judgment thereon; and that he left the detection of arithmetical errors to his Clerk, as his own time was too much occupied to attend to them. And in the same Letter, he states, that the collection of the Receipts, their accuracy and preservation, he always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hospitals, and he therefore had never paid attention to the subject. But we cannot admit that Mr. Keate's observation is well founded: in our opinion, the Agent performs his duty when he makes his payments under proper authority, and preserves the evidences of the Authority and of the Payment. It was the duty of the person who undertook an examination into the propriety of the Services, and who recommended the payment for these Services after such supposed examination, to have been assured that the Accounts were in every respect correct, and to have taken care that there were documents to verify them. This, however, it appears has not been done by the Surgeon General; and that it is only of late, as he says, " he has voluntarily taken that trouble on himself, in order to prevent the confusion that heretofore existed."

In the state in which this matter has been found, it may, doubtless, be readily conceded to the Auditor whom we examined, that " the Hospital Accounts not having been properly controlled and examined at the time by the persons whose duty it was to have compared the Abstracts with the Vouchers, as the only means of judging of their accuracy, the many errors which might have been effectually detected and provided for at the period of the expenditure, are now wholly out of the reach of satisfactory examination."

It is become material, however, to know what progress has been made in the examination of these Accounts at the Audit Office, the consideration of which, it appears, was taken up so long ago as the year 1798. Without enumerating in this place the different Accounts described by Mr. Moore in his Examination, it may be collected that all are under a course of examination; and that the examination of some of them is nearly concluded. But it seems that it has been thought expedient to refer some of these Accounts (for expenses incurred before his appointment) to the

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 18.  
App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 86.

£ 23,000.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 18.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 81.

App<sup>n</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 18.

ARMY Medical Department.

Exp<sup>ts</sup> No 87.

L. 998. 3. 3d.

Average Annual Expense of the Department.

L. 55,000.

L. 2,920.

L. 79,379.

L. 45,000.

L. 47,347.

L. 449,539.

L. 1,800.

L. 3,000.

Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts: one of them, for Expenditure in Chatham Hospital, finally suppressed in the year 1805, is stated to have been under Mr. Knight's revision in May 1807; but in October last, it was stated, that his other occupations had not permitted him to pay any attention to it. This Account is certainly deserving of close investigation; for the Money drawn between the 25th September 1800 and the 16th July 1801, amounted to nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight Pounds eight Shillings and three Pence; and as the number of Patients during that period, in Chatham Hospital, was, on an average, only 209, their maintenance appears to have cost nearly two Shillings and three Pence per diem for each man.

At the close of this division of our Report, we wished to have subjoined a Statement of the total annual average Expense of the Army Medical Department: but we have very little evidence of the Expense of the Hospitals abroad; and we cannot state the amount of the Supply furnished by the Barrack Office. We have given, however, such an account as the Documents in our possession enable us to give: but it does not include the Pay of the Regimental Medical Staff, nor the Expenses, except of Medicines, of the Regimental Hospitals; for the first forms part of the sum total of the Pay of each Regiment, and the last are defrayed from the Stoppages out of the patient's pay.

The money issued to Mr. Window has amounted on an average, as we have shewn, to fifty-five thousand Pounds per annum: out of this are paid the expenses of the Office, including the Establishment and contingencies; the Lodging-money, and other allowances, of the Hospital Staff; the additional pay to Regimental Surgeons for length of Service; the pay of the Hospital Mates at home, and in Canada and Jamaica; the Expenses of the General Hospitals at home; with some other items of charge. The pay of the heads of the Department, including the pay of the Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts, is two thousand nine hundred and twenty Pounds per annum: that of the Hospital Staff, on full and half-pay (exclusive of such of the Hospital Mates as are paid by Mr. Window, as above), amounts to seventy-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-nine Pounds. The average amount of Messrs. Trotters Bills is forty-five thousand Pounds per annum; and of the Apothecary General's, sixty-seven thousand three hundred and forty Pounds per annum: making therefore, altogether, two hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-nine Pounds. To this sum should be added the expense of the Military Superintendance, calculated for the year ending December 1806, at about one thousand eight hundred Pounds, and, as has been shewn, may be taken at nearly the same sum for the year 1807; and the Expense also of the Foreign Hospitals at Eling and Lynington, which, as far as can be judged from the sum drawn from the Agent for the use of these Hospitals, during the year 1805 (that being the last year that the pay of the Medical Officers of these Hospitals was drawn from the Agent), amounts to above three thousand Pounds.

Full Pay	£ 66,000 0 0
Hospital Mates paid by Mr. Window	5,850 12 6
	60,250 7 6
Half-pay	18,000 12 6
	£ 78,250 0 0

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Conclusion.

We have now completed our Enquiry into the concerns of the Army Medical Department, according to the course which we originally prescribed to ourselves. Our remaining duty is, to state such observations as have occurred for preventing Abuses and Irregularities in this Department, and for the better conducting of its Business in future. This part of our duty may be soon executed: for it must have been seen, in the perusal of the preceding Statement, that suggestions for improvement have been frequently stated, with the information on which they were founded; by which method, we conceived that the justness of the Recommendations would be best appreciated.

Under the first Division, therefore, of the subject, we have noticed the impropriety of employing persons as Assistants to the Surgeon and Inspector General, who, in addition to their Office Pay, have the Pay and Emoluments, as well as Rank, attached to service of a very different description.—And, having shewn the Mode in which Money has been advanced for a part of the Expenditure of the Department, we proposed the discontinuance of the Office of Agent, as being an unnecessary expense. Under the same Division, we questioned the propriety of an additional allowance to the Deputy Inspectors when absent on duty above fifteen miles from Home, at the time that they had an allowance of forage for two horses, and when their sole duty was that of Inspection, for which their ordinary Pay must be considered as the intended compensation. And although we admitted, with much satisfaction, the Improvement which had been introduced into the Regimental Hospitals under the inspection of experienced Army Medical Officers, we intimated, that the System being now well established, a much less expensive, and a less interfering contrivance, might probably be sufficiently effectual hereafter. We shall presently offer a precise suggestion on this point.—We next expressed a doubt, whether the rank of Purveyor should be continued in the Service, now that the Commissary General provides for the Hospitals abroad almost all the articles of subsistence: for we think, that if the Purveyor is now a mere Steward or Storekeeper, persons with the rank and pay of such description of Officers should be appointed to the situation. If another of our Recommendations be adopted, the Office of Purveyor must be discontinued of course; for it is not found in those Hospitals which are conducted on the Regimental or Detachment plan.

An attention to the Public Service, and Public Economy, requires certainly a strict adherence to the directions in His Majesty's Warrant of the 12th March 1798, that the Half-pay List should be first referred to for the supply of all Officers of the Hospital Staff; which is the next matter noticed by us in the first Division of the subject. On this point we have only further to recommend, that the present Half-pay List should be carefully examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any efficient Officers can be obtained from it, and whether all who may decline to go on active employ are justly entitled to retain their Half-pay as a reward for past Services.

We afterwards admit, that if there be a necessity for the continuance of any General Hospitals at home, it may be fit that they should be superintended by experienced Military men: but we express an opinion, that there

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there is no reason for continuing two Military Superintendants at the York Hospital; nor for appointing Field Officers to this duty; nor for allowing them forage for horses, whilst their duty is entirely confined to one spot.

We next review the General Hospital System, which has been carried to so great an extent under the superintendance of the Army Medical Board. We give the opinions of experienced Medical Officers, that it has been attended with most destructive consequences to the sick Soldiers, and that it has produced great expensiture and waste of every kind; and having shown the advantages derived from the actual life of another System, we recommended the entire discontinuance of the former, and that the Hospitals, both at Home and Abroad, whether they receive the sick of the Army generally, or those of a particular Regiment only, should be managed Regimentally; that is, on a reduced scale of Officers and servants, and on the principle of providing all the articles of subsistence on the spot, and of a speedy examination and settlement of all Accounts.

We then notice, as a part of the Army Medical Establishment, the Hospitals at Eling and Lymington, in which the sick belonging to the Foreign Corps in our Service are accommodated. The Statement which we have given of the Establishment and Expensiture of those Hospitals, induced us to speak with approbation of the attention to economy in the management of them. But we, at the same time, shewed the expediency of putting those Hospitals also on the Regimental footing; and we suggested, that at all events, Dr. Verulam's proposal of removing the Eling Hospital to Lymington, and the placing, consequently, all the sick of the Foreign Corps under one Establishment, was highly deserving of consideration.

Our Observation respecting the Regimental Staff, which is next brought under view, is, that on the Home Service at least, it is larger than appears to be requisite; and we suggest, that when the present mode of controlling the Regimental Hospital Accounts shall be deemed to be sufficiently understood, and acted on, it might be convenient to leave this superintendance and controul with the Commanding Officer, assisted by the Paymaster and Surgeon of each Regiment; when the interference of a superior Medical Authority would be confined to the Expensiture of Medical Stores, and the professional treatment of the sick.

These are the suggestions which we have hitherto proposed, respecting the first division of the subject, or the Establishment of the Army Medical Department.

Under the head of *Expensiture*, we have entered somewhat largely into the consideration of the supply of Articles usually furnished by the Apothecary General. We have shewn that there has been great inattention to the Public Interest in the quantity, allotment, and disposal of the articles ordered from him, and in the prices which have been allowed for them; and we have pointed out a course of proceeding, which, if rigidly followed, will, we trust, very much reduce the expence in this most important part of the Medical Expensiture of the Army.

Respecting Hospital Stores, an expensiture also of great moment in this Department, our sole recommendation at present is, that the very large quantities of these articles now in store should be used, or disposed of, before others are provided; and that in future such Stores should not

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be provided until there was a reasonable assurance that they would be wanted; and, lastly, that when requisitions are made in future for such Hospital articles as could be furnished in the neighbourhood, the prices at which they could be procured should be stated, in order that it might be judged whether it would not be more economical to procure them on the spot than to send them from London. We have confined our observations to this object alone, because Messrs. Trotters, who have supplied these articles, have supplied Camp Equipage to a much larger amount on account of the War Office; and therefore we have postponed the consideration of the system pursued in this Supply to our Report on that Department.

The Checks on the Issues and Expensiture of Medicines and Purveyors Stores became the next material object of our Enquiry. On this head it appeared, that until of late there must have been great defects in the System, from which, probably, much loss has followed. But we proposed no alteration in the present System; for it affords, in our opinion, the requisite Checks and Information. In our view of the mode in which the articles of Wine, Spirits, and Porter, have been provided for the use of the Hospitals, we merely recommend that the present practice of procuring them, at home on the spot, should be continued in preference to the supplying them from London, which under the conduct of Mr. Keate had been usual, to so great an amount, for many years past.

We were led in our consideration of the supply of Subsistence, or of articles of daily consumption in General Hospitals, to notice some particulars, which shewed the superior advantage of managing these Hospitals on the Regimental or Detachment plan; and from this Statement, and from some comparison of the actual expence of one or two General Hospitals with those of others under the first mode of management, we recommended, as we had already done in various other places, the general application of this mode both at Home and Abroad. And in our Enquiry into the controul over the Accounts of the Department, which is the last matter considered under the Second Division of the subject, we state grounds in support of the same recommendation. Our general suggestions respecting the future mode of making the payments for the various Expences of the Department, and of controuling the Accounts of them, will be presently stated.

This summary Statement of what we have already proposed in this Report will shew, we trust, that we have not been inattentive to the most important part of our duty; for the discovery of any Abuses and Irregularities would be of little avail, probably, unless we at the same time pointed out the means of preventing their recurrence. Our remaining suggestions will apply to the whole Army Medical System. We shall state them shortly, and without much comment; for the necessity and principle of the proposed alteration may be collected from a general view of the facts and reasonings we have already exhibited. One or two, indeed, of the opinions, which will be found in the Appendix, confirm the propriety of most of our former suggestions, as they will in great measure those which we are about to offer; and we rely much also on the opinions of Dr. Jackson, and of other Gentlemen of great experience in this department of the Service.

Our proposition is, that the offices of Physician General, Surgeon

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General, Inspector General, and Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts, should be discontinued, and that the superintendance of the Medical Department of the Army should be placed in a Board of Commissioners, constituted of a Chairman and of two junior Members. It is requisite, we think, that the Chairman should be well acquainted with the details of Military Service, both at Home and Abroad, and that the two junior Members should be Medical Officers who have served in the capacities of Regimental and Staff Surgeons in different climates, and on active service. The experience of a Board so constituted would, we think, produce much beneficial improvement in the Medical System of the Army.

The Chairman of this new Army Medical Board should have superior authority. The correspondence relative to the Department should pass through him; and although every act of the Board should be sanctioned by two Members at least, yet the concurrence of the Chairman should be requisite in every case, unless when, on a difference of opinion between him and the other two Members, the Secretary at War, in whom the control over this Department might remain, should direct, on reference to him, that the opinion of the two junior Members be adopted. In the event too, of the illness or absence of the Chairman, or vacancy of his office, the other Members, by the direction of the Secretary at War, might be permitted to transact the business of the Board. And the Chairman should individually have the power to direct services, on his producing, and entering in the Minutes, a written Order from the Secretary at War, or other authority, for the special purpose.

The duties of the Board should be to recommend to all the Medical Appointments, and to control the conduct of all the Medical Officers and Hospital Servants belonging to the Army; to superintend the whole expense of the Department; to order the Medicines, Materials, and Hospital Stores of all kinds, and to control the expenditure of them; and to examine and check the Tradesmen's Bills, and to order the payment of them.

But in the division of the duties of the Board, the Chairman should give his more immediate attention to the Accounts, and the general conduct of the Office; the senior of the other two Members, to the business which relates to the providing, and the charge for, Medicines and Materials, and the Expenditure of them; and the third Member should more particularly apply himself, in the same way, to the providing of the Hospital Stores, and the Accounts of the Expenditure of these articles; and the two junior Members should jointly attend to the examination of the Candidates for employment; and should jointly certify the state of Officers applying for leave of absence on account of ill health; and jointly report on the claims of Officers to remuneration on account of wounds and injuries suffered in the Service.

It has been already shewn how variously the monies for the different branches of Service in this Department are provided, and through what various channels the Accounts are rendered, so that the aggregate expense is no where made to appear, nor is it easily ascertained. To remedy these inconveniences, we deem it expedient that the Bills of the Apothecary General, and those of Messrs. Trotters, or whoever furnish the supplies, also the Staff Pay of the Establishment, and every other Expenditure, except the pay of Regimental Medical Officers, which forms a part of the

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Regimental Establishment, should be defrayed from the same fund; and that the Estimate for the year's Expenses of this Department, stating particularly those of the Office, of the whole Army Medical Establishment, of Medicines, and of Stores of all kinds, should make part of the Army Estimates, and be sanctioned by the Secretary at War; and the money allotted to this Service should be issued to the Account of the Secretary of the Board, to be kept at the Bank, on Quarterly requisitions of the Board to the Secretary at War, in which the balance in hand, and the expected payments in the course of the ensuing Quarter, should be stated. An Abstract also of the Payments of Salaries, and for the contingencies of the Office, should be submitted Quarterly to the Secretary at War; and no increase of Salary or Allowance, or of the Establishment of the Office, should take place but with his approbation. As a further check on the Board, half-yearly Statements of the Expenses of such Hospitals as are not attached to particular Regiments, with the number and Salaries of the Establishments belonging to them, should be transmitted to the War Office, together with an Account of the quantities of Medicines, Materials, and Hospital Articles in store: for which last purpose, half-yearly Surveys should be regularly made; and yearly lists of all persons, whether on full or half-pay, belonging to the Army Medical Department, exclusive of the Regimental Staff, with the Salaries annexed to their Offices, and the dates of their appointments, should be delivered by the Board to the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War; which lists, like those of the Army in general, might be annually published with much propriety.

The Secretary of the Board, who is also to be the Cashier of the Department, should make no payment, either by draft or by acceptance payable at the Bank, without the approving signature of two Members of the Board. His responsibility therefore, as a Public Accountant, for the monies issued to him, will be discharged at the Audit Office on the production of the Drafts and Bills so countersigned. The Bills or Accounts, however, of the various Expenses of the Department, which have been examined and ordered to be paid by the Board, should be laid annually before the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, who are now authorized to make an official examination respecting any point of Military Expenditure or Supply; the result of such an examination as they might think it expedient to make, should be reported to the Secretary at War: These Accounts should afterwards be deposited at the War Office.

The course of auditing the Expenditure of the Department by the Army Medical Board itself, which we have recommended, would not be anomalous in the Public Service: the Ordnance and Navy Boards direct Expenditures of various kinds, and to a very large amount; yet the examination and check on that Expenditure rests solely with those Boards. But, in the plan we have recommended relative to the Expenditure to be subjected to the control of the Army Medical Board, the Secretary at War will be frequently informed of the proceedings of the Board; and the inspection of the Bills by the Comptrollers will enable them also to judge of the conduct of the Commissioners; and this course will certainly give relief to some Departments which have hitherto been much occupied in examining different branches of the Army Medical Accounts, without, as we think, at all diminishing the check on the Prices charged by the Tradesmen; a

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46 Gen. III.  
c. 141. f. 18.

point of much greater moment, probably, than a check on the castings and computations of their Bills.

We have before recommended the appointment of an Inspector of Medicines as a part of the Office Establishment; and we at the same time stated what ought to be his duties. We now also recommend the appointment of three Inspectors of Hospitals, to be attached to the Establishment, and to supercede on the Home Service the present Deputy Inspectors. These Officers, like the Inspectors under the Transport Board, should not be confined to particular districts, but should be, generally, in a course of progress in visiting the Hospitals and Depôts of all kinds belonging to the Army at Home. In the present improved state of the Regimental Hospital management, and of the reduced number of General Hospitals, we think, as far as we are capable of judging of the number necessary, that three Officers (including one for Scotland) to be selected from amongst the most generally experienced of the Army Medical Staff, would be competent to such Service of general inspection.

We do not name the number or description of Persons to be employed in the Office in Town: but we must observe, that, when the business of the Department shall be brought under an undivided and more efficient management, a smaller and much less expensive Establishment than the present will probably be found to be sufficient; and that all events, it will be unnecessary to continue the two Assistants, and the Purveyor, as a part of the Establishment.

It is indispensably requisite that the Commissioners and Inspectors, whose appointments we have recommended, should be refrained from private practice; and that they should devote their whole time to the duties of their Employments. The Salaries which we shall now recommend are founded on this principle; and those proposed for the Medical part of the Establishment are the same as are given to the same description of Officers in the Medical Department of the Navy.

We propose, therefore, to give to the First Commissioner one thousand two hundred Pounds, and to the two junior Members one thousand Pounds each, per annum:—to the Inspectors of Hospitals five hundred Pounds per annum each, and one Guinea per day subsistence when absent on duty from London, and one Shilling and Sixpence per mile travelling expenses:—to the Inspector of Medicines, six hundred Pounds per annum; and to the Secretary and Cashier, eight hundred Pounds per annum; but no Lodging nor Forage Allowance to any one of these Officers.

Our recommendation with respect to the formation, pay, and rank of the General Medical Establishment of the Army is, that the whole should be made more conformable, in some points, to that of the Navy and Ordnance Services. The first introduction of the Chirurgical Officers at least, into all the Services, is nearly the same. The candidates for employment produce a Diploma or Certificate from the Colleges of Surgeons at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, of their competency; and in the Army and Navy, they are afterwards examined as to their skill in Physic; but in the Ordnance Service there does not appear to be this previous Medical examination: no Assistant Surgeon is, however, employed in the Foreign Service of the Ordnance until he has gone through a regular attendance at the Hospital at Woolwich, where, of course, he will acquire this necessary part of a Military Surgeon's education; and he must there acquire also a know-  
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ledge of the discipline and economy of a Military Hospital, and of the habits and peculiar diseases of Soldiers; a knowledge which, producing an uniformity and regularity through the whole of this branch of the Ordnance Service, must necessarily be attended with very beneficial consequences. In this respect we think with Dr. Jackson, that the System in the Army is defective, and that it has been owing to this circumstance that the General Hospital System has been permitted to be carried to such an extent, and that the appointment of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors has been considered as expedient. Dr. Jackson proposes, therefore, that a School should be established expressly for the education of Surgeons for the British Army, where they may learn to pursue similar management and economy. The Physician General, Surgeon General, and Mr. Young, agree in their opinion of the utility of such a measure. The Inspector General thinks that the Hospitals of London would furnish the candidates for Army Medical employment, without having recourse to so expensive an expedient. But he has lately patronised an institution of Medical Cadets, who, having received on his recommendation the appointment of Hospital Mates, continue for a year to attend the London Hospitals under the superintendance of a Staff Surgeon, and to learn the operative parts of Surgery.

Our object is of a higher kind. We wish it to be considered, whether, in addition to the knowledge which an attendance on the London Hospitals could give, and which at the time of the appointment of the Mates, they are certified to possess, they could not be made acquainted with Army Medical practice, economy, and discipline, previous to their actual employment. At the York Hospital at Chelsea (which it may be convenient, probably to continue), there would necessarily be such an attendance of experienced Army Medical Officers, as that this previous knowledge might be communicated with very little expense; perhaps with the addition of only one Professional Person. Should the plan be adopted, it would be requisite that the Gentlemen who are to obtain the advantage of the instruction, should have already gone through such a course of education as to have entitled themselves to appointments in the Army, and that they should be considered as belonging to the Army, and receive their pay during the time of their attendance at the Hospital.

In another point, too, the practice in the Ordnance Service (and it is nearly the same in the Navy) appears to be superior to that which has prevailed in the Army Service. This respects the course observed in promotions. In the Ordnance Service, we learn that the Medical Officers are promoted according to seniority; and in the Navy great attention is shewn to this claim, and no one is appointed a Physician to the Fleet until after five years actual service as a Surgeon.—In the Army, directions are given in His Majesty's Warrant of 12th March 1798, that the Assistant Surgeons should be taken from the Hospital Mates, and the Surgeons of Regiments from the Assistant Surgeons, who were to be preferred according to "length or merit of service;" but there are no directions relative to the appointment of Surgeons to the Forces (or Staff Surgeons). It has been left therefore to the Surgeon General, in whose patronage both these appointments are, to exercise his own discretion entirely in the last appointment, and with very little restriction in the first. It is not now the question  
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ARMY,  
Medical  
Department.

whether these appointments have been always judiciously made, but whether it would not have been more generally satisfactory to the Army Medical Officers, and more consistent with the course observed in other branches of the Military Service, if, with the exception of unfitness, or any other exception equally obvious, a regard in promotions had been always given to seniority. But the most questionable part of the System of Promotion respects the appointment of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and principal Medical Officers. These valuable and important appointments are not governed by any established rule. The Inspector General, under whose patronage the two first are, says that he always selects those Officers from the Staff or Regimental Surgeons: yet, although the pay of the first class is double that of the Physician, and that of the second exceeds it by five Shillings per diem, no length of service is requisite to qualify them for the appointment. At the same time, therefore, that the giving of these Rank and Pay tends to degrade the rank of Physician in the Army, it cannot be supposed to have operated as an inducement to Gentlemen of ability to enter originally into the Service, or to continue in it. This observation applies much more strongly to the appointment of principal Medical Officer, whom the Surgeon General recommends; for the Warrant of principal Medical Officer confers on the Officer to whom it is given, whatever be his Rank and length of service, a local Rank superior even to the Inspector, and gives him an addition of five Shillings per diem to the Pay of his former rank.

The only justifiable ground, to which we have before alluded, for any of these appointments, seems to have been the expediency of superintending the Physicians in the general superintendance of the Medical concerns of the Army Service, to which, by their rank, they would otherwise have been entitled; because, being taken from Civil life, they could not but have wanted that knowledge which was requisite to the conduct of Military Hospitals, and the management of sick Soldiers. This inconvenience cannot happen in the Ordnance, East India, or Navy Services; because in the two former the rank of Physician is not found, and in the latter the persons who are appointed to that rank must necessarily have had considerable experience in the Service, as Surgeons. Without intending, therefore, to impute any want of knowledge, assiduity, or even of experience, to the Gentlemen who now hold the rank of Physicians in the Army (for we have every reason to believe them to be eminently deserving of commendation in all these respects) we cannot but think that this part of the Army Medical System should be differently arranged. Under this impression, we suggest the propriety of making no new appointment to the ranks of Inspector, Physician, or Principal Medical Officer; but that the rank of Deputy Inspector, should be the only intervening rank between the three Inspectors of Hospitals, whom we have recommended as part of the Office Establishment, and the Surgeons to the Forces; and that the rank of Deputy Inspector should be a promotion from the rank of Staff Surgeon. We propose, however, that no Surgeon should be raised to the rank of Deputy Inspector who has not been on full pay, as Regimental or Staff Surgeon, for seven years at least; and that no addition should be made to the number of this class of Officers without the authority of the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War.

We

ARMY,  
Medical  
Department.

We believe, if promotion in the Medical Service of the Army proceeded generally (unless there was reasonable objection) according to seniority, that what we have suggested would operate as an encouragement to enter into the Service, and be a new stimulus to exertion and good conduct in it. This remark includes the consideration of placing the rank of Staff Surgeon in the regular course of promotion according to seniority, from that of Regimental Surgeon of the Line. But the propriety of such an arrangement can be best judged of by those who have had experience in both situations; and therefore may well be left to the consideration of the Members of the new Board which we have recommended.

It will be observed, that many of the suggestions in this Report are founded on the expectation that our recommendation of a discontinuance of the present Army Medical Board will be adopted. If that measure, which we consider to be most essential, should not be deemed advisable, the alterations in the present System which are proposed by the Physician and Surgeon General in their Examinations, are certainly deserving of an attentive consideration; for the inconveniences of this System are admitted by every one.

With this observation we conclude the present Report. The subject of the Inquiry was new to every Member of the Commission: it required, therefore, much time and exertion to acquire a knowledge of it. Notwithstanding our anxiety to be rightly informed, it is not improbable but that we may have been misled in our information on some points, and that we have consequently judged incorrectly of them; but we have faithfully endeavoured to avoid mistakes, and to form an unprejudiced judgment on a subject respecting which much difference of opinion appears to have prevailed amongst Professional men, and much jealousy to have been entertained by the Public.

Office of Military Enquiry,  
N<sup>o</sup> 17, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,  
8th January 1802.

J. DRINKWATER. (L. S.)  
SAM. C. COX. (L. S.)  
GILES TEMPLEMAN. (L. S.)  
HENRY PETERS. (L. S.)  
CHA<sup>s</sup> BOSANQUET. (L. S.)  
B. C. STEPHENSON. (L. S.)  
L. BRADSHAW. (L. S.)

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX  
TO THE  
FIFTH REPORT  
Of the COMMISSIONERS of MILITARY ENQUIRY:  
Appointed by ACT 45 GEO. III. Cap. 47.

ARMY;  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir George Yonge, Baronet, to Thomas Knott, Esq. Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries.

War Office, 17th October 1793. THE King having thought proper, on occasion of the decease of Mr. John Heaters, that the Departments of Surgeon General and Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries shall be filled by two persons...

I am, &c. (Signed) GEO. YONGE.

Appendix, No. 1. (A.)

George R. GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Knott, Esquire, greeting—We, regarding especial trust in your experience and ability, do by this our special commission and appoint you to be Inspector of Regimental Hospitals...

Entered with the Secrecy at War. (Signed) M. Lewis. Entered with the Comm<sup>rs</sup> General of Militia. (Signed) Tho. Batt. By His Majesty's Command. (Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

The Knott, Esq. Inspector of Regimental Hospitals. Entered in the Office for Auditing the Public Accounts, the 18th December 1795. (Signed) Tho. Guise, Clk. Enroll<sup>r</sup>.

Appendix, No. 1. (B.)

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Amherst to Messrs. Gunning and Keate.

St. James's-square, 17 October 1793. IT is the King's Command, that the Surgeon General and the Inspector to the Regimental Hospitals, shall, on all occasions, consult together on the appointments proposed by them, of Physicians and Surgeons for the Hospitals, and for the Medical Staffs abroad and at home, and also of the Surgeons to be appointed to Regiments; and shall jointly sign the said recommendation.

I am, &c. (Signed) AMHERST.

Appendix, No. 2.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esq. Surgeon General to the Army, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, 31st January 1807. As the changes of duty, rank, and arrangement, which have taken place with respect to the Members of the Army Medical Department, from the date of Sir George Young's Letter of 17th October 1799, constituting an Army Medical Board, under its direction to give collectively, as a Board, that information to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry which it would be their wish and their duty to do; and as I am the only existing Member of the two referred to in the above Letter, I have the honour to submit, in reference to the first Question contained in your Letter of the 5th instant, a general detail of the business and duties of the Department from that date, which may be considered as its infancy, to the period of Mr. Keate's death, and my appointment as Surgeon General; and of the particular duties of my functions, from the latter period to the present moment.

1st Question.

In October 1799, on the death of Mr. John Hunter, who had held the joint Offices of Surgeon General and Inspector of Regimental Informers, and had, in those capacities, managed alone the whole Medical Department of the Army, as it then stood, His Majesty was pleased to divide the two Offices, appointing Mr. Keate to be Surgeon General, and conferring on myself the appointment of Inspector of Regimental Informers. The nomination of these appointments was conveyed to Mr. Keating in a Letter from Sir Geo. Young, of 17th October 1799, directing us to act in concert until the Army Medical Board could be fully constituted by the accession of the Physician General, this took place on 15th January 1800, on the death of the late Physician General, Sir Clinton Waveringham, who had long been too old and infirm to attend to business. He was succeeded by the present Physician General, Sir Lucas Pepys, and the three Officers, to wit, the Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector of Regimental Informers, now constituted the Board for conducting the general duties of the Department, and for the recommendation of proper persons to fill the several Medical Commissions in the Army at large, both Staff and Regimental. No specific instructions for the guidance of the Board accompanied the above Letter; such as have been subsequently issued have regarded, only those points on which explanation has been from time to time required.

In the beginning of the year 1798, Mr. Keating died; I was honoured with His Majesty's Commission as Surgeon General, and was favoured, as Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, by Mr. Keate.

On the 12th of March 1798, His Majesty was pleased, by warrant of that date, to order an arrangement which divided the Board, and assigned to each Member his distinct province of business and recommendation, as detailed therein, making each responsible for the due execution of his own duty, reserving, however, the power of calling for their joint opinion on any points that might be referred to them by the Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War, for the examination of Candidates for Medical Appointments in the Army, &c. &c. In this state the Department continued until the death of Mr. Keate, in December 1801.

Referring to your second Question, I have the honour to state, that the pay of the Surgeon General was, nominally, 42l. per diem; that of the Inspector of Regimental Informers was 10l. per diem. There was no specific Establishment of an Officer, but in allowance of 10l. per diem, and of £ 100 per annum, was given for all the purposes of the Board, and for the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, to cover all contingent expenses of Office, Cloak, Stationary, Postage, Postage, Medicine, &c.

The duties of the Army Medical Board and Attendants were of the same nature, in far as the means would allow (though not so systematic and extended a rank) as they are at present, and as will hereafter be respectively detailed, agreeably to the calling arrangements. Although all recommendations until March 1798, were made by the Board collectively, and all other duties of the Department were carried on under the sanction and responsibility of a Board, yet, for the dispatch of business, communications from the War Office, on the general duties and details of the Department were chiefly made through the Inspector of Regimental Informers, whose labour and responsibility were thereby most materially increased; for since no occasion has the scale of Medical Military Service been so extended as during the late war; Expeditions of immense magnitude were fitted out, and keeping up the old Establishments, as well as the supply of newly-acquired Colonies, from their distance, relative situations and climate, necessarily required exertions from the Hospital Department, to which it had never before been subject. Under these circumstances my duties, as Inspector of Regimental Informers, became embarrassing, pressing, and unlimited; my responsibility, and the exertions requisite in consequence thereof, necessarily rendered me the most laborious and efficient Member of the Board, and the medium of communications with the Commander in Chief, the Secretary at War, and all the other Offices of Government; add to this, the supplying with Staff and every description of Hospital Stores and Medicines, the Services abroad and at home; the efficacy of procuring well-qualified Medical Gentlemen to enter into the Army in numbers proportioned to its wants, which was also my charge, as Inspector of Regimental Informers; the delay and accident that happened frequently to vessels conveying Hospital Stores, and the in-

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great correspondence necessarily arising out of these and other circumstances, of which a detail will hereafter be given; the forming of Regulations and plans of Relief for a Department in its infancy, forming the different Establishments for the Honor General Hospitals, this would be feasible to all the emergencies of Service, in the reception of immense numbers of sick and wounded Soldiers proceeding in from the Campaigns, the West Indies, &c.; making such arrangements as might give energy and effect to the various duties connected with this branch of the Service, and with the whole Hospital Department; these formed but part of my duties; beside these, it was my duty to inspect, to superintend, to arrange, and give directions for the management of all the General Hospitals, and of all the Regimental Hospitals in Great Britain; to see them properly supplied with Medical Officers, Medicines, and Stores; to appoint the means to the wants, and to check and control the Expansions thereof.

When I became Surgeon General in 1798, and the new arrangement delegated the duty of each Member of the late-mentioned Board, all the laborious duties which I had performed as Inspector of Regimental Informers devolved on me, in addition to the specific duties of the late Surgeon General, excepting the inspection of Regimental Hospitals, the providing Hospital Stores, and the recommendation of Inspectors, Purveyors, and Apothecaries; my duties therefore, as Surgeon General, became then, and now continue of the most magnitude, extent, importance, and responsibility.

The actual duties then of the Surgeon General, comprise the selection and recommendation of all Staff Surgeons, Regimental Surgeons, and Assistants, the formation of Staff for every Expedition that leaves this country; the supply and appropriation of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and Instruments, for the use of the Troops employed therein; the issue of directions to the Inspector of Deputy Inspectors for the general conduct and control of the Medical Department attending each Expedition; of specific instructions to the Purveyor and Apothecary for the charge of the subsequent Expansions, and the transmission of regular Accounts, by monthly or quarterly Returns, which are afterwards examined, verified, and registered in the Surgeon General's Office; the issue of orders of such expeditions also depend on the Surgeon General. The same Returns of Medical Officers, servants employed, and of expenditure of Facilities in Hospitals, as well as of Medicines and Stores received, expended, and remaining, and requisitions for future Supplies, are regularly transmitted from every foreign Station whatever to the Surgeon General, by whom they also are examined, verified, and registered. A very extended correspondence with foreign Stations naturally arises from the above duties. The General Hospitals and the Depots of Medicines and Stores for home and for foreign consumption, rest still under the direction of the Surgeon General, including correspondence with every Department on all subjects connected with their management, Returns of every kind, control of Medical Officers and Servants, the full establishment, the future Supplies, and the regulations, he inspects the quality, and regulates the price of all Surgical articles in the Apothecary General's Bills, inspects all the Army Hospitals, attends the Court of Examiners at the Royal College of Surgeons at the examination of Hospital Mater, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons in the Army. In the Money Department, he examines the claims of Medical Officers under his control for contingencies of all kinds as Travelling, Expence, Lodging, money, and Forage, approves them if correct, and recommends to the Secretary at War the payment thereof; he examines into, and recommends also remissions for disabled Officers, indemnifications for losses of every description, and payments connected with the return of Livestock, or of Stores, going to or returning from Foreign Stations, and conducts every correspondence connected therewith. In the year subsequent to the formation of the Board, these duties were comparatively easy; but even then, the allowances for Officers, and for Assistants, were found not adequate to the duties to be performed; these duties have rapidly increased in extent from year to year, and the means of executing them have at length become more proportioned thereto.

The present arrangement of this Office, in general, will be detailed by the Inspector General; my particular duties are conducted by my Assistant, Mr. Robert Keate, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, by one Clerk and a Copying Clerk, skilled in the particular branch of Stores, Supplies, Returns, &c. by Mr. Mole, a Purveyor, who receives no extra pay for his duty in the Office. My pay, as Surgeon General, is nominally 42l. per diem, reduced by various deductions to little more than 30l. with no contingent allowances; my Assistant receives for his duty in my Office 10l. per diem. Beside my situation as Surgeon General, I hold the Office of Surgeon in Chelsea Hospital, the salary thereof is £ 150 per annum; besides which there is an allowance granted in lieu of contingent bills, which the Surgeons of that Establishment heretofore made out for each surgical case and operation under their charge; their bills, at the commencement of the late war, were likely to rise to an enormous amount, I therefore thought it my duty to submit to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital the propriety of substituting a specific sum in lieu of bills, the Commissioners were pleased to decree, they during my life, the allowance should be £ 900 per year during war, and £ 700 during peace; the Salary to my successor to be £ 500 per annum only in war, and £ 300 in peace; my Assistant holds the rank of a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, beside his situation in my Office; his pay, as a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, is nominally 25l. per diem, and he has no other allowances.

Referring to the third Question in your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to include a Statement of the various Depots of Medicines and Hospital Stores, both at Home and Abroad; every duty, every responsibility, every arrangement, and every correspondence connected therewith, are totally and fully in my Department as Surgeon General.

With respect to the 4th Question, calling for the full Annual Account of the general Expensings of the Medical Department, I have the honour to state, that no money transactions pass through this Office, except the mere expenses of the Office itself; an Agent is appointed by Government for the payment of all contingents, after the same have been examined by the respective Members of the Board, and approved by the Secretary at War. An abstract of the Agent's Account for

3d Question. Statement of Depots of Medicines.

4th Question.

1884, was included in the joint letter of this 31st instant, from the three Members of the Army Medical Department. As his Account for the year 1884 is the last that has been sent in to the Auditors by the Agent for Army Hospitals, the two other Accounts which accompanied it, viz. those of the Apothecary General and of Medical Purveyors, have been sent in for the future year. The services for which these charges are incurred have been chiefly, if not wholly, connected with the Department of the Surgeon General.

Within the last two years the following General Hospital Establishments have been discontinued, viz. Deal, Plymouth, and Colchester, besides many Regimental Depots.

The General Hospital Establishments now existing are, those of the Army Depot for Recruits, and for the reception of patients arriving from the East and West Indies, and all other Foreign Stations, of York Hospital, Chelsea, for the reception of every case and every species of disease and disability from the Army at large that may be deemed suitable for Regimental Hospitals, and of the Hospital and Depot at King for the Foreign troops in British pay.

As connected with the foregoing Statements, and reading, I wish to give still further information to the Commissioners, I have the honour to include also herewith an Abstract Statement of all the Medical Establishments, both at Home and Abroad, which are under my control and responsibility as Surgeon General; besides these, there are the Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Army, the Establishments of which is, one Surgeon with two Assistant Surgeons to every Battalion in the Service that exceeds 500 men. It is a part of my duty to see that all the regiments are duly provided with these Officers, to keep an account of the services of every Medical Officer, whether Staff or Regimental, and to transmit a half-yearly Return of the same to the Commander in Chief. It is another part of my duty, as Surgeon General, to transmit to the Commander in Chief, in conjunction with the Physician General and Inspector General, a monthly Return of the Sick of the whole Army, both Abroad and at Home, with a specific Report thereupon.

I have thus endeavoured, Gentlemen, to lay before you a detail of the Medical Department of the Army, from the commencement of my official duties to the present time. It has been my power to give every information on the subjects on these points wherein I may have failed in this respect, I beg leave to report me only my readiness, but my anxiety, to add every explanation in my power to elucidate the subjects of your enquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 3.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

HIS Majesty is pleased to order that the Establishment of an Army Medical Board, for consulting the general business of the Medical Department of the Army, shall be discontinued, and that in future, the Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, shall each have his distinct province of business, and of recommendation, and be each made openly and fully responsible for his own acts, according to the following distribution of Department and patronage.

The Physician General:

To recommend Physicians, when required to be added to any Establishment, and to give his opinion, as well as any proposed appointment of Physician to a vacancy in the Hospitals abroad, as on any other matters which may be referred to him, separately or jointly with other Officers of the Hospital Staff, by the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War.

To examine (with the Surgeon General) to inspect the Medicines of the Army, and to examine and check the Bills of the Apothecary General, dating from time to time, to the Secretary at War, such observations as may occur to them on the mode of carrying on that branch of the Service.

When applied to by Officers in London for a certificate of their ill health, as a ground for obtaining leave of absence, to consider it as a part of his official duty, to examine into the case (if not a Surgical one) and to certify his opinion thereon, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

To preside at the Medical examination of Candidates for Regimental or Staff Commissions, as required by the Regulations after Bate's.

Surgeon General:

To recommend Staff and Regimental Surgeons and Assistants; to select from the Staff Surgeons on full pay at home, such as may be necessary to be employed in the General Hospitals, Casualty, or Districts, in this Kingdom; to make his requisitions to the Inspector for Apothecaries and Hospital Mater; and to appoint the inferior Officers and Attendants at the said Hospitals, for the management of which he is to be responsible.

To correspond with the Heads of Hospitals abroad, and to attend to all matters that are to be transacted at home in relation thereto.

To be the channel of application for extending the leave of Officers absent from Hospitals abroad; and of orders for their return to their duty.

To continue (with the Physician General) in the duty regarding the Apothecary General; and (with the Inspector) in that which respects the claims of Officers for bounty of indemnification for loss of limbs and cure of wounds.

To certify, when applied to by Officers in town, in Surgical cases, in like manner as before specified for the Physician General in Medical cases.

To fill in the Medical examination of Hospital Mater.

Inspector of Regimental Hospitals:

To recommend all Hospital Mater, Apothecaries, Purveyors, and Deputies; and the inferior Officers, on the formation of any new Establishment.

To inspect Regimental Hospitals at home; to correspond with the Regimental Surgeons; and to be responsible for all matters relative to the supply of their Medicines, and management of their Hospitals.

To act with the Surgeon General relative to the claims of wounded Officers; and to certify, when applied to, in Surgical cases, as above.

To fill in the Medical examination of Hospital Mater.

GENERAL RULES relative to Qualifications for Appointments in the Medical and Chirurgical Branches of the Service, and to other matters regarding the Medical Department of the Army.

ALL Mater, as at present, to pass an examination for Surgeon of a Regiment, before the Court of Examiners at Surgeons-Hall; and none of those entering into the Service after the present period to be deemed eligible to a Regimental Commission, unless they shall have also passed a Medical examination; if at home, by the Physician General, assisted by the Surgeon General, and Inspector, or two of them; or, if abroad, by a Board of Hospital Officers, as prescribed by the Standing Regulations.

The Assistant Surgeons to be taken from among the Hospital Mater; the Surgeons of Regiments from the Assistant Surgeons, who are to be preferred according to length of service, and merit, on the recommendation of their Commanding Officer, to succeed regimentally, unless they otherwise have reasonable pretensions to the promotion.

The Half-pay to be left referred to for the supply of all Officers of the Hospital Staff, such as have been placed on half-pay in the course of the present War not to be allowed an option (unless in case of ill health) if their services should be again deemed necessary.

When new appointments must be made, the Apothecaries to be selected from the Assistant Surgeons, or Hospital Mater; the Purveyors to be taken from among the Senior Staff, or Regimental Officers, whose pay is only ten or twelve Shillings a day, if any are found among them properly qualified for the duties of that department.

In the case of Physicians, a Medical degree at Oxford or Cambridge, or a licence from the College of Physicians in London, although always desirable, not to be deemed indispensable requisites; if the Candidate should otherwise have strong pretensions from Military Service, local knowledge and experience, or other circumstances of special competency; or if he should be a Medical Graduate of any University in Great Britain or Ireland, and be found properly qualified in other respects, on one or more examinations by the Physician General, assisted by two Army Physicians to be appointed with him on such examinations, by His Majesty's order, through the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War.

No person, hereafter obtaining the commission of Physician, Staff Surgeon, Apothecary, Purveyor, or Deputy Purveyor, shall be deemed to have any title to half-pay by virtue thereof, unless after three years' service abroad, or five years' service at home [reckoned from the date of such Commission].

The line respecting appointments abroad, where the Commanders in Chief are empowered to grant Commissions, to be duly observed.

The monthly Reports of the Sick of the Army to continue to be made up, and signed as usual by the Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector of Hospitals, who shall meet for that purpose once a month, or oftener if necessary, at which meetings they are expected to communicate their observations to each other on any matters regarding this branch of the Service, and to offer any remarks in relation thereto which they may think proper, for the consideration of the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War.

All Regulations which have taken place during the existence of the Army Medical Board, to continue in force, and not to be deviated from without His Majesty's previous authority, signified by the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War.

Given at the War Office, this 12th day of March 1798.  
By His Majesty's command,  
(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

\* By an order issued in 1824, it was declared that the above-mentioned terms of Service should not be reckoned from the date of the Officer's last Commission, but that the whole of his services should be included.

*It is recommended to the President of the Council*

Appendix, No. 4.

STATEMENT of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Physician General to the Army.  
Army Medical Board Office, January 30th 1807.

ON the 15th of January 1794 I was appointed, by His Majesty's Commission, Physician General to the Army, on the death of Sir Charles Warrington, Bart. and I acted with the Surgeon General and Inspector General of Hospitals in every duty relating to the Army Medical Board, instituted by His Majesty in 1793, on the death of Mr. J. Hunter; as great inconvenience was every where experienced in the Army, and had been for many years, on account of such variety and quantity of business passing through the hands of an individual. The Board was likewise instituted to prevent all partiality or favour in appointments, as the subject of the three was peculiarly so in all recommendations. My pay was then £120 a day, besides the Office, and as soon as I became efficient, I applied, through Sir George Young then Secretary at War, to have my pay increased to £125 a day, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief soon after was pleased to make my pay equal to the Surgeon General, viz. £20 a day, out of which such great deductions are made as to reduce the pay to little more than £90 a day.

My duty and employments have been to provide and recommend Physicians to the Army, to preside at all Army Medical Boards, to examine every single person before he is admitted as Hospital Army Man, as to his abilities and knowledge of the practice of physic; for, where one finds requires the assistance of a Surgeon in the line of surgery, he will progress in medicine. For this highly useful institution the Army is fully indebted to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

My duty likewise requires my almost constant attendance at the Office, to examine and report on the Rate of health of all Officers who apply to the Adjutant General for leave of absence on account of ill health. This is likewise an institution of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and is attended with the most beneficial effects, as no Officer can now obtain leave of absence on improper pretences.

My duty also calls me to the Army Laboratory, to examine, separate, or dissipate every medicine issued to the different branches of the whole Army, at home and abroad.

In cases of necessity, I am to obey his Royal Highness's commands, in visiting Hospitals. My duty obliges me to examine the charges of the different Medicines in the Apothecary General's Bill, &c. if done conscientiously, which I trust it has been found to be, is of material importance, where the annual Bill is generally of a very large amount.

On the 15th of every month, a Report is made to the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War, on the Returns of the whole Army at home and abroad; and in performing this duty I take my turn with the Surgeon General and Inspector General.

I have never been absent from my duty ever since January 1794 a week at a time, except on two occasions, when his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief permitted me to go to Scotland on business, once for five, and the other time for four weeks.

For the above duties and employments, which occupy so much time from the business of my profession, I receive little more than 20 Shillings a month, for thirteen years service, in addition to that of ordinary Inspectors of Hospitals, some of whom have had £, 5, a day.

(Signed) LUCAS PEPYS,  
Physician General to the Army.  
Upper Brook Street,  
January 31, 1807.

Appendix, No. 5.

Examination of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Physician General to the Army; taken upon Oath, 12th March 1807.

- Q 1. WHAT acquaintance had you with Army Medical Practice previous to your appointment to be Physician General to the Army in January 1794?—A. None.
- Q 2. What acquaintance have you had, since your appointment, with Army Hospital practice?—A. None, particularly.
- Q 3. Do you ever visit an Army Hospital, and examine into the conduct of it?—A. I am still retained from visiting an Army Hospital, at the Barrack at Malton, in England.
- Q 4. Presume to 12th March 1798, would you, the Surgeon, and Inspector General, attend as a Board in the recommendation of persons to Medical Stations connected with the Army, was there any rule observed amongst you in voting, for joint recommendations, according to what you considered as your separate departments?—A. There was no such rule, each recommended for his separate department for the approbation of the Majesty; but some were recommended but such as the Majority approved of, and who were of such education, and abilities as had been previously agreed upon as necessary.
- Q 5. Were the recommendations then founded on a joint opinion of the merits of the persons recommended?—A. Certainly.
- Q 6. At 1000 state in your letters to us that the Board was confined to prevent all partiality and favour in appointments, why was the limitation made by the King's Warrant of 12th March 1798?—A. We had no reason given to us for it.
- Q 7. Were any fees or gratuities paid on recommendations which you acted as a Board?—A. Never, to our knowledge.
- Q 8. Was it at any time furnished that there had been any corruptions in the recommendations as a Board; or that the person recommended had proved to be unfit for their situation?—A. With regard to the first part of the question, it was suggested, but never proved, that the Secretary to the Board had taken some money from the Men, but which could not possibly operate in the recommendations by the Board—such regard to the second part of the question, I know of no instance where the persons recommended had proved unfit for their situations.
- Q 9. What convenience or advantage has been obtained by the purchase and recommendation to Army Medical Stations being divided amongst the Members of the former Board?—A. None any, but disadvantage; for the consequence has been that persons of inferior medical education have been appointed to situations requiring the authority of the Physicians; I attribute to the authority of the Deputy Inspectors.
- Q 10. To what description of medical men do you now confine your recommendation of Physicians to the Army?—A. To those only who are legally authorized to practise Physic in England, according to the Statute of Henry VIII.
- Q 11. Would not the gentlemen who have acted as Surgeons in Regiments, and have afterwards served in Army Hospitals (in both which situations, according to your letter to us, there is greatly more medical than surgical practice) be equally, or rather more fit to be appointed Physicians to the Army, than the persons who have usually recommended?—A. I think not, because their education does not lead them to the knowledge of principles.
- Q 12. Would not the hope of such promotion act as an useful stimulus to the diligence and good conduct of the inferior officers in the Medical Department of the Army?—A. No doubt, any increase of pay would act as a stimulus, but that should not be obtained at the expense of the lives of the soldiers.
- Q 13. Do you consider it as your duty to select from the Half-pay List of Army Physicians, in order to fill vacancies or appointments to new expeditions?—A. I am always recommended to do so, and always do to whenever men capable of taking the duty are to be found.
- Q 14. Have you any instructions or rules for the selection of the above services of Physicians on the Half-pay List; or is it left to your discretion to persons whom to select?—A. It is left to my discretion, giving my reasons for what I do on that subject at Head Quarters.
- Q 15. What other medical persons do you recommend for army appointments?—A. None.
- Q 16. Whilst you acted as one of a Board, did you examine any of the Accounts of the Army Medical Expenditure?—A. All the Accounts relating to the Board Officers were, during the time we had an allowance of 100 a day for the expenses of the Board, examined by us three; afterwards the Inspector General took charge of them.
- Q 17. Have you reason to believe, or have you heard, that there was great waste and malversation, and large improper expences incurred, in the Medical Department of the Army both

Sir Lucas Pepys,  
Bart.

Sir Lucas Pelly,  
Bart.

at home and abroad, during the period which you acted as a Board?—A. None that came to our knowledge.

Q. 18. Do you believe that there has been less abuse in these respects of late time?—A. I have no knowledge of the Accounts since the Board ceased to act jointly.

Q. 19. Have you any knowledge of abuses since the time you ceased to act as a Board?—A. I personally know of none.

Q. 20. Where is the Army Laboratory which you state it to be part of your duty to inspect?—A. In Rider Street, St. James's.

Q. 21. Under whose immediate direction is the business of the Laboratory conducted?—A. It is conducted by Mr. Colvert Clerk and Mr. Jones.

Q. 22. What is the establishment of the Laboratory, and who controls the expenses of it?—A. There is no establishment paid by the Army Medical Board; it is carried on at the expense of Mr. Garrison, the Apothecary General, who holds the place by patent.

Q. 23. How are the articles provided which are used in the Laboratory?—A. The drugs are provided by Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Jones attends to their preparation, with more or fewer assistants as circumstances require.

Q. 24. On whose requisition or certificate are they ordered?—A. They are ordered by the Surgeon General and Inspector General; none by me.

Q. 25. Is money advanced in order to provide the Articles?—A. No; the payment of the Apothecary's Bill is always in arrears.

Q. 26. By whom and at what time are the Accounts for the Articles provided examined?—A. By the Physician and Surgeon General, as soon as they are made up by the Apothecary General.

Q. 27. Is it your duty to examine into the quality of the Articles, and to ascertain their price relative to the market?—A. I am responsible for the goodness of every Article, and I fix the price thereof as far as relates to Medicines, and the Surgeon General to external Applications and Instruments.

Q. 28. Do you inspect the different Articles after they are prepared at the Laboratory?—A. I do.

Q. 29. Under whose care do they remain, and on what authority are they issued?—A. They remain at the Laboratory, and their issue is directed by the Surgeon or Inspector General.

Q. 30. Is there a Store Account kept at the Laboratory or Army Medical Office?—A. No, at neither; there is no Store or Stock Account kept, nor is it necessary.

Q. 31. Who directs the Apothecary General as to the quantity and kind of Articles which he is to provide?—A. The requisitions for Medicines are made by the head of every Corps and Home Staff with the approbation of the Surgeon General; the Regimental by the Inspector General.

Q. 32. Where is the Depot for these Articles?—A. The Depots for the General Hospitals on Foreign Stations, are at the most convenient places for embarkation; the Regimental Depots are made from the Laboratories half yearly or yearly, unless there be any specific requisition made, and then the Inspector General either approves or disapproves of them.

Q. 33. Is the establishment at the Depots at the charge of the Public, or of the Apothecary General?—A. At the charge of the Public, under the care of Purveyors and Deputy Purveyors, or Hospital Masters.

Q. 34. Are your visits to these Depots periodical or occasional only?—A. When Medicines are at these Depots, they are entirely under the direction of the Surgeon General.

Q. 35. You state it to be your duty to examine the Charges in the Apothecary General's Bill; what Charges do you mean?—A. The Prices of the Medicines.

Q. 36. What means do you use to ascertain that his Charges are fair and reasonable?—A. By informing myself before hand of the Market Prices, and of the Charges made by the Apothecaries Company.

Q. 37. Did you ever advertise for Tenders to supply certain Medicines, in order to ascertain the Market Price of them?—A. Never.

Q. 38. Is there not a great variation in the Prices of Medicines, at some periods?—A. Very great.

Q. 39. Do you take such variation into your consideration in checking the Apothecary General's Charges?—A. Always.

Q. 40. Is

Sir Lucas Pelly,  
Bart.

Q. 40. Is it on your Certificate that Money is issued or Balances paid to him?—A. I have no knowledge on what Account money is issued.

Q. 41. By whom is the Apothecary General's Bill infrequently and finally examined?—A. I believe by the Auditors of Public Accounts.

Q. 42. Under whose direction is the packing of Medicines, &c. conducted, which are sent from the Apothecary General's Laboratory to the Army on Foreign Stations?—A. Under Mr. Jones's.

Q. 43. Does he make a separate Charge for the Packing?—A. Always for the Packing Cases, but I cannot say whether by done for the Labour. (a)

Q. 44. Is he considered as responsible for the safe Packing of the Medicines?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. 45. Have you heard of a ship loaded with Medicines and Hospital Stores being burnt in the Harbour of Rodrigues, Barbadoes, in the last war, from the breaking (owing to the bad package) of some bottles containing certain Chemical Preparations?—A. No; I never did.

Q. 46. Have you heard that owing to bad package also, almost all the sets of Surgeon's Instruments sent out to Egypt in the last war were rendered useless from some spirit of vitriol getting amongst them?—A. Such fact has not come to my knowledge; but care is always directed to be taken in packing, those articles liable to explosion.

Q. 47. Have you ever considered whether a more economical method of providing the Army Medicines might not be adopted than that at present in use?—A. Yes; I have considered that if the Patent could be got rid of, the Army would be well supplied, and with less expense to Government, from the Apothecaries Hall. (b)

Q. 48. Would any advantage to the Service, in your opinion, be obtained by requiring of the Candidates for Medical and Chirurgical Appointments in the Army, to go through a course of attendance and of lectures at an Army Hospital, previous to their application for employment?—A. Yes; I am of opinion it would. (c)

Q. 49. Could the present Medical Staff of the Army be reduced?—A. I conceive no reduction can be made, because, as far as relates to my department, I know only of one Physician now unemployed, and he is just returned from the Cape, and another intended to remain in attendance on Lord Grey.

Q. 50. Is it your opinion that the usual proportion of Staff for Expeditions and for Foreign Stations, is not more than is necessary?—A. By no means, sometimes hardly sufficient.

Q. 51. Can you suggest any alteration in the present system of the Medical Department of the Army which you think may be beneficial to the Service?—A. Fullpowered. (d)

Q. 52. Have you any reason to believe that any person belonging to the Medical Department of the Army has received any gift, reward, or benefit, in consequence of another's appointment to some medical situation connected with the Army?—A. None has ever come to my knowledge.

Q. 53. Is it the practice to issue Medicines from the Army Laboratory, for other than Army services?—A. It is my knowledge, certainly not.

Q. 54. Is the Apothecary General under any obligation or agreement not to dispose of Medicines from the Laboratory, otherwise than to the Army?—A. I am not acquainted with the terms of his Patent. (e)

Q. 55. Are Medicines returned from Abroad ever re-issued?—A. Yes, occasionally.

Q. 56. Have any complaints to your knowledge been made of the condition of the Medicines sent for the use of the Army in Egypt in the last War?—A. I know of no such complaints; the Surgeon General is only competent to answer this.

Q. 57. Has there been always a sufficient quantity of Medicines at the Laboratory to answer the demands for Army purposes?—A. Always.

Sir Lucas Pelly having attended Mr. Jay (the 17th March) desired to make the following additions to his Answers:

(a) No. 43. On enquiry I find Mr. Jones makes no charge for the Labour.

(b) No. 47. Or from Government becoming the Proprietors of the Laboratory.

(c) No. 48. I am of opinion it would if there were proper teachers.

(d) No. 51. I am of opinion that the service would be benefited by the Army Medical Board being reduced to the state instituted by His Majesty in 1792.

That the Physicians of the Army Board again have the prospect of promotion which they had when they entered the service, for at present they are the only persons in the Army who are precluded from promotions.

(e)

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

visions; they have an excitement to exertion; the consequence will be, that persons of inferior education and talents will occupy that rank.

It would be advantageous to the Service to make the Physician General responsible for the quantity as well as the quality of the Medicines used in the Army. The Apothecary General's bill has at times been enormous, once to the amount of about £100,000 in one year; the Physician General should control their Accounts; the Surgeon General, the Accounts of General Hospitals; the Inspector General, the Accounts of Regimental Hospitals. But it is submitted whether for each responsibility and duties there is reason in the two former of state Officers receiving only a few shillings more than 30s a day, without Bill or Forage, whereas the latter receives £4 a day with Bill and Forage, and a common Inspector receives also more than the Physician or Surgeon General.

(c) No. 54. Upon enquiry, I find the fact is that he does not.

Sir Lucas Pepys was then further examined upon the following Questions:

Q. 58. You have said in your answer to the 21st Question, that it would be advantageous to the Service to make the Physician General responsible for the quantity, as well as the quality of the Medicines used in the Army. Who at present directs and controls the quantity to be sent on Foreign Expeditions?—A. A Requisition is made from Foreign Staffs, and the Surgeon General controls that Requisition.

Q. 59. Have you ever visited the York Hospital at Chelsea?—A. Never.

Q. 60. Are you entitled to Forage for any number of horses as Physician General to the Army?—A. I receive none.

Q. 61. What number of Physicians have you recommended for Army Appointments since the division of the patronage in March 1763?—A. Twelve or thirteen.

Q. 62. Is it on your recommendation that Army Physicians are put upon Half pay?—A. It does not originate with me, but application is first made to me from the War Office, and then the formal recommendation comes from me.

Q. 63. What profit do you intend to allow to the Apothecary General, on the Articles, the prices of which you fix?—A. I consider ten per Cent. upon an average, a reasonable profit.

Q. 64. When it appears that there has been a Balance due to the Apothecary General of some sum, what per centage upon that Balance, and from what period do you allow for the delay of payment?—A. We have no rule to guide us; we allow generally more than ten per cent. in order to cover the delay of payment.

Q. 65. At what periods are the Apothecary General's Bills made up, and submitted to your examination?—A. Generally once in the year.

Q. 66. Can you look generally as to the utility, or the contrary, of the Office of Deputy Inspectors in Great Britain?—A. I consider them as useful Officers.

Q. 67. Who recommended and who controls the Medical Establishment to the Foreign General Hospital at Elmg, and to the German Legion?—A. I do not know.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.

(Signed) J. Dickinson, G. J. Tomlinson, Henry Peters, B. C. Stephenson, L. Burghese.

Appendix, No. 6.

Examination of THOMAS KEATE, Esq. Surgeon General to the Army, taken upon Oath, 19th March 1807.

Thomas Keate, Esq. Q. 1. WHILEST you was Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, did you control the management and expenditure of all General as well as of all Regimental Hospitals at home?—A. I did, under the Authority of the Secretary at War and the Board.

Q. 2. Were the Regulations under which the General and Regimental Hospitals in Great Britain were conducted, prepared by you?—A. Whatever Regulations were prepared, were sanctioned by the Board, as far as I recollect. Q. 3. Did

Thomas Keate, Esq.

Q. 3. Did you appoint and fix the number of the Officers and Attendants of the General Hospitals, as also their Salaries and Emoluments?—A. They were appointed on the recommendation of the Board, but their Salaries were fixed by their Commissions; and some of their emoluments were recommended to the Secretary at War by me. (a)

Q. 4. Who appointed the Purveyors before March 1763?—A. They were recommended by the Board.

Q. 5. What were their duties?—A. The duties of the Purveyors, before the dissolution of the Board, I believe were, in the General Hospitals, to take charge of Purveyors Stores, under the direction of the head of the Hospital, to keep the Accounts under the same direction; and the purchase of articles, &c. was made by him under the same control.

Q. 6. From what description of persons were they taken?—A. When I first came into the Office they were usually taken from Medical Men, as a Step to promotion.

Q. 7. What was the convenience or utility of Medical Persons being appointed to this situation?—A. I saw that inconvenience arose from it (although there might have been some convenience as a Step to promotion) and therefore I recommended that they should be taken from persons versed in Accounts. (b)

Q. 8. Was much trust reposed in these Purveyors in the procuring Hospital Stores and Provisions?—A. As they did not act from themselves, but from the heads of the Hospital, there ought not to be much trust reposed in them; but there might occasionally arise a necessity for giving them greater responsibility, as they were commissioned Officers.

Q. 9. Did they give security for the faithful execution of their Duties?—A. When they were not Commissioned Officers, but acting Purveyors or Clerks, it was thought necessary generally to take security.

Q. 10. Were they entitled to Half-pay?—I conceive they are, being commissioned Officers.

Q. 11. Did you take care, when vacancies occurred, or new regulations were ordered, to fill up positions from the Half-pay List, with a view to let the Half-pay?—It was generally understood that the Half-pay should be first sorted in, if proper and efficient men were on the List.

Q. 12. Had the Purveyor, or any person connected with the Hospital, any interest or concern in the articles provided for the use of the Hospital?—A. It was not allowed; and I do not recollect an instance of it.

Q. 13. How did you proportion the quantities of Medicines and Stores for the use of the General and Regimental Hospitals?—A. According to the probable wants of the sick, and generally at the requisition of the principal Medical Officers; but if that Hospital had a supply of Medicines and Hospital Stores for Foreign Service it was a different consideration. (c)

Q. 14. Had you always an account of the articles remaining in Store, before you directed a further supply?—A. It might not always happen that I could have such a return made me, because the wants might be pressing; it has been only within this few years that I have been able to accomplish the requisite accurate and complete Returns of all Medical and Purveyors' Stores.

Q. 15. Were the General and Regimental Hospitals fitted up and furnished according to your Plans and Directions?—A. The General Hospitals were fitted up by the Barrack Office; the Regimental Hospitals were arranged as I directed them.

Q. 16. Did you visit and inspect these Hospitals?—and if you did, state whether your visits were occasional or periodical, and to what objects your attention was directed?—A. I visited the General and Regimental Hospitals as often as any other important duties would allow me; and I did not think it right to do so periodically, but to take my own time, as best suited my other duties: the objects to which I directed my attention, were, the state of the sick, the general Arrangement, and the sufficiency of the supply of Medicines, and Hospital Articles, and to correct any abuses that I found to exist, by representations to the Secretary at War. (d)

Q. 17. How often were the Accounts of the Hospital Expenditure submitted to your examination?—A. Half-yearly. (e)

Q. 18. State the course you observed in examining these Accounts.—A. The Abstracts being laid before me, I called for bills wherever I saw any extraordinary or improper expenditure.

Q. 19. How did you check the quantity of articles fitted to be expended, and the prices stated to have been paid for those purchased?—A. I check the quantity of articles expended by the returns of the number of sick, and by the number of their numbers, kept me by the heads of the Hospital; and from the correspondence of the necessities of the Hospital, I conceive that, at that time, I had no check upon the prices of the articles



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articles purchased but the integrity of the transaction employed, and the head of the Hospital, but whenever I observed any of the bills any extravagance in the prices, I did not fail to endeavor to correct it by correspondence with the head of the Hospital or the party. (f)

Q. 20. What kind of Certificate, or of Approval, did you affix to the Accounts after they had undergone your examination?—A. Full-paid. (g)

Q. 21. What became of these Accounts after having been approved by you?—A. Full-paid. (h)

Q. 22. Do you know whether any re-examination of them took place in the War-Office?—A. I do not know that the Hospital Accounts underwent any examination in the War-Office.

Q. 23. From what funds were the expenses of the General Hospitals defrayed?—A. From money imprestrd, I believe, into the hands of the Agent of Army Hospitals, by direction of the Secretary at War.

Q. 24. Was money advanced from time to time on account, for the expenditure in General Hospitals?—A. I beg to refer to the Agent of Army Hospitals.

Q. 25. On whole recommendation, and on what previous inquiry, were advances at any time made?—A. I must likewise refer to the Agent of Army Hospitals.

Q. 26. Were the balances (if any) paid when the Accounts were examined and approved by you; or not until they had been further examined in the War-Office?—A. Full-paid. (i)

Q. 27. Do you know if any of these Accounts were afterwards examined in the Auditor's Office; if so, what has been the result?—A. I apprehend some of the Accounts, prior to 1796, have lately undergone some considerable examination in the Auditor's Office, because I have myself been called before them within a very short space of time, and am again to be examined by them respecting them; and the Auditors have also sent for re-examination, to the Office of the Army Medical Board, a great number of Accounts that I believe had been lodged with Mr. Winslow, some of which Accounts have been returned to the Auditors with my remarks.

Q. 28. During the time the Medical Board consisted of the Physician General, Surgeon General, and yourself, were all the contingencies of the Office covered by the allowance of you of ten billings per diem, and one hundred pounds per annum?—A. From 1793 to, I believe, 1795 (when the Board requested to have an allowance figured from the Hospital) these allowances were to cover all contingencies; from that time they obtained an allowance of ten billings a day, which continued to be received until 1798, when the contingencies were put on a different footing, under the sanction of my facilities.

Q. 29. Were any fees or gratuities received, while you acted as one of the Board, from any person appointed to a medical or chirurgial situation?—A. None, with any approbation or knowledge, except in the instance of the clerk I took after my predecessor's death, and it was one of my reasons for immediately dismissing him; and in another instance of the clerk who succeeded him, when upon the representation of the then Surgeon General the lady had occurred, he having taken some money (a few guineas I believe) of a medical gentleman for his Warrant or Commission, and I then, though with great inconvenience to myself, dismissed him immediately.

Q. 30. During the existence of the Board, was any rule observed, relative to what you conceived to be your respective departments, in your joint recommendation of a person to a medical or chirurgial situation?—A. We conceived that the Physician General was more competent to the knowledge of medical qualifications in Physicians, and therefore such nomination was always left to him. For the recommendation of Staff Surgeons, we conceived the Surgeon General to be the most proper person to nominate; but as the professional education and practice of the Surgeon General and the Inspector of Hospitals were similar, the nomination of the Staff Surgeons was frequently alternate, in aid of Regimental Surgeons and Assistants.

Q. 31. What inconvenience was experienced when the Medical Board jointly considered the merits and qualifications of candidates, and recommended for appointments such as they approved?—A. I conceive no inconvenience to arise from it, but much advantage in the service was, in my opinion, derived from there being three names to the recommendation instead of one.

Q. 32. Do you know what led to an alteration in the mode of recommendation to Army Medical Situations in March 1798?—A. I conjecture that it might be expected to lead to the dispatch of business in other matters referred to the Board.

Q. 33. Can you state whether any convenience or advantage has been obtained by the alteration?—A. I know of none.

Q. 34. Previous to March 1798, when you acted as one of a Board, what number of Deputy Inspectors were employed in Great Britain?—A. Before 1797, I do not believe any had been appointed for the purpose of inspecting Hospitals in Great Britain.

Q. 35. At

Q. 35. At what time, and on whole recommendation, was rank above the Physicians of the Army, given to the Deputy Inspectors?—A. Full-paid. (k)

Q. 36. On whole recommendation was a Deputy Inspector, whose duty required his attendance in a particular district, selected as your assistant in the office, with the addition of 100, per diem to his former pay of 250, per diem?—A. It was upon my own recommendation to the Secretary at War, and I conceive that the most beneficial consequences have related to the service. (l)

Q. 37. Has he charge for horles?—A. Full-paid. (m)

Q. 38. In your present Office of Surgeon General, does the whole of the appointment, management, and control of the Medical Department on Foreign Stations, and the Expeditions, rest with you—if it does, state the course observed in executing this duty?—A. It appears to have fallen to my share of duty, though not specifically mentioned in the arrangement, to collect such Officers as are recommended by the individuals of the Board, according to the regulations of March 1798; but I only recommend Staff Surgeons.

Q. 39. In the recommendation of Staff Surgeons for Foreign Expeditions, is the Half-pay List first referred to by you, agreeable to the King's Regulations of 12th March 1798?—A. It is my duty to do so, for facts as are proper and efficacious.

Q. 40. Is there a Half-pay List of Medical Officers of all descriptions, kept in the Office?—A. In my own Office I can only infer for an account being kept of the Half-pay of Staff, Regimental, and Assistant Surgeons.

Q. 41. How are the Medicines and Stores now provided which are used on Foreign Stations and on Expeditions?—A. They are provided from the Apothecary General's Establishment.

Q. 42. Is any discretionary power given on Foreign Stations to the Chief of the Medical Staff, or Purveyors, Apothecaries, or other Medical Officers, to provide any articles that may be thought necessary?—A. They are in that respect immediately under the control of the Commander in Chief upon the Station.

Q. 43. On what data or calculations do you proceed in ascertaining the quantities of Medicines and Stores originally provided for Expeditions, and for the future supplies to them, and to Foreign Stations?—A. We calculate it originally upon a certain number of sick to a given number of men, according to the Expeditions, and private Medicines accordingly. The future supplies depend upon the requisitions of the head of the Medical Staff, furnished by the Commander in Chief.

Q. 44. Are you always informed of the quantities in store before directions are given for a further supply; and how do you check the returns of expenditure?—A. We are not always informed, nor can we be, of the quantities in store on actual service; but from returns fixed stations we have now returns of the quantity in store, and of the expenditure of the articles;—this arises from a late appointment of a Purveyor to the Surgeon General's Office, whose duty it is to check such returns. (n)

Q. 45. Did you ever hear that Medical Stores have been occasionally sent out to Foreign Stations where the Hospital Depts. at the time were amply supplied, or that in any instance Medical Stores have been lost out side for the climate, and the kind of disorder prevalent amongst the troops?—A. I should think such a circumstance could only happen at the commencement of a war; it frequently happens that we do not know where Expeditions are intended for, and therefore we are obliged to send general divisions of Medicines and Stores already prepared; but if requisitions by the principal officers abroad are made for future supplies, it is his duty to take care that no Medicines are required that are improper for the climate, or for the nature of the prevalent disorder.

Q. 46. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that great waste has been made of Medical Stores on Foreign Stations?—A. I have not heard of any great waste; but whenever any waste has come to my knowledge, I have reported it to the Secretary at War.

Q. 47. Are you always careful in the propriety of furnishing wine and porter, and other extraneous articles to the troops on Foreign Stations?—A. I have not been careful about the providing of wine and porter in any instance that I recollect, except four port wine in 1802, and some porter in 1803 and 1804, sent to Barbadoes.

Q. 48. Who recommended the persons who were to supply the wine and porter to which you allude?—A. I conditioned myself as being responsible for the quality, and therefore the Secretary at War left the recommendation to me.

Q. 49. Were Returns of the expenditure of these Extraneous articles sent to you for examination—if so, how do you check them?—A. Returns were occasionally sent of what was expended, and of what remained in store, but I could not check the details of expenditure.

Q. 50. Under whose immediate care and management are the Depots of Medicines and Hospital Stores at home and abroad?—A. They are under different delegations of Officers, both at home and abroad, as will appear by a paper to be corrected from the List sent to the Board, entitled, "Return of Stations of Depots of Medicines and Purveyors' Stores at home and abroad."

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Q. 51. On

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- Q. 51. On what principle are the quantities in these Depots regulated?—A. Differently, according to the different purposes for which they are designed.
- Q. 52. On what authority are the issues from time to time made?—A. The issues are made under the authority of the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War, generally through me, and sometimes through the Inspector General. (a)
- Q. 53. Have you a Store Account in the Office, in which the receipt and issues at the Depots are regularly stated and balanced?—A. There is now a very accurate one.
- Q. 54. Do you occasionally visit the Depots, and examine into the condition of the articles in them?—A. I do whenever I get occasion.
- Q. 55. What part of the Apothecary General's bill do you examine?—A. I am confined principally to the Surgical Articles in the bill, the prices of which I examine and certify.
- Q. 56. How do you check these charges, or ascertain that they are just?—A. By occasionally comparing his charges with those of other people. (b)
- Q. 57. Are the Articles you are responsible for, provided on your requisition to the Apothecary General, or is it left to the Apothecary General to provide any quantity he pleases, and to make a charge for them in his bill?—A. I do not recollect an instance of any being charged for, but what were provided on requisition.
- Q. 58. What number of sets of Surgical Instruments are now in use?—A. Fullpond. (c)
- Q. 59. Is it necessary that so large a number of sets of Instruments should be kept in store?—A. Fullpond. (d)
- Q. 60. Why are not the Staff Surgeons required to provide their Instruments, as the Regimental Surgeons are?—A. Fullpond. (e)
- Q. 61. What kind of examination do the Accounts of the General Hospitals undergo before you present to their being laid before the Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts?—A. The Abstracts of the Accounts of General Hospitals are laid before me, by the heads of Hospitals, signed by the proper Officers, and I call for facts bills as I see occasion for, in order to check the Accounts. (f)
- Q. 62. Is the York Hospital at Chelsea under your immediate direction?—A. Yes, it is.
- Q. 63. What is the usual Establishment of Staff to that Hospital?—A. It varies according to the number of Sick, and the York Hospital is besides a Depot of Staff, because almost all Patients unemployed belonging to the Staff, are ordered to report themselves there.
- Q. 64. What was the number of the Staff attached to that Hospital, during the last Summer?—A. Fullpond. (g)
- Q. 65. What was the average number of Patients, during the same period?—A. Fullpond. (h)
- Q. 66. Have complaints at any time, been made to you, of the quality of the Medicines sent from the Army Dispensary to that Hospital?—A. In very few instances, and those few were immediately explained and remedied by the Apothecary General.
- Q. 67. Have you heard that on some occasions, the meal sent for making Posshices, produced much injury to the Patients?—A. Fullpond. (i)
- Q. 68. On what authority, and to what description of Medical Officers, is Outfit Money allowed?—A. I recommend for the approbation of the Secretary at War, the allowances to Staff Surgeons for Travelling Expenses and Lodging Money; of the charge for Outfit Money I have at present no recollection. (j)
- Q. 69. On what authority is the charge to medical persons for board and for embarkation, admitted into the Account of Contingencies?—A. The different descriptions of persons, and on whose authority, shall be reported. (k)
- Q. 70. Who examines the claims of Medical Officers for contingencies?—A. The different members of the Board, according to their different departments.
- Q. 71. On what occasion is an allowance made to Medical Staff Officers, for the purchase of Bile Harles?—A. I do not recollect that Bile Harles have been allowed, but upon the expiration of wars, they are now discontinued, if in any instance they should not be, I will report it. (l)
- Q. 72. When the service for which a Bile Harle is first made, is concluded, does it become the property of the Medical Officer, or is it sold for the benefit of the public?—A. Fullpond. (m)
- Q. 73. Where is the money for which they are sold brought to account?—A. Fullpond. (n)
- Q. 74. Is any return of Bile Harles belonging to the Medical Staff made to you, or to the Office?—A. The Returns of the Bile Harles, belonging to Staff Surgeons were made to me.

Q. 75. b

- Q. 75. Is any return of Harles made, for which an allowance for Forge is charged in the Contingent Account?—A. I believe the returns of those Harles, for which an allowance for Forge is charged for Staff Surgeons in the Contingent Account, were also made to me.
- Q. 76. In the Contingent Account there is a charge for Bile Harle and Shoring; explain the nature of this allowance and the authority for it?—A. The charges for the Bile Harle, and for the Shoring the Bile Harle, were allowed, I believe, under the sanction of the Secretary at War.
- Q. 77. Were the authorities of the Secretary at War, of which you have spoken at different times, given to you in writing, or were they verbally given to you?—A. I believe uniformly in writing.
- Q. 78. Do you follow private practice as a Surgeon?—A. I do. (o)
- Q. 79. Do you find this consistent with a proper attention to your duties as Surgeon General?—A. I have never suffered my duties as Surgeon General to be at all intruded by my private practice, and for that reason my private practice has small materially followed.
- Q. 80. Have you any allowance of Forge in right of your Office of Surgeon General to the Army?—A. None.
- Q. 81. Are you allowed any increased pay, or any contingencies when you go from London, in execution of your duty as Surgeon General?—A. I am not allowed any increased pay, and no contingencies except travelling expenses. (p)
- Q. 82. What allowances on any occasion had you when Inspector of Regimental Information, in addition to Forge?—A. Only travelling expenses. (q)
- Q. 83. Do the persons who, according to the King's Regulation of 13th March 1758, are under your patronage of recommendation, pay any fees or gratuities on their Appointments?—A. They pay none to me, or to any of my colleagues that I know of.
- Q. 84. Have you reason to believe that any person belonging to the Medical Department of the Army has received any gift, reward, or benefit, in consequence of another's Appointment to some medical situation connected with the Army?—A. With the exception of those mentioned in the former part of my examination, I know of no other.
- Q. 85. Can you suggest any alteration in, or addition to the present system of the Medical Department of the Army, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?—A. Fullpond. (r)
- Q. 86. Would any expense be saved in the present General Hospitals in England, by a greater provision of medicines and hospital equipments afforded to the Regimental Hospitals?—A. In time of peace I think it would be deserving of consideration, whether some expense might not be saved by such an arrangement; but in time of war I think the service cannot be accommodated without General Hospitals.
- Q. 87. Would any benefit to the service be obtained by requiring the candidates for Medical and Chirurgial Appointments in the Army, to go through a certain course of attendance and of lectures at an Army Hospital, previous to their application for employment?—A. I conceive that the York Hospital is peculiarly calculated for such an establishment, and that it would be highly beneficial to the service.
- Mr. Keate having attended this day (26th March 1807) requested to make the following Additions and Explanations to his Answers on his Examination of the 12th Instant:
- Q. 3. (d) If by Emolument is meant Lodging Money, this was recommended by me, as to Resident and Out-duty Masters; but I cannot recollect particulars.
- Q. 7. (b) If in other respects failed in the situation.
- Q. 12. (c) My answer to this Question applies to General Hospitals; and I wish to add, after it possible, "the word 'allow';" and after "fick," the words "which the Establishment was capable of containing."
- Q. 16. (d) Or Commander in Chief.
- Q. 17. (c) I believe monthly or quarterly.
- Q. 19. (f) And submitting it, when necessary, to the Secretary at War.
- Q. 20. (g) I believe none, except signing a recommendation of the payment of the balances.
- Q. 21. (h) I suppose they were sent to Mr. Winslow, Agent of Army Hospitals, and my Clerk uniformly informed me they were so sent.
- Q. 26. (f) The balances were paid as soon as the Secretary at War had put his signature of approbation to the letter of recommendation from me.

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- Q. 35. (k) I do not know; I presume that the rank of Deputy Inspector was always intended to be above that of Physician; I beg leave to refer to the Regulation giving Inspectors pay above Physicians.
- Q. 36. (l) Ten Shillings per diem has been the usual allowance to the Assistants of the Surgeon General or Inspector General, and I conceive no person unacquainted with professional duties can act in this capacity; it requires also a portion of good education and ability, and it cannot be expected that without some remuneration a Medical Officer would forego the greater emoluments of his own rank upon service, for such a laborious duty as this in an expensive situation.
- Q. 37. (m) The Deputy Inspector in the Surgeon General's Office has none.
- Q. 44. (n) Upon foreign service the control must in a great measure be left to the Inspectors or other Superintending Officers.
- Q. 54. (o) Upon recollection, I think there have been no authorities for orders from the Commander in Chief, and orders made for Ceylon are made under the authority of the Secretary of State.
- Q. 55. (p) A reasonable profit is allowed, with the consideration of the length of time the Apothecary General has out of his money.
- Q. 58. (q) Mr. Keate gave in a return of the number of instruments in force.
- Q. 59. (r) The necessities of the service from time to time have produced this accumulation. The great number of instruments at the York Hospital and Peterborough Castle, in consequence of the breaking up of the several regimental depots for "vacation" throughout Great Britain, in November and December 1805; the closing of the General Hospitals at Deal, Plymouth, and Gosport, and the return of the depots from expeditions on the continent, &c. It is now in contemplation to set a part of this surplus in finding periods for foreign Balauns in return for impaired, worn out, or obsolete sets.
- Q. 60. (s) Because their pay would not be adequate, nor would their pay be adequate to keeping them in repair on actual service. The Staff Surgeon has much more to do for Instruments than the Regimental.
- Q. 64. (t) The Bills of Diet are also checked by the Weekly and Monthly Returns, and compared with the Quarterly General of Expenditure; should any disagreement appear, or any of the Charges require explanation, a Statement of my Remarks is sent to the principal Medical Officer or Purveyor, being first entered in a book for that purpose, in which the reply is also entered. Should the explanation be unsatisfactory, or charge made that I think improper, it is struck out of the Account, and in no case are their Accounts laid before the Comptroller until every possible means have been made use of to ascertain the propriety of the Expenditure by me, and as to arithmetical accuracy by the Clerk who acts as Accountant.
- Q. 64. (u) Mr. Keate gave in 3 Returns of the Medical Officers on Duty at York Hospital, from 25th March to 24th September 1806.
- Q. 65. (v) Answered in the Paper delivered in, in answer to the last Question.
- Q. 67. (w) I do not recollect any instance of the kind.
- Q. 68. (x) I understand that Out-of-Money is only given to Hospital Mistes, and that on the recommendation of the Inspector General.
- Q. 69. (y) I apprehend generally on the recommendation of the Inspector General.
- Q. 71. (z) I have inquired, and am informed they are all given up.
- Q. 72. (aa) It is either sold for the benefit of the public, or sent to the wagon train.
- Q. 73. (bb) It is paid to the Agent of Army Hospitals.
- Q. 78. (cc) And it was always allowed to my predecessors.
- Q. 81. (dd) The Allowance for travelling expences are confined to posting and wain carriage.
- Q. 83. (cc) This is to the best of my recollection.
- Q. 84. (ff) Mr. Keate attended this day (2d April 1807) and delivered in a Paper in answer to Question 85. (A)

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Mr. KEATE was then further examined as follows:

- Q. 88. Previous to your Appointment of Inspector of Regimental Infirmary, what experience had you had in Regimental, Staff, or Army Hospital Practice?—A. I was appointed Regimental Major in the year 1768, Regimental Surgeon, I believe, in 1775, and Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital in 1797.
- Q. 89. We have learned that some time in the year 1798, a Report relative to the kind of Medicines necessary for West India practice in the Army, was transmitted by Mr. Young, the Inspector of Hospitals there to the Surgeon General—Have any alterations in consequence of this Report been made in the Affordment of Medicines sent out to the West Indies?—A. In answer to this, I beg to refer to a document which is now preparing in obedience to a precept of this Board.
- Q. 90. On what days of the week, and during what hours do you attend at the Army Medical Board?—A. Almost every day, but at no fixed hours, that depending upon the business I have to execute.
- Q. 91. Is it generally known throughout the Medical Departments of the Army that you are to be spoken with on the proper business of your Office during any particular days and hours?—A. There is no instruction given in writing, but it is understood that I am generally there from one to two o'clock.
- Q. 92. Have you heard complaints that they who have business with the Army Medical Office find much difficulty and delay in getting their business done?—A. I have not heard of any complaints of that nature.
- Q. 93. In your answer to the 15th Question, you spoke of the objects to which your attention was directed when you inspected any General or Regimental Hospital; did you see your return, make a minute in any book, now remaining in the Office, of what you had observed on these inspections?—A. I made minutes upon the spot, from which the Reports mentioned in my former answer or correspondence with the parties, were afterwards framed, but these minutes were not entered in any official book.

T. KEATE.

(Signed) J. Drinkwater,  
Gen. G. Cox,  
Henry Pater,  
Chas. Abinger,  
B. C. Stephenson,  
L. Dringham.

(A.)

- Ans. to Q. 84. Considerable inconvenience arises to the service from the present distribution of appointment by the arrangement of 1798; the power to recommend and the responsibility for the due execution of the duties are in different hands; the recommendation for appointment is with one member, who cannot be the best informed of the merits of the Candidates for promotion, and has, after appointment, no responsibility for the due performance of the duties—this responsibility rests with another member of the Board, and who, for that reason alone, ought to have the recommendation for appointment. The recommendation of Physicians and Staff Surgeons furnish the only exceptions; Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors for Foreign Services, Purveyors, Deputy Purveyors, Apothecaries, Hospital Mistes, and persons of every description belonging to General Hospitals and Foreign Services, except in the instance of Deputy Inspectors on Home Service, who inspect Regimental Hospitals at home; the recommendation therefore of Deputy Inspectors should alternate with the Inspector General, and whoever directs the Hospital concerns abroad; whereas at present they are all of every description recommended by the person who has no interest in the due performance of their duties, and no responsibility.
- It is to be observed, that recommendations of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors is not metred in the late arrangement, and was observed made by the Board; but as long it is with the Inspector General, the Surgeon General remaining responsible for their ability and duty on Foreign Service.
- By parity of reasoning, Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons should be provided and recommended by the Inspector General.
- Thus would power and responsibility be united.
- As two Members only appear to be necessary at the Medical Examination of Candidates, and as the Surgeon General is obliged to attend to the Surgical Qualification of all Army Surgeons, and of all Candidates for the Army at the College of Surgeons, the two most proper for the Medical Examination should seem to be the Physician and Inspector General.
- It should seem by the present arrangement, that the duties and responsibility of the Surgeon General do not very greatly preponderate; but when the accounts of General Hospitals, according to the present office, together with a very accurate account to be rendered of the consumption of all Medicines and Stores for the Army dispersed over the whole globe, are noticed in the arrangement, it takes into consideration, it will

Relative Duties of the Board.

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Inspector General.

Accounts.

For the supply of Medicines, &c. &c.

It is obvious that this labour and responsibility are far greater than those of the Physician General or Inspector General, to neither of whom is at present the least responsibility of that kind attached.

It is therefore suggested that the Surgeon General shall have no further responsibility than is consistent with his rank, duty, and position, and such as was considered to belong to him and the Physician General in the Board of 1793; viz. that they shall continue with the Inspector General responsible for the quality and prices of all Medical and Surgical articles in the Apothecary's bills respectively; shall certify for the fitness of Military Officers, and in addition thereto shall appropriate the quantities of Medicines and Surgical articles to the different services.

Every part of the Inspectorial duty of the Board, in addition to the Inspection of Regimental Hospitals; viz. the correspondence with the heads of Hospitals on Foreign Service, and managing the concerns thereof, should be the specific duty of the Inspector General, as was already done by that Officer until the arrangement of 1798.

The Accounts of General Hospitals, and of such services as are connected with them, should be placed in the hands of a person verified in Accounts, who should also be the Accountant for the Regimental Hospital Service.

The duties of the head Clerks in the Office of the Army Medical Board appear to be inadequate to their situation, and no regulations of advancement are held out to the juniors to quicken their activity or stimulate their exertions. The appointment of an Accountant, however, to the Board seems to be necessary, with a library adequate to his situation; many errors and some frauds having been detected by him in the former accounts of the Agent of Army Hospitals, which had escaped the vigilance of the Sub-Accountants of the Clerk of the Board Office, the Accountant at the War Office, and the Office of the Auditors; and these Accounts having been sent to me from the Auditors for review from 12 to 13 years after the expenditure was incurred, when many of the papers were from absence or death not to be had, it is due to the public Accountant and to his present mode of carrying on the Hospital Accounts to interpose him in this place.

It should be the official duty of the Accountant to superintend the money concerns; to ascertain their accuracy; keep a proper account and check of them; to let that proper vouchers are produced; to preserve them until called for, and to be responsible for the due execution of these duties.

Although no money passes through this Office, yet as experience proves that the Secretary at War places a very considerable degree of confidence in the pecuniary recommendations from this Office, such an appointment seems calculated to ensure a correctness and accuracy that would be beneficial to the public; and it is worthy of the consideration of the Commissioners, whether the Accountant in this Office would not be the most proper officer for the responsibility of the public money, at present imposed into the hands of the Agent of Army Hospitals, and thus save the heavy expense of that Office, in which, from a misunderstanding of the nature of its duties, great inconvenience has arisen.

The control of all Office Expenses and Clerks should be vested in the Board, or if a Board be not deemed advisable, the duties of Surgeon General and of Inspector General must be separated and defined, much inconvenience being experienced from their being blended, and under the control of the Inspector General only. The Surgeon General's great responsibility requires an Office under his own control.

A very heavy expense and sometimes great inconvenience arising from the present mode of supplying the Army with Medicines, Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; it is suggested, that as soon as the Apothecary General's Patent expires by purchase, or the demise of the Patenteer, instead of the present mode of supplying the Army by the exertions of an individual, very considerable savings may be made, if Government were to establish a Public Laboratory, to provide all Medical and Surgical Stores on their own account by purchasing every article from the best source, and by going to market with ready money; for if drugs are purchased from the merchants, and if other articles are to be bought to the greatest advantage, it must be by regular payments, and at such stated periods of payment as are customary. Thus will the profits of the Apothecary General fall into Government, and the interest that is now obliged to be allowed upon the bills of that officer be saved; the necessary expense of the establishment in employing an able and efficient person at the head to superintend it, with a sufficiency of clerks and servants, being the only additional charge. It is however essential to the well doing of this system that it should be under the direction of a person perfectly competent to the undertaking, by a knowledge of the quality of the articles, and who is well acquainted with the markets; a man of acknowledged character, who must be restricted from deriving any emolument beyond his salary, or from engaging in any other undertaking to impede his attention to the duties of his Office.

The inspection of the stores to continue as at present with the Army Medical Board, and all orders for supplying the Army to proceed from the proper Members of the Board.

All returns of stores to be sent to the Superintendent of the Laboratory, who is an officer appointed by Government as a check after they have passed the proper officer of the Board; and by these means he becomes a Storekeeper General, and Accountant General of Medical Stores.

Thomas Keate, Esq.

Navy and Ordnance Medicines.

For the supply of Paravoyers' Stores.

It would be very desirable for the Navy and Ordnance to be supplied from the same source, keeping the respective accounts separate, which would make it still more worthy the attention of Government by more considerable savings.

By these means too, all complaints of the confined situation of the Apothecary General's present establishment, and the consequent tardiness in forwarding the requisitions and supplies will be obviated.

It would not be difficult for Government to adopt a plan similar to that of the Apothecary General for providing Paravoyers' Stores, but as the person who has the management of that department has, from the commencement of any official duties in 1793, uniformly carried on this branch of the service with energy and dispatch, so as to obviate difficulties and prevent disputes upon many occasions of service, I feel much reluctance in making the above remark, especially as the prices of his articles have never been fabricated to retail with him, who is an officer appointed by Government, by his taking charge of all returns of stores, and verifying them by comparing them with the preceding.

The Agent of Army Hospitals being also an officer appointed by Government, he might be enabled to do the duties as such in the collection and preparation of, as well as checking all sub-vouchers, for as to make them correspond with the original invoice, until called for by the Auditors of Public Accounts; but if the Accountant is made efficient, and the Board has the general direction of all money concerns, as well as of Paravoyers and Medical Stores, the appointment of an Agent will be superfluous.

If private practice should be thought incompatible with the duties of the Board, a compensation for the loss would of course be expected; and if the Surgeon General is to be continued as Storekeeper General, a rate of pay more commensurate with his labour and responsibility is but just to be given him.

The above outline, being the result of thirteen years experience, and of nearly thirty-six years service, might in my opinion remove the existing difficulties; or his refusing the Board of 1793 for all appointments, leaving it to the respective Members to arrange amongst themselves the separate details of duty.

No additional expense would thereby be incurred, and by comparing the past with the present expenses attending the Medical Department of the Army, it is but fair to calculate upon making great savings.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

April 2d 1807.

Appendix, No. 7.

LETTER from Francis Knight, Esq. to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Berkley Street, Feb. 12th 1807.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to submit to you the details of my duties, as Inspector General of Army Hospitals, and Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hospitals, as exemplified in the enclosures respectively.

For each of these appointments I receive a daily pay of 40s. subject to the usual deductions; and I hold besides the situation of Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Staff, at the pay of 15s. a day, my duty on that head it to amend in any professional capacity upon his Royal Highness, his Suite, and any part of his general Military Staff.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

## Appendix, No. 7. (A.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DUTIES.

HIS Majesty was pleased to order, in the year 1798, that the Army Medical Board should be discontinued, and that in future, the Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector General, should each have his distinct province of business and of recommendations, and be each made responsible for his own conduct, according to the distribution pointed out in the arrangement of March 17th 1798; subject to the amendment noticed in the Commander in Chief's Letter of 6th December 1803—No. 1. (not inserted.)

PROSPECTUS of the PARTICULAR DUTIES at present assigned to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ARMY HOSPITALS.	REFERENCE.
To communicate with and answer references from Head Quarters, War Office, and other Departments connected with Military Concerns.	
To correspond with the Military as well as Medical Staff of Regiments, both Infantry and Cavalry, and the General Medical Staff under his particular patronage.	
To frame the Code of Regimental Hospital Instructions, and to see them enforced.	See copy of the same enclosed, No. 2. (not inserted.)
To examine all requisitions for Medicines and Hospital Stores, for Regimental use at home; to direct their issue, and to superintend the appropriation of them.	
To frame to the Medical Officers of the Recruiting Districts.	
To examine the detailed weekly returns of all Regimental Hospitals, from whence to judge of the propriety of the practice, and appropriation of diet as referable to effective strength.	See the Enclosure, No. 3. (See App <sup>n</sup> No. 44 (A).)
To register the weekly balance of Hospital Funds, and to give half yearly, a statement of the same to the War Office.	See the Enclosure, No. 4, being the list half yearly statement (See App <sup>n</sup> No. 43.)
To recommend the Contingent Allowances to the Medical Staff of the Inspector General's Department, and the pay of Hospital Master.	See the Enclosure, No. 5. (See App <sup>n</sup> No. 45.)
To examine and sanction Practitioners' Bills.	See Hospital Instructions, Part 20 and 21.
To make a half yearly return of the Medical Staff of his Department.	See the list half yearly list, No. 6. (not inserted.)
To superintend the due execution of the Hospital Regulations by the several Deputies in the Military Districts, and occasionally to make personal inspection of the same.	See the Hospital Instructions, page 18, and the enclosed List of the Officers employed, No. 7. (not inserted.)
N.B. The whole of the above duties have been (in the present Inspector General's time) extended to all Militia and Invalid Regiments not before within the pale of each country.	
It has been the Inspector General's duty to frame a separate Code for supplies to the Volunteers throughout the Kingdom; to superintend their issue and medical charges.	See Enclosure, No. 8. (not inserted.)
To superintend the professional education of the Medical Cadets, to instruct them in the Hospital Regulations and Returns.	The nature of this Establishment, and the mode of conducting it, cannot be properly explained without reference to the Office-books which shall be produced whenever called for.
To superintend the interior arrangement and control of the departments of the Office Establishment in which the business of the Medical Department is carried on.	For the Establishment, Dates, &c. see Enclosure, No. 9. (See App <sup>n</sup> No. 16.)

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

## Appendix, No. 8.

## Examination of FRANCIS KNIGHT, Esq. Inspector General of Army Hospitals, taken upon Oath, the 12th March 1807.

- Q. 1. WHEN was you appointed Inspector General of Army Hospitals?—A. Postponed. (a)
- Q. 2. Had you previously served as a Surgeon in the Line?—A. Yes, I had. (b)
- Q. 3. What experience had you had of the conduct of General and Regimental Hospitals, previous to your appointment?—A. I had had the management of a Regimental Hospital from the year 1780.
- Q. 4. Have you any General Hospitals under your superintendance and control?—A. I am Inspector General of the General Army Hospitals, as well as of Regimental.
- Q. 5. Is it your duty personally to visit the General and Regimental Hospitals, either periodically or occasionally?—A. It is my duty to visit them when I see occasion, or when I am specially ordered. There is no periodical visitation of them.
- Q. 6. On such visits, to what matters are your inspection and examination directed?—A. They are directed to the interior economy and arrangement, as well as to the conduct of the Regimental Surgeon, particularly in Regimental Hospitals.
- Q. 7. On whose recommendation are the Deputy Inspectors appointed?—A. On mine.
- Q. 8. From what description of persons are they taken?—A. From Regimental or Staff Surgeons.
- Q. 9. Do you consider it as your duty, to select for their appointments from the Half-pay List, and from those persons especially who have been actively employed as Surgeons in the Line?—A. From those especially who have done the duties themselves which are to be inspected, and from the Half-pay List, if I consider them to be the most efficient. (c)
- Q. 10. Who fixes the number of these Deputy Inspectors, their Pay and Allowances, and appoints their Districts?—A. The Pay and Allowances are established by the War Office. The numbers are limited to what the War Office and Commander in Chief choose to grant upon my representation, and their distribution rests upon my recommendation.
- Q. 11. Are they all resident in their districts?—A. Yes, they are or should be, but there may be exceptions in cases of persons returning from Foreign Service, who are kept in waiting for further employment.
- Q. 12. Why do any in the List first by you, appear to have no districts assigned to them?—A. Since the List first as you was made, Doctor Gordon is gone upon duty with General Whitlock; Doctor James Frank has been retained to attend upon the Board of Health, and now put upon Half-pay; Mr. Phillips, Deputy Inspector, was some time attached to General Gray's district, since which he has been unemployed, and is now on Half-pay; Marquis I consider out of the service; Bowles is upon Half-pay; Price is gone upon Service; Wrensch is the former Half-pay; Emmerich was appointed to General Craut's Expedition, and was landed at Falmouth in very bad health. (d)
- Q. 13. By whose authority were the Affidavits to the Surgeon General and to the Inspector General, made Deputy Inspectors, with the additional pay of 25s. per diem?—A. They were Deputy Inspectors before they were attached to the Office.
- Q. 14. Why were persons selected as Affidavits in the Office, whose duty as Inspectors required their attendance in particular districts?—A. As far as the Question applies to myself, benefit from my observation of Doctor Rosland's mode of enforcing the Regulations which had been established, I thought he was most competent to give me assistance in the general superintendance.
- Q. 15. What are the general Duties of the Deputy Inspectors?—A. They are the same as my own, but in a narrower sphere—they act as my Deputies.
- Q. 16. Do they visit and inspect the General and Regimental Hospitals periodically, or when specially ordered only?—A. There is no periodical inspection; they visit the Hospitals from time to time, and transmit me a Report of their Inspections.
- Q. 17. Have they Extra Pay and Allowance at the time they actually inspect the Hospitals?—A. There is a particular Allowance of 5s. per day extra on the days on which they visit beyond 12 miles from their Quarters; this is a compensation for the additional expenses of their bodies in travelling; they have the Forge allowed to their road, viz. for three horses.
- Q. 18. For what duties then is their general and daily pay allowed them?—A. For their subsistence.
- Q. 19. Do you check these Extra Allowances?—A. I do.

F. Knight, Esq.

Q. 20. O.

Medical Cadets.

F. Knight, Esq.

- Q. 20. On what authority do you permit this Charge to be made?—A. By special direction of the Secretary at War.
- Q. 21. By what authority has a superiority in rank over the Army Physicians been given to the Deputy Inspector?—A. It was done before my time, and I understand by the authority of the Commander in Chief.
- Q. 22. You state it to be a part of your duty to examine all Requisitions for Medicines and Hospital Stores for Regimental Use at home.—How are those Articles procured?—A. The Requisitions for Medicines are drawn under my approval, either from the Apothecary General, or from other depots assigned for that purpose; the Stores are in like manner either drawn from Medical Trainers, or from the depots.
- Q. 23. Are the Regimental Surgeons at any time permitted to purchase any of those Articles?—A. Yes, they are. The Regulations respecting it, appear in the book of printed Instructions to Regimental Surgeons, page 39.
- Q. 24. Have you Returns of the Quantities in possession of the Regimental Surgeons, before you furnish a Requisition for a further supply?—A. Yes.
- Q. 25. Is it your duty to get information relative to the quality and price of the Medicines and Hospital Stores sent to the Regiments?—A. No, neither Stores nor Medicines.
- Q. 26. Have complaints been at any time made of the quality of those sent from the Apothecary General or the general depots?—A. Occasionally we have had complaints, but not very frequently; when made they have been properly noticed.
- Q. 27. If you had reason to believe that any of the articles could be procured at a more reasonable rate, and of as good, or better quality than those at any time furnished from the Apothecary General, or the general depots, have you authority to direct them to be procured?—A. I have no authority to draw those supplies from any other person than the Apothecary General, or the depots; unless for the occasional purposes specified in the Regulations, page 39, before alluded to.
- Q. 28. How do you check the Regimental Consumption of Medicines and Hospital Stores?—A. By due investigation and examination of the Medical Registers, when the expenditure is questionable.
- Q. 29. Have you reason to believe that the Medicines and Hospital Stores have been at any time wasted, or improperly disposed of by the Regimental Surgeons?—A. I have no recollection of more than one instance, and that I insufficiently endeavored to trace.
- Q. 30. You state it to be another part of your duty of Inspector General, to superintend the professional education of the Medical Cadets.—Explain how you execute this duty?—A. The Medical Cadets are Hospital Mates, receiving pay, but unattached for a year; they walk the hospitals and attend the lectures, so as to qualify them for the Service, and practice the operative part of Surgery, under the direction of a Staff Surgeon, especially appointed for that duty; there are only eleven, I believe, at present upon the List, of their pay, they receive 4s. for their subsistence; the remainder is applied in the expense of their instruction. If any balance remains, it is settled with them at the termination of the year.
- Q. 31. In superintending the interior arrangement of the Office Establishment, is the appointment of the members of it, the fixing of their salaries, and controlling the expenses of the Office, vested in you alone?—A. I recommend the Clerks for the Office; the Salaries are sanctioned by the Secretary at War.
- Q. 32. Do you regulate the times and hours of attendance of the Officers? If you do, state your Regulations on this subject?—A. I do. A book is kept, in which each Clerk is obliged to sign his name daily, at ten o'clock in the morning, or at least a quarter after, when the book is withdrawn; they remain there till four, unless special business should make it necessary to detain them later; but our Clerk is kept, by roster, in weekly waiting, to deliver the letters by the half bell.
- Q. 33. What are the usual days and hours of attendance of the heads of the Department?—A. My attendance is daily, and I am the greater part of the day employed upon Office business.
- Q. 34. Have you heard complaints that they who have business with the Office, find much difficulty and delay in getting their business done?—A. I have heard that such complaints have been made, but as far as respects myself, I am not conscious of their being just.
- Q. 35. Where are your accounts for the expenses of the Office examined?—A. At the War Office.
- Q. 36. What kind of vouchers do you produce in justification of your charges?—A. The regular bills and receipts.
- Q. 37. Does the examination of these accounts come ultimately before the Auditors?—A. I apprehend they do.

Q. 38. Out

F. Knight, Esq.

- Q. 38. Out of what funds are the expenses of the Hospitals under your control defrayed?—A. The contingent expenses of Regimental Hospitals are defrayed out of the Stoppage, in so far as they will go; and on my approving signature of any deficiency, the same is paid by the payment of the regiments, and charged in his account. When any Surplus arises it is reported half-yearly to the Secretary at War; such respective Payment having certified that such a sum is in his hands, and a general abstract of surplus and deficiency is half-yearly delivered into the War Office. As Inspector General, I have nothing to do with the expenses of General Hospitals.
- Q. 39. Who keeps the account of the receipts and payments?—A. There is a weekly register of the surplus and deficiencies, as returned to me by the Surgeons, kept in the Office.
- Q. 40. In whose hands is the balance, and to what is it ultimately applicable?—A. The balances are in the hands of the different Paymasters, except in cases where they are credited to Government.

Mr. KNIGHT having attended this day, 16th March, to complete his Examination, desired to make the following alterations and additions:

- Q. 1. (A) In December 1801.
- Q. 2. (B) My service was in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.
- Q. 9. (C) And this is agreeable to an order from the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War.
- Q. 13. (D) Price, instead of being gone upon Service, is upon Half-pay.

Mr. KNIGHT was then further examined as follows:

- Q. 41. What is the average annual Hospital Expense of a regiment in Great Britain, in proportion to the number of men belonging to it?—A. It is impossible for me to say.
- Q. 42. Can you state what has been this average annual expense of a given number of regiments?—No; I cannot.
- Q. 43. Can you, from the weekly returns made to you by the Surgeons of regiments, form a judgment on the propriety of their treatment and the general conduct of the Hospitals under their care?—A. I endeavor to do it by the form of the returns, as far as the distance will allow, and from the reports I frequently question it.
- Q. 44. Do you often find it to be necessary to direct the Deputy Inspectors to visit these Regimental Hospitals?—A. I do not often find it necessary to give them particular directions, because they are not wanting in attention to such points of notice, but on some occasions they have special orders from me.
- Q. 45. Do the Deputy Inspectors visit the General Hospitals and the Depots of Medicines, and Hospital Stores?—A. They occasionally, I believe, visit the General Hospitals, but as the control of that department more particularly belongs to the Surgeon General, I have not impeded upon them the necessity for it as in Regimental Hospitals. They have nothing to do with depots. (C)
- Q. 46. Supposing that the Deputy Inspectors may be of some use in occasionally visiting the Regimental Hospitals, is their appointment useful to the same extent now that the General Hospitals are so much reduced?—A. I think fully so, because they have very little to do with General Hospitals. The advantages of their inspection have been manifest to the whole Army, particularly in keeping up the effective strength as well as in the reduction of the expenditure.
- Q. 47. We have been informed that you, the Physician General, and Surgeon General, have gone to Malden, in Essex, lately, to examine into the state of the Hospital of the 26th Regiment; during what length of time did it appear that the men had been afflicted with the complaint you went particularly to examine?—A. The disease of the Ophthalmia has prevailed in that regiment, more or less, I believe, since June or July last.
- Q. 48. Were you satisfied with the conduct of the Surgeon of that regiment in his treatment of the complaint?—A. He appears to have been very attentive, but is not a man of the first talents in his profession.
- Q. 49. Had any Deputy Inspector visited the Hospital of that regiment during the existence of this particular complaint?—A. The Deputy Inspector of the district had frequently done so, and had made some excellent Reports upon the subject generally as well as particularly.
- Q. 50. Did his Reports include any observations on the conduct of the Surgeon of that regiment in the treatment of that complaint?—A. I believe he represented the Surgeon as I have before described.
- Q. 51. Have the Deputy Inspectors who act as Assistants to you and to the Surgeon General, an allowance of horse for three hours, as the resident Deputy Inspectors have?—A. I can only speak to that in the single instance of Doctor Borlase, who receives it by special order of the Treasury.

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Treasury is granted to him, I imagine, about a year and a half ago; I cannot say whether it was upon my application or his own.

Q. 52. Has Mr. Phillips, a Deputy Inspector residing in London without employ, full pay and an allowance of forage for three horses?—A. He is upon Half-pay.

Q. 53. Do you know what service in the Medical Department of the Army Mr. Phillips has ever executed?—A. He was Staff Surgeon at Brighton, and upon being made a Deputy Inspector he was attached to General Guyan's division, as soon as he was taken from the district I think his forage allowance was stopped.

Q. 54. When a Deputy Inspector is appointed to a foreign station, has he an allowance for outfit?—If he has, state by what authority it is granted to him, and what the amount of it is. A. This question can best be answered by the Surgeon General.

Q. 55. What length of previous service, and in what line do you usually consider it as expedient that a person shall have served before you recommend him as a Deputy Inspector?—A. I think the Deputy Inspectors from Regimental or Staff Surgeons. I am not influenced by length of service alone, though I think seniority has a claim: I am chiefly governed by the talents and qualifications of the person who is to do the duty.

Q. 56. What number of Deputy Inspectors have been appointed on your recommendation? A. Full-paid. (0)

Q. 57. Is it on your recommendation that the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are put on the Half-pay List?—If so, state what length of service do you consider it as fit to recommend them to be put upon that List?—A. It is upon my recommendation of bodily infirmity, old age, or inefficiency, be the ground of recommendation; otherwise they are retained till the end of the war, or till I am called upon by the War Office to report the Superannuated: on the return of such officers from an expedition, they are retained upon their full pay till I have directions from the War Office to the contrary.

Q. 58. Have you, in addition to your allowance of forage for four horses, any increased pay or contingencies when you go from London, in execution of any part of your duty as Inspector General?—A. I have my actual travelling expenses paid, to which, in consideration of my extra expenses, and that I could not be allowed lodging money, being considered as a part of Head Quarters, the Lords of the Treasury were, some time ago, pleased to allow me my table expenses. (5) (See Paper A. annexed.)

Q. 59. Were such allowances made to your predecessor?—A. I apprehend that the forage allowance and actual travelling expenses belonged to the situation of Inspector General under my predecessor; but the personal stipends that I have made being new to the office, the other allowances were, I presume, specially granted to me on account of such new duties.

Q. 60. Who appoints the Purveyors?—A. I recommend to the appointment to the Commander in Chief.

Q. 61. What are their duties?—A. They are more properly Store Keepers than Purveyors; but their particular duties I cannot state, as I have nothing to do with the providing of stores.

Q. 62. From what description of persons are they taken?—A. I have generally taken them from Purveyor's Clerks, or people versed in matters of accounts, without particular reference to medical knowledge.

Q. 63. Have they been always taken from that description of persons?—A. They have, to the best of my knowledge, since I have had the recommendation of them.

Q. 64. Is much trust reposed in these Purveyors, in the procuring Hospital Stores and Provisions?—A. As they are not under me, the degree of trust can be best ascertained by the Surgeon General; they are chiefly employed upon foreign service, in the care of stores belonging to his department.

Q. 65. Do they give security for the faithful execution of their duties?—A. No; not that I have ever known.

Q. 66. Are they entitled to Half-pay?—A. Holding a King's Commission, I presume they are.

Q. 67. Do you take care, when vacancies occur, or new expeditions are ordered, to select persons from the Half-pay List with a view to save the Half-pay?—A. I do, as far as I consider them to be efficient.

Q. 68. Has the Purveyor, or any persons connected with the Hospitals, any interest or concern in the articles provided for the use of the Hospitals?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. 69. What number of Purveyors and Deputy Purveyors have you recommended since you have been Inspector General?—A. I have recommended, I think, three Purveyors, and not more than as many Deputy.

Q. 70. Before you was appointed Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hospitals in August

1803,

No. 8.]

1803, by whom were these Accounts examined?—A. I believe the Accounts were sent to

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Q. 71. Describe the different kinds of Accounts which you now control, and the course observed in your examination of them?—A. The Accounts of General Hospitals, and the Expenditure in Regimental Hospitals, debiting the Discharges in the latter with the expenditure, and striking the balance weekly with every regiment.

Q. 72. In examining the Accounts of the General Hospitals, what more do you do than verify the items by the receipt?—A. I seek the authority, for that it is conformable to the instructions given me, and question any irregular, unauthorised expenditure on the face of the Accounts.

Q. 73. Do you ever inquire into the justness of the charges appearing in these Accounts? A. Yes, as far as I can judge.

Q. 74. Have these Accounts of General Hospitals been examined and sanctioned by any person before they come to you?—A. They have been examined and sanctioned by the principal Medical Officer and Purveyor on the spot, who certify that the articles for the Hospital have been drawn under their authority, and expended fairly for the use of the Hospital, and under the regulations attached to it; these Accounts, however, are sent to the Surgeon General, and they come from him to me; certainly also by him that they are examined, with the vouchers, and found correct.

Q. 75. By what authority is the money issued, or the expense incurred, the Accounts of which you now examine?—A. I apprehend by the authority of the Surgeon General.

Q. 76. To what periods are these Accounts made up, and how soon, after they are delivered to you?—Are they generally examined by you?—A. They are made up quarterly, and are generally examined by me before the next quarter.

Q. 77. What has been the average annual amount of these Accounts since your appointment? A. I cannot say, but I believe comparatively little.

Q. 78. In your examination of them first, or are they afterwards examined by any other authority? A. I apprehend they are afterwards examined by the Auditors of Public Accounts, who call for them when they require them.

Q. 79. Can you state the benefits which have followed from the special appointment of a person to control the Accounts you have detailed?—A. It does not become me to answer this Question, but I hope on a reference to the Board of Auditors of Public Accounts, the benefits will be found to be considerable.

Q. 80. What attendance does your duty, as Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief, usually require?—A. Considerable, not only on the Commander in Chief, but also to the staff attached to him, and I am equally open to the calls of the different departments of Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and the Officers attached to them.

Q. 81. Do you follow private practice as a Surgeon?—A. I do.

Q. 82. Do you find this consistent with a proper attention to your duties as Inspector General, as Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts, and as Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief?—A. I cannot say, that from the accession to my Office, the greater part of my business is done.

Q. 83. Have you any allowance of postage in respect of your appointment as Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hospitals, or of Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief?—A. No.

Q. 84. Do the Persons who, according to the King's Regulation of 14th March 1798, are under your patronage of recommendation, pay any fees on their appointment?—A. None as far from it, that upon admission to my Office, I pack up a printed notice signifying that any Clerk receiving fees would be dismissed, and that any Medical Officers tempting them with such offers, would incur the displeasure of the Army Medical Board.

Q. 85. Have you reason to believe that any person belonging to the Medical Department of the Army, not received any gift, reward, or benefit, in consequence of another's appointment to some Medical Situation connected with the Army?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. 86. Can you suggest any alteration in or addition to the present system of the Medical Department of the Army, which you think may be beneficial to the public?—A. Full-paid.—(See Paper B. annexed.)

Q. 87. Would any expense be saved in the present General Hospitals in England, by a greater provision of Medicines and Hospital Equipments afforded to the Regimental Hospitals?—A. No, I do not think they would, for the present General Hospitals are reduced as much as possible, with the exception perhaps of Ealing.

Q. 88. Would any benefit be obtained, by requiring the candidates for Medical and Chirurgical Appointments in the Army, to go through a certain course of attendance of Lectures, at an Army Hospital, previous to their application for employment?—A. I conceive that

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F. Knight, Esq.

that the Hospitals of London would furnish them with every degree of information, without having recourse to such an expensive expedient.

Q. 89. On what occasions is money allowed to Medical Staff Officers, for the purchase of Bit Horses?—A. I must refer the Board for information on this subject to the Surgeon General.

Mr. KNIGHT having attended this day (24th March 1807) ma the following addition to his former Answers :

- Q. 45. (c) Unids called upon by the Surgeon General.
- Q. 56. (f) Ten Deputy Inspectors, besides three in the West Indies with Brevet Rank.
- Q. 58. (g) By table expenses. I mean my actual table expenses on the road, which have not exceeded upon an average a sum which I will state in writing.—(See Paper C. annexed)

Mr. KNIGHT was then further examined as follows :

- Q. 90. How long have the Military Superintendants of Hospitals been appointed?
  - A. I cannot say, the appointment took place before I came into Office.
- Q. 91. What are their Duties, Salaries, and Allowances?—I know little respecting them; they sign forms of the general Hospital Accounts, but I am unacquainted with their particular duties, I apprehend they were appointed to superintend the Hospitals and to prevent the conscientious men managing in Hospitals, when they are fit to join their ranks; Mr. Keble could perhaps give better information on this subject; there are I believe but one or two Officers of this description, and they are under the War Office or Commander in Chief.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

(Signed) J. Drinkwater, Secy. C. Gen. Giles Templeman, Henry Peters, Chas. Blyden.

Appendix, No. 8. (A.)

Referred to in Answer 58.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the Secretary at War dated 18 August 1805, in which are stated the objections to Mr. Knight's requisition for Lodging Money, and which ends in the following words :

" SHOWN however, Mr. Knight's Pay not be adequate to the duties now required of him, and to the expenses which he is bound to incur in his official capacity, that circumstance will undoubtedly afford a ground for an application to be allowed the actual amount of such expence, but will not entitle him to Lodging Money."

Army Medical Board Officers, March 20th 1807.

A true Extract. (Signed) S. REED.

Appendix, No. 8. (B.)

As to Q. 86.—IN lieu of the present expeditious mode of supplying Medicines, &c. to the Army under the Patent of the Apothecary General, it may be suggested, that the Patent should be withdrawn.—That a Public Dispensary be established on a Scale that would comprehend all Medical Demands for the Army and Ordnance, as well as the Army, both in India and England.—That the execution of this Office should be entrusted to some person of mercantile and official information, whose knowledge of Drugs and Medicines would qualify him for the undertaking, and whose character and situation would place him above the temptation of a branch of that confidence which must be vested in him.—It would be directed here to give a detail of the arrangements necessary; but it may be presumed, that the Superintendent of the concern should be empowered to establish depots at home and abroad, on such Bittens as may be convenient to the Public Service, and that he should go to the Drug-market or Importer, with ready money, or with Medical Debentures, bearing Interest, &c.

That these Supplies may be wholly drawn from the Apothecaries Company, under such regulations and conditions as may be deemed expedient. In the meanwhile, it may be advisable to call on the Physician and Surgeon General, to revise the List of Articles composing the Allowance of Medicines for Foreign Service; to exclude such as are of a very perishable nature, or not in common practice; to vary the quantities of others, and to put out all measures and gaily applications, which can never reach a hot climate as a flint for use.—It may be equally expedient to establish some better laws and conditions, to guard against losses by bad packing or careless packages.

The Supply of these articles should be transferred from the Surgeon General to the Commissariat Department, which should establish regular depots, from which the requisite Supplies might be drawn, under the authority of the Chief Medical Officer, and that the Commissariat Storekeepers would in a great degree be away the establishment of Purveyors.

There is perhaps no branch of Medical Expence on the Public Service, that calls more for improved management. The full expense of these Equipments (as mentioned in the present Report) is an object of little consequence, compared with the frequent reparations, and the ready, unobtainable state in which they are found after a long voyage.

To put the fact they should be enclosed in tin cases, and be hermetically sealed. These, whether of Medicines, Provisions, or Cordials, should form no part of the Supplies from Home, as they must frequently arrive in a decayed or spoiled state in the country of their natural growth and produce, and when they could be purchased at a much cheaper rate.

See the enclosed Copy of my Memorandum to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of Army Accounts, in answer to their reference to me on the subject.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

MEMORANDUM above referred to.

OBSERVATIONS on the present Mode of supplying Wine and other Articles to the West Indies and Foreign Settlements.—Submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, on the 24 Dec. 1806.

FROM the evidence of the Treasury Papers, that 255 casks of port were condemned as foul and unfit for the Purveyors' Stores at Barbadoes, in the month of March in the present year, it may be inferred that such an article, in such form, should not in future be sent from this country.—In the fivers of the West Indies and elsewhere, such a beverage may be useful and grateful, but in other points of view, brandy port or bulk ale in bottle would seem to be preferable to beer in cask, and these articles might, I presume, be purchased from the Merchants' Stores on the spot. The same observation applies with respect to the market for wine, which in all well-inhabited countries will follow its demand.

The measure of sending Madeira from this country, appears to be very questionable in every point of view. Madeira, I am told, is always to be had at a cheaper rate in the West Indies than in England; but if the price were much higher, it would in the end prove cheaper, the supplies would better correspond with the consumption, there would be no loss by leakage or spoilage, and little opportunity of embezzlement. Indeed, if all the Hospital Depots of Provisions were broke up, and every article for hospital use was furnished in this manner on the spot, the expence regularly debited to the hospital disbursements, and monthly balanced, there would be no protracted accounts, nor immoderate expensures, such as have too frequently been performed.

When Dr. Kerr left this country for the West Indies, he was recommended by me to adopt the Regimental System of this country, as far as local circumstances would admit.—He has sent home a very satisfactory proof of its effect in the Regimental Hospital, as will be exhibited in his Colonial Report, accompanied by one of this country, from which it was taken. There should seem to be no

F. Knight, Esq.

Medicine, &c.

Hospital Stores.

Surgical Instruments.

Foreign and Lodge-rooms Articles.

Made of sterling Silver, and other Articles for the West Indies and other Settlements.



F. Knight, Esq.

obscure to its being practised in the General Hospitals at home, as has been done in the Brigade Hospitals at Madras and Helig.

In the opinion of the Physician General it may be profuse to me to speak of the quality of wine best adapted to the sick; but with all deference to such authority, I should concur in the opinion of Dr. Kerr and others of the same local experience. If wine be found of its kind—whether it be Teneriffe, Fayal, Capps, or Madeira—should form equally useful; yet I should be apt to give some degree of preference to Port Wine to a certain extent, and which should be first put in bottles, perhaps twelve dozen chests would be most convenient, the difference in flavor would be very little less risky, and amply counterbalanced by other advantages.

While detailing the subject of cordials to the sick in the colonies, I am tempted to express my regrets that the natural and joyful spirit of the country, combined with heat in the form of pulse, should be so much overlooked; I am not aware of its inferiority for many purposes, and am sure, with such resources at hand, under temporary pressure, there need be no anxiety about a precarious stock of wine beyond the probable consumption.

In offering these suggestions to the notice of Government, I presume not to have local knowledge or experience at my guide; they are merely the result of private enquiry, and of reflection on points not immediately within the line of my Department, and as such are to be received with every degree of allowance.

F. K.  
I. G. of A' Hospitals.

## Appendix, No. 8. (C.)

Referred to in Answer 58. (2)

IN reply to the Question yesterday by the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, as to the yearly average of Table Expenses on the road, charged by the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, I hereby certify that it has not amounted to fifty pounds. (Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Army Medical Board Office,  
March 25th 1807.

## Appendix, No. 9.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Charles Yorke, Secretary at War, to Francis Knight, Esq.

Sir, War Office, 11th August 1807.

It being thought proper that a distinct Office should be appointed for the examination and control of the Expenditure on the Hospitals in Great Britain, I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been pleased to appoint you to the said Office, with the title of Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hospitals.

In making this Appointment, His Majesty has in view the retrenchment of many irregular expenses which have been found to exist in that branch of the Public Expenditure, particularly in the Accounts of the Regimental Surgeons, the control of which is now become still more an object of public attention by the embodying of the Militia, the law having placed the Surgeons of these forces on the same footing and made subject to the same regulations in every respect as those of the Line.

His Majesty relies on your zeal, diligence, and judgment, for securing to the Public all the advantages that are expected from this measure.

It will be your duty to superintend the economy of Army Hospitals, and to look to the due appropriation of the funds set apart for the support of these Establishments.

The General and Regimental Hospitals being on distinct Establishments, you are, as far as regards the first, to examine and certify the Accounts before the respective balances can be paid by the Agent for Army Hospitals; and for the better performance of this part of your duty, His Majesty hereby authorizes you to call for any papers or vouchers from the respective officers, that may be necessary to direct your judgment.

In the further exercise of your Office, the Regimental Hospitals of the Militia, as well as those of the Line, will be objects of your particular notice and attention; you will endeavour to introduce into them a system of receipt and expenditure equally simple and perfect, which shall embrace an exact amount of the Receipts, with a correct detail of the disbursements, both ordinary and extraordinary.

Yours

You will require such returns to be transmitted to you weekly from every Corps in Great Britain, certified by the respective Sergeants; and on your authority alone can the weekly Balance be allowed. It will not, however, escape your observation, that in the execution of this part of your duty, proper respect is at all times to be paid to the situation of the Commanding Officers of Corps.

As the Contingencies of Regimental Hospitals have hitherto formed a material part of the medical demands on the Public, you will view these articles of expenditure with very scrupulous attention, and not suffer any improper charges to swell the amount.

With these arrangements, the necessarily consequent bills may be expected, under ordinary circumstances, to be much reduced; and you will be particularly careful to have all the expenses of the period included, so that no avoidable arrears may occur.

You will report from time to time to this Department any material occurrences, and suggest such alterations as you may think to be conducive to the better management of the concerns placed under your superintendance.

Your pay will be forty shillings per diem, subject to the usual deductions, and you will be allowed such Medical Assistants and Clerks, as you shall think to be necessary for conducting the business with regularity and dispatch.

Although I have before mentioned, that this is to be a distinct Office, I think it right to explain, that the circumstance of its being held in the full influence by one of the principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, is entirely accidental, and that in the event of a vacancy, His Majesty will select for the appointment such person as he shall think most competent to the performance of the duties thereof, and without any reference to the Office of Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

In the discharge of these duties, you will receive every support and assistance from the Officers actually connected with you, and you will on your part exercise equal zeal and diligence.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

APPENDIX,

ESTABLISHMENT of the Office of the Army  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT in 1799.

	REMARKS:
<b>PHYSICIAN GENERAL:</b>	
Sir Lucas Papps, at per Diem - - - - 40s.	
<b>SURGEON GENERAL:</b>	
Thomas Keate, Esq. at per Diem - - - - 40s.	
<b>INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS:</b>	
John Rath, Esq. at per Diem - - - - 40s.	
This Pay is issued with the General Staff Pay of the Army, by the Paymaster General.	
<hr/>	
<b>CLERKS:</b>	
Polgreen Warner, first Clerk and Acting Secretary.	Mr. Warner was also a Deputy Purveyor on the Staff Pay of 10 s. 2 D.
John Hall.	
George Emerson.	
<hr/>	
An Annual Allowance was issued by the Secretary at War's authority, to the Inspector of Hospitals, to pay the Clerks, and to defray the Contingencies of the Office: this Allowance amounted to £. 556. 5s. 0d.	

No. 10.

ESTABLISHMENT of the Office of the Army  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT in 1805.

	REMARKS:
<b>PHYSICIAN GENERAL:</b>	
Sir Lucas Papps, at per Diem - - - - 40s.	
<b>SURGEON GENERAL:</b>	
Thomas Keate, Esq. at per Diem - - - - 40s.	The particular Duties of these Gentlemen are detailed by themselves separately.
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL:</b>	
Francis Knight, Esq. at per Diem - - - - 40s.	
Paid by the Paymaster General of the Forces.	
<hr/>	
<b>ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL:</b>	
Robert Keate, Esq. at per Day - - - - 10s.	
<b>ASSISTANT TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:</b>	
Dr. James Rutland, at per Day - - - - 10s.	
These Gentlemen are also Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, and receive pay from the Paymaster General, each per Diem, 25 s.	
<hr/>	
S. Reed - - - - -	Secretary and Principal Clerk in charge of all matters laid before the Board, the Comptrolleer, &c. and the general Superintendance of the Clinics.
G. Emerson - - - - -	
E. Sheppard - - - - -	Attached to the Surgeon General, as his Principal Clerk.
H. Bradshaw - - - - -	
W. Cobb - - - - -	Employed as Accountant, both for General and Regimental Hospitals.
D. Sheppard - - - - -	
W. Keate - - - - -	
C. Scare - - - - -	
Junior Clerks employed, as their services are required, in copying, &c.	
(Signed) F. KNIGHT.	

## APPENDIX, No. 11.

EXPENDITURE of the ARMY MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE,  
for the Year 1866.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent - { of two House's, the additional House being allowed by War Office Letter of 3 December 1865	210	—	—
Taxes - - - - -	50	9	—
Affiliate to Surgeon General, at 10 s. a Day	182	10	—
Affiliate to Inspector General - - D	182	10	—
Salaries - - - - -	90	—	—
S. Road - - - - -	289	4	—
G. Emerson - - - - -	150	—	—
E. Sheppard - - - - -	150	—	—
Extra for old Accounts - - - - -	109	4	—
H. Broadbaw - - - - -	90	—	—
W. Cobb - - - - -	80	—	—
D. Sheppard - - - - -	80	—	—
W. Kent - - - - -	65	2	—
C. Sore, from February - - - - -	50	—	—
Messenger - - - - -	43	12	—
Servants - - - - -	34	2	6
Coals - - - - -	59	11	6
Candles - - - - -	25	7	—
Stationary - - - - -	158	10	5
Postage - - - - -	51	18	6
Gazettes - - - - -	10	13	6
Printing (Regulations and Returns of Hospitals)	287	4	—
Copperplate Printing - - - - -	6	13	—
Penknives - - - - -	2	10	—
Repairs, &c. - - - - -	26	10	14
Window cleaning, &c. - - - - -	3	19	10
Insurance of No. 5, being a condition in the Lease	5	8	—
Sundries - - - - -	9	12	2
	£.	3,423	3 34

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

## Appendix, No. 12.

Examination of FRANCIS KNIGHT, Esq. Inspector General  
of Army Hospitals, taken upon Oath the 13th October 1867.

- Q. 1. CAN you inform the Board how the Hospitals of the Horse and Foot Guards are managed?  
A. They are separate establishments over which we have no control, except as to the issue of Medicines.
- Q. 2. Are the Hospital expenses the same as in the regiments of the Line—and how are the balances of the Hospital, when any arise, appropriated?  
A. The Hospital in the Foot Guards, I believe, has always been greater than that of the Line, but they are subject to many expenses which do not belong to regiments of the Line, and upon a settlement of the accounts I have understood that there was always a deficiency. With respect to the Horse Guards, I cannot answer the question.
- Q. 3. What is your opinion of the best mode of applying the balance arising from the surplus fund of Regimental Hospitals?  
A. I cannot give my opinion better than by referring to a paper, which I addressed to the Secretary at War on that subject, a copy of which I will send to this Board. (a)
- Q. 4. It has been represented to the Board, that considerable inconvenience has arisen to different regiments from the regulation which obliges them to take charge of, and carry about with them, bedding and necessaries for Regimental Hospitals, frequently of no use. What advantages are supposed to arise from this regulation, and to make the continuance of it under the above circumstances necessary?  
A. Such have been the established usages to regiments long before my time, though under different regulations. I am of opinion that any change would require very serious consideration, and I am not at present prepared to lay any thing in recommendation of such a change. (b)
- Q. 5. We observe that in 1799 the establishment of the Medical Board Office consisted of one Secretary and two Clerks, and the total expense for salaries and contingencies was £, 556 5s. 6d. In the year 1866, the establishment appears to be materially increased in numbers, and the expense to have been £, 2,423 3s. 3d. On what ground has this increase been justified?  
A. The general extent of the business which actually required it; and to exemplify such necessity in my own department, I beg to observe, that in addition to former duties, the whole Militia Establishment, the Invalid Battalions, the Volunteer Corps throughout the kingdom, and the accounts and contingencies of Recruiting Parties have been thrown upon me, as well as the inspection of the bank accounts of the General Hospitals, from the year 1793. I might likewise notice the present more detailed mode of transacting the business of the Office.
- Q. 6. When the General Hospitals and Depôts at home were suppressed, did not this reduction produce a considerable diminution of labour in the Office?  
A. I should conceive the diminution of labour was very inconsiderable, because it threw the duty of the detachment Hospitals more directly upon the Office; and to myself personally, it considerably increased both the labour and responsibility.
- Q. 7. By what rule is the number of Hospital Mates on Foreign Stations regulated?  
A. We are governed by the necessities of the Service, and our usual calculation of late has been, on every separate expedition, to furnish as many Hospital Mates as will double the Regimental Medical Staff.
- Q. 8. Has any material addition been made to this branch of the department since the return sent into this Office?  
A. No very material addition.
- Q. 9. What number, if any, are now acting under your special direction as Inspector General?  
A. I do not know of any Hospital Mates who are acting immediately under my direction.
- Q. 10. We understand considerable difficulties have occurred in procuring Hospital Mates for the Army: do these still exist—and what measures would you recommend for overcoming these difficulties?  
A. The same difficulties still exist, and rather in a greater degree than before, as we were unable to furnish more than one-third of the requisition for Hospital Mates for the last expedition under General Berezowski. With respect to my opinion of the measures for obviating this difficulty, I must refer the Board to papers on this subject which I have lately addressed to the Secretary at War, copies of which I will transmit to the Board. (c)
- Q. 11. Have the number of Medical Cadets been increased since your last examination before this Board—and do you still continue to think favourably of this establishment?  
A. They are diminished in number, because I have not candidates; but the establishment becomes more and more recommended to me by the trial of it.
- Q. 12. What is your opinion of the idea of recommending that the Affiliate Sergeants of Militia Regiments should be discontinued from holding Subaltern Commissions in their respective Corps?  
A. I

F. Knight, Esq. Corps?—A. I think that the allowing the Assistant Surgeon of the Militia to hold a Military Commission in addition to his Medical Appointment, and employing him in his military capacity, is extremely prejudicial to the Service: it takes him from his medical duty, it leaves the Surgeon with an excuse for the neglect of his own, and makes him liable to reproach from his assistant when in the exercise of his Military Office, as visiting Officer at the Hospitals.

Q. 13. Are your duties as Comptroller of the Accounts of Hospitals materially diminished since the reduction of the General Hospitals?—A. I am Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts generally, as my Commission expresses.

Wherever the General Hospitals have been totally reduced, the duty must be proportionally lessened, but some of them have only changed their name and character, entailing on me as Inspector General additional labour and responsibility, while the control remains the same.

Q. 14. By whose recommendation and on what grounds were the Deputy Inspectors assisting the Surgeon and Inspector General in towns, recently advanced to the rank of Inspectors?—A. I recommended the promotion of both these Officers, and my reasons were stated by letter to the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War, and to which reference may be had in support of my recommendation. (S)

Mr. KNIGHT having attended on the 16th October 1867, delivered in the Papers referred to in the above Examination, and made further additions to his Answers, viz.

- A. 3. (b) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Knight to Mr. Merry dated April 15th 1866. (A.)
A. 4. (b) I have faced given this question the most mature consideration, and am convinced in the opinion that I before gave, and even fear that the change might produce needless confusion and waste.
A. 10. (c) Copy of a Letter from the Army Medical Board, to Francis Moore, Esq. dated March 6th 1866, together with copy of a letter from Mr. Knight to Moore, dated May 21st 1867, accompanied with Statements of the Rank and Allowance of the Medical Officers of the Army. (B.)
A. 14. (d) Copies of two Letters, dated 2nd June and 16th August 1866, from Mr. Knight to Mr. Moore. (C.)

Mr. KNIGHT was then examined on the following Question:

Q. 15. Are there not some difficulties now pending between the Medical Board and the superior authorities, concerning the allowing of relative military rank to the Medical Officers of the Army?—A. There has been a correspondence on that subject between me and the Secretary at War, and some measure is, I believe, in agitation, but it has not yet been promulgated.

(Signed) T. Dickinson, Esq. C. Sec. Henry Peters, B. C. Secretary.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 12. (A.)

Army Medical Board Office, April 15, 1866.

Sir, I AM honoured by the Secretary at War's reference to me in your letter of the 8th, on the subject of the proper disposal of the Hospital Surplus; but before I enter on my reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to some Questions propounded by me on the same subject to the late Secretary at War, in a Letter addressed to Mr. Moore, 26th Nov. 1864. On that occasion, I merely sought the sanction of the Secretary at War, without presuming to offer an opinion of my own; but now that it is directly called for, I have no hesitation in declaring the result of my best reflections.

I know it will be contended by some, that the Hospital Surplus of each Regiment should form a fund of its own in any extent, and be safely appropriated to its own specific uses: this, on a superficial view, may seem plausible; but it is neither founded in justice to the individual or to the Public. The surplus in one Regiment, or what will more than cover its own deficiencies, is not founded alone on the superior merit and economy of its Surgeon, or in the pre-eminent discipline of the Regiment, but will depend on many fortuitous circumstances which neither can command.

I view the Hospital Surplus in Regiments as a compromise between the Soldier and the Public, under which the former is fare to receive every comfort which his situation may call for at a given expense.

expense, and the Government is answerable for the necessary expenditure beyond it.—Can it then be denied that the possible savings are the property of the party that covers the deficiencies? I am decidedly of opinion, that the Hospital Surplus should form a general fund to cover the deficiencies, and that the appropriation of the excess of surplus should be directed in proper proportion to the discharge of all debts for Medicines, Hospital Buildings, and every other species of expenditure for the sick, that the fund will allow of.

Having said thus much on what I conceive to be the just appropriation of the general surplus; I beg permission to submit to the favourable consideration of the Secretary at War, the policy of holding out a boon to each Hospital in 1868, by allowing it to remain in the Paymaster's hands, for its own specific uses, from one half year to another, any sum not exceeding thirty or forty pounds. The excess of this surplus should be half-yearly remitted to such Agent as may be specially appointed to receive it for the Public Service, and be accountable for its use.

Wm. Merry, Esq. Sec. Sec. (Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 12. (B.)

Army Medical Board Office, March 6th, 1866.

Sir, WE have the honour to acknowledge your Letter of 2d Sept. and 2d October last, relative to Mr. Coleman's proposition for increasing the advantages of the Veterinary Surgeons, and we beg leave to submit to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, if it may not be proper to equate into the real benefit that has arisen from their late appointment to the Medical Department, before any further encouragement be given them by increased pay or allowances. Mr. Coleman's answer to the Surgeon General's question on this point, seems in no degree conclusive or satisfactory. He admits that "of those appointed within the last few years, none have had any sort of medical education;" and it is much to be questioned if most of those who are now designated Veterinary Surgeons at 8s. 6d. a day, are not of the same description of character.—If this be capable of proof, it should seem of itself decisive of the claim before us; but under circumstances more favourable to the New Veterinary System, we should cordially disapprove any thing like equalization with the Medical Department of the Army; and this upon the very principle on which Mr. Coleman solicits the improved pay: for if it induces Medical Students to the Veterinary Department, it cannot fail to injure the more laudable consideration of the Public.

Numberless arguments might be brought to oppose the nearer approach of the one to the other; but without even urging the difference of education in expense as well as time, we trust that enough has been said on the general principle to satisfy His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, of the evil tendency of the measure in question, and that we shall consequently not be required to report on the several details of the amelioration proposed.

Before we quit this subject, we take occasion to remark, that we have met with unexpected difficulties in raising our Medical Recruits, and if the Continental War had proceeded, we should have found ourselves unequal to the necessary supply.—The late anticipation of pay has certainly induced a better description of characters to enter, but the more extended pay and allowances lately held out to Navy Surgeons, have been a great check on our expectations of a more abundant offer of Army candidates.

We have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) L. PEPYS, T. KEATE, F. KNIGHT.

F. Moore, Esq. Sec. Sec.

(B.—continued.)

Army Medical Board Office, May 27th 1867.

Sir, I HAD the honour of addressing myself to the Secretary at War, by Letter of the 12th ult. on the lamentable want of Medical Officers in the Army, and the most offensive causes of such deficiency. He was pleased to give ear to my representations; and in a personal conference expressed his readiness to take into favourable consideration any sources of discontent or discouragement that did not call for direct increase of Pay. I submit to this restriction; but I do it with mortifying reluctance at the very moment when Government has no such limitation on the Veterinary Department: I forbear to observe how medical men of science must feel at such seeming allocation of merit and value; and have only to hope that the Public may not suffer from it. It is now, I am persuaded, not easy to be the wish of Government to appear more anxious for the safety of the sick horse, than of the wounded Soldier; and yet from a view of the relative encouragement,

F. Knight, Esq.

encouragement, such an unfavourable inference may be drawn; for by the regulations in question, the attention of the Student is not only drawn from the Medical Department of the Army, but in the War Office Letter of 21st September 1796, he is expressly invited to quit the Surgical for the Veterinary path. Thus, if it be held advisable to exempt Surgeons to become Farriers, it may, by parity of reasoning, be equally expedient to let the latter take the place of the former, and to facilitate Farrier Surgeons for the Barber Surgeons of old.

My feelings will not allow me to pursue the subject, further than to express my hope and expectation, that if the two departments are to be assimilated, we may be allowed to dispense with the long and expensive Education (both Classical and Professional) of the Medical Candidates, and receive them into the service on the same slender Study (3 Years) of the Veterinary Department.

To leave this digression, and resume the original object of my address, I beg you, Sir, to lay before the Secretary at War the foregoing statement and references, which, I flatter myself, he will consider with all the attention they may deserve.

THAT no relative rank is assigned to the Staff Officers of the Medical Department, and consequently they have not an increase any choice of quarters or a due rate of prize money, and of pensions for their widows.

THAT in the late arrangements of pensions the Inspectorial Staff was totally omitted.

THAT to the Regimental Staff, whose correspondent rank and allowances have been granted under the fifth of the King's Warrant, the pledge is overlooked and the measure reduced.

THAT the application for more prompt payment to the Medical Staff Officers, as submitted in my Letter to the War Office in April 1805, is still in abeyance and unsuccessful, though the measure was generally approved.

THAT the present Bounty or Out-fit Money to Hospital Mates for the West Indies is inadequate, and should be doubled, and that on West India duty generally three years uninterrupted service should, in reference to additional pay, be reckoned as five years.

THAT while the requisite expenses to the Navy Department are much less, and the contingent gain by Prize Money infinitely greater than those of the Army, the pay and allowances to the former are not diminished, and in the higher classes they are even greater.

THAT the Medical Staff of the Army is sunk and degraded by the approximation and better encouragement to the Veterinary Department.

THAT from one and all of these circumstances, the supply of Medical Recruits to the Army is very unequal to the demand, as well as to our expectations; and much necessarily daily diminishes.

The enclosed table (D.) will exhibit, in a short and plain point of view, the present rate of allowances to the several Medical Staff Officers, to which, in another column, I have taken the liberty of adding what in my humble opinion, should be allotted to them.

I cannot close this appeal without concluding an argument that has been often urged against the medical claims to Prize Money, but which really fights strenuously in their behalf—it has been frequently said that the share of Prize Money should have a due proportion to the personal risk, and that Medical Officers are not exposed to the same danger with the Military. The Medical Officer wears no better advocate than this admitted principle; for if the rate of distribution is as much that he is admitted by a two-fold fund. Not exempt from the ordinary casualties of the field, or of the trenches (as has been fatally exemplified at Alexandria, Monte Video, and other places) he is particularly exposed to the more destructive enemies of plague and pollution; and where, amidst the perils of a military life, is there a more solemn hope than the duty of a post-hospital?

F. Moore, Esq. Sec. Sec.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

F. Knight, Esq.

TABLES of ALLOWANCES to MEDICAL OFFICERS of the ARMY.

RANK.	As they now exist.				As they should be established.		
	Correspondent Rank.	Quarters as Service.	Prize Money.	Widow's Pensions.	Correspondent Rank.	Quarters as Service.	Prize Money.
Inspector	none	none	as Captain	none	As Colonel.		
Deputy Inspector	none	none	Do	Do	As a Lieutenant Colonel.		
Physician	none	none	Do	as Captain, if served abroad	As a Major.		
Staff Surgeon	none	none	Do	as Lieut	As a Major.		
Apothecary	none	none	Do	as Lieut	As a Captain.		
Parveyeur	none	none	Do	as Lieut	As a Major.		
Deputy Parveyeur	none	none	Do	Do	As a Captain.		
Regimental Surgeon	as Captain	as Captain	as Lieut	Do	As a Captain.		
Asst Surgeon	as Subaltern	as Subaltern	as Ensign	as Ensign	As a Lieut. mat.		
Half Mst	none	none	Do	Do	As an Ensign.		

Oct. 15th 1807.

N. B. Mr. K. being aware of the jealousy that prevails, towards the Medical Department and not accurately informed of the correspondent Rank allowed to Medical Officers of different nations on the continent, was cautious in this table of adding too much, but he now finds that the relative Rank of other countries far exceeds this requisition, and he Inspector these ranks in his Allowances with a Major General.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Comparative Statement of the PAY and ADVANTAGES of the Medical and VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
The Regimental Surgeon works through the gradations, at 6 s. 6 d. and 7 s. 6 d. a day, and, when promoted, obtains 11 s. 4 d. a day.	No Subaltern Service, having the rank of Surgeon as soon, with the Net Pay of 8 s. a day.
Provides his own Instruments.	With Instruments provided by Government.
After 10 years service, 14 s. 10 d. with Half-pay of 6 s. if reduced.	After 10 years service, 12 s. Half-pay of 6 s. a day, if reduced.
After 20 years service, 18 s. 10 d. can only claim to retire on the Half-pay of 6 s.	After 20 years service, 15 s. Half-pay 7 s.
After 30 years service, allowed to retire at 15 s. a day.	After 30 years service, allowed retired Pay from 12 s. a day to an indefinite term.
Forage for one Horse only. No allowance for travelling under any circumstances.	Forage for two Horses. Allowed 6 d. a mile for travelling beyond 40 miles in one day.
Liable to Colonial Service during the whole period of his Military Life.	Out of the risk of West India Service.

N. B. The Surgeons of Artillery are allowed Travelling Expenses to their Stations.

## Appendix, No. 12. (C.)

Sir,

Army Medical Board Office, June 22d 1856.

F. Knight, Esq.

As only one promotion in the higher class of my Department has taken place since my first admission into Office, I trust that the encouragement herein provided for the Senior two Deputy Inspectors will find ready acceptance with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War.

In the instance of Dr. Borland, the rank and consequent authority are more especially called for, as he is frequently employed to officiate for me on special missions to different parts of the kingdom. I beg leave therefore to recommend to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, that Deputy Inspectors, Robert Kesic and James Borland, may be appointed Inspectors of Hospitals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Signed)

F. KNIGHT.

Francis Moore, Esq.

(C.—continued.)

Sir,

Army Medical Board Office, August 19th 1856.

I am honoured with your communication of the 12th inst., by which I learn that the Lords of the Treasury have not been pleased to fall in with the proposal in my Letter of 22d June, respecting additional Inspectors, from an unwillingness to increase the established number of that Department on the Home Staff. To their Lordships' decision on this point I am bound to submit; nor should I presume to renew the application, if it did not appear that the rejection of my proposal was founded in a misconception of what I meant to state, and should, perhaps, at the first have more clearly explained. That deficiency I now beg leave to supply.

The appointments to the Inspectorial Department are not governed by any established number, they are limited to the necessities of the service, and are occasionally increased or reduced by that principle. It was by such special urgency that I was more particularly guided in my late recommendation of Dr. Borland, who, as my Deputy in Office, is frequently employed to officiate for me on missions to different parts of the kingdom, where the rank and authority should be correspondent to the undertakings, and superior to those Officers whom he is to control. I trust that the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, will on such grounds for the propriety of bringing the subject once more before the Lords of the Treasury, and that their Lordships will favourably consider the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, &amp;c. &amp;c.

(Signed)

F. KNIGHT.

F. Moore, Esq. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## Appendix, No. 13.

Examination of THOMAS KEATE, Esq.; taken upon Oath, the 29th September 1857.

T. Keate, Esq.

Q. 1. HAD you any special authority from the Secretary at War or Commander in Chief, for each particular supply of Wine, Porter or Spirits, ordered by you for the use of Hospitals or into Depots; or did you act on your own judgment?—A. I do not recollect with sufficient certainty at this distance of time, in so to give a direct answer to this Question. (4)

Q. 2. On what credit were these Articles purchased?—A. To the best of my recollection, the payment was considered to be at three months, which was looked upon the same as ready money. This was the case lately, but I cannot be sure that it was so at the beginning.

Q. 3. In cases where these Articles were purchased for the use of foreign Hospitals, or Stations, did you direct the Merchants employed to deduct the Drawback of Duty allowed by Government on exportation, or to charge the full price, Duty included, and what was the ground of your determination?—A. To the best of my recollection, that Question was submitted to the Secretary at War, and determined by him.

Q. 4. We observe that on the 7th and 8th September 1857, about 50 Pipes of Port Wine were supplied

applied for Barbados by two different Wine Merchants, in nearly equal quantities—in the one case the Drawback was deducted, and not in the other; how do you account for this?

A. To the best of my recollection, the Wine Merchants, who did not deduct the Drawback being called upon to account for it, explained the matter to the satisfaction of the Secretary at War.

Q. 5. Had you any means of ascertaining (the integrity of the parties excepted) that they did not receive the Drawback for their own benefit, so which on exportation they would be entitled, although not deducted from the Bills of Parcels?—A. I believe that in all cases the Drawback was properly accounted for.

Q. 6. When Supplies of Wine were wanted for the Hospitals at Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport and Plymouth, did you procure them in those neighbourhoods or in London?

A. In London, as my predecessor Mr. Agair had been accustomed to do, and as I was directed to do by the Secretary at War. Having received many complaints of the quality of Wine purchased on the spot, it was considered the London Market was the best, Wine and Porter being considered as Articles of Medicine; and with respect to the Hospitals in the West Indies, the Lords of the Treasury themselves directed that Masters of the very best quality should be supplied.

Q. 7. Was there not heretofore a difference in the Duty between Port Wine imported into the Out-ports and that imported into London; and had you the means of ascertaining that which you purchased in London was not actually procured at the Out-ports?—A. I know nothing of the difference of price, but I believe it will appear by my Books and those of the Hospitals, that the Wine was sent from London to the different Stations. (5)

Q. 8. By what means did you check the quantity and quality of the Wine, Porter, &c. furnished by your orders; and what returns were furnished to you in relation thereto?—A. The quality was checked by the correspondence with the different Hospitals, and the quantity by the advice of its receipt, which I believe was the only return I received. (6)

Q. 9. By whom were the Bills examined and checked, and by what authority were they discharged?—A. They were examined and checked at the Board Office, and they were discharged by the authority of the Secretary at War.

Q. 10. In what manner were the Porter Casks appropriated?—A. I must refer to my Books for an answer to this Question. (4)

Q. 11. In what manner has the consumption of these Articles been accounted for since first provided by you in 1795?—A. By the Returns from the different Hospitals.

Q. 12. Have you ever known any improper appropriation to have been made of these Articles?—A. I certainly do not know of any intentional misapplication; although it appeared to me that in some instances a greater quantity of Wine was expended than was necessary.

Q. 13. Were the Hospital and Purveyors' Stores furnished by Messrs. Trotter to Hospitals and Depots ordered by you?—if so, state on what authority.—A. Hospital and Purveyors' Stores were either ordered by the Secretary at War, or by myself, with his facilities.

Q. 14. By what Documents were you guided in ordering the further Supplies which were, from time to time, provided and sent to the Depots?—A. By Reports of the want of such Articles, and Returns of Expenditure: in many cases, I was guided by the exigencies of the Service.

Q. 15. To what purpose was the large provision of Bobbing destined which is still in Store?—A. This may arise from a variety of services, which Mr. Trotter can best explain. (c)

Q. 16. Has the Secretary at War ever ordered Hospital or Purveyors' Stores without any communication with you?—A. I have understood from Mr. Trotter that he has.

Q. 17. On what requisitions, by whom made, and how checked, are Hospital Stores issued from the Depots at Chelsea and Portchester?—A. The issues would be made for Home Service on the requisitions of the Generals commanding Districts, the Inspector General, or Deputy Inspectors of Districts; but Returns of the same would be made to my Office. For Foreign Service the issues are ordered by the Secretary at War, or by myself, with the sanction of the Secretary at War. The delivery of the Articles is under the direction of the Officer in charge of the Depot; and they are checked by the Returns in my Office. (f)

Q. 18. It appears by the Returns made to us, that the supply of Surgical Instruments in Store in 1852 was extremely large: what induced you to add to the provision by further orders?—A. I must beg leave to refer to my books to enable me to answer this question. (g)

Q. 19. To what service are these Instruments now applicable?—A. To complete divisions which shall be ordered for all Foreign Services; to answer Requisitions from all Foreign Services for new Instruments, or to replace Instruments out of repair; and to provide Medical Officers, Staff Surgeons, and others, going on Service. (h)

6.

Q. 20. By

T. Keate, Esq.

T. Keate, Esq.

Q. 20. By whose recommendation and on what grounds were the Deputy Inspectors sitting in the Office in Town, recently advanced to the rank of Inspectors?—A. I can only answer for the Deputy Inspector in my Office, who was advanced to the rank of Inspector at my recommendation, on the grounds of the utility that would be derived from his holding a rank superior to that of the Officers whom he was to control; his being the junior of his rank as Deputy Inspector at the time; his being recommended to be first on a list of importance to all the Foreign Stations; and as the Inspector General, who had recommended that both Assistants should be made Inspectors, had succeeded in the recommendation of his own, who was junior to mine, I thought it but justice that my Assistant should not be superseded, and I accordingly sent in the recommendation as above stated. He is still liable to all the duties of his rank.

Q. 21. By what rule is the number of Hospital Mates on Foreign Stations regulated?—A. The number is generally determined by the nature of the Service. Our principle has generally been to double the number of the Assistant Surgeons of the Regiment on the same Service, but we have seldom had it in our power to complete this proportion. (1)

Q. 22. In what do their Duties differ from that of Assistant Surgeons?—A. The Hospital Mate is for the purpose of General Service; the Assistant Surgeon's Duty is chiefly confined to Regimental Service.

Q. 23. What examination do Surgeons of Militia Regiments undergo before their appointment?—A. I believe it is not necessary for a Surgeon of Militia to undergo any other examination than that of a Surgeon of a regular regiment at the College of Surgeons, which is confined to questions connected with Surgery; but I have understood that appointments have taken place without such examination.

Q. 24. What examination do Assistant Surgeons of Militia Regiments undergo before their appointment?—A. I believe the Assistant Surgeons of Militia are not under the necessity of passing any examination, though some do pass at the College.

Q. 25. Are Assistant Surgeons of Militia Regiments ever appointed to any medical situations in the Regular Service?—A. They have been received into the Regular Service as Hospital Mates, on passing their examinations before the Medical Board, as well as the College of Surgeons, and if their former conduct recommends them, they have generally been promoted immediately to the situation of Assistant Surgeons. Owing to the great scarcity of Assistant Surgeons, it has been recommended and approved of, within these few weeks past, that Militia Assistants should be appointed Assistant Surgeons in Regular Regiments, without passing through the rank of Hospital Mate, provided they produce satisfactory testimonials of their conduct and qualifications.

Mr. KEATE having attended this day (6th October 1807) desired to make the following additions to his former Answers:

A. 1. (a) *Requisitions of Stores (including Wine, Spirits, and Porter) for Foreign Service are approved by the Officer commanding on the Station, and by him transmitted to the Secretary at War, under whose authority they are directed to be supplied; a duplicate of this requisition is sent to my Office, signed by the principal Medical Officer on the Station.*

Some Hospitals being more immediately under my direction, Wine, Spirits, and Porter, and Articles of Medicine, I have ordered to be sent to different Hospitals, guided by my own judgment, and have frequently sanctioned the purchase by Medical Officers on the spot, who were well enabled to form a judgment of the necessity for such Articles.

This plan is now pursued both for General and Regimental Hospitals. Without such an authority being vested both in the heads of the Army Medical Board, and also in the Officers acting under them, the fatal consequences that must ensue are too obvious to require pointing out. It is to be observed particularly, that the payment in every case, could not be made without the express authority of the Secretary at War, and the amount required submitted to the Chief Examiner of Army Accounts.

A. 7. (b) But I find on enquiry at the Office, that a small quantity of Port Wine was furnished to Plymouth Hospital by Collier, in the name of Scott and Esler, whose Agent he was; the Bills of that period, viz. 1796 and 1797, will prove whether at London prices or not; I still think the carriage from London could not be charged for Wine from Cellars at Plymouth. This circumstance did not come to my knowledge until many years after delivery and payment, and was discovered by a Clerk from my Office, whom I sent down for the purpose of investigating the Accounts of Plymouth Hospital. It may be necessary to observe, that Collier furnished all the Wine for Plymouth Hospital, when the distillative fever, and almost unprecedented mortality, raged in that town.

A. 3.

T. Keate, Esq.

A. 8. (c) The quality was also checked frequently by samples, and my own personal inspection. I beg leave to observe, that in almost all General Hospitals the principal Medical Officer was placed, whose duty it was to sign the Quarterly Abstracts of Accounts, after duly examining their accuracy as to quantity, quality, price, and actual consumption.

Very early after the establishment of General Hospitals, a Military Superintendent was added, with somewhat of a feeble duty; and I think the tradesmen were paid by separate bills, each of which was counter-signed by the principal Medical Officer, and the Military Superintendent, who, the Secretary at War informed me, were responsible for any expenditure they put their names to.

A. 10. (1) In general the porter casks were returned to the brewer, and credited by him, as the Accounts themselves will shew; sometimes they were sold on the spot, when too far off to be removed, or too much damaged to be worth returning, and credited in the abstract under the head of damaged flasks sold; sometimes converted to the use of the Hospitals for water bars, &c. &c. Whenever I hear that they were not properly accounted for, I caused an investigation into the case, and reported the circumstances to the Secretary at War. This duty, and its consequent responsibility, appears to belong exclusively to the person in charge, who is in general a commissioned Officer.

A. 15. (c) At the close of the Dejeux in 1805, considerable quantities had accumulated in the several Bases under Meles. Trotter's charge; since which one of the officers have been so important as barely to leave at the present moment, a supply for the sick and wounded of 30,000 men, as ordered to be in readiness by the Secretary at War for eventual service. This accumulation has proved a fortunate circumstance; the pressing exigencies of the service having called for such immediate supplies as could scarcely otherwise have been obtained; and which is proved by all the Expeditions since the above period, fixed out at a very short notice. To the best of my memory, supplies have since 1805 been issued to near 50,000 men for Expeditions out, without any bills applied from Meles, I assure.

A. 17. (f) These Returns are sent monthly and quarterly to my Office.

A. 18. (g) Four hundred sets were specially ordered by the Inspector General for the Volunteers in 1804, which were of a different description from those appropriated for foreign service. As the removal of the number of Instruments in France would have rendered the divisions and chests incomplete for service, it was double judged more proper to leave the divisions complete, as the orders express. A double proportion of Instruments should always be in store, for if fifty sets on foreign stations require repair, fifty more must be sent and received, before the others can be returned; I beg leave to observe, that Instruments require much time in their completion, and that they cannot be properly repaired but in London. The Service has more than once experienced inconvenience in consequence of waiting for the making of Surgeon's Instruments.

A. 19. (h) In farther answer to this Question, Mr. Keate delivered in a Statement of Instruments now in store, &c. (A.)

A. 21. (1) This applies to the practice during the existence of the Medical Board. The appointment of Hospital Mates, is now in the peculiar province of the Inspector General.

(Signed) J. Drivhauster,  
Henry Peters,  
Gen. Beaumont.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

T. Keate, Esq.

Appendix No. 13. (A.)  
RETURN OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS now in Store, &c.

	Copied.	Partials.
In Depot at York Hospital and at Portchester Castle, including what are complete, and many that are incomplete	312 Copies.	753 Copies.
On Service	219 D <sup>r</sup>	395 D <sup>r</sup>
	531	1,148
REQUIRED		
For 30,000 Men on Foreign Service	130 D <sup>r</sup>	140 D <sup>r</sup>
For 6,000 Sick Men on Home Service	60 D <sup>r</sup>	60 D <sup>r</sup>
For the Volunteers	-	400
	190	700
There will be left, when required and completed, for replacing Instruments sent home from Foreign Stations, and to supply holes, accidents, and other emergencies of service	162	52
	352	752

It has been for some time in contemplation by myself, and has been recommended by the Inspector General, to give to every Regimental Surgeon a set of capital Instruments, which would take off all excess.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix No. 14.

Examination of JAMES WINDOW, Esq. Agent of Army Hospitals; taken upon Oath, the 7th April 1867.

J. Window, Esq.

- Q. 1. ARE you Agent for Army Hospitals?—A. Yes.
- Q. 2. Since when and by whom were you appointed, and your Salary and Emoluments?  
A. I was appointed in June 1853 by Sir George Yonge then Secretary at War. The Salary on my first appointment was £1,500 it was afterwards increased to £1,300, and an allowance was added of £100 for a Clerk, £50 for book-rent, and £20 for coal and candles; two or three years ago I received a further addition of £60 for a second Clerk; so that at present my Salary and Allowances are £1,530 a year.
- Q. 3. What instructions did you receive, and under whose control are you placed?  
A. On my first appointment I received a letter from the War Office, informing me that I was to be appointed Agent of Army Hospitals, and that the sum of £2,000 would be allotted to me. I had frequent verbal communications with the War Office, but I had no specific instructions; I am under the control of the War Office, to whom I have given a joint bond for £3,000, myself and two other persons, as security for the due performance of my duties.
- Q. 4. Who preceded you as Agent for Army Hospitals?—A. Mr. John Charlton, Surgeon to the Second Foot Guards, was Agent to Army Hospitals before my appointment. He acted in that capacity, I believe, for eight or ten years.
- Q. 5. What were his Instructions, his Salary, and Emoluments?—A. I think he received in the full income £100 a year, which was afterwards increased to £150. I know nothing of his Emoluments or Instructions.

Q. 6. What

- Q. 6. What are your Duties?—A. I am ordered to pay monies by letter from the Surgeon General and Inspector General, furnished by the Auditor of the Secretary at War, which payments I arrange in a general Account when called upon by the Auditors of Public Accounts, which is generally every year.
- Q. 7. On what Estimates and Regulations, by whom, and at what periods, is money issued to you for the service of Army Hospitals?—A. Prior to the latter end of 1857 or beginning of 1858, Abstracts of the Expenditure were given in by me to the War Office, on which the War Office issued Warrants to be granted for such sums as they thought necessary. After that period the Surgeon General and Inspector General gave into the War Office, from time to time, Official Letters requiring certain sums to be advanced to me.
- Q. 8. Where is the money deposited?—A. The money is in my possession.
- Q. 9. What is the average balance of money in your hands?—A. I cannot form the least judgment of it.
- Q. 10. Do you consider it a part of your duty to see and examine any, and which of the Accounts which are paid from the funds in your hands?—A. I have nothing to do with the Accounts further than to pay the money, upon the authority I have already stated.
- Q. 11. To what periods are your Accounts made up, to whom, and at what periods are they delivered for examination, and what vouchers do you deliver with them?—A. The Contingent Accounts of Hospital Disbursements are made up to the 31st December 1866, and were delivered into the Auditor's Office in March 1867, with the Vouchers in their support, which consist of the Authorities before mentioned, and the Receipts or Debits of the parties.
- Q. 12. Do you transact any, and what other business as Agent?—A. Yes, I pay the Hospital Mates, and I am Agent to a Militia Regiment, and have other private Agencies.
- Q. 13. Are your duties as Agent for Hospital Mates, distinct from those of Agent for Army Hospitals?—A. So far that the Accounts for Hospital Mates are filed at the War Office in the same form as Regimental Accounts, while the Accounts for Army Hospitals are filed, as I before stated, by the Auditors. (a)
- Q. 14. From what Funds are the Hospital Mates paid; and do you receive any additional Allowance or Emolument for paying them?—A. They are paid out of monies allotted to me from the Pay Office, distinct from those allowed to me for Army Hospitals; but I have no additional allowance for paying them.
- Q. 15. Do you pay fees of any kind to any person connected with the Medical Department; or does any person in that Department participate directly or indirectly in your Emoluments?  
A. Certainly not.

Mr. Window attended the 14th April, and delivered in sundry Papers in further explanation of his Answer to Q. 9. of his Examination on the 7th instant.

Mr. Window then desired to make the following addition to his former Answer to the 13th Question of his Examination:

- (a) A. 13. Bills are made to me for the pay of the Hospital Mates quarterly, viz. 25th March, 25 June, 25 September, and 25th December, from the Office of the Paymaster General, pursuant to letters from the Secretary at War. Yearly Accounts and Vouchers are rendered by me to the War Office, examined there, and finally paid by His Majesty's Warrant for the exact amount of the Annual Expenditure, falling to the Credit Warrant of a Regiment. Bills are drawn by the Mates for their pay from abroad quarterly, and vouched by the approving signature of the General, commanding the garrison; or from Officers who were serving at home, by the Inspector General of Hospitals.

(Signed) J. Dringhouse,  
Sam. C. Cox,  
Henry Peters,  
Chas. Edgewood,  
R. C. Sargant,  
L. Dringhouse.

(Signed) JAMES WINDOW.

Appendix No. 15.

Examination of S. REED, Esq. Secretary to the Army Medical Board; taken upon Oath, 30th April 1867.

S. Reed, Esq.

- Q. 1. WHAT is your situation in the Army Medical Office?—A. I am Secretary to the Medical Board.
- Q. 2. When,



S. Rod, Esq.

- Q. 2. When and by whom, were you appointed to that Office?—A. I have been in the Office since October 1879, and was appointed Secretary in June 1881.
- Q. 3. What are your Pay and Emoluments?—A. The Pay is now fixed at three hundred pounds a year; I have no other Emoluments than unfurnished apartments in the Office House, with coals and candles.
- Q. 4. Is the general business of the Office under your superintendance?—A. I have nothing to do with the Surgeon General's Department, farther than as to the one of the Board; but the correspondence of the Physician General and Inspector General is under my superintendance, as are also the general duties, as connected with those two Offices.
- Q. 5. Some how the business of the Office, of which you have the superintendance, is arranged?—A. The business of the Office may be divided into four branches, namely: First, that of the Board collectively, which is done by me, with the assistance of one or more Clerks as may be required; and does not occupy much time; Secondly, the correspondence of the Physician General, which is performed also by me, with occasional assistance, and is not laborious; Thirdly, the correspondence and general duties of the Inspector General's Department, to which are attached two assistant Clerks, and may be held to be a continual occupation; to this branch are also attached an Accountant and a Clerk under him, for the Accounts of Regiments as well as General Hospitals; and Fourthly, the Surgeon General's Department, in which, besides his Assistant, are three Clerks entirely employed, who are under the control of the Surgeon General; the Accountant also attends in that branch in respect of General Hospitals and Depôts.
- Q. 6. What are the days and hours of attendance at the Office?—A. Every day from ten to four o'clock.
- Q. 7. What are the means and checks used to enforce and ascertain the regularity of the attendance at the Office?—A. All the Clerks in the Office, as well those in the Surgeon General's Department, as those of the other branches, inscribe their names, in a book kept for that purpose, to the hour of their attendance in the morning, and no one leaves the Office till four o'clock, without permission.
- Q. 8. Do the heads of the Department, or the Physician, Surgeon, and Inspector General, attend on any certain days of the week, and during any certain hours?—A. It is understood that they are to be at the Office every day. The Physician General usually calls about one o'clock, but not every day; but he does not stay, unless he has notice of business; when he has notice, he attends very punctually. The Surgeon General is usually there every day, but at no fixed hour; he sometimes stays till six hours, sometimes for three or four hours, if business requires it, but it is uncertain how long he may stay.
- The Inspector General is usually there three or four hours every day, every Monday and Thursday certainly; from twelve to one o'clock, of which notice is posted up in the waiting-room. There is notice on a brass plate on the outer door of the Office, that the hours of attendance are from twelve to three, as referring to the members of the Board; the same is also put up in the waiting-rooms, and gentlemen are informed that they will probably meet one or other of the Members of the Board there every day.
- Q. 9. How long have these different notices been put up at the Office?—A. The notice on the door has been up little more than two years, and the corresponding notice in the waiting-rooms the same period. The Inspector General's notice of attendance on Monday and Thursday, since about the time of his appointment to December 1871.
- Q. 10. Does it often happen that they who have official business with the heads of the Department, either individually or collectively, are disappointed in getting their business done, from the want of the attendance of these gentlemen?—A. I believe not at present, but I have formerly heard repeated complaints on that head, which led to my requesting the Board to let me fix the plate on the door, denoting the hours of attendance.
- Q. 11. What are the peculiar duties of the Assistant to the Surgeon General and Inspector General of Army Hospitals?—A. The duties of the Surgeon General's Assistant are, to manage the business of his correspondence, and the other duties of that branch, which I cannot describe. The particular duty of the Inspector General's Assistant, is to check and control the returns of Regimental Hospitals, as referring to the practice and management of these establishments; he is likewise sent on journals of inspection to any Military Hospital that may call for special notice or enquiry; and any correspondence in medical matters relating to his Department is referred to him.
- Q. 12. Do these Assistants attend in the Office regularly on the days, and during the hours you have those under your superintendance to attend?—A. They usually attend from twelve till four o'clock.
- Q. 13. Who

S. Rod, Esq.

- Q. 14. Who are responsible for, or who are charged with the Accounts of Hospitals on Foreign Stations?—A. I believe the heads of Departments on those Stations; they never come to the Office of the Army Medical Board, which has no control over the Accounts of Hospitals on Foreign Stations.
- Q. 15. What is the state of the Accounts of General Hospitals at home, at the present time?—A. They are all made up to the quarter ending 31st March 1881.
- Q. 16. Who are responsible for them?—A. The Surgeon General.
- Q. 17. What is the course now observed in the transmission of these home Accounts?—A. They are checked by the bills and receipts of the parties, and are required to have the approving signature of the principal Medical Officer, and the Military Superintendent at the several Stations; this is the course of transmission before the Surgeon General, they are afterwards inspected by the Inspector General, by virtue of his appointment in 1873 or 1874, as Comptroller of Accounts of Army Hospitals.
- Q. 18. Have you reason to believe that these home Accounts have been more effectually checked and controlled under the new mode, than they were before it was adopted?—A. I think they have, but I cannot speak decidedly upon it, not having seen the former accounts.
- Q. 19. Who examines the returns from Regimental Hospitals?—A. The Inspector General and his Assistant.
- Q. 20. Who conducts the correspondence with the heads of the Medical Department on Foreign Stations?—A. The Surgeon General.
- Q. 21. From what fund are the Contingencies of the Office defrayed?—A. They are paid upon an authority from the Secretary at War, by the Agent of Army Hospitals, grounded upon a quarterly abstract furnished to the War Office, supported by bills and receipts, and signed by the Inspector General, who is responsible for their accuracy.
- Q. 22. Who finally examines these Accounts of Contingencies?—A. They come under the examination of the Auditors of Public Accounts as part of Mr. Window's payments.
- Q. 23. Is there any Half-pay List of Medical Officers regularly made out and kept in the Office, for the purpose of occasional reference?—A. There is a general List in the Office of all Medical Officers, both on full and Half-pay, which is corrected from time to time, but not made out at any regular period.
- Two or three years ago, Mr. Knight the Inspector General, proposed to print a List of all Medical Officers on full and Half-pay; but it was objected to at the War Office.
- Q. 24. Are any fees or gratuities to your knowledge, received directly or indirectly by any one holding a situation in the Office?—A. None whatever.
- Q. 25. Have you ever heard that a fee or gratuity has been given to any belonging to the Office, in order to obtain an appointment, or in consequence of having obtained one?—A. I have heard reports of that nature frequently, and even since I have been in the Office; but I cannot particularize any person who has given any thing of the kind.
- Q. 26. In what mode is Mr. Window, Agent to the Army Hospitals, apprized of the payments he will be called upon to make?—A. He receives authorities for the payment as soon as they are furnished by the War Office, at which time the parties have notice to draw for their money.
- Q. 27. By what rule are the offices of money to Mr. Window regulated, and the amount fixed?—A. When he has nearly expended the money formerly issued to him, he makes a written application for a further issue, giving an abstract of the payments he has made, and the balance in hand.
- Q. 28. Do the Abstracts of Payments furnished by Mr. Window, include all the sums which he has authority to pay, or only the payments actually made?—A. They include all the sums which he has been authorized to pay, but do not distinguish the payments actually made.
- Mr. REED was further examined 5th May 1881, as follows:
- Q. 29. Is money at any time issued to Mr. Window, before the services to which it is applied, are sanctioned by the War Office?—A. A gross sum is issued in advance to Mr. Window before the various calls are sanctioned by the War Office, the War Office specifying that the money is on account of the General Hospitals and the Contingencies of the Medical Staff.
- Q. 30. You have stated to us in your former examination, that the agent makes application for money when he has nearly expended that formerly issued to him; has not the Medical Board the means of knowing the state of his Accounts without such application?—A. They have the means, from the books in which the authorities for payment are entered; but it has never been the practice to make up such an account.
- Q. 31. Who

S. Reed, Esq.

Q. 30. Are the parties to whom money is due, invariably apprised that they may draw for it in fees as funds are provided in the hands of the Agent?—A. They are apprised of it as soon as the authorities are paid; the Agent being always supposed to have money in his hands.

Q. 31. Can you furnish the Board with the several applications made by Mr. Window, for money during the year 1806, or any other year?—A. Yes, for any year subsequent to 1801 or 1802.

Q. 32. Do the Accounts of Pay of Hospital Mates at home and abroad come under the revision of the Army Medical Board?—A. They do not: the Inspector General of Hospitals gives bills to Mr. Window quarterly of the Hospital Mates at home who are entitled to pay; of those on foreign stations the whole are paid with their respective Staffs, the Hospital Mates in Canada and Jamaica excepted, these being paid by Mr. Window.

Q. 33. Whence, and on what authority does Mr. Window obtain money for the pay of Hospital Mates at home?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. 34. Describe the duties performed by Mr. Meis in the Office of the Medical Department, how long he has been employed on them, and how long it is likely he may be so employed?—A. He is employed by the Surgeon General to make up and arrange the Returns of Hospital Stoves in the Depots and General Hospitals. He has been so employed about 15 months; but I cannot say how long his further services may be required.

Q. 35. Whence is money obtained for the service of the Foreign Hospitals at Eling and Lenington?—A. From the Foreign Department of the War-Office, through the hands of Mr. Dilsey, their Agent.

Q. 36. What degree of control is exercised by the Army Medical Department over those Hospitals?—A. They merely receive monthly returns of their sick, and of the Medical Staff. The candidates for employment in the foreign corps, are examined medically by the Army Medical Board.

(Signed) T. Drinkwater,  
Giles Wemyss,  
Henry Parris,  
Chas. Bagnant,  
B. G. Sophley.

(Signed) SAMUEL REED.

Appendix, No. 16.

Extract of a LETTER from James Window, Esq. to Thomas Keate and Francis Knight, Esquires, dated Charing Cross, 30th April 1804.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to transmit herewith an Account of the Contingent Expenses of His Majesty's Hospitals, &c. from 15th February to 28th instant, and take the liberty of observing that the Account is £. 141. 17s. 1d. overdrawn, which makes it materially different to the application usually made when the balance was £. 2000. in hand.

Extract of a LETTER from James Window, Esq. to Thomas Keate and Francis Knight, Esquires, dated Charing Cross, 18th July 1804.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to transmit herewith an Account of the Contingent Expenses of His Majesty's Hospitals, &c. from 28th April to 18th July 1804, the balance of which is £. 238. 16s. 2½d. overdrawn.

Appendix, No. 17.

LETTER from James Window, Esq. to the Army Medical Board.

Gentlemen,

Charing Cross, 31st July 1805.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 24th instant, requiring me to state immediately the balance that remained in my hands, on (I presume) the monies appropiated to me by your recommendation for the use of His Majesty's Hospitals, &c.; and in answer to which I beg leave to observe, that it is impossible for me in this short notice to give the exact balance

balance that remained in my hands the 24th of July last on so large a running account, as you know since has been (and still continues); but from the best statement I am now enabled to make, I believe that the balance of receipts and disbursements to the before-mentioned day was about nine thousand nine hundred and four pounds in favour of Government; this sum, however, is of course reduced by subsequent disbursements, and will continue to diminish until I receive another supply on account, which will be applied for as usual: any other information that you may require on this head shall at all times be duly attended to.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES WINDOW.

Appendix, No. 17. (A.)

TOTAL of the Sums appearing to have been expended by Mr. Window in his Accounts Current, as Agent to the Inspector General of Regimental Informants, from the 25th June 1798 to 24th December 1805; distinguishing the Amount of each Account, together with the balance remaining in his hands according to his own Statement.

In Mr. MOORE'S Department.

	£.	s.	d.
In Account from 25th June 1798 to 24th June 1799, including the balance of his preceding Account	54	11	0
From 25th June 1799 to 24th June 1800	115	20	7
From 25th June 1800 to 24th June 1801	60	18	15
Half Year—From 25th June 1801 to 24th December 1801	24	13	9
One Year—From 25th December 1801 to 24th December 1802	33	9	5
From 25th December 1802 to 24th December 1803	20	7	11
From 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1804	47	18	8
From 25th December 1804 to 24th December 1805	36	19	7

In Mr. DAWKIN'S Department.

From 25th December 1805 to 24th December 1806	18	19	4
Total	£.	418	592 6 8

Balance due from Mr. Window to the Public, according to his own Statement, on the 24th December 1806
 £. | 8 | 43 | 11 |

Audit Office, Somerset Place, (Signed) JOHN LEWIS MALLET, Secy.

Appendix, No. 18.

Examination of CHARLES MOORE, Esq. one of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, taken upon Oath, the 23d April 1807.

Q. 1. WHAT Accounts of the Army Medical Departments, are now under examination at the Audit Office?—A. There are Accounts of various descriptions, consisting of Mr. Window's Accounts, as Agent to the Inspector General of Regimental Informants, from the year 1798, which are eight in number, for so many years, and are now under examination; there are also a great variety of Accounts of Purveyors of Hospitals, who have money appropiated to them for the service of the Hospital Department, from Mr. Window; these are in a course of Examination, and many others which have not been delivered into the Office since out of them; the whole of them originally forming a part of Mr. Window's Accounts, but separated for the convenience of Examination; Mr. Window's Account having been determined by the late Board of Auditors to be a secret Cash Account, to be discharged by the general Receipts of the Purveyors; it

C. Reed, Esq.

C. Moore, Esq.

It was therefore found necessary, to the due examination of the Vouchers, that the Purveyors should furnish separate Accounts to the Audit Office.

Q. 2. How do these Accounts come before the Auditors for Examination?—A. Mr. Window has large sums of money expended to him by the Paymaster General of the Forces, on account of the Hospital Expenditure, and becomes therefore a Sub-Accountant in the Paymaster General's Account, for which I myself, as I have already stated, am the Audit Office, and delivers in Annual Accounts, as I have already stated. The Purveyors' Accounts are either immediately called for, by the Regulation Department of the Audit Office, in consequence of an Inspection of Mr. Window's Accounts, or they are collected and transmitted thither, together with the Vouchers, by the Surgeon General.

Q. 3. What is the description of the Authorities, and Vouchers produced with these Accounts?—A. The Authorities produced with the Accounts are the Letters of recommendation from the Surgeon General to the Secretary at War for Pay and Allowance, and generally for the Hospital Disbursements. Mr. Window's Vouchers, as I have already stated, are merely Cash Vouchers, such as Receipts and Bills of Exchange, for considerable sums. The Vouchers, with the Purveyors' Accounts, consist of Monthly or Quarterly Abstracts, accompanied by the Receipts and other Vouchers for the transactions of the bills.

Q. 4. By whom, and to what extent does it appear that these Accounts have been previously examined?—A. In taking up the Examination of these Accounts in my Department, I found them to be full of errors, that they could not have undergone any satisfactory Examination, for the purpose of Audit, before they came into my hands. I found it necessary to look back to the proceedings of the late Board, to know if any, and what enquiry had been made upon this subject, and the manner in which the Expenditure, contained in these Accounts, had been examined and controlled by the Surgeon General. On an application to him by a Letter of the Board of the 26th of July 1798, he was desired whether the claims made by him, the paymaster of which were made by Mr. Window, in pursuance of the Secretary at War's Orders, undergo any, and what Examination by the Surgeon General, or any person in his Department, previous to his receiving such payments.

In answer to which the Surgeon General, in a Letter dated the 30th July 1798, informs the Board, that all Accounts which are recommended by him to the Secretary at War for payment, were previously examined in his Office. On considering this Letter and other Documents relative to these Accounts, the Board resolved, on 3d of April 1799, that Mr. Window was merely a Cashier, and bound to pay all Sums authorized by the Secretary at War, after a due investigation of the order bills, by the Surgeon General, then *Inspector General of Regimental Infirmaries*. A more particular Examination of Mr. Window's back Accounts then became necessary, the errors of the Surgeon General in recommending payments a second and even third time for the same service payments that were incorrect in the computation and calling, rates and periods for pay that were improper, and one service being frequently found recommended for another, the Board thought proper to state their errors to the Secretary at War. They accordingly, on the 6th of December 1802, transmitted a Copy of Mr. Keate's before-mentioned Letter to the Secretary at War, acquainting him that, notwithstanding what is therein stated by Mr. Keate, a great number of errors had been overlooked in his Office, and sums improperly recommended for payment; that the Board could not discharge the Agent with such errors, consistent with the principles laid down in the minute before mentioned, of 2d April 1799 for the Surgeon General, he not receiving any Inquiry, respecting his compliance of the same, and by what means the Public might have a responsible Account.

On the 14th of June 1803, Letters were received by the Board from the Surgeon General, through the application of the Secretary at War, relative to the due expenditure of several Sums impelled to Purveyors and others for the use of the Hospitals. In one of these Letters, dated the 18th of Feb. 1803, Mr. Keate states, that with respect to the sum of eight thousand six hundred pounds advanced to Dr. Boon, then Purveyor of the Hospital at Plymouth, he is perfectly satisfied that the said sum has been from time to time properly and advantageously expended, for the use of the sick; Dr. Boon having subsequently delivered in an Account of this sum to the Audit Office, it exhibited a series of irregularities, consisting in extravagant charges, waste of vouchers, and large sums charged against the Public in the abstracts, when the vouchers applicable to the same in claims were so comparatively small in amount, in no degree to justify the extent of the expenditure. There were also instances of figures in favour of the Accountants to a considerable extent, 3s. changed into 5s. and pounds inserted where there were only shillings and pence in the vouchers; these practices pervading the whole Account. Mr. Keate, in the letter last referred to, states that he had given the said positive directions to the several Officers entrusted with money on account, to render a satisfactory statement thereof; and that he had every reason to believe that justice had been done to the Public in all such cases.—He also states, that as to several Sums advanced to Dr. Moore, for Hospital expenses, he was perfectly convinced they were duly expended for the service, he being an Officer of great respectability. He gives the same reason for being perfectly satisfied with the expenditure of several other Accounts. This Letter was transmitted by the War Office to the

By Hand

C. Moore, Esq.

late Board of Auditors, included in a Letter, in which the Secretary at War acquaints the Board, that whatever release he might be disposed to place upon the assurances given by Mr. Keate, that these sums had been faithfully and properly applied for the Public Service, Mr. Keate, then Secretary at War, could not, consistently with his official duty, consider these assurances of respectability of character sufficient to exempt the several individuals concerned, from rendering accounts of the application of the same which they had received for the use of the Military Hospitals; and that Mr. Keate would be instructed to take no time in requiring proper accounts to be delivered to him.—On the 27th of August 1803, Mr. Keate informed the Board of Auditors, that when the Hospital Accounts first came before him, at the period of the expenditure being incurred, he conceived it to be his duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as he was enabled from occasional inspection, returns, and correspondence, to form a judgment thereon; and that he left the detection of arithmetical errors to his Clerks, as his own time was too much occupied to attend to them.—In the same Letter, he states, that the collection of the receipts, their accuracy and preservation, he always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hospitals; and he therefore had never paid any attention to the subject.—In addition to these matters, which the present Board of Auditors has thought proper to adopt for the investigation of this subject, it was thought necessary to call the Surgeon General before them, in hopes of deriving some information as to the nature of the examination of the Hospital Accounts. Considering the Documents in the Office, and the Surgeon General's examinations, I am persuaded that these Hospital Accounts had never been duly controlled and examined at the time, by the person whose duty it was to have compared the abstracts with the vouchers, as the only means of judging of their accuracy, that many errors, which might have been effectually detected and provided for at the period of the expenditure, by the parties concerned being called upon to explain, are now wholly out of the reach of satisfactory examination.

Q. 5. What progress has been made in the examination of those at the Audit Office?—

A. Of course, many of the Accounts, consisting of the largest sums, must have been very accurately examined, to authorize not to give such a description of the Accounts as I have done in the latter part of my last answer.—Mr. Window's Accounts, which are connected with the whole of the Hospital Expenses, will shortly be brought before the Board of Auditors, for the purpose of determining the numerous queries which arise upon them.—I speak of the eight Annual Accounts before mentioned. All are under a course of examination, and may be found in the Treasury in no great length of time.—The most considerable of the Purveyors' Accounts during the same period, are in a course of examination. With respect to the smaller sums impelled to the Purveyors, the Board will probably, when they appear to be accurately vouched, pass them to the allowed part of Mr. Window's Accounts, without their going through the Exchange form, which would be attended with much labor and loss of time.

(Signed) J. Driscoll,  
J. C. Cox,  
Giles Tompkins,  
Henry Peter,  
B. C. Eschelman,  
L. Bradford.

(Signed) CHAS. MOORE.

## Appendix, No. 19.

## MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS on FULL PAY, 25th June 1857.

## INSPECTORS OF HOSPITALS.

Pay, at 40 s. per Diem.  
Lodging Money, at 1 s. a Week.  
Forage Allowance for four Horses.  
Travelling Expenses, when not allowed Forage, at 2 s. 6d. a Mile.

N A M E.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
L. M. Nooth	April 10th 1779.	Gibraltar.
W. R. Shapter	July 4th 1798.	Until 24th June, as Inspector of Hospitals in North Britain. Now Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of Lord Colborne.
William Moore	March 1799.	In charge of the Depot Hospital, Isle of Wight.
Theodore Goeben	May 1800.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of General Winslow, South America.
William Franklin	April 7th 1802.	Chief of the Medical Staff in the Mediterranean.
Charles Kerr	Feb. 21st 1805.	Chief of the Medical Staff in the Windward and Leeward Islands; expelled home, as he has claimed to retire, under His Majesty's Regulations, having served overfall Pay above Thirty Years.
Robert Keate	Jan. 21st 1807.	Deputy to the Surgeon General.
James Horslad	Jan. 22d 1807.	Deputy to the Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

## DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Pay, at 25 s. per Diem.  
Lodging Money, at 1 s. a Week.  
Forage Allowance for three Horses.  
Travelling Expenses, when not allowed Forage, at 1 s. 6d. a Mile.

N A M E.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Bailie	Dec. 10th 1799.	Chief of the Medical Staff at the Cape of Good Hope, ordered to relieve Dr. Charles Kerr in the West Indies.
Robert Patrick	March 1800.	Superintending the Medical concerns of the York-shire and Northern Districts.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Thompson	March 20th 1801.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of B. General Crauford.
Gov <sup>r</sup> Rice Redmond	Sept. 14th 1801.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of Sir S. Achmuty.
Ralph Green	June 1802.	Has been employed for several Years in the Mediterranean, proceeded with General Fraser's Expedition to Egypt, as Chief of the Medical Staff.
John Webb	June 30th 1802.	Employed several Years in the Mediterranean, returned to England in 1806. Inspector of Hospitals in the Eastern Districts until this time, now directed to serve under Dr. Shapter with the Expedition.

N A M E.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
William Hufley	Dec. 17th 1803.	Employed until lately in the Kent District, ordered to the Cape of Good Hope to relieve Mr. Bailie, Principal Medical Officer at Gibraltar.
Abraham Bolton	Nov. 10th 1804.	Went to the Mediterranean as Principal Officer of the Medical Staff under Sir James Craig, now employed under the Orders of Inspector Franklin in the Mediterranean.
W <sup>m</sup> Somerville	March 25th 1805.	Employed till lately in the Suffolk District, ordered out with the Army to the Continent.
Francis Burrows	June 6th 1805.	Superintending the Hospital concerns of the South West District and Portsmouth.
James McGregor	June 27th 1805.	Superintending the London and Home Districts.
John Warren	Aug. 2d 1805.	Under the Orders of Inspector Franklin in the Mediterranean.
Robert Grieves	Sept. 18th 1806.	Southern District—vice Hufley.
William Fergusson	Sept. 5th 1805.	Superintending the Western District.
James Robert Grant	April 16th 1807.	Jamaica
John Rockett	July 24th 1804.	Having the Rank of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the West Indies
W. A. Burke	D <sup>r</sup>	Do
J <sup>s</sup> Montaguery	D <sup>r</sup>	Do

## PHYSICIANS.

Pay, 20 s. a Day.  
Lodging Money, at 1 s. a Week.  
Forage Allowance for three Horses.  
Travelling Expenses, when no Forage is issued.

N A M E.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
George Morris	Nov. 20th 1793.	At the York Hospital, Chelsea.
John Rogerfan	April 9th 1794.	In the Mediterranean.
Edward Somers	March 1st 1795.	On the Jamaica Staff, returned lately to England on account of ill health.
Edw <sup>d</sup> N. Bancroft	Sept. 1795.	Placed on full pay on the 25th June, to be employed with the Army on the Continent.
J. W. Roberts	Oct. 21st 1795.	Has been some time under Orders for the West Indies, being nominated to the Staff of the Leeward Islands.
James Fellowes	Oct. 28th 1795.	Served 1st at Gibraltar, has now the Command in Chief's leave to go to Lisbon.
Joseph Phelan	April 22d 1800.	Appointed to the Medical Staff in South America, by War Office Order of 28th of October 1806.
James Buchan	Dec. 6th 1800.	On the Medical Staff of Gibraltar.
A. L. Emerton	Jan. 24th 1805.	On the Medical Staff of the Cape of Good Hope.
Charles Luedin	April 25th 1805.	Lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope, and appointed to the Expedition for the Continent.
J. Skye	July 18th 1805.	On the Medical Staff of the West India Islands.
J. King	Sept. 22th 1805.	With the Expedition under the command of B. Gen. Crauford.
J. Brewin	Jan. 24th 1805.	On the Medical Staff in the Mediterranean.

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NAME.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
Will <sup>e</sup> Lempriere	Jan. 25th 1805.	Depôt Hospital, Isle of Wight.
Charles Tice	Jan. 1806.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir S. Achmuty, to the River La Plata.
W <sup>m</sup> G. Deane	June 4th 1807.	Nominated to the Medical Staff for the continental Expedition.
W <sup>m</sup> Motley	Jan. 1806.	With General Fraser in E. 1797.

## SURGEONS TO THE FORCES.

Pay, at 15s. a Day.  
Lodging Money, at 15s. a Week.  
Forage Allowance for two Horses.  
Travelling Expenses, when no Forage is drawn, 1s. 2d. a Mile.

James Fisher	Oct. 21st 1782	Garrison Surgeon, Quebec.
W. D. Lawler	Dec. 5th 1787.	Garrison Surgeon, St. Kitts.
James Macrae	Sept. 1st 1791.	Canada.
Dikens Buckle	July 30th 1794.	As Surgeon to the Depôt Hospital, Isle of Wight.
Thos F. Nicolay	April 13th 1795.	Embarked for the Continent.
John Shan	Sept. 16th 1795.	Bahama.
William Hogg	Sept. 25th 1795.	In charge of the Hôtel Depôt Hospital.
J. W. Dunkin	July 10th 1796.	Garrison Surgeon, Demarara.
George Henkell	Oct. 11th 1796.	Garrison Surgeon, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.
James Boggs	Nov. 2nd 1797.	Halifax.
J. P. Hill	Dec. 12th 1798.	Waiting at Portsmouth to embark for the West Indies.
J. C. Caspse	Jan. 5th 1799.	In charge of contracted Cases, York Hospital.
Will <sup>e</sup> Holmes	Jan. 17th 1799.	Upper Canada.
James Motiver	March 6th 1799.	Garrison Surgeon, Trinidad.
G. F. Albert	Aug. 30th 1799.	Mediterranean.
W. R. Movel	Sept. 4th 1799.	Mediterranean.
John Cozier	Sept. 10th 1799.	West Indies.
John O'Farrell	March 21st 1800.	On the point of returning to Surinam.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Grant	April 3d 1800.	West Indies.
Francis Downing	April 4th 1800.	Mediterranean.
Edward Tegart	April 8th 1800.	Under orders for Continental Service.
Ely Crump	Ditto	With General Cornwall's Expedition.
Alex <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Dowall	Ditto	Antigua.
C. L. Parker	Ditto	Royal Military College, Great Marlow.
John Foreman	Nov. 4th 1800.	Dominica.
G. R. Billie	March 28th 1801.	Antigua.
Adair Blackwell	June 25th 1801.	Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone.
William Fyn	Sept. 17th 1801.	Gibraltar.

NAME.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
John Lindley	Dec. 13th 1801.	With Gen. Whitlocke's Expedition.
Thos Forbes	Dec. 17th 1801.	Prisoner in South America.
Doct <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Neill	Sept. 22d 1801.	Bermuda. <i>Mr Nicoll</i>
John Sumares	Oct. 15th 1801.	Guernsey.
Lewis Krazzion	May 25th 1802.	Embarked for the Continent.
Thomas Rob <sup>t</sup>	July 16th 1802.	Mediterranean.
Talbot Bolton	Aug. 16th 1802.	Jamaica.
W. W. Chambers	Aug. 27th 1802.	With Gen. Whitlocke's Expedition.
John Coffin	Ditto	Jersey.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Dunlop	Ditto	Cape of Good Hope.
Thomas Kidd	Ditto	South America.
Major Carrall	Ditto	On the West India Staff, now in England on leave of absence on account of ill health.
Thos Ganning	Sept. 11 1802.	Mediterranean.
Gen. I. Aveling	Sept. 10th 1802.	With Gen. Cornwall's Expedition.
Ebenezer Brown	Oct. 22d 1802.	Mediterranean.
W <sup>m</sup> North Sen <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 12th 1802.	York Hospital as Principal Medical Officer, with extra pay at 5s. a day.
Edward Porteus	Dec. 17th 1802.	Mediterranean.
Joseph Thomas	June 2d 1804.	Garrison Surgeon, Malta.
John Hedde	June 15th 1804.	Goree.
David Hancheson	Aug. 11th 1804.	Barbados.
Niles Dickenson	Ditto	Grenada.
Stephen Peering	Ditto	Tobago.
Thomas Beenton	Nov. 25th 1804.	Newfoundland.
Thomas Giddy	April 30th 1805.	St. Lucia.
Charles Farrell	Jan. 2d 1806.	Mediterranean.
Titus Berry	Ditto	South America.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Menzies	1807.	West Indies.
Stephen Woolrich	June 18th 1807.	Under Orders for Continental Service.
David Brownrigg	Ditto	D - - D - - D -
Rob <sup>t</sup> Jones	Ditto	D - - D - - D -
Will <sup>e</sup> Lynn	Nov. 1805.	London, superintending the Education of the Medical Cadets.
Henry Gladst	July 1806.	Gibraltar.

## DISTRICT SURGEONS FOR EXAMINING RECRUITS.

Pay, 20s. a day.—No Allowance.

John Hamby	April 8th 1794.	Aberdeen.
Stewart Henderson	March, 1795.	Birmingham.
William Graham	June 15th 1795.	Liverpool.
		O o

NAME	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
J. H. Beaumont	Sept. 26th 1795.	Wells.
St. Leger Hinchley	Oct. 15th 1794.	Leeds.
John Downes	Sept. 18th 1796.	Bedford.
Geo. Mckenzie	June 12th 1800.	Shrewsbury.
Robert Freer	June 25th 1801.	Glasgow.
John Simpson	Sept. 16th 1795.	London.
Will <sup>l</sup> Henderson	Jan. 27th 1801.	Edinburgh.
J. H. Radford	April 9th 1807.	Manchester.
C. Williamson	Aug. 1802.	Cork.
William Rafé	January, 1804.	Waterford.
Thomas Wilson	June, 1802.	Marborough.
Michael Ballour	July 23d 1803.	Durham.
J. French	Oct. 9th 1794.	Hereford.
William Wallace	April 21st 1804.	Dublin.
J. Goodfellow	Nov. 1798.	Southampton.
F. M'Cormick	Aug. 1804.	Limerick.
Rd <sup>d</sup> Salmon	July 16th 1802.	Newry.
Thos Walton	May 21st 1807.	Ipswich.
William Puton	June 4th 1807.	Inschilling.
Will <sup>l</sup> Safford	June, 1804.	Belfast.
A. Laurie	March 18th 1797.	Cardiff.
John White	March 26th 1802.	Nottingham.
John Henry	July 27th 1797.	Athlone.

## APOTHECARIES.

Pay, 10 s. a day.  
Lodging Money, 1 s. a week.  
Forage Money for two Horses.  
Travelling Expenses, when on Forage is 6 s. 6 d. a mile.

Patrick Geyner	August 1795.	Mediterranean.
George Longmore	October 22th 1796.	Canada.
W. S. Holland	March 18th 1797.	Cape of Good Hope.
Alex <sup>r</sup> . Stewart	June 21th 1800.	Ordered on Service with the Expedition to the Chesapeake.
G. P. Tooty	June 15th 1800.	West Indies.
Philip Hoffe	May 1804.	York Hospital, Chelsea.
W. T. Price	August 1804.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to the River Plate.
J. Hodson	August 28th 1804.	Malta.
Chas. Chalmers	Feb. 25th 1805.	Jersey.

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NAME	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
William Graham	Feb. 28th 1805.	Germany.
Wm. Hyde Fox	June 13th 1805.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
John Maxwell	July 11th 1805.	Gibraltar.
John Burrell	August 15th 1805.	With the Expedition under the command of Brigadier Gen. Crauford.
J. Hayes Newton	May 28th 1807.	With the Continental Expedition.
High Clough	January 1806.	Jamaica.
Thomas Morton	January 25th 1805.	In charge of the Stores at Fortsheer Castle.

## PURVEYORS.

Pay, at 20 s. a day.  
Lodging Money, 2 s. a week.  
Travelling Expenses on Duty, 1 s. 6 d. a mile.

Dennis Condon	August 1799.	On the Medical Staff of the Cape of Good Hope, only returned to England.
Richard Mofé	Nov. 15th 1800.	Employed by the Surgeon General in keeping the Accounts of Hospital Stores.
George Dickson	April 8th 1800.	Sicily.
T. B. Hago	May 19th 1804.	On the Staff of the Mediterranean, lately returned to England on account of ill health.
W. Cathcart	May 25th 1804.	West Indies.
Robert Stewart	Aug. 22d 1805.	Malta; lately sent out in the room of Mr. Hago.
John Kemp	March 12th 1807.	With the Expedition under the command of Lieut. Gen. Whitlocke.
John Wimbridge	May 28th 1807.	With the Continental Expedition.

## DEPUTY PURVEYORS.

Pay, at 10 s. 6 d. a day.  
Lodging Money, 1 s. a week.  
Travelling Expenses, 1 s. 2 d. per mile.

Charles Mapother	Jan. 18 1795.	Ordered for service with the Foreign Corps to the Continent.
William James	March 16th 1800.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to the River La Plata.
Joseph Gassio	April 8th 1800.	Mediterranean; with the Expedition under the command of General Fraser, to Egypt.

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NAME.	Date of Commission.	Where employed.
William Usher	Nov. 13th 1800.	With the Expedition under the command of Brigadier General Cornwallis.
John Price	Jan. 8th 1801.	York Hospital, vice Winbridge.
C. T. Aveling	April 3d 1801.	With the Continental Expedition.
John Paterick	May 1801.	Gibraltar, vice Emerson.
Thos. Cook	August 11th 1804.	West Indies.
Matthew Emerson	August 18th 1804.	Obliged to return from Gibraltar on account of ill health - re-employed at the York Hospital, till Mr. Price could join.
Charles Clark	Nov. 23d 1804.	Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to the River La Plata.
Rd. Pinckard	March 11th 1805.	Sicily.
Chas. Bradford	Sept. 12th 1805.	Depto Hospital, Isle of Wight.
William Frost	Done	Mediterranean.
Jan. B. Emerson	May 28th 1807.	Ordered to join the Continental Expedition.

RECAPITULATION.

- 8 Inspectors.
- 18 Deputy Inspectors.
- 17 Physicians.
- 60 Staff Surgeons.
- 26 Recruiting District Surgeons.
- 15 Apothecaries.
- 8 Purveyors.
- 14 Deputy Purveyors.

(Signed) L. PEPYS, for the Physicians.  
 T. KEATE, for Surgeons to the Forces.  
 F. KNIGHT, for the Inspectors, Purveyors, and Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 19. (A.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the various Hospital Staff Officers, and Stations, at Home and Abroad, under the Direction of the Surgeon General.

STATIONS, or HOSPITALS.	Inspectors, as per return.	Deputy Inspectors, as per return.	Physicians, as per return.	Surgeons, as per return.	Staff Surgeons, as per return.	District Surgeons, as per return.	Apothecaries, as per return.	Purveyors, as per return.	Deputy Purveyors, as per return.	Others, as per return.
<b>HOME:</b>										
York Hospital, Chelsea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Army Depot Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foreign Hospital and Depot, King	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resolving Hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Judy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guernsey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>FOREIGN STATIONS:</b>										
Gibraltar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Silly and Mediterranean	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palatka and Larnard Islands and Colonies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adrian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Lucia and Dependencies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canton, Upper and Lower	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resolving Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Resolving Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
India and Ceylon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Appendix, No. 20.

RATE of the Contingent Allowances granted to the Medical Staff, under the Control of the Surgeon General and Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

RANKS.	Light Money, when no allowed beyond 5s. per Week.	Travelling Expenses, when no allowed Factory p. M. 6.	N <sup>o</sup> of Stations of Force p. Day.
Inspector of Hospitals	£. s. d.	s. d.	4
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	1. 1. 0.	12. 6.	4
Physician	1. 1. 0.	12. 6.	3
Surgeon	0. 15. 0.	12. 6.	3
Apothecary	0. 15. 0.	12. 6.	2
Parveyer	1. 1. 0.	12. 6.	3
Deputy Parveyer	0. 15. 0.	12. 6.	3
Hospital Mate	0. 10. 6.	10. 6.	6
Parveyer's Clerk	0. 10. 6.	10. 6.	6

Appendix, No. 21.

MEDICAL OFFICERS on HALF-PAY.

INSPECTORS, &c.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.
John Weir	1791: 25th June.	20s.	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of his long services.
A. M. Grierson	1803: 25th March.	20s.	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of his services.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Haslema	1801: 25th Dec.	20s.	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of his long services.
Theo <sup>r</sup> Young	1801: 25th June.	60s.	Inspector General with the Forces during the Invasion in 1800, 1801 and the Mediterranean, 1800-1801. Allowed by the Government to retire on £ 5. per day.
John Wright	1799: 25th Dec.	20s.	Secretary to General Michaelis Ceylon.

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INSPECTORS, &c.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.
Gen <sup>l</sup> Pinkard	1801: 25th June.	15s.	The rank of Deputy Inspector General, held by this Gentleman, was abolished by the King's Warrant, of May 29th, 1804.
Rob <sup>t</sup> Jackson	1803: 25th April.	20s.	Placed on Half-pay, by Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in 1803.
J <sup>o</sup> Frank	1800: 25 Dec.	20s.	Services not as prefer required.
J. Macdonald	1798: 25th June.	20s.	Allowed to retire on Half-pay, in consideration of his long Services.
Robertine Barclay	1798: 25th June.	20s.	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of his long Services.
Alex <sup>r</sup> Robertson	1804: 25th June.	15s.	Placed on the lowest Half-pay of his Rank for exceptional Conduct, which did not seem to come within the purview of a Court Martial.

ASSISTANT and DEPUTY INSPECTORS	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.
W. Hunt	1801: 25th June.	16s.	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace; allowed to accompany Lord Elgin to Constantinople, and afterwards to go to him in France; has not been employed this War.
D. McInyre	1801: 25th June.	10s.	Retired at the Peace in 1801; and allowed to retire, on account of more than thirty Years Service. — One Year, in addition to his Half-pay.
L. S. Wilton	1801: 25th Dec.	20s.	
John Williams	1801: 25th June.	10s.	From Age at broken Constitution, with four Gentlemen, were born deemed unfit for efficient Service during the present War.
H. M. Linn	1798: Nov. 20th.	10s.	
P. Lindley	1798: 25th Dec.	10s.	

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ASSISTANT and DEPUTY INSPECTORS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
Rehob't Rhodes	1801: 25th June.	10/-	100	Superannuated; Allowance of £. 100 per Year in consideration of more than Thirty Years Service, at the Peace of 1802. (43 Years Service.)
W <sup>m</sup> Graves	1801: 25th June.	10/-	-	Placed on Half-pay by the Commander in Chief's Direction of May 1801, and ordered not to be again employed.
J. Venoer	1801: 25th June.	10/-	100	Superannuated; Allowance of £. 100 per Year in consideration of more than Thirty Years Service, at the Peace of 1802.
W. Tuley	1801: 24th August.	10/-	-	Allowed by the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War to retire on Half-pay, in consideration of having formerly purchased his commission of Cavalry Surgeon, and having lost the Money by the Mutation of Fabric in the Medical Line of the Army.
A. Jamieson	1801: 24th June.	12/6	-	Health of Body and Strength of Mind destroyed by Palsy.
Robt Walters	1801: 25th June.	10/-	-	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of a broken Constitution and Age.
J. Gilpin	1801: 25th December.	12/6	-	In consideration of his Age and Infirmitie.
John Johnson	1801: 25th June.	12/6	-	By Special Order of the Secretary at War.
C. Lind	1801: 25th June.	15/-	-	Constitution completely broken by long Service, 17 Years of which were passed in the West Indies, and highly debilitating of better Provisions.
J. Phillips	1801: 25th December.	12/6	-	Placed on Half-pay, as being inefficient to the Purposes of General Service.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

FIELD INSPECTORS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
A. Grant	-	7/6	-	Reduced at the Conclusion of the American War, and not since employed.
Joseph Cope	1801: 25th June.	7/6	-	This Rank having been obtained by His Majesty's Warrant of May 22, 1801, should now Officers as it considered as retired from the Service.
J. White	1801: 25th June.	7/6	-	

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

PHYSICIANS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
John Hunter	1798: June.	10/-	-	Allowed to retire on Half-pay, in consideration of his Services in Jamaica.
Gregory Wolf	1798: June.	10/-	-	Broken Health.
J. Boone	1801: 25th June.	10/-	100	Superannuated Allowance of £. 100 a Year in addition to his Half-pay for more than 30 Years Service (52 Years.)
E. G. Clarke	1795: 25th June.	10/-	-	Efficiency to the Purposes of General Service.
Robt Henderson	1801: 25th March.	10/-	-	Retired on account of broken Health.
E. N. Buzzaft	1800: December 27th.	10/-	-	His Services not at present required.
Saml Cave	1799: 25th December.	10/-	-	Retired on account of broken Health.
R <sup>d</sup> Fletcher	1801: October 25th.	10/-	-	Retired on account of broken Health.
Sir A. Douglas	1801: 25th June.	10/-	-	Retired on Account of broken Health and Age.
H. Luxmore	1800: 25th December.	10/-	-	His Services not at present required.
John Belfa	1801: 25th June.	10/-	-	Ordered to be placed on Half-pay, and not again to be employed in consequence of improper Conduct in the Isle of Wight.
J. M'Vea McDonnell	1801: 25th September.	10/-	-	Allowed the Half-pay in consideration of former Services with the British Army on the Continent.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.

STAFF SURGEONS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowance	
Thompson Farber	1805: 25th Dec.	5s	-	Reduced at the conclusion of the American War, employed for a short period during this War.
E. Taylor	1802: 25th Jan.	5s	£ 50	Supp. sanctioned, with an Allowance of £ 50. a Year, for 40 Years for. vice.
R <sup>d</sup> North	1799: 25th March.	5s	-	By the Commander in Chief's Order.
C. Griffiths	1802: 25th June.	5s	-	Allowed to serve in the Militia during the period 1802, his health not equal to General Service.
W. North, Junr.	1801: 25th Nov.	6s	-	Ill health.
H. Gibbs	1802: 25th June.	5s	-	Superseded.
Thos Nicolsy	1807: 24th Jan.	6s	-	Ill health, to be again called on when relieved to health.
A. Bond	1801: 25th Sept.	6s	-	Ill health.
J. Tucker	1799: 25th March.	5s	-	Allowed to serve in the Militia.
Jon. Ogden	1802: 25th Dec.	5s	£ 50	Superseded. Allowance for long Service, and Health kindly delivered by Parly.
D. Jarvis	1802: 25th Dec.	5s	-	By War Office Order of May 26th 1804.
J. P. Hill	1805: 25th Dec.	6s	-	Services not at present required.
E. Tegart	1805: 24th Sept.	6s	-	Ill health. To be again called on.
G. F. Lockley	1805: 27th April.	5s	-	By War Office Order.
J. Bolger	1805: 25th March.	5s	-	Insolvent.
R. C. Cobbe	1807: 24th Feb.	6s	-	Ill health. To be again called on.
C. Montague	1807: 24th Feb.	6s	-	Ill health. To be again called on.
Webb Hill	1801: 25th June.	5s	£ 50	For 31 Years service.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

PURVEYORS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowance	
Vincent Wood	1798: 25th Dec.	25s	£ 100	Allowed to remain on Half-pay in consideration of long Service, with Superseded Allowance.
Adam Turnbull	1798: 25th June.	25s	-	These three Grocers were appointed in the War (when they were placed on Half-pay, as their Services could not be required, and they have not been thought equal to effective Duty during the present War.
A. Murray	1798: 25th June.	25s	-	
J. White	1798: 25th June.	25s	-	
John Fielder	1802: 25th June.	25s	-	Not thought equal to effective Duty during this War.
George Innes	1802: 25th March.	25s	100	Returned from the West Indies in 1802, and obtained a Military Allowance of £ 100. a Year, in addition to his Half-pay, in consideration of his Services, and by special Authority from the Secretary at War.
W. Robertson	1799: 25th March.	25s	-	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace, and allowed to remain on the Ld. in consideration of former Services and Age.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

DEPUTY PURVEYORS	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowance	
Thos Ogil	1801: 25th Dec.	25s	-	Allowed by the War Office to remain on Half-pay, he having been in the Militia, and subsequently employed under Government in the Isle of Wight.
Thos Wilson	1801: 25th June.	5s	-	Placed on Half-pay, and under a Discharge of part of his Half-pay, to make good Indefiniteness in his Accounts.

DEPUTY PURVEYOR	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
C. Mepcher	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.
<del>C. Mepcher</del>	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	Deceased.
H. Brown	1797: 25th Jan.	5s.	- -	Unpaid on efficient Duty from broken health, by West India Service.
G. M. Sears	1807: 24th Aug.	5s.	- -	Placed on Half-pay in consequence of ill health, from long Service in the West Indies, as certified by the Physicians General.
H. Rowles	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.
J. de Mero	1798: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	Placed on Half-pay, and allowed to remain in consequence of ill health.
J. McWhorter	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.
G. C. Jones	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	Allowed to leave in the Militia, the Half-pay suspended while he is employed.
P. Wanser	1802: 25th Jan.	5s.	- -	Formerly Secretary to the Board, and allowed by War Office Order to remain on Half-pay. Since dead. (March 1807)
S. Gibbons	1807: 24th Feb.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.
C. T. Aveling	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.
C. Wiselicki	1806: 25th Dec.	5s.	- -	His Services not required.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

APOTHECARIES	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
John Ostell	1802: June 25th.	5s.	£ 50.	Superannuated Allowance of £ 50. a year for 40 Years Service.
Robt Wightman	1807: June 25th.	5s.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay on account of former Service, 27 years, by Special Leave of the Secretary at War.

APOTHECARIES	When placed on Half-pay	Rate per Day	Other Allowances	
W. Hunter	1798: Dec. 25.	5s.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of ill Health.
J. Bell	1799: Dec. 25.	5s.	- -	
J. Comac	1806: Dec. 25.	5s.	- -	His Services not at present required.
W. Wood, Sen.	1807: Mar. 25.	5s.	£ 50.	Superannuated Allowance of £ 50 a Year, for 30 Years Service.
J. Herve	1797: 25th Jan.	5s.	- -	Ill Health.
J. Crane	1806: Dec. 25.	5s.	- -	Disabled by Infirmities and Age.
W. W. Tyler	1806: Dec. 25.	5s.	- -	Disabled by Infirmities and Age.
A. Stewart	1802: June 25.	5s.	- -	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace of 1802, and allowed to remain in the Duke of Argyll's Family, by Special Leave.
W. Phillips	1801: 25th Sept.	5s.	- -	His former Services dispensed with, in consideration of peculiar Letters and Honours in Canada.
W. Wood, Jun.	1804: Mar. 25.	5s.	£ 50.	Allowance of £ 50 a Year, in consideration of former Service. He has held the rank of the lower Esquires. Since dead (January 1807).
R. Coakley	1807: July 25th.	5s.	- -	Half-pay from present ill Health and Disability.
M. Egan	1807: June 25th.	5s.	£ 50.	Allowance of £ 50. in consideration of his former Health. He suffered most severely in 1807, and is still in a most deplorable situation.

## Appendix, No. 21. (A.)

Examination of JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, taken upon Oath, 17th April 1867.

Mr. Phillips.

- Q. 1. WHEN were you first appointed to a situation in the Medical Department, and what was that situation?—A. To the best of my recollection, it was in May 1794. I was then appointed Hospital Master, at seven Shillings a day, but as soon as Surgeon to the Southern District, and about the latter end of the same year, I was appointed Surgeon to the Forces, and continued attached to the Southern District for about four years. On being relieved from that situation, I came to town, and did occasional duty (sometimes for five or six months at a time) at the York Hospital, for about a year and a half. (A.)
- Q. 2. In what year were you placed upon half-pay?—A. I was placed upon half-pay shortly after the conclusion of the war.
- Q. 3. In what year were you again employed, and in what situation were you called upon to do?—A. It was, I think, in the year 1805. I was called upon to inspect Recruits raised for the Army of Reserve, in the neighbourhood of London.
- Q. 4. When were you appointed Deputy Inspector of Regimental Hospitals?—A. I was appointed Assistant Inspector of Hospitals on 27th August 1803. The Assistant were some time afterwards distinguished by the name of Deputy Inspectors.
- Q. 5. How long were you continued on full pay as a Deputy Inspector, and, during that period, where were you stationed, and what duty did you perform?—A. I was continued on full pay until Christmas last. I was attached to the South Island District, under the command of General Gwynne; but as there were very few regular Troops in that District, and as a Surgeon to the Forces was deemed the chief part of the time at Head Quarters, I was indulged with leave of absence.
- Q. 6. On whose recommendation were you put on half-pay?—A. I became unattached on the South Island District being broken up, in the summer of 1806, and received an official intimation in January last from the Inspector General, that I had been placed on half-pay at Christmas 1806.
- Q. 7. Have you ever applied to be employed on Foreign Service, or have you ever been applied to, to go on such service?—A. I have never applied to go on Foreign Service: about two years ago, I received an official notification from the Inspector General, that I was first on the Order for Foreign Service, in answer to which, I referred the Inspector General to a letter which was sent by Colonel M. Mahon in August 1803, to Colonel Clifton, then Secretary to the Commander in Chief, signifying to him the Prince of Wales's particular wish (for reasons explicated in that letter) that I should be promoted to Assistant Inspector, and attached to the Home District solely; in consequence of this I was then promoted as before stated, and since this reference was made, I have not been called on for Foreign Service.

Mr. PHILLIPS attended the 20th April 1867, and desired to make the following Addition to the first Answer of his Examination, viz.

- (a.) I was ordered to Swinley camp in 1798, and was the only Medical Staff Officer there during the summer of that year.

(Signed) J. Drinkwater.  
Sam. C. Cox.  
Giles Tompkins.  
B. C. Stephenson.  
L. Braithwaite.

(Signed) JOHN PHILLIPS.

## Appendix, No. 22.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen,  
Army Medical Board Office, October 30th 1867.

In reply to your Precept of the 28th July, we beg leave to state, that Medical Officers of the Inspectoral Rank were first employed on the Inspection Duties of Regimental Hospitals at Home about the year 1798; previous to that period, the duty was performed chiefly by Physicians and Staff Surgeons, and it was not confined exclusively to the Inspectoral Class until the year 1803.

We are unable to say when, or on what authority, rank and pay superior to the Army Physicians were given to Inspectors, but it appears that, during the American War, Medical Officers

Officers, of superior rank and pay to Physicians, were employed as the controlling authorities of the Hospital Staff.

The title of Senior or Principal Medical Officer was first established by authority of the Commander in Chief, and of the Secretary at War, in the commencement of 1798, and a contingent allowance of five Shillings a day, in addition to the pay of their Commission, was at the same time, and under the same authority, allowed to Officers so employed.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) L. PEYS.  
T. KEATE.

## Appendix, No. 23.

Examination of Dr. JAMES BORLAND, Inspector of Army Hospitals, taken upon Oath, 25th May 1867.

Dr. Borland.

- Q. 1. WHAT has been your experience in the Medical Department of the Army?—A. I have served fifteen years in the Department, seven of which I have been upon Foreign Service. My first appointment was that of Surgeon's Mate of the 42d Regiment; the next, that of Assistant Inspector, Deputy Inspector, and I have been successively appointed Inspector: I served in the Army in Flanders in 1793; then in the West Indies, from 1794 to the latter end of 1798; in 1799, in Holland; in 1800, I served with the Redoubt in Guernsey and Jersey. Since that period I have served at the Army Depot, first at Chatham, and afterwards in the Isle of Wight; and in different Districts in England, as Deputy Inspector.
- Q. 2. How long have you been the Assistant to the Inspector General?—A. Since March 1805.
- Q. 3. What are the Pay and Emoluments of the different Offices you now hold?—A. My pay as Inspector is two Pounds a day, and the extra pay, as Assistant to the Inspector General, is ten Shillings a day. The Lodging-Money of an Inspector is a Guinea a week. I am allowed Forage for four horses, if effective; but no allowance for travelling when I am ordered on distant Inspections.
- Q. 4. What have been your business and occupation since your appointment as Assistant to the Inspector General?—A. The chief part of my business has been the examining of all Returns received from Regimental Surgeons, and consulting the correspondence with them, as well upon Hospital Management as upon Medical Practice; and, in cases of unusual sickness, I am occasionally sent to the different Districts to enquire into the cause, and to make a special Report thereon.
- Q. 5. In the course of your duties as Deputy Inspector, have you ever resorted any instances of inattention in Regimental Surgeons, either to the care of the Sick, or the expenditure of the Hospital?—A. Many, on one occasion I found it necessary to produce before a General Court Martial, when the Surgeon was dismissed the Service; in another instance, the Surgeon refused to attend a Court Martial. In Jersey, not three years ago, a Surgeon to the Forces, and two Regimental Surgeons, were removed from their situations, in consequence of a special Report made by me of their inefficiency.
- Q. 6. Since your appointment to be Assistant to the Inspector General, which has afforded you an opportunity of knowing the general concerns of the Department, have any similar instances of neglect come within your knowledge?—A. Several.
- Q. 7. Do you impute this negligence and inefficiency of the Surgeons of Regiments, to the Commander of Corps not attending to the fate of the Regimental Hospital, or to the want of skill in the Surgeons?—A. I think that, generally, the derangement in the concerns of the Hospitals is more to be attributed to the neglect of the Surgeons, than to any inattention in the Commanding Officer.
- Q. 8. What is your opinion of the competency of Surgeons of the Line in general?  
A. I think they are much improved of late, but still capable of further improvement.
- Q. 9. Can you, from your experience in the Medical Department of the Army, suggest any alteration in the system, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?—A. I cannot better answer this Question, than by submitting to the Board some Papers, which I prepared some time since on this subject for the consideration of the Secretary at War, and which I now deliver in.\*

(Signed) J. Drinkwater.  
Sam. C. Cox.  
Giles Tompkins.  
B. C. Stephenson.  
L. Braithwaite.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

\* As these Papers are of considerable length, and are already in the Office of the Secretary at War, they are not inserted here.—Dr. Borland was afterwards (viz. on 23 May) examined as to such parts of them as appeared to the Board to be material.

Appendix, No. 23. (A.)

Examination of Dr. JAMES BORLAND, Inspector of Army Hospitals, taken upon Oath, 25th May 1807.

Dr. Borland.

- Q. 1. WHILEST you served with the British Army in Flanders in 1793, what was the system in use in respect of the Medical Establishment, and of the mode of managing the Sick in the Army?—A. In 1793, the British Troops were but few in number; the Sick were mostly kept with their regiments, there were General Hospitals, however, and these, though but loosely managed, were never much crowded, and the mortality of that year was small.
- Q. 2. What was the system adopted in that Army during the years 1794 and 1795, in respect also of the Medical Establishment, and of the mode of managing the Sick?—A. Before I left Flanders in the year 1794, the Army had been much augmented, and General Hospitals became almost the sole mode of accommodating the Sick, into which they were collected indiscriminately in great numbers. The Hospital discipline was feeble, and many of the Medical Staff Officers then appointed were young in the Service, and inexperienced in the management of Military Hospitals. In the year 1795, I have heard from persons who were present, that their evils increased. The control and inspection of the Department had been grossly neglected, and the Hospitals, instead of tending to cure diseases, engendered contagious fever to such a degree, that many men fell there from the turnet, but perished by the fever thus artificially produced by bad management. The mortality in one of our hospitals was very great. In a few Regiments of Dragoons, even Surgeons, the mortality was comparatively small. I have observed similar advantages to attend the mode of treating Sick in Regimental Hospitals in preference to that of General Hospitals, in the West Indies, and it was particularly marked in the Rufous Auxiliary Army that landed in Guzerat and Jersey in 1799, full of contagion, and which in six months afterwards, when embarked on its return to India, numbered 33,000, and had not 100 Sick.
- Q. 3. Can you speak as to the Expedition of Medicines, Stores, and Wine, in these General Hospitals, during the same years?—A. From the same causes of bad superintendance and want of due systems, the Expedition of Medicines, Wine, Stores, &c. was very great.
- Q. 4. Did it appear to you that the Regimental Surgeons who had been appointed before the creation of the Medical Board in 1793, and who used to succeed to the Medical Staff Appointments in the Army, were unequal to the care of the Sick of the Army?—A. They did not appear equal, as far as I could judge. The Surgeon of the 4th Regiment, under whom I served, and who is now a Physician in Bath, was a man of great attention and professional merit, and others that I knew were equally respectable.
- Q. 5. Have you reason to believe that on the appointment of the new Medical Staff in 1794, to the Army on the Continent, and the establishment of General Hospitals, the Regimental Surgeons relaxed their attention to the Sick?—A. The Regimental Surgeons not being permitted to take care of their own Sick, certainly became less active. I know that they were charged at the elevation of persons from civil life to the situation of Staff Physicians and Surgeons, and discontent could not but be unfavourable to zeal and diligence.
- Q. 6. From the opportunities which you have had of observing the General Hospitals in England, what is your opinion of the Medical Establishments belonging to them, in respect of the number and rank of the Members, and of their efficiency in the cure of Military Patients; and in respect also of the economy pursued in these Hospitals in the expenditure of all kinds, and their general utility in comparison with Regimental Hospitals, properly conducted?—A. General Hospitals in England appeared to me to have more Medical Officers and servants than were necessary. In the early part of this war, there were General Hospitals with establishments of Officers, Surgeons, Nurses, &c. without a single Patient; Chaplains, for instance, were completely superfluous. At other places, Diseases in Villages, for example, principal Medical Officers were appointed in anticipation of Hospitals intended to be established, and the worst characters in the Army, malignancy, as they are termed, found their way into them, and frequently impeded upon the Medical Officer of so previous Regimental experience. This was particularly evident at Gosport Hospital, which I was employed to abolish. The expenditure of all kinds has ever been higher in General than in Regimental Hospitals. The greater anxiety of the latter I consider demonstrable, both in a regular saving of money, and preserving the effective strength of regiments, as may be illustrated by a Statement from the Books of the Inspector General's Office, which I shall obtain, and furnish to the Board. (A.)
- Q. 7. Have you had any means of knowing the State of the Medicine Depots which were established in different parts of the Kingdom during the present war, and of judging their utility and of the care which was taken of the Medicines placed in them?—A. I know that large Depots

Dr. Borland.

- Depots of Medicines and Hospital stores were established in different parts of the Kingdom, under the superintendance of Inspectors, but, in my opinion, unusefully and unnecessarily, because every town in the Kingdom would have furnished the required supply of those articles. A great part of the articles in store would necessarily spoil in time, however good their original condition and quality; which, in fact, has been the case.
- Q. 8. Would it, in your opinion, have been practicable to have procured in London the quantity and quality of Medicines which the actual exigencies of the Service might have required in England, and to have sent them, when actually wanted, and that thereby the great expense of amovels?—A. I have no doubt of it.
- Q. 9. If the Regimental Surgeons were properly educated and skilled, and a strict control and inspection were exercised over the Regimental Hospitals, is it your opinion that General Hospitals would be, in a great degree, unnecessary?—A. Certainly.
- Q. 10. At what period did it appear that the Surgeons of Regiments were left equal to the duties of their functions than you describe them in your Answer to the 4th Question?—A. About the year 1795, when Surgeons were frequently appointed to new levies, on the recommendation of the Colonels.
- Q. 11. From the experience which you have had of the Hospitals lately established at Hilda and at Middlemore Depots, both of which, we understand, are conducted on the Regimental system, is it your opinion that, both in respect of the treatment of the Sick, and of the general saving of expense, the remaining General Hospitals, if continued, might be beneficially put on the same footing?—A. Most assuredly.
- Q. 12. In the services on which you have been employed, what has appeared, relative to the Medicines furnished under the direction of the Surgeon General by the Apothecary General, in respect of their assortment as adapted to the particular Service, their quality, and the proper packaging of them?—A. I think they have frequently been ill assorted. In the West Indies I have known useful articles in a chest cancelled, while others, less adapted to the practice of the country, remained unopened, and to obtain useful articles another chest was opened, whereby great quantities of useless articles have accumulated in store. The original quality might have been generally good, but frequently before brought to sea they were effete from the fatigue of time, and the packages, in many instances, by no means good. I have known bottles to have been broken, the contents of which had dissolved other articles in the same chest.
- Q. 13. Do you find any objection to the old system being revived, of Surgeons providing the Medicines for their respective Regiments upon receiving an annual allowance for that service, if subject, as at present, to a regular control and inspection?—A. I think, considered with the present expensive system, that benefits would result from it. The saving on bottles, boxes, and carriage, would alone be considerable.
- Q. 14. Had the Medical persons, doing duty in the General Hospitals in England which you have observed, been previously acquainted with Regimental Medical practice?—A. The greater number of the Physicians were not.
- A. 6. (A.) 25th May 1807.—Dr. BORLAND delivered in the Statement referred to in his Answer to the 6th Question, which are marked (A. & B.)
- Dr. BORLAND was then further Examined as follows:
- Q. 15. In the Foreign Service on which you were employed, have you had an opportunity of noticing the use of Surgeons' Instruments sent out by the Apothecary General?—A. I have seen Instruments arrive in the West Indies loaded with rust as to be unfit for use; and, last year, I saw a packet case of Instruments sent home by Deputy Inspector Somerville, from Surinam, as a specimen of the State in which the Instruments were sent out, in which case the Instruments were so completely enveloped in rust as to be totally useless.
- Q. 16. Is it your opinion that the Staff Surgeons should supply themselves with Instruments, as the Regimental Surgeons now do?—A. There is no reason why the Staff Surgeons should not furnish their own Instruments as well as the Regimental Surgeons. But a certain proportion of Instruments, the property of the Public, should accompany every Army, to meet the contingencies of Service.

(Signed) J. DEVLIN, Dr. Borland, H. C. Stephens, L. Brough.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

(A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE, between 25th Dec. 1805, and 24th June 1806, and between 25th Dec. 1806, and 24th June 1807, the immediate period previous to the change of System.

Table with columns for 'For 45 Regiments, the Hospital Expenditure actually paid by Government' and 'For 107 Regiments, (including Militia) for whole Hospital Expenditure has been defrayed from the Stoppages, and a Balance remains to the credit of Government, of'. Includes sub-totals for annual expense, savings, and disposable surplus.

Note.—The Militia and Invalids were not, at this time, under the control of the Army Medical Board. The Surgeons received an allowance for Medicines and Hospital Contingents. The New System has been introduced in the West Indies by Inspector Kay at St. Kitts, by Deputy Inspector Somerville at the Cape of Good Hope, by Deputy Inspector Buller, &c. where the savings have been even greater than at home, and there can be no doubt but that, if our Authority extended, and our Medical Regulation pervaded the whole Army, the Hospital Expenditure, Medicines included, might be defrayed from the Hospital Stoppages.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

(B.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HEALTH OF THE ARMY, in June 1807 and June 1806.

Table comparing health statistics for 1801 and 1806, including 'Number of Regiments', 'Supplied strength according to the returns proportioned', 'Sick in Regiments Hospitals', and 'Proportion of Sick to Healthy as 1 to 20'.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

Appendix, No. 23. (B.)

LETTER from Dr. J. Borland, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, dated June 21, 1807.

Gentlemen, Hereby I enclose a Memorandum relating chiefly to the supply of Medicines and Materials to the Army at Home, which I beg to offer as a supplement to my examination; and as the mode of supplying Surgical Instruments forms part of your investigation, I have carefully given my opinion thereon in the memorandum.

I have the honour to be, &c. J. BORLAND. (Signed)

MEMORANDUM relative to the Supply of Medicines, &c. to the Army.

ALTHOUGH the mode of supply, the packages, and the assortment of Medicines and Materials were much and justly complained of in the former war, particularly the supplies for Foreign Service and General Hospitals, and although similar errors might exist in the present war, chiefly arising out of the sudden and extensive formation of Depots in the different Military Districts in Great Britain; yet it is necessary the Commissioners should be informed that since the abolition of these Depots, the Regimental Supplies of Medicines and Materials at Home, have been issued half-yearly on requisitions from the respective Surgeons, addressed to the Inspector General, by whom they are examined, checked, approved, and remitted to the Apothecary, to be furnished by him from the Army Elaboratory. In making up these requisitions, to meet the probable wants of the entire half-year, the Surgeons are guided by the expenditure of the previous half-year, in the preference they may give to particular species of the remedies enumerated in the Book of Instructions to Regimental Surgeons. Where unusual unexpended balances occur, occasioned by unusual expenditures, and demanding extraordinary immediate supply, the Surgeons are sometimes permitted to purchase what is necessary on the spot, at the surplus of the Hospital Fund be considerable; or if the Fund be small, and the demand large, the antecedent supply is drawn from the Apothecary General.

The Medicines having been thus furnished to each Battalion in France and in quantity, according to the demand of the Surgeons, and the proper subsequent application of these Medicines in practice, having been duly superintended and ascertained by the Inspector General and his Deputies, the last year's supply to regiments has been rendered economical beyond all former periods. Since my interview with the Commissioners, I have made minute enquiry on this point, and am led to believe that the annual expense for Medicines to each Corps, has not averaged beyond 2s. a man I consider extremely moderate, even less than the Regimental Surgeons themselves would undertake to control for.—But that positive information on this head may be obtained, it is suggested that Mr. Culbert Clarke, who conducts the business of the Apothecary General, be called on for a detailed list of the total Battalions or Corps supplied with Medicines at Home, under the authority of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, from the 25th December 1805, to the 24th December 1806, to which Return should be annexed the total cost of the Medicines, as charged against the Public by the Apothecary General. If, from this document, it shall appear that 40s. 5s. or even 60s. covers the annual expense of Medicines to a Battalion, then the plan of commutation or allowance in money to the Surgeons, in lieu of Medicines, should decidedly be abandoned on the score of economy alone; but there are other objections to its commutation, and many objections of considerable moment, that did not strike me at the time I was before the Commissioners, have since occurred to me on my reflection.—The first is, that by the regulations now in force, all Regimental Surgeons, whether of the Line, Artillery, or Guards, are engaged to accommodate in their Hospitals the Sick of Detachments of other Corps, and to supply them with Medicines, and every thing else their situation requires. Moreover, Regiments manning for Foreign Service at Deal, Ramsgate, Portsmouth, &c. frequently have sick behind, who come to be entertained in the Hospitals of the Regiment stationed at or in the vicinity of the place of embarkation.—Secondly, that it often happens that a Surgeon has in his Hospital seven or eight times the number of his own sick, belonging to other Corps, to whom he administers Medicines, and for whom the property of the sick has never been questioned; besides the Medicines in the Surgeon's possession being public property, the sick of all Regiments are equally entitled to aid therefrom; but the case would be different, were the Medicines the private property of the Surgeons. He might then refuse to dispense his property to other sick than that of his own Corps, and he would object in reason, for the expense might be great, even exceeding his income; the sick left behind in such circumstances being in general bad cases, requiring the most expensive remedies, such as Peruvian bark, &c. The occurrence is not more hypothetical, it was strongly exemplified at Deal and Ramsgate last year, in the instances of sick left behind by regiments proceeding to Hanover; and it happens at Portsmouth almost every week.

The second objection to the plan of commutation is, that it would interfere with the excellent economical mode of disposing the expense for Medicines, and attendance given by country practitioners to Detachments of Regiments where no Military Surgeon is present. The regulated allowance to country practitioners is 1s. per man per week, where the Detachment exceeds fifty men, and 8pence per month where the Detachment is under fifty. But this rate, is beneficial in

in its operation would necessarily be abandoned, were the Regimental Surgeon to again become the Purveyor of Medicines to his own Battalion.

The system of affixing provisions of all kinds, according to the actual wants of the service, and nothing beyond the actual wants, in the bills on which all the late improvements in the management of Regimental Hospitals are founded. It is deviation from this simple system in the management of General Hospitals and on Foreign Stations, that has long entailed on the Public enormous expenses, by the accumulation of superfluous and perishable stores.

17. Affirming it then as a truth, on the ground above stated, that it will be more expedient to supply Regiments with Medicines from time to time, under the authority of the Inspector General, than from what market these Medicines are to be procured, whether from the Apothecary General, from Apothecaries Hall, or from a respectable person employed by the Public? On this point it is not for me to determine, but I am of opinion that the supply should be open to fair competition; the Medicines to be bought at the best market, the Public retaining the power of charging the drug merchant who supplies a faulty article; contract by no means to be prevented.

But supposing the former view, I would suggest the following Rules to be observed in the mode of supply, and in the payment and settlement of Accounts.

18. The Regimental Surgeon to send in (as at present) his half-yearly requisition to the Inspector General, on or before the 24th December and 24th June of each year.

19. The Inspector General to examine and check the form, and to transmit it with his approving signature to the draught, or person appointed to furnish the Army with Medicines, directing him where to forward the articles required.

20. This paper, before the Medicines are packed up, to report to the Inspector General, that they are in readiness, in order that he may depose a Medical Officer to examine them; and on finding all the packages, the draught to advise the Surgeon thereof, accompanying the letter of advice by the invoice and bill of costs in duplicate.

21. The Surgeon on receipt of the Medicines to examine the quality and quantities, and report to the Inspector General, who will then authorize him to remit to the draught the amount of his bill, provided it be found to agree with the invoice certified by the Officer who examined the Medicines in town, otherwise deficiencies to be deducted.

22. The amount of the drug bill to constitute one of the charges in the Surgeon's contingent account, to be defrayed out of the Hospital Fund, where that is equal to it; but where the Fund is inadequate, the deficiency to be made up by the Paymaster, and entered in his Public Account.

23. That at the conclusion of each year, the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, third by before the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, a general Account of Hospital Management in detail, contrasting and balancing the whole expenses, including Medicines, with the amount of stoppages from the sick Soldiers' pay.—This Account to be published annually for general information.

I have no doubt, that by the adoption of this plan, and by the continuance of rigid inspection control, the ordinary Druggist will go very far to cover all Hospital expenses, including Medicines and Materials. The consequence will be exhibited to the Public at one view; there will be no protracted unwatched Accounts; and the double purpose of efficient aid to the sick Soldier, and great saving of expense to the Country, will be completely obtained.

What is here above relates chiefly to the mode of supplying Medicines to Regiments at home; but I may here take occasion to observe that the principle alluded, may also apply to Gery abroad, with this difference, that as the general Medicinal Stores to accompany the Army must be paid for time to time will call for no immediate disbursement out of the Regimental Hospital Fund, consequently the Hospital Surpluses of Regiments serving abroad, will be greater than those of Corps at home; but as these Surpluses will come to be credited to Government by the Paymaster in their abstracts, the Public will be thereby eventually repaid the money advanced in the first instance.

The allotment and proportions of Medicinal Stores for an Army proceeding on service, must vary according to climate, distance, &c. A certain prophylactic supply in every case indispensable; but when the destination is to a populous civilized country affording ready markets, the full equipment must be moderate, as after supplies, according to the wants of the Army, may be purchased on the spot, under the check and command of the Inspector of Hospitals, with the assent of the General in command.

With regard to Instruments, as Regimental Surgeons are enjoined to equip themselves, to eight Staff Surgeons; yet to meet unobscure expenses, and to supply such Surgeons as may lose their Instruments by the accidents of War, an extra provision of capital Instruments should be included in the General Stores; this provision not to exceed the proportion of one complete Case of Instruments to every thousand men.

And were every Medical Officer, of whatever rank, from Hospital Mate upwards, required to provide himself abundantly with Pocket Instruments for the more trivial operations, for dressing wounds, &c. there would be no occasion for any extra provision of Pocket Cases of Instruments; articles heretofore superabounding in the Stores, and adding considerably to general expenses.

It is almost needless to add, what must be obvious, that all Instruments for the Public Service should be obtained from the maker direct, at open fair prices, instead of coming through an Apothecary General or intermediate person, who may be supposed to enjoy a cartage, or contract emolument, that should be paid to the Public. Indeed it seems odd that Instruments should ever have for part of the supplies by the Apothecary General, for by no contrivance can they be classed among the Bill of Medicines; Surgical Instruments are not to be found in the Shop of the Druggist or Apothecary in civil life.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

Appendix, No. 24.

Examination of COLONEL BURNET, Military Superintendent of Hospitals; taken upon Oath, 9th April 1807.

Q. 1. WHAT is your Office or Situation?—A. I have the general superintendance over the discipline and control of the Accounts of the General Army Hospitals in England.

Col Burnet.

Q. 2. What connection have you with the Medical Department of the Army?—A. I am not otherwise of the Department, than to correspond with them when circumstances make it necessary.

Q. 3. Are there any similar appointments in the Army at home?—A. No.

Q. 4. Have you any Deputies or Assistants; if any, state their number, Pay, and Emoluments?—A. Yes; I have at present the assistance of two Deputy Superintendants, one stationed at the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight, the other at the York Hospital at Chelsea. There were four others, at Deal, Chatham, Gosport, and Plymouth, before those Hospitals were reduced; when that took place, the resident Superintendant at Gosport was removed to the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight. Under my predecessor, Colonel Sontag, the Deputies were Captains in the Army and had the allowance of five shillings a day in addition to the full pay of their rank. This continued till 1802, when the responsibility being increased, it was thought proper to appoint Field Officers, who have 15s. a day, and the half-pay of their rank. Those who have not apartments in the Hospitals, receive one guinea a week Lodging Money, and the whole receive Forge Allowance for one Horse, if effective. This latter allowance was granted at the time when there was an application of war.

Q. 5. When and by whom were you appointed, and what are your Pay and Emoluments?—A. I was appointed on the 31st May 1800, by commission from His Majesty; my Pay is the same as that of my predecessor. I receive 20s. per diem with the Staff of the Army, and I am allowed to charge 10s. a day extra in the contingent Account of my department, making my Pay in the whole 30s. I have the same allowance of Lodging Money as my Deputies, and Forge for four Horses, if effective. I have also my actual Postage Expenses, when I visit any of the distant Hospitals. (1)

Q. 6. What are the Instructions or Orders under which you act, and what variations have been made in them since you were appointed?—A. I act under the former Orders and Instructions in my predecessor's copy of which I now deliver in (A. and B.); and in 1802 I received additional Instructions respecting Soldiers returning from the East Indies, (b) which I also give in (C.). In addition to these Instructions, I beg leave to give in copies of three Regulations respecting the Accounts and Stores of the Hospitals; (No. 1.) dated 20th January 1801, intitled, "Regulations for Purveyor's Department;" (No. 2.) dated 8th July 1801, intitled, "Regulations on Supply and Expenditures of Hospital Stores;" and (No. 3.) dated 12th September 1801, intitled, "Regulations on containing and disposing of Hospital Stores."

Q. 7. State in what manner you execute the duties of your Employment, and the nature of the Reports or Returns you make, and how often, and to whom they are sent in?—A. I see that the Instructions are complied with, and act in other cases as circumstances direct; I make Monthly Returns to the Commander in Chief, Secretary at War, and Adjutant General of the numbers received, sent, and discharged, and their remaining in Hospital.

Q. 8. What is your opinion of the general Establishment of Army Hospitals both with respect to the Medical Persons employed, and to the Purveyors and others attached to them?

A. I consider General Military Hospitals as highly beneficial, with respect to the number on the Establishment; the subject has been under my consideration, and I beg leave to give in a Paper, (D.) in which I have touched on what I conceive to be indispensable for a General Hospital in time of war, but which may be reduced in time of peace. It is to be understood that this Establishment is to be increased in proportion to the number of sick admitted into the Hospital.

Q. 9. Has it appeared to you either that the Establishment is disproportionate to the service required, or that other superintendance and inspection have been wanting for the control and management of Army Hospitals?—A. I have understood that the Establishments of the Temporary General Hospitals at Bury St. Edmunds and Dunsmore, were too large in the inferior services; the Establishments of the permanent Hospitals in general, I do not think so; and it is the duty of the Military Superintendent to prevent it. In the Temporary Hospitals which I have just mentioned, the Service did appear to me to require such a Military Superintendent; but before any determination was had on this subject, these Hospitals were discontinued.

Q. 10. Are you acquainted with the nature of the Reports, and Returns made to the Medical Board from General and Regimental Hospitals?—A. No, I am not. (C.)

Q. 11. What

Col. Burnet.

Q. 11. What is your opinion relative to the appointment of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of General and Regimental Hospitals? Do you think, taking into consideration the great expense attending their appointment, that the services of these Officers are proportionate to the expense incurred?—A. My opinion is, with respect to General Hospitals, that they are not necessary and with respect to Regimental Hospitals, I conceive that the Commanding Officers of the Regiment is the most competent to be entrusted the general system and economy of the Hospital, and as to Medical Practice, I think that Physicians might be sent when necessary, and when the duty was performed, return to their Station.

Colonel BURNET having attended this day, (13th April 1807) desired to make the following Additions to his Answers of 9th Instant:

A. 5. (a) I have also a depending order for receiving my Half-pay, having myself, as well as the Officers under me, been placed on the Half-pay, for the purpose of holding our present appointments.

A. 6. (b) For "Earl Innes" I beg to substitute "Foreign Stations."

A. 10. (c) I wish to add "farther than what I learned from the printed Instructions."

Colonel BURNET was then further examined as follows:

Q. 12. In what manner is money advanced to you for the expenses of your Department?

A. I do not receive any money in advance, I make up two half-yearly Accounts, one for my Extra Pay and the Pay of the Officers under me, the other for the Pay of my Clerks, and their Clerks, and Quarter Master Sergeants, allowance for Postage and Stationery, Forage for their Horses, and Lodging Money, and any other contingencies that may occur. These Accounts are given in to the War Office, and upon being approved are paid by King's Warrant on the Paymaster General of the Army. My last Accounts are made up to 24th December 1806, and given in. The Account of Forage for my own horses goes with that for the Commander in Chief, and Staff.

Q. 13. You state in the Answer to the first Question, that you have the control of the Accounts of the General Army Hospitals in England; what Accounts do you mean, and what is the nature of your control, in respect of the examination and approval of the Accounts?—A. I mean the Purveyor's Accounts of the General Hospitals. The nature of the control of the Military Superintendent at each Hospital, is to examine in the first instance, the daily orders of the Medical Department, called the Diet Tables, and to see that they are regularly entered and compared with the Purveyor's Weekly Account of Receipts and Expenditures, and from their carried on to the Quarterly Accounts. Also to examine weekly every small expenditure of the Hospital, and in examining the Quarterly Accounts, minutely to compare them with the different Tradesmen's Accounts, and to see that they correspond with the deliveries and with the terms of existing contracts. None of these can pass in the Public Accounts of the Hospital, without the signature of the Military Superintendent at each, nor are the Purveyor's Bills valid without his approving signature, as directed in the Regulations of 20th January 1801. Where any thing occurs which may make it necessary to report upon, I receive Reports from them, whereupon I communicate with the Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War, an occasion may require. Copies of the Purveyor's Quarterly Accounts, are always sent to me for my inspection. (c)

Q. 14. You state in the Answer to the 6th Question, that you are under the same orders and instructions as your predecessor; by these it appears that you should be the Resident Superintendent at the York Hospital, and should govern yourself according to the orders which were to regulate the Superintendants at the other Hospitals; when therefore, and by authority was a Deputy appointed to you at the York Hospital?—A. I think in the year 1803; when, from the prospect of invasion I am usually expected to be much employed about the Kingdom, I applied to the Commander in Chief for an Officer for the particular duty of the York Hospital.

Q. 15. What is the present number of Patients in that Hospital?—A. I believe between seventy and eighty.

Q. 16. What has been the average number of Patients in it for the last two years, ending 24th December 1806?—A. Postponed. (d)

Q. 17. What is the present Establishment of that Hospital, including those under your control, and those under the Medical Department?—A. The Military Superintendent, his Clerk, and a Quarter Master Sergeant, a principal Medical Officer, a Physician, two Surgeons (one of whom generally does the duty, the other being in waiting) an Apothecary for the care of the General Depot of Sisters, and a packer of Medicines under him, a resident Matron, and I believe three Hospital Matrons; a Steward, a Matron, a Porter at the gate, a Ward Master, a head Nurse, a Scullion, a Smith, I believe three Nurses, and one orderly, and a fargery-man.

Further Addition by Col. BURNET, 16th April.

A. 16. (d) In Answer to Question 16, Col. Burnet desires to state the number of Patients in York Hospital was 71 to 72 on average of the last two years.

The average of the four years preceding those two years, when the Patients were received from the Expeditions to Holland and to Egypt, was one hundred and thirty.

Col. Burnet.

A. 13. (c) In addition to his Answer to Question 13, Col. BURNET desires to state:

"The expense to the Public for General Hospitals appears greater than it really is, as the Patients from the men are retained by Government, and the expense is further increased by the small cases being brought to General Hospitals."

Colonel BURNET was then further examined.

Q. 18. You have stated the present Medical Establishment of York Hospital; are there any other persons now, or were there during the two preceding years, attending at that Hospital, and subject to be employed in any medical capacity?—A. There are none at present; there have been several during the two preceding years, perhaps from five to ten Surgeons, and as many or more Nurses.

Q. 19. How were they occasionally employed, and how ultimately disposed of?—A. There were occasionally employed on inspections of men and horses, and they were disposed of to Foreign Stations in general.

Q. 20. Does any objection occur to you in requiring the Candidates for Medical and Surgical Stations in the Army, to attend for a certain period at the York Hospital, previous to their appointment, in order to learn the treatment of Army Hospital Patients, and the general economy of Army Hospitals?—A. No objection occurs to me, provided there were some tie on their continuance in the service; with this proviso, I think it would be a desirable measure.

Q. 21. Could Lectures and Instructions from experienced medical persons in the Army, be conveniently given in York Hospital?—A. Yes.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col. M. S. H.

(Signed) J. Drinkwater,  
Sam. C. Cox,  
Glas Tomlinson,  
Henry Potts,  
Chas. Balfour,  
B. C. Stephenson,  
L. Brougham.

PAPERS referred to in the preceding Examination.

Appendix, 24. (A.)

5th. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint you Military Superintendent of Hospitals in South Britain, I have it in command from F. M. the Duke of York to acquaint you, that there is to be at each of the different Hospitals of Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, a resident Officer, who is to be under your immediate orders, and for the Government of whose conduct H. R. H. has been pleased to direct a Code of Instructions to be framed, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, and for your own guidance, the Duke of York is pleased to issue his commands as hereafter stated.

You are to be generally resident at or near York Hospital at Chelsea, and to consider yourself, with regard to that Hospital, in the situation of the Resident Superintending Officer, and govern yourself accordingly by the included orders.

You are occasionally to visit the several General Hospitals, and for that the resident Officers conform to their orders, and that the duties of the Hospital are conducted with due regularity in all respects, reporting to the Commander in Chief all circumstances that may be necessary to lay before his Royal Highness.

You are to require from the resident Officers, monthly returns as specified in their Instructions, from which you are to frame general returns, to be transmitted on the 1st of each month, to the Commander in Chief, Secretary at War, and Adjutant General.

When Soldiers are reported to you to be in a state to be sent to their respective Corps, you are to direct the necessary steps for that purpose, ordering those that belong to Regiments on Foreign Service to proceed to Chatham Barracks, and applying to the War Office for routes for the march of recovered men, in cases where such application may be necessary.

His Royal Highness desires you will immediately recommend proper Officers of the rank of Captain, to act under your orders at the several Hospitals of Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, who are to be taken from the half-pay, or reduced Regiments, and who will be allowed the full pay of Captain, with an addition of 5s. per diem, which is to be considered in lieu of all contingent charges, postage of letters excepted.

I have, &c. &c. &c.  
Lieut. Col. Seely,  
&c. &c. &c.  
3y.

I have, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) ROBERT BROWNRIFF.



Appendix, 24. (B.)

Sir,  
 His Majesty having been pleased to appoint you to all under Lieut. Col. Sontag, Military Commandant of Hospitals, I have received the Duke of York's commands to desire you will immediately repair to the Hospital at that place, conforming yourself in the execution of that duty, to the following Instructions.

On your arrival at the Hospital, you will require from the Senior Medical Officer, a copy of the Standing Rules and Regulations which have been drawn up and established by the Medical Board, for the government of the several Departments belonging to the Hospital, commencing to him your own Orders and Instructions as herein detailed, thereby to establish a mutual good understanding between each party.

You are to visit the Hospital frequently, and at uncertain hours, and above all, to observe whether it is kept constantly cleaned and well ventilated.

You are to inform yourself whether the sick are properly attended, and receive their Medicines regularly, whether they conduct themselves in a submissive, orderly manner, and comply without discontent or murmuring, with all the established rules of the Hospital.

You are to require a written Report from the Senior Medical Officer every morning, of the general state of the sick, and of any circumstances that may have happened during the night.

On the admission of any sick man, you are to cause immediate inspection to be made of the necessaries he brings with him, to see that they are both good and sufficient in quantity for charge, as accident may require.

You are to make entries of all Soldiers that are to be received into the Hospital, and of all those who die, and are discharged from it, being the date of their admission, and periods to which they are paid on their arrival, and report monthly to the Superintending Field Officer, (or officer if he may judge expedient to require it) all casualties that may take place in it.

You will take care that the Hospital be supplied with as many non-commissioned Officers and orderlies, as may be necessary for a due attendance upon the sick, for obliging them to take their Medicines regularly, and for keeping up a proper degree of discipline amongst them.

The strength of the Hospital guard and the number of sentries to be posted both by night and day, you will proportion according to circumstances as may require, communicating on this head with the Commanding Officer of the Troop stationed at \_\_\_\_\_ under whose authority you are to consider yourself, if a Senior Officer.

You are not to suffer any thing to be carried into the Hospital, that is forbidden by the Hospital Regulations, nor any of the sick men to sit out of it without the Medical Officers certifying their being in a state to require that indulgence.

You are to use your utmost diligence in observing whether the several Officers and others attached to the Hospital are properly assiduous in the performance of their respective duties, and whether all possible attention be uniformly paid to the sick, to endeavour to detect all malversations, and other impertinent and abusive of every kind, and to see that the entire system is conducted thrifty and economically, according to those principles and rules which have been established by competent authority, for the beneficial purposes they were intended.

You are to take particular care that no Physician or other Medical Officer, under any pretence whatsoever, employs a Soldier as a servant, nor are you to consider yourself free from this prohibition.

You are to establish a regular discipline among the convalescents, order them to parade frequently, and attend to their cleanliness and Soldier-like appearance, and to their orderly and proper conduct.

When Soldiers are certified fit to be sent to their respective Regiments, you are to report the same to Lieut. Colonel Sontag, who will give the necessary directions in consequence; and you are likewise to report to him any delinquency, neglect, or irregularity, which may appear in any Department of the Hospital, considering yourself in every respect as under his immediate orders, and accountable to him for all matters that come under your observation, and which are of a nature to be reported into or made known.

You will be provided with apartments suitable to your rank, in the Hospital or Barracks (if any adjoining), or if such cannot be supplied, you will be entitled to receive the usual allowance of Lodging Money.

In addition to the Monthly Returns which you are hereby required to transmit to Lieut. Colonel Sontag, you are to send at the same periods a similar Return to General \_\_\_\_\_ commanding in the district where you are stationed.

I have, &c.  
 ROBT BROWNRIFF.

Appendix, No. 24. (C.)

Sir,  
 In answer to your Letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, signified to this Office by the Adjutant General,

General, the Secretary at War desires you will consider yourself authorized, until further Orders, to dispose of the Invalids sent from time to time to York Hospital from Foreign Stations, as you shall find requisite, according to the respective circumstances of their cases, and after a proper inspection of the men by the Medical Department.

When (retd) discharges are necessary, you will of course submit them to the Adjutant General for signature.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.  
 (Signed) M. LEWIS.

Lieut. Colonel Barnett, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, 24. (D.)

AN ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL EXPENSE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL.

R A X X	No of such Discharges	Pay per Day.	TOTAL AMOUNT for One Year.
Military Superintendant	1	125	273 15
Principal Medical Officer	1	200	365 —
Deputy Purveyor	1	170	182 10
Hospital Mate	1	7 6	138 17 6
Military Superintendant's Clerk	1	2 6	45 12 6
Purveyor's Clerk	1	3	54 15 —
Matron	1	2 6	45 12 6
Steward	1	3	36 10 —
Orderly	1	1 1	18 5 —
Nurse	1	9	13 13 9
Quarter Master Sergeant	1	2 6	45 12 6
Porter	1	1 1	28 5 —
365 Rations each for the last 7 Periods at 1/1 per Ration	-	-	182 15 —
Allowance of Coals and Candles	-	-	102 — —
			£ 1,556 3 9

Appendix, 24. (No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Secretary at War to the Surgeon General, dated 20th January 1801.

18. WHEN any new Contract is to be made, public notice is to be given, and all tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, and are not to be opened but in the presence of the Military Superintendant, who is to preside at the examination thereof, and no Contract is to be entered into by the Purveyor, without the express concurrence of the said Superintendant, who, if he should entertain any doubts, is to report thereupon to the Military Superintendant of Hospitals in South Britain, and to await his directions.

The Superintendant and Purveyor will each of them be held responsible for the propriety of any Contract entered into in future.

All Contracts, Bonds, &c. are to be made according to a general and approved form; no verbal Agreements are to be admitted.

Col. BARNET.

To furnish a check on the quality of articles delivered by Contractors, the Military Superintendent is to visit and examine the Purveyor's Stores, whenever he (the Superintendent) shall be occasioned; and the Purveyor, or any Medical Officer, shall provide to condone any articles of the Purveyor's Stores, such condemnation shall not take place without the examination and concurrence of the Military Superintendent, who is to take care that articles which may be fit for other purposes shall be covered thereon.

24. Bills drawn by the Purveyor on the Agent of Hospitals, for sums in advance on account of Contractors, shall not be accepted by him, unless they have on the face of them the approving signature of the Military Superintendent; and Bills for payment of Contractors or orders on failed accounts, shall either be drawn by the respective persons to whom the accounts are due, and be authenticated by the signature of the Military Superintendent, and of the Purveyor, or if drawn by the Purveyor, shall be signed by the person to whom the sums are due, or their order, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Military Superintendent.

## Appendix 24. (No. 2.)

Gentlemen,

War Office, 8th July 1801.

HAVING paid due attention to the suggestions contained in Mr. KESE'S Letter of the 29th April last, for establishing a proper control over the Supply and Expence of Medicines and Hospital Stores, and to the several points which, on a further consideration of the Subject, have appeared most necessary to be provided for, I submitted to the Commander in Chief the following Regulations for the future conduct of this branch of the Public Service; and with His Royal Highness's approbation, I am now to communicate them to you for your information and guidance, and to be by you circulated to the respective Officers of the Medical Department abroad, and at home.

No Orders shall be given to the Apothecary General on Medicines, Trotters, for Supplies for the General Hospitals at home or abroad, except through the Surgeon General, nor for Regimental Supplies, except through the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals.

These Officers shall sign the respective Invoices, and enter them in books kept for that purpose, before they are sent to the Apothecary General, or to Medicines, Trotters for execution.

In the case of Supplies for General Hospitals, the Apothecary General and Medicines, Trotters, who it is presumed at course send Invoices with every parcel of Medicines and Stores, shall transmit duplicate Invoices to the Surgeon General, to be compared with the original orders entered in his book, and if found correct, to be forwarded by him to the Senior Officer of Hospitals on the Station for which the Medicines and Stores are destined. Duplicates of the Invoices of Medicines and Stores furnished regimentally, are, in like manner, to be sent to, and entered, and forwarded by the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals.

The Bills of the Apothecary General and of Medicines, Trotters, for articles delivered, are to be compared with the Books of Orders kept by the Surgeon General and Inspector General, without whose respective signatures of approval, the Certificate of the Secretary at War, in the case of the Apothecary General, and of the order for payment in the case of Medicines, Trotters, will not hereafter be given.

The Packets that make a return to the Surgeon General of the periods at which any Medicines and Stores have been shipped, and of the vessels they are on board.

Upon the arrival of any Supplies abroad, the Senior Hospital Officer on the Station shall appoint a Medical Board, consisting of not less than three commissioned Officers, if that number can conveniently be had; whose duty it will be to examine the condition in which they are received, to ascertain whether they correspond with the Invoices furnished by the Surgeon General, to notice any deficiencies of articles, or deficiencies in their quantity, or defects in their quality; and where they find any damage sustained, to endeavor to learn whether the same has proceeded from want of care on board ship, or in the original packing and shipping of the articles.

Of these several particulars, a Report is to be made by the said Board to the Senior Hospital Officer on the Station, who will transmit a copy thereof, with his own remarks, to the Surgeon General, in order that it may be laid before the Secretary at War.

The like method is to be pursued in regard to Stores received at the General Hospitals at home, for their own consumption.

When Supplies are to be deposited at Deal, Gosport, or Plymouth, for the future exigencies of Foreign Service, on their arrival at those Ports, the packages are to be carefully inspected by a Medical Board constituted as above directed; any that appear damaged, are to be opened, and their contents most minutely examined, and a Report is to be made accordingly, in the same manner as in before described; when they are required to be shipped for Foreign Service, a fresh inspection into the state of the packages is to be made by a Board, as before directed.

The Supplies deposited at Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, for Foreign Service, are to be put into three entirely separate from those for the use of the Hospitals there, although in charge of the same Storekeeper, and separate books are to be kept of the receipt and expence.

No special appointments are deemed necessary for that purpose, as the regulations from abroad will only be occasionally entered from the Depots at Deal, Gosport, and Plymouth, and then chiefly by sending the Supplies in directness already packed and invoiced.

The

Col. BARNET.

The relative Matter, therefore, it is conceived, may very well receive, arrange, and forward these stores, as often as necessary, at the times of receiving and shipping, by the Deputy Purveyor, or any other Officer.

Whenever an inspection or embarkation of these Stores is about to take place, previous notice thereof shall always be given by the Senior Medical Officer to the resident Military Superintendent, who may attend as he shall see fit; any negligence in the receiving or forwarding them on board ship, is to be immediately reported to him, in order that he may apply to the Commanding General, or make such other representation as may be necessary; and the expence attendant on such receipt, expedition, and shipping of Supplies at the General Hospitals, are not to be deemed admissible, unless sanctioned by the approving signature of the Military Superintendent.

No articles which have been used or kept a long time in stores, shall be sent to Foreign Stations. Officers, to be named by the Senior Hospital Officer, shall once in every month inspect the Stores, and the manner in which they are arranged, examined the Apothecary and Purveyor's returns of receipts, expences, and remain, and compare them with the vouchers, and shall deliver their Report of the result of every such Inspection, together with a Balance of such articles as may be required to supply deficiencies, to the Senior Hospital Officer.

The Military Superintendent shall be applied when every sixth Monthly Inspection is to take place, and it is expected that both he and the Senior Hospital Officer shall attend the same, the former for the purpose of communicating his observations, particularly in respect to the Purveyor's return, and the latter, in order to receive the Report, and statement of the Board, and to transmit the same to the Surgeon General, accompanied by a Balance of such articles as may be required to supply deficiencies; but it is to be clearly understood, that the Monthly Inspection herein directed is not to be considered as substituted for, or in any degree interfering with that conducted over the Expence, and Accounts of the Hospitals, which have been directed to the Military Superintendants by the preceding Regulations, particularly by the Secretary at War's Letter, dated 20th January 1801.

The view and approval of all the Medicines by the Physician and the Surgeon General, will of course continue, as required by His Majesty's Letter, as the Apothecary General, and it is expected, that this duty shall be performed with the most scrupulous and scrupulous attention.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

G. YORKE.

Sir Isaac Potts, Bart.  
T. Lucas, Esq.  
J. Smith, Esq.

## Appendix 24. (No. 3.)

INSTRUCTIONS to be observed in the disposal of condemned Hospital Stores, &c. by the Officers commanding the Hospital Boards, and others, to whom the same may come.

IT appearing that my predecessor's Letter, of the 20th January last, contained no direction in regard to the disposal of unserviceable Hospital Stores condemned from time to time by the Boards appointed to inspect them at the General Hospitals, as to the periods at which the condemnation of such Stores should take place; I have to direct that the following Instructions be strictly attended to upon this head.

The condemnation of unserviceable Stores, Medicines, and Instruments, at the several General Hospitals in Great Britain, is to be made twice only in every year.

All Tents and other Camp Equipage, Wood, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron or Tin, condemned as useless, are (by the Purveyor of the Hospital with the concurrence of the Military Superintendent) to be shipped off on the fact; except when Medicines, Trotters may have a resident Agent, in which case they are to be delivered to him; except also where there being no Agent at the place, the magnitude of the Stores may justify their being sent in a Transport to London consigned to Medicines, Trotters.

The Stores of the above description condemned at York Hospital are invariably to be sent to Medicines, Trotters.

Building and Drifted, no longer applicable as such, are to continue to be appropriated, as far as practicable, to other useful purposes in the Hospital.

Condemned Medicines to be burnt or buried in presence of the Board that condemned them, any part thereof excepted that may be judged salable, under which head may be considered the grease contained in Ointments or ointments.

All chests, bottles, or other vessels in which Medicines may have been put down, and also all Instruments found useless, are to be forwarded to Medicines, Trotters for sale in London.

The whole of the above is to be under the control of the Military Superintendent at the several Hospitals, who with respect both to the articles that are salable, and to those which are to be destroyed, will be considered responsible, that none of them be brought forward again in any shape to the prejudice of Government.

Given at the War Office, this 12th Day  
of September 1801.

(Signed)

G. YORKE.

Appendix, No. 25.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF, on the 24th of June, 1806.

One Military Superintendent of Hospitals, at 30 s. per day.  
 Lodging Money for 4<sup>th</sup> - - - - - at one Guinea per week.  
 One Clerk to - - - - - at 5 s. per day.  
 Three Deputy Superintendants, - - - - - at 15 s. per day each.  
 Lodging Money for 4<sup>th</sup> - - - - - at one Guinea per week each.  
 Three Clerks to - - - - - at 3 s. 6 d. per day each.  
 Three Quarter-master Sergeants to 4<sup>th</sup>, at 2 s. 6 d. per day each, with Hospital Rations. The

ACCOUNT OF Pay of Colonel Burnet, Military Superintendent of Hospitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendants resident at the General Hospitals at Chelsea, Gosport, Plymouth, and the Isle of Wight, from 25th June to 24th December 1806, both days inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Pay for Colonel Burnet, as Military Superintendent of Hospitals, from 25th June to 24th December 1806, 183 days, at 10 s. per day, in addition to 20 s. per day, which is charged as the Account of the Staff of the Army - - - - -	91	10	—
Ditto for Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Jacob, as Military Superintendent at York Hospital, Chelsea, from 15th June to 24th December 1806, both days inclusive, 183 days, at 15 s. per day - - - - -	137	5	—
Ditto for Major John Campbell, as Military Superintendent at Gosport Hospital, from 25th June to 24th September 1, and at the Isle of Wight, from 28th September to 24 December 1806, 183 days, at 15 s. per day - - - - -	137	5	—
Ditto for Major Thomas Botkin, as Military Superintendent at Plymouth Hospital, from 25th June to 24th September 1806, both days inclusive, 92 days, at 15 s. per day - - - - -	60	—	—
	£.	435	—
To which add 20 s. per diem to Col. Burnet, as above - - - - -	10	10	—
	£.	617	10

The Military Superintendent of Hospitals is entitled to Rations of Forage with the Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter-master General at Head-Quarters, and Forage for four Horses, if effective; and the Deputy Superintendants, Rations with the Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter-master General, in Districts, and Forage for two Horses each, if effective.

One Deputy Superintendent, with his Clerk and Quarter-master } York Hospital, Chelsea.  
 Sergeant, stationed at }  
 One - - - - - } at the General Hospital, Gosport.  
 One - - - - - } at the General Hospital, Plymouth.  
 (Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col.  
 M. S. H.

ABSTRACT of the Contingent Accounts of Colonel Burnet, Military Superintendent of Hospitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendants resident at the General Hospitals at Chelsea, Gosport, Plymouth, and the Isle of Wight, from 25th of June to 24th December 1806, both days inclusive.

No of Account.	For Whom Coldest.	Amount.
		£. s. d.
	Colonel Burnet - - - - -	88 1 3
	Lieutenant Colonel Jacob - - - - -	73 13 —
	Major Campbell - - - - -	101 15 —
	Major Botkin - - - - -	13 13 —
		£. 275 2 3
	Amount of Pay of the Superintendants, } as per preceding Statement - - - - -	617 10 —
	Total Amount for the half-year - - - - -	£. 893 12 3
		2
		£. 891 4 6

Appendix, No. 25. (A.)  
ESTABLISHMENT of the MILITARY DEPARTMENT of the HOSPITAL STAFF,  
on the 24th of June 1807.

One Military Superintendent of Hospitals, at 30 s. per day.  
Lodging Money for ditto, - - - - - at one Guinea per week.  
One Clerk do - ditto, - - - - - at 5 s. per day.  
Two Deputy Superintendents, - - - - - at 15 s. per day each.  
Lodging Money for ditto, - - - - - at one Guinea per week each.  
Two Clerks do ditto, - - - - - at 5 s. 6 d. per day each.  
Two Quarter-master Sergeants do ditto, at 2 s. 6 d. per day each, with Hospital Rations.  
The Military Superintendent of Hospitals is entitled to Rations of Forage with the Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter-master General, at Head Quarters, and Forage for four Horses, if effective, and the Deputy Superintendents, Rations with the Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter-master General in Divisions, and Forage for two Horses each, if effective.  
One Deputy Superintendant, with his Clerk and Quarter-master } York Hospital, Chelsea.  
Sergeant, allowed - - - - - do }  
One - - - - - do - - - - - do } at the General Hospital, Isle of Wight.  
(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col.  
M. S. II.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Contingent Accounts of the Military Superintendant of Hospitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendents resident at the General Hospitals at Chelsea, and the Army-Depot Isle of Wight, from 25th Dec. 1806 to 24th June 1807, both days inclusive.

Name of Claimant.	Description of Account.	Amount.
Colonel	Lodging - - - - -	£ 27 6 -
John Burnett	Serjeant - - - - -	9 8 -
	Postage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - - -	1 12 10
	Dinner on Horse - - - - -	4 8 2
	Clerk's Allowance - - - - -	43 10 -
	Gratifying for Quarter-master Sergeants at the General Hospitals, for 1807 - - - - -	17 11 -
		£ 105 16 -
Col. Jacob	Lodging - - - - -	27 6 -
Chelsea	Postage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - - -	6 - -
	Quarter-master Serjeant's allowance - - - - -	22 15 -
	Clerk's allowance - - - - -	22 15 -
		£ 77 7 -
Major Campbell	Lodging - - - - -	27 6 -
Isle of Wight	Postage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - - -	40 10 -
	Quarter-master Serjeant's allowance - - - - -	22 15 -
	Clerk's allowance - - - - -	22 15 -
		£ 117 6 8

Colonel Burnett's Forage, amounting to £ 20. 10 s. 6 d. is charged in the Account of the Commander in Chief at Head Quarters.  
(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col.  
M. S. II.

Pay of Colonel Burnett for the above period, 30 s. per diem - - - - -	£ 273 15 -
Do of Two Deputies, at 15 s. each per diem - - - - -	273 15 -
Colonel Burnett's Conting' Acc't, as above - - - - -	£ 105 16 -
Col. Jacob's do - - - - -	77 7 -
Major Campbell's do - - - - -	117 6 8
Col. Burnett's Forage, as above - - - - -	20 10 6
	£ 116 15 3
	£ 864 5 2

Appendix, No. 26.

Examination of Sir JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart., taken upon Oath, 31 June 1807.

Sir J. M. Hayes, Bart.

- Q. 1. WHEN, and by whom you were appointed Inspector General in the Military Medical Department of the Ordnance?—A. By the King's Commission, dated the 7th of May 1806, on the recommendation of the Earl of Moira, then Master General.
- Q. 2. Had any one held the same Office previous to your appointment?—A. Dr. Brockleby was at the head of the Department, under the title of Physician General, until his death.
- Q. 3. Have you any Pay or Emoluments beyond three Pounds per day?—A. Besides the salary of three Pounds per diem, I receive seven-and-sixpence Pounds a-year for board, coal, and candles; I am allowed Forage for six Horses, but I only draw for ten-and-sixpence. When sent on service beyond thirty miles, I am allowed 30 s. a-day for my travelling expenses; also my post-chaise hire.
- Q. 4. What has been your experience in Army Medical practice?—A. My first Commission in the Army was that of Surgeon in the Forces serving in America under General Burgoyne, and was dated 18th January 1776. After the battle of Saratoga, and being exchanged, I joined Sir Henry Clinton's Army at New York, and on the 20th November 1779, I was appointed Physician in the Forces, and in December following, I was placed at the head of the Medical Department on an Expedition against South Carolina, where I remained in charge of the Medical Department until 1782, when I returned to New York, and on the Peace returned to England; at Christmas 1783, I was placed on the Half-pay, on which I received until the 20th November 1793, when I was appointed Inspector General of Hospitals in the Army under the command of the Earl of Mordaunt, with that Army. I continued till it was placed under the orders of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, on 18 September 1795, and, after being ordered for the West Indies, I was allowed to retire on the Half-pay at Christmas 1795, in which situation I remained till I was appointed to my present office, in May 1806.
- Q. 5. Do you hold any public employment besides that of Inspector General?—A. None.
- Q. 6. What are your duties, or what Instructions have you received for your conduct as Inspector General?—A. I received no Instructions for my general conduct, but my experience of Army Medical practice enables me to superintend the Medical Department of the Ordnance. I go to Woolwich constantly once a week, and whenever occasion requires, I inspect all Ordnance Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom, and Returns are made weekly to me from Woolwich, which is considered as Head Quarters, and where Returns from all the other Hospitals are received.
- Q. 7. Have you any Office in London in which your business is conducted?—A. I have an Office in London. The Office belonging to the Medical Department of the Ordnance is at Woolwich, under the immediate direction of the Surgeon General, who constantly resides upon the spot.
- Q. 8. Are you permitted to follow private Practice?—A. I am not refrained from following private Practice, but I am always ready to attend my public duty.
- Q. 9. In what manner was the superintendance of the Medical Department of the Ordnance conducted before your appointment?—A. Since Sir Brockleby's death, the office of Physician General has not been filled up; from that period, until my appointment, the business was conducted by the Surgeon General and his Assistant, whose pay, upon that occasion, was increased. Since the period that Dr. Brockleby was at the head of the Department, the Ordnance Department has, I understand, increased seven-fold. (a.)
- Q. 10. Are the Surgeon General and his Assistant generally resident at Woolwich?—A. Always.
- Q. 11. Do they follow private Practice, or are they fully occupied in the business of their Ordnance employments?—A. I believe they are fully occupied in the business of their Ordnance employments.
- Q. 12. Were these Gentlemen taken from civil life, or had they served in the Medical Department of the Ordnance previous to their appointment?—A. They have always been in the Ordnance. (b.)
- Q. 13. Do you consider yourself as alone entitled to recommend persons originally to Medical appointments in the Ordnance?—A. I do.
- Q. 14. On what examinations, and on what recommendations, are promotions obtained in the Ordnance Medical Department?—A. Promotions always go on according to seniority, if there be no objection.

Sir J. M. Hayes, Bart.

Q. 14. Does any one of the heads of the Medical Department attend at Surgeon-Hall at the examination of the Candidates, or are you satisfied with the Diplomas given from the College of Surgeons?—A. No person from the Ordnance Department attends at Surgeon-Hall, and none is employed in the Medical Department of the Ordnance who has not a Diploma of Surgeon from the College of Surgeons in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, with very few exceptions; and many of the superannuated Assistant Surgeons are graduated as Physicians at Edinburgh.

Q. 15. Is there any difficulty in procuring Gentlemen, so qualified, to fill vacancies when they occur?—A. We seldom find any difficulty, and we generally have Candidates for employment upon our list.

Q. 17. It is stated in a Paper sent from the Ordnance Office, that, since 1797, the Medicines used as the Ordnance have been procured from a Chemist; is it on a contract at fixed prices that the Medicines are procured from him, or does he charge the market price at the day?—A. The Medicines are supplied by a Druggist, and not by contract. I have recently recommended the Department being supplied by contract, but no contracts have yet been made.

Q. 18. How are the prices charged by him checked, and ascertained to be just?—A. Since I have been in the Department, I have had no acquaintance with the subject, but I understand that Mr. Angell, or the Surveyor General's Office, is the person most likely to give the information desired. (c.)

Q. 19. Are the Medicines inspected by any one on the part of the Ordnance, before they are packed up and sent from the Druggist?—A. I cannot answer that question. (d.)

Q. 20. Are Returns required from any one, of the Medicines being received, and the quantity and quality of them?—A. All Medicines received at Woolwich are now examined by the Apothecary (who has been recently appointed upon my recommendation) and entered in his books as a check upon the Druggist.

Q. 21. Is there a Depôt of Medicines belonging to the Ordnance from which Issues are made to the different Hospitals in England, or have Medicines been sent direct from the Druggist to the Hospitals?—A. I believe they are sent direct from the Druggist as they are wanted. (c.)

Q. 22. Is money advanced to the Druggist on account, before his bill is sent in?—A. I believe not.

Q. 23. At what periods are the Druggist's bills for the Medicines supplied, delivered, and how soon after are they generally examined, and the amount paid to him?—A. The bills are made out quarterly, and they go to the Surveyor General's Office, after being certified by the Surveyor General.

Q. 24. Have you the definition of General and Regimental Hospitals in the Ordnance?—A. There is no General Hospital; they are all managed regimentally.

Q. 25. How are the expenses of the Ordnance Hospitals defrayed?—A. From the men's Messages; and, I believe, any deficiency from the Board of Ordnance.

Q. 26. What is the description, and the number of the Servants of the Hospital at Woolwich?—A. I cannot at present answer that question, but I will furnish the Board with a list of them. (f.)

Q. 27. Is it generally intended that the Medical persons, sent on Foreign Service by the Ordnance, should have been previously acquainted with the practice of the Hospital at Woolwich?—A. Always.

Q. 28. Are there any persons unemployed, or on Half-pay, belonging to the Ordnance Medical Department?—A. None, I believe, but those who are superannuated.

ADDITIONS made by desire of Sir JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart. 8th June 1807.

- A. 9. (a.) On reference, I have found that the increase is about five-fold.
A. 11. (b.) Except that I learn Dr. Rollo, previous to his entering into the Army in 1778, was an Hospital Mate in the Army.
A. 12. (c.) I have since learned that Dr. Rollo, the Surgeon General, who certifies the prices, is guided by Price-books obtained from the Trade.
A. 19. (d.) They are, as they heretofore been, examined by the Apothecary or Chemist before they are sent from the Druggist, Messrs. Howarth.
A. 21. (c.) I now find that all Medicines for the Out-posts, after inspection by the Apothecary, are sent to the Tower, from whence they are forwarded.
A. 25. (f.) Sir John M. Hayes delivered in a Return of the Servants attending the Hospital at Woolwich during the month of May 1807, with the wages paid to each. (A.)

Sir J. M. HAYES was then further Examined, as follows:
Q. 29. Are any of the Medical preparations made at Woolwich?—A. There are several distilled waters, ointments, &c. prepared at Woolwich; and the Chemicals which come from the Druggist are analysed by the Ordnance Chemist, and kept as a check upon them. (Signed) J. DUNSTON, Ordnance Chemist. JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart. (Signed) B. C. STEPHENS.

(A.) Referred to in Answer 26. We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do acknowledge to have received from Messrs. Greenwood and Co. the sum against our names expressed, being our Pay on performance of the duties herein specified, in the month of May 1807.

Table with columns: Name, Employment, Pay per Day, Total, Received by. Lists names like Wm M. Cuthbert, Geo. Murray, Esq. Murr, & others with their respective pay amounts.

This is to certify that the above-mentioned persons have acted in the several employments specified in their names hereto, in the Royal Artillery Hospital, in the month of May 1807, agreeable to the orders of the Honourable Board of Ordnance, the 14th June and 15th Sep. 1791, and 4th Dec. 1803, N. B. The number in the above list will be reduced, according to the Hospital Funds will admit of, as being. The Master has the sum of £40 annually, which he draws quarterly from the Agent.

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do acknowledge to have received from the Purveyor of the Royal Artillery Hospital, the sum against our names expressed, being our Pay on performance of the duties herein specified, in the month of May 1807.

Table with columns: Name, Employment, Pay per Day, Total, Received by. Lists names like James Oriskany, James Nichols, Wm Gold, & others with their respective pay amounts.

JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart. (Signed) J. M. HAYES. All the Servants belonging to the Ordnance Hospitals vouch themselves. (Signed) J. M. HAYES.

Appendix, No. 27.

Examination of Dr. JOHN HARNESS, One of the Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, taken upon Oath, the 25th June 1857.

D. Harngl.

- Q. 1. ARE the Medical Inspectors generally resident in London, waiting for the Orders of the Transport Board; or are they constantly employed in the Duty of Inspection at the different Ports?—A. The Inspectors are generally resident in London, when not employed on service.
- Q. 2. Are they permitted to follow private practice?—A. There has no positive restriction on this head yet gone forth, but it is not understood that they are to be allowed to practice their profession for their private emolument.
- Q. 3. What are their Pay and Emoluments, including any Contingencies of Travelling, &c.
 

A. Salary	£ 500 per annum.
Allowance for Subsistence when on Service	£ 1 10, per diem.
From this also one half is deducted for so many days as they may be embarked on board King's Ships.	11. 6d. per mile.
- Q. 4. Do the Inspectors report on the condition of the Medicines in Store, as well as on the state of the Sick, and conduct of the Medical Officers in the Hospital?—A. The Inspectors report any Objections that may occur to them on the condition of the Medicines and other Stores in the Hospital, as well as on the state of the Sick and the conduct of the Medical Officers in the Hospital.
- Q. 5. Do they report on the general management and economy of the Hospitals?—A. The Reports of the Inspectors on their Visitations of Hospitals are not confined to any particular part of the Service.
- Q. 6. Can they give directions and orders to the Medical Officers on the treatment of the Sick; I consider that it would be improper they should do so.
- Q. 7. Do they visit the Ships in Harbour at the respective Ports, or only the Hospital Ships?—A. They visit Ships of every description.
- Q. 8. Do the Governors of the Hospitals make any regular Reports to the Transport Board relative to the conduct of the Medical Department in the Hospitals, or on any other subjects connected with the Hospitals?—A. The Governors of Hospitals are in constant correspondence with the Board, and report to them whenever their own observations do not authorize them to refer on the spot.
- Q. 9. Does any one on the part of the Transport Board attend at the College of Surgeons during the Examination of the Candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy?—A. No one attends on the part of the Transport Board at the Royal College of Surgeons, during the Examination of Candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy.
- Q. 10. Is it required that the Assistant Surgeon should pass a Second Examination at the College of Surgeons, and a Second Examination as to their Skill in Physics by the Medical Member of the Board, before they can be appointed Surgeons?—A. Assistant Surgeons are required to undergo a Second Examination both in Surgery and Physics, before they can be appointed Surgeons, which they shall have been found duly qualified as the first instance.
- Q. 11. Who appoints the Hospital Masters, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons of Ships?—A. Hospital Masters, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons of Ships, are appointed by the Transport Board.
- Q. 12. Is the recommendation of their names left to the Medical Member of the Board; or is it considered that the other Members of the Board have an equal right to recommend?—A. The recommendation of persons for promotion is considered as left both the Board at large, the ability of the person recommended having generally received the approbation of the Medical Member.
- Q. 13. Has there been any difficulty in procuring Hospital Masters and Assistant Surgeons properly qualified, whenever the Service of the Navy requires them?—A. There has been, and still is great difficulty in procuring Hospital Masters and Assistant Surgeons properly qualified for the Royal Navy; the number of persons deficient cannot be less than six hundred.
- Q. 14. Is there any difference between the Pay and Emoluments of Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, and those in the Army?—A. The Pay and Emoluments of an Assistant Surgeon in the Army are not known at the Transport Office. An Assistant Surgeon in the Navy is allowed £1. 10s. per diem, besides one ration of the Ship's Provisions, and if referred

after two years service 2s. per day Half-pay; if after three years service 3s. per day Half-pay; they provide a certain number of Instruments at their own expense. D Harngl.

- Q. 15. Does the Medical Member of the Board regularly attend during Office hours? The Medical Member of the Transport Board regularly attends during the Office hours.
- Q. 16. Are there any fixed days and hours for the execution of his duty, relative to the Examination of Candidates, and to the other matters connected with their appointment?—A. The Saturday following the first and third Friday in every month is fixed for Medical Examinations; but I have been in the practice of examining Candidates at other times, when Candidates have presented themselves. Warrants are given appointing them to Ships as soon as they are ready to proceed on board.
- Q. 17. What are the other Duties of the Medical Member of the Transport Board?—A. The other Duties of the Medical Member of the Transport Board are to assist in the execution of all matters coming before them; but more particularly to guide their judgment upon all Medical Questions.
- Q. 18. Is he permitted to follow private practice?—A. He is not.
- Q. 19. What are his Pay and Emoluments?—A. My Salary is £ 1000 per annum. I have no other Emoluments.
- Q. 20. Are the Medicines provided by the Apothecaries' Company for the use of the Army supplied by any one on the part of the Transport Board before they are packed up and sent off to the Hospitals?—A. The Medicines provided by the Apothecaries' Company do not undergo any examination before they are packed; but the Master and Wardens make oath from time to time that they were of the best Quality. (a)
- Q. 21. Does any one, on the part of the Board, superintend the packing of these Medicines?—A. No one on the part of the Board superintends the packing of the Medicines by the Apothecaries' Company; but one of the principal Officers of the Company makes oath that the different articles were really and truly put up and delivered for the service of the several Ships and Hospitals for which they are charged.
- Q. 22. In what manner, or by what rule are the prices of the Medicines supplied by the Company fixed?—A. The prices of the Medicines are fixed by the Apothecaries' Company according to the market price of the day.
- Q. 23. Are any means used by the Transport Board to ascertain that the prices charged by the Company are fair and according to the market price?—A. The Transport Board are not aware of any means by which they could ascertain the fairness of the prices charged by the Apothecaries' Company; but the Master and Wardens are now required to make oath, that the prices charged by them are the lowest at which the different Articles could be supplied. (b)
- Q. 24. At what periods are the Company's Bills given in—how soon after the delivery of the Medicines—and in what mode are they discharged?—A. The Apothecaries' Company deliver in their Bills quarterly, when they are examined, and are now paid by 95 Day's Bills without interest; formerly they were paid by Bill at Sight to the Treasurer of the Navy.
- Q. 25. Has any attempt been ever made to procure the Navy Medicines by open Contract, or on the principle of Competition?—A. No attempt has ever been made to procure Medicines by open Contract, or on the principle of Competition. The Articles of Medicines are so various, and generally of so changeable or perishable a nature, and the success of practice so much depends on their quality being genuine, as to render the mode of procuring them by Contract highly improper and inadmissible; as a Contract in such a case, although it may regulate the price, can never insure the proper quality, which is the paramount consideration.
- Q. 26. Have complaints been at any time made of the quality of the Medicines supplied by the Company, or of the manner in which they were packed?—A. Complaints have been very rarely received of the quality or package of Medicines supplied by the Company.
- Q. 27. Has the Board found any difficulty in procuring, according to the exigencies of the Service, the requisite quantity of Medicines from the Apothecaries' Company?—A. The Board has never found difficulty in procuring from the Apothecaries' Company the quantity of Medicines requisite for the Service.
- Q. 28. Does the Transport Board furnish Surgical Instruments to any description of the Navy Medical Department?—A. The Transport Board furnish Surgical Instruments only to Hospitals and Hospital Ships. The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Ships are required to provide Instruments at their own expense.
- Q. 29. How are they procured?—A. The Instruments furnished by the Board are at present purchased from Mr. Evans, an Instrument Maker in the Old Change. The Surgeons and Assistants are allowed to provide their own Instruments from any maker whom they may prefer; but before these being taken on board Ship, they shall be submitted to the inspection of the College of Surgeons of London.

Q. 30. Are

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Q. 35. Are there Depôts of Medicines, and of Surgical Materials at different Ports in England, for the purpose of supplying the King's Ships?—A. There are Depôts of Medicines, and such other Articles as are supplied by the Board, at all the principal Rendezvous of Ships of War.

Q. 36. Are the quantities in these Depôts generally large, or is it intended that the Medicines should be frequently procured from London, and in as fresh a state as possible?—A. The quantities furnished to a Depôt in its full Establishment, are calculated according to the demands which may be expected to take place there; the Officers having the charge of them, are directed, as fresh Supplies become necessary, to demand at one time of the most ample, a quantity equal to the size of three months.

Q. 37. Are the contents of Medicines, when Ships are put out of Commission, sent to the Depôts?—A. When a Ship repairs out of Commission the Medicines and when Medical Stores which are remaining on board are required to be delivered into the Depôts at or near the place to which she is sent.

Q. 38. At what periods, and by whom, are the Medicines in these Depôts inspected?—A. The Medicines in the several Depôts are subject to the inspection of the Medical Inspectors and of the Medical Officers of the Hospital, a regular survey also takes place once in the year at each Depôt, by three Naval Surgeons, who are to report the quantity and condition of each article remaining in store.

Q. 39. Under whose care are the Depôts of Medicine?—A. The Depôts of Medicine are under the care of the Dispensers.

Q. 40. Are the Dispensers professional persons?—A. The Dispensers are professional men.

Q. 41. Do they give pecuniary for the faithful performance of their duty?—A. They are not required to give pecuniary, their salaries in case of delinquency being effaced.

Q. 42. Are there Depôts of Medicines and of Surgical Articles for the use of the Navy at the Stations abroad?—A. There are Depôts of Medicines for Ships at all the Naval Hospitals on Foreign Stations.

Q. 43. How are these conducted?—A. These Depôts are subject to the same regulations as those at home, excepting that the quantities to be demanded from time to time are left to the discretion of the Officer in charge, subject to the consent of the Medical Member of the Board, to whose demands are in all cases submitted.

Q. 44. What is the control and check which the Transport Board has on the Receipt and Issue at these Depôts, and on the conduct of the persons employed at them?—A. The control which the Transport Board has over the Receipts of Medicines at the Foreign Depôts, consists in the direction exercised by them in regard to the Supplies sent; their control over the Issues arises from their being allowed to be made only in the proportions established by the Scale furnished; the check upon their Receipts is by comparison of the quantity acknowledged to be received, with the quantity ordered to be sent; the check upon the Issues arises from the receipt of the papers to whom they are supplied, and upon which their fees are charged with the quantities for which they give receipts.

Q. 45. Are there any Naval Hospitals on the Foreign Stations?—A. There are Naval Hospitals at Gibraltar, Malaga, Jamaica, Amoy, Bahadour, Halifax, Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. 46. How are these conducted, and in whom is the control over them?—A. They are conducted by a Surgeon having the medical charge and general direction of the whole; a Dispenser in charge of the Medical Stores, and an Agent having charge of the furniture and other stores of the Hospital, keeping the Accounts of the entry and discharge of the stores, for superintending and checking the Victualling Department.—Hospital Matters are added on the extent of the service may require.

Q. 47. The Foreign Hospitals are subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the Fleet, where there are any, and to the orders of the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and vessels on the Station; and finally, a general control is exercised over them by the Transport Board, who have issued explicit Instructions for that purpose, and give orders according to occasion.

Q. 48. When the destination of a Fleet, or of a King's Ship is known, and that Medicines and certain Hospital Stores can be procured there at a much more reasonable rate than in England, is the allowance of those articles originally put on board varied, and is the Surgeon, or any other person, permitted to procure the required articles at the place abroad, at which they may be had most advantageously and of the best quality?—A. When a Fleet or a single Ship is ordered on Foreign Service, the Surgeon is directed by his Instructions to complete his Medicines and Hospital Stores for twelve months, according to the established Scale. When the Surgeon is in charge of the Depôts on Foreign Stations, from which the Supplies are at present procured, the proper duties to be performed in the established proportion, make demands, they are supplied in that proportion as what price the different articles wanting can be procured

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on the spot, in order that the Board may be enabled to judge whether it would be better economy to purchase them there than to send them from home.

Q. 49. What is the Form of the Journals which the Surgeons of Ships transmit to the Transport Board?—A. A printed Form, in which Surgeons are required to make out their Journals, is in your possession.

Q. 50. What are the Duties of the Agent and Steward of the General Hospitals at home?—A. The Agent for an Hospital at home keeps Accounts of the entry and discharge of Patients, molars them, has the charge of the cleaning the Hospital, which are not sent from the Department, he has the charge of all the Hospital Furniture, and molars and superintends the conduct of the inferior servants of the Hospital.

Q. 51. Who has the conduct of what relates to the making of Contracts for Hospital Stores?—A. All Contracts are entered into by the Board at large.

Q. 52. In what manner does the Board secure the full observance of the terms of the Contracts?—A. By sending Samples of the different Articles contracted for, under the seal of Office, to the different Depôts.

Q. 53. In an Answer to one of the Questions which we submitted to your Board, it is stated that the price at which Articles wanted for the Hospitals could be procured at the neighbourhood, is inferior to the price at which they are demanded. Is it often found that the prices so offered, are less than those at which they could be sent from London?—A. Frequently.

Q. 54. When, and by what authority were the Surgeons of Ships first supplied with Medicines by the Transport Board?—A. By order of the King in Council, I think in January 1803.

Q. 55. What has been your experience in the Medical Service of the Navy?—A. I entered into the Service in the year 1776, since which period I have served in different parts of the world, both in frigates and abroad. In the early part of 1793 I was appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Physician to His Majesty's Fleet destined for the Mediterranean, under the command of Lord Hood, in which Expedition I continued about six years, since which period I have been a Member of the Sick and Wounded Board.

Dr. HARNES attended this day, (30th June) and desired to make the following

A. 20. (c) For "make out," I beg to insert "certify."

A. 23. (b) For "make out," substitute "certify further."

Signed J. Drishater,  
Sam. G. Cox,  
Geo. Thompson,  
Henry Piers,  
Chas. Robinson,  
R. G. Southey,  
L. Brough.

(Signed) J. HARNES.

Appendix, No. 18.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board, to Peter Grant, Esq. dated November, 4th 1807.

Sir,

BEING called upon by the Commissioners of Military Enquiry to explain more fully the grounds for appointing principal Medical Officers to preside over General Hospitals, we beg to submit the following circumstances attending that appointment.—That it was found to be extremely inconvenient, upon the frequent ordering of Medical Officers on Foreign Stations, that the Heads of the Army, as they were at first called, the Superintending Medical Officers, should suddenly quit to undertake a charge as that of a General Hospital, to the duties of which he had applied himself, and was beginning to have a knowledge of, with respect to Sick, Stores, &c. and to leave all in a confusion in the Service; and therefore a proper person from any rank was chosen, whose pay as well as rank was inferior to others under his direction at the same Hospital; and for this and other reasons, it was judged expedient to give him a superior title and authority to manage and direct the Hospital and of the Depot of Stores, that was always under his charge; and this addition of pay was considered as the more necessary, since we did not at that period employ Inspectors or Dispensers.

Z. A.

Inspected on that duty, but confined our recommendations to Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and even an Hospital Man, if he was found to answer the purpose, as was the case formerly at York Hospital; he was at first called the Superintendent, then the Senior, then Head, and ultimately Principal Medical Officer.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble Servants, (Signed) L. PEPYS, T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 28. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to Peter Grant, Esquire.

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, Nov. 14th 1807. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th instant, and in reply, beg leave to acquaint you, that it appears the Army Medical Board, considering the inconveniences alluded to in my Letter of the 4th instant, full recommended Principal Medical Officers in 1798, and that the nomination rested with the Board collectively, until the Regulation of March 1798, when it devolved on the Surgeon General, except in the instances of Dr. Jackson, who was granted without reference to this Department, and Dr. Moore, who was recommended by the Army Medical Board, and afterwards selected by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant, (Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 29.

LETTER from Matthew Lewis, Esq. to Thomas Keate, Esq. Surgeon General.

Sir, War Office, 7th February 1801. I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23d ultimo, and to acquaint you, that if the Services of the Gentlemen, whose names are annexed, are not wanted, they might certainly be placed on Half-pay; but His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief cannot help observing, that frequent promotions are recommended by you in your Department, for which His Royal Highness does not see the necessity, when other Officers of the same rank are to be placed upon Half-pay.

I am, &c. (Signed) M. LEWIS.

- Messrs. L. S. Williams, - - - - - Afflictor. H. Jones, - - - - - Inspectors. Kerr, - - - - - Surgeons. W. Bay, - - - - - Apothecary. P. Warner - - - - - Deputy Purveyor.

Appendix, No. 29. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esq. Surgeon General, to Matthew Lewis, Esq.

Sir, Arlington-Street, February 23, 1801. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th instant, and in answer to perceive that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief cannot help observing, that frequent Promotions are recommended by you in my Department, of which His Royal Highness does not see the necessity, when other Officers of the same rank are to be placed upon Half-pay. I therefore humbly hope His Royal Highness will be pleased to lend a momentary attention to a representation of the circumstances; and I have then no doubt but His Royal Highness will see for the reasons alleged, that what His Royal Highness has been pleased to consider as an inconvenience, will appear to His Royal Highness, upon observing the difference of Time between the recommendations

recommendations for Promotions, and those for Half-pay, together with the motives for each, that I have had only the good and efficiency of the Service, with attention to unnecessary expensures, in view. With regard to Promotions, a List of which for the year 1800, I have the honour to inclose. I beg leave to observe, that the Service of the year required many effective Officers in the room of some that died, or others that were sick, and in consequence of new Stations for Regimental Inspectors, or Foreign Service; and it is proper I should acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness, that I had the honour to recommend four, of whom His Royal Highness was pleased to approve, and to favour others, concerning whom I have not been honoured with an Answer, except in the case of Mr. Lockley, whom I recommended to be Staff Surgeon, vice Acheson deceased, which recommendation His Royal Highness was pleased to consider unnecessary, for the objection I understood, did not arise to the point, and was in consequence of Assistant Inspector M'Intosh being directed to do the Inspectorial Duty of the Western District. I beg leave to observe, that Mr. Lockley was not intended for that duty, but for Foreign Service.

The four Assistant Inspectors recommended, were in consequence of extreme long service, and their efficiency for Inspectorial duty, and that some of them did duty at that time upon Surgeon's pay. With respect to recommendations for Half-pay, it has been usual about Christmas, to examine the List, and for what Medical Officers were likely to be wanted for the Service of the ensuing year, and such as probably would not be called upon, have been generally placed upon Half-pay.

For the year 1800, the number amounted to sixteen, yet several of these were afterwards employed. For the year 1801, the number amounted only to six, whom I beg leave particularly to mention, because these recommendations appear to His Royal Highness to be connected with the preceding promotions; two of these, viz. Williams and Hays, were in a state of invalidity from ill health in the Service; Assistant Inspector L. S. Williams is lame, and therefore not efficient for active Service; with respect to Surgeon Richard North, he was appointed next of the first that war for a particular Service; Assistant Inspector Kerr had very recently objected to go on Foreign Service, unless upon conditions of his own, that could not be complied with, in consequence of which the appointment he was intended to accompany, had nearly succeeded without an Inspector; and the last, Deputy Purveyor Warner's residence is in town, so that whenever called upon, he is certain to be ready for Service; thus it appeared to me, that the half pay of these five Officers might for the present be laid on the Public, and each placed on Half-pay, liable, as they are always informed, to be called upon again during the war; and of course, if the Services of any of them should be wanted, provided they are fit and able to undertake the duty required, they would be employed before any new appointments would have been recommended.

I humbly hope that His Royal Highness will think me justified in recommending their full Half-pay, as I conceived it my duty, on revising the List in December, to recommend such as had been long sick, inefficient, or unwilling to serve, to be placed upon Half-pay until they were again called upon; and that it could have no reference to the preceding promotions; and I therefore humbly hope and trust His Royal Highness will be pleased to see my conduct in a different light from that in which it has appeared to His Royal Highness, and is expiated in your Letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 30.

Examination of Dr. JAMES M. GRIGOR, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, taken upon Oath, 29th May 1807.

- Q. 1. ON what Services have you been employed in the Medical Department of the Army? Dr. J. M. Grigor. A. On the Continent, as a Regimental Surgeon, from May 1794 to April 1795; I went to the West Indies with the Expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the latter end of 1795; in 1798 I went to the East Indies as a Regimental Surgeon, and in 1801 I was appointed Head of the Medical Staff of the Indian Army, first from Bombay to Egypt; I returned to England in 1804, and was appointed Surgeon to the Royal Horse Guards (Blues); in July 1805 I was appointed Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and at first had charge of the York District, from which I was removed in 1806, to the South-Wall and Portsmouth District. Q. 2. When was you directed to inspect the Depot of Medicines at Porchester Castle? A. In December last. Q. 3. With whom and in what manner have you proceeded in making this Inspection? A. With the Staff Surgeon stationed at Portsmouth, and the Apothecary stationed at Porchester Castle. The different divisions of Medical Stores are opened by the Apothecary and his partner, the contents of every Case in each division are examined and compared with the Invoices, and a Report made to the Surgeon General, listing the deficiencies, breakages, and damaged Articles, affixing the causes, when they can be discovered; this Report is signed by myself as President of the Board, and by the Staff Surgeon and Apothecary. Q. 4. Did



- Q. 4. Did you learn whence the different Packages of Medicines came, and when they were issued from the Army Elaboratory?—A. We knew the places they left came from, but had no means of knowing when they came from the Army Elaboratory, for the Invoins which accompanied them, were made in the places the Packages left came from.
- Q. 5. How do you account for the deficiencies of the Quantities as compared with the Invoins?—A. The deficiencies appeared chiefly to proceed from improper packages, and in one instance the breakages from this cause were so enormous, that in a special Report as the Surgeon General, I found that it was such as no Surgeon would in any case submit to from his Druggist. (a)
- Q. 6. Was you able to judge of the original quality of the Drugs, and preparations which you have inspected?—A. No.
- Q. 7. Have you found it necessary to condemn many Articles as unfit for service?—A. Yes of Peruvian Bark, a very considerable quantity, also of various Ointments, and of Osmund and Bark several Casks.
- Q. 8. What is your opinion of the remaining Articles in Store, in respect of their fitness for Foreign Service?—A. Such Articles as passed inspection are fit for service, and the deficiencies have been completed from Town.
- Q. 9. What quantity of Medicines have you inspected at Pouchetter Castle, which it appeared were brought from other Depots?—A. For an Answer to this Question, I beg to refer to the Reports which I made to the Surgeon General on the State of those Stores.
- Q. 10. What number of Sets of Surgeons' Instruments are in Store at Pouchetter Castle?—A. That will be found in the Reports I have just referred to.
- Q. 11. In what condition did you find them?—A. They were in general damaged.
- Q. 12. To what cause do you impute this?—A. Sometimes to the packages; and the Store in which they are kept is not fit for Articles of this description, not even the Medicines.
- Q. 13. Is there any quantity of Purveyors' Stores deposited in Pouchetter Castle?—A. A very considerable quantity.
- Q. 14. Have you inspected them?—A. I was only appointed two days ago to inspect them.

Further Examination of Dr. M'GREGOR, 18 June 1807.

- Q. 15. Is it your opinion, from the quantity of Medicines in Store at Pouchetter Castle, and the portable nature of some of them, that it would be prudent to alter from this Depot to the Regimental Hospitals?—A. Certainly.
- Q. 16. Whilst you was serving as a Regimental Surgeon on the Continent in the years 1794 and 1795, had you any opportunities of observing the manner in which the General Hospitals attached to the British Army there were conducted, and the expenditure of them?—A. I had opportunities of observing the manner in which the Hospitals were conducted, but very little of observing the expenditure in them; I only know in general, that the expenditure of Wine and Spirits was very considerable.
- Q. 17. Had the Medical Purveyors sent from England to conduct their Hospitals been previously acquainted with Regimental Practice, and Military Life?—A. I have understood in general, that they came from Civil Life; and I recollect that the Regimental Surgeons were dignified at the care of their own Sick being taken from them, and sent to the General Hospitals under the care of others.
- Q. 18. What was the consequence of the Sick being sent to the General Hospitals, and put under the care of the newly constituted Staff?—A. The mortality was certainly much greater in proportion in the General, than in the Regimental Hospitals, and the expense of the latter were very moderate.
- Q. 19. Had it been usual to prescribe Wine and Spirits to the Sick in Regimental Hospitals, prior to the establishment of these General Hospitals on the Continent?—A. It was usual to prescribe Wine and Spirits in certain cases in the Regimental Hospitals, but not in such quantities as it was given in General Hospitals.
- Q. 20. When you was at the head of the Medical Staff of the Indian Army first from Bombay to Egypt in 1801, what was the Medical Establishment belonging to that Army?—A. The Army consisted with followers of about 5,000 Men, and with the exception of myself and a Storekeeper (who was appointed after our landing at Kaffa) we had only the usual Regimental Establishment; but about a month after our landing, we were joined by a complete Medical Establishment, amounting to between twenty and thirty in number, sent from England by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, who took the charge of the Medical Department of our Army; but Sir David Baird, on the part of the East India Company, refusing to duty so large an expense, they joined the English Army in Egypt, except some Hospital Mates who were detached, and I

- inspected the Superintendence of the Medical Department of the Indian Army, the Regimental Surgeons taking care of their own Sick as before. (b)
- Q. 21. Were any Medicines and Purveyors' Stores sent out with the Staff which came by way of the Cape of Good Hope?—A. Yes, there was a very large quantity of Medical and Purveyors' Stores, including much Wine, sent out on two Transports.
- Q. 22. Did you bring Medicines with you from India?—A. Yes.
- Q. 23. What was the system observed in that Army, in respect of the disposal of the Sick, and of the mode of examining and checking the Expenditure on account of them?—A. The Sick were treated Regimentally, not deposited in General Hospitals; every Medical Establishment was approved by me, and counter-signed by the Commander in Chief. There were two Persons attached to that Army for the purpose of auditing the Accounts, to whom my Accounts were sent, and their decision upon them was final.
- Q. 24. From the experience which you had of this system, during your service with the Indian Army; are you of opinion, if a similar system was adopted generally in the Army when on Foreign Station, that it would be beneficial to the Public?—A. I think it would, with the exception of making provision for an extraordinary number of wounded men, and for that purpose a few Staff Surgeons and Hospital Mates might be sufficient.

Further Examination of Dr. M'GREGOR, 24 June 1807.

- Q. 25. Whilst you served with the Army in the West Indies, had you an opportunity of observing the comparative advantage of taking care of the Sick Regimentally, instead of sending them to General Hospitals?—A. I had, in the Island of Grenada, in the year 1795, from the want of a Medical Staff, the Sick and Wounded were treated Regimentally while the Army was encamped in the Field. Though under many disadvantages, the mortality was trifling, till the return of the Army to Quarters, when the Sick were ordered to be sent to General Hospitals, and then the mortality was very considerable indeed.
- Q. 26. What is your opinion on the propriety of making an allowance to the Surgeons of Regiments at home, in order to provide Medicines, according to the former practice, instead of the Medicines being supplied as at present from the Army Elaboratory?—A. I fear that under every circumstance it would not be attended with advantage.

Additions made by depositions of Dr. M'GREGOR, on the 24 June 1807, to his former Answers.

- A. 5. (a) Upon enquiry, I find the usual allowance from Druggists to Apothecaries for Breakage is 2 1/2 per Cent.
  - A. 20. (b) Shortly after this period, an additional Storekeeper was appointed, and one of the Assistant Surgeons was appointed to assist the Army for Coast-guard.
- (Signed) JAMES M'GREGOR, M. D.  
Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals.
- (Signed) T. Drumhewer,  
Gou. Temporaire,  
Henry Peters,  
E. G. Stephens,  
L. Bredon.

Appendix, No. 30. (A).

Extract of a LETTER from Dr. M'GREGOR, to Peter Grant, Esq. dated 6th July 1807.

I beg to embrace this opportunity of correcting one part of the evidence which I gave to the Board (see Answer 4) respecting the Stores at Pouchetter Castle. On making enquiry, I find that all the Invoices of the Contents of Medicines which I examined at Pouchetter, are the Invoices of the Apothecary General, and not as I imagined Invoices made up at Plymouth, Dunk, Srevesonki, or any intermediate Depots, where the Medicines had been for some time. This correction of the date of these Invoices it will be perceived is very material.

Before concluding, I have one proposal, which as I think, if adopted, will greatly benefit the Public Service, I beg you will make to the Board from me.

"I believe that in the course of my evidence, I said that though the loss to the Public by the Damage of Articles of Medicine was very considerable at Pouchetter Castle, yet that the damage of Surgical Instruments was still greater; the accumulation of these at Pouchetter is manifestly the value of them or rather the loss of them very considerable. My proposal is, that hereafter Staff Surgeons shall provide their own Instruments, and be answerable that they are complete, and in perfect order at all times when called for; as Regimental Surgeons now do. If they do not do Service on Foreign Stations, it will be necessary that each Staff Surgeon has two or three sets, and it will be but fair, that for this an allowance be made to them."

The present Manner of Surgical Instruments at Pouchetter, like of Wight and York Hospitals, & might for all the Almshouses in Europe for a Century, might be repaired by London Cutlers, a moderate

moderate price should be put on them, and Staff and Regimental Surgeons ought themselves to provide themselves with Instruments from this Grand Magazine.

I remember the time, when the Instruments of Regimental Surgeons were not in the most perfect state; it is now part of my duty to inspect the Instruments of every Regimental Surgeon, and to see that they are complete and in good order; and I almost invariably find them, in as good order as in any Cutler's Shop. The Instruments are now the property of the Surgeon.

Appendix, No. 31.

Examination of THOMAS YOUNG, Esq. Inspector of Hospitals, taken upon Oath, the 23d March 1879.

Mr. Young.

Q. 1. IN what capacities, and during what periods, have you served as a Medical Officer in the Army?—A. Early in 1795, I was appointed an Hospital Man in America, and acted for a time as Surgeon to the second Battalion of Grenadiers. In 1795, I was sent to the Bahamas Islands, with a detachment of the Grenadier Battalion, and remained there about eleven months. In 1796, I was appointed Surgeon to the fifth Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, then embarking for the West Indies. In 1797 and 1798, I was appointed Garrison Surgeon in the Isle of Grenada. In the latter end of March 1798, I was sent to the Continent of Europe as Senior Surgeon to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, from whence I returned in the latter end of 1798 on the beginning of 1799. I was afterwards ordered to Hauppoh, to inspect the Barracks and Hospitals of the Forces under the Command of Lieutenant General Pakenham. In August 1799, I was appointed Inspector General of Hospitals to the Forces under the Orders of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then about to proceed to the West Indies. During my attendance on that Expedition, I visited many of the Islands, and inspected the Hospitals. The then Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Clayton, who succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby, directed me to appropriate a sufficient Staff for the several Colonies, with Stores and Medicines to be occasionally supplied from the General Depot at Martinique and Barbadoes, and to remain the Superintending Staff to England; and as my presence was no longer necessary, I then also returned, and was placed upon Half-pay. Upon the Expedition to the Island in 1799, I was again employed as Inspector General of Hospitals, and remained there till the close of that Service. In November 1800, I was again called upon to re-join the Army in the Mediterranean, and I joined it in Malta, as a Detachment of the Army in Africa Minor, and proceeded with that Army to Egypt, where I remained with it until it was again necessary to reduce the Staff; and in November 1801, I returned to Malta, where I submitted to Lieutenant General Fox, the then Commander in Chief, a Plan for the proper Arrangement of the Medical Staff, and of the Stores, which being approved of by him, I carried into execution, and then returned myself to England; and some time afterwards had an Official Notice, that I was to be placed on Half-pay; but His Majesty has been pleased, in consideration of my Services, to allow me to retain my full Pay of three pounds per diem.

Q. 2. From the opportunities of Observation which you have had during the different periods of Service, what is your opinion on the formation of the Medical Staff for Expeditions, particularly in respect of the number and the different situations of the persons attached to the Staff, and of the control and rank given to them in relation to each other?—A. In the West Indies a larger Staff appears to me necessary for obvious causes, than in Europe. In the instance of Sir Ralph Abercromby's Expedition in 1798, I found it necessary on my arrival at Portsmouth, to apply for an additional number of Hospital Mates, in other respects, the Medical Staff of that Expedition was sufficient, according to the best of my recollection. With respect to the Establishment with the Expedition to the Coast, I have not at this moment a recollection of the original number, but I well remember that I had occasion, from circumstances unforeseen, to require soon after our arrival in Holland, additional assistance of Hospital Mates.

With regard to the Staff for the Egyptian Expedition, I have already said that I joined the Army in Martinique Bay, where I received from Dufour Franck, then at the Head of the Department, a return of the Officers under his direction, which thinking inadequate to the Service in point of number, I made application for additional assistance from home, but in the mean time I detected all the assistance that could be supplied from Malta, Minorca, and Gibraltar, (I think) and the Navy also afforded me that assistance, which I could not have done without. Some additional assistance soon arrived from England, and on my return from Egypt, I found at Malta a number who had arrived there, some of whom I directed to proceed to Egypt, and others were retained in England, because their services were no longer required.

With respect to the situation, I think that for particular services it would be more convenient to employ a greater number of Deputy Inspectors or Surgeons than Physicians, because they can be occasionally employed either Medically or Surgically. With regard to the control and the rank in relation to each other, I think the present system founded on good principles.

Q. 3. From

Mr. Young.

Q. 3. From the same opportunities of judging, what is your opinion in respect of the Quantity and Arrangement of the Medicines originally sent out with Expeditions, and of the mode in which Medicines are afterwards supplied?—A. I think the general Arrangement of Medicines sent out with Foreign Expeditions is imperfect, many of the Articles not being wanted, according to the modern practice of the Army, nor are they, in my opinion, properly proportioned. The future supply, in my opinion, should be governed by requisitions from the Head of the Department abroad to the Surgeon General, except upon particular occasions where the urgency of the Service renders it necessary to provide them on the spot.

Q. 4. In the mode adopted with Expeditions abroad, of superintending and controlling the Expensures of Medicines and Hospital Stores, sufficient, in your opinion, to prevent Waste and Profligation?—A. I think it is, under attentive superintendance.

Q. 5. When it is deemed necessary to procure any Medicines or Hospital Stores abroad, on what authority are they procured, and how and by whom are the Prices paid for them checked and accounted for?—A. They are procured on a requisition to the Commander in Chief by the Head of the Medical Department. It would be the Duty of the Head of the Department to check the prices, and ascertain them to be just; but except in Egypt, I do not recollect that any Medicines or Stores were purchased abroad.

Q. 6. Has it appeared to you that Returns which are periodically made to the Medical Board at home, are sufficient to enable the members of it to judge of the conduct of the Medical Staff, and of the economy of the expensures in the Hospitals abroad?—A. The Returns which were sent home from the West Indies, while I was Inspector General there, related to the sick and wounded admitted, died, and discharged; and there were several other Returns made, but of what description I do not immediately recollect, and not having those Returns before me, I cannot give any further answer to the question. (A)

With respect to the Expedition to Egypt, the nature of the Service did not admit of many Returns being made. Some were made by the Purveyor, but to what purpose I do not at this moment remember.

Q. 7. Have you any information to communicate relative to the quality and Ends of the Medicines, and of the Surgical Instruments sent out to the West Indies during the last war, and of the manner in which they were packed?—A. There were a great number of Articles of Medical Stores sent out that appeared to me to be totally unnecessary for the Army Medical Practice in those Colonies, which, on my return to England, I directed to be sent to America to be sold. I think the packing in general was not proper, for the Liquors and Powders should have been packed in separate boxes. Part of the Surgical Instruments arrived in unserviceable condition, but from what cause I cannot say. Previous to my departure from the West Indies in 1798, I furnished a Medical Board, to report to me what Medicines they considered to be necessary for West India practice in the Army, and which Report I transmitted to the Surgeon General; but I do not know whether it was ever acted upon.

Q. 8. Have you heard that a Ship containing Army Medicines, was destroyed in the harbour of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, during the last war, owing, as was supposed, to some of the preparations (from bad packing) coming in contact and catching fire?—A. I never heard of the circumstance.

Q. 9. Whilst you served as Surgeon to the Forces on the Continent in 1793 and 1794, had you opportunity of observing the Expensures in the Hospitals, particularly of Wine?—A. I was so generally with the Army in the Field, that I had little opportunity of knowing of the Expensures in the Hospitals.

Q. 10. What is your opinion of the propriety of the Establishment of Medicine Depots in the West Indies, and of the manner in which they are supplied and conducted?—A. I think it is indispensably necessary that there should be Depots of Medicines in the West Indies. With regard to the kind of supply of Medicines to the West Indies, I have already spoken. The Depots appeared during my time to be properly conducted.

Q. 11. During your service in the Mediterranean, particularly in Egypt, did you ever notice that the Medicines sent from England, were of bad quality, or that any injury had arisen from the bad packaging of them?—A. I can say nothing as to their quality, for it was not in my power to examine them, but I never heard as to their quality, was complained of. In respect of the packaging, I have known that some few of Instruments sent out, were spoiled by improper packaging, as I have understood, from some Oil of Vitriol being packed in the same casks with them.

Q. 12. At the Surgeons attached to Regiments are required to provide their own Instruments, what is the expediency of the Staff Surgeons being furnished with Instruments at the public expense?—A. I do not know.

Q. 13. Can you suggest any alteration in the general arrangement and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service, or in the mode of furnishing Medicines and Hospital Stores, and of accounting for the expensures of them, or in any branch of the Army Medical Department at home or abroad, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?—A. Prolonged. (B)

Mr. Young

Mr. Youss.

Mr. Youss having attended this day, (25th March 1857) requested to make the following Addition to his former Adjuncts:

A. 6. (a) I communicated to the Surgeon General from time to time, from the West India, every Report and Return which I conceived necessary for his information.

Mr. Youss was then further examined as follows:

Q. 14. Do you think that persons who have never been upon any Foreign Medical Service, can be competent to judge of the necessary Medicines and Hospital Stores wanted from time to time for each Service?—A. I think not so much as those who have been employed in Foreign Service.

Q. 15. Would any benefit to the Service, in your opinion, be obtained by requiring the Candidates for Medical and Surgical Appointments in the Army to go through a certain Course of Anatomy and of Lectures at an Army Hospital previous to their being employed?—A. I think there would.

(Signed) J. DeLislewater, Sam. C. Cline, John Tompkins, Henry Potters, Geo. Anderson, B. G. Stebbins, L. Bradford.

(Signed) THOMAS YOUNG.

The following was received from Mr. Youss in writing in answer to the proposed Question of his Examination.

A. 13. (b) In answering the thirteen Query, allow me to set out by remarking in general, that, when first I had the honour of being Chief of a Medical Staff abroad, I was altogether unprovided with Instructions for my guidance, and it was necessary wholly to regulate the proceedings of the Department, and with that view framed Regulations for the Purveyors and other Officers, Copies of which Regulation I left with my Successors at the several places where I had performed my duty, which probably at this day continue to be followed. Some points in the Query, it appears to me, may be best answered by a reference to clauses in the Instructions I have transmitted, which were compiled by myself for the regulation of Purveyors, and were approved of by the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, than whom no man ever paid more strict attention to the interests and economy of the Public Service. Being the original, I request it may be returned to me.

The Query seems to be formed of four different Clauses, which I take the liberty to separate as under, and answer in order.

- 1st. Can you suggest any alteration in the general arrangement and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service?
- 2d. On any mode of furnishing Medicines and Hospital Stores?
- 3d. And of accounting for the Expenditure of them?
- 4th. Or in any branch of the Army Medical Department at home or abroad, which you think may be beneficial to the Public.

Clause 1st. Appointment of Medical Staff.

In answer to Clause 1st, I beg leave to submit the following Remarks, I would recommend that particular attention should be had in the selection of Officers for Foreign Service. The Head of the Medical Department should be permitted to point out the number and rank of Officers for the particular service in which he is to be engaged. Being held responsible for the conduct of his Staff, it seems reasonable that he should have the nomination of the Officers with whom he is to act.

Of Regimental Staff.

As to the establishment of a Regimental Staff, I conceive that one well qualified Surgeon and two Assistants should be appointed to each Regiment on Foreign Duty, which would considerably ease the General Hospital Department.

Hospital Staff.

I have thought it right to notice the following occurrences. When I had the honour of being at the head of the Medical Department at different times, on various services abroad, it repeatedly happened that I found a deficiency in the number of Hospital Staff, a class of Officers whom I have always considered as of very essential importance to the Army. My requisitions to the Surgeon General from time to time for this class of Officers did not always procure me the number wanted. In place of Hospital Staff, Commissioned Officers were sometimes first, who being reported by me in my public capacity to the Commander in Chief as superfluous, were directed by him to be retained in England, so that great inconveniences was created to the Officers themselves, and an unnecessary expense to the country. It would have been had to have retained them and to have failed in all such vacancies as might through death, &c. occur by the promotion of Officers in inferior Stations, who had for considerable periods been employed in active and arduous Duties, which they had performed to my satisfaction.

Mr. Youss.

It is unquestionable, that the great expense of Medicines, Stores, and Instruments, may, under a proper arrangement, be greatly diminished. I have candidly and freely state my opinion on regulations for their requisition, their purchase, their conveyance abroad, and their preservation.

It is obvious, that for troops going to different climates, or to be engaged in Services of different descriptions, a difference in the kinds of Stores to be provided may be necessary. In the event of an Expedition taking place, it can possibly be done, it would be proper to give a confidential commission to the Medical Commissioning Officer of the Service to be undertaken, that he may be authorized to judge of the quantity and quality of Stores, &c. proper for such Service, and which should be submitted to the Department at home should be procured by such Officer, and which should be furnished to the Department at home should be procured by such Officer, and which should be furnished to the Department at home should be procured by such Officer, and which should be furnished to the Department at home should be procured by such Officer.

The Purveyor and Apothecary should give timely notice to the head of the Department of the defects of Stores under their several charges, that supplies may be procured from England, to prevent the purchase of them abroad at a greater expense to the Public.

Medicines have, I believe, in general been provided by the Apothecary General from the Army Purveyor's Elaboratory, which has Patent secure to him the exclusive privilege of furnishing Medicines, if Medicines would be desirable that a comparison be made between the prices and qualities of those furnished, and of the Medicines at Apothecaries' Hall, and a preference be given where they can be procured of the best quality and at the cheapest rate. It is certain that a proper arrangement and stringency of them would greatly diminish the expense to Government.

The Stores have usually been provided by the Messrs. Trotter, and I do not know that they Purveyor of them could be furnished from any better quarter. I may remark, however, that the expense to Government might be considerably reduced by a proper arrangement and abridgement of those Stores.

The following Miscellaneous Observations, which were proper under this Clause, would, I am of opinion, if attended to in practice, tend materially to economize and preserve Stores, Instruments, and Medicines.

Quantities should be furnished in such quantities only as may be wanted for immediate use. By Commissioning the Articles for compounding them they may be made fresh on the spot when required.

As condensed uses, are apt to ferment in hot climates, the Materials for making them should be furnished in like manner, and for the same reason.

Instruments when sent abroad, should in all respects be guarded against being injured. To Instruments effect this, I would recommend that bottles being put in their own cases, they should be packed in close dove-tailed cases painted, have one or two inch-thick covers over all, be properly covered and placed in the ship's cabin in a dry, safe situation. For cleaning and repairing Instruments on occasions might require, it would be expedient that a Clerk, with apparatus, should be attached to the Apothecary having charge of Medicines and Instruments.

The practice observed at the Army Elaboratory of putting Liquids in tin glass bottles, is highly objectionable. Double glass or strong thick bottle glass should be preferred.

Powders I conceive would be better secured in thick bottle glass than in tin canisters, the latter being apt to imbibe humidity.

Oil of Vitriol should be put in secure vessels and placed by itself, to guard against the danger of the mischievous effects which would result from its being in contact with other Stores.

With respect to Wine, I refer to Article 14th of the accompanying Instructions for Purveyors, Wine, and recommend the observance of that Article as the best mode of supplying Wine.

Ships for the conveyance of Stores, Medicines, and Instruments, should be particularly examined and ascertained to be sea-worthy, and in every respect fit for that Service, to prevent the loss of the very great losses sustained by Government from inattention in this matter. The Transport Board should in future be held responsible.

In carrying Cases to the places of embarkation, to prevent breakage, care should be taken to carry them properly with their tops upwards, and that they should not be rolled, as I have understood has happened. Care likewise should be observed that the Articles most likely to be difficultly rolled from heavy and ignominious Packages, I would upon the whole recommend that the Officers whose particular duty it is, should before the embarkation in the inspection of the Stores, Instruments, and Medicines, previous to and after they are packed, and that a proper Officer be appointed to superintend their Embarkation.

Besides the utility of a Clerk to be attached to the Apothecaries' Department, for the purpose already noticed, it would be highly advantageous that a Cooper, a Joiner, and a Mattress-maker, or other of servants who might be obtained from the Ordnance-provisioners, should be attached to the Purveyor's Department for the purposes following: The Cooper to make and repair the Cases and Casks; the

\* When Wine is received by the Purveyor, every Cask should be passed, and the quantity it contains certified under the hands of the Captain of the vessel from whom it has been received. A quantity of the Wine should be left under the Purveyor's Seal, that the quality of it may at any time be ascertained by the Inspector General, should any complaint be made to him.

Mr. Youss.

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*Mr. Young.*

the Joiner to make and repair Bedsteads, cot-frames, &c.; and the Mattress-maker to repair bedding, tents, &c. all which are services frequently in demand.

*Board, President, &c.*

Soft Bread, Fresh provisions, and other articles usually provided by the Commissariat, I conceive should be continued through the same channel.

*Clause 1**170 Art. of**Instructions for**Purveyors.*

The 47th Article\* of the accompanying Instructions for Purveyors, appears connected with this part of the Query, and to that Article therefore I beg to refer.

*Apothecary**Department.*

For the better management of the Apothecary Department, I would recommend that an intelligent Apothecary, a man of probity, should be appointed at each Depot, to take charge of all Medicines, Instruments, &c. and to account for the Receipts, Issues, and Expenditure of them to the several General and Regional Hospitals. He should make his Reports every week, and be provided with as many Boxes as may be deemed necessary for his assistance. No other duty should be exacted from him, and it would form reasonable to allow him the Pay and Half-Pay of a Staff Surgeon.

*Commissariat**Department.*

An Officer of the Commissariat Department should form one of a Board to meet weekly, for the purpose of examining the Purveyor's Accounts, by comparing the Issues of the Commissary with the Purveyor's Receipts. These should be made up and transferred quarterly to the Commissariat Department, the Purveyor receiving a Receipt as his voucher.

*Clause 4th.**Respecting the**Department**at Home.*

In my Answer in this part of the Query, I would deem it unnecessary to make personal allusion to the conduct of any of the Individuals forming the Army Medical Board. It is sufficient for me to say that it has long been my opinion that the duties of the Department at Home might be conducted as has been done before, by one intelligent Officer, whoever his Majesty might appoint, aided by such assistance as might be deemed expedient. Their appointment should be such, that their whole attention might be given to that important Office.

I should the Commissioners, however, be of opinion that three would conduct the Duties of the Department better than one, it is necessary for me to state that it appears to me, a reform in the present Board would be highly proper.

(Signed) THOS. YOUNG,  
late Inspector General of Hospitals.

## Appendix, No. 32.

Examination of Dr. WILLIAM YATES, taken upon Oath,  
11th June 1837.

*Dr W. Yates.*

Q. 1. WHAT has been your Service in the Military Medical Department in India?—A. In the usual mode in which the Medical Department in the East India Service is regulated, I went into it as an Assistant Surgeon in the year 1795, and became Surgeon in course of seniority; I served in the General Hospital at Calcutta, from whence I was detached to Ceylon, and was eventually appointed Garrison Surgeon at Point de Galle, where I served seven years.

Q. 2. Would you served as Garrison Surgeon in Ceylon, did you notice the Medicines and Hospital Materials and Stores received from England?—A. I once had an opportunity of seeing an investment of Medicines landed at Point de Galle for the use of the Troops in the Island, which I was ordered to take charge of, until they could be removed to Head Quarters.

Q. 3. What was your opinion as to the quantity, the assortment, and quality of the Articles, and the manner in which they were packed?—A. My orders were to divide the packages which were large, so as to make them of a fine convenient to be carried by land to Colombo. They appeared to have been well packed, and the quality, as far as I recollect, was pretty good, but there were several Articles in large quantities, which appeared to be of little or no use in that country; and I afterwards heard from Mr. Chivill, the Staff Surgeon and Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, that some of the useful and efficient Medicines were in small quantities, and that Articles were first out, of which an abundance could be procured on the Island, such as Sago, Sugar, Crutches, &c.

Q. 4. If

\* A Rate of all expenses incurred in the Hospital, is to be presented weekly, with proper vouchers for the examination of a Board, when approved, all the Officers composing the Board should sign it and transmit it to the Purveyor, who will find a copy of it to the Inspector General. These collectively should be produced to the Inspector General every month, to be examined and approved previous to their going to the Commissary of Accounts. The Weekly Returns of Expenditures being absolutely necessary, must be conducted regularly by the commissioned Officers attending the Sick, for which purpose the Ward Master or Clerk visiting with the Medical Attendants will take every article down, and sum up the whole in their presence, and take an abstract of each day's expenditure, and at the end of each week compare his own private note with the Diet Table and Steward's Books.

Q. 4. If Surgical Instruments made part of the Articles received, in what condition did you find them?—A. I did not inspect the Instruments received at that time.

*Dr W. Yates.*

Q. 5. What is the description of the Medical Purfess attached to the Army in India?

A. There is a separate Medical Establishment in each Presidency; that at Madras, which I am best acquainted with, consisted of a Board formed of the three Senior Surgeons of the Medical Department of Staff Surgeons (called Superintending Surgeons of Divisions) of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, who are promoted according to seniority. There are no Physicians on the Establishment in the Company's Service.

Q. 6. Who is responsible for the appointment to Medical Situations?—A. The Medical Board used formerly to nominate to Situations, but for several years past, the patronage is entirely with the Governor and Council.

Q. 7. What are the Duties of the Medical Board?—A. Their Duties are to superintend the conduct of the whole Department. The Superintending Surgeons of Divisions receive from the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons within their Divisions, monthly Reports, which they communicate to the Board, with such general report and comments as they may deem necessary, and the Board reports on the whole to the Commander in Chief; the Board has also the immediate superintendance of the General Hospital at Madras.

Q. 8. What are the Duties of the Staff or Superintending Surgeons of Divisions?—A. The Duties of the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions are to inspect the Hospitals within their Divisions, and to regulate the practice of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons; to receive monthly from each a copy of a daily Journal (which it is their duty to keep) of the number of Sick admitted, their diet, treatment, and the cure; the quantity of Medicines expended, remaining, and wasted. It is also their Duty to inspect each Hospital in their Division once in three months.

Q. 9. Does the Company furnish Medicines to the Surgeons of Regiments, or have they an allowance for providing them?—A. The Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are supplied by the Company with Medicines imported from Europe on an Indent approved and counter-signed by the Staff Surgeon of the Division. All the country Medicines and other necessaries for the Sick, are supplied by the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, in which they have a specified allowance from the Company.

Q. 10. What is the Establishment of the Medical Department, when the Army takes the Field for active service?—A. The system is the same as I have already stated, with the addition of a Staff Surgeon appointed to superintend the whole Medical Department of the Army, and a Medical Gentleman to take charge of the Hospital Stores; there is sometimes occasion for three or four additional Assistant Surgeons, who are at the disposal of the Staff Surgeon.

Q. 11. Is it your opinion that the Medical Department of the Company's Army in India is efficient for the Service?—A. I conceive it is, when the numbers are complete.

(Signed) T. Drinkwater,  
Sen. C. Secy.  
G. S. Templeman,  
Henry Peters.

(Signed) WILLIAM YATES.

Appendix, No. 33.

GENERAL HOSPITALS in GREAT BRITAIN during the last and present War.

STATION.	ESTABLISHED.	DISCONTINUED.
Gosport	1793	10th Nov 1806.
Plymouth	1793	16th Aug 1806.
Deal	1793	24th June 1801.
D <sup>r</sup>	August 1803	24th June 1804.
Chatham Depot	Removed to the Isle of Wight in 1801.	
Isle of Wight	Removed from Chatham in 1801; still continued.	
York Hospital at Chelsea	1793	still continued.
Yarmouth	1799	1800.
Harwich	1799	1800.
Colchester	1799	1800.
Dunbar	August 1803	24th March 1804.
Bury St. Edmunds	1802	18 Jan 1806.
Chatham	1803	7th April 1805.
Edinburgh	1803	24th Dec 1805.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOSPITALS.

GOSPORT, 1806.		PLYMOUTH, 1806.	
	Per Day		Per Day
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon as Principal Medical Officer	30	1 Purveyor, as Principal Medical Officer	25
1 Physician	30	1 Physician	30
1 Staff Surgeon	15	1 Staff Surgeon	10
1 Apothecary	40	1 Deputy Purveyor	10
1 Deputy Purveyor	10	1 Resident Matron	70
1 Resident Matron	70	4 Hospital Matrons	60
4 Hospital Matrons	60	1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3
1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3	1 Matron - - - D <sup>r</sup>	20
1 Steward - - - D <sup>r</sup>	2	1 Nurse - - - D <sup>r</sup>	1
1 Ward Master D <sup>r</sup>	11	1 Obedient - - - D <sup>r</sup>	1
1 Surgey Man D <sup>r</sup>	11		
1 Porter	1		
6 Obedient Men, if not Soldiers	1		
1 Matron, with dress	30		
1 Samplics - D <sup>r</sup>	1		
3 Nurses - - - D <sup>r</sup>	9		
2 Wallowmen D <sup>r</sup>	1		
1 Cook - - - - D <sup>r</sup>	9		

DEAL, in 1801.		CHATHAM, 1801.	
	Per Day		Per Day
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	15	1 Inspector of Hospitals, as Head of the Hospital	40
1 Physician	30	1 Assistant Inspector	30
2 Surgeons	10	1 Physician	30
1 Resident Matron	70	2 Surgeons	10
4 Hospital Matrons	60	1 Apothecary	10
1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3	1 Deputy Purveyor	10
1 Matron - - - D <sup>r</sup>	20	1 Clerk (with provisions)	3
1 Steward - - - D <sup>r</sup>	2	1 Matron - - - D <sup>r</sup>	20
1 Head Nurse - D <sup>r</sup>	1	1 Steward - - - D <sup>r</sup>	2
1 Samplics - - D <sup>r</sup>	1	1 Ward Master	10
1 Porter - - - D <sup>r</sup>	9	2 Surgery Men	10
1 Ward Master D <sup>r</sup>	10	2 Samplics	10
1 Surgery Man D <sup>r</sup>	10	1 Cook	9
1 Cook - - - - D <sup>r</sup>	9	4 Wallowmen	10
3 Nurses	9	1 Wallowman	10
2 Obedient Men	1	4 Nurses	9
		4 Obedient	1

In August 1803.		Removed in 1801 to the Isle of Wight.	
	Per Day		Per Day
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	15		
1 Physician	30		
2 Surgeons	10		
1 Apothecary	10		
1 Deputy Purveyor	10		
1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3		
1 Matron, - - - D <sup>r</sup>	20		
1 Head Nurse, D <sup>r</sup>	1		
1 Steward - - - D <sup>r</sup>	2		
1 Ward Master D <sup>r</sup>	10		
1 Surgery Man	10		
1 Cook	9		
2 Obedient Men	1		

ISLE OF WIGHT, 1807.		YORK HOSPITAL, 1807.	
No.	Per Day	No.	Per Day
1	40	1	20
2	10	1	15
3	10	1	10
4	10	1	10
5	10	1	10
6	10	1	10
7	10	1	10
8	10	1	10
9	10	1	10
10	10	1	10
11	10	1	10
12	10	1	10
13	10	1	10
14	10	1	10
15	10	1	10
16	10	1	10
17	10	1	10
18	10	1	10
19	10	1	10
20	10	1	10
21	10	1	10
22	10	1	10
23	10	1	10
24	10	1	10
25	10	1	10
26	10	1	10
27	10	1	10
28	10	1	10
29	10	1	10
30	10	1	10

The Services in this Hospital are usually Soldiers. The Ward Master, Surgery Man, and Apothecary, &c. are not included in the above list: they are mostly Gun-Penitents.

WARMOUTH, June 1800.		HARWICH, 1800.	
No.	Per Day	No.	Per Day
1	30	1	20
2	10	1	10
3	10	1	10
4	10	1	10
5	10	1	10
6	10	1	10
7	10	1	10
8	10	1	10
9	10	1	10
10	10	1	10
11	10	1	10
12	10	1	10
13	10	1	10
14	10	1	10
15	10	1	10
16	10	1	10
17	10	1	10
18	10	1	10
19	10	1	10
20	10	1	10
21	10	1	10
22	10	1	10
23	10	1	10
24	10	1	10
25	10	1	10
26	10	1	10
27	10	1	10
28	10	1	10
29	10	1	10
30	10	1	10

This Hospital was established for the reception of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers, after the Expedition to Holland. Established during the Expedition to Holland.

COLCHESTER, OR 1799.		DUNMOW, 1803.	
No.	Per Day	No.	Per Day
1	25	1	20
2	10	1	10
3	10	1	10
4	10	1	10
5	10	1	10
6	10	1	10
7	10	1	10
8	10	1	10
9	10	1	10
10	10	1	10
11	10	1	10
12	10	1	10
13	10	1	10
14	10	1	10
15	10	1	10
16	10	1	10
17	10	1	10
18	10	1	10
19	10	1	10
20	10	1	10
21	10	1	10
22	10	1	10
23	10	1	10
24	10	1	10
25	10	1	10
26	10	1	10
27	10	1	10
28	10	1	10
29	10	1	10
30	10	1	10

Established during the Expedition to Holland.

CHATHAM, 1803.		EDINBURGH, 1803.	
No.	Per Day	No.	Per Day
1	25	1	20
2	10	1	10
3	10	1	10
4	10	1	10
5	10	1	10
6	10	1	10
7	10	1	10
8	10	1	10
9	10	1	10
10	10	1	10
11	10	1	10
12	10	1	10
13	10	1	10
14	10	1	10
15	10	1	10
16	10	1	10
17	10	1	10
18	10	1	10
19	10	1	10
20	10	1	10
21	10	1	10
22	10	1	10
23	10	1	10
24	10	1	10
25	10	1	10
26	10	1	10
27	10	1	10
28	10	1	10
29	10	1	10
30	10	1	10

THESE FOUR HOSPITALS at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmow, Chatham, and Edinburgh, were established by a War Office Order of 18 August 1803; the Services (with the exception of the Clerks and Matron) were discontinued on the 24th March 1804; the Medical Officers remained until the breaking up of the Establishment; the Hospitals were not in use at those Places, and an Allowance in Money was made to the Servants in lieu of Provisions.

## Appendix, No. 34.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to Francis Moore, Esquire.

Attington Street, October 5th 1861.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23rd ult. wherein you communicate His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's pleasure, that the Order for providing General Hospitals at Dunmore and Bury St. Edmunds should be revoked, but that the Building and District should be prepared for the late Elizabethan, and lodged in some of the above places; in answer to which I request you will be pleased to inform His Royal Highness, that in consequence of former orders to that effect, I appointed a regular Hospital Staff for each of the places in question, as well as for the proposed General Hospital at Edinburgh (which arrangement has since been approved by His Royal Highness) and ordered them, with the requisite complement of hospital servants, to their respective destinations. I therefore request to be honoured with instructions, whether those Officers are to continue at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmore, and Edinburgh; and if so, whether the Secretary at War will be pleased to allow Lodgings and other Contingencies granted to the Medical Officers and Servants at the said General Hospitals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) T. KEATE.

## Appendix, No. 34. (A.)

LETTER from Francis Moore, Esquire, to Thomas Keate, Esquire.

War Office, 17th October 1861.

Sir, I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you, that it has been admitted to the consideration of the Commander in Chief, who is of opinion that although General Hospitals are not actually occupied at Dunmore, Bury St. Edmunds, and Edinburgh, yet under existing circumstances, the Staff that has been appointed for them should be kept in readiness at their places, and consequently receive the Allowances belonging to their respective Stations.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) F. MOORE.

## Appendix, No. 34. (B.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to Francis Moore, Esquire.

Army Medical Board Office, January 15th 1865.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 15th November, enquiring why Messrs. Grant and Nicolson have been appointed Principal Medical Officers, when it appears that there are no General Hospitals at the Posts where they are respectively stationed; in reply to which I beg leave to refer you, for the information of the Secretary at War, to my Letter of 10th October 1863, and to your Answer of the 17th of the same month, of which Letter, although I had a recollection during my late Correspondence with the Secretary at War, yet I could not find it in any Office; but it has since been produced, together with your Letter of the 12th November last, which has been withheld from the due of its receipt till this day.

If Mr. Dundas should, after referring to the Letters above alluded to, still be of opinion that the Stations of Principal Medical Officers ought to be discontinued at Bury St. Edmunds, and at Dunmore, I beg leave to request that I may be authorized to recommend their Extra Pay of 4s. per day up to the 29th of this month; and I likewise have to request that I may be honoured with Instructions whether the Principal Medical Officer of the proposed General Hospital at Edinburgh is also to be discontinued or kept on with the others.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

(Signed) T. KEATE.

## Appendix, No. 34. (C.)

LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel Gordon to Francis Moore, Esquire.

Horse Guards, 21st January 1865.

Sir, HAVING laid before the Commander in Chief your Letter of the 18th instant, covering two Letters from Mr. Keate of the 17th instant, and 5th October 1863, I am directed to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness has no objection for continuing the Medical Establishments at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmore, and Edinburgh, and requests you may be pleased to communicate the same to the Secretary at War, in order that the necessary directions may be given to the Medical Board for discontinuing the latter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. W. GORDON.

## Appendix, No. 34. (D.)

LETTER from Francis Moore, Esquire, to Thomas Keate, Esquire.

War Office, 12th November 1861.

Sir, HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your Letter of 3d instant, with the Papers to which it refers, I am directed to enquire on what account Messrs. Grant and Nicolson have been appointed Principal Medical Officers, when it appears that there are no General Hospitals at the Posts where they are respectively stationed, nor any extraordinary Medical Duty assigned to them. Mr. Dundas, in making this enquiry, is not disposed to object to granting the above Officers the usual Allowance of five Billings a day, for the period that has elapsed from the date of their Appointment to the present time, although it may appear proper not to continue them any longer in the capacity of Principal Medical Officers.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) F. MOORE.

ESTABLISHMENT of an Hospital Staff for the use of His Majesty's Foreign Forces.

Commander-Naivy, Inspector General of the Foreign Corps, having in September 1795 reported to the Commander in Chief, that it would be advisable to form an Hospital Staff for the service of the Foreign Corps in the British Islands, composed of qualified Medical Officers acquainted with the Foreign Languages, &c. Constitution, Customs, and particular Diseases of Foreign Soldiers, because it was well-known, and must be generally admitted, that the greatest like to explain his Complaint, and converse with those Prædilect Men who are appointed to attend him; whereas it is a rash not to be devised or controlled, that the most differing milites must arise, when Medical Men can only be informed by an Interpreter, or only guess by signs, and such persons and uncertain means, be the direct and constitution of a Patron put under their care. H. R. H. was pleased to recommend the Establishment of a Foreign Hospital Staff, and General Hospital and Government have approved of H. R. H. proposal under the subsequent Regulations.

REGULATION and INSTRUCTIONS for the Foreign Hospital Staff as approved at different periods by H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and ordered by the respective Inspectors General of the Foreign Forces.

An Hospital Staff to be forthwith established for the service of the Foreign Corps. In this Hospital it is to be received any sick or wounded Foreign Soldier in the British Islands, of whatever denomination. British sick or wounded Soldiers are likewise to be admitted in case of urgency or necessity.

This Establishment is to be under the immediate military superintendance of the Inspector General of the Foreign Forces.

An Hospital Staff composed of Foreign Medical Officers of known abilities, is likewise to be established for the service of this Hospital.

- This Staff is to be composed for the present, as follows: A Physician General, Inspector and Director of all Foreign Hospitals, A First Surgeon, A Second Surgeon, Three Assistant Surgeons, Eight Hospital Mates, An Apothecary, An Assistant Apothecary.

- ADMINISTRATION: A Comptroller, A Secretary-Clerk, A Chaplain, Two Clerks, A Cook-house, A Steward, A Maron.

The Hospital Staff is to be augmented or diminished, according to circumstances and necessity.

MUTATIONS and REMARKS since the Establishment of the Foreign Hospital Department on the 15th November 1795, to the 24th June 1807.

On the 15th December 1802, the formation of Military Inspector General to the Foreign Corps was suggested, and the Foreign Dept. was put under the immediate orders of the Inspector General of the British Dept. The Foreign Dept. was however kept separate under a Deputy Inspector General sitting under the superintendance of the Inspector General of the British Dept., but the Medical Department was continued, upon the same footing, and these Instructions again approved by the Commander in Chief, by Letter of the 17th January 1803, of which an Extract is here added. (A.)

When in 1798 most of the Foreign Corps was reduced, the Men drafted in that Regiment, and two additional Battalions added to that Regiment, both composed of Foreigners, a reduction took likewise place in the Foreign Hospital Staff of the following employees, viz.

- Of the Assistant Inspector, - - - Two Assistant Surgeons, - - - Six Hospital Mates, - - - The Comptroller, - - - The Secretary-Clerk, who was made 1st Clerk of the Foreign Hospital Department and Acting Purveyor, - - - One Clerk, - - - The Steward, - - - The Maron.

At the arrival of the Dutch Brigade under the Prince of Orange in October 1799, the following augmentation took place, and the Regulations, &c.

No augmentation or reduction is to take place, without the previous approbation of Government.

The Inspector General to recommend as soon as possible a proper Person to the situation of Chief of the Staff.

As soon as this Chief has been approved, directions to be given to him to recommend to the Inspector General the proper Persons for the other Stations in that Staff.

The Officers of this Staff to have Commissions from Government in the same manner as usual in the British Staff, and their Pay, Allowances, &c. to be fixed by a written Capitulation or Agreement, signed by the Inspector General with the approbation of Government.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Chief of the Foreign Hospital Staff.

This Chief is to be directed to frame with all possible speed the necessary Regulations for the Foreign Hospital and Staff, and to be recommended to him to affix to these Regulations as much as possible to the Regulations of British Hospitals.

These framed Regulations to be submitted to the opinion of the Inspector General; and when approved by him to be printed for the information of the Foreign Corps, and Foreign Hospital Staff.

In order to prevent improper Foreign Subjects to be admitted into the British Service, or any imposition on Government in supplying men who have been before invalidly rejected, or have deserted from other Corps, no Foreign Recruit is to be admitted, nor any Foreign Soldier to be declared unfit for further service, than by the Chief of this Staff.

He is therefore directed minutely to inspect any such men brought before him, and independent of his state of health, &c. to investigate what countries he is where seized, and every other particular as may from time to time be pointed out to him by the Inspector General. He is therefore to keep a Register concerning the Name, country, and description of every Recruit or Invalid brought before him, and to produce a duplicate of such a return, signed by him, to the Inspector General's Office; it will likewise be requisite for the Chief Medical Officer to be acquainted with most of the Foreign Languages and Countries.

This Chief Medical Officer is therefore to reside at or near the Foreign Dept. as far as possible, following in that respect, as in all others respecting Military Service, the directions he may receive from the Inspector General of the Foreign Corps, or any other Superior Military Officer.

of this Department again approved by the Commander in Chief and the Secretary at War by Letter of the 27th February 1800. Vide Extract, (B.)

A Full Purveyor, A Regimental Surgeon for the service of the Foreign Dept., An Assistant Surgeon, and A Purveyor's Clerk.

On the 26th February 1800, the Chief of this Staff received directions from the Secretary at War to correspond with the Army Medical Board respecting the surgical and Medical Services of the Foreign Hospital Department, without going through the Office of the Military Inspector General, and the Medical Board received also information of this by Letter of the 9th March 1800, of which a Copy is here annexed. (C.)

The manner in which money was to be drawn, and the method of keeping the Accounts was likewise ordered by Letter from the War Office, of which an Extract is here added. (D.)

A Capitulation or written Agreement in these Articles is, was signed on the 14th March 1796 by Colonel Nelson, as that time Inspector General to the Foreign Corps, and the original delivered to Dr. Verbruggen.

A Regulation for the Foreign Hospital and Staff made by Dr. Verbruggen was approved on the 16th March 1796, and printed.

In 1797 Government ordered to the Chief Medical Inspector, not to admit as Recruit any person belonging to a country at war with England, and to be particularly attentive that no Frenchman should slip amongst them under a disguised name or country. When a person of that description was discovered, he was directed to force such man, and to report him to the next British Military Commander, but on no account whatever to give him over to that person who seized him, or presented him for Inspection; he was to be detained not to proceed in future, any Medical Officer for the Foreign Hospital Staff, but such as was acquainted with the German Language.

It having been represented as Government, that several Hanoverian Recruits intended for the King's German Legion had been rejected for Eight Defects and Gouty Reputers, with whole Defects and Reputers they served formerly in the Hanoverian Army, and that those rejected men could not be without danger sent to Hanover, from fear to be illustrated by the French Army, for having left Germany to serve in England, &c. &c. Dr. Verbruggen received direction in November 1803, from the Commander in Chief through Colonel Howard, to admit in future all Hanoverian Recruits with such Eight Defects as before mentioned.

In consequence of this order about 120 persons of that description have been admitted, but those Defects are mentioned in the Medical Inspectors' Returns.



As it may happen that the Services of the Medical Chief may be more wanted in a quarter or country than for service from the Foreign Depot, to perform the duty at both places, so that Government may find proper to order him to duty abroad, with such a number of Foreign Corps in the British Service, or in the British pay for which his presence there may become absolutely necessary, he is to be directed to qualify a portion of his Staff in order to make his duty at the Foreign Depot, during his absence.

As it is the intention of Government to appoint in future Medical Officers to the Foreign Corps acquainted with the Foreign Languages, if a sufficient number of well qualified persons can be obtained, but as it is also the intention of Government not to allow Foreign Medical Officers to be admitted, but those who can give evident proof of their professional abilities, it is expected that this Chief Medical Officer will always be prepared when called upon by Government, or the Army Medical Board, to give his opinion or any other information respecting the qualifications, character, &c. of such Medical Officers already admitted, or in future to be admitted, and it is likewise expected that he will at all times be able to propose, when called upon, proper persons for the vacancies which may occur in any of the Foreign Corps.

He is therefore authorized to submit to Government, through the Inspector General, such a Plan as he may deem necessary, in order to provide such Medical Officers when necessary.

The Medical Superintendence and Inspection of all Foreign Corps in the British Service, though not under the immediate Military Direction of the Commanding Officer of the Foreign Depot, remain by order of Government always under the direction of the Chief of the Foreign Hospitals, in order to prevent imposition with respect to the Services of their Corps, and for many other obvious reasons pointed out in their Instructions.

When the King's German Legion was raised, it was therefore also put under the Medical direction of the Chief of the Foreign Medical Staff, as proved by a Copy of the Letter from the Commander in Chief, here added. (A.)

In January 1803, it was proposed by the Chief Medical Officer of the Foreign Hospital Staff, Dr. Verhulme (F.) that in future all Foreign Medical Officers should be examined by the Medical Board, before a formally admitted into the British Service, and to give to them the same Demonstration, Pay, Allowances, &c. as to those of the British Hospital Staff of the same rank. This plan was adopted by Government, and the Demonstration of Physician General, Director, and Inspector of all Foreign Hospitals was dropped, and the Title of Chief Physician and Inspector to the Foreign Forces adopted. The Peace Establishment of the Foreign Hospital Staff was at that time fixed as follows:

A Chief Physician and Inspector.  
A Staff Surgeon.  
A Staff Surgeon with Rank of Regimental Surgeon.  
One Adjutant Surgeon, acting as Resident Surgeon on the General Foreign Hospital.  
Two Hospital Matrons.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

A Deputy Purveyor.  
A Clerk for the Office of the Foreign Hospital Department.

A Clerk and Storekeeper for the General Foreign Hospital.

On the 6th October 1804, all the above-mentioned Officers were granted according to their demonstrations, and the situation of full Purveyor was preferred.

When in October 1805, the German Legion was ordered on duty in Germany, the subsequent appointments have taken place for the Medical Staff of the King's German Legion, and were by order most taken from amongst the Hospital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army, viz.

A Deputy Inspector.  
A Purveyor.  
A Physician—was taken from the Hospital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army.  
Two Staff Surgeons, Dr. D.  
An Apothecary.  
Two Hospital Matrons—were taken from the Hospital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army.  
A Purveyor's Clerk.  
A Storekeeper.

I certify this to be an exact Copy of the Regulations and Instructions for the Foreign Hospital Department.

Lymington, 7th July 1807.

(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

A.  
Hort's Guards, 17th January 1803.

AS to the Medical Establishment, His Royal Highness is of opinion, that that proposed by Dr. Verhulme should be maintained, and His Royal Highness will certainly recommend the adoption of this Plan to the Secretary at War.

(Signed) MATTHEWS.

B.  
War Office, 27th February 1800.

HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having signified his Approbation of the Plan first in by yourself and Dr. Verhulme, &c. &c., and I have the Secretary at War's direction to request that immediate steps may be taken for carrying the enclosed Plans into effect, and Dr. Verhulme will be so true to recommending to the Medical Board the proper Candidates for the several Appointments.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

C.  
War Office, Foreign Department, 5th March 1800.

I AM directed by the Secretary at War to inform you, that Dr. Verhulme and Mr. Johnson, Purveyor of the Foreign Hospitals established at the Isle of Wight, have received Intimations to transmit for your examination through Mr. Lukin, Agent for Foreign Corps, their monthly account and vouchers; and I am further directed to inform you, that those Gentlemen have orders to follow, in every particular, the Regulations established for British General Hospitals.

To Sir Isaac Potts, Bart.  
The Duke's Lodge,  
John Ruff, Esq.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

D.  
War Office, March 18th 1800.

Sir,  
I AM directed by the Secretary at War to inform you, that from the 25th of this month you will draw upon Mr. Lukin for such Sums as may be requisite for each part of the charge of the Foreign Hospital, which may be under your immediate Regulations, as Mr. Johnson will receive similar Intimations for the expense which may be incurred by him as Purveyor; it is to be understood that this demand on the Public is to be limited to the probable expenses which may occur from the 25th of one month to the 25th of another; the Bills are to justify the Service to which the money is to be applied, and the particulars of his charge, together with the vouchers, are to be transmitted by you, within the period allotted to of 31 days, to Mr. Lukin, who will deliver them to the Medical Board.

Dr. Verhulme,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

E.  
Hort's Guards, 17th December 1803.

Sir,  
HAVING laid before the Commander in Chief your Memorial of the 8th Instant, I am commanded to acquaint you that His Royal Highness approves of your being continued in the Medical Inspection of the King's German Legion, in the same manner as with the Dutch Corps lately in His Majesty's Service, and the necessary communication has been made to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge on the subject.

Dr. Verhulme,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

F.  
THIS ARRANGEMENT WAS submitted to the Army Medical Board by Dr. Verhulme, and approved according to the Letter of the same Board, which Copy is here added.

Arlington Street, September 30th 1803.

IN reply to your Letter of the 30th ultimo, I am to acquaint you that the same has been laid before the Army Medical Board, who see no objection to the Arrangement therein proposed.

(Signed) THOS. KEATE.

6. 3 E

## Appendix, No. 36.

STATEMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, AND SERVANTS, EMPLOYED AT THE GENERAL FOREIGN HOSPITAL AT SINGAPORE, AND, REVENUE OF THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO, AND DISCHARGED FROM, THE SAID HOSPITAL, FROM 25th DECEMBER 1863 TO 25th DECEMBER 1866.

Employe	During what Period employed.	N <sup>o</sup> of Days.	REMARKS.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
A Staff Surgeon.	From 25th December 1863 to 25th December 1866.	394	Since the departure of Staff Surgeon Harvey the Hospital on the 25th Decr 1863, the Hospital has not been visited, and the duties performed by the Apothecary.	The General Foreign Hospital at Sing is the only Medical Establishment for the benefit of all the Foreign Corps, and English troops, in the British Service. There is, however, a small Establishment for eight cases of Leprosy, upon the footing of a Dispensary Hospital, for the service of the Residents of the Foreign Depot, which is attended by a Surgeon and two Hospital Men.
A Purveyor.	From 25th December 1863 to 25th October 1864.	335	On the 25th of October 1864, the function of Purveyor was transferred to the recommendation of Dr. Vandenburgh, and a Deputy Purveyor only the proper.	The number of Residents at Leprosy are regularly from 200 to 300 men, and of Officers of about 40 to 50.
A Disp' Purveyor.	From 25th October 1864 to 25th December 1866.	317	This function is still necessary.	His Majesty's Foreign Forces, for which there is a separate Establishment at Singapore, called the Foreign Depot, consist at present of the following Corps: viz.
An Apothecary.	From 25th December 1863 to 25th December 1866.	4095	An Apothecary was appointed only on the 25th Sept 1865, with the exception of the Surgeon General, besides all the Medicines requisite for the Foreign Corps in England are sent from the Medical Depot at Sing.	6 Battalions of the 6th Regiment. 6 Battalions of the 9th Regiment, called Queen's Company. 3 Irish Regiments, viz. Meuser, Bell, and Warrick. 1 Regiment of Dragoon. 1 Regiment of British Cavalry. 1 Regiment of the Chasseurs. 1 Battalion Royal Foreign Artillery. 18 Regiments and Companies King's German Legion. 1 Regiment of Mous. 1 Regiment of Cors. 1 Regiment of Fusilg's. 1 Regiment of Carbine Rangers. 4 Companies of Foreign Invalids. 1 Cavalry Company.
A Resident Man.	25th December 1863 to 25th Decr 1866.	998	From the promotion of Mr. (Surgeon) on the 25th July 1866, the Resident has not been re-empoyed.	37 Companies making about 25,000 men.
An Hospital Man.	From 25th December 1863 to 25th December 1866.	4095	—	His Majesty's Foreign Forces are represented by a Medical Chief, under the intromission of Chief Physician Inspector of Foreign Hospitals. His Majesty's Commission dated 25th November 1859.
A Clerk and Interpreter.	From 25th December 1863 to 25th Decr 1866.	4095	—	His Duties, as ordered by Government, are as follows: To act as Principal Medical Officer to the General Hospital, where he

## RETURN OF SERVANTS Employed.

Servant, at 25 per Ann.	25th March to 25th September 1864.	184	The services of Martin, Elad, Waddy, Nuff, and Josephine, though ordered by the Regulations, and employed in British Hospitals, have been supplied by Dr. Vandenburgh, without incurring the expense the number of Overseers, for reasons stated in the Medical Report. This matter has been a being in the Public, from December 1863 to December 1864, of about £2,000 in Pay and Settlement.	
Diary, a holder, at 4 Pence.	25th Decr 1863 to 25th Decr 1866.	624	—	
A Ward Master, at 4 Pence.	During the whole Period.	4,095	—	
Surgery Man, at a Shilling.	During the Period.	4,095	—	
Assist Cook, at 3 Pence.	During the whole Period.	4,095	—	
Wardmaster, at 3 Pence.	During the Period.	4,095	—	
Orderly, at 3 Pence.	During the Period.	4,095	—	

## Appendix, No. 36.—continued.

RETURN OF PATIENTS Admitted and Discharged.				Average Time of Cure per Man.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, continued.
Admitted.	Discharged.	N <sup>o</sup> of Days in Hospital.	Admitted.		
1074.	608.	26,476.	—	About 46 Days.	stands regularly every week, and more often if required. To inspect all the Regimental Hospitals in England. To provide qualified Medical Officers for all the Foreign Corps. To examine all Foreign Residents and Invalids, with the particular inspection from Government to ascertain whether they are really Convalescent. The number of Residents examined by him, from 25th December 1863 to 25th December 1866, is 14,341 and the number of Invalids, 498. To go on active Duty whenever the number of Foreign Corps employed exceeds or falls 25,000 men. For the Apothecaries he is allowed an Office, and one Clerk.
ESTABLISHMENT as Approved, and Force of it, on the 25th April 1867.					
A Staff Surgeon.	—	—	—	—	—
A Disp' Purveyor.	J. Meers.	—	—	—	—
An Apothecary.	J. Thoms.	—	—	—	Does the Duty of Staff Surgeon.
A Resident Man.	—	—	—	—	—
Two Hospital Men.	J. S. Miller. —	—	—	—	When there is no Apothecary, one of the Hospital Men acts as Hospital Apothecary, with an allowance of £1. 6s. per day.
A Clerk and Interpreter.	J. Watts.	—	—	—	—

(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 35. (A.)

RETURN of MEDICAL OFFICERS on Duty at YORK HOSPITAL, CHESTER, from 15th March to 24th September, 1864.

Table listing medical officers on duty at York Hospital, Chester, from March to September 1864. Columns include name, rank, specialty, and dates of duty.

The average number of Patients for the said time, was ( 76. )

(Signed) W. NORTH F. M. O.

Appendix, No. 35. (B.)

RETURN of the Establishment of the Officers, Clerks, and Servants, with the Number of Patients admitted, born, and dismissed from, the Army Depot General Hospital, from 15th December 1863, to 24th December 1864, inclusive.

Large statistical table showing the establishment of officers, clerks, and servants, and patient statistics for the Army Depot General Hospital from Dec 1863 to Dec 1864. Includes columns for various ranks and patient counts.

(Signed) WILLMOORE, M. D. Principal Medical Officer.

N.B.—It is to be observed that one of the Staff Adjutant Generals did Duty for a short as a Purveyor, and afterwards as Doctorage, (in the Column in the Roman); and another is now doing Duty as Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper, and has to do so for the period specified, and has none; (See this Column etc.)

Army Depot, April 24th 1865.

W. M.

## Appendix, No. 37.

LETTER from Doct<sup>r</sup> Verthume to Peter Grant, Esquire.Office of the Foreign Hospital Department,  
Lymington, 10th July 1867.

Sir,

IN compliance with the directions contained in your Letter of the 29th ult<sup>o</sup>, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, my Answers upon the several Questions, viz.

## QUESTIONS.

From whom, and in what manner is money obtained to pay the expenses of the Establishment, and other expenses, of the Foreign Hospitals at Eling and at Lymington?

To whom is the account of such expenses rendered, and by whom is it examined?

## REPLIES.

From the Agent of His Majesty's Foreign Forces, (at present Mr. DeJoy) in the manner directed by the War Office, of which order a copy is to be found in the duplicate of my Instructions.

To me, and examined and controlled by the Army Medical Board, in the manner mentioned in the Letter above alluded to.

By the included Copies and Comptrol Returns of the said Accounts, from 25th December 1864 to 24th December 1866, as approved by the Army Medical Board, it will be perceived, that these Accounts are filled and balanced every quarter, and, upon investigation of the whole expenditure, it will be found that the amount of the expense of each man per day, is about 6d. per man, which, when it is considered that most of the Patients are Invalids whose constitution is worn out by long services in the War, and that whole grocery (some articles high in price, such as wine, eggs, &c. were requisite, I hope that the expenditure will be deemed economical. I take advantage of this opportunity to repeat the same suggestion, which I had the honour to intimate to one of the Commissioners at an interview on the 7th of April 1864, viz. that it would be a saving to the Public of above £1,000 a year, if the Establishment of Eling (situated from Lymington 13 miles) could be removed to or near Lymington, and the two Establishments put under one roof, because it would save the pay of one Surgeon, two Hospital Messes, four Orderlies, the Rent of two Hospitals, Lodging-Messes, Cook and Grooms, &c. but I beg leave at the same time to state, that it would, first, be requisite to provide or find out buildings able to contain about 200 Patients, with the necessary rooms for the Surgeons, &c. and I am sorry to say, that I have not been able to find out a building in or near this place large enough, or fit for such an Establishment. I beg however leave to state, that there are several Common near this Town, of which the soil is excellent for building, and the situation healthy; I also beg leave to inform the Commissioners, that by order of Lieut. General Das, whilst commanding in the Isle of Wight, and Lieut. General Hewitt, whilst Inspector General, I have given in two Plans for building a temporary Hospital, of the dimensions above specified, and I am of opinion, that if a building of that description had been erected near this place, or was erected, it would be a saving to the Public, and the Sick better accommodated than in Old Barse, &c. for if the amount of Rent paid for Eling Hospital, and for the Hospital at this place, was added to the £1,000 additional expense for Pay of Medical Officers for new Establishments, I think that it would be discovered, that the total sum surpasses the probable expense which the building of a temporary Hospital would have occasioned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your most obedient  
very humble Servant,

(Signed) L. VERTHUME.

## Appendix, No. 38.

EXTRACT from the QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS of ELING HOSPITAL,  
for the Years 1865 and 1866.

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF DAYS SUBSISTENCE.		QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE.				TOTAL.
	Attendants and Orderlies.	Patients.	Servants Wages.	Soldiery.	Contingents.	£. s. d.	
From 25th Dec <sup>r</sup> , 1864, to 24th March 1865.	1,284	5,232	37 4 9	264 11 11	30 15 11	322 11 12	£. s. d.
--- 25th March 24th June	1,655	3,167	33 7 3	173 13 11	24 9 11	241 16 3	
--- 25th June 24th Sept <sup>r</sup> .	1,406	1,654	29 18 0	153 4 0	28 3 11	211 7 11	
--- 25th Sept <sup>r</sup> , 24th Dec <sup>r</sup> .	1,004	4,169	69 4 9	187 10 4	41 0 11	298 15 6	
--- 25th Dec <sup>r</sup> , 1865, to 24th March 1866.	1,498	3,764	32 8 9	175 2 11	12 14 8	241 5 7	
--- 25th March 24th June	1,513	3,264	65 15 0	147 13 11	20 1 4	233 10 4	
--- 25th June 24th Sept <sup>r</sup> .	1,233	2,377	60 11 9	129 15 10	25 4 5	216 16 4	
--- 25th Sept <sup>r</sup> , 24th Dec <sup>r</sup> .	1,093	2,107	42 1 9	97 14 10	16 12 5	156 9 0	
	13,215	67,493	390 12 0	1,545 16 7	201 3 7	1,632 12 21	

Total Servants and Patients - - - 15,130 Days Subsistence, cost £ 1,545. 16. 7. or 8 1/2. per day.

- - - Patients only - - - 27,407 Days Subsistence, cost £ 1,240. 15. 7. or 11 1/2. per day.

- - - Patients only - - - 27,407 Days Subsistence, cost £ 1,231. 12. 21. or 10 1/2. per day.

Appendix

CONTROL OF THE DEPUTY PAYEVES QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF  
FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER

Number of Days Hospital, if Admitted	DIETS				Provision of Milk of each kind and Quantity of Lard of each kind	Provision of Protein Vegetables of each kind	No. of Lemons of each kind	No. of Eggs of each kind	No. of Fishes	
	Pork	Beef	Lamb	Mutton						
					Reached to Home, on the 1st September					
					In the General Hospital					
					In the Temporary Hospital					
					TOTAL					
					Spent by Genl.					
					TOTAL Consumed					
					REMAINS IN HAND					
1876	6259	8840	4234	571						
Total 1877				5771						

ARTICLES WASHED	N <sup>o</sup> of each	Hot Soap	Soft Soap
Baths	790	18 14	—
Linear Sitters, Trunks, &c.	721	27 10 [	—
Flies of Flannel Cloths	4,228	69 4	—
Blankets	2	0 2	—
Washes	31	7	—
Exam UO	12	5 [	—
TOTAL	—	113 26	—

No. 39.

Receipts and Expenditure of Articles of Consumption for FOREIGN HOSPITALS,  
10 21st December 1885.

Butter	Compound	Oil	Hot Soap	Tea	Coff.	Milk	Wine	Brandy	Cognac	Port	Whisky	Beer	Stout	Wine	Whisky	Hot Soap	Produce	REMARKS
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
101.15	480.0	60.00	102.15	11.00	0.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	The Articles marked with Double Lines have been sent from Flanders.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
101.15	480.0	60.00	102.15	11.00	0.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	
127.75	300.0	400.0	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
127.75	300.0	400.0	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
129.25	277.75	37.00	100.00	12.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

(Signed) J. N. MOORE,  
Deputy Payevess.

Exp.  
(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 40.

NOTE from Dr. Verhulme to Mr. Grant.

Dr. VERSTURME's respectful compliments to Mr. Grant, and begs leave to state, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that the Dr. is regret to mention in his Report of the 10th July ult. relative to the saving which would occur to the Public if the two Hospital Establishments of Eling and Lymington were brought under one roof, viz. the suppression of the situation of one Barrack-Master, and a Barrack-Master-Sergeant, which of course would augment the amount of the saving a great deal; the Dr. begs leave to add, that since his Report to the Commissioners of the 10th July last, the Barrack-Master of Eling Hospital (Major St. Clair) died.

Foreign Hospital Office,  
Lymington, 12th August 1807.

Appendix, No. 41.

COPY of a General Order, respecting a new Rate of Soapage from the Pay of Men in Regimental Hospitals.

Herb. Guards, 31st August 1802.

THE Regulation for improving Regimental Hospitals, bearing date in the month of September 1799, having directed that the sum of four Shillings per Week should be retained out of the Pay of the Soldier, for his maintenance while in the Regimental Hospital, and for the incidental expenses of the said Hospital; and it being thought proper to establish a new Rate of Soapage applicable to the above purposes, and to the other persons hereafter mentioned: It is His Majesty's pleasure, that from the 25th September next inclusive, the sum of ten Pence a-day shall be retained by the Paymaster, or acting Paymaster, out of the Pay and Emolument of each non-commissioned Officer, Trumpeter, Drummer, and private man of His Majesty's Regiments, of every description, during the time of their being in the Regimental Hospital; and that the sum be paid over to the Regimental Surgeon, as a Fund to be applied by him, under the Superintendance of the Commanding Officers, to the maintenance of the Men, and the general Expenses of the Hospital.

It is His Majesty's further Order, that regular Accounts of the Expenditure for the above Services be kept by the Regimental Surgeons of the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, to be furnished by them (being previously certified by the Commanding Officers) to the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, at such times, and in such forms as shall be preferred through the said Inspector General, in order that, in the case of a deficiency of the said Fund, the same may be made good, and that in the case of a surplus, the same may be applied to the general Medical Expenses of the Corps.

By order of His Royal Highness  
The Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,  
Adjutant-General.

Appendix, No. 41. (A.)

WEEKLY HOSPITAL RETURN of the \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment

DAILY STATEMENT.

DAYS of the WEEK.	No. of Men.	Rank.	QUANTITIES EXPENDED.							AMOUNT of STORPAGES.
			Meat.	Bread.	Peas.	Milk.	Wine.	Drum.	Other.	
			lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	qt. pt.	gal.	doz.	doz.	£. s. d.
Sunday	150									
Monday										
Tuesday										
Wednesday										
Thursday										
Friday										
Saturday										
TOTAL										

N. B. Unauthorized expenditure in any of the Tables, whether in the charge itself, or in the draught statements, will be corrected at the Army Medical Board Office, and the deduction be retroactively thrown on the Surgeon at the half-yearly settlement.

WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.

	WEEKLY EXPENDITURE.					Weekly Cost.
	lb.	oz.	gals.	qts.	pts.	
Meat - at - per lb. - -						£. s. d.
Bread - at - per lb. - -						
Potatoes - at - per lb. - -						
Onions - at - per lb. - -						
Salt - at - per lb. - -						
Beer - at - per qt. - -						
Milk - at - per qt. - -						
To extra Diet, as per Soapage Account - - - - -						
Retains of { Wine per gal. - - - - -						
{ Porter per gal. - - - - -						
{ Brandy per gal. - - - - -						
Contingencies - - - - -						
Washing for Men, at per man - - - - -						
Occasional Pair Sheets, at per pair - - - - -						
Articles } - - - - -						
TOTAL - - - - -						
Total Soapage - - - - -						
Weekly Cost - - - - -						
Surplus - - - - -						
Deficiency - - - - -						

I do hereby certify to the correctness of the Prices of the Meat and Household Bread.

Commanding the Reg.

REGIMENT OF HEAD QUARTERS  
WEEKLY REPORT and DETAIL  
From 180 to 180  
In Barracks, at  
Camp, at  
Quarters, at

Year	Month	Day	Name	Disease	Period	No. of Days	Amount	Expense		Total No. of Days in Hospital
								£	s. d.	

RETURN OF WINE, &c. Contingencies of the Week.

Name	Disease	Quantity of			What Spent of This
		Wine	Port	Beer	

Died during the Week.

Name	Disease	Surgeon, stationed at	Adjutant, at	Assistant, at

Monthly Sick Return

Regiment of	at	Strength	Date	At the close of the Period				Remarks	
				Admitted from all Sources	Total	Discharged from all Sources	Deceased from all Sources	In Hospital	Surplus or Deficit

N. B.—This Monthly Return shall specify the Name and Station of each Medical Officer of the Regiment, as well as of the several Troops or Companies that may be detached from Head Quarters. And it shall be carefully kept up at the period pointed out in the Instructions, page 56, whether a Hospital be established or not.

Appendix, No. 42.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 25 Feb. 1803.  
THE Commander in Chief has ordered, that the benefit to be expected in the Service from the increased Establishment of the Regimental Medical Staff Officers, has been in many instances entirely lost by these Officers having been permitted to go on leave of absence in companies with other Officers of the Regiment, without a due regard to the particular nature of their employment, and to the importance and necessity of their constant attendance; nor has the expense to the Public, for the extra attendance of Country Practitioners, been diminished in the proportion which might have been expected from the increased Medical Staff which has been afforded to Regiments.  
His Royal Highness recommends these observations to the strict consideration of Officers in the command of Regiments, and requests them to be very circumspect in the leave of absence which they hereafter recommend for their Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. The applications can be proper, only, in one of the following instances; either that from the Regiment being assembled in one or two quarters, and remarkably healthy, the attendance of one of the Medical Staff Officers can for a time be dispensed with; or else, that from particular circumstances, the absence of one of the Medical Staff Officers becomes an object of great importance to his private concerns.  
Officers commanding Detachments, not having any Medical Staff Officer attached to them, are immediately on arrival at their Barracks, to enquire whether there are any means of obtaining Medical assistance from a Military Staff Officer in the vicinity; and it is only in cases when such assistance cannot be obtained, that they are justified in having recourse to the Practitioners of the Country, of which a special Report is immediately to be made to the Officer commanding the Regiment, who will then be liable to the Inspection General of Regimental Hospitals. However, no charge will be admitted for extra expenses incurred for Medical assistance, the necessity of which has not, at the time, been reported in the manner above directed.

By order of His Royal Highness  
The Commander in Chief,  
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,  
Adj. Gen. of the Forces.

Appendix, No. 43.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	£	s.	d.
THE Disposable Surplus from Regimental Hospitals, as reported 24th December 1804, including an estimated Charge of £ 520 for Hospital Dresses, but which Dresses have been actually paid out of the Surplus	7,059	15	8 1/2
Accruing Surplus for the subsequent Half-year, to 24th June 1805	1,873	0	3 1/2
Total	8,932	15	12

APPROPRIATION OF THE SURPLUS.

	£	s.	d.
BY Debt to Government, to cover the Deficiencies of other Regiments of the last Half-year	1,154	4	5 1/2
First Disposable Surplus	7,778	10	6 1/2

N. B. Of this Surplus have been credited to Government by the respective Paymasters of Regiments reduced, or ordered on Foreign Service

	4,600	13	6 1/2
--	-------	----	-------

The rest in the hands of the existing Paymasters accountable to Government.  
Note.—The Stoppages, independent of their appropriation to the support of the Sick, and the ordinary contingencies of Rent and Servants Wages, have been during the whole period subservient to the payment of Country Practitioners Bills; the purchase of Medical Supplies and Hospital Stores in Regiments from the respective Depts; and to the purchase of many occasional articles of Medicines and Utensils, as well as to the payment of the full price of Bread and Meat, since 24th February last (instead of the regulated price, as was heretofore the custom) and thereby obtaining any demands for the same in the Accounts of the respective Paymasters of Regiments.

Appendix, No. 44.

RETURN of the MEDICAL OFFICERS attached to Forts or Garrisons at Home, specifying the Dates of their respective Appointments, and other Particulars; referred to in a Letter from the Deputy Secretary at War, dated 4th October 1807.

Handwritten notes: 14, 19, 104/142, 12

Table with columns: DATES of Appointment, Salaries per Annum as fixed upon the Establishment, Emoluments, and REMARKS. Lists officers such as Berwick, Edinburgh, Graveland, Hull, Inverness, Fortification, Scilly, Sherbrooke, Tower of London.

Appendix, No. 45.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to Peter Grant, Esquire.

Army Medical Board Office, December 18 1807. Sir, IN reply to your Letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that the duties of Garrison Surgeons, and Surgeons to the Forts, are not deemed removable on any emergency of Service, and are not so universally dispensible as those Gentlemen who are merely gazetted as Surgeons to the Forces.

Appendix, No. 45. (A.)

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to Francis Moore, Esquire; dated September 17th, 1807.

Sir, WE beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 7th instant, transmitting an application from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that they may be furnished with a Return of the Medical Officers attached to Forts and Garrisons, Abroad and at Home, and desiring us to furnish all the information upon the subject that can be obtained in our Department; and in reply, we have the honour to state, that the present Medical Officers attached to Garrisons, &c. are only known to this Office by their names being given in the Army List, as the appointments are not held under our recommendation, nor do they perform any duty connected with this Department.

We have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) L. PEPYS, T. KEATE, F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 46.

LETTER from R. H. Crewe, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, to P. Grant, Esq.

Office of Ordnance, 27 May 1807. Sir, HAVING laid before the Master General and Board, your Letter dated the 7th instant, respecting the wish of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry to have certain points of information communicated to them, relative to the Medical Department of the Ordnance, I am directed to transmit you the enclosed Paper, containing the Questions proposed by the Commissioners, with the Board's Reply to each Question; which, with the several Papers therein referred to, the Board begs will prove satisfactory. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) R. H. CREWE.

QUESTIONS regarding the Medical Department of the Ordnance, by the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; with corresponding Answers to each.

- QUESTIONS. 1st. What description of persons are employed in the Medical Department of the Ordnance Service? 2d. By whom is the examination of the sufficiency of the Candidates had, previous to their obtaining appointments in the Medical Department of the Ordnance; and what is the nature of that examination? 3d. Previous to their admission, the Inspector General, Surgeon General, and Inspector, and the Adjutant Surgeon General and Deputy Inspector, ascertain their abilities and character by testimonials of their having obtained diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons, and that their moral characters are unobjectionable; after which, they are recommended by the Inspector General to the Master General, who appoints.



## QUESTIONS.

3d. On what examination, and on what recommendation are subsequent promotions in the Medical Department of the Ordnance obtained?

4b. What means of judging of the conduct of the persons employed in the different situations in the Medical Department, are furnished to the Ordnance Officers, so as to be superintendant of this branch of the Service?

5b. How are Medicines and Hospital Stores procured?

6b. On what authority are they issued; and how is the expenditure of them examined and checked?

7b. How the Medical Accounts in the Department, of all kinds, are checked and controlled?

## ANSWERS.

3d. The subsequent promotions in the Medical Department of the Ordnance are made by the Master General, and, when he requires it, on the recommendation of the person by the Heads of the Medical Department, as described in Question 3d. In their promotions no particular examination is made, as they are generally taken from the List of the Medical Department by seniority, provided their abilities, situation, and character merit it.

4b. There are Monthly, Fortnightly, and Weekly Returns, transmitted to the Master General and Board, to which any improper conduct of the Medical Officers is reported at the same time, it may be satisfactorily noticed, this rarely, or ever happens. Copies of these Returns accompany this.

5b & 6b. Such Medicines as have been required for the Ordnance service have been obtained, since the year 1797, from a respectable Chemist, on demands made by the General Ordnance Surgeon, and approved by the Surgeon General and Ordnance Chymist. The price and expenditure is examined and checked by the Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeon General, and Apothecary. The Hospital Stores are supplied, on applications, to the resident Barrack Master, who obtains them on demands made by him upon the Board, and the expenditure is examined by the Officers before named, with the addition of the Barrack Master and Mitras.

7b. The Medical Accounts of the Department are checked and controlled, in the first instance, by the Medical Officers described in the 6th Answer; and, finally, by the Honourable the Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

## Appendix, No. 47.

LETTER from Alexander Mc-Lay, Esq. Secretary to the Transport Board, to Peter Grant, Esq.

Sir, Transport Office, 3d June 1807.  
IN reply to your Letter of the 14th instant, requesting that the Commissioners for Transport, &c. would cause information to be given to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, on the several subjects mentioned in your said Letter, I am directed to furnish you with the information required.

1st. The description of persons employed in the Medical Department of the Navy, is as follows; viz.

## Inspectors:

Two Physicians, who have served at sea, are appointed under the Board as Inspectors of Hospitals, and the other Medical Departments of the Service, as well as afloat as on shore.

## In Ships:

One Physician is occasionally allowed to a Fleet.  
One Surgeon is allowed to a ship of every class, whose complement amounts to 60 men.

Assistant

## No. 47.] COMMISSIONERS OF MILITARY ENQUIRY.

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Assistant Surgeons are allowed in the following proportions:

First Rate	- - -	3 No.
Second Rate	- - -	2
Third Rate	- - -	2
Fourth Rate	- - -	2
Other ships, whose complement shall appear sufficiently numerous to require it	- - -	1
Vessels, with a complement of 60 men, bearing no Surgeons	- - -	1
Hospital Ships	- - -	3

## In Hospitals:

The Medical Establishments of Hospitals are according to their extent. The following are the Establishments of the two principal Naval Hospitals:

Haber Hospital; calculated to receive 1,800 Patients:	Plymouth Hospital; calculated to receive 1,200 Patients:
3 Physicians,	2 Physicians,
3 Surgeons,	3 Surgeons,
1 Dispensary,	1 Dispensary,
and, at present,	and, at present,
12 Hospital Mates.	10 Hospital Mates.

but the number of Hospital Mates varies with the number of Patients.

25d. All persons offering themselves candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy, are required to undergo an examination as to their abilities in Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh; and subsequently, as to their skill in physic, by the Medical Member of this Board. The certificates of qualifications from the Colleges at Edinburgh and Dublin are received for Assistants only; but in London, candidates are permitted to undergo examination for Surgeons in the first instance; all persons entering into the Service, are required to arrive as Assistants.

26d. Persons, for promotion to the rank of Surgeon, are selected from among those Assistant Surgeons who have proved themselves qualified for the Station by the required examinations in London, and who have served the longest time, with the best character for general good conduct and professional assiduity.

The Physicians for Fleets are appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; but must have served as Naval Surgeons at least five years. Surgeons for Hospitals are also appointed by the Admiralty, and must be selected from the List of Naval Surgeons.

Physicians of Hospitals derive their appointment from the Admiralty, they must nevertheless be selected from the List of Naval Surgeons, in which capacity it is required that they shall have served at least five years.

41b. The means which the Transport Board have of judging of the conduct of Assistant Surgeons serving on board of Ships, are founded on the Reports from time to time made to them by the Captain or Surgeon under whom they may be serving, and on certificates from those Officers produced annually, by the Assistants, before they are allowed to receive their pay.

Of the general conduct of Surgeons, they judge from the communications which they occasionally receive from Captains of Ships; and of their professional conduct, by the reports of the Inspectors of Hospitals, and by the opinions formed by the Medical Member of the Board, on his perusal of the journals which they are required to keep of their practice on board of Ships, and to produce, before their pay can be received.

The general conduct of the Medical Officers of Hospitals is under the control of the Sea Officers, appointed as Governors of those Hospitals; and their professional practice is open to the administration of the Inspectors on their visitations.

51b. Medicines are provided by the Apothecaries Company, agreeably to the orders sent to them from time to time by the Board, grounded on the applications which they receive from the Dispensaries of the Hospitals, approved by the Physicians and Surgeons of the respective Hospitals.

Stores of other descriptions are demanded in a similar manner, and are either furnished by contracts made by the Board, and purchased from different Traders on the spot, or first from London, as the consumption and nature of the article seem to require; and when demands are made, the form requires that there should be stated therein the price at which the articles wanted may be procured in the neighbourhood of the Hospital; in order that the Board may be enabled to judge whether it may be more economical to provide them there, than to send them from London.

61b. When a Ship is put into commission, the Board's Officers at the Port are ordered to furnish the Surgeon with Medicines and accessories, according to an established proportion.

Surveys are taken at times, and upon occasions pointed out to the Surgeon's satisfaction, to show the remains of Medicines and Necessaries in his charge. On the report of this survey being produced, the Officers at the Hospital are directed to complete the quantity according to the established

established proportion; and the Surgeon is required to produce, annually, an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure thereof, before he is allowed to receive his pay.

The charge against him for the quantity of Medicines received by him is checked by the Accounts of the Officers from whom he received them, and the receipts given by him for them; so the expenditure he makes an affidavit.

The Medicines for the service of the Patients in Hospitals are issued according to the prescriptions of the different Physicians and Surgeons; and that they are so issued, an affidavit is made quarterly.

Wine, Porter, Grocery, and other necessaries, kept in the Dispensary, are also issued in conformity to the prescriptions of the Medical Officers; the Supplies of these articles are charged in the Office against the Dispenser, and his Account of the Issues is checked by Accounts furnished to us by the Pay-clerk and Surgeons of the quantities prescribed by them.

The quantities remaining at the end of each month are ascertained by survey, and the faithful expenditure of the articles from a part of the quarterly affidavit mentioned under the head of Medicines.

Bedding, Cloathing, and Utensils, for the service of the Hospitals, are at present in charge of the Steward and Agent, but are intended to be hereafter in charge of the Steward only. Accounts of the Receipts and Issues of them are transmitted by them quarterly. These Receipts are checked by an Account kept in this Office, and their Issues, in part, by another Account sent also quarterly; and finally, by a Survey, held annually by three Officers of the Navy.

The Accounts of the Officers of the Hospitals for Medicines, and other articles issued to Ships, are checked by the Surveys produced by the Surgeons, and receipts for the quantities issued. The Dispenser, and the Agent of the Hospital, send, periodically, Accounts of their Receipts and Issues.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your very humble Servant,  
(Signed) ALEX. M'LEAY, Secy.

Appendix, No. 47 (A)

EXTRACTS from the King's Order in Council, dated 23d January 1805.

THAT the Medicines and Utensils shall be provided for the service of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Expense of Government, in such proportions as shall from time to time be arranged by the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, but the Surgeons shall be required to provide, at their own expense, such Surgical Instruments as shall be judged necessary by the said Commissioners.

Physicians to Fleets and Hospitals.

That no Person shall be appointed Physician to a Fleet, or to a Hospital, who shall not have served as Surgeon at least five years. The daily pay of a Physician, on his first appointment, to be one Guinea per day—his half-pay half a Guinea per day.

Appendix, No. 48.

COPY of the Apothecary General's Patent; dated 19th January 1747.

GRANTING the Second, by the Grace of God, &c.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come; greeting. Know ye, that We of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give and grant unto our truly and well-beloved George Garnier the younger, the office or place of Apothecary General to our Army raised and to be raised for our Services; and him the said George Garnier Apothecary General to our Army raised and to be raised for our Services, We do for Us, our Heirs and Successors, make, ordain, create, and continue by these Presents, To have, hold, and enjoy the said Office or Place of Apothecary General to our Army raised or to be raised for our Services, Together with all Rights, Privileges, and Advantages thereto belonging, or as any other Person hath heretofore held and enjoyed, or George Garnier, from and immediately after the death, Hereditary forfeiture, or other felony determination of the said Office or Place of our Commission granted to him, who same holds and enjoys the said Office or Place by virtue of our Commission granted to him, who same holds and enjoys the said Office or Place by virtue of our Commission granted to him, bearing date the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five: Provided always, and that our Letters Patent see and shall be upon the express condition, that he the said George Garnier the younger doth from time to time observe and follow such orders and directions as he shall receive from Us, or any his superior Officers for the time being: And that he doth take care to furnish our said Army raised and to be raised for our services, with good and wholesome Medicaments; and to do and perform carefully and diligently

all and all manner of things to the duty of the said Office or Place in anywise belonging or appertaining: And lastly, We do hereby for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, grant unto the said George Garnier the younger, that these our Letters Patent, or the inclosure or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; any condition, imposition, defect, matter, clause, or thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness, &c. Witnes, &c. &c.

The above is a true Copy.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,  
Deput to the Apoth<sup>y</sup> General.

Bloomfury-square,  
March 18th 1807.

N. B. The date is stated to be the 19th January 1747.

Appendix, No. 49.

LETTER from George Garnier, Esq. Apothecary General, to Peter Grant, Esq.

Sir,  
IN reply to your letter of the 19th of May, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that the Pay I receive as Apothecary General to the Army is at the rate of ten Shillings per day, subject to the usual deductions.

The emoluments derived from the office arise from a trading profit on the articles supplied, which therefore greatly depend upon the extent of the orders, and the judgment exercised in the purchases.

No personal duty is performed by myself, the whole being executed by Deputy, but for which conduct I am responsible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. GARNIER.

Appendix, No. 50.

SPECIFICATION of the Amount of the Bills of the Apothecary General to the Army, for each Year, from 1795 to 1806, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.
For the Year - 1795	80,337	2	2 1/2
" " " " 1796	79,923	8	2
" " " " 1797	43,355	16	7 1/2
" " " " 1798	30,776	8	8
" " " " 1799	33,248	4	10
" " " " 1800	97,242	—	6
" " " " 1801	155,212	2	8
" " " " 1802	46,518	15	1
" " " " 1803	127,543	16	7
" " " " 1804	44,593	19	14
" " " " 1805	75,197	5	9
" " " " 1806	31,797	16	—
	£	800,088	17

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,  
Deput to the Apoth<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

Bloomfury-square,  
October 30th 1807.

Appendix, No. 51.

LETTER from George Garnier, Esquire, Apothecary General to George Robinson, Esquire.

Wellbeck Street, March 28th 1797.

Sir, I AM honoured with your Letter of the 20th instant, acquainting me, that the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to allow the full amount of my claim for Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Materials to the 31st of December 1796. Your Letter, Sir, also communicates to me the opinion of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts respecting my Patent, which involving a Question of considerable importance, I humbly beg leave to lay before their Lordships a Copy of the Patent, under which I have added upwards of thirty years. The existence of the Office of Apothecary General, can be traced for a considerable period back, and during all that time, the Articles of Surgical Instruments, Linn, Tow, &c. have been furnished by my predecessors and by myself. It is not usual for Patents, by which ancient Offices are granted specifically to prescribe all the Duties of the Office, and to enumerate all his Emoluments. They refer to the manner in which the Office has been enjoyed, and thus adopt and facilitate the established usage of the place as completely as if they had expressly described them. This is the precise case of my Office as Apothecary General. The Patent refers to the accustomed Emoluments of the Office, and the right to furnish Surgical Instruments, &c. is one of them; and I humbly conceive I have an equal right to be paid for these Articles in the same manner as my predecessors have been paid, that is, by charging them to Government as a fair profit, as between tradesman and customer, and not by a set Commission on the full cost of the commodity.

Linn, Tow, &c. being Articles bought in bulk, and weighed out in small divisions for each Military Chest, cannot be supplied on Commission; Surgical Instruments alone could be so supplied; and I beg leave to shew to their Lordships, that were such a plan to be adopted, it would be attended with considerable loss to Government. The Instruments must then be bought on the same credit as Government take of me; what calculation the manufacturers would make for such credit, credit cannot tell; but Godart and Dickson, the two manufacturers whom I now employ, and to whom I pay ready money, could no longer furnish them; I must then purchase them from Sawney and from Evans, who are the only two persons in that trade who are competent to give credit. Their charge to me, upon an *antedated Credit*, would exceed by ten per cent. what I now charge to Government; adding therefore the proposed ten per cent. Commission, it would make a real loss to Government of twenty per cent. To elucidate this more clearly to their Lordships, I have subjoined a Statement of what I now charge for each Set of Capsules, and what would be the charge, were this plan to be adopted. The great difficulty and inconvenience, I have for some time laboured under to raise money to continue to pay for these Articles, would cease, without much reluctance, to relinquish any right to have them, could it be done consistently with my duty, and without real and serious injury to the Service, which can alone be calculated by persons who are acquainted with Army Practice.

Having, Sir, replied to the opinion of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and for which I feel great detestation, I humbly hope it will appear to their Lordships, that the measures I have adopted for the supply of these Articles, as well as of others, which I furnish to the Army, are for the benefit and advantage of Government, and that they will therefore approve of my continuing the same mode of charge in future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,  
Your most obedient  
and very humble Servant,  
(Signed) G. GARNIER.

Charge of each Set of Capsules bought on Annual Credit	£	s	d
Added Commission 10 per cent.	-	-	-
	19	9	0
	1	15	0
	21	8	0
Price charged to Government for Godart's and Dickson's	-	-	-
Saving per Set equal to 20 per cent.	£	3	11
	0	0	0

Appendix, No. 52.

LETTER from Charles Long, Esquire, to George Garnier, Esquire, Apothecary General.

Treasury Chambers, 15th August 1799.

Sir, THE Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having under their consideration your Letters of the 27th March 1797, and the 6th of March 1801, with other Papers upon the subject of Surgical Instruments, &c. being provided by you, and charged in your Accounts—and on consideration of these Letters to acquaint you, they appear of your continuing to supply the Articles hereinafter specified.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
humble Servant,  
CHARLES LONG.

Appendix, No. 53.

STATEMENT of the Nature of the Account which the Apothecary General has been required to render of his Receipts and Expenditures.

THE Apothecary General to the Army (Gen. Garnier, Esq.) is appointed by Patent under the Great Seal upon this express condition—*I* that he do from time to time observe and follow such Orders and Directions as he shall receive from His Majesty, or any his superior Officer for the time being; and that he do take care to furnish His Majesty's Armies, garrisons, and to be raised for His Majesty's Service, with good and wholesome Medicaments; and to do and perform carefully and diligently all and all manner of things to the Duty of the said Office or place in anywise belonging or appertaining.

By virtue of the said Patent, the Apothecary General supplies all Medicines which are required by the Secretary at War, and delivers them to such persons in order to their being forwarded to the respective Barracks, as the Secretary at War directs.

The Apothecary General makes up his Yearly Bill of all Articles, in detail, supplied under the above Orders, being the Corps, Hospitals, &c. for which they are intended; which Bill being certified by the Physician and Surgeon General to the Army, that the Articles are of good quality, this Account is referred by the Treasury to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts for Examination, where the Charge for every item is recomputed. The Orders of the Secretary at War for providing the Articles—the Invoices signed by the Inspector of Hospitals, and the Certificates of the Secretary at War, that all the Medicines, &c. specified in the Accounts have been forwarded to their respective destinations—are called for, and examined. The result of this examination is afterwards sent to the Treasury, upon which Report the amount of the Bill or the Balance, after deducting such sum as may have been previously paid in part, is issued to the Apothecary General by Warrant under the Sign Manual, on the Paymaster General of the Forces.

The responsibility of the Apothecary General is allowed to rest on the delivery of the Articles to such person or persons, as he shall be directed by the Secretary at War, in order to their being forwarded to their respective destinations. But it has been constantly urged by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, that unless they could be produced on the part of the Public, that the several Articles were *bona fide* received at the several Regiments, Hospitals, &c. to which they were respectively intended; by receipts from Regimental Surgeons or the principal Medical Officers. Regulations have from time to time been made by the War Office, to obtain regularly such proofs, as should be satisfactory in that respect; and although these Regulations have not been strictly followed in obtaining the proper Certificates of such Receipts, they have in a great measure produced the desired effect, and it is hoped that a regularity in making such Receipts will ere long be fully enforced.

J. M. L.  
J. L.

## Appendix, No. 54.

## Examination of JOHN CALVERT CLARKE, Esq. Deputy to the Apothecary

General; taken upon Oath the 9th April 1857.

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

- Q. 1. IN what manner are you connected with the Office of Apothecary General, and when did that connection take place?—A. I am connected by having the superintendance and direction of it. My connection commenced in the year 1795.
- Q. 2. Is Mr. Garnier the only person interested in the Medical and Surgical Stores provided at the Medical Laboratory, or does any other person participate with him in the concern?—A. Mr. Garnier gives a proportion of the profits to Mr. Jones and myself.
- Q. 3. Do you take an active part in the management of the concern? If so, what is the nature of your Employment?—A. I do take an active part in the business; I provide all Medical and Surgical Stores for the use of the Army.
- Q. 4. Does Mr. Garnier ever interfere personally in the purchase of Medical Stores, or in the conduct of the Laboratory?—A. Never.
- Q. 5. In what manner and by whom are the Articles provided, and on what credit are they purchased?—A. The first part of this Question has been answered. The credits are of various descriptions. Where the Transactions were money, it is paid to them immediately. When we buy of Merchants, the usual credit is taken.
- Q. 6. How soon after the purchase does the Physician General usually inspect the Articles provided?—A. The Physician General and Surgeon General at all times inspect the Articles in their different Departments whenever they think proper, the Laboratory being always open to them.
- Q. 7. Does he take an Account of the quantity inspected, specifying the nature and quality of them?—A. Not of the quantity—but of the quality he forms his own judgment. We never had any complaint. (1)
- Q. 8. Has the Apothecary General always provided the Surgical Instruments and Surgical Stores?—A. Ever since I have been in the Office, and to the best of my knowledge before that period.
- Q. 9. Does any one on the part of the Public inspect their Articles before they are issued for the use of the Army?—A. Not immediately at the time of the issue.
- Q. 10. What facility is there that Articles which have been inspected and approved, may not be afterwards changed?—A. I know no facility but the integrity of the person employed, and that no complaints have been made by the different Medical Officers by whom they are received.
- Q. 11. Who has the Management and attends to the Preparations at the Laboratory?—A. Mr. Jones.
- Q. 12. Does the Physician General ever superintend the different processes?—A. Never.
- Q. 13. Does he examine the Preparations after they are made up for use?—A. Yes.
- Q. 14. Are any Articles from the Laboratory ever disposed of but for the use of the Army?—A. Where we have had an over stock of Drugs, we have sometimes disposed of part of them to Druggists, but we have no regular trade.
- Q. 15. Do you provide Medicines and Surgical Stores for the Laboratory on notice given for the purpose, or on your own discretion, as you calculate they may be wanted?—A. On our own discretion. (2)
- Q. 16. From whom do you receive Orders for the issue of Stores from the Laboratory?—A. From the Secretary at War, from the Surgeon General, and Inspector General, also for those for Ceylon, from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.
- Q. 17. Do these Orders specify the kinds and quantities of Articles to be issued, or do you proceed according to some general rule in this respect?—A. They specify either the quantities; we have no discretion.
- Q. 18. How long has there been this particularity in the Orders given for a Supply?—A. I never knew any Orders but what were special.
- Q. 19. Who superintends the packing of Medical Stores?—A. They are under the direction of Mr. Jones.
- Q. 20. Does any Member of the Medical Board take an Account of the quality and quantity of the Articles actually placed in the packages?—A. Never. There is always an Invoice in each package, a general Invoice with the whole Order, and a duplicate sent to the Army Medical Board.

Q. 21. Have

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

- Q. 21. Have you ever any direction from the Medical Board relative to the mode of packing, or the disposition of the Articles in the different cases?—A. We have lately received notice in one or two instances.
- Q. 22. Have Complaints been ever made of the improper Packing of Articles sent from the Laboratory, or of the loss which has occurred from it?—A. I recollect only one instance, and that was in Egypt in 1802 or 1803, when the Surgeon General complained of some Instruments having been packed with volatile spirit, by which means they were damaged. (3)
- Q. 23. Were these Articles replaced from the Laboratory, or credit given for them to the Public?—A. In that instance the Surgeon General gave notice to the Apothecary General, that in future by the Apothecary General should be avoidable.
- Q. 24. Who makes out the Account for the Articles furnished at the Laboratory?—A. I do.
- Q. 25. Are the Accounts regularly made out half-yearly, or at other stated periods, or are they sent in according to Mr. Garnier's convenience; and where and by whom are they examined and checked?—A. They are made out yearly and delivered. At one period I made them out half-yearly, with the hopes of their being sooner paid, but not finding it succeed, they were again made out yearly. That for 1806 is now at the Inspector General's Office for examination of quantities. The Items of the Account are examined by the Surgeon General and Inspector General. The Prices are examined by the Physician General and Surgeon General. (4) The Accounts are then submitted to the Secretary at War, who gives a Certificate that he is satisfied that the different Items charged in the Account have been forwarded to the places of their destination, according to the Orders given from time to time to the Apothecary General from that Office. They are then delivered to the Treasury, and sent to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, who call upon the Apothecary General to produce the Orders on which he has furnished the different Articles, and the Vouchers of the actual delivery of the same. The Computations are then checked by the Accountants of that Office, and any clerical errors are corrected. The Accounts are then returned to the Treasury, and the payment made at their direction.
- Q. 26. In what manner and by whom are the Prices fixed to the Articles furnished by the Army Laboratory?—A. They are fixed entirely by myself, as a trading Account.
- Q. 27. Have any Explanations been ever required relative to any charges in these Accounts?—A. Yes; the prices of some were objected to, I think, in the Account of 1796, by the then Surgeon General and Physician General, which were referred to the Comptrollers, who applied to the Apothecaries' Company for their Prices charged to the Navy at the same period, when the Prices of the Apothecary General were allowed to be fair, and were admitted. (5)
- Q. 28. Has it always been an open Account, or has it ever been closed, and the Balance paid?—A. The Balance of the Account for 1805, upwards of 45,000*l.* was paid half week, and no money has yet been received on account of 1806.
- Q. 29. Do you consider that Mr. Garnier, under the Patent appointing him Apothecary General, is entitled to a greater profit or advantage than any other person would derive from trafficking the same business in the usual course of trade?—A. I consider him entitled to fair profits in comparison with a similar account; and I know of no other than that of the Navy supplied by the Apothecaries' Company, with a proper compensation for the difference of credit taken by the two Services. I do not consider the Patent as conveying more than the exclusive privilege of supplying Medicines, &c. to the Army.
- Mr. CLARKE resumed this day (13th April 1857, and having heard his Examination read to him, desired to add the following Explanations to his former Answers:
- A. 7. (a) After "complaint" add "from the Physician General;" and I beg further to add, that there have at times been some from Regimental Surgeons. The only instance of any moment within my recollection was in January 1804, by the Surgeon of the West Suffolk Militia, who complained of the quality of the flusk, on which an Army Medical Board was formed, and I was desired to answer the complaint, a Copy of which Answer I now deliver in. (A.)
- A. 15. (b) Add "and still."
- A. 21. (c) For "volatile" read "delicious," and I beg to add "which will not corrode 'Iron.'" I rather imagined that the injury done to the Instruments arose from the long storage in the hold of the Ship; they were originally packed for Home Service. Occasional complaints of bramage have been made, which have been referred to the Comptroller of Army Accounts.
- A. 25. (d) I wish to add here, that the Physician General and Surgeon General certify on the Account that they have examined the same, and consider the Charges fair and reasonable.

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

A. 27. (c) At times both the Physician General and Surgeon General have objected to Prices which have been explained; in some few instances some abatement has been made, in others they have been perfectly satisfied with explanations.

(Signed) J. Deinharter,  
Henry Parris,  
Chas. Fitzpatrick,  
B. C. Stephens,  
L. Bradford.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE.

Appendix, No. 54. (A.)

Extract of a LETTER from John Calvert Clarke, Esq. to the Army Medical Board, Jan. 19th 1864.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to return you Mr. McNeill's Letter of the 10th inst., together with the specimen of Bark complained of by the Surgeon of the West Suffolk Militia. The Article having received the marked approbation of the Physician General, I should have deemed it sufficient answer to the charge; but as this Gentleman has thought proper to make his complaint through Lord Eadon to General Ludlow, and by him to General Sir James Craig, I have considered that it may afford more satisfaction to the Physician General and the other Members of your Board, to receive the testimony of some professional men of known eminence and experience, in preference to any declaration of my own; and therefore beg leave to find you the inclosed Letter, which fully confirms the opinion of Sir Lucas Pyppe and Mr. McNeill, and I trust in favour of the Surgeon of the West Suffolk Militia will be more guarded, and not bring forward complaints without due consideration.

LETTER from Dr. Bargell, Senior Physician of St. G. H.

AS far as my taste and my experience can carry me, I am confident the Bark is as good as can be procured, and I have seen inferior brought at one of the fifth Depots at Tower, at one Guinea per Pound.

LETTER from Dr. Brande, Apothecary to the Queen.

I HAVE tasted the specimen of powdered Bark which you sent me, and cannot hesitate a moment in saying I think it excellent; and that it appears to me to possess the flavour and bitterness of fine Peruvian Bark to an eminent degree.

Appendix, No. 55.

Examination of PHILIP HOFFE, Esq. Apothecary to the Forces; taken upon Oath 17th July 1867.

Mr. Hoffe.

- Q. 1. FOR what period have you acted as the Apothecary at the York Hospital?—A. About eighteen months.
- Q. 2. What are your Duties?—A. I have charge of the Depot of Medical Stores, and I receive and issue them.
- Q. 3. Do these Duties require your constant attendance at the Hospital?—A. I am there every day, but not constantly in attendance. I do not lodge in the Hospital, and when I am absent the key of the Depot is left with the Resident Master.
- Q. 4. Do you consider yourself responsible for the Medical Stores in the Depot?—A. I am considered as responsible to the Principal Medical Officer.
- Q. 5. Is any other person specially employed in matters relating to the Depot?—A. I have a Packer and a Labourer, and I have heard that there will be an Hospital Mast attached to me, for I want more assistance.

Q. 6. From

Mr. Hoffe.

- Q. 6. From whom do you receive directions in matters relating to the Depot?—A. From the Surgeon General (commonly through Mr. Nash, the Principal Medical Officer, for Foreign Service, and for General Hospitals and Depots at Home; and from the Inspector General, for the smaller requisitions for the Regiments at Home, the large Supplies being sent directly from the Army Laboratory; but sometimes we send whole Chests to Regiments at Home, which had been received from other Depots, and from the Apothecary General.
- Q. 7. Do the Principal Officers of the Hospital ever interfere?—A. The Principal Medical Officer is absent daily in the Depot, according to what is going forward.
- Q. 8. Does the Surgeon General ever visit the Depot, and examine the State of the Medical Articles in there?—A. The Surgeon General sometimes visits the Depot, and goes round the Store Rooms, and now and then inspects some of the Articles.
- Q. 9. When Medicines and Medical Stores come to the Depot immediately from the Army Laboratory, what is done with them?—A. They are put out by themselves, and as soon as I can afterwards, I get the Physician and Surgeon of the Hospital to inspect them, and to certify that they are of a good quality; which Certificates I send to the Medical Board Office.
- Q. 10. Are all the Articles particularly examined, and the quantities compared with the Invoices?—A. We do not weigh or measure the different Articles. What I did in my former Answer refers only to loose Articles, and not to complete Packages, which are to be sent away with the same care.
- Q. 11. Have you ever found that the quantities of these loose Articles did not correspond with the Invoices, or that their qualities were bad?—A. No; I think the Medicines are very good in general.
- Q. 12. What observations have you made on the manner in which the Articles coming directly from the Army Laboratory were packed or put up?—A. I think they are in general well packed, but the bottles are sometimes badly corked.
- Q. 13. When any defects have been noticed by you, what has been done?—A. The defects, which I have observed have only occurred very lately, and nothing has yet been done respecting them.
- Q. 14. Whence, except from the Laboratory, do you receive any Medical Stores?—A. We have received some from the Division at Home, and sometimes from abroad; we have received broken Chests of Medicines, and Instruments wanting repair.
- Q. 15. What course is observed at the Depot, with respect to these Medicines and Medical Stores not coming directly from the Army Laboratory?—A. They are unpacked and examined by a Board of Staff Officers, when the good Articles are ordered to be taken into Store, and the damaged Medicines and Materials are condemned, the repairable Instruments are fit apart to be repaired, and Reports or Accounts of the whole are made to the Surgeon General.
- Q. 16. Is there any particular examination and survey of the Medical Articles in Store?—A. Directions were given about fourteen months ago for a half-yearly survey, which took place about a twelvemonth ago but it was not done at Christmas last, on account of the numerous requisitions on hand; and from the same cause we have not been able to do it since.
- Q. 17. When an issue is ordered, is there any inspection and examination of the Articles before they are sent off?—A. When an issue is ordered for Foreign Service by the Surgeon General, the same examination of the loose Articles takes place by a Board of Officers, as on the receipt of them, and the same Certificate is given to the Surgeon General of the goodness of their quality; but there is no examination of complete Chests or Cases recently received from the Apothecary General, except of Ointment, Balsam, Syrup, and such like Articles, ordered for Regiments at Home, and these are not examined by a Board.
- Q. 18. Who directs the assortment and the proportion of the Articles for the different services?—A. The Surgeon General directs for Foreign Service, and the Inspector General for Regiments at Home.
- Q. 19. Is the Assortment of Medicines and Stores the same, and the proportions the same for all the different climates and services abroad?—A. All the Chests for Foreign Service are, as far as I know, the same.
- Q. 20. When the remains of Medicines and Stores sent to different services have been returned to the Depot, have you observed that some of the Articles could not have been wanted on such service, or have you otherwise learned that useless Articles have been issued for different services?—A. I have not had much opportunity of observing, for very few have been returned since I have been at the York Hospital.
- Q. 21. What is the proportion of Surgical Instruments attached to a Division of Articles for 2500 Men?—A. There is no fixed quantity of Instruments attached to a Division; I believe it will

will depend on the nature of the service. There were eight sets of Capital Instruments, and twelve Portable Sets of ditto, with a proportion of Pocketed and other Instruments, attached to each Division, sent lately with the Army to the Continent.

Q. 22. Is there a Store Account kept at the Depot?—A. Yes.

Q. 23. What quantity of Medical Articles are now in Store there?—A. There are two Divisions complete for two thousand five hundred Men each, and we could complete many (4) other Divisions, with some little assistance from the Army Librarian.

Q. 24. What services are supplied from the Depot?—A. All Foreign and Home Service, generally.

Q. 25. On whole Report or Representation are fresh supplies ordered for the Depot from the Army Librarian?—A. I make a requisition for them, which requisition is approved by the Principal Medical Officer, who sends it to the Surgeon General for his approval also.

Q. 26. Do you find that any of the Articles waste, and lose their efficacy by being kept in store at the Depot?—A. Some Articles do get damaged, and some expire.

Q. 27. Do you think that when an Issue has been ordered for any services, the proper quantity of fresh and good Articles could have been procured in London within the time required, if no Depot had existed?—A. I think the Articles might be supplied, but I doubt whether they could be put up so expeditiously as at the Army Librarian.

Q. 28. Can it be necessary to have in store the Articles of Ointment, Pearl Butler, Sugar, Sage, Spirit of Wine, and others of the like kind?—A. I conceive not to any considerable extent.

Q. 29. What becomes of the empty Bottles, Boxes, and Cases, &c. collected at the Depot?—A. We use as many as we want, and the rest remain at the Depot.

Q. 30. Are those returned to the Depot, which had been issued for different services?—A. Never.

Q. 31. Do you know whether any person belonging to the Medical Department on the different services, is charged with such Articles?—A. I do not know.

Q. 32. Have any Medical Articles been issued lately for Ceylon?—A. Yes, about six months ago, the Invoice of which I will send to the Board.

Mr. Hoffe having attended the 22nd July 1857, deferred to send his Answer to the 23rd Question of his Examination.

A. 23. (A) For "many" I beg to substitute "several". (Signed) PH. HOFFE, Apothecary to the Forces.

## Appendix, No. 56.

Extract of a LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, April 28th 1857.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Letter of the 25th ultimo, and to express my concern that I cannot furnish the Voucher therein required.

After having searched this Office in vain, I have applied without effect to Mr. Young for a Duplicate, as also for other Vouchers, which might enable me to meet more effectually your Letter of the 9th March.

## Appendix, No. 57.

Examination of Dr. JAMES FRANCK, Inspector of Hospitals; taken upon Oath 23d April 1857.

Q. 1. IN what capacities, and where have you served as a Medical Officer in the Army?—A. I served as Physician and Inspector of Hospitals in Cordofa, Persia, Minorca, and Egypt.

Q. 2. When

Q. 3. When were you first appointed to those situations?—A. I was appointed Physician in June 1794, by Sir Charles Stuart, then Commander in Chief in Cordofa, which appointment was confirmed in November in the same year. In April 1800, I was appointed Inspector of Hospitals to the Forces under the command of Sir Charles Stuart, but which were afterwards commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. I accompanied the British Army to Egypt, and remained at the head of the Hospital Department until January 1804, when I was superseded by Mr. Young, Inspector General of Hospitals.

Q. 4. From the opportunities of observation you have had during your service abroad, what is your opinion of the formation of the Medical Staff for Expeditions, particularly in respect to the number and different situations of the persons attached to it?—A. It would be a difficult thing to establish a general rule for a Medical Staff that should be adapted for all climates and for all services. To illustrate which, I should say that it would require a larger Medical Staff for forces upon active service in the West Indies than it would at the Cape of Good Hope, or probably in the Mediterranean. As far as has come under my observation, there has generally been a sufficient number of Commissioned Officers but not of Hospital Maids.

Q. 5. During your service abroad, have you ever experienced any interruption in carrying on your duties from the want of sufficient authority in your Department?—A. Never.

Q. 6. What is your opinion in respect to the quantity and assortment of the Medicines sent out with Expeditions, and of the mode in which Medicines are afterwards supplied?—A. As to the original quantity, I am unable to give an opinion, having never been perfect with an Expedition from England. With respect to the Assortment of Medicines, it is necessary to furnish a considerable variety to the Medical Officers who have the immediate care of the Sick, because of the difference of opinions entertained by them of the efficacy of the Medicines to be employed. Particular Articles I have thought might be purchased in the country with advantage, and on my recommendation some Opium and Rhubarb were bought at Smyrna for the Egyptian Expedition; but generally speaking, I know of no better mode of supply than having the Articles sent out from England on the requisition of the Inspector, and I think it likely that any other mode would subject the Army to inconvenience.

Q. 7. In the mode adopted in the superintending and controlling of Medicines and Hospital Stores abroad, sufficient in your opinion to prevent waste and peculation?—A. I think the Inspector has full authority and control to check any abuse in the Department.

Dr. FRANCK attended the 24th April, and was further examined.

Q. 8. When Medicines and Hospital Stores are procured abroad, on what authority are they purchased?—How, and by whom are the prices which are paid for them checked and ascertained to be just?—A. Very few were purchased in the Mediterranean during the time I was there; they were purchased by the order of the Commander in Chief to the Commissary General, upon the representation of the Inspector of Hospitals. The purchase of exotic items is a part of the Commissary General's Accounts. The Articles would be delivered to the Apothecary or Purveyor, according to their nature.

Q. 9. From whom, and by whose authority, does the principal Officer of the Medical Staff abroad receive money for the service of his Department?—A. The principal Officer receives no money for his Department; money is furnished to the Purveyor, upon his application, by Warrants from the Commander in Chief, addressed to the Deputy Paymaster General.

Q. 10. Are the Accounts of the Purveyors abroad examined and approved of by any official person, previous to their being submitted to the Office of Audit?—A. In the Mediterranean, the Purveyors' Accounts were examined and approved by the three Medical Officers before the Abstracts were presented to the Commander in Chief for his signature.

Q. 11. During your service in the Mediterranean, did you ever notice that the Medicines or Hospital Stores sent from England were of bad quality; or that any injury had arisen from the bad package of them?—A. The Medicines were of very good quality. The Stores in the Hospital Ship, Plaster, were examined at Malta in December 1800; part of which were condemned by a proper survey of a Board of Officers, the proceedings of which I transmitted with my Letter of the 12th of the same month to the Surgeon General. The Stores of the Lady Julia Ann (which Ship did not arrive with the body of the fleet) were reported to me to be in a damaged state, from various accidents which she had received at sea. I had given directions for the examination of these Stores two days previous to the arrival of Mr. Young, to whom I delivered the Invoices, and must refer to him for further particulars.

Q. 12. What Duties have you performed as Inspector of Hospitals in England?—A. I have never been employed upon the Staff in England. I was not upon full pay the 1st of August 1855, in consequence of being attached to the Board of Health, which His Royal Highness the Duke of York was graciously pleased to consider as a public duty; and was so continued to the 24th December 1856.

Q. 13. How

Dr. James Franck,

Q. 12. How long did that Board of Health continue, and what were its Duties?—A. I never was officially called before them. I was frequently called upon by the Privy Council for my opinion upon the subjects which led to the formation of the Board of Health, which consisted chiefly of the best means to prevent the contagion arising from a fever, which prevailed in Gibraltar and in Spain, from being imported into this Country.

Q. 13. Does the Inspector, or Principal Medical Officer on Foreign Service, take a part in the treatment of Hospital Patients?—A. He does not, but in case of necessity, and I think he ought not, because it would interfere with his other Duties.

Q. 14. What are the particular Duties of an Inspector or Principal Medical Officer on Foreign Service, which in your opinion would prevent him from taking a part in the treatment of Patients?—A. The whole arrangement and economy of General Hospitals depends upon him. He is to point out the places best adapted to the accommodation of the Sick, and to distribute to each the number of Medical Officers and the quantity of Stores required. He is to direct the number of Servants to be employed; he is to let that every Patient in every case be taken care of, and that the Servants do their duty. All Reports of the condition in the Hospitals are made to him; he is to communicate frequently with the Commander in Chief upon the different occurrences in the Hospitals, or circumstances connected with the Hospital Department. He is frequently to inspect Regimental Hospitals; and particularly to examine into their Accounts, and into their treatment of Patients. He is to transmit to the Surgeon General of Hospitals at Home, every two months, Returns of Sick in general, and I believe in Regimental Hospitals and also Quarterly Returns of Parvoyses and Apocrocytic Sores. Upon any Detachment being made from the Army, he is to fix upon the number of Medical Officers and the quantity of Stores as necessary to it. The observations are confined to my own practice in the Mediterranean.

Q. 15. Did you consider it as a part of your Duty to make a personal inspection of the Patient in the Hospital?—A. Most certainly. I should always inspect every part of the General Hospital once a day and frequently twice.

Q. 16. In the course of your service in the Mediterranean, did you observe that the Regimental Service frequently required from the General Services?—A. Yes, except in particular sanitary fortresses, I think a Surgeon and two Assistants are fully competent to the ordinary duties of 1000 men, where the Regiment is not divided into Detachments.

Q. 17. Had you served in any Medical Capacity in the Army, previous to your being appointed in 1794, Physician to the Forces under Sir Charles Stuart?—A. No.

Q. 18. Had you at that time taken your Degree in Physic?—A. I had taken the Degree of Bachelor in Physic, at the University of Cambridge in the year 1792.

Q. 19. Can you suggest any alterations in the general arrangements and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service, in the furnishing of Medicines or Stores, in the controlling of their Expenditure, or in any branch of the Medical Department abroad or at home, when you think may be beneficial to the Public?—A. The situation of Physician has lost part of its respectability, in point of rank, so he is now the third Medical Officer on the Staff notwithstanding the Inspector and Deputy Inspector taking rank of him. As the direct line of promotion now appears to be from Surgeon to the Forces or Regimental Surgeon, it strikes me that the Physician is partly excluded from obtaining the highest situation, though I believe there is no general rule to this exclusion. The Duty of the Physician is of more importance than that of any other Officer of the Medical Department, having the care of Sick.

(Signed) JAMES FRANCK.

(Signed) T. Dinsmore,  
Sam. C. Cox,  
Giles Thompson,  
Henry Peters,  
B. C. Stephenson,  
L. Esdaile.

## Appendix, No. 38.

Examination of CHARLES GRIFFITH, Esq. taken upon Oath 8th June 1807.

Mr. Griffith,

Q. 1. WHAT has been your experience in the Medical Department of the Army?—A. I entered the Army about twenty-six years ago; I have been actually employed upon the Hospital Staff about nine years and a half. I served as Surgeon to the Forces on the Continent, in 1794, and did duty at the Hospital at Ghent for four or five months, until it was removed to Antwerp; I was four or five times wounded with sick and wounded men to England. I was put upon the West India Staff under Sir

Ralph

## No. 39.] COMMISSIONERS OF MILITARY ENQUIRY.

Mr. Griffith,

Ralph Abercrombie in 1795, but on account of ill health, did not proceed with the Expedition; on my recovery a duty was assigned me at the York Hospital at Chelsea, where I continued about three years, in 1801 I was placed on the Egyptian Staff, but the Peace having been concluded soon after my arrival in Malta, I was sent home in charge of wounded and blind soldiers, and in 1802 was placed upon Half-pay, on which I still remain.

Q. 2. Whilst you attended as a Surgeon at the York Hospital, had you opportunities of sorting the packages of Medicines and surgical materials sent from the Army Embodiment for the use of that Hospital?—A. Yes, I considered it my duty to notice them.

Q. 3. What was your opinion on the quality and assortment of the Medicines and Materials, and of the mode in which they were packed?—A. The quality was very various; at times the Medicines were very bad. On the 7th August 1802, I reported to the Surgeon General that many of the Medicines were unfit for use, and produced favours of them so heavy, in consequence of which the Surgeon General directed a Board of Medical Officers, of which Dr. Rogerson, the Physician of the Hospital, was President, to examine and report the Medicines. This Board reported that the Articles stated by me were bad and unfit for use, and that many others which had elapsed my notice were in a similar state. Of the assortment and package we had no cause to complain.

Q. 4. Was a larger quantity of Medicines and Materials sent than the wants of the Hospital, in your opinion, required?—A. No; they were drawn from time to time as they were wanted.

Q. 5. Whilst you attended at the York Hospital, was the expenditure of Wine considerable?—A. It was very considerable: I remember that in November 1795, a Pipe of Wine was expended in ten days, and the rate of consumption continued for some time.

Q. 6. Do you know whether any of this Wine was expended otherwise than by the Sick in the Hospital?—A. I never had any suspicion that it was.

Q. 7. Did you know what price was paid for it, and whether Wine of as good quality could have been procured at a cheaper rate?—A. I do not know what price was paid for it, but I know that the price of good Wine at that period was £. 80 a pipe.

Q. 8. Have you any other information which you think material, to communicate relative to the Medicines and other Articles furnished from the Army Embodiment, and the conduct of the Medical Department of the Army, whilst you was in active service?—A. Whilst I was attending at the York Hospital, the Surgeon General gave me two samples of Opium, one given him by the Surgeon of the Peninsular Army, the other by the Surgeon of the Sutherland Fusiliers, which had been sent to them from the Army Embodiment as pure Opium, but which on examining I found one to be apparently damaged Opium, and as to the other I could form no conjecture what it was.

Q. 9. When you attended at the Hospital at Ghent, was the expenditure of Wine considerable?—A. There was no great consumption of Wine in that Hospital; from the nature of its quality I did not prescribe it.

Q. 10. Under what name was the Wine issued to you from the Parvoyses' Stores?—A. The Duke of York's order was to issue the half Port Wine to the Sick, but the article we received was not Port Wine; what was issued to us under that order appeared to be very bad Malaga Wine. I thought it my duty to make a report to Dr. Wells, Physician to the Forces, of the badness of the Wine, but I never heard that any thing was done in consequence of it. (4)

Attest by order of Mr. GRIFFITH, on 9th June 1807, to his Answer to the last Question.

A. 10. (a) I mean to apply what I have stated in this Answer to the Wine supplied to the Sick embarked for England under my care.

(Signed) CHA. GRIFFITH,  
Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

(Signed) Sam. C. Cox,  
Giles Thompson,  
Henry Peters,  
B. C. Stephenson.

## Appendix, No. 39.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, dated July 27th 1807.

Gentlemen,  
IN reply to your precept of the 13th instant, calling for a Copy of the Report relative to some Medicines, &c. furnished to the York Hospital, Chelsea, from the Army Embodiment, made

in 1807 by a Board of Medical Officers, of which Dr. Rossignol was the President, we beg leave to state that no trace of any such Report can be found in this Office or at the York Hospital.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servants, L. PEPPYS, T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 60.

Extract of a LETTER from the Secretary at War dated July 28th 1797.

- UPON the arrival of any Supplies abroad, the Senior Hospital Officer on the Station shall appoint a Medical Board (consisting of not less than three Commission Officers, if that number can conveniently be had) whose duty it will be to examine the condition in which they are received, to ascertain whether they correspond with the Invoice forwarded by the Surgeon General, to notice any deficiencies of Articles, or defects in their quality, and where they find any damage, to endeavour to trace whether the same has proceeded from want of care on Board Ship, or in the original packing and Hoisting of the Articles. On their several particulars, a Report is to be made by the said Board to the Senior Hospital Officer on the Station, who will transmit a Copy thereof, with his own remarks, to the Surgeon General, in order that it may be laid before the Secretary at War. The like method is to be pursued in regard to Stores received at the General Hospitals at home for their own consumption. When Supplies are to be deposited at Deal, Gosport, or Plymouth, for the future exigencies of Foreign Service, on their arrival at those Ports, the Packages are to be carefully inspected by a Medical Board, constituted as above directed; any that appear damaged are to be opened, and their contents more minutely examined, and a Report is to be made accordingly in the same manner as is before specified.

Appendix, No. 60. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Fauquier, Esq. to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Comptrollers' Office, Oct. 31. 1807. I am directed by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter of the 25th of August last, requesting information, whether, before the final Report to the Treasury on the Apothecary General's Bills, any Vouchers are now produced of the actual receipt of the Articles ordered from the Apothecary General, conformably to the opinion expressed in the Letter from this Office of 27th November 1797, given in the proceedings of the Treasury on the Finance Reports. D. P. 39. In answer to which, I am directed by the Comptrollers to transmit the inclosed extract of a Letter from the Secretary at War, dated the 8th of July 1807, for establishing a proper control over the supply and expenditure of Medicines and Hospital Supplies, and to request you that since that time, the Surgeon General has transmitted to this Office several receipts for Medical Stores sent to Barbadoes, Demarara, Malta, and Quebec, in the year 1804, which were bound to correspond with the Articles in the Apothecary General's Bill for that year, except some small deficiencies which were notified to the Apothecary General. The Surgeon General having also stated that the certificates of the receipt of Medical Stores in the Hospitals at home were regularly included in the Monthly Returns, their Returns have since, at the Comptrollers request, been transmitted to this Office for inspection. Such inspections have also been sent by the Surgeon General to every Department, to acknowledge the receipt of all Stores immediately on arrival, with a statement of their quality and condition; in consequence of which, the said Bill reported upon in this Office, being that for the year 1804, was supported by timely documents, which proved the receipt of many of the Articles; and the Comptrollers further themselves, that the most and subsequent Accounts of the Apothecary General will be supported in a more complete and perfect manner.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, THO. FAUQUIER.

Appendix, No. 61.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, July 7th 1807. WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a Copy of the directions of the Treasury, that the Physician General and Surgeon General of the Army should in their examinations of the Apothecary General's charges, take into consideration the delay of payment to him. In reply to which we beg leave to state to you, that after the most minute search, the Letter in question cannot be found. We cannot account for the loss of this document, otherwise than by the fire which took place at this Office in September 1803, which caused the whole of the papers to be removed from the office in which they were regularly arranged, and to be thrown in confusion in the street by firemen and other strangers sitting at the time; by such means, a great number of them were lost, and others rendered entirely useless by the wet and dirt with which they were covered. Willing to give all the information in our power, we have the honour to inclose Copies of Letters which have heretofore passed on this subject, and we beg leave further to inform that, under such directions had been given, the Physician General, and Surgeon General, at that period would not have thought themselves justified in giving the said Certificate attached to the Apothecary General's Bill, and which it is presumed would see otherwise have been regularly admitted by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servants, L. PEPPYS, T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 61. (A.)

LETTER from John Calvert Clarke, Esq. to Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

Sir, Army Laboratory, March 21st 1797. I HAVE the honour to send you the Bill of the Apothecary General, for the first half-year of 1796, and as great part of the difficulties attending his Office from the want of money (most having been yet received) have arisen from the delay in the delivery of his Accounts to the Treasury, I have in his name, to request that you will be pleased to give the perfect Account an early examination. I doubt not Sir, you are acquainted that the said Bill is ordered to be paid without any deduction, as upon a fair comparison with former accounts (by express order of the Lords of the Treasury) the charges were found to be, not only equitable, but moderate. The same line of conduct has governed the charges of the present Bill; I therefore hope the very unpleasant difference of opinion, which have occurred with the late Accounts will be done away; and that you will be able conscientiously to give that attention to Mr. Gosner which you have always expressed a wish to do. Should any of the Articles appear to you to require explanation, permit me to refer you to Mr. Broude, of Arlington Street, who from purchasing the best Drugs, and preparing every Medicine himself, is better qualified to decide on their value than most gentlemen in the Profession. The Articles of Lead, Silver, Linnæ, and Tere, not having found in pieces, are charged as in the late Bill. Inferences are also charged at the same rate. The Crabs have had an addition of Canada, the exact cost of which, without profit, is added to each Set.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, JOHN CALVERT CLARKE.

Appendix, No. 61. (B.)

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to George Ruin, Esquire.

Sir, THE Lords of the Treasury have ordered Payment of a half-yearly Bill from the Army Laboratory, amounting to upwards of fifty-four thousand pounds, without any deduction, though we not only expressed our disapprobation of the charges of the Bill in question to the Lords of the Treasury, but positively declared to the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts that the Bill was exorbitant. On this occasion we feel ourselves called upon to appeal to the First Lord of the Treasury, as the part of the Army Accounts has always been examined and paid by the Physician, and Surgeon General of the Army, who, if they do their duty, must check exorbitant charges: we must request



to be permitted to have the honour of waiting on you for a few minutes on this subject, as the expenses of Government on this head alone have increased to a large amount.

(Signed) L. P.  
J. G.

Appendix, No. 61. (C.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE to the Apothecary General's Bill.

I, THE undersigned, the Physician General, do hereby certify that the Medicines and Materials, as recited in the foregoing Invoices, were agreeable to their respective dates, carefully viewed and examined by me, and were found to be very good in their respective kinds; and I further certify that I believe that the prices allotted to them, as far as my enquiries can ascertain, to be reasonable, as being raised at the current price which they bore at the time they were supplied by the Apothecary General.

(Signed) CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM.

Appendix, No. 61. (D.)

MEMORANDUM on the Apothecary General's Bill.

The Apothecary General's Bill to be retained with the under-written Observation, if approved of by Mr. Gunning.

WE the Physician General and Surgeon General of the Army, return this Bill to Mr. Clerk, Agent for the Apothecary General, without our examination or approbation of its contents, as we have received no directions from the First Lord of the Treasury (in whom we applied a considerable time ago) to know whether the control over the Bill should or should not be vested in us; we have hitherto considered this as part of our duty, and we endeavoured always to do justice to the Apothecary General, and at the same time to the Public.

L. P.  
J. G.

Mr. Gunning will please to express his approbation or disapprobation at the Board to-morrow of the above. Sir Lucas Lucas is engaged all to-day, and till Board time tomorrow.  
Monday, April 17th 1807.

Appendix, No. 61. (E.)

CERTIFICATE taken from the Apothecary General's Bill for 1804.

WE the Physician General and Surgeon General, do certify that we have from time to time carefully examined the different Articles contained in the annexed Accounts, and that we have uniformly found them of the best quality; and having examined the prices charged for the same, and having also taken into our consideration the drawbacks we have received from the Treasury, that attention is to be paid to the delay in the payment to the Apothecary General, we do further certify, we are of opinion, that his charges to the Public are fair and reasonable.

(Signed) L. PEYS.  
T. KEATE.

Army Medical Board Office,  
April 9th 1806.

Appendix, No. 62.

LETTER from Thomas Fauquier, Esquire, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Comptroller's Office, October 31 1807.

Gentlemen,  
I am directed by the Comptroller of Army Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter, dated 31st August last, requesting to be furnished with a Copy of the order or directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to the Physician General, and Surgeon General, authorizing them, in their examination of the Apothecary General's Bills, to pay attention to the delay on the payment of those Bills.

In answer to which, I am to acquaint you that no such order or direction appears to be entered in the Books of this Office.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(Signed) THO. FAUQUIER.

Appendix, No. 63.

Examination of Mr. JOHN KEMPSON, Wholesale Druggist; taken upon Oath, the 25th May 1807.

Q. 1. WHAT experience have you had as a dealer in Medicinal Drugs and Preparations?  
A. I have been in business on my own account about seventeen years; and I consider our trade as in a considerable line of business.

Q. 2. Did you sell the prices to the articles in the paper now delivered in by you?—A. Yes.

Q. 3. Is it your opinion, that these prices would have been fair market prices for articles of the best quality, during the year 1803?—A. I think they would, and they would have afforded me something handsome in the way of profit. The price of Bark, particularly, is taken at a high valuation.

(Signed) J. Drinkwater,  
Sam. C. Cox,  
Geo. Tomlinson,  
Henry Piers,  
R. U. Esdaile,  
L. Esdaile.

(Signed) JN. KEMPSON.

Appendix, No. 63. (A.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, showing the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL for a Chief of Medicines supplied to the Army in 1803, and the Valuation of those Medicines by Messrs. KEMPSON and Co. for the same year.

	Apothecary General.	Messrs. Kempson and Co.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14 Acid. Vitriolic - - - - - per lb. -	0 0 10	0 0 8
15 Ergo. acis pulv. - - - - - - - - -	0 6 8	0 5 4
16 Alumina - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 0 6	0 0 3
17 Ammon. ppt. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 9 6	0 3 4
18 Antimon. tartariz. - - - - - - - - -	0 0 5	0 0 4
19 Ag. Lythurg. acetat. - - - - - per oz. -	0 3 8	0 1 4
20 Argem. Nitrat. - - - - - - - - - -	0 8 0	0 6 0
21 Bals. Capivi. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 5 4	0 4 8
22 Calomel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 12 8	0 4 0
23 Camphor - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 8 0	0 4 0
24 Cera. lapid. Colam. - - - - - - - - -	0 1 10	0 1 4
25 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 3 8	0 1 6
26 Cera. acetic. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 7 0	0 3 6
27 Cera. rosat. - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 4 8	0 3 4
28 Cinch. offic. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 7 4	0 1 8
29 Convolv. ite. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 12 6	0 14 0
30 Cort. Peruv. ept. pulv. - - - - - - -	0 1 8	0 1 2
31 Crem. tartar. pulv. - - - - - - - - -	0 0 8	0 0 4
32 Crem. ppt. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 8 0	0 4 0
33 Emul. Castorei. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 1 0	0 1 2
34 Extr. Colocyth. comp. - - - - - - - -	1 10 0	0 12 6
35 Ferri Vitriolat. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 0 2	0 0 1
36 Flor. Chamom. pulv. - - - - - - - - -	0 3 8	0 3 8
37 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 0 8	0 1 4
38 Sulphur. len. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 6 4	0 4 8
39 Fel. Sennæ - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 6 8	0 8 0
40 Gum. Ammonic. - - - - - - - - - - -	0 4 0	0 3 0
41 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 5 4	0 4 0
42 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0 5 4	0 4 0
Carried forward - - - - - - - - - - -	8 0 9	4 19 8

		Apothecary General.	Medic. Kempton and Co.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			
3	Gum Guaiac. rubr. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 6
3	Hydrag. Misalut. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 6
4	----- Misalut. rubr. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 8
B 1	Kali acetat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 2 0
3	----- ppt. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 0
2	----- part. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 4
B 1	Linum. lapin. comp. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 5 4
3	Liquor. vitæ. C.C. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 3 0
3	Magnæ. Alb. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 6 0
B 15	Natri Vitriolat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 1
B 1	Nitri purificat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 4
T 1	Oil. Marsh. ppt. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 5 6
B 1	----- Oliv. opt. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 0
1	Bottle. Ricini opt. - - -	per bottle - - -	0 7 6
T 3	----- Terebinth. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 4
3	4 Opil purificat. - - -	per lb. - - -	2 12 0
(108 per oz.)			
B 2	Pulv. Hydrag. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 7 4
3	Pulv. Ammoniac. - - -	per lb. - - -	1 2 0
3	----- Aromat. - - -	per lb. - - -	1 0 0
T 4	Dignat. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 3
3	4 ----- Ipecac. comp. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 18 0
(10 per oz.)			
T 8	----- rad. Ipecac. - - -	per lb. - - -	1 0 0
T 8	----- Jalap - - -	per lb. - - -	0 8 0
T 4	----- Rhubarb - - -	per lb. - - -	0 9 0
T 1	----- Scize - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 5
3	4 ----- Zinzib. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 8
T 8	Quart. abiet. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 6
B 2	Sp. Vin. rectificat. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 0 6
3	Succ. sulphur. Cicutæ - - -	per lb. - - -	0 8 0
B 3	Tinct. Opii - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 4
B 3	Ungt. Ceræ - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 0
B 10	Hydrag. fast. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 5 0
T 8	----- saturat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 6
B 10	----- Picric. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 0
3	4 Zinc. Vitriol. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 0
		£. 12 15 4	14 1 11

Appendix, No. 64.

Examination of Mr. CHARLES GOMOND COOKE, Chemist taken upon Oath, 12th June 1867.

Mr. C. Gomond Cook.

- Q. 1. WHAT is the firm of your house?—A. Godfrey and Cooke.
- Q. 2. How long have you been in the business?—A. I have been in the house twenty years, about fourteen of which I have had a share in the concern.
- Q. 3. Have you carefully considered the prices of the different articles in the two blank Bills sent to your house?—A. Yes.
- Q. 4. On what principle are the prices affixed by you in the two Bills, and what credit do you give in those prices?—A. As to a Merchant buying largely, at six months credit, the articles being genuine and of the best quality.
- Q. 5. How much per-cent. should you have added to the prices you have now stated, had the credit been extended to eighteen months or two years, supposing there being no doubt of the security?—A. About ten per-cent. for twelve months additional credit, and if longer, more.
- (Signed) T. Drinkwater, Exam. G. Cox, Giles Templeman, Henry Peters, H. C. Stephenson, L. Braithwaite.
- (Signed) C. G. COOKE.

Appendix, No. 64. (A.)

The Examination of Mr. JOSIAH MESSER; taken upon Affirmation, 15th June 1867.

Mr. J. G. Messer.

- Q. 1. WHAT is the firm of your house?—A. Corbyn, Stacey, Messer, and Swaine.
- Q. 2. How long have you been in the business of a Druggist and Chemist?—A. Forty years.
- Q. 3. On what principle, and on what credit do you give in, have you valued the Articles in the two Bills sent to you from this Board?—A. We have valued them, as we charged at that time to the Apothecaries, giving twelve months running credit.
- Q. 4. What difference would it make in your valuation, on the supposition that quantities, very greatly exceeding those specified in the two Bills, were furnished to the same persons in the same year?—A. I think, that if furnished in those very large quantities, the prices should be reduced to 10 per-cent. on Drugs, and 20 per-cent. on Chemical Preparations.
- Q. 5. What difference would it make in your valuation, on the supposition that the payments made by the purchaser were not usually made till eighteen months, or two years, after the Articles were supplied?—A. It depends upon such circumstances that I do not feel myself competent to answer that question.
- Q. 6. Have you, in your valuation, considered the Articles contained in the two Bills, as of the best quality?—A. Yes.
- Q. 7. Was there any great variation in the prices of any of the principal articles in either of the years specified in the two Bills?—A. I am not aware that there was.
- Q. 8. Have you, in the valuation of the two Bills, considered that there is any considerable risk in dealing with the persons who purchase of you?—A. We do certainly consider the risk to be considerable, and we have considered that risk in our valuation accordingly.
- Q. 9. If there was a certainty, then, of payment, although it might not be made till eighteen months, or two years, after the Articles were furnished, what difference would it make in your valuation?—A. I think, that taking the quantity and consideration, any person supplying them with certainty of payment, ought to be satisfied with the prices which we have affixed to the Bills.

(Signed) JOSIAH MESSER.

(Signed) T. Drinkwater, Exam. G. Cox, Giles Templeman, Henry Peters, H. C. Stephenson, L. C. Braithwaite.

Appendix, No. 64. (B.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, showing the Prices charged by the Apothecary General for Medicines supplied to the Army in 1842; and the Valuation of those Medicines by Messrs. GODFREY and COOKE, and by Messrs. CORBYN and Co. for the same Year.

		Apothecary General.	Medic. Godfrey and Cooke.	Medic. Corbyn and Co.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
B 20	Acid. Vitriolic. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 0 10	0 0 8
B 20	Ammoniac. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 0 6	0 0 4
B 6	Ammon. ppt. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 10 8	0 4 0
B 6	Ammon. tartar. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 6 8	0 6 6
B 20	Aque. Lythberg. acet. - - -	per oz. - - -	0 3 8	0 2 6
B 3	Argent. Nitrat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 8 0	0 6 6
B 3	Arctic. solut. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 5 4	0 1 0
B 25	Bila. Copur. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 5 4	0 5 6
B 20	Calomel. ppt. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 15 0	0 11 0
B 20	Camphor. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 8 8	0 8 0
B 100	Cerat. lipid. Calam. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 1 10	0 1 6
B 20	----- Japon. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 3 8	0 1 0
B 150	Cerat. acetat. - - -	per lb. - - -	0 0 4	0 2 2

	Apothecary General.			Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke.			Messrs. Colbyn and Co.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Bb 12 Confect. opiat. - - - - - per lb	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	5	4
Bb 12 Convolv. rad. - - - - -	0	3	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
Bb 1000 Cort. Peru. opt. pulv. - - -	0	17	6	0	16	0	0	14	0
Bb 1200 Crem. tartar. pulv. - - - -	0	1	2	0	1	6	0	1	4
Bb 20 Creta ppt. - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	10
Bb 1200 Empl. Cathartic. - - - - -	0	7	4	0	4	6	0	7	0
Bb 1500 Lytharg. cum resina - - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4
Bb 10 Ferr. Colocynth. C. - - - - -	1	17	0	1	1	0	1	8	0
Bb 6 Ferri vitriolat. - - - - -	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	2	8
Bb 20 Flor. Chamom. - - - - -	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	8
Bb 20 Sulph. lac. - - - - -	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Bb 12 Fol. Senec. - - - - -	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	6	0
Bb 12 Gum. Ammon. - - - - -	0	5	8	0	3	6	0	5	4
Bb 20 Anabac. pulv. - - - - -	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	4	8
Bb 6 Guaiac. pulv. - - - - -	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	8	0
Bb 4 Hydrag. Marisat - - - - -	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Bb 6 Nitrat. citrat. rob. - - - - -	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	7	0
Bb 20 Kali acetat. - - - - -	0	10	8	0	6	0	0	7	0
Bb 20 ppt. - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	8
Bb 4 part. - - - - -	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	2	8
Bb 1200 Liqor. sapon. C. - - - - -	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	2	8
Bb 20 Liqor. Vol. C. C. - - - - -	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	2	8
Bb 10 Magnes. sili. - - - - -	0	6	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
Cort. 5 Nari. Vitriolat. - - - - -	0	0	10	(not priced)	0	0	0	0	0
Bb 12 Nari. purif. - - - - -	0	1	0	(not priced)	0	0	0	0	0
Bb 2 Oil. Minib. pip. - - - - -	4	10	0	2	10	0	3	10	0
Comp. 25 Off. opt. - - - - - per Comp.	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	15	0
26 Botul. - - - - - per Bottle	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
Bb 20 --- Terribath. - - - - -	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4
Bb 12 Opi. purif. - - - - -	0	11	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bb 1200 Fild. Hydrag. - - - - -	0	7	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
Bb 8 Pulv. Antimon. - - - - -	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
Bb 20 --- Acomat. - - - - -	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	18	0
Bb 6 --- Digital. - - - - -	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
Bb 10 --- Ipecac. C. - - - - -	0	18	0	0	7	6	0	10	0
Bb 20 --- rad. Ipecac. - - - - -	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	0
Bb 40 --- Jalap. - - - - -	0	7	4	0	6	6	0	6	8
Bb 10 --- Rhubarb. - - - - -	0	10	8	0	9	0	0	10	0
Bb 4 --- Sili. - - - - -	0	6	8	0	4	0	0	8	0
Bb 10 --- Zinob. - - - - -	0	3	8	0	2	6	0	2	8
Bb 40 Quilla sericea - - - - -	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	8
Comp. 40 Sp. Vitis. rob. - - - - - per Comp.	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	6
Bb 6 Sac. filit. Citrate - - - - -	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
Bb 20 Tinct. Opi. - - - - -	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
Bb 20 Ung. Creta. - - - - -	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	2	0
Bb 20 --- Hydrag. ferri. - - - - -	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
Bb 10 --- nitrat. - - - - -	0	3	6	0	5	0	0	4	0
Bb 200 --- Florid. - - - - -	0	1	10	not priced.	0	1	8	0	0
Bb 8 Zinc. vitriolat. - - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Bb 100 Fine Lim. - - - - -	0	6	8	0	5	6	0	8	0
Bb 200 Sargass. Tow. - - - - -	0	1	0	not priced.	0	0	0	0	0
Allow for the Articles not priced - - -	29	3	6	20	8	5	24	3	10
- - - - -	-	-	-	0	2	10	0	7	4
L. 29	3	6	20	11	3	24	11	2	

Appendix, No. 64. (C.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, showing the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL for Medicines supplied to the Army in 1851; and the Valuations of those Medicines by Messrs. GODFREY and COOKE, and by Messrs. COLBYN and Co. for the same Year.

	Apothecary General.			Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke.			Messrs. Colbyn and Co.			
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Bb 80 Acet. Diluilat. - - - - - per lb	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	
Bb 25 Animon. ppt. - - - - -	0	6	6	0	4	6	(13) 0	Comp. 5	5	4
Bb 20 Ag. Lytharg. acct. - - - - -	0	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	
Bb 20 Camphor. - - - - -	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	8	0	
Bb 200 Cerat. lipid. Calamit. - - - -	0	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	0	
Bb 60 Cerefil. acct. - - - - -	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	
Bb 25 Confect. Amomat. - - - - -	0	14	4	0	14	0	0	12	0	
Bb 20 --- Opist. - - - - -	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	5	4	
Bb 10 Cort. Cinnamon. - - - - -	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	9	0	
Bb 200 --- Ferri. opt. pulv. - - - - -	0	18	5	0	16	0	0	15	0	
Bb 20 Creta ppt. - - - - -	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	4	
Bb 6 Emod. Senec. - - - - -	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
Bb 10 Empl. Cantharid. - - - - -	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
Bb 60 --- Lytharg. cum resina - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	
Bb 100 Folia. ferri. Lim. - - - - -	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	
Bb 20 Ferr. Chamom. - - - - -	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	
Bb 6 --- pulv. - - - - -	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	
Bb 6 Fol. Senec. - - - - -	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Bb 70 Kali ppt. - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	
Bb 20 Liqor. vol. C. C. - - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Bb 20 Manna - - - - -	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	6	
Bb 20 Nari. Vitriolat. - - - - -	0	1	1	(not priced.)	0	0	0	0	0	
Bb 4 Oil. Minib. pip. - - - - -	4	8	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	
Bb 4 --- Oliv. - - - - -	5	12	0	2	12	0	4	12	0	
Bb 20 --- Terribath. - - - - -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Bb 4 Opi. crud. - - - - -	1	18	0	1	14	0	1	16	0	
Bb 15 --- pulv. - - - - -	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	
Bb 4 Pulv. Creutz. - - - - -	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Bb 4 --- Digitalis - - - - -	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Bb 10 --- Jalap. - - - - -	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Bb 2 --- Sili. - - - - -	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	6	8	
Bb 20 Sp. Ether Nitros. - - - - -	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	7	4	
Bb 40 --- Lavend. C. - - - - -	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	
Bb 50 Tinct. Cort. Peru. - - - - -	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	7	4	
Bb 20 --- Myrb. - - - - -	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Bb 20 --- Gumina. C. - - - - -	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	
Bb 24 --- Camphor. - - - - -	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
Bb 20 --- Sargass. - - - - -	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	
Bb 10 Ung. Cerefil. acct. - - - - -	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
Bb 20 Vini Animon. - - - - -	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	
L. 25	8	7	18	10	10	21	6	2		

## Appendix, No. 65.

Comparative STATEMENT of the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL, by the APOTHECARIES COMPANY, and by Messrs. BUSH and HOWARD, for certain Articles supplied in July 1805.

	Apothecary General.	Apothecaries Company.	Messrs. Bush and Howard.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ether. Vitriol. - - - p. B. - -	1 4 0	0 19 0	0 10 0
Ammon. ppt. - - - - -	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 4 0
Ceruf. acetat. - - - - -	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 4 0
Coct. Peruv. opt. pulv. - - -	0 18 6	0 18 0	0 16 6
Emp. Cambrid. - - - - -	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 4 6
Fal. Senn. - - - - -	0 6 4	0 5 4	0 5 6
Gun Arabic - - - - -	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 0
Magnes. alb. - - - - -	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 3 6
Natr. Vitriculat. - - - - -	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 8
Opis. purif. - - - - -	2 12 0	2 3 6	1 12 0
Sp. Vini. rectif. - - - - -	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 0
Ung. Hydrag. fort. - - - - -	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
	£. 7 4 11	6 7 7	4 10 8

## Appendix, No. 66.

Examination of Mr. JOHN EVANS, Surgeon Instrument Maker; taken upon Oath, 18th November 1807.

- Q. 1. HOW long have you furnished Surgical Instruments for the use of the Naval Hospitals? *Mr. John Evans.*  
A. About eighteen years.
- Q. 2. On what credit, and according to what description of customers, have you made your charges?—A. The credit is three months; and we charge the Navy Board the same Prices as we charge to customers in general. We have no difference in our wholesale and retail prices.
- Q. 3. What has been the average yearly amount of your Bills?—A. In years of Peace it is trifling, perhaps not twenty Pounds; in time of War it has amounted to four or five hundred Pounds; this year it will not amount to two hundred Pounds. This answer applies both to Home and Foreign Service.
- Q. 4. What have been your usual charges for a full set of Capital Instruments, and for a set of Portable Instruments, according to the Regulations of the Army?—A. Since 1802, our charge for a full set of Capital Instruments has been sixteen Guineas, including the case, which is three Guineas value; for Portable Instruments about nine Guineas, including the case.
- Q. 5. What do you charge for a complete set of Instruments for a Surgeon of the Navy?—A. The set of Instruments for Naval Surgeons, including a greater number of articles than those for the Surgeons of the Army, would cost thirty-three Pounds, which the Surgeon pays.
- Q. 6. What difference would you have made in those prices, if the goods supplied by you had amounted, on an average of ten years, to upwards of seven thousand Pounds per annum, and that the credit had been extended generally to eighteen months, sometimes to two years, but with no risk of payment?—A. We should make no difference in the prices, but we would make a deduction upon the total amount; certainly not less than five per-cent.
- Q. 7. Do you supply any Instruments to the Navy upon contract?—A. No article but Screw Tourniquets (Pence) which we supply upon an underbidd Contract, at eight Shillings each; the usual price of which is ten Shillings and six Pence.

(Signed)

J. N. EVANS.

(Signed)

J. Driskwater.  
Giles Tompkins.  
Henry Peters.  
Chas. Byington.  
L. Broadbent.

Appendix.

AN ACCOUNT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS from January the 1st, 1796, to

YEAR of Supply.	Full Size of Capital Instruments.	Portable Size of Capital Instruments.	Full Size of Pocket Instruments.	Small Size of Pocket Instruments.	Cases of Instruments.	Cases of Scalpels.	Cases of Conical Needles.	Size of Operating Instruments.	Scalp Trepanning.	Field Trepanning.
1796	134	21	674	511	54	58	19	-	-	131
1797	90	8	429	191	24	59	83	-	-	1191
1798	13	167	6	475	435	149	14	3	8	4,819
1799	61	33	72	313	121	51	31	8	35	510
1800	146	181	324	480	426	377	169	14	187	1,750
1801	218	336	580	528	564	510	356	80	508	2,051
1802	50	33	60	206	71	41	33	-	50	530
1803	153	318	531	1,272	520	431	384	18	456	18,411
1804	2	424	57	4	62	34	37	17	10	3,619
1805	54	54	72	126	134	72	20	-	80	904
1805	46	48	64	197	144	68	54	1	62	1,120
TOTAL New Instruments	1,008	1,477	1,826	5,183	3,130	1,802	1,190	144	1,457	21,514

AMOUNT of INSTRUMENTS

1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 67.

charged to Government by the APOTHECARY GENERAL to the Army, December the 31st, 1805, inclusive.

Case of Yards Instruments.	Dressing Europe.	Dressing India.	Instruments for dressing Wounds.	Ligature Instruments.	Bladders for Rhinoceros.	Apparatus for external Applications.	Apparatus for Dissections.	Blowers Machines.	Elastic Gun-Culverts.	TOTAL AMOUNT of each Year, including values Surgical Instruments not enumerated.
4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	85	£. s. d. 4,071 11 1
12	54	48	-	-	-	-	-	22	150	2,628 4 4
17	12	30	-	-	17	1	-	-	18	3,100 1 2
16	52	64	-	-	44	-	-	3	8	2,660 13 2
14	55	90	19	1	21	-	-	6	18	2,035 5 10
27	131	174	103	18	17	19	17	115	-	15,216 2 8
35	55	47	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,375 17 11
136	166	224	164	-	12	12	12	-	707	17,885 7 0
22	-	26	-	-	18	8	1	-	13	7,087 16 10
16	32	32	15	-	9	-	-	-	110	2,814 10 2
52	52	52	44	-	46	-	-	-	114	2,854 6 0
258	620	855	411	31	174	34	40	84	1,590	£. 69,403 16 2

Required and Completed.

1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£	5,515	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

London, July 6th, 1807.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,  
Deput Apoth' Genl to the Army.

Appendix, No. 69.

NOTE from Messrs. B. and H. Harison to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

B. and H. Harison have the honour to inform the Commissioners, that their price for Wine and Best Quart Bottles delivered in London, has for four years past been 4/6 per Gross, and First 3/6, with an allowance of 1s. 6d. per Gross discount. Credit six months.

Blackfriars Bridge,  
July 22d 1807.

Appendix, No. 70.

LETTER from Messrs. T. and W. Curtis, Clarke, and Co. to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Honourable Sir, We are, in reply to your Letter of the 26th instant, to inform the price of Gunpowder and Scotch Gunpowder, as per our purchase at two months Credit, in the year 1807.

(Signed) T. and W. CURTIS, CLARKE, and Co.

Month	Quantity	Price
January	18 per Cwt.	14 per Cwt.
February	18	11/6 of inferior quality.
March	17	11/6
April	17	—
May	17	—
July	18	—
August	18,6	—
September	19,6	16/
October	20,6	18/
November	21/	20/
December	22/	22/

Appendix, No. 71.

RETURN of STATIONS of Depots of Medicines and Purveyors Stores, with the Names and Description of Officers in Charge, 1807.

Depot	Name of Officers in Charge	Inspector or Superintending Officer
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE.</b>		
New Providence	—	—
Enthoven, Windward and Leeward Islands	Mr. Coburn, Purv; Mr. Tooley, Apoth.	Mr. Sheen, Staff Surgeon.
Bermuda	—	Dr. Kerr, Inspector.
Cape of Good Hope	—	Mr. McNeil, Staff Surgeon.
Halifax and Dependencies	—	—
Jamaica	—	—
Gibraltar	—	—
Malta	—	—
Quebec (for Canada)	—	—
Sicily	—	—
<b>HOME SERVICE.</b>		
Army Depot	—	—
Foreign Hospitals	—	—
Portchester Castle	—	—
York Hospital	—	—
Falmouth	—	—
Jersey (Moor only)	—	—
Guernsey - Dr.	—	—
Mediv Frasers (London)	—	—
Dino's Agents (Plymouth)	—	—
<b>EXPEDITIONS.</b>		
Sir Sam Anson's	—	—
B' General Crauford	—	—

N. B. The Depots at Barbadoes is considerable, in consequence of an great number of Dependencies within its supply, and the Sick and Wounded to which this Colonies are subject. The Depots at Portchester Castle and York Hospital are also of considerable magnitude, as well in consideration of the quantities in each ordered to be an constant readiness for 10,000 men, as from the great influx of Medicines and stores received into these Depots from the breaking up of the Regimental Depots for Invasion in 1805, and by the addition of those returned from the Continent in March 1806.

Appendix, No. 711. (A.)

RETURN of DEPOTS formed by Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in May 1798.

Station.	Establishment of the Depot.	Remarks.
Chelmsford - - -	each 1 Physician. 1 Surgeon. 4 Apothecary. 1 Deputy Purveyor.	These Depots were discontinued by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's direction, in February 1799.
Wells - - -		
Newbury - - -		
Isleford - - -		

RETURN of DEPOTS formed at the Recommendation of the Surgeon General, and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief, in August 1801.

Norwich - - -	At most of these Places One Medical Officer was attached.  At those marked *, there were General Hospital Establishments, and the charge of the Depot was given to one or more Medical Officers of the Hospital, superintended by the Principal Medical Officer, and the remainder of the Depots were under the charge of Messrs. Trotters.  These Depots discontinued by Order of the Commander in Chief, when Peace was concluded.
Colchester - - -	
Chelmsford - - -	
Canterbury - - -	
Chatham - - -	
Deal * - - -	
Gosport * - - -	
Flymouth * - - -	
Falmouth - - -	
London - - -	
Chelmsford - - -	
Wells - - -	
Newbury - - -	
Belford - - -	

RETURN of DEPOTS formed at the Recommendation of the Surgeon General, and sanctioned by the Commander in Chief, from May 1803 to 1804.

Station.	Establishment of the Depot.	Remarks.
Hythe - - -		At most of these Depots a sufficient number of Medical Officers and Serjeants were stationed for the duty.  At those Depots where General Hospital Establishments were existing, the duty of the Depot was done by the Officers of the Hospital, superintended by the Principal Medical Officer.  And several Depots were under the charge of Messrs. Trotters.  These Depots have been from time to time reduced as the calls of the service would allow. There are now only Depots at Portchester Castle, London, and Falmouth, all three of which supply the wants on Foreign Service, and are sanctioned by the Commander in Chief.  It would have given the Surgeon General much pleasure could he have transmitted a more specific Return, but this is rendered impossible by the various alterations that have taken place not only in regard to the extent of the Depots, but in the various movements of the Medical Officers in charge, who have successively been reduced and increased in numbers as well as changed in their being ordered on Foreign or other Service.
Brighton - - -		
Gosport - - -		
Plymouth - - -		
Isle of Wight - - -		
Deal - - -		
Falmouth - - -		
Maidstone - - -		
Sevenoaks - - -		
Chatham - - -		
Canterbury - - -		
Chelmsford - - -		
Islewich - - -		
Colchester - - -		
Exeter - - -		
Edinburgh - - -		
York Hospital - - -		
York - - -		
Bristol - - -		
Durban - - -		
Winchester - - -		
Swabury - - -		
Guernsey - - -		
Jersey - - -		
Glasgow - - -		
Fort George - - -		
Bury - - -		
Dover - - -		
Dunmore - - -		
Newcastle - - -		
Beverley - - -		
Belford - - -		
Chelmsford - - -		
Newbury - - -		
Norwich - - -		
Wells - - -		
Hull - - -		
London - - -		
Litchfield - - -		
Northampton - - -		

## Appendix, No. 72.

## ABSTRACT of the MEDICAL STORES at the Depot, York Hospital, 26th July 1867.

Packages	In Store	Remarks
Divisions of Medicines for 2,500 Men, each consisting of		
28 Cases	2	Two Divisions have been lately issued for Continental Service, and one for Marine Video.
51 Cases		
2 Bottles		
1 Bundle		
1 Slipper Bath		
83 Packages.		
Divisions of Medicines for 500 Men, each consisting of		
10 Cases	None	Three Divisions of this kind made up for incomplete ones about two years ago, have been lately unpacked for the use of the Depot.
14 Cases		
4 Bundles		
1 Slipper Bath		
1 Bathing Tub		
27 Packages.		
Reserve or District Supplies for 150 Men, each consisting of		
6 Cases	None	These Supplies* have been very lately unpacked to enable the Depot to complete requis* for Foreign Service. * 40.
5 Cases		
1 Bundle		
1 Slipper Bath		
13 Packages.		
Regimental Med. Chests for Foreign Service	19	
Do - Do for Home Do	21	
Half Regimental Chests	3	
Voyage Medicine Chests	8	33 issued for Cont. Service
Hotel Field Chests	47	To be unpacked.
Portable Field Chests, new plan	88	16 lately issued.
Do - Do old plan	None	45 lately unpacked.
Volunteer Knapsacks	302	without Instrum <sup>t</sup> .
Cases of Articles in add <sup>n</sup> to Divis <sup>n</sup>	33	
Do - Extra Surg <sup>y</sup> Articles	22	
Electrical Machines	7	4 Out of repair.

N. B.—In addition to the before-mentioned Packages, there remains a quantity of loose Medicines, and a great many Articles denominated "Materials," which form what is called the floating Store, from which the requisitions are made up for Foreign and Home Service.

Instruments	No.	Remarks
Full Sets of Capital	205	
Portable Sets of Ditto	455	Many of these Instruments were received at York Hospital from different Depots; some have been taken from Field Chests, and Volunteer Knapsacks, &c. to be repaired; all of which are now without Instruments, but will be furnished with such as are in good condition when ordered for Service.
Full Sets of Pocket	370	
Small Sets of Ditto	95	
Sets of Cupping	25	
- - Tooth	55	
- - Lithotomy	10	
Cases of Lancets	350	
- - Scalpels	320	
- - Crooked Needles	215	
Silver Probes	140	
Elastic Pocket Spatulas	88	
Dressing Forceps	40	
Crooked Scissors	16	
Bithories for Fittula in Ano	30	
Sets of Needles	50	
Silver Catheters	15	
Bullet Forceps	18	
Screw Tourniquets	320	
Field Tourniquets improved	6500	
Bearers for Sick or Wounded Men, Pairs	1420	
Long Bearers to be carried by two Men only	514	
With some other Instruments.		

This is above the Number, if not precisely correct.

PH. HOFFE,

Ap<sup>t</sup> to the Forest.



Appendix, No. 73.

Extract of a LETTER from Dr. J. M. Gilger to P. Grant, Esq.

Portsmouth, 28th July 1857.

THERE are at Purchaser Collins' Medicines under the charge of Apothecary Martin, for about 30000 Men; and there are what are termed Parveyers' Stores there for a much greater number of Men; these fall under charge of the Agent of Medical Trustees. Of many Articles, both of Apothecaries' and Parveyers' Stores, there are more than for the above numbers. Particularly of Instruments and Articles of Capital Surgeons' Instruments, there are, I believe, upwards of 300 Sets, besides 1000 Articles of Instruments.

Appendix, No. 74.

RETURN of Capital and Pocket Instruments in Store at the Depot, York Hospital, Chelsea, 23d March 1857.

Instruments.	Now.	Lately repaired.	Capacities, requiring repairs.	In Division, and supposed to require repairs.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
Full Sets of Caps	40	351	-	33	226	This Return does not include the Instruments lately received from the Cape of Good Hope, not yet determined on, nor those in the hands of the Order for repair.
Portable D <sup>s</sup>	40	545	-	33	598	
Full Sets of Pocket	40	259	33	33	344	
Small Sets of D <sup>s</sup>	160	743	38	72	1013	

(Signed) W. NORTH, P. M. O.

Appendix, No. 75.

LETTER from R. H. Crewe, Esq. to ———— Chief, Esq.

Sir, Office of Ordnance, 10th June 1857.

IN answer to the request from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, dated the 4th instant, to be furnished with the Bills of the Druggists who supplied the Ordnance Department with Medicines from London, in the years 1854 and 1855; I am directed by the Board to transmit the same to you herewith, and to desire you will forward them to the Commissioners, with the accompanying List of the Bills.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) R. H. CREWE.

ACCOUNT for Medicines supplied by SREED, BUSH, and HOWARD, for the Band of Ordnance.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1854.	March 31st	-	-	147	15	6	
	— 28th	-	-	270	13	3	
	April 1st	-	-	237	5	7	
	June	-	-	372	5	3	
	—	-	-	131	1	3	
	Sept. 1st	-	-	56	12	-	
	Dec. 1st	-	-	56	2	-	
	May 23d	-	-	61	10	-	
BUSH and HOWARD.							
1854.	June 30th	-	-	367	12	8	
	Sept	-	-	224	10	7	
	—	-	-	38	1	1	
	Oct. 19th	-	-	515	6	8	
	Dec. 27th	-	-	448	16	1	
	— 1st	-	-	2	16	4	
2096 9 3							
1855.	Jan. 1st	-	-	603	19	5	
	— 25th	-	-	84	16	-	
	March 30th	-	-	305	0	2	
	— 31st	-	-	284	12	3	
	—	-	-	122	-	3	
	May 27th	-	-	84	18	4	
	— 27th	-	-	45	8	1	
	June 30th	-	-	276	18	8	
	— 27th	-	-	350	13	4	
	August 6th	-	-	215	15	1	
	Sept. 30th	-	-	384	12	10	
	— 28th	-	-	192	2	4	
	October 15th	-	-	160	1	11	
	Dec. 31st	-	-	225	15	9	
	—	-	-	470	10	10	
	— 19th	-	-	130	11	7	
3869 5 10							



Fourth.—Whether any Account of the Distribution of these Articles, and of their Receipt at the different Stations, is at any time communicated to the War Office?

Fifth.—During what period it has been the practice to observe the course to which Mr. Keate alludes; and if any alteration has taken place, when it happened, and what is the nature of it?

The Accounts of Distribution and of the Receipts of these Articles at the different Stations abroad, are sent to the Surgeon General, but not communicated to the War Office, unless when specially required, or when the Surgeon General sees any particular occasion to make a communication on the subject.

The practice has been observed until within about two years; the precise period of the change alluded to by Mr. Keate is not known; but no Payment has taken place under the authority of the Secretary at War since the month of November 1805, with the exception of one Hospital of Fort Wine sent to New South Wales, payment for which was authorized in the month of October last.

The nature of the change is not exactly known to this Department, but it is understood that all supplies of Wine and Porter for Foreign Stations, are now made under the Orders of the Treasury.

STATEMENT of the Amount charged for Wine, Spirits, and Porter, supplied from London to the different Hospitals and Stations, by Order of the Surgeon General.

	Wine	Spirits
Supplied by Messrs. Allan and Smith:		
To Calcutta, from 1793 to 1800	£ 1 4 6	£ 1 1 4
Chatham, from 1767 to 1801	2,552 15 10	704 13 3
King Road, in Decr 1794	18 5 11	5 0 —
Dart, from 1764 to 1801	3,178 9 4	653 9 2
Harwich, in October 1794	80 — —	43 14 11
Chelmsford, from 1795 to 1800	54 14 5	— — —
Adford, in May 1798	80 — —	— — —
Capers Bridge, in Decr 1793	4 4 3	— — —
Southampton, in 1795 and 1796	358 — —	— — —
Hanch Lane, in July 1800	19 6 41	— — —
Yarmouth, in Octr Nov and Decr 1799	500 — —	173 10 3
Medina Mill, in 1795 and 1796	405 15 —	45 2 6
On board ship at Deptford, in 1794	30 10 —	— — —
Plymouth, from 1795 to 1805	748 17 6	260 8 —
Ile of Wight, from 1802 to 1805	595 5 2	366 2 —
Colpoet, from 1796 to 1805	4839 7 4	1,318 9 9
Goaze, in Feb. 1805	27 12 —	— — —
Barbadoes, in Sept 1803	2,712 9 30	— — —
York Hospital, Chelsea, from 1794 to 1805	3,610 16 6	490 8 3
Supplied by Messrs. Delamain and Son:		
Shipped for Hospitals on the Continent, in the West Indies, Gibraltar, &c. from 1793 to 1805	6,527 10 10	273 19 8
Supplied by Mr. Edw. Parkins:		
To the Depot Hospital, Ile of Wight in 1805	94 18 6	— — —
Supplied by Mr. Jones:		
To York Hospital, in 1797	152 2 —	— — —
Dept Hospital, in 1797	160 9 —	— — —
Supplied by Messrs. Denny and Damsgeat:		
To York Hospital, in Janr 1807	102 — —	— — —
Ile of Wight D <sup>o</sup> in March 1807	101 8 —	— — —
New South Wales, in June 1807	25 — —	— — —
	£ 39,752 17 7	4,635 6 4
Supplied by Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co.		2,052 17 7
Amount charged for Porter supplied to different Hospitals at Home, from 1794 to 1805	11,805 15 6	33,709 3 71
D <sup>o</sup> sent to Barbadoes in 1803	4,724 1 6	14,020 17 —
Total for Wine, Spirits, and Porter	— — —	£ 47,749 — 71

Appendix, No. 31.

ANSWERS OF THOMAS KEATE, Esquire, to Questions propoed to him by the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, delivered in 12th October 1807.

QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Keate.

Does any specific number of Sets of Surgical Instruments form part of a Division of Medical Supplies for Foreign Service?

What number of Sets of Instruments do Foreign Stations employ?

Had you occasion some time since to find any Persons in Plymouth, to collect evidence respecting Dr. Boose's Account?

What Evidence or Vouchers did they obtain?

By what means did they obtain them? Have you examined Dr. Boose's Account since those Vouchers were procured; and did any information result from such Examination?

Were any Steps taken by you respecting Dr. Boose, when you discovered the irregularities in his Account?

Was you consulted respecting the appointment of Military Superintendants to General Hospitals?

Is the present Military Establishment of General Hospitals, according to your opinion to the good government of those Hospitals?

It has been stated to the Board, that the Naval Service has of late been much preferred to that of the Army, by the Medical Candidates who have offered themselves to the College of Surgeons for examination. Can you assign to us any reason for this preference?

In many of your Answers to the Questions from this Board, you have generally stated, that the authority for the Aid or Service rested with the Secretary at War. In what way, and accompanied with what information was the Secretary at War's sanction or authority obtained?

This Question is answered by the accompanying Invoice of Medicines and Instruments for the use of 500 Men (marked A.)

According to the Force employed on the Station.

The Distribution of the Instruments employed is shown by the accompanying Paper (marked B.)

Yes, under sanction of the Secretary at War, I sent three Mr. R. Keate, my Assistant, and Mr. Edward Sheppard of this Office, to whom the arrangement of the old Accounts for General Hospitals has been entrusted.

The accompanying Report (marked C.) of their mission, to me, is the full Answer to this Question.

Answered by the above Report.

Yes, very material information was obtained, as will be seen by my Letter to the Auditors, (marked D.) when their Accounts were returned to them, and by a Copy of their Letter in return to me, (marked E.) containing their thanks for my exertions.

Yes, independent of the above Letter to the Auditors pointing out the errors I had discovered, I made known the circumstances, and my objections to the Secretary at War, as will be seen by the accompanying Letters, (marked F. G. H.)

I beg leave here to introduce a Copy of a Letter from Dr. Boose, (marked I.) when applied to respecting his Accounts.

I was not consulted respecting these appointments.

The necessity of the present Military Establishment to the good Government of General Hospitals, does not occur to any apprehension, nor is such necessity the result of my observation.

The superior advantages of the Naval Service, by the regulations of 1807. The effects will be readily seen by the accompanying Statement (marked K.) of examinations at the College of Surgeons.

I beg leave here to state it as my opinion, that until the Army Medical Officer is placed in a more respectable situation in point of rank, and until his pecuniary advantages approach nearer to those in the civil branches of his profession, there will still be a great deficiency in the subordinate offices of the Army.

At the commencement of my Duties as Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, it was usual to receive the Secretary at War's Orders through the Deputy Secretary at War in person and verbally; and this was generally performed daily but in all matters of importance, and in all new Services, it was usual to send in a subsequent official communication by Letter to the Secretary at War, which was answered officially. There was also, for the sake of saving time, another more easy and ready mode of obtaining the Secretary at

at War's opinion on the envelopes of Letters and Papers that were submitted to him.

Lastly communication by Letter has been the chief way of my receiving the Secretary at War's sanction or authority for such Acts as Services as were submitted to him.

The opinion of the Auditors of Public Accounts does not appear to me to be founded upon the facts, nor to be founded in equity. I beg to refer you to the Medical Board's accounts at this Office. An Agent for Army Hospitals was appointed by Government, for the express and avowed purpose of removing all responsibility respecting money concerns from the Medical Board both collectively and individually, and to which, before that time, the Medical Department was liable.

I did, and do conceive it to be one of the most important parts of the Agent's duty, to call for and preserve all Bills and Receipts, to be referred in detail with the Liens of Money made by him, notwithstanding I have lately voluntarily taken that trouble on myself, in order to prevent the confusion that had heretofore existed.

That such was, at the commencement of this duty, the Agent's own opinion can be proved by acts, and I think by written testimony; and indeed without this responsibility it does not appear how he can be called an Agent, or how he could execute his Office as a Public Accountant.

If the payment of a recommendation from this Office approved by the Secretary at War, and the production of the Receipt of the party, be his only duty, the term Banker would seem to be more applicable, and surely it could not be in the contemplation of Government to place large Sums of Money at the disposal of any one, with an adequate salary, without considering him responsible for Bills and Receipts for the details, as well as for the gross sum approved. And of what advantage could it be to the Board, to take out of the hands of the Inspector the Public money and diary, and give them to an Agent of Army Hospitals, leaving all the responsibility with the Board.

Had this duty of the Agent been well performed, no deficiency of Voucher could have existed, and consequently the application of the money paid for Wine, &c. would have appeared.

For the due application of the Wine, &c. to the use of the Sick, the party must be responsible who received the Money from the Agents, or the Wise from London, who, if not a Medical Officer, could at the time have proved his order for its Issues by the Diet Tables, or other Documents signed by the attending Medical Officers; and if a Medical Officer, he is certainly responsible for his own Acts.

My facilities to the administering of Wine to the Sick in distant Hospitals from Town, must of course be guided by the opinions and judgment of the Medical Officers on the spot; and control, except in cases of heavy consumption, was not deemed justifiable, even by the Board. In all such cases, my correspondence will show that I did not believe to exercise the control vested in me, by seeking information and reporting the result, with my opinion, to higher authority; I also believe that there are few Accounts of General Hospitals whose Medical Officers are not now in existence, and their testimony may be readily obtained, however

Mr. Keate.

*Mr. Keate.*

1857 great lapse of years since the period of the service.

I cannot conclude this remark without lamenting the cases that suffered these Accounts to be so much in arrears of audit.

For an Expenditure of this nature no certain line can be drawn; much must depend upon the opinions and judgment of the attending Medical Officers; an early audit, when the parties from memory could answer any Queries put to them, would have forestalled all doubts, and have fixed the responsibility for the pertinacious and production of Receipts in its proper place, and which even at the present moment remain in the same undefined state.

We notice eight Pipes of Port Wine sent to Gibraltar, in September 1796, and which are charged in Messrs. Dolman's Account at £ 78 the Pipe. Could not this Article have been purchased at a more moderate price in that Quarter, allowing for the Drawback on Exportation.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater,  
Secy. G. Genl.  
Henry Peters,  
B. G. Stephenson.*

This Wine was expressly ordered by the Secretary at War, as per accompanying Letter from Messrs. Dolman and Son, (marked L.) and its enclosure.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

*Mr. Keate.*

Appendix, No. 81. (A.)

EXTRACT from an Invoice of a Division of MEDICINES, &c. for the use of 500 Men.

INSTRUMENTS.

Full set of Capital Instruments	1
Portable set of ditto	1
Full set of Pocket Instruments	1
Small set of ditto	1
Sets of Cupping Instruments	4
Sets of Tooth Instruments	1
Instruments for Lythotomy	1
Cases of Lancets	1
Case of Scalpels	1
Case of crooked Needles	1
Silver Probes	1
Elastic Pocket Spatulas	1
Dressing Forceps	1 pair.
Dressing Scissors	1 pair.
Crooked Scissors	1 pair.
Blisters for Fillets in Ana	1
Scam Needle	1
Pempering Machines	1
Bellows Machines	1
Silver Catheters	1
Elastic Gum Catheter	1
Elastic Gum Bougie	1
Elastic Gum Syringes for Glysters	1
Elastic Gum Syringes for the Ureters	1
Probing	1
Screw Trepanquet	1
Field Trepanquets improved	1
Bullet Forceps	100
Bullet Scaups	100
Apparatus for reducing Dislocations	1
Apparatus for reducing suspended animation	1
Apparatus for injecting Hydrocele	1 set.
Beavers for sick or wounded men	12 pair.

Mr. Keate

Appendix, No. 81. (B.)

RETURN of the Cash of CAPITAL and PORTABLE CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS in Depôt at the several Stations on Home and Foreign Service, as credited from the last Returns received at the Army Medical Board Office, dated 12th October 1867.

STATIONS	CAPITAL	Portable Capital.
York Hospital	Cash, N° 254	Cash, N° 610
Parochial Cells	— 78	— 148
Army Depot	— 9	— 13
Germley	— 11	— 5
Jerley	— 2	— 3
Falmouth	— 7	— 2
Bermuda	— 6	— 6
W and Leonard Charibber Islands	— 25	— 7
Jamaica	— 13	— 9
Cape of Good Hope	— 6	— 6
New Scotia	— 6	— 6
Sicily	— 5	— 35
Egypt	— 3	— 5
Malta	— 51	— 137
Gibraltar	— 5	— 5
La Plata	— 74	— 58
Bahia	— 35	— 74
Quebec	— 8	— 3
Bahamas	— 2	—
Total	561	1,177

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (C.)

June 16th 1867.  
 We have the honour to report to you, that in pursuance of the directions conveyed to us by your Letter of 28th May, we repaired immediately to Plymouth, and left no time in entering on the performance of their Duties which with which we were entrusted.  
 Our attention was successively called in the first place to the investigation of various Tradefmen's books, and to the oral testimony and relation of circumstances connected with the Accounts in question, which could only be collected from the memory of the Tradefmen whose evidences we could follow, and who were disposed to attend to our enquiries.  
 We deem ourselves fortunate, considering the lapse of time that has taken place since the date of their Accounts, to have found so many of the parties surviving and resident at Plymouth, and to have obtained the quantum of information it is now our duty to report.  
 In doing this, we conceive that it will eventually save much time and trouble, and preclude the necessity which would attend a General Report, if we follow in our Remarks the system adopted by Dr. Boose in making up his Accounts, namely, by monthly Abstracts; and we shall therefore beg leave to refer you to the dates and numbers of such Abstracts as the enclosed Papers, which are marked Monthly, thereby corresponding with his Abstracts.  
 Besides the detailed Report, which will be found in these Papers, it is our duty to notice particularly a Monthly charge, entitled 'Tradesmen's Small Bills.'  
 From such Tradefmen as had kept and still preserved their books, we have collected a detail of the articles with which they served the Hospital for the periods specified in Dr. Boose's Accounts;

Mr. Keate

Accounts) and we are sorry to observe there is a material difference between the Charges in these Accounts and the books of the Tradefmen, who, however, uniformly affirmed us that the books we inspected contained the total Amount of all the articles they had ever supplied the Hospital with for the periods of our enquiry.

The undesignated Tradefmen were in so humble a line of life that they either kept no books, or served the Hospital for ready money only; from them, therefore, no other information could be obtained than that they had been in the habit of serving the Hospital, and had now no demand against them.

As we conceived it our duty not only to examine into the correctness of their Accounts, and to detect apparent errors, but also to put them in a shape fit for the eye of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts, whenever a Receipt was wanted; and we had offered ourselves, from actual inspection, that the voucher corresponded with the books of the Tradefmen, we did not hesitate to request a Duplicate Receipt, charging the Stamp to Government, as we could not demand it of the Tradefmen.

This will give rise to a charge for Stamps from a Stationer at Plymouth Dock, which, without this information, might be deemed extraordinary. The Receipts, as well as the Vouchers we collected, which were deficient in Dr. Boose's Accounts entrusted to our care, are herewith enclosed; a Bill of which is this Subjoined.

We cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the respectable accounts of the lamentable sickness and mortality that prevailed at Plymouth on the commencement of these Hospital Establishments, and which we respectfully submit may plead an apology for many irregularities, though not for the improper charges that have herewith been noticed.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Ac. Ac. Ac.  
 (Signed) R. KEATE, D. I. of H.  
 R. SHEPPARD.

As the annexed Report contains a summary of all the observations on Dr. Boose's Accounts, I beg leave to add, that the whole of the arithmetical correctness and remarks were the result of Mr. Sheppard's labour, prior to our journey to Plymouth, which have been blended with the other remarks, in order to bring the whole under one view.

Thomas Keate, Esq.  
 Ac. Ac. Ac.

(Signed) R. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (D.)

Army Medical Board Office, August 27th, 1867.  
 Sir,  
 I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 20th and 26th August, and, previously to my entering into a detail of the observations which have occurred to me on my late Examination of the Accounts of Dr. Boose, I beg leave to state, that when they fell before me at the periods of the expenditure being incurred, it was conceived to be my duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as I was enabled from occasional inspection, from returns, and from correspondence, to form a judgment thereon. That I did this, the remarks still existing on some of the vouchers will amply testify, as well as my correspondence with Dr. Boose at the time, when perused that the expenditure was justifiable; it was necessary for me to leave the detection of arithmetical errors to my Clerk, for I then had but one, and my own time was too much occupied to attend to this.

As soon as the Accounts were reported to me to be correct, I recommended to the Secretary at War the payment of the Amount, of the Balance, money on account having necessarily been previously issued to carry on the Service; the collection of the Receipts, their accuracy and preference, I always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hospitals, and I therefore never paid any attention to this subject.

But when these Accounts were returned to me from the care of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, for my investigation, not so much into the expenditure, as to ascertain the accuracy of the Accounts themselves, and that there were receipts corresponding to each voucher, my examination was much more minute. I proceeded regularly through the different months, according to the mode in which the Accounts had been originally kept and sent in, and my chief observations rested on errors in calculation, on deficiency in receipts, or palpable mistakes in figures. I proceeded in this manner until I came to the examination of the Abstracts, and corresponding Vouchers, for the month of January 1867. How my attention was much particularly attracted.

The Commissioners are aware of the great deficiency of receipts to their Accounts when returned me from their office; after much correspondence with Dr. Boose, I at last received from him, through the intervention of the Secretary at War, a very creditable number, which will be found attached to their respective bills. Amongst these was found a bill, or rather bill abstract of Tradesmen's

Small

Mr. Keate.

Small Bills for the month of January 1861, made out in the hand-writing of Mr. Gibbons, Clerk and

I cannot conclude without observing, that merely casual and irregularity would not be surprising

I have the honour to be, Sir, Ac. Ac. T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (E.)

Office for Auditing the Public Accounts, Somerset House, 25th Oct. 1861.

I am, Sir, Ac. Ac. PH. DEARE.

Appendix, No. 81. (F.)

Army Medical Board Office, June 27th 1861.

I have, Sir, Ac. Ac. T. KEATE.

Mr. Keate.

Appendix, No. 81. (G.)

Army Medical Board Office, December 26th 1861.

I HAVE the honour to state to you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that I have

I have, Sir, Ac. Ac. T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (H.)

Army Medical Board Office, June 27th 1861.

I FLATTER myself that the important official position and peculiar circumstances of

I am, Sir, Ac. Ac. T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (I.)

House of Commons, 17th March 1861.

My former Health returning upon me, has been to very great degree I fear you that, have not been

I am, Sir, Ac. Ac. J. W. BOONE.

A Royal Copy, Robert Stoddard.

*Mr. Keate.*

## Appendix, No. 81. (K.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Numbers of MEDICAL OFFICERS paid for the NAVY and ARMY, within the Year 1804; being the Year prior to that in which the Rates of Pay in the Navy were increased on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1805.

NAVAL SURGEONS.	NAVAL ASSISTANTS.	REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.	HOSPITAL MATEL.
N <sup>o</sup> 65.	N <sup>o</sup> 40.	N <sup>o</sup> 77.	N <sup>o</sup> 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Numbers of MEDICAL OFFICERS paid for the NAVY and ARMY, within the Year from 24 October 1806 to 18<sup>th</sup> September 1807, inclusive.

NAVAL SURGEONS.	NAVAL ASSISTANTS.	REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.	HOSPITAL MATEL.
N <sup>o</sup> 74.	N <sup>o</sup> 60.	N <sup>o</sup> 89.	N <sup>o</sup> 2.

## Appendix, No. 81. (L.)

War Office, 8<sup>th</sup> September 1796.  
Sir,  
I HAVE the Secretary at War's directions to desire that you will have readjusted eight Pipes of Bad Port Wine, to be shipped for Gibraltar on board such vessels as shall be provided by the Commissioners for Transports.

I am,  
Sir, &c. &c.  
Signed] M. LEWIS.

H. Delamain, Esq.

Sir,  
IN answer to your Letter of yesterday, we beg to acquaint you, that we did not ship exactly the quantity of six Pipes of Port Wine, in Sept. 1796, for Gibraltar; we did, indeed, that Eight Pipes were sent to Messrs. Hudson and Havers, to be shipped in different vessels for that place, by order of the Secretary at War; a copy of which order we, according to your desire, enclose.

We are,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
humble Servants,  
(Signed) HENRY DELAMAINE & SON.

The, Keate, Esq.

## Appendix, No. 82.

Examination of Mr. THOMAS ANTHONY TEULON; taken upon Oath the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1807. *Mr. T. A. Teulon.*

- Q. 1. WHAT situation do you hold in the House of Messrs. Allan and Smith, and how long have you held that situation?—A. I am principal Clerk in their House, and I have been in the House since the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1778.
- Q. 2. Are you acquainted with the House of Allan and Smith furnishing Wine for the use of Army Hospitals?—A. I am, in every instance in which they furnished any, and I have generally included the Accounts.
- Q. 3. At what period did the House first supply Wine for the use of Army Hospitals?  
A. In November or December 1794.
- Q. 4. By whose orders was it at that time supplied, and where did Messrs. Allan and Smith obtain Payments for?—A. The Wine was supplied by order of Mr. Keate, the Surgeon General; and the payments were in general made by the Paymaster at York Hospital.
- Q. 5. Was the supply at that time considerable?—A. The first supply was inconsiderable but it increased afterwards.
- Q. 6. Was any other Wine Merchant to your knowledge employed to furnish Wine to Army Hospitals, at the time you are speaking of?—A. I do not know whether any other was employed at that time, but having been called upon at different times to find talks and prices to the Medical Board Office for the purpose of being compared with other Samples, we concluded that others were employed, and I know that Mr. Delamain was afterwards employed.
- Q. 7. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which led to your House being first employed to furnish Wine for the use of Army Hospitals?—A. I only know that we supplied Mr. Keate's Father, and afterwards Mr. Keate, before he was Surgeon General. We thought this might have led to the House being employed, but since that I have heard that Dr. Wain, Physician to the Forces, had recommended us to Mr. Keate.
- Q. 8. Do the 19 Accounts recently made out by your House and sent to this Office, include all the Wine and Spirit supplied by you for Army Hospitals since 1794?—A. On referring to the Accounts, I find that they go no further than the end of 1805; since that time we may have sent a Pipe or two to York Hospital, but I do not think it has exceeded that quantity. With this exception, these Returns, if carefully copied from ours, include all that we have furnished.
- Q. 9. By whose orders was the whole of the Wine and Spirit which appears in these Returns supplied?—A. By orders of the Surgeon General, either from the York Hospital, or from his own Office in town.
- Q. 10. What orders did you receive respecting the quality of the Wine—and what credit were you to give?—A. With respect to quality, the orders were always for the very best and oldest Wine that could be had, particular care being laid on the service for which it was destined, namely, for sick Troops. We never had any Agreement respecting credit, but our custom was to deliver in the Accounts quarterly, and we generally were paid in the course of the ensuing quarter.
- Q. 11. Was the price charged by you to the Surgeon General, similar to that which you charged at the same period to the regular customers of your House, or whereas did it differ?—A. Our charge to the Surgeon General was about 5 or 6 per cent. lower than to our other customers.
- Q. 12. We observe that in September 1803, you charged £ 7,500 and upwards, for 25 or 26 Pipes of Port Wine sent to Barbadoes, without deducting the drawback of Duty allowed on exportation. Is this consistent with the usual practice of trade on similar occasions—if not, state to the Board the grounds of the deviation?—A. When we received that Order, the Ship Enterprise, on board of which the Wine was to be put, was not entered at the Custom House, without which no drawback could be claimed. I informed Mr. Keate of this circumstance, and that it would be the same thing to Government, whether the Custom House paid us the Duty, or the Wine was shipped with it on, the recovery of the drawback involving considerable expense, besides an application to the Treasury to permit it. I also mentioned to Mr. Keate that we were in the habit of shipping for the Victualling Office with the drawback on, by their own particular request. Mr. Keate's directions were, that I should do that which was most advantageous for the Public.
- Q. 13. Supposing that on Wine so shipped for a Foreign Station, without deduction of drawback, the shipper had been disposed to practice a fraud on the revenue, might he not have received the

drawback



*Mr. T. A. Teulon.* drawback without the knowledge of the Surgeon General?—A. If the rum had entered at the Colburn House, it is certainly possible, but of its early detection, that a Merchant would be out of his wits to attempt to. With respect to the shipment in question, as the Enterprise was afterwards covered at the Colburn House, had we not shipped the Wine in the interval, we could have obtained the drawback, but having shipped it on board with a permit, the permit once given, to receive the drawback was impossible.

Q. 14. What were the rates of Duty, and of Drawback on Port Wine in September 1857?  
A. Fullpoint. (4)

Q. 15. At what price per Pipe of 138 Gallons should Port Wine have been supplied "as of June" in September 1857, the price, duty included, being £. 98.—A. Without knowing the quality, and the vintage, I cannot take upon me to give an Answer to this Question.

*Mr. Teulon, attended the 6th October 1857, and delivered in the following Answer to the 14th Question:*

(4) Colburn - - - £. 23 -- --  
Excise - - - - 24 7 11  
Duty - - - - 47 7 11 on 138 Gall.

Colburn - - - £. 21 7 --  
Excise - - - - 22 15 5

Drawback - - - 44 -- 5 on 138 Gall.

(Signed) *T. Drishwater,  
Sam. C. Cox,  
Henry Peters,  
Chas. Robinson,  
B. C. Stephens.*

(Signed) *THO' ANTHY TEULON.*

Appendix, No. 35.

The Examination of *Mr. JOHN WIMBRIDGE, Deputy Purveyor to the Forces*, taken upon Oath 14th April 1857.

*Mr. J. Wimbridge.*

Q. 1. HOW long have you held the situation of Deputy Purveyor at York Hospital?—A. I was appointed Acting Purveyor at York Hospital on 15th Nov. 1857, and received my Appointment of Deputy Purveyor, in July 1859.

Q. 2. What Medical situation did you hold previous to this Appointment?—A. I went to the Continent in 1854 as Purveyor's Clerk, and remained there until the troops returned home, when I was sent to Ireland as Assistant Purveyor, and there remained till the latter end of 1856, and was from that period employed as an Assistant to the Purveyor at York Hospital till November 1857, when I was appointed Acting Purveyor, as I have already stated.

Q. 3. What are your present Duties?—A. My Duties are to take an Account of all Men admitted, their discharges, and deaths. I have the charge and keep an Account of Stores of every description received and issued, except Medicines, and those under the charge of the Barrack Department. All stores expended for the use of the Hospital as Tailors' Bills, Servants' Wages, and smaller disbursements, pass through my hands, and I make up a Quarterly Account, which, after being approved by the Military Superintendant, and Principal Medical Officer, is forwarded to the Surgeon General. I keep an Account of all Stores due for Men in Hospital, which I send to the Secretary at War and the respective Agents, soon after the 25th of every Month. I also furnish the men in Hospital with such necessaries as they may want, for which I am paid by the respective Agents; but this does not form part of my Public Account. I also make various Returns to the Military Superintendant, the Secretary at War, the Adjutant General, and the Surgeon General. I am likewise held responsible for the cleanliness of the Hospital and of the Patients.

Q. 4. What is your Salary, and have you any Emoluments derived from it?—A. My fixed Pay is Two Shillings a day, and I have Apartments in the Hospital, with Coal and Candles, when I should be entitled to Lodging Money. I have no other Emoluments whatsoever.

Q. 5. In

Q. 5. In what manner, and by whom are Purveyor's Stores procured for the York Hospital?

*Mr. J. Wimbridge.*  
A. Baking Utensils of every description, &c. are furnished by Messrs. Trotter, and are supplied upon my requisition to the Surgeon General, approved by the Principal Medical Officer. Articles of daily consumption, such as bread, Meat, Beer, Milk, &c. are furnished by contract made by me with different tradesmen. Groceries and Soap have been furnished hitherto by Messrs. Trotter, and will, I believe, be found in their Accounts. Cords and Candles are supplied by the Barrack Department.

Q. 6. In what manner are they received and stored by you?—A. The Articles which I receive from Messrs. Trotter, are accompanied with two Returns expending the quantities (one of which I return to them as a receipt) and are deposited in store until they are wanted. The Articles of consumption are received daily as wanted, except the Cords and Candles for the Officers, which I receive weekly from the Barrack Store in the Hospital; the Expensures of the Articles of daily consumption is checked every week by the Military Superintendant, and Principal Medical Officer.

Q. 7. By whom and how often are the Stores in your charge inspected?—A. They are to be inspected monthly, but now by orders of the Surgeon General quarterly, by a Board of the Medical Officers attached to the Hospital.

Q. 8. What are the Forms observed, when it is found necessary to condemn any Article of Purveyor's Stores?—A. I select out half-yearly all those Articles which appear to be unfit for service, and submit them to the Principal Medical Officer, who then calls a Board, consisting of not less than Three Medical Officers, if that number can be had, and the Articles deemed unserviceable are turned over to the Military Superintendant, who orders them to be disposed of, and the amount is credited in my Account.

Q. 9. We observe in Messrs. Trotter's Account of Stores furnished in 1854, a quantity of Spermaceti Candles furnished for the use of York Hospital; for what purpose, and on whose requisition were they furnished?—A. I have no knowledge of any such delivery, nor do I believe there were any Spermaceti Candles delivered at the York Hospital. (4)

Q. 10. In what manner, and on whose requisition are Articles issued to the Patients in the Hospital from your Stores?—A. On the Diet Table.

Q. 11. Do Wine and Porter comprise any part of the Stores under your care and control?  
A. They do; they are furnished by order of the Surgeon General upon my requisition.

Q. 12. Under whose authority do you issue these Articles?—A. Under the authority of the attending Medical Officers, as expressed in the Diet Table.

Q. 13. Are these Diet Tables preserved for former periods?—A. Since the year 1850, they have been regularly entered in a book for that purpose, which has been signed weekly by the Military Superintendant, and the Principal Medical Officer. I believe they are not preserved before that period.

Q. 14. How were the Purveyor's Bills checked prior to 1850?—A. There was no check; the Bills were made upon the Diet Tables as now; but there was no person appointed to check them.

Q. 15. In what packet is Wine delivered to you?—A. A Pipe is always delivered in four Quarter Casks, and the surplus in Bottles, as the Quarter Casks do not contain a Pipe of Port.

Q. 16. In what mode do you debit yourself in your Store Account, for the Wine received by you?  
A. I always charge myself with the number of gallons received, and the illness are made in gills, pints, or other wine, as ordered by the attending Medical Officer.

Q. 17. For what reason is Port Wine delivered to you in the way you have mentioned?  
A. It is done for the convenience of the Hospital, and to prevent the Wine growing flat.

*Mr. WIMBRIDGE attended the 28th April 1857, and was further examined as follows:*

Q. 18. You state in Answer to the 3d Question, that you supply some necessaries to the men in Hospital, which are afterwards accounted for by the Agents of Regiments; describe what necessaries you mean?—A. They are specified in the printed Regulations, and consist of Shirts, Shoes, Stockings, &c.

Q. 19. By whose direction do you supply these necessaries to the men when wanted?—A. It is with the approbation of the Military Superintendant, who finishes himself that they are truly wanted.

Q. 20. What penalty do you charge on these Articles?—A. Not any.

Q. 21. What Vouchers do you give to the Agents as the foundation of your claims on them?  
A. Monthly Tickets are given in to the War Office and to the Agents, specifying the necessaries furnished; that to the War Office is signed by the man to whom they are supplied, as well as by myself; that sent to the Agent is signed by myself only.

Q. 22. Does

Ed. J. Wimbridge.

Q. 22. Does the Military Superintendent sign or approve either of these Returns?—A. He does not.

Q. 23. How do you procure money for the Service of the Hospital?—A. By application to the Surgeon General, whose leave being obtained, I draw a bill on Mr. Window, which is countersigned by the Military Superintendent.

Q. 24. Are the Snuggles from the Patients applied towards the Expenses of the Hospital?—A. No, they are not; they have not been drawn by the Regimental Paymaster since 1800, being deducted in the first instance from the Pay of the Regiment.

Mr. WIMBRIDGE then requested to add the following Explanation to his Answer to the 9th Question:

(a) I now recollect receiving from gamblers, in each pair of which a pound of Spermated Candles forms a part of the regular allowance. They were originally from the Medical Store, which occasioned my not recollecting the circumstance at the time of my former examination.

(Signed) J. Driehauser.  
Sam. C. Cox.  
Giles Tompkins.  
Henry Peters.  
Chas. Eylesworth.  
R. C. Greenberg.  
L. Bradford.

(Signed) J. WIMBRIDGE.

Appendix, No. 24.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esq. to Francis Moore, Esq.

Sir,  
Army Medical Board Office, April 9th 1806.  
I beg leave to request, for the information and consideration of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and of the Secretary at War, that three copies of the Cavalry Depot at Millinton, a Depot Hospital, established by a Surgeon to the Forces, with one or more Hospital Men under his direction, and principally on the plan of a General Hospital, and supplies of all kinds are furnished by requisitions from hence.  
As the number of Patients usually received into this Hospital is comparatively small, I beg leave to submit my opinion that the system might with advantage be changed, and that the Barrack Department be called upon to furnish Bedding and Utensils, as is the practice in Regimental Hospitals; the Surgeon commanding might receive the Snuggles from the Regimental Paymaster, appropriating and accounting for them weekly on the Regimental Plan; this mode has been adopted at Hillera, and has also with great convenience been practised in the Hospital established at Deal for the reception of the Sick left on the Embarkations of Troops, for and on their return from the Continent, under the direction of a Surgeon to the Forces. If H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, should be pleased to approve of this plan being followed at Millinton, I have to request the honour of Instructions thereon, and that directions may be given accordingly to the Barrack Department, in which case the Bedding and Utensils, now there pertaining to the General Hospital Stores, may be sent to York Hospital, Chelsea, unless it should appear expedient to deliver over to the Barrack Department, such Stores as are applicable to Regimental Hospital Equipments, as was the case at Jersey and Guernsey.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Ac. Ac.  
(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 24. (A.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of GOSPORT and HILSEA HOSPITALS.

GOSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL.			HILSEA DEPOT HOSPITAL.		
ESTABLISHMENT.			ESTABLISHMENT.		
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Military Superintendent	1	213 11	Staff Surgeon	1	—
Principal Medical Officer	1	305	Hospital Mate	15	271 15
Physician	1	200	Surgeon (in addition to his Regimental Pay)	1	118 15 6
Staff Surgeon	1	173 15	Orderly Man (Dress)	1	9 4 6
Apothecary	1	182 10	Nurse	1	13 5
Dressy Purveyor	1	185 10			
Resident Mate	1	115 17 6			
1 Hospital Mate	1	217 5			
1 Purveyor's Clerk	1	54 18			
1 Matron	1	43 12 6			
1 Head Nurse	1	43 12 6			
1 Nurse (at least)	1	45 15			
1 Apothecary	1	45 15			
1 Steward	1	30 10			
1 Surgery Man	1	27 7 6			
1 Ward Master	1	27 7 6			
1 Orderly Man, at least	1	18 1			
		£ 4592 7			£ 485 16 4

REGULATIONS and ARRANGEMENT. Under the Direction for the conduct of General Hospitals.

MODES of procuring SUPPLIES, and STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE. Meat and Bread furnished by Contract; Wine and Porter from London. The appropriations accounted for by the Hospital Books.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTS. The Accounts are furnished Quarterly by the Surgeon General, and the Balance paid by the Agent for Army Hospitals, from whom money on account is drawn during the Quarter; the men's Snuggles being credited by the several Regimental Agents to Government.

EXPENSE. It appears that in the Year 1805, the average number of Sick in Gosport General Hospital (including Foreigners) amounted to - N° 164.

The Expenses of the Hospital during the year, as paid by Mr. Window - £ 4548 3 8.

REGULATIONS and ARRANGEMENT. According to the Instructions for the management of Regimental Hospitals.

MODES of procuring SUPPLIES, and STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE. Every article of Subsistence, Wine, &c. purchased on the spot at the fair market price, and the appropriation detailed in the weekly returns to the Office.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTS. For the Support of the Men in Hospital, a Salary of 100s. a day for each Man is drawn from the Depot Pay Master, and the distribution of this money is given as the weekly return of expenditure.

The Balance, whether for or against the Hospital, is entered at the Office, and closed at the expiration of six months, when the general balance is brought to account in the Half-yearly Abstract.

EXPENSE. From June to December 1805, the average number of Patients at the Depot Hospital was - N° 22.

Expended for their Support during the period - £ 331 1 48  
Sewers Wages - - - - - 13 19 -  
£ 344 16 48

EXPENSES—continued.		EXPENSES—continued.	
Average Expenditure on account of each Patient, per annum	£ 27. 11. 5	Average Expenditure on account of each Patient	£ 6. 12. 0
		Being for each Man per ann.	£ 12. 4. 0
Public Amount of Supplies drawn by the War Office during the year, at 10s. 4 day for each Man	£ 2,657. 14. 2	Actual Amount of Supplies drawn from the Paymaster during the period, and accounted for	£ 160 0 0
		Expenditure	£ 145 0 41
		Balance in favour of the Public, brought forward to the present Half-year	£ 14 19 72

Appendix, No. 85.

ABSTRACT OF THE Quarterly Expenditure of the FOREIGN HOSPITALS, under the care of Surgeon Van Mallon, and Deputy Payveyor John Moore; from the 25th September to 24th December 1865.

No of Voucher	Tendrons Names	TRADE or ARTICLES charged.	£	s	d
1.		Attendance and Orderly Men's Wages	69	4	9
SUSTINENCE:					
2.	J. Antram	Meat for General Hospitals	2,287	02	3 6
3.	J. Skates	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>	154	14	12 0
			2,441	16	15 6
Leaves.					
4.	G. Neild	Board for General Hospitals	1,407	45	8 4
5.	G. Neild	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>	245	8	13 81
			1,652	53	1 91
6.	F. Poths	D <sup>r</sup> for General Hospitals - 30 Leaves		1	3 9
7.	R <sup>r</sup> Baker	Vegetables for D <sup>r</sup>		5	11 5
8.	E <sup>r</sup> Beach	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>		5	4 8
				11	15 11
9.	Theo <sup>r</sup> Reed	Milk for General Hospitals		10	5 0
10.	Step <sup>r</sup> Cutler	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>		1	7 0
				5	18 6
11.	J. Brookman	Grain for General Hospital		5	18 6
12.	Ezek <sup>r</sup> Temple	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>		5	18 2
				7	11 8
13.	J. & W. Couch	Table Beer for General Hospital		22	15 0
14.	J <sup>r</sup> Smith	D <sup>r</sup> for Temporary D <sup>r</sup>		5	6 0
				29	3 0
15.	Storekeeper	Waters, Dibbards		11	9 41
CONTINGENCIES:					
16.	Albert Lacey	To Expenses by him incurred		15	5 11
17.	J <sup>r</sup> Judd	To carrying sick to General Hospital		5	8 0
18.	J. Moore	Deputy Payveyor Contingent Account		10	6 0
19.	J. Waters	Storekeeper - D <sup>r</sup> for Genl Hospital		7	3 9
20.	J. Spongman	To engraving a Seal		5	4 0
21.	Alb <sup>r</sup> Lacey	To Expenses incurred for collecting Tenders		2	12 91
		Account		42	0 11
				298	15 64

We certify the above Expenditure was incurred under our Authority, solely for the Public Service of the General Foreign Hospitals. (Signed) J<sup>r</sup> MOORE, D<sup>r</sup> Payveyor.

I have examined the above Account with the Vouchers, and find it correct as to its Amount. (Signed) F<sup>r</sup> KNIGHT.

I have examined this Account with the Vouchers, and find them correct, subject to my Remarks on Vouchers 20 and 21. (Signed) T<sup>r</sup> KEATE, Surgeon General.

R E M A R K S.

N<sup>o</sup> 20. I have no authority to admit this Charge. Feb<sup>r</sup> 19th, 1867. (Signed) T<sup>r</sup> KEATE.

N<sup>o</sup> 21. This Expenditure must be referred to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Account. Feb<sup>r</sup> 19th, 1867. (Signed) T<sup>r</sup> KEATE.

N. B. The War Office has given an authority for the admission of the Charge, N<sup>o</sup> 20, on the 22d of April 1867.

The Charge, N<sup>o</sup> 21, has been referred by the Audit Office to the Lords of the Treasury.

I certify this to be a true copy of the Quarterly Account, as examined by the Army Medical Board. Lynton, 7th July 1867. (Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 86.

Examination of SAMUEL GIBBONS, Esquire, taken on Oath before the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Account, relative to the Account of Doctor John Bovey, late Acting Payveyor of the Military Hospitals at Plymouth and its vicinity, on the 14th day of February 1866.

QUESTIONS.

N<sup>o</sup> 1. WAS you at any time employed as Clerk and Storekeeper to the Military Hospitals at Plymouth and its vicinity, under the direction of Dr. Bovey? if you was, you will state the commencement and termination of such employ?

N<sup>o</sup> 2. Is the book now produced for your inspection in your hand-writing? if it is, state whether the Sums entered therein are the actual Sums, as they appeared in each patient's bill and receipt as delivered to you?

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Were Monthly Abstracts made out by you from the book above-mentioned, and delivered to Dr. Bovey?

ANSWERS.

N<sup>o</sup> 1. I was employed from September 1795 to July 1797, including the time I served with Deputy Payveyor Wilkes.

N<sup>o</sup> 2. The book now produced was opened by me, and it appears the whole of the Accounts therein is in my hand-writing. I am certain to all the large bills that I collected from the Trademen being entered as they appear in the book; but Mr. Bovey gave me sometimes only the Amount to enter therein, without my having from the Bills such as, Glencroft, Duggill; Collier, Wine Merchant; Joseph, Merchant; and I think, occasionally, Kentwell, Carpenter.

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Monthly Abstracts were made out by me from the book above-mentioned, and delivered to Dr. Bovey.

Mr. S. Gibbons.

Mr. S. Gibbes.

QUESTIONS.

No 4. Are the Abstracts now presented for your inspection in your hand-writing, and the time as you delivered to Doctor Boone, particularly that for January 1797? If they are not, you will state, if in your power, whose they are, and from what cause they have been altered?

No 5. Who was the person actually employed in paying the several Bills as listed in the Book and Abstracts before-mentioned?

No 6. Were the Sums which appear against each person's name in the Monthly Abstracts, in the bill of your knowledge and belief, the actual Sums paid to them? or was there any per-centage, postage, or allowance of any kind, or in any way or shape, made either by the person paying the money, or by Doctor Boone, or by any person employed by him?

No 7. Sam, if in your power, whether the articles in the several bills of particulars were actually for the use of the Hospital, or whether any part of them were for the private use of Doctor Boone, yourself, or of any other person or persons in his or your family?

No 8. In each of the Monthly Abstracts, contained in the Book before-mentioned, there is an article intitled 'Tradesman's Small Bills, who was the person actually employed in paying them? If possible, did you render a list of them to Doctor Boone in the same manner as they are entered in the book, and were they entered in the book in the same manner as you received and paid them, or was there any addition made to the Account either by yourself or Doctor Boone?

No 9. Were the articles in each of these Bills for the use of the Hospital, or were any part of them for the private use of Doctor Boone, yourself, or for any other person or persons in his or your family?

ANSWERS.

No 4. The Abstracts for November 1795, May and June 1796, are in my hand-writing, (the others presented to me are not, they are in Miss Boone's hand-writing.) I cannot imagine why they have been altered, unless for the purpose of increasing the Sums, particularly on looking at the Small Bills and others, where erasures and additions have evidently been made subsequent to my giving in the Bills. And also Mr. Joseph's Account for February 1796, where an article charged £ 418. 10s. and appears by my book it should be but £ 318. 10s. It is evident the Small Bills for March 1796, and January 1797, have been considerably altered. Likewise certain in the Waggoner's Account in July 1796, which in my book is £ 13. 18s. 3d. and the charge in Miss Boone's Abstract is £ 13. 18s. 3d. making a difference of £ 6. and which is occasioned by an erasure in the figure of the Pence.

No 5. I actually paid the Baker, Botcher, Brewer, and Waggoner occasionally, and the several Hospital Comptrolers bills, such as Sinks, Fenny, Mill Peiler, Cardfild, and James Hoyle Lane, together with Tradesman's Small Bills; the rest were paid by Doctor Boone.

No 6. All the Sums that appear against each person's name, that were paid by me, and included in the Monthly Abstracts in the Book, if the actual Sums paid to the Tradesman, with the exception of the Small Bills (which is to be answered in Q. 7.) and I do positively state, that as far as relates to myself, or any persons on my account, that not any per-centage, postage, or allowance whatever, was made thereunto; but I have heard that some Tradesmen paid a postage, or made an allowance to Doctor Boone, on his settlement of Mr. Wilson's affairs.

No 7. I am certain that several articles inserted in the Tradesman's Bills, were appropriated to the private use of Doctor Boone, his family, and others of the Hospital, particularly Candles, Canvas, Beer, Stationery, and finally other articles, together with such Hospital Items as are equal to a private family.

No 8. I can assure it is not in my power to answer this Question but I do not recollect any name, which I know it is by no means the intention of the Commissioners that I should do. This answer applies equally to Questions No 13, and 14.

No 9. The answer to Question No 7, applies to Q. No 9.

No 10.

No 10.

Mr. S. Gibbes.

QUESTIONS.

No 10. What was actually done with these Bills and Receipts since you had entered the Amount in the book?

No 11. Was it usual for you to give Receipts to Doctor Boone for the amount of their Small Bills, every month, in the same manner as they are entered in the book? If it was, are these now presented to you in your hand-writing, and such as you give him at the respective times of their date? If they are, you will state, if in your power, what is the cause of such material difference between these Receipts, and the Amount as entered by Doctor Boone in his Abstracts, in the following months to-wit.

DATE OF ABSTRACTS.	MR. OSBORN'S RECEIPTS.	DR. BOONE'S ABSTRACTS.
1795.	£ 4 4	£ 4 4
December - -	18 1 3	31 1 3
1796.		
January - -	24 11 -	34 7 10
February - -	45 15 8	45 - 4
March - -	39 - 2	59 - 2
July - -	20 9 10	23 14 4
August - -	15 1 9	12 17 5
September - -	40 9 3	44 14 4
October - -	23 7 9	31 1 8
November - -	21 - 8	38 18 4
December - -	15 15 7	37 15 1
1797.		
January - -	20 5 4	39 9 3
February - -	20 19 11	34 5 9
March - -	16 8 11	29 3 3
April - -	19 1 11	34 19 9
May - -	18 15 4	34 5 8
June - -	23 2 00	40 11 10
July - -	22 19 2	35 15 1
August - -	19 17 1	40 7 9
September - -	22 9 4	51 14 7
	£ 418 13 8	740 3 -
		428 13 8
Difference - £		311 9 3

No 12. In the month of April 1796, there is a charge of £ 3. 17s. 3d. made by you for Provisions sent on board the Boyce and Dove transports; by whose orders were they sent, and what proof of the delivery of them have you got? They are charged in the Accounts £ 13. 17s. 3d. making a difference of £ 10.

No 13. In the Book and in the Abstract for the month of June 1796, there is an article for

No 10. Lodged in a book-club in my room, which likewise served for an Office, which on my return to Plymouth, I found were removed.

No 11. I gave Doctor Boone a general Receipt for the money charged in my Monthly Abstract of Small Bills, and these were presented to me as the same as I gave him; and I am entirely at a loss to account for the extraordinary addition made to their Amount, as stated in the Question, but for his private amusement.

No 12. I cannot recollect the circumstance of the Boyce and Dove transports, but from the Provisions being purchased to appearance specifically for their use, I am of opinion it was for some French Emigrants whose accounts were afterwards paid through another channel; the ten Pence has been added after the Account was made out by Doctor or Miss Boone.

No 13. This circumstance I have no recollection of, concerning the Amount is inserted

Mr. S. Gibbons.

QUESTION.

for carriage of Medicines in a Mr. Coombs from London, £ 35. You will state from whom these Medicines were sent, and also, if you know any thing more of the particulars of this charge did you at any time for the Bill and Receipt of Coombs?

N<sup>o</sup> 14. There is in the Book now before you a Statement of several Sums received, as is supposed, for Stoppages; were these the actual Sums received, and such as ought to have been received on that Account, from the several persons in the Hospitals at Plymouth under the care of Doctor Boose?

N<sup>o</sup> 15. Were articles in any of the Tradesmen's Bills charged in the Abstracts, otherwise than what they really were charged in the Bills?

N<sup>o</sup> 16. It appears that a considerable charge for Stationery is made in many of the Bills in whole care was this Stationery placed; and do you know whether, at any time, a Sum was added to the bill, making it more than the Stationery actually amounted to?

N<sup>o</sup> 17. In Doctor Boose's Account Current he takes credit for two Sums of £ 487; 7; 6d. and of £ 208. 10s. 2d. on account of French Engagements at Plymouth in the years 1795 and 1796. Are the Abstracts for the above Sums now presented to you, in your hand-writing; if they are you will state, if in your power, the manner in which the Wine and Beer therein stated were supplied, amounting to the Sum of £ 125. 0s. 8d.

N<sup>o</sup> 18. The French Engagements Accounts appear to have been kept separate from the General Hospital Accounts at Plymouth; was, if in your power, if any directions were given for this being done, and for what purpose?

N<sup>o</sup> 19. It appears in a general Statement of Money expended for the month of October and November 1796, that an article is entered of £ 1. 11s. 6d. for Coals sold at Clowford; should the amount of these Coals be brought to the account of the Public by Doctor Boose?

N<sup>o</sup> 20. Were articles of public Stores of any kind sold, to the best of your knowledge and belief,

ANSWER.

ferred in my Book, and appears in my hand-writing in the Abstract for June 1796.

N<sup>o</sup> 14. The Stoppages were always received by me from the Paymaster of Drutchments, or from some officer who had charge of Men in Hospital; and I, at the expiration of each month, gave Dr. Boose a return of them by name, regiment, and amount, but it sometimes happened that more or less might be credited in this return than was actually received, from the weeks and days of the month not agreeing; likewise, a discharged Soldier may be in Hospital and draw, but under no Stoppage; and I am of opinion that if the whole amount of Stoppages were added together for which I have given credit in my book, it is very little if any thing more of what Regimental books may prove it should be; in some cases perhaps a day more, in others a day less; but Doctor Boose ought to have charged simply with the full amount as appears in my book.

N<sup>o</sup> 15. Vide answered in Q<sup>u</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

N<sup>o</sup> 16. Vide answered in Q<sup>u</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 8.

N<sup>o</sup> 17. The Abstracts referred to me are in my hand-writing, and the Wine and Beer was supplied from the General Hospital Stores, but ordered to be introduced into the Abstracts for the purpose of ascertaining the Expenses of their Subsistence. But Doctor Boose should not have debited the amount when he obtained payment, though it was before charged as General Hospital Stores.

N<sup>o</sup> 18. The Accounts were kept separate from the General Hospital Expenses, either by an order of General Lord George Lennox's or the Surgeon General's, but I think the former; and I believe on this being admitted, the mode of payment was not decided on, but I understand it would not likely be through an Agent for Foreign Corps in London.

N<sup>o</sup> 19. Most certainly they ought.

N<sup>o</sup> 20. I cannot charge my memory with the sale of Stores during the time I was at Plymouth.

QUESTION.

belief, during your residence at Plymouth by Doctor Boose, or by his direction, exclusive of the Coals in the preceding question; if there were, was the produce of such sale brought to the credit of the Public in any Monthly or other Abstract of the Hospital Accounts given by you to Doctor Boose, or was it appropriated to his private use?

ANSWER.

month, except the Coals at Clowford; but I perfectly recollect a considerable number of Coals or Redheads were in a Store at Freery Hospital, and what became of them when that Establishment closed I do not recollect; but I cannot find any credit for them, if they were sold, in my Accounts. But it is very probable that Mr. Barreault, who was Landlord of the Premises (and is now at Plymouth,) can give further information on this subject.

(Signed)

S. GIBBONS,  
D. Parveyer to the Forces.

Sworn before us the 14th day of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1806.

J. T. BATT.  
JOHN MARTIN LEAKE.  
C. W. ROUSE BOUGHTON.

Appendix, No. 87.

MONEY drawn by Deputy Parveyer JAMES M'WHIRTER, on account of CHATHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL, between the 25th September 1800 and 16th July 1801.

	£	s	d
18th November 1800 - On Account - - -	500	—	—
21st December 1800 - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
11th January 1801 - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
19th February - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
18 March - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
25th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
26th April - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
26th May - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
10th July - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	500	—	—
8th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	127	10	9d
19th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	75	7	11d
21d - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	75	10	10
24th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	111	3	5
4th August - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	104	1	—
5th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	55	4	—
31 November - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	1240	7	1d
5th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	1240	7	1d
4th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	551	11	11
14th - - - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	137	17	6
30th October - - - D <sup>r</sup> - - - - -	504	—	—
	£	5998	3

(Signed under one authority on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, and approved by the Secretary at War.)

The whole of these Sums are accounted for by the Deputy Parveyer, whose Accounts are in this manner under review by Mr. Knight. It is however scarcely practicable to collect, from the Abstracts, the particular Expenditure of the two Sums £ 1,240. 7. 1d.

(Signed) S. REED.

## Appendix, No. 88.

LETTER from S. Reed, Esquire, to Peter Grant, Esquire.

Army Medical Board Office,  
July 18 1807.

Sir,

I request you will inform the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that no books in this Office can give the total expense of the York Hospital, or of the Depot Hospital, for any one year; our Accounts comprising nothing more than is found to be charged against the Public in the Abstracts of the Agent for Army Hospitals. It appears that the Building, with certain articles of Furniture, according to the Barrack Regulations, are supplied by the Barrack Department; that the Purveyor's Stores have been supplied by Messrs. Trotter, and the Medicines by the Apothecary General; that among the Stores furnished by their last two Houses are found various articles of consumption, such as Rice, Sugar, Tea, &c. and that the Stores deposited in General Hospitals are intended to furnish issues to other services, as well as for the use of the particular Establishments.

It is possible that by computations founded upon the Returns of Sick, and Tables of Diet, compared with the Purveyor's Accounts, something of an aggregate may be formed; but it will be difficult to give any thing like the precise expensure.

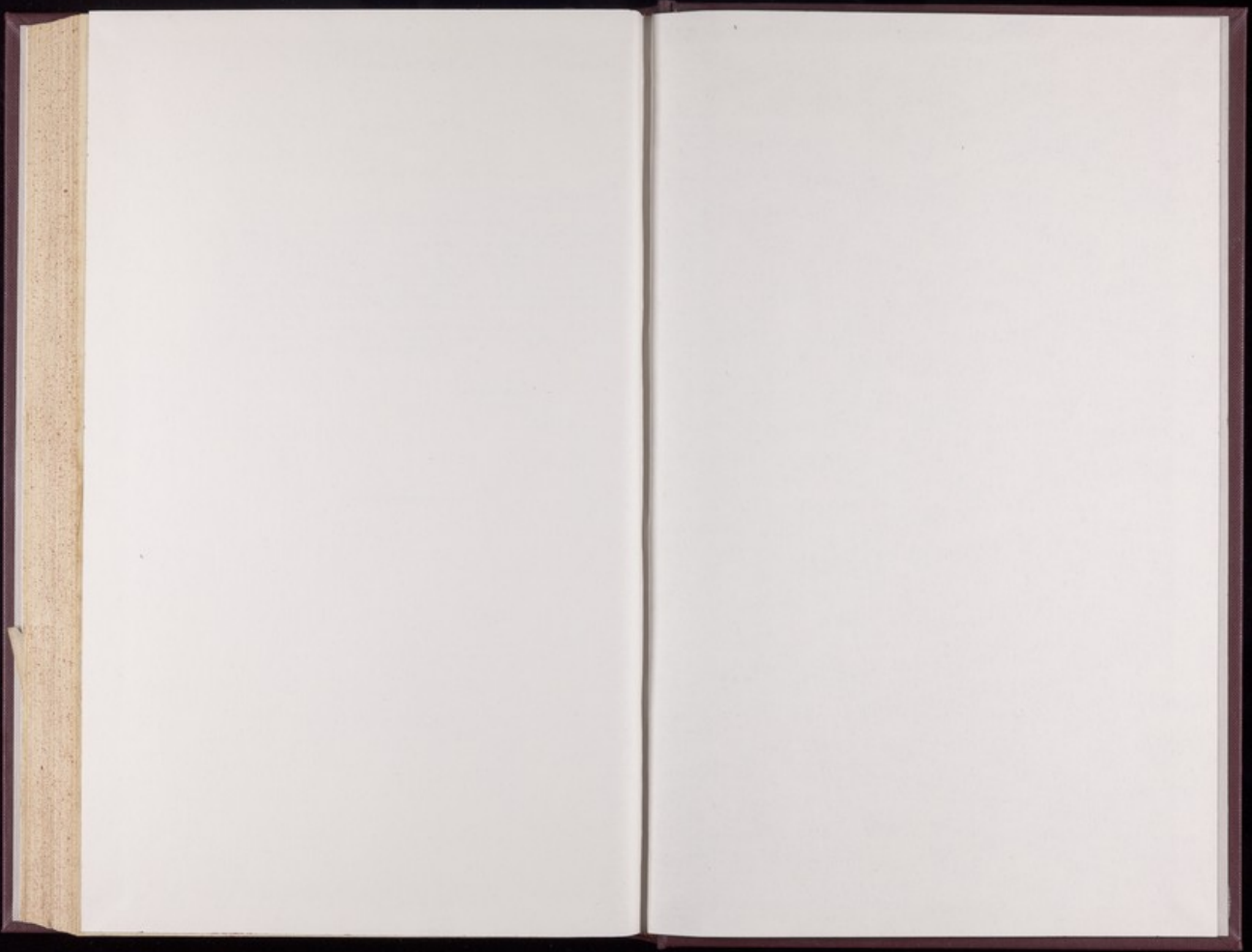
I am,

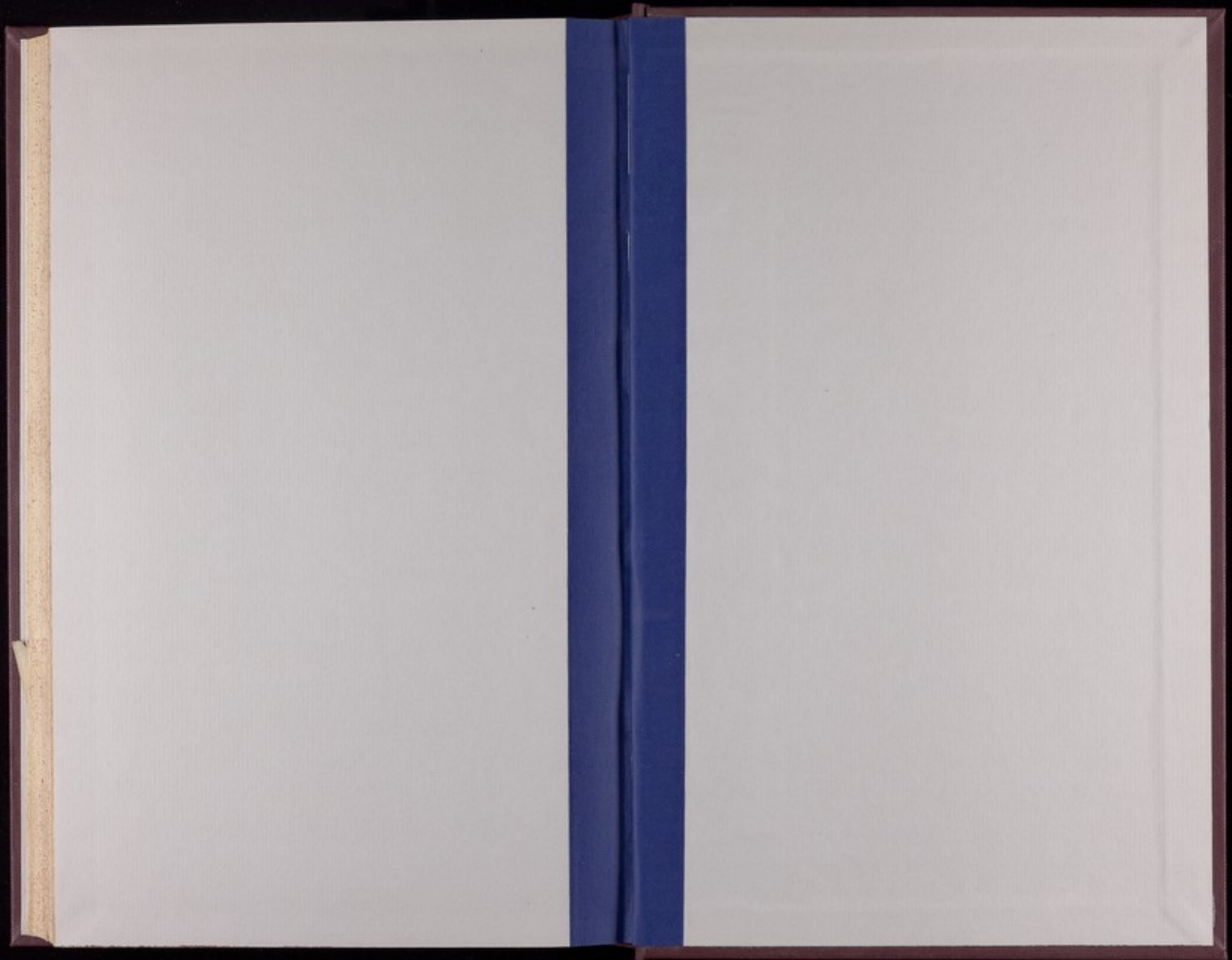
Sir,

Your most obedient

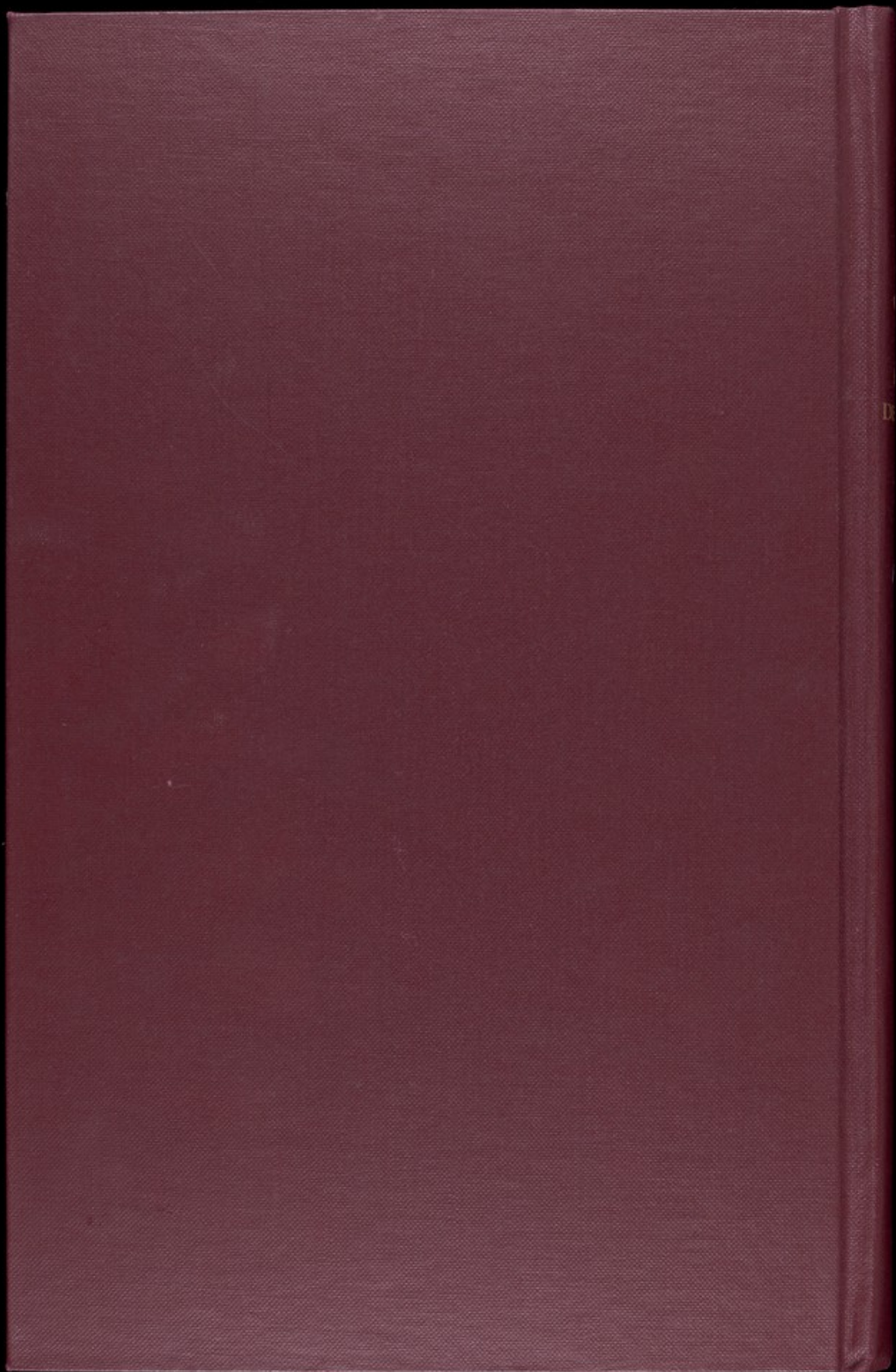
humble Servant,

S. REED,









REPORT  
ON THE  
ARMY  
MEDICAL  
DEPARTMENT

1808

1431