

# Letters to Hall from Army and Ordnance Medical Departments, including letters from Dr. Andrew Smith, the DGAMS

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Observations on

2nd. Report of Sir John McNeill  
& Col. Fulloch

7 documents

Let. 21 Sept. 1856

JH

FCO2/54a

(enclosing FCO2/54b-g)

Army Medical Dept,

17 September 1856

16400

23 L

Sr

I am desired by the Director General to forward for your perusal a communication from the Under Secretary of State, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. with a copy of a letter and its enclosure which have been sent to the Secretary of State for War by Sir John M. Hall, with reference to certain portions of the report of that Gentleman conjointly with Colonel Tulloch, on the supplies made to the British Army in the East during the Winter of 1854-5.

I am also to direct your attention to the closing paragraph of Mr. Peel's letter, from which it appears, that "as the Board of General Officers at Chelsea have closed their Inquiry, and made their Report, Lord Palmerston declines to be the Medium of carrying on a

Sr John Hall and KCB  
Inspector General of Hospitals  
Rugby

Correspondence

Correspondence of a controversial nature  
between you and The Commissioners,  
touching any matters contained in the  
"Report of the latter".

I have the honor to be

Si  
Your obed<sup>t</sup> Servant

*J. Drummond*  
D<sup>y</sup> Inspector General  
of Hospitals

PS  
You will be pleased to return  
the Inclosures.

You express surprise at my not having furnished a copy of Lord Raglan's official letter to you of the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1855 - but surely you cannot feel this, as you must know I had no authority to make use of an official communication addressed to you - It was that feeling which restrained me, and not a wish to suppress the document as your letter infers - On the contrary Lord Raglan's letter calls attention to a point, which would have afforded me an opportunity of proving, had an inquiry taken place, that this was not a solitary instance where certain Medical Officers did nothing to aid themselves, and much to embarrass me

I know no reason why you should entertain any personal hostile feeling towards me, and I should be unwilling to entertain such an opinion - You could only judge by what was stated to you by individuals without knowing the animus which prompted them to make their statements and as no opportunity was afforded me, or any one who was attacked of giving explanations, or correcting erroneous impressions many statements were received as evidence that would not have borne investigation - and until your printed report appeared no one knew what had been stated by others

I have the honor to be

Yours most obediently  
Humble servant

J. Hall  
Genl. of the Staff

to the Department 17 Sept 1853

Enclosing letter from the Department -  
and one from the Hon. Secy  
in answer to my remarks of the  
19 April on the report of the Hon.  
and G. L. Sullivan -

No I

164100  
23 — L  
048  
103.

D. G.

FCO2/546

War Department.

September 10, 1856.



Sir,

With reference to your letters of the 11<sup>th</sup> of June and 11<sup>th</sup> of July last, forwarding papers from Sir John Hall, containing his observations on certain portions of the Report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tullock, on the supplies made to the British Army in the East during the winter of 1854-55, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you that his Lordship has communicated the same to Sir John McNeill; and, I am to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of a letter and of its enclosure which have been received from him in reply.

23 August

J. Smith

Lord Pammure directs me to state  
that, as the Board of General Officers  
at Chelsea have closed their enquiry,  
and made their Report, his Lordship  
must decline to be the medium  
of carrying on a correspondence  
of a controversial nature between  
Sir John Hall and the Commissioners,  
touching any matters contained  
in the Report of the latter.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

H. C.



Ordnance House High Wycombe  
6<sup>th</sup> October 1856

Sir

I have been favoured with a copy of your letter of the 23 August to the Secretary of State in reply to my observations on the report of the Commission on Supplies in the Crimea of which you were president, & as Sir Loder has declined to be the medium of any further controversial correspondence on the subject nor that the Board of General Officers has closed its report I trust you will permit me to address you direct, and point out one or two papers in your letter where it appears to me you have either misapprehended my meaning, or the information furnished to you has been defective. You state: "It is to be observed, however that Sir Loder has not mentioned at what date he sent Dr Forrest to Scutari on this particular service whether he gave a copy of the instructions with which that officer was no doubt furnished for his guidance in the performance of the urgent and important duty which had been specially intrusted to him by Sir Loder." In absence of that information it appears to me that the Inspector General's remarks leave the matter precisely where it was before they were made." But had you read my remarks you would have found that at Para 8 I have stated: "that when Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Dr Forrest was sent down to Scutari in December 1854 to assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer of the Station he was specially charged by me to urge the despatch of the stores, which he knew the Army stood so much in need of, and surely in his position, - vested with the power, & authority of Principal Medical Officer of the Station had a right to infer if any one could stimulate the apothecary, and Purveyor to activity he was the person, and under this impression naturally expected the arrival of the Medicines daily, and did not think of sending anyone of superior rank down on the same errand."

No written instructions were given to Dr Forrest on the occasion, nor were they considered necessary at the time, but had I been summoned before the Board of General Officers at Chelsea

Sir John McNeill G.C.B.  
Ordnance House  
Edinburgh

I should have called him as an evidence  
to prove by viva voce testimony the correctness  
of my statement which you seem to doubt.  
I should also have summoned Mr Alexander,  
and some others touching the evidence  
they gave before your Commission, but that is  
foreign to my present purpose -

23  
1850  
In your letter to the Minister  
of State for war you mention that the accuracy of  
my statement regarding the quantity of Quinine  
in Camp was never questioned, and that it  
was substantiated by the evidence of Mr Fernandez  
the apothecary: whereas in your letter to Lord  
Raglan of the 27 April 1855 you state that  
I had made a hazardous statement  
about it; and this part of your corre-  
spondence you published without inserting  
my reply and explanation thus giving an impression  
much more unfavorable to me than anything  
the publication of the whole correspondence could  
possibly have done: for whatever opinion  
Lord Raglan might have entertained about twenty  
six pounds of Quinine as a temporary supply,  
no one who knew anything of the drug could  
have felt any serious apprehension on the  
subject, with that quantity actually on hand  
when the fresh supply arrived; for it must be  
borne in mind that my return was made  
but near the close, and not at the commence-  
ment of the period of assumed scarcity:  
and tho' you place much stress on Lord Raglan's  
having sanctioned the despatch of a dispenser  
of medicines to Soutari as an advantage - was  
really gained by that measure, as the supply  
which had been previously demanded arrived  
the day after his departure from the Crimea,  
and it would have <sup>arrived</sup> a week before had not  
an accident happened to the machinery of the  
Steamer on board of which it was shipped -

Head Q<sup>r</sup> Camp Ciinca  
28<sup>th</sup> April 1856

Sir,

Availing myself of the permission granted by the Secretary of State to those Officers who feel themselves aggrieved by the Statements made by Sir John Dr. Hill, and W<sup>o</sup> Tullack in their Report on the Supplies for the British Army in the Ciinca during the winter of 1854-5 I take leave to Submit the following Explanations, and observations on the undermentioned points, which if left unnoticed might lead to Erroneous Conclusions, and be received as a silent acquiescence on my part in the Correctness of the Commissioners Statements, and an admission that no efforts were made by me to remedy the fearful difficulties in which the Sick of the Army were placed owing to Causes over which I had no Control; but this, I hope, will be obviated by the observations I am about to make, and which I request you will do me the honor to Submit for consideration

Dr Andrew Smith  
Director General  
Army Medical Dept  
London

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obedient  
Humble Servant  
J. Hall  
S<sup>g</sup> of H<sup>o</sup>sp<sup>s</sup>

The Army landed in the Crimea without Hospital Marriages conveyance for the Sick, or any other Supplies for the Hospitals than were contained in the pair of panniers belonging to each Corps, and the Supplies of almost every description required for the proper accommodation and treatment of the Sick in camp seem to have been very deficient till the middle of February. There was also a scarcity of Cobs, or of any substitute, such as boards and trestles, but this was not much complained of because they could not have been used in the tents in which most of the Sick were placed. There was a great deficiency of Mattresses and straw, or other materials to fill palliasses could not be supplied, and even as late as the month of April many of the Sick in front had no other bedding than blankets or buffalo robes, the latter of which were not issued till the end of January. They suffered still more, perhaps from the want of adequate shelter, and sufficient space to admit of their being properly attended to, as, owing to the want of Hospital Marriages in the camp, the greater part of the Sick lay in circular tents, which are altogether unfitted for the purposes of

1. The natural inference to be drawn from reading this paragraph is, that no provision whatever had been made for the wants of the Sick, & wounded of the Crimean Army beyond what ~~was~~ was contained in the surgical panniers of each corps. Now this is not correct, nor is it, I hope, the meaning which the Commissioners intended to convey, because, in their Report they allude to the Medical Commissioners who had preceded <sup>them, and</sup> with whose report it is fair to assume they were acquainted, and if they had referred to that document they would have found from page 57 to page 64 a detail of the resources & stores which were brought from Thracia in the "John Masterman" transport for the use of the Army, independent of the Marriages and Stores brought by each Regt.

As large a portion of the Stores <sup>from</sup> onboard the "John Masterman" as conveyance could be obtained for was landed and accompanied the Army on the line <sup>from 22d Feb.</sup> of march, and in that Supply three Marriages were included, and used at Akko; so that, as far as accuracy is concerned, the <sup>Commissioners</sup> are wrong in their <sup>particular</sup> - It is not usual, as must have been well known to the Military members of the Commission, for Regiments to attempt to carry either cots, or boards & trestles, or actual Hospital equipment; and

on reference to the Stores at above alluded to it will be seen that 100 of Clark's Bedsteads, & 500 Sets of boards and Kipels, with bedding complete, besides 2000 Sets of spare bedding, were brought in the reserve Stores for the establishment of temporary <sup>for</sup> Hospitals for the reception of the Sick of the Army. One thousand Turkish sleeping mats were purchased in October - 875 additional Bedsteads were received by the "John Masterman" about the middle of November; & 125 more by the "John Masterman" in Feb. 1855, & 978 Sets of boards & Kipels, which ought, under ordinary circumstances, to have been sufficient for the wants of the Sick in the field, for it is neither convenient, nor desirable to have a large accumulation of Sick there, but want of transport, and unusual sickness compelled us to deviate from an established rule.

When the Army reached the heights above Sebastopol such of the Regiments as could find their Marriages had them -

ended

Hospital, and it was not until the tents sent out from England were erected, in February and March, that the accommodation was such as to admit of proper Medical treatments.

2. Nearly all the Medical Officers of the Infantry Corps in front complained of the want of transport to bring up from Peshkova even the most indispensable supplies to the Hospital. Major General Codrington commanding the first Brigade of the Light Division, says, "The Hospital suffered terribly from this want of transport. Their state was frightful, from the increasing number of sick, the diminishing means of transport, and the consequent impossibility of doing anything for the sick."

3. During the month of February the supplies of medicines and medical comforts, began to improve, and by the middle of March they seem to have been generally ample. The issues of Blankets, and the supply of buffalo robes in the end of

and brought up to camp, and on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, fifteen that were brought with the ambulances waggon from Peshkova were distributed by the Commissaries, but the hurricane on the 14<sup>th</sup> blew down all the tents, and Margueras, and some of the latter blank in extent as to number, though the under-mentioned - except from that point - had been compelled for some time to resort to the tents provided for the sick, which was miserable enough if must be owned, for another

Commissary could be obtained from the Commissaries & Staff, and the tents & accommodation was so limited as to admit of the sick being with in them - Since the Commissionery state that Buffalo robes were not spoken until the end of January, but here they have been led into error, as I think the issue of Buffalo robes commenced as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> of January - but all the Commissionery had not been received from before the period named by the Commissionery -

The want of ambulances & other Com-  
missary was grievously felt - but of that the Medical Department might be absolute from blame, is a point my utmost endeavours to obtain it before the Army left Peshkova. I not only wrote Lord Raglan, but spoke of him repeatedly on the subject, and he seemed to acquiesce in my views, but I cannot tell how, nor was sent. Faded waggon were actually embarked on board the "Savannah" steamer at Peshkova with mules, harness, & Drivers complete, but were re-landed by some one's order -

2. The want of conveyance was severely felt both in getting up stores from Peshkova, and in taking down sick for embarkation to Tientsin - The tender ambulances which had arrived from Peshkova on the 16<sup>th</sup> of October were rendered useless by the end of that month, from the state of the roads, and reduced communication of the mules, and the Commissionery were unable to afford us any assistance - We were compelled to solicit the aid of the British Ambulance to transport our sick down to Peshkova as before mentioned, which was ordered to afford assistance, and finally the Chinese horses were employed for that purpose, by which means such as were able to sit on horse back were got away, but a great number which that it was most desirable to remove was left in the field Hospital, by this arrangement -

3. Blankets, and warm under clothing were issued in December, & Buffalo robes early in January -

Faded ground was purchased and issued to the sick in the general hospital at Peshkova early in Feb<sup>r</sup>, and finding it both beneficial, and much sought after, I directed the Commissary to enter into an agreement with the only factor there was to supply a certain number of blankets a day, which was done on the 28<sup>th</sup> of that month, and on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March I submitted a contract for Lord Raglan's approval which met his ready sanction, and he submitted it for Mr. Biddle's immediate report that very day - Mr. Biddle reported that the conditions of the contract were fair, & reasonable, but that the Commissionery of the Medical Department, must, agreeably

January, had previously provided a tolerable substitute for bedding, and when the Hospital Gats were erected, these, together with such Marquess as the Corps had previously possessed, afforded sufficient and comfortable accommodation. In the month of April when fresh bread was issued the Medical Officers generally declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the supplies and the accommodation provided for their patients.

4. Even after the supplies of Medicines had become generally abundant, it occasionally happened that some of those which were most employed by the Medical Officers could not be supplied from the General Store. Thus there had been a deficiency of Opium and some other Medicines much employed during the prevalence of diseases of the Bowels, and after the Store had been amply replenished with those remedies, with the decrease of that class of ailments and the increase of Fevers caused a demand for quinine which the Store was not always able to satisfy.

to the regulations of the Service make the Contract application had previously been made to the Commissaries by my order for fresh bread for the sick, which could not be supplied - some little delay took place in completing the Contract, but fresh bread was purchased by the Commissary and issued to the sick in Hospital Balaklava, and delivered occasionally to other Hospitals - but until a regular supply was secured a general daily issue to the sick in all the Hospitals could not be met, & believe, did not take place till April -

4. The only occasion in which Quinine was wanting, except the one specially alluded to, in para. 10, is the one here mentioned, viz. John D. Miller's letter to the Board of Health of the 27 April 1855 - where he states that Dr Robertson, Staff Surgeon, in charge of the 3rd Division, Staff Surgeon Roberts, is clearly the official alluded to here, as no Staff Surgeon of the name of Robertson was at that time in charge of a Division mentioned in his Evidence that he had reported to the Board of Health in the General Store in Balaklava on the 3rd of March - This, on reference I find is perfectly correct, as the last quinine was issued on the 2nd of March, and a supply, which had been forwarded from Scutari on the 28th January, did not arrive until the 29th March, but ~~the quantity of~~ <sup>the quantity of</sup> ~~eight pounds~~ <sup>eight pounds</sup> ~~of the~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~quinine~~ <sup>quinine</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~issued~~ <sup>issued</sup> ~~until~~ <sup>until</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~29th~~ <sup>29th</sup> ~~March~~ <sup>March</sup> ~~1855~~ <sup>1855</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~eight~~ <sup>eight</sup> ~~pounds~~ <sup>pounds</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~quinine~~ <sup>quinine</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~issued~~ <sup>issued</sup> ~~until~~ <sup>until</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~29th~~ <sup>29th</sup> ~~March~~ <sup>March</sup> ~~1855~~ <sup>1855</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~eight~~ <sup>eight</sup> ~~pounds~~ <sup>pounds</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~quinine~~ <sup>quinine</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~issued~~ <sup>issued</sup> ~~until~~ <sup>until</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~29th~~ <sup>29th</sup> ~~March~~ <sup>March</sup> ~~1855~~ <sup>1855</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~eight~~ <sup>eight</sup> ~~pounds~~ <sup>pounds</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~quinine~~ 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5 The proportion of deaths to admissions in some of the diseases bears painful evidence, particularly in the month of December, to the absence of those remedies on which reliance could best be placed for relief. In cholera for instance, the usual loss has, in our Army, been about 1 in 3 at home, or on Foreign Stations where this epidemic has prevailed; but in the Crimea, during the period under observation, it was 2 in every 3 attacked.

© In the 88 Regt 12,100 attacked 79 died

27 Nov	66
3 Dec	58
21-100	40
<u>100</u>	<u>164</u>

or 59 per cent for the whole period

In Bombay amongst Europeans admitted into the Hospitals Sept. between 1852 & 1853 196 died or 58.6 per cent and out of 1053 71 were admitted into the same institutions between 1848 & 1850 574 died or 54.5 per cent

6. As instances of the difficulty of procuring Medicines, we have given the requisitions made by several of the Medical Officers, with the quantities received; but it must not be supposed, because no such deficiency appears in the requisitions of others, that they received all they wanted. Most of the Officers, finding it useless to send for Medicines and Medical Comforts not in store, limited their requisitions to such as they knew could be given, and did the best they could with them.

© And Dr Roberts was aware this preparation was available, as he had drawn one pound out on the 15th March for the 4th Division, and another pound was ordered to his order on the 12th March.

5. The mortality from cholera in the month of December <sup>1854</sup> was lamentable; but it is a question very difficult to define how much of this may be fairly attributed to the want of certain remedies, and how much to the physical want of the men at the time. In the advanced stage of cholera, few medical men, I apprehend, attach much importance; any particular remedy, or plan of treatment; but all admit the advantage of a good comfort. The Commissioner of the Crimea has overruled the hypothetical conclusion, and position of the Army before Sebastopol when cholera prevailed, and have contrasted it with the results of the same disease ashore, and in other parts of the world under ordinary circumstances.

The mortality at the Crimean encampment of late epidemics is always the highest, and to have made a fair comparison the month of December should have been contrasted with the commencement of the disease in other places, and even then only true cases of cholera should have been included, which makes a wonderful difference in the monthly Statistics of the disease.

Unfortunately, I have no documents, or data like to which I can refer for a fair comparison - but trusting to memory I should wish the mortality in the 88 Regt at home in India in the summer of 1852, which, when the document was in comfortable health <sup>was</sup> 16-51-80 per cent, and at the commencement of the last Crimean war the contrast with the mortality in the Crimea in the month of December 1854

I should have said that the Commissioner gives the following as the law of mortality in cholera, 2/3 at the commencement, and may rise to 90, or even 90 per cent; but taking an ordinary epidemic in civil life from 50 to 53 per cent of deaths may be assumed as the average.

In the British Army in Hungary & Crimea the mortality was 57.26 per cent.

b. Requisitions were generally made on the Divisional stores by Regt Officers, and if the article could not be obtained there it was presumed not to exist.

I cannot say I have noticed much forbearance on the part of Medical Officers in making demands for articles, nor would the perusal of the evidence & most of them before either this, or the Medical Commission which preceded it, lead to a supposition that any such consideration had swayed them - for

John McNeill himself had a good example <sup>of this kind of forbearance</sup> in the article of division which had not been wanting in the General Store at Penaklana for more than two or three days when some of the military or medical made the <sup>application</sup> known to him.

7 The Inspector General states that the deficiencies in the general store at Balaklava arose partly from a failure in the depot at Scutari to comply with his requisitions and the tardiness with which the Supplies from thence were sometimes forwarded, as well as from the omission, on some occasions, of any notice of their shipment, in consequence of which they were not landed. Difficulty and delay were also sometimes caused by their being stowed under a great part of the cargo which it was necessary to discharge before they could be got at.

8 Though the correspondence at pp: 164 to 172 of appendix no doubt shows that repeated applications were made by the Inspector General to the reserve depot at Scutari for Medicines and Medical Comforts, to meet the wants of the Hospitals in the Crimea, we feel bound to express our opinion that at a time when the existence of a great portion of the sick was imperilled by the absence of these Supplies, something more than the mere transmission of the usual official demand on the Purveyor or the Apothecary at

7. The deficiency of Medicines most in Demand during the early part of the winter was owing <sup>in a great measure</sup> to the loss of the "Prince" Steamer which perished off Balaklava in the hurricane of the 14<sup>th</sup> November 1854 - with a full Supply on board. The deficiency occasioned by the loss of the Prince could not be immediately replaced - and our difficulties, and embarrassment were increased by the death of the Chief Apothecary at the end of November, and by the want of business habits of his Successor who did not promptly comply with the demand made on him - and whom he did not promptly acquaint of the names of the depots, or dates of shipment of the stores to the authorities in the Crimea - so that their coming to hand correctly was more matter of chance - and on some occasions, as in the case of the Norway, this omission was severely felt, and the delay in the delivery of the Medicines, was so much required, was attended with serious inconvenience -

8. The Commissioners assume that no steps were taken to ensure Supplies being sent up from Scutari beyond those of urgent written representations to the authorities there, which ought to have been sufficient; but had they asked me the question before publicly censuring me in their Report, I could, I should have informed them, that when Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals & Stores was sent down to Scutari in December 1854, to assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer of the Stations, he was specially charged and enjoined by me to urge the dispatch of the stores, <sup>which</sup> he knew, the Army stood so much in need of - and surely in his position - vested with the power and authority of Principal



Scutari was necessary to relieve the Inspector General of his responsibility; and when he found the inattention to these applications caused a delay of nearly two months in the arrival of supplies for which the demand was urgent, it appears to us that he ought to have taken some more decided steps to insure attention to his requisitions. A proper officer might have been sent to Scutari, with instructions to bring back whatever was most urgently required for the Hospital -

Medical Officer of the Station, had a right to infer if any one could stimulate the apothecary, & Surgeon's activity he was the person; but under that impression, naturally expected the arrival of the medicines daily, & did not think of sending any one of inferior rank down on the coast. Over and - The fact is, the apothecary had despatched some parcels of medicines early in December, in the Medway Steamer, but omitted to send either an Invoice, or any intimation that he had done so - The Master of the vessel made no report of the circumstances to me, or any one of the Medical Dept, and the medicines were so much in want of were actually carried back to Scutari, and would have been taken had a second time had not, in consequence of information received could search be made in the vessel's hold where they were found

9. In some cases however the deficiency appears to have arisen from imperfect arrangements in the Crimea. The Storekeeper in charge of the Medical Stores at Balaklava had instructions to intimate when any drugs were running short, and the sufficiency of the supply seems to have depended chiefly upon his vigilance & foresight; but as he was not informed of changes in the prevailing diseases, he could not anticipate the demand to which that change would give rise, and it was only from the extent of the requisitions for particular remedies,

9. There is nothing unusual, or improper in depending on those in charge of stores for information of this kind, nor is there much use in calling for returns, or imposing duties on men that cannot be performed - At the beginning of the winter the storage on shore for medicines was limited and of the most limited kind - and access to the store ship was tedious and laborious - the establishment was small, & over worked, and was compelled to take these circumstances into consideration - And fortunate were the Army on service that never has any temporary wants or deficiencies that cannot be as regularly supplied as they are in quarters at home

which perhaps exhausted the supply in store, that he became aware of the necessity of replenishing his stock.

10 It therefore happened that from the 30<sup>th</sup> of March to the 20<sup>th</sup> of April when fever most prevailed, and quinine was extensively used as a remedy, and in some corps, still more extensively as a prophylactic, there was none of that medicine in the general store at Balaklava, though a large supply was lying at Scutari. There was, indeed, a certain quantity in most of the divisional stores, but in one there was none, and several Corps which had been using it extensively, were thus suddenly deprived of the remedy on which their Medical Officers had chiefly relied. This deficiency was partial and temporary, but its occurrence after so much of public attention had been directed to the subject, indicates a defect in the system, which was pointed out to Lord Raglan in a letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> of April -

With regard to the deficiency of Quinine in the general store at Balaklava 10) from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> of April affluents to the depot, and concerning Sir John Russell's letter to the late Lord Raglan on that subject - I still maintain that with 26 lbs of the drug in the chest it was justified in saying there was no actual want of the article; and had any representation been made to me, no single Hospital need have wanted it - Nothing else being done, I should think, in making such an assertion that gets the Commissioners may say to the contrary -

The period of deficiency in the general store and in created Lager days owing to the deficiency of quinine (boarded of which the Quinine had been stopped) getting out of order, and of his having given the drug upon the Comander's chest arrived on the 19<sup>th</sup> of April

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Divisional store there was no Quinine it is true; but Staff Surgeon L. & L. Principal Medical Officer made no report of the circumstances to me, or I could have supplied him from the Reserve Store Chest at Head Q<sup>r</sup>s, and as for the several Corps stated by the Commissioners to have been deprived of the remedy, I think the Medical Officers chiefly relied; these regular themselves into the 40<sup>th</sup> & 50<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> B<sup>att</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Troop of Horse Artillery - The 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Divisions and 3<sup>rd</sup> B<sup>att</sup> of B<sup>att</sup> in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division reported no Quinine in possession, but as there was Quinine in the Divisional store of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division at the time the Medical Officers could have obtained it and they secured it, so that that can hardly be termed a deficiency -

The Medical Officer in charge of the 55<sup>th</sup> stated he was in possession of Quinine from a private source so that the lack of that Corps were not deprived of the promised advantage. The Surgeon of the 49<sup>th</sup>, who complained during the absence of the drug, had in his own Regimental medicine chest in Balaklava a bottle full that had never been opened, from the time the chest was lifted up in London, so that if his patient suffered he would not be obliged to blame the Comander or his negligence to blame

There cannot be a doubt about this, just as the medicine chest of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment was opened and examined in my presence: so that this reduces the Commissioners general down to one Corps the 55<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. One B<sup>att</sup> of Horse Artillery, and 20<sup>th</sup> Cavalry occurred in either the B<sup>att</sup>, or Troop of Horse Artillery during the three weeks there was no Quinine in possession. The 95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> was in charge of a young ass<sup>t</sup> Surgeon who placed his faith in Quinine for the treatment of Typhoid Fever complicated with Diarrhoea. Rather a questionable remedy should say, with all due deference to the opinion of the Commissioners, who seem to have made use of the generic term "Fever" in its most extended

Smell

But, as might reasonably have been expected under such circumstances the mortality was in an inverse ratio to the use of the presumed specific, as will be seen on reference to the following extract from the weekly Returns of sick of the 95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup> -

When Quinine was		When there was	
in possession, and peck		no quinine used	
used -			
Remained <sup>9</sup> 120	Remained 82		
17 <sup>th</sup> March 1855	7 <sup>th</sup> April 1855	admitted	admitted
22 - 11	16 - 9	22 - 11	16 - 9
24 March - 31 - 11	14 April - 21 - 4		
31 March - 19 - 12	21 April - 20 - 2		
Total <u>172 - 34</u>	<u>137 - 15</u>		

or a mortality in the first instance from 10<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> March, in the ratio of 19.76 percent, and in the second instance from 15<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> April, of 10.04 percent;

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May I addressed a second letter to Lord Raglan on the subject of quinine, and pointed out to him where the 26 lbs 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> oz of Quinine were, and how easy it would have been for me to provide for all real wants had I been made acquainted with them, but as the Commissioners have not quoted that letter, which, I think, was a most important one for my case, I can only presume, as I know it was sent to them by Lord Raglan, that it must have escaped their recollection - and I have now to annex a copy<sup>of</sup> as well as a copy of the return which accompanied it, - Lord Raglan's remarks on the evidence submitted to him by Sir John McNeill, and a copy of his letter to Sir John McNeill as well as a letter in his own hand writing addressed to myself.

acknowledging the receipt of my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup>,  
and informing me that he had forwarded the  
said MSS. In conclusion may be permitted  
to add, that, although much misery  
most undoubtedly existed, and great  
mortality occurred in the Army during  
the winter of 1854-5, I question very  
much, notwithstanding all that has  
been said, and written to the  
contrary, whether any operations in  
war conducted on the scale that  
have been here ever been carried  
out with less loss of human life,  
as the deaths from all causes  
during the two years the Army has  
been in Turkey have only amounted  
to 21.23 per cent - or six per cent  
less than the loss sustained by the  
Prussian Regiments employed  
previously <sup>in Germany</sup> during the  
last war in that country.

The mortality of other wars can  
scarcely be ascertained by those who  
have access to books - but I think  
our loss in this War will bear a  
comparison with that of either our  
Allies or Enemies -

97,934 have landed in the country  
and 20,809 have perished in one  
way or another -

John Hall. M.D.  
Inspector Gen<sup>l</sup> of Hosp<sup>s</sup>

Copy.

Before Sebastopol 9<sup>th</sup> May 1855

My Lord.

With reference to Sir John  
Kilgill's letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo I have  
the honor to enclose a return of Gunners  
in possession of both Regiments, and  
Divisional Stores at the time I  
addressed my letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> to you

which I trust your Lordship will consider sufficiently justified my making the observation I did, viz. that strictly speaking no want of Quinine existed in the Army, because, as I stated, whether in Divisions or general Store it was equally available, and so much is this an established rule in the Service that at page 31 of the Hospital Regulations the mode of accounting for Stores supplied from one Regiment to another is even laid down.

By the annexed Returns your Lordship will observe that at the date of my Communication there were 24 pounds three ounces, and 10 Dr's, of Quinine in possession of the Army at large, besides which the Reserve Medicine Chest at Head Quarters contained two pounds, which could have been obtained on application to me, or had I known of the deficiency in the 95<sup>th</sup> Regt. it would have been issued.

The Surgeon of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment need not have been without Quinine, as his own Regimental Medicine Chest now in Store at Balaklava contained three and does now a bottle marked three ounces, that has never been opened since the Chest was fitted up in London.

I take leave to assure your Lordship that I neither did, nor ever intruded to hold the Dispenser of Medicines, in charge of the Medical Depot, responsible for anything beyond making me acquainted with the circumstance when articles were exhausted, or running low.

But your Lordship must be aware that until very recently our means of Storage at the Medical Depot was of the most wretched, and limited.

kind, and we had no means of keeping  
a large supply without risk of loss, or  
damage - Now, however, that our  
means are better, we shall be able to  
store a sufficient quantity to meet all  
demands in future -

Four pounds of Quinine were  
sent to Legation on the 30<sup>th</sup> March,  
and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> April an express demand  
was made on the Store at Scutari for a  
supply - That supply, as was explained  
in the Storekeeper's letter, was detained  
for a few days owing to the Sydney  
Steamer, in which it was to have come  
up, requiring some repairs, and it  
did not arrive until the 10<sup>th</sup> -

In the mean time a Dispenser  
was despatched, with Your Lordship's  
permission, by the mail steamer to bring  
up more - and Dr. Sumner's Principal  
Medical Officer at Scutari had directed  
One hundred pounds to be shipped  
in addition to the other demands -  
The supply in the general Store at  
Scutari admitting of it

In the treatment of the form  
of fever which has been prevalent  
in Camp for some time past Quinine  
is not a Remedy, in my opinion,  
of absolute necessity; but in periodic  
fever it is invaluable, and to con-  
vince Your Lordship that I am fully  
aware of this fact I may mention  
that so far back as the 10<sup>th</sup> of February  
last I wrote to the Director General  
of the Army Medical Department to send  
out a supply of Amorphous Quinine  
to be mixed with Wine, or Spirits  
and given to the men as a prophylac-  
tic - That supply, consisting  
of

of 200 pounds, is now expected daily in the "Iron Age", and Retriever steamers  
 Our supply of Quinine in Store at present is ample, and will be sufficient, I think for all our wants.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient  
 Humble Servant

J<sup>r</sup> Hall

Inspector Genl. of Hospitals

To Field Marshal  
 Lord Raglan G. C. B.  
 Commander in Chief

Return of the quantity of Quinine in  
 Regiments, and Divisional Stores  
 On the 18<sup>th</sup> April 1855

Division	Corps	Quantities		Remarks
		lb	oz	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Division	30 Regt	1	0	Note the medicine Chests of the corps viz 41 <sup>st</sup> 47 <sup>th</sup> 55 <sup>th</sup> Regts 303 which has never been opened Note the 41 <sup>st</sup> , 47 <sup>th</sup> , and 55 <sup>th</sup> Regts are now from general quantities of Quinine sent from previous stores viz 21 <sup>st</sup> 22 <sup>nd</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> 26 <sup>th</sup> 27 <sup>th</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup> 32 <sup>nd</sup> 33 <sup>rd</sup> 34 <sup>th</sup> 35 <sup>th</sup> 36 <sup>th</sup> 37 <sup>th</sup> 38 <sup>th</sup> 39 <sup>th</sup> 40 <sup>th</sup> 42 <sup>nd</sup> 43 <sup>rd</sup> 44 <sup>th</sup> 45 <sup>th</sup> 46 <sup>th</sup> 48 <sup>th</sup> 49 <sup>th</sup> 50 <sup>th</sup> 51 <sup>st</sup> 52 <sup>nd</sup> 53 <sup>rd</sup> 54 <sup>th</sup> 56 <sup>th</sup> 57 <sup>th</sup> 58 <sup>th</sup> 59 <sup>th</sup> 60 <sup>th</sup> 61 <sup>st</sup> 62 <sup>nd</sup> 63 <sup>rd</sup> 64 <sup>th</sup> 65 <sup>th</sup> 66 <sup>th</sup> 67 <sup>th</sup> 68 <sup>th</sup> 69 <sup>th</sup> 70 <sup>th</sup> 71 <sup>st</sup> 72 <sup>nd</sup> 73 <sup>rd</sup> 74 <sup>th</sup> 75 <sup>th</sup> 76 <sup>th</sup> 77 <sup>th</sup> 78 <sup>th</sup> 79 <sup>th</sup> 80 <sup>th</sup> 81 <sup>st</sup> 82 <sup>nd</sup> 83 <sup>rd</sup> 84 <sup>th</sup> 85 <sup>th</sup> 86 <sup>th</sup> 87 <sup>th</sup> 88 <sup>th</sup> 89 <sup>th</sup> 90 <sup>th</sup> 91 <sup>st</sup> 92 <sup>nd</sup> 93 <sup>rd</sup> 94 <sup>th</sup> 95 <sup>th</sup> 96 <sup>th</sup> 97 <sup>th</sup> 98 <sup>th</sup> 99 <sup>th</sup> 100 <sup>th</sup>
	41 do	4	0	
	47 do	0	0	
	55 do	0	0	
	52 do	2	8	
	55 do	0	0	
	6 <sup>th</sup> Bn	3	0	
Total	10	8		
Cavalry Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Troop	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Troop	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Troop	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	6 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	7 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	8 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	9 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	10 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
	11 <sup>th</sup> Troop	0	0	
Total	0	0		
1 <sup>st</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	8	10	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	1	8	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	6 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	9	18		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
3 <sup>rd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
4 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
5 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
6 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
7 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
8 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
9 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
10 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
11 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
12 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
13 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
14 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
15 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
16 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
17 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
18 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
19 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
20 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
21 <sup>st</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
22 <sup>nd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
23 <sup>rd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
24 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
25 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
26 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
27 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
28 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
29 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
30 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
31 <sup>st</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
32 <sup>nd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
33 <sup>rd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
34 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
35 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
36 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
37 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
38 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
39 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
40 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
41 <sup>st</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
42 <sup>nd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
43 <sup>rd</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
	5 <sup>th</sup> Bn	0	0	
Total	0	0		
44 <sup>th</sup> Division	1 <sup>st</sup> Bn	0	0	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn	0	0	
	3<			

*Lutaria Canadensis*

Divisions	Crops	Seasons		Remarks
		1850	1851	
Total No. -				
Junk	38 <sup>th</sup> Regt	6		
	39 <sup>th</sup> do	2		
Division	44 <sup>th</sup> do	4		
	59 <sup>th</sup> do	9		
Infantry	80 <sup>th</sup> do	14		
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Battalion			
	Divisional Store	8		
Total 3 Divisions 3 11 -				
4 Div	17 <sup>th</sup> Regt	3		
	20 <sup>th</sup> do	5		
Division	21 <sup>st</sup> do	8		
	46 <sup>th</sup> do	7		
Division	57 <sup>th</sup> do	18		
	68 <sup>th</sup> do			7 <sup>th</sup> Surgery,
	13 <sup>th</sup> Regt	10		and 3 <sup>rd</sup> in Medicine Chest 11 <sup>th</sup>
	P. Battery	1		
	Divisional Store	1		
Total 4 2				
Light	7 <sup>th</sup> Regt	6		
	10 <sup>th</sup> do	6		
Division	53 <sup>rd</sup> do	6		
	53 <sup>rd</sup> Regt	12		
	34 <sup>th</sup> do	3		
	77 <sup>th</sup> do	4		
	80 <sup>th</sup> do	0		
	90 <sup>th</sup> do	2		
	94 <sup>th</sup> do	5		
	P. Battery	10		
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Battery	8		
	E. 80 <sup>th</sup>	2		
Divisional Store	12			
Total 5 9 8				
Account kept at				
Head Qrs	2			
2 <sup>nd</sup> of Junk				
Corp. in Camp	2			
Artillery				
France	4			and 4 <sup>th</sup> of Anichonin's included
	4			
Head Qrs Camp	0			3 <sup>rd</sup> Division in Medicine Chest 4 <sup>th</sup> of Anichonin not included
	0			
Total 26 3 10				

John H.



copy of evidence referred to in Sir John  
M. Stirling's letter of the 27 April 1855 printed  
at page 154 of the appendix to the Com-  
missioners Report.

No 1  
Extract from the Evidence of D<sup>r</sup> Wood,  
Staff Surgeon 1<sup>st</sup> Class. S.M. Officer 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Division Examined 28 April 1855

Marginal note by D<sup>r</sup> Stirling  
Respectful

"Will furnish a note of the dates  
at which he had no Quinine in the  
Divisional Store - Was informed  
by his dispenser there was then none  
in store at Palakka - Made no  
representation on the subject to any  
Superior Medical authority; but a  
return having been called for by  
D<sup>r</sup> Hall of the quantity of Quinine in  
the division, & Regimental Stores  
sent a return showing that there  
was none in the store of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division

The 95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, and one Battery of  
Artillery had none on hand -

The 95<sup>th</sup> has suffered very much  
from fever, and thinks it not at all  
improbable that there may be as many  
as fifty cases of fever in the Hospital  
of that Reg<sup>t</sup>. Thinks it is unfortunate  
if they have been several days  
without a supply of Quinine - pro-  
vided the quantity of that medicine  
administered to them had amounted  
to from four to six drachms daily

No 2

Extract from the Evidence of D<sup>r</sup>  
Langley, Staff Surgeon 1<sup>st</sup> Class, in charge  
of 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, Examined 20 April  
1855

The 95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> is in his Brigade -

Remark by D<sup>r</sup> Stirling  
Respectful

The surgeon of that Reg<sup>t</sup> informed him  
of the deficiency of Quinine - He spoke to  
D<sup>r</sup> Wood about it, & understood that there  
was none at that time in Palakka

No. 3. Extract from the Evidence of Mr Robert  
Ferguson 405<sup>th</sup> Surgeon in Charge of the  
95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> - Examined April 24<sup>th</sup> 1855

"For ten days before last Saturday  
had no quinine, or other such substitute  
sent in a requisition to the Divisional Store  
but could not get it. - The answer was  
that it was not in store. - For about ten  
days was altogether without Quinine.

The daily consumption had previously  
been from four to six drachms. - There  
were about fifty cases of fever in Hospital  
and Quinine was, in his opinion, nec-  
essary to their proper treatment. - On Saturday  
last the 21<sup>st</sup> obtained a supply."

No. 4. Extract from the Evidence of Mr John  
Davis, Surgeon 49<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>. 2<sup>nd</sup> Division  
Examined 25 April 1855

"The prevailing disease in the Reg<sup>t</sup>  
is Malarial fever. - There are now 18 or  
20 in Hospital. - About a week ago was  
two days without Quinine. - There was  
then none in the Divisional Medical  
Store - Got a small quantity of Bisulphate  
of Cinchonine from the Hospital, and  
got Quinine from a private hand. - Has  
since received a regular supply of Quinine  
from the Store. - Has never had a sufficient  
quantity to administer it as a preventive  
of fever. - Thinks it would be expedient  
to have it to have on duty in the trenches  
with that view."

No. 5. Extract from the Evidence of Dr Roberts  
in Medical Charge of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division.

"On the 3<sup>rd</sup> March had to report there was  
no Quinine in store - with that exception  
is perfectly satisfied with the supplies of  
Medicines and Medical comforts. - Will  
state the date at which the deficiency  
of Quinine in the Divisional Store was  
supplied. - There was however Cincho-  
nine in the Divisional Store. - Does  
not think any of the Reg<sup>t</sup> except the 21<sup>st</sup>  
were at that time in want of  
Quinine, he offered them, the 21<sup>st</sup>,  
Cinchonine, which they did not accept."

Remark by Lord Raglan -

"None of these gentlemen seem appear  
to have represented the want of Quinine."

Copy

Before Sebastopol

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1855

Sir

I have received your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst., and have sent it for the information of Sir John McNeill, and in order that you may be acquainted with my view of the case, which he considered it necessary to bring under my notice. Enclosed a copy of the letter in which I forwarded your reports.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient  
 Humble servant  
 Signed Haflau

John Hall Esq<sup>r</sup> M.D.  
 Inspector Gen<sup>l</sup> of Hosp<sup>ts</sup> -

It is clear by the above letter that my reports of the 9<sup>th</sup> were forwarded to the Commissioners, and I complain of them not having been published, as well as Sir John McNeill's letter of the 27 April, which is calculated, intentionally or not, to damage me as far as such an overstrained matter could go; and as doubt had almost been thrown on my veracity by Sir John's letter they were, in common justice, bound to publish my explanation.

John Hall  
 Inspector General of Hospitals

Rough Copy of Minutes  
to Sir John M. B. B. B.  
H. J. T. T. T. T. T.

No 16

Copy

Head Q<sup>r</sup> Camp Birmenham - 28<sup>th</sup> April 1856

Sir

Awaiting myself of the permission granted by the Secretary of State for War, to three officers who feel themselves aggrieved by the statements made by Sir John Macdonell & Col Tulloch in their report on the supplies for the British Army in the Crimea; during the winter of 1854-5 - I take leave to submit the following explanations on the under-mentioned points, which if left unnoticed might lead to erroneous conclusions, and be received as a silent acquiescence on my part, in the correctness of the Commissioners' statements - and an admission that no efforts were made by me, to remedy the fearful difficulties in which the sick of the army were placed, owing to causes over which I had no control, but this I hope will be obviated by the observations I am about to make, and which I request you will do me the honor to submit for consideration

I have the honor to be  
 Sir

Yr Obedt Servant  
 signed J. Hall

J. Hall

D<sup>r</sup> Andrew Smith  
 Director General  
 Army Medical Depart<sup>t</sup>  
 London

In John Hall's observations  
 on Sir John Macdonell, and Col.  
 Tulloch's report of supplies  
 in the Crimea - and to express  
 those arising out of it

The Army landed in the Orinesa without Hospital Marquess conveyance for the Sick, or any other Supplies for the Hospitals than were contained in the pair of panniers belonging to each Corps, and the supplies of almost every description required for the proper accommodation and treatment of the Sick in Camp seem to have been very deficient till the middle of February. There was also a scarcity of Coto, or of any substitute, such as boards, and sticks, but this was not much complained of because they could not have been used in the tents in which most of the Sick were placed. There was a great deficiency of Mattings, and Straw, or other materials to fill pallets, could not be supplied; and even as late as the month of April many of the Sick in front had no other bedding than blankets or buffalo robes, the latter of which were not issued till the end of January. They suffered still more, perhaps, from the want of adequate shelter, and sufficient space to admit of their properly attended to, as owing to the want of Hospital Marquess in the Camp, the greater part of the Sick lay in Circular Tents, which are altogether unfit for the purposes of an Hospital, and it was not till the huts sent out from England were erected, in February and March, that the accommodations were such as to admit of proper Medical treatment.

The natural inference to be drawn from reading this paragraph is, that no provisions whatever had been made for the wants of the Sick, & Wounded of the Orinesa Army, beyond what was contained in the Surgical Trunks of each Corps. Now this is not correct, nor is it, I hope, the meaning which the Surgeons & Physicians intended to convey, because in their Report they allude to the Medical Commissioners who had preceded them, & with whose Report it is fair to suppose they were acquainted, & if they had referred to that document they would have found from page 57 to page 64 a detail of the Reserve Stores which were brought from Peru via the John Masterman Transport for the use of the Army, independent of the Marquess & stores brought by each Regt. - No large portion of the Stores from our board the John Masterman, as Conveyance could be obtained for us landed and accompanied the Army and the line of March from Old Fort, and in that Supply three Marquess were included, and used at Olmos, so that as far as accuracy is concerned the Commissioners are wrong in this particular. It is not usual as must have been well known to the Military Member of the Commission, for Regts to attempt to carry either Litters, or beds & trunks with them in the line of March & their Service in the field - and on reference to the Statement above alluded to it will be seen that 100 of Clark's beds & trunks and

*No. 2.*  
 Nearly all the Medical Officers  
 of the Infantry Corps in front com-  
 -plained of the want of transport

*No. 2.* The want of conveyance was  
 severely felt both in getting up stores from Balaklava,  
 and in taking down sick for embarkation to

*No. 1. Contd.*

and 500 sets of boards and trunks, with bedding complete,  
 besides 2000 sets of spare bedding were brought in the  
 reserve stores for the establishment of temporary General  
 Hospitals for the reception of the sick of the Army.

One thousand Turkish sleeping mats were  
 purchased in October: 675 additional beds were  
 received by the "para" steamer about the middle of Oct<sup>r</sup>,  
 and 125 more by the Robert dome in December, as well as  
 978 sets of boards and trunks by the "Manilla" steamer  
 before the 16<sup>th</sup> January, <sup>1856</sup> which ought, under ordinary  
 circumstances, to have been sufficient for the wants  
 of the sick in the field, for it is neither convenient,  
 nor desirable to have a large accumulation of sick  
 here; but want of transport, and unusual sickness  
 -compelled us to deviate from all established rule

When the Army reached the heights  
 above Sebastopol such of the Regiments as could find  
 their hospital Margrees had them landed, and brought  
 up to camp. and on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October fifteen that  
 were brought with the Ambulance waggons from  
 Varna were distributed by S. Desmarch. But the  
 Americans on the 16<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1854 blew down all the tents,  
 and Margrees, and damaged some of the latter to  
 such a degree as to render them quite unusable.  
 And from that period we were compelled for some  
 time to resort chiefly to Dil tents for shelter for the  
 sick, which was miserable enough it must be  
 owned; for neither hay, nor straw could be obtained  
 from the Commissariat to stuff pillows with, and  
 the tentage accommodation was too limited to  
 admit of beds being used in them.

See the Commissioner's State that  
 Buffalo robes were not issued until the end of

...ue waggons,  
 ...na on the  
 ...d nearly uselp  
 the state of the  
 ...tion of the mules.  
 ...nable to afford  
 ...were compelled  
 Ambulance  
 Balaklava:  
 ...t afford  
 ...nating horses  
 ...use, by which  
 ...t sit on horse  
 ...at number of  
 ...nable to remove  
 by this arrange-  
 ...underclothing  
 Buffalo robes  
 ...hased, & issued  
 at Balaklava,  
 the principal of  
 ...to enter  
 ...there was to  
 ...day which is  
 ...on the 8<sup>th</sup> March  
 ...England's approval,  
 ...and he submitted  
 ...ort that every day  
 ...ndition of the  
 ...able, but that  
 ...medical department,  
 ...tions of the  
 ...en made the  
 ...of Board in the  
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 ...by the purchase of  
 ...at Balaklava,  
 ...the Hospitals.  
 ...was secured a  
 ...in all the  
 ...nd. Heine,  
 ...it

Nearly all the Medical Officers of the Infantry Corps in front complained of the want of transport to bring up from Balaklava the most indispensable supplies to the Hospital. Major-General Codrington, commanding the first Brigade of the Light Division, says: "The Hospitals suffered terribly from this want of transport. Their state was frightful, from the increasing number of Sick, the diminishing means of transport, and the consequent impossibility of doing anything for the Sick."

No. 3.

During the month of February the supplies of Medicines and Medical Comforts began to improve, and by the middle of March they seem to have been generally ample. The issues of blankets, and the supply of buffalo robes in the end of January had previously provided a tolerable substitute for bedding and when the Hospital huts were erected, these, together with such magazines as the Corps had previously possessed afforded sufficient and comfortable accommodation. In the month of April when fresh bread was issued the Medical Officers generally declared that they were perfectly satisfied with the supplies and the accommodation provided for their patients.

No. 2. The want of transport was severely felt both in getting up stores from Balaklava, and in taking down Sick for embarkation to Scutari. The Turkish Ambulance waggons, which had arrived from Varna on the 10<sup>th</sup> of October, were rendered nearly useless by the end of November from the state of the roads, and reduced condition of the mules. And the Commissariat were unable to afford us any assistance. We were compelled to solicit the aid of the French Ambulance to transport our Sick down Balaklava; Artillery waggons were ordered to afford assistance, and finally the limbering horses were employed for that purpose, by which many Sick men as were able sit on horse back were got away, but a great number of Sick, that it was most desirable to remove was left in the field hospitals by this arrangement.

No. 3.

Blankets, and warm winter clothing were issued in December, and Buffalo robes early in January.

Fresh Bread was purchased, & issued to the Sick in the General Hospital at Balaklava, early in February, and finding it not beneficial, & much sought after I directed the Purveyor to enter into an agreement with the only baker there was to supply a certain number of loaves a day which was done on the 28<sup>th</sup> of that month; and on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March submitted a contract for Lord Raglan's approval, which met his ready sanction, and he submitted it for Mr. Fielder's immediate report that any day.

Mr. Fielder reported that the conditions of the Contract were fair, and reasonable, but that the Commissariat, and not the Medical Department, must, agreeably to the regulations of the Service, make the Contract - application had previously been made to the Commissariat, by my order, for fresh Bread for the Sick, which could not be supplied. Some little delay took place in completing the Contract, but fresh bread was purchased by the Purveyor, and issued to the Sick in hospital at Balaklava, and, Scutari, occasionally to other Hospitals.

But until a regular supply was secured a general daily issue to the Sick in all the Hospitals could not be met, and, therefore, did not take place till April.



No 4

Even after the Supplies of Medicines had become generally abundant it occasionally happened that some of those which were most employed by the Medical Officers could not be supplied from the general store. Thus there had been a deficiency of opium and of some other Medicines much employed during the prevalence of diseases of the bowels, and after the store had been amply replenished with those remedies, the decrease of that class of ailments and the increase of fevers caused a demand for quinine, which the stores were not always able to satisfy.

No 5

The proportion of deaths to admissions in some of the diseases bears painful evidence, particularly in the month of December, to the absence of those remedies on which reliance could best be placed for relief. In Cholera for instance, the usual loss was, in our Army, about 1 in 3 at home, or on Foreign Service <sup>Service</sup> where this epidemic has prevailed; but in the Crimea, during the period under observation, it was 2 in every 3 attacked.

No 4

The only occasion on which medicine was wanting, except the one specially alluded to in Para 10, is the one here mentioned in Sir John M'Neil's letter to Lord Raglan of the 27<sup>th</sup> April 1855, where he states that Staff Surgeon in charge of one of the divisions (Staff Surgeon Robert, the officer alluded to here, or Staff Surgeon of the name of Robinson was at that time in charge of a division) mentioned in his Evidence that he had reported to the General on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, that the General Store at Balaklava on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March. This on reference found in perfectly correct as the last quinine was issued on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, and a supply, which had been demanded from Scutari on the 21<sup>st</sup> January, did not arrive until the 11<sup>th</sup> March; but there were eight pounds, twelve ounces of Cinchonine in store at the time, which many Medical Men think just as efficacious as quinine, and Dr. Dobry was aware this preparation was available, as he had drawn one pound out on the 10<sup>th</sup> March for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, and another pound was issued to his order on the 12<sup>th</sup> March.

This is a good example, if not of the importance of medical officers described by the Commissioners, at all events of the vigilance exercised by them in all matters connected with the supply of public stores, after the system of a post was established. Speaking and was established. I do not complain of this as all defects, and deficiencies should be corrected, and supplied as soon as possible; but I do feel, and think that if many of our officers who have so freely spoken out had had the trouble, anxiety, and perplexity of providing stores for so unusual a demand as there was during the winter of 1854-5, in place of merely signing requisitions for them, they would, perhaps, have been more considerate, and charitable in their comments.

The Surgeon of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders has so hard pressed for a complaint that he states to the Commissioners neither Strophium, nor Leeches, nor Salicin acid were in store. The two medicines are set in the printed list allowed by the regulations of the Service, and Leeches are, even at home, only used on rare occasions. There is no date to Mr. Long's reply, but as the Commission by saying "Since March Medical comforts have been plentiful" I presume it was written after that date.

Strophium, and Salicin acid, the other medicines were demanded, and the store in Balaklava was supplied with them on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 1855. An arrangement was made by Mr. Spring for obtaining a regular supply of leeches from Sinope in Asia Minor; and the Principal Medical Storekeeper at Scutari was written to on the 15<sup>th</sup> of 1855, but by some mismanagement in packing they were all dead when they reached Balaklava.

No 5

The mortality from Cholera in the month of December 1854 was lamentable; but it is a question very difficult to decide how much of this may fairly be attributed to the want of certain remedies, and how much to the physical wants of the men at the time. In the collapsed stage of Cholera few Medical Men, I apprehend, attach much importance to any particular remedy, or plan of treatment; but all admit the advantage of Suetal Comports. The Commissioners seem to have

included

As instances, of the difficulty of procuring medicines, we have given the requisitions made by us

Requisitions were generally made on the divisional stores by Regimental Officers and of the articles could not be obtained

No 5 continued

p. 4.

FCO2/562

overlooked the exceptional condition, and position of the army before Sebastopol when cholera prevailed, and have contrasted it with outbreaks of the same disease at home, and in other parts of the world under ordinary circumstances

The mortality at the commencement of all Epidemics is always the highest, and to have made a fair comparison the month of December should have been contrasted with the commencement of the disease in other places, and men <sup>then</sup> only true cases of cholera should have been included, which makes a wonderful difference in the mortality

Statistical of the disease Unfortunately I have no documents, or data here to which I can refer by way of comparison, but trusting to memory I should wish the mortality in the 86<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> at Barrackee on Seinde in the summer of 1846 (I think) when the Regiment was in comfortable and settled quarters, and that of the 18<sup>th</sup>: 51<sup>st</sup>: 48<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> at the commencement of the last Invasion to be contrasted with the mortality in the Crimea in the month of December 1854

D<sup>r</sup> Sutherland, Sanitary Commissioner gives the following as the law of mortality in Cholera - Two thirds at the commencement, and may rise as high as 80, or even 90 per cent, but taking an ordinary Epidemic in civil life from 50- to 53 per cent of deaths may be affirmed as the average

X on reference find the 86<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> had recently come off a march, and were decamped at Barrackee just in Barrackee as I imagine - of the 1<sup>st</sup> 100 men attacked 79 Died

2 <sup>nd</sup>	100	"	"	66	"
3 <sup>rd</sup>	100	"	"	50	"
4 <sup>th</sup>	100	"	"	40	making a mean mortality of 54 per cent

Have noticed of medical for articles personal at of them ical Commission, & a supplementary Surveyed isey had a furtherance had had not & there in two or three for military injury known

licious most by part of the of instance to which furnished me of the 14<sup>th</sup> upon board - by the loss of ed ability replaced, subarrangement, of the Chief mber, and lity of his promptly come to on which he sent no the 3000, to to the so that there was more Some questions, may, this, and the Medicines so attended over -

As instances of the difficulty

No. 6

of procuring medicines, where

Inquiries were generally made

8.

In Bombay out of 348 Europeans admitted into the civil hospital there laboring with Cholera, between 1838, and 1853 - 196 died or 58.6 per cent and

of 1053 natives admitted into the same institution between 1848, and 1853 - 574 died or 54.5 per cent

In the British Army in Bulgaria and the Crimea out of 7850 admissions into hospital under all the disadvantages the men labored under the mortality only amounted to 57.26 per cent which does not bear out the conclusions they have come to, or justify the observations they have chosen to indulge in concerning the causes of this mortality - because it has been clearly proved by subsequent outbreaks of the disease that the want or supply of this, or that particular medicine has no perceptible influence over the ratio of mortality - and if my own opinion were asked I should say, from what I have seen, that medicine is utterly useless, if not absolutely injurious in the collapsed stage of cholera. In the early or premonitory stage certain remedies are invaluable in arresting purging - but once collapse has fairly set in I'll be bound to say more patients will recover under an unlimited supply of barley or rice water with carbonate of soda dissolved in it in the proportion of half an ounce to a gallon - ice water, or even thick and water - than under the use of the most costly drugs administered by the most scientific hands - The fact is, as every one knows, that during the collapsed stage of cholera the power of absorption is abolished - and such articles as salomel, Brandy, Quinine,

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As instances of the difficulty  
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No. 6

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As instances of the difficulty of procuring medicines, we have seen the requisitions made by several of the Medical Officers, with the quantities received; but it must not be supposed, because no such deficiency appears in the requisitions of others, that they received all they wanted. Most of the Officers, finding it useless to send for medicines and medical comforts not in store, limited their acquisitions to such as they knew could be given, and did the best they could with them.

The Inspector-General states that the deficiencies in the general store at Balaklava arose partly from a failure in the depot at Scutari to comply with his requisitions, and the tardiness with which the Supplies from thence were sometimes forwarded, as well as from the omission, on some occasions, of any notice of their shipment, the consequence of which they were not landed. Difficulty, and delay were also sometimes caused by their being stowed under a great part of the cargo which it was necessary to discharge before they could be got at.

Requisitions were generally made on the divisional stores by Regimental Officers and of the Article could not be obtained there it was presumed not to exist.

I cannot say that I have noticed much proberance on the part of Medical Officers in making demands for articles not in store, nor wanted the perusal of the Evidence given by most of them before either this, or the Medical Commission, which preceded it, had to do. In supposition that any such consideration swayed them Sir John De Witt himself had a good example of this kind of proberance in the article of Quinine, which had not been wanting in the general store in Balaklava for more than two or three days when some one either Military or Medical made the deficiency known to him.

The deficiency of medicines most in demand during the early part of the winter was owing, in the first instance to the loss of the Prince of Wales, which foundered off Balaklava in the hurricane of the 14<sup>th</sup> November 1854, with a full supply on board.

The deficiency occasioned by the loss of the Prince could not be immediately repaired, and our difficulties, and embarrassment, were increased by the death of the Chief Apothecary at the end of November, and by the want of business habits, of his Successor, who did not promptly comply with the demands made on him, and when he did comply he sent no notification of the names of the defects, or dates of shipment of the stores to the authorities in the Crimea: so that their coming to hand correctly was more matter of chance than on some occasions, as in the case of the "Ferdinand", this omission was severely felt, and the delay in the delivery of the medicines we so much required, was attended with serious inconvenience -

Though the correspondence at pp. 161 to 172 of appendix no doubt shows that repeated applications were made by the Inspector General to the reserve depot at Scutari for Medicines and medical comforts, to meet the wants of the Hospitals in the Crimea, we feel bound to express our opinion, that at a time when the existence of a great portion of the Sick was impeded by the absence of these supplies, something more than the mere transmission of the usual official demand on the Purveyor or the Apothecary at Scutari was necessary, to relieve the Inspector General of his responsibility, and when he found the inattention to these applications causing a delay of nearly 2 Months, in the arrival of supplies for which the demand was urgent, it appears to us that he ought to have taken some more decided steps to insure attention to his requisitions. A proper Officer might have been sent to Scutari, with instructions to bring back whatever was most essentially required for the Hospitals.

The Commissioners assume that no steps were taken to insure supplies being sent of from Scutari beyond those of urgent written representations to the authorities there, which ought to have been sufficient; but had they asked me the question before publicly censuring me in their report, I could, and would have informed them, that when Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals L. Stewart was sent down to Scutari in December 1854, to assume the duties of Principal Medical Officer of the Station, he was specially charged, and enjoined by me to urge the despatch of the Stores, which he knew, the Army stood so much in need of. And surely in his position, vested with the power, and authority of Principal Medical Officer of the Station, had a right to infer if any one could stimulate the Apothecary, and Purveyor to actively demand the person; and under that impression he invariably repeated the arrival of the Medicines daily, and did not think of sending any one of inferior rank down on the same branch.

The fact is the Apothecary had despatched some needful medicines early in December in the ordinary steamer, but omitted to send either an Invoice or any intimation that he had done so. The Master of the vessel made no report of the circumstance, or if he did it was never communicated either home, or any one of the Medical Department, and the Medicines we were so much in want of, were actually carried back to Scutari, and would have been taken back a second time, had not, in consequence of information received, caused search to be made in the vessels held where they were found.

Continuation of answer to 11<sup>th</sup> paragraph. brought from page 16

have made use of the generic term *Quinia* in its most extended sense. But, as might reasonably have been expected under such circumstances, the mortality was in an inverse ratio to the use of the Specific, as will be seen on reference to the following Extract from the weekly returns of Sick of the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

<p>For three weeks from 10<sup>th</sup> to 31 March when Quinine was in possession, and freely used</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Remained Sick in Hospital - 10 March 120.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 17 March 1855</td> <td>admitted 22 - 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 24 March</td> <td>- 31 - 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 31<sup>st</sup> March</td> <td>19 - 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td><u>172</u>    <u>34</u></td> </tr> </table>	Remained Sick in Hospital - 10 March 120.		Week Ending 17 March 1855	admitted 22 - 11	Week Ending 24 March	- 31 - 11	Week Ending 31 <sup>st</sup> March	19 - 12	Total	<u>172</u> <u>34</u>	<p>For three weeks weeks when there was no Quinine in store, and for the last two of which there was none in possession of the assistant Surgeon of the 95<sup>th</sup> Regt.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Remained Sick in Hospital - 1<sup>st</sup> April 1855 - 82.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 7 April</td> <td>admitted 16 - 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 14 April</td> <td>- 21 - 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week Ending 21<sup>st</sup> April</td> <td>20 - 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td><u>139</u>    <u>16</u></td> </tr> </table>	Remained Sick in Hospital - 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1855 - 82.		Week Ending 7 April	admitted 16 - 9	Week Ending 14 April	- 21 - 4	Week Ending 21 <sup>st</sup> April	20 - 2	Total	<u>139</u> <u>16</u>
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or a mortality in the 1<sup>st</sup> instance from 10<sup>th</sup> to 31 March in the ratio of 19.76 per cent; and

in the second instance from 1<sup>st</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> April of 10.94 per cent.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> May I addressed a second letter to Lord Brougham on the subject of Quinine, and pointed out to him where the 26 pounds 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ounces of Quinine were, and how easy it would have been for me to provide for all real wants had I been made acquainted with them, but as the Commissioners have not quoted that letter, which, I think, was a most important one for my case, I can only presume, as I know it was sent to them by Lord Brougham, that it must have escaped their recollection, and I take leave now to annex a copy of it, as well as a copy of the return which accompanied it, - Lord Brougham's remarks on the Evidence submitted to him by Sir John M. Keble, and a copy of a letter in his own hand writing addressed to myself, and now bringing the receipt of



my letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> May, and informing me that he had transmitted it to Sir John M'Kell.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add, that, although much misery most undoubtedly existed, and great mortality occurred in the Army during the winter of 1854-5, I question very much, notwithstanding all that has been said, and written to the contrary, whether any operations in War conducted on the scale these have been ~~executed~~ have ever been carried out with less loss of human life, as the deaths from all causes during the two years the Army has been in Turkey have only amounted to 21.23 per cent, or say per cent less than the loss sustained by the European Regiments employed for sixteen months in Burma during the last War in that country.

The mortality of other Wars can readily be ascertained by those who have access to books; but I think our loss in this War will bear a comparison with that of either our Allies, or Enemies.

97,934 men landed in the Country and of these 20,809 were either killed or died of disease.

John Hall  
Inspector Genl of Troop

The French out of a force of 230,000 men state that they lost 62,000 - disabled 30,000 - and took back to France 120,000 - which leaves 20,000 men unaccounted for - But taking the above data, & leaving the 20,000 men unaccounted for out of the question, their loss has been 5.72 per cent higher than that of the English.

J Hall

No 9

In some cases however, the deficiency appears to have arisen from imperfect arrangements in the Crimea. The Storekeeper in charge of the Medical Stores at Balaklava had instructions to intimate when any drugs were running short, and the sufficiency of the supply seems to have depended chiefly upon his vigilance and foresight, but as he was not informed of change in the prevailing diseases he could not anticipate the demand to which that change would give rise, and it was only from the extent of the requisitions for particular remedies, which perhaps exhausted the supply in store, that he became aware of the necessity of replenishing his stock.

No 10

It therefore happened that from the 30<sup>th</sup> March to the 20<sup>th</sup> April when fever most prevailed, and quinine was extensively used as a remedy and in some cases, still more extensively as a prophylactic, there was none of medicine in the general store at Balaklava, though a large supply was lying at Scutari. There was indeed a certain quantity in most of

No 9.

There is nothing unusual, or improper in depriving or those in charge of stores for information of this kind, nor is there much use in calling for returns, or imposing duties on men that cannot be performed.

At the beginning of the winter the storage on shore for medicines was limited, and of the most broken kind, and except the few shops of apothecaries and haberdashers. The establishment was small, and overworked, & I was compelled to take these circumstances into consideration. and to procure what for the Army or Service that never has any temporary wants, or deficiencies that cannot be as regularly supplied as they are in quarters at home.

No 10

With regard to the deficiency of Quinine in the general store at Balaklava from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1855 attended in the report, and concerning Sir John McNeill's letter to the late Lord Selkirk on the subject. I still maintain that with respect to the thing in the Crimea I was justified in saying there was no actual want of the article, and had any representation been made to me no single Hospital need have been a day without it. Nothing very hazardous, I should think in making such an assertion whatever the Com. inspectors may say to the contrary.

The deficiency in the Genl Store was increased some days

The Divisional Stores, but in one there was none, and several Corps which had been using it extensively, were thus suddenly deprived of the remedy on which their Medical Officers had chiefly relied.

This deficiency was partial and temporary, but its occurrence after so much of public attention had been directed to the subject, indicated a defect in the system, which was pointed out to Lord Raglan in a letter of 27<sup>th</sup> April.

Regiment, and F. Bakery of Artillery, <sup>in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division</sup> returned no quinine in possession, but as there was Quinine in the Divisional Store of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division at the time the Medical Officers could have obtained it, had they required it, so that that could hardly be termed a deficiency.

The Medical Officer in charge of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment stated he was in possession of Quinine from a private source, so that the sick of that Corps were not deprived of its presumed advantages: the Surgeon of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment, who complained of being without the drug, had in his own Regimental Medicine chest in Balaklava a bottleful that had never been opened from the time the chest was fettered up in London so that if his patients suffered for want of it he had only his own indolence, or negligence to blame. There cannot be a doubt of this fact, as the medicine chest of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regt, was opened, and examined in my presence - so that this reduces the Commissioners General down to one Corps the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and one Bakery, and one Troop of Artillery, and it so casually occurred in either the Bakery, or Troop of Artillery during the three weeks there was no quinine in Store, its want could not have been any severely felt -

The 95<sup>th</sup> Regt was in charge of a young and Surgeon who placed his confidence in quinine for the treatment of Typhoid Fever complicated with Diarrhoea. Latter a questionable remedy I should say, with all due deference to the Commissioners, who seem to

owing to the machinery of the Sydney Steamer, on board of which the quinine had been shipped, getting out of order, and it had to be subsequently sent up in the Canadian Steamer which arrived on the 19<sup>th</sup> April

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Divisional Store, it is true, there was no quinine; but Staff Surgeon L. Hood, Principal Medical Officer made no report of the circumstance to me or I could have supplied him from the reserve Store chest at Head Qrs: and as for the several Corps stated by the Commissioners to have been deprived of the remedy on which the Medical Officers chiefly relied, these resolve themselves into the 49<sup>th</sup> 55<sup>th</sup> & 95<sup>th</sup> Regts. & Bakery, & C. Troop of Horse Artillery. The 18<sup>th</sup>

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Copy

Before Substropol 9<sup>th</sup> May 1855

My Lord.

With reference to Sir John M<sup>rs</sup>. Keble's letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo I have the honor to enclose a Return of Quinine in possession of both Regiments, and Divisional Stores at the time I addressed my letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> April to you, which I trust Your Lordship will consider sufficiently justified my making the observation I did, viz: "That strictly speaking, no want of Quinine existed in the Army", because, as stated, whether in Divisional, or general Store it was equally available; and so much is this an established rule in the Service that at page 31 of the hospital regulations the mode of accounting for Stores supplied from one Regiment to another is even laid down.

By the enclosed Return Your Lordship will observe that at the date of my communication there were 24 lbs. 3<sup>ozs</sup>; + 10 drachms of Quinine in possession of the Army at large, besides which the Reserve Medicine Chest at Head Quarters contained two pounds, which could have been obtained on application to me, or had I known of the deficiency in the 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment it would have been issued.

The Surgeon of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regt. need not have been without Quinine, as his own Regimental Medicine Chest, nor in Store at Dalaklava, contained ten, and does now a bottle marked, Quinine, 33, that has never been opened since the Chest was fitted up in London.

I take leave to assure Your Lordship that neither I did, nor ever intended to hold the Dispenser of Medicines, in charge of the Medical Depot, responsible for anything beyond making me acquainted with

with the circumstance when articles were exhausted, or running low.

But your Lordship must be aware that until very recently our means of storage at the Medical Depot was of the most wretched, & limited kind, and we had no means of keeping a large supply without risk of loss, or damage. Now, however, that our means are better, we shall be able to store a sufficient quantity to meet all demands in future.

Four pounds of Quinine were issued to Regiments on the 30 March, and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April an Express Demand was made on the Store at Scutari for a Supply. That Supply, as was explained in the Storekeeper's letter, was detained for a few days owing to the Sydney Steamer, in which it was to have come up, requiring some repairs, and it did not arrive until the 19<sup>th</sup>.

In the mean time a Despatcher was despatched, with your Lordship's permission, by the Mail Steamer to bring up more: and I presume Principal Medical Officer at Scutari had directed one hundred pounds to be shipped in addition to the other demands, the supply in the general Store at Scutari admitting of it.

In the treatment of the form of Fever which has been prevalent in Camp for some time past. Quinine is not a remedy, in my opinion, of absolute necessity: But in Periodic Fever it is invaluable, and to convince your Lordship that I am fully aware of this fact I may mention that so far back as the 10<sup>th</sup> February last I wrote to the Director General of the Army Medical Department to send out a Supply of Amorphous Quinine to be mixed with Wine, or Spirit, and given to the men as a prophylactic

Sphygmeter.

That Supply, consisting of 200 pounds, is now expected daily in the "Iron Age", & "Retriever" Steamers  
 Our Supply of Quinine in Store at present is ample, and will be sufficient, I think, for all our wants

To Field Marshal  
 Lord Raglan G. C. B.  
 Commander in Chief

Have the honor to be Sir, Sir &c,  
 Signed, *Stark*  
 Inspector Genl of Hospitals

Return of the Quantity of Quinine in Regiments, and Divisional Stores on the 18<sup>th</sup> April 1855

Divisions	Corps	Quantities			Observations
		lbs	oz	grs	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Division	30 <sup>th</sup> Regiment	"	1	"	
	41 <sup>st</sup> Regiment	"	4	"	
	47 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	"	1/2	
	49 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	"	"	A bottle containing 8oz in the medicine chest of the 49 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup> in Palaklan - which has never been opened since the chest was filled up under Genl.
	55 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	"	"	
	62 <sup>nd</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	2	8	of the 41 <sup>st</sup> , 47 <sup>th</sup> , and 55 <sup>th</sup> Regiments are in possession of small quantities of Quinine from private sources
	95 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	"	"	
	B. Battery of Artillery	"	3	"	
S. S <sup>o</sup>	"	"	"		
		"	10	9 1/2	
Canary Division	C. Troop Horse Artillery	"	"	"	
	S. Troop S <sup>o</sup>	"	10	"	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guard	"	2	"	
	5 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	5	2	
	1 <sup>st</sup> B <sup>o</sup> Dragoons	"	2	"	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Dragoons	"	1	"	
	5 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	2	4	
	4 <sup>th</sup> B <sup>o</sup> Dragoons	"	"	2	
	8 <sup>th</sup> Hussars	"	"	1/2	
	10 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	1	"	
	11 <sup>th</sup> S <sup>o</sup>	"	3	"	
	13 <sup>th</sup> B <sup>o</sup> Dragoons	"	2	8	
17 <sup>th</sup> Lancers	"	6	"		
		3	2	1/2	

## Returns continued

Divisions	Comps	Quantities			Remarks
		lbs	oz	grs	
1 <sup>st</sup> Division	Granadier Band	"	8	10	
	Edinburgh Band	"	1	8	
	Band of the 1 <sup>st</sup>	"	8	"	
	12 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders	"	5	"	
	29 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	11	"	
	13 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	5	"	
	Divisional Store	2	"	"	
		4	7	2	
5 <sup>th</sup> Division	12 <sup>th</sup> Royals	"	3	"	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Buffs	"	4	"	
	9 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	6	"	
	14 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	4	"	
	18 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	"	"	
	29 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	6	"	
	38 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	6	"	
	39 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	2	"	
	44 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	4	"	
	57 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	9	"	
	80 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	4	"	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Battery	"	"	"	
Divisional Store	"	8	"		
		3	11	-	
4 <sup>th</sup> Division	17 <sup>th</sup> Buffs	"	3	"	
	26 <sup>th</sup> Buffs	"	5	"	
	21 <sup>st</sup> Do	"	8	"	
	46 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	7	"	
	57 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	8	"	
	108 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	4	"	
	15 <sup>th</sup> Hussars	"	10	"	
	P. Battery	"	1	"	
Divisional Store	1	4	"		
		4	2	"	
Light Division	7 <sup>th</sup> Fusiliers	"	6	"	
	19 <sup>th</sup> Buffs	"	6	"	
	23 <sup>rd</sup> Fusiliers	"	8	"	
	33 <sup>rd</sup> Buffs	"	12	"	
	34 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	3	8	
	42 <sup>nd</sup> Do	"	4	"	
	68 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	9	"	
	90 <sup>th</sup> Do	"	2	8	
	92 <sup>nd</sup> Do	"	6	"	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Buffs Light Brigade	"	10	"	
	A. Battery	"	8	"	
	B. Battery	"	2	8	
	Divisional Store	"	12	"	
		5	9	8	
Reserve Chest at Head Qs	2	"	"		
Do Do in Camp	2	"	"		
Left Stryker's Train	"	4	"		
Light Do	"	4	"		
Head Qs Camp	"	2	"		
Total	26	3	10		

7<sup>th</sup> in Surgery, 13<sup>th</sup> in Medicine ChestIncluding 4<sup>th</sup> CinchonineThree ounces of Cinchonine in Medicine Chest of 4<sup>th</sup> Regt in Store at Balaklava not included in this Return

John G. L. Hoff

Copy of Evidence referred to by Sir John McNeill in his letter of the 27 April 1855 printed at page 154 of the Appendix of the Commissioners Report

No. 1. Extract from the Evidence of D Wood Staff Surgeon 1<sup>st</sup> Class. Principal Medical Officer 2<sup>nd</sup> Division Examined 26<sup>th</sup> April 1855

"Will furnish a note of the dates at which he had no quinine in the Divisional Store -

Was informed by his dispenser there was then none in Store at Dalubla -

made no representation on the subject to any Superior Medical authority; but a return having been called for by D Hall of the quantity of Quinine in the Divisional and Regimental Stores - Sent a return showing that there was none in the Store of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division

The 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and one Battery of Artillery had none on hand

The 95<sup>th</sup> has suffered very much from Fever, and thinks it not at all improbable that there maybe as many as fifty cases of Fever in the hospital of that Regiment. Thinks it unfortunate if they have been several days without a supply of Quinine provided the quantity of that medicine administered to them had amounted to from four to six drachms daily

No. 2

Extract from the Evidence of D Langley Staff Surgeon 1<sup>st</sup> Class in charge of 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, Examined 26<sup>th</sup> April 1855

marginal note by Sir Rayson  
"Neglectful"



The 95<sup>th</sup> Regiment is in his Brigade, the Surgeon of that Regiment informed him of the deficiency of Quinine. He spoke to S<sup>r</sup> Wood about it and understood that there was none at that time in Dalabera -

Marginal note

by L<sup>t</sup> Hargrave  
"Killed" "Killed"

Apr 3.

Extract from the evidence of Mr Robert Ferguson ass<sup>t</sup> Surgeon in charge of the 95<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> Examined April 24<sup>th</sup> 1855

For two days before last Saturday had no quinine, or other such substitute - Sent in a Requisition to the Divisional Store, but could not get it. The answer was that it was not in Store for about two days was altogether without quinine

The daily consumption had previously been from four to six drachms a day. There were about 50 cases of Fever in hospital, and quinine was, in his opinion necessary to their proper treatment. On Saturday last, 21<sup>st</sup> April, obtained a supply

Officers of most  
preference than  
Mr Ferguson  
reported that they  
had not found  
Quinine of 1855  
in the former  
that they obtained

Apr 4 Extract from the evidence of Mr John Davis Surgeon 49<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Division, Examined 25<sup>th</sup> April 1855

The prevailing disease in the Reg<sup>t</sup> is Intermittent Fever, there are now 18, or 20 in hospital about a week ago was two days without Quinine and there was then none in the Divisional Store - Got a small quantity of Disulphate of Cinchonine from Store instead; and got quinine from a private hand - Has since received a small supply of Quinine from the Store - Has never had a sufficient quantity to administer it as a preventive of Fever

There was a bottle full  
of quinine in the  
Regimental Medicine  
Chest of the 49<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>  
at Dalabera, &  
Mr Davis knows that  
the chest was there  
Apr 4  
16

Thinks it would be expedient to give it to men on duty in the trenches with that view

Mr Davis in his search queries did not learn a single case of Intermittent Fever - In his Remarks he describes the Fever to have been of a low type - The Liver, & Cordons of the lungs greatly affected - Not a form of disease where many people would think ordering Quinine - In his observations for the month of April 1855, Mr Davis describes the form of the fever - greatly improved, he probably took the 50<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> - and type of Fever changed to that of periodical

No 5

Extract from the evidence of S Roberts in  
Medical Charge of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March had to report that  
there was no quinine in Store - With that exception  
is perfectly satisfied with the supplies of medicines,  
and Medical comforts - Will state the date at  
which the deficiency of Quinine in the  
Divisional Store was supplied.

There was however Cinchonine in the  
Divisional Store - Does not think any of the  
Regiments except the 21<sup>st</sup> were at that time in  
want of Quinine - He offered them, the 21<sup>st</sup>,  
Cinchonine, which they did not accept -

Remark by Lord Raglan

"None of these gentlemen appear  
to have represented the want to S Hall"

Copy -

Before Sebastopol

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1855

Sir

I have received your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst,  
and have sent it for the information of  
Sir John M<sup>rs</sup> Keble, and in order that you  
may be acquainted with my views of the case,  
which he considered it necessary to bring  
under my notice I enclose a copy of the letter  
in which I forwarded your reports

I have the honor to be

To  
John Hall Esq<sup>r</sup> M.D.  
Inspector General of Army

Le Le &c  
Signed Raglan

It is clear by the above letter that my Reports of the 9<sup>th</sup> May were forwarded to the Commissioners, and I complain of their not having been published, as well as Sir John McNeill's letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> April, which is calculated, intentionally, or not, to damage me as far as such an overstrained matter could go; and as doubt had almost been thrown on my veracity by Sir John's letter they were, in common justice, bound to publish my explanation.

Signed John Hall  
Inspector General of Hospitals.

State with reference to the Commissioner's Report, and the evidence given by ass: Surgeon Ferguson 9<sup>th</sup> Feb, and Staff Surgeon Hood. The following remarks made by other Medical Officers may be quoted -

Dr Scott, Surgeon 41<sup>st</sup> Foot says, in his remarks on the Quarterly Return of the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1855: "Fever of a low type succeeded the bowel affections, and I have not been able to perceive any beneficial effects from the administration of Quinine in the early stages of this Fever"

Mr De Lisle Surgeon 4<sup>th</sup> Foot, says, in speaking of the same form of Fever: "There has apparently been less tolerance of Quinine in these Fevers than in those met with in Warm climates" again in his remarks on the same quarter he says "the same intolerance of Quinine existed in the present cases this quarter, as did last quarter"

Mr O'Keefe of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regt in his remarks on the March quarter says: "The opinion published that Fevers in the Crimea were of a Remittent Character, and required the early, liberal exhibition of Quinine has not been borne out by observation of the cases under treatment"

These observations were made by the above Officers without any knowledge whatever of what had been stated by Mr Ferguson & Hood; and as they are all well informed men and have had more experience than Mr Ferguson, who is a young Officer, their opinion ought to have as much weight as either his, or Hood's.

Spencer & Ferguson do not perceive that I am not the Inspector General of Hospitals, to whom Mr Ferguson's letter to the Charge of the 40th Regt of Foot, during the absence of Mr Simpson the Surgeon, should have been sent.

Head Quarters Camp Guinea

5<sup>th</sup> March 1856

Sir

In the second report of Sir John Ingham and W. J. Tullack published in the Evening Mail of the 8<sup>th</sup> February I notice some observations on the Medical Department, and reflections on my own conduct, which demand an answer from me, because if left in their present vague, and unexplained state they are calculated to leave an unfavorable impression on the mind of the reader, which I venture to hope will be removed by the following statement of facts, and circumstances as they occurred -

Under the head of Medical Supplies paragraph 2. The Commissioners state: "The Army landed in the Guinea without Hospital Marquee, conveyance for the sick, or any other supplies for the hospitals than were contained in the pair of panniers belonging to each corps, and the supplies of almost every description required for the proper accommodation, & treatment of the sick in camp seem to have been very deficient till the middle of February - There was also a scarcity of Cots, or of any substitute, such as boards and trestles; there was a great deficiency of mattresses; and straw, or other materials to fill pillows could not be supplied;" and even as late as the month of April many of the sick in front had no other bedding

J. Anderson Smith  
Director General  
Army Medical Department  
London

than blankets, and Buffalo robes. The latter of which were not issued until the end of January -

The Commissioners are not correct in stating that the Army landed in the Crimea without Hospital Surgeons. Surgeons were brought from Varna, but for want of Land Conveyance, they were, with the exception of three in the Head Quarters reserve store, re-embarked at Toulga Bay.

Conveyance for the sick there was certainly none, beyond one wretched country cart, allotted to each Brigade. The ambulance waggon having been left behind contrary to my urgent request to have them embarked with the Army. The Commissioners are equally in error in stating that no supplies for the Hospitals were brought except what were contained in the pair of panniers belonging to each Corps. An adequate store of medical supplies was brought with the Expedition from Varna for immediate <sup>use</sup>, and a detail of these stores will be found in the Report of the Medical Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Hospitals of the British Army in the Crimea pages 57 ad 64 - Amongst these stores were one hundred of Clark's Bedsteads, Five hundred sets of Boards and Traps with bedding complete, besides 2595 Spare Pillboxes: 2000 Bolster Cases: 2600 Blankets: 1500 Rugs; & 4600 Sheets. There was great difficulty even at first in obtaining hay, or straw to stuff Pillboxes with, and afterwards it became utterly impossible to obtain the smallest quantity - knowing

this to the case I directed 1000 Turkish sleeping  
mats to be purchased, when done in Scutari in  
October, and sent up to the Crimea. In  
November a further supply of Bedsteads which  
arrived from England (500 in number) were  
distributed, but unfortunately the feet of about  
one half of them did not arrive until  
January. So that there was merely the wadded  
lacking between the patient & the ground -

Want of adequate shelter was a serious  
evil, and even Turpanlines, and water proof  
tent bottoms did not answer, as they collected  
the water in pools that beat thro' the thin  
bell tents in stormy weather, and made  
the men more uncomfortable than if they  
had had nothing on the ground -

In paragraph three - The Commissioners  
allude to the want of transport - This, after  
the hurricane of the 14 November, which blew  
down all the Hospital marquees, and  
damaged many of them to such a degree  
as to render them <sup>the wind may quite disarrange</sup> nearly useless, was  
severely felt both in getting up supplies  
and sending down sick to Balaklava -

In Para. 6. The Commissioners contrast  
the mortality from Cholera in the Army before  
Subotopol, with outbreaks of that disease  
in civil life in other parts of the world,  
but they overlook the exceptional condition,  
and position of the Army in the Crimea, &  
it is hardly fair to draw comparisons between  
it, and communities placed under the most  
favourable circumstances as to shelter, and

Shir

and other comforts. This want, except the  
Commissioners ascribe to want of peculiar  
remedies, but I question very much whether  
the result would have been materially  
different had the Medical Officers had  
the resources of the whole apothecaries  
Company at their command; for, from  
what I have seen of Cholera, medicine  
is, once collapse has come on, of little  
avail, and it must be borne in mind  
that cases are not returned as Cholera  
in the Army until collapse sets in.  
In civil life this rule is not followed  
so that after all no correct data can  
be drawn from what is here stated  
by the Commissioners

at Para 7 - The Commissioners  
state Medical Officers refrained from  
demanding articles they thought they  
could not obtain - I cannot say my  
experience bears the Commissioners out  
in this matter. On the contrary, since  
publicity has been given to our wants  
in the newspapers, and an idea  
got abroad that men obtained credit for  
what is called "speaking out", no sooner  
did an article run out in the *Star*  
than numbers discovered they wanted  
it, and made demand for it - This  
occurred too constantly to have been  
always accidental - Sir John McNeill  
himself had a specimen of this kind  
of forbearance in the article of

of Luimneach, for the General Store in Dalakine  
 had not been without it more than two,  
 or three days, Shelive, whom he was made  
 acquainted with the circumstance by  
 some one - either Military, or Medical -  
 Want of articles in the Divisional  
 Stores in Camp, was often put down  
 as a total want of them in the Prince  
 which was by no means the case at all  
 times.

In para 10 The Commissioners - censure  
 me for not doing what was virtually  
 done - I Forrest, Deputy Inspector General  
 of Hospitals, when proceeding to Scutari in  
 December 1854 to assume the Office of  
 Principal Medical Officer was specially  
 enjoined, and intreated by me to lose no  
 time in seeing that the apothecary despatched  
 the Medicines, which he, I Forrest, knew  
 we were so much in want of; and  
 surely in his position, vested with the  
 power, and authority of Principal Med-  
 Officer of the Station, I had a right to  
 infer if any one could stimulate the  
 Apothecary to activity he was the person -  
 and under this impression I naturally  
 expected the arrival of the Medicines  
 daily, and did not think of sending  
 any officer of inferior rank down on  
 the same duty - The fact is the Apothecary  
 had despatched some needful Medicines  
 early in December in the Medway  
 Steamer, but omitted to send either one





and it for the several Corps stated by the Commis-  
 sioners ~~to have~~ to have been deprived of the remedy  
 on which the Medical Officers chiefly relied  
 these resolve themselves into the 49<sup>th</sup>: 55<sup>th</sup>  
 \* and 95<sup>th</sup> Regiments. - <sup>5. Battery of G. Troop of Horse Artillery</sup> The Medical Officer of the 55<sup>th</sup>  
 in his report stated that he was in possession  
 of Quinine from a private source, so that  
 the sick of that Corps were not deprived  
 of its presumed advantages. The Surgeon  
 of the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment, who complained of being  
 without the drug, had in his own Regimen-  
 tal Medicine Chest in Balaklava a  
 bottle full that had never been even  
 opened from the time the Chest was fitted  
 up in London, so that if his patients suffered  
 for want of it he had only his own in-  
 ducement to blame - There cannot be a doubt  
 about this fact as the Medicine Chest of the  
 49<sup>th</sup> Regt., was opened and examined in  
 my presence - So that this reduces the  
 Commissioners several, down to one Corps,  
 the 95<sup>th</sup>, and <sup>the 5. Battery of G. Troop of Horse Artillery</sup> the <sup>95<sup>th</sup></sup> was in charge of a young  
 assistant Surgeon who placed his faith  
 in Quinine for the treatment of Typhoid  
 Fever, complicated with diarrhoea -  
 Rather a questionable remedy, I should  
 say, with all due deference to the opinion  
 of the Commissioners, who seem to have  
 made use of the generic term Fever  
 in its most extended sense - But,  
 √ <sup>as for the mortality of the 95<sup>th</sup>, and the 5. Battery of G. Troop of Horse Artillery,</sup> the mortality,  
 as might have been  
 expected under such circumstances,

© No Casualty occurred  
 in either the Battery or  
 Troop of Horse Artillery  
 during the weeks there  
 was no Quinine -

\* On reference to the return of Quinine I find  
 that the 18<sup>th</sup> Regt. of F. Battery in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division  
 return no Quinine on post returns, but as there  
 was Quinine in the store of the Division this  
 can hardly be classed as a deficiency -

the mortality

was in an inverse ratio to the use  
of the presumed specific, as will be  
seen on reference to the following extract  
from the Returns of sick of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regim ent.

When Quinine was in possession & freely used	}	When there was no quinine
Week ending admitted Died		Week ending <sup>to</sup> April 1855 admitted Died
17 March 1855 22 - 11	}	15 - 9
Week ending 24 <sup>th</sup> Mar: 31 - 11		Week ending - 14 April
do 31 March 19 - 12	}	21 - 4
		do 21 do - 20 - 2
<u>72 " 34</u>	}	<u>37 " 15</u>

Or a mortality in the 1<sup>st</sup> instance, from 10<sup>th</sup>  
to 31 March in the ratio 47.22 per cent:  
and in the second instance from 15<sup>th</sup> to 21  
April in the ratio of 26.31 per cent -

On the 9<sup>th</sup> May I addressed a second  
letter to Lord Raglan on the subject of quinine  
and pointed out to him where 26 lbs 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> <sup>oz</sup>  
of Quinine were, and how easy it would  
have been for me to provide for all real  
wants had I been made acquainted with  
them, but as the Commissioners have not  
quoted that letter, which, I think, was a most  
important one for my case, I presume it  
was either not sent to them, or it must  
have escaped their recollection; but you must  
recollect my sending you a copy of it, when  
reporting the subject to you at the time it  
occurred. and I will take leave  
to annex a copy of it  
as well as a copy of the  
Return which is contained

The ambulance Surgeon  
Corps

Corps was one of the most decided failures I ever heard of - and that so many of them escaped in comparison with the troops was from the circumstances of their being exposed to none of the fatigues and perils the soldiers underwent; and their risk of contagion in the hospitals was very small indeed, as but very few of them were so employed.

A medical Staff Corps has been formed, and would answer well if it were properly officered; but with one Captain Commandant at Chatham for 1000, or 1200 men in different parts of the world, it will be sure to imitate the example, and in all likelihood share the fate of the Prisoner Ambulance Corps.

I have the honor to be  
Sir

Your most obedient  
Humble servant  
I shall  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant

Dr John's Answer  
to Report on Prof.  
McNeil & Col Tubbocks  
Commission of Enquiry  
Sent to his wife  
5 March 1856

Franklin  
I shall  
frankly say - in brief  
I am - if you are drawn into print again

My dear wife -  
I send you the enclosed report - which I have not  
time to get signed out - but it will put you in possession of the  
to say on the 15th of the month - if in full you should  
know that as you are distant and I know will make good use of  
of certain kind - you must bear in mind the fact that it is an original  
commissioned by the small, and must not be used in its present

(Copy)

(4 pp.)

6200  
23-2

FCO2/54g

Granton House Edinburgh  
August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1856

Sir,



I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated July, as well as of a previous letter from the War Department, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> June, both of which inclosed communications or copies of communications from Sir John Hall, Inspector General of Hospitals in the Crimea, complaining of certain statements contained in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry at the head of which I had the honor to be placed

I regret extremely that the packet of the 23<sup>rd</sup> June containing Documents

Colonel Mundy  
S. S. L.

which

which I was requested to return to the War Department, has been mistaid in the confusion caused by the removal of the Board of Supervision to new Chambers. This accident has prevented me from noticing those communications at an earlier date, but, although I have not yet received the packet of the 23<sup>rd</sup> June, I am unwilling any longer to postpone the transmission of a few observations which I think it right to make, chiefly upon Sir John Hall's Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1856

The Inspector General complains of a Statement in the Report relating to a deficiency of Quinine,  
and

and speaks of it, I think, in some of  
his communications as being overstrained.  
For the justification of the Statements  
in the Report it may perhaps be  
sufficient to refer to the enclosed  
copy of a letter from Lord Raglan  
showing the view which his Lordship  
took of the matter immediately after  
he had received and considered the  
document on which the Inspector-General  
relies for his own justification.

<sup>x</sup>  
10<sup>th</sup> May 1865

Sir John Hall accuses  
the Commissioners of acting disingenuously  
because they did not print in the  
Appendix to their Report his explanation  
transmitted to me by Lord Raglan,

and



and seems to think that the accuracy  
of his previous Statement as to the  
quantity of Quinine then in the  
Camp, is left, thereby, in doubt.

But the accuracy of that Statement,  
was never questioned, and it was

substantiated by the evidence of  
M<sup>r</sup>. Fernandez, the Apothecary. If

however Sir John Hall's explanatory  
letter, or report, to Lord Raglan

had been printed, I should have  
considered it necessary also to print

the letter from Lord Raglan in  
which it was transmitted to me;

and perhaps, on further consideration,  
Sir John Hall may concur with

me

I should not have  
objected to this  
if

As I do not  
know in  
his opinion

and showed have prepared  
the whole correspondence has  
made public

me in the opinion that the omission  
of these two documents from the  
Appendix to the Report is less  
disadvantageous to him than the  
insertion of both would have been.

It may be proper to state  
that a copy of Lord Raglan's letter

to me was sent by His Lordship

to the Inspector General on the

10<sup>th</sup> May, the day on which it

was written, but I looked for it

in vain amongst the documents

transmitted by Sir John Hall,

for the information of the War

Department.

If the Inspector General

should

do when in great  
hurry know of fact  
that had no  
authority to publish a  
public letter addressed  
to him by  
Lord Raglan  
This was  
what I was  
meant to  
apprehend  
as contents

should be of opinion that it would  
be advantageous to him to place before  
Parliament and the public, his own  
and Lord Raglan's letters, which were  
both omitted from the Appendix to  
the Report. I am quite ready to  
concur in that proceeding; but I  
cannot consent to the course which  
he has adopted of producing his own  
explanation and withholding Lord  
Raglan's judgment upon it.

Sir John Hall  
is in error in  
his Statement  
a copy of which  
Lord Raglan's letter  
was enclosed  
in the Com-  
munications  
H

Sir John Hall further  
complains of a Statement in the  
Report relating to the sufferings  
of the Army from the deficiency of  
essential Medicines in the Crimea,

without

without his having taken prompt and  
effectual measures to obtain those  
Medicines from the Depot at Scutari.  
The deficiency was admitted and  
attributed by Sir John Hall to the  
failure or delay, on the part of the  
persons employed at Scutari, in complying  
with his requisitions. The Commissioners  
thereupon express the opinion that he  
ought, in those circumstances, to have  
sent down an Officer to bring up the  
medicines which were urgently required,  
The division previously  
demanded was supplied  
the day after Lord Raglan's  
departure left the Crimea  
1855.

Lord Raglan did, the moment he  
heard that there was a scarcity of  
quinine.) With reference to that  
Observation the Inspector General again  
charges

charges the Commissioners with acting disingenuously because, he says, "had they asked the question I could and would have explained to them that Dr. Forrest, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, went down specially charged by me to hurry up the medicines"

Sir John Hall had been requested to account for the deficiency for which he was officially responsible, and in his own justification he handed in voluminous documents including letters which he had written to hasten the despatch of medicines from Scutari; but he did not

from speedily asked to for - with copies of my letters I might have written

that

In my letter that  
 I had sent on  
 Office specially  
 charged to bring  
 up the Medicines

they make any allusion whatever to  
 his having at any time sent an  
 Officer to Scutari "specially charged"  
 to bring up, or even to hurry up  
 the medicines. The Commissioners could  
 not fail to infer that if he had taken  
 a step so important, he would have  
 stated that fact for the same reason  
 that he produced the letters above  
 referred to, yet he thinks it proper  
 to accuse them of acting disingenuously  
 because they draw that inference.

It is to be observed however  
 that Sir John Hall has not mentioned  
 at what date he sent Dr Forrest  
 to Scutari on this particular service.

There is a wonderful  
 permission of what  
 I did say. I shall  
 both the time - Dr -  
 and the manner that  
 Dr Forrest -

neither

neither has he given a copy of the instructions with which that Officer was no doubt furnished for his guidance in the performance of the urgent and important duty which had been specially entrusted to him by Sir John Hall. In the absence of that information it appears to me that the Inspector General's remarks leave the matter precisely where it was before they were made, - and in any case it is not very evident or even intelligible on what ground he can consider himself justified in imputing disingenuously hostile intentions to the Commissioners.

It is stated that the instructions were more verbal, & he would have been called on an Examine before the Com- missioners to prove that those instructions were such as could have been a sufficient answer to his questions -

Whatever

Whatever those grounds may be  
the imputation is not only utterly  
unfounded, but is the very reverse  
of the truth. It might perhaps

The Commissioners could not,  
from their comments, have  
withheld these documents with any view  
to screen me from censure  
and as they published that part which was most  
calculated to damage me  
they were bound to publish the  
whole of

have been preferable to have printed  
with Sir John Hall's and Lord Raylan's  
letters, and the public may have  
a right to object that it was not  
done, but Sir John Hall is the  
last person who is entitled to  
complain of it

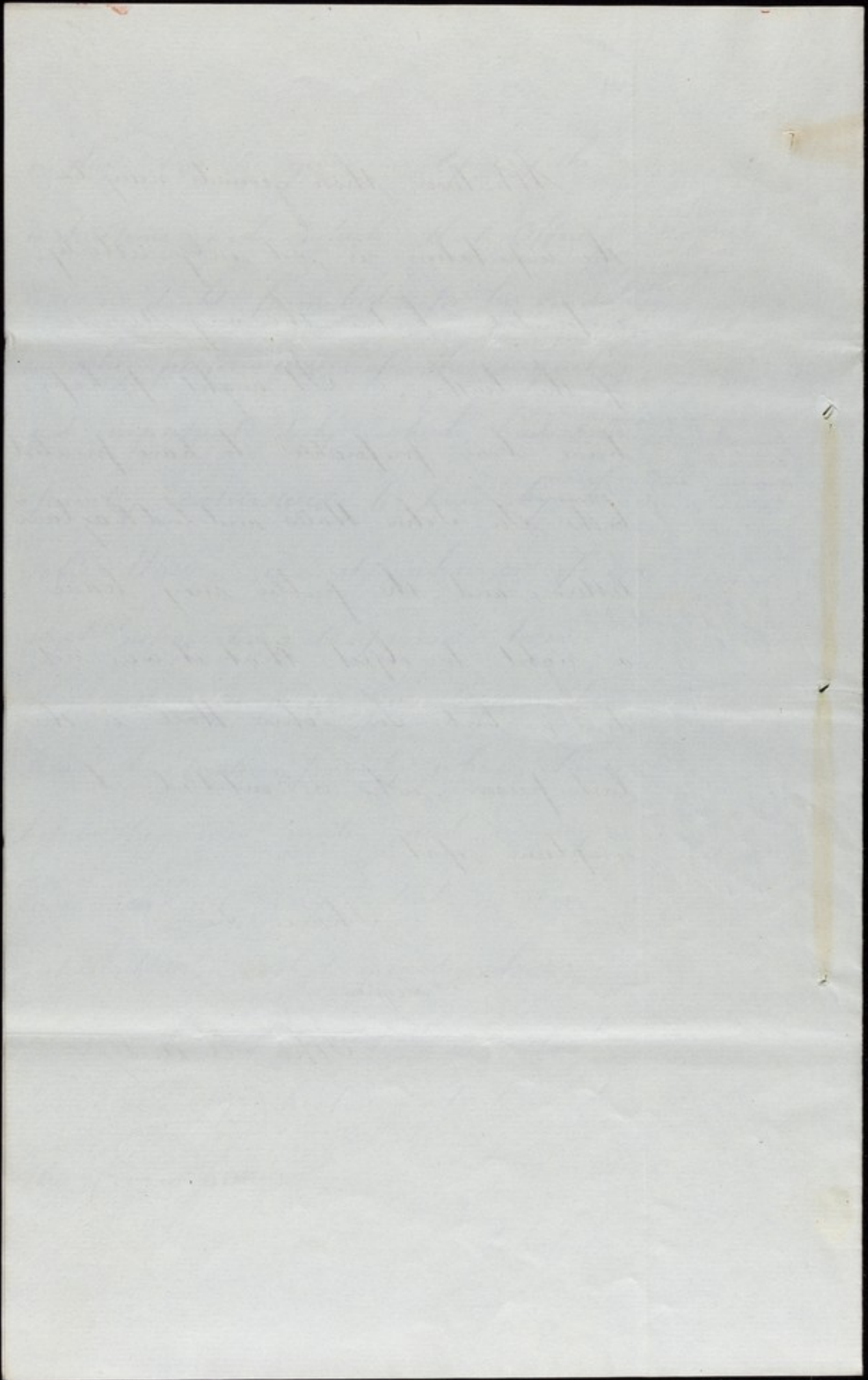
I have a right  
to judge of this  
myself

I have &c

(Signed)

John McNeill





Before Sevastopol

10<sup>th</sup> May 1855

Sir

Having on the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo referred it for the serious consideration and early report of the Inspector General of Hospitals, I now beg leave to lay before you his reply from which it is evident that though there might still be a little quinine in the Army on the 19<sup>th</sup> April so small a quantity remained that just apprehensions might be entertained of its total impending want, and a conviction felt that earlier steps

should

Sir John M. Keill G.C.B

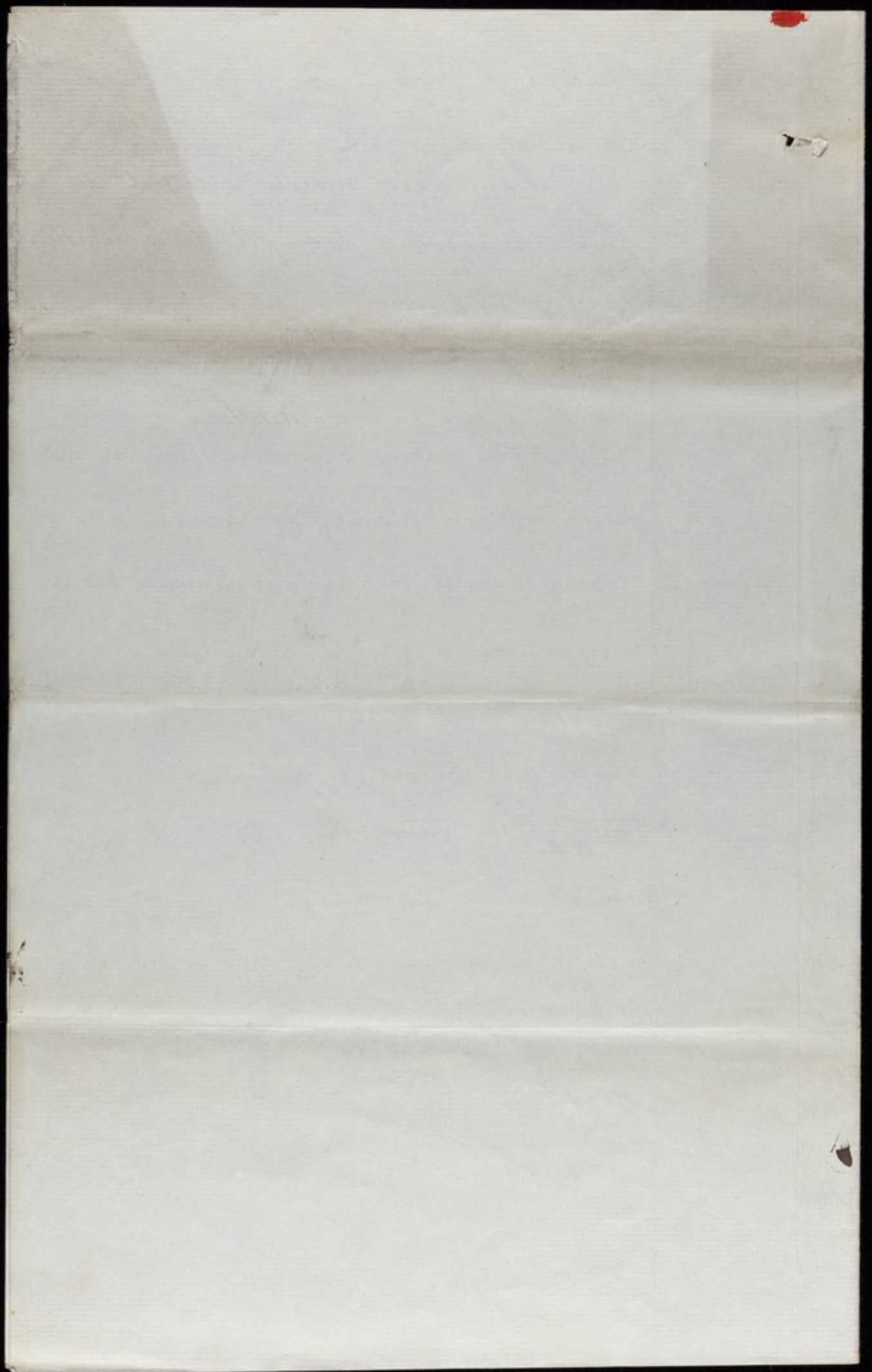
should have been taken to secure the  
possession of an adequate quantity for  
the future. The moment I heard  
there was a scarcity, I caused a Dispenser  
to be sent down to Constantinople by  
the Mail Vessel with orders to return  
by the earliest opportunity with a supply  
and I have now no fear of our not  
having with the Army at all times  
as much Quinine as may be requisite

It does not appear to me that  
any of the Medical Officers who com-  
plained of the want did their utmost  
to procure some either by application  
to the Inspector General or to the  
Surgeons of other Regiments and  
divisions.

J

I am very much obliged to  
you for having brought this matter  
to my notice.

I am &c.  
(signed) Raglan



Rec<sup>d</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 1856

FCO 2/55

Army Med<sup>l</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>.

22 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1856.

16719

Sir

Having submitted to  
The Secretary of State for War  
your application to be granted  
a Reward for "distinguished, or  
meritorious service." I have the  
honor to transcribe, for your  
information, the following reply  
communicated to me through  
the Deputy Secretary at War on  
the 11<sup>th</sup> Inst.

"I am now to acquaint you  
" that, on your strong recommendation,  
" His Lordship has referred the  
" Case to the favorable considera-  
" tion of His Royal Highness The  
" General Commanding in Chief,  
" in order that, should His Royal  
" Highness approve thereof, Doctor  
" Hall's Name may be submitted  
" to The Queen for the above-named  
" Boon". —

Sir Mrs Hall M.D. K.E.P.

Inspector General

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt<sup>d</sup>  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Wm<sup>m</sup>th

Director General V

Recd 22 September 1852  
Relation to Lord George Gordon  
L. 7. 23<sup>d</sup> Sept 1856-

Army Med Dep<sup>t</sup>  
3 October 1856

16719

a

Sir

Having submitted to The Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. applying to be remunerated in part of the expense to which you were subjected while attending as the Representative of the Military branch of your Profession at the recent Banquet given in Paris to the French Medical Men who have served in the late War; I have the honor to transcribe the decision of His Lordship, communicated to me by letter dated the 25<sup>th</sup> of the present month.

" I am directed to acquaint  
" you that as the Naval Medical  
" Officer, who was likewise  
" present on the same occasion,  
" will expect a similar rate of  
" remuneration, His Lordship

Sir John Hall M.D. K.C.B.  
Inspector General

apprehends



"that £100 may appear as  
"rather a large item for the  
"services in question; but  
"in view of the high position  
"held by Sir Mrs Hall, and  
"the speciality of the occasion  
"Lord Curzon will not object  
"to the payment of £50, in  
"aid of Sir John Hall's  
"expenses, notwithstanding  
"it may appear as somewhat  
"excessive." —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt Servt

Wm Th  
Director General

am. Dep't 3 Oct 1856  
Letter of W. Smith.  
relating the grant of 600 - for  
expenses to Paris

Army Medical Department  
 17 December 1856.

Sir,

It is with deep regret I have to inform you that it is found necessary to place you on Half Pay, there being no situation vacant for which an officer of your rank is required. I assure you I wish most sincerely that the necessity did not exist, but as it does there is no alternative, hence the only satisfaction I have is to be able to assure you on your retiring from the active duties of the Department that you leave behind you ample evidence to shew that you have, always proved a highly able, zealous and meritorious medical officer.

During upwards of 40 years you have served the public in all quarters of the world, you have -

Sir John Hall M.D. K.C.B.

Inspector General of H.M.

*[Signature]*

I have reason to know from the records of the Department and my own personal knowledge, always labored hard to discharge the various duties which have from time to time been entrusted to you, but more especially during the late War with Russia:— When in 1854 this was imminent, you were serving in India in the enjoyment of a lucrative appointment, but notwithstanding on your being summoned by a letter from this Country dated 23<sup>d</sup> March 1854 to assume the Medical Superintendance of the Army about to proceed to Turkey you at once obeyed the call, started overland for Constantinople, and reached it on the 17 June following, a circumstance which convinced me that I had not made an injudicious selection.

The rapidity with which you reached the scene of your labors was not more remarkable than the tenacity with which you kept to it, and

I

I believe I may safely say you are, out of a very few officers - if not the only one of the Army of the East, - who with generous and responsible duties such as you had to discharge, continued from the commencement of hostilities till the restoration of peace, and the final evacuation of the Crimea, without having been one day absent from duty. This circumstance with many others, proved specially gratifying to me, but there is another gratification I yet hope to experience, namely to see you long enjoy, in conjunction with health and happiness, all to which you are fairly entitled from your valuable public services.

You will be continued on full pay till the 1 January 1857 and then be placed on the highest rate of Half Pay of an Inspector General of Hospitals vizt. 30/- per diem.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient  
Humble Servant

Wm. Th

Director General.

Land Department 17 Dec. 1866

Smith notifying my being  
planned on H.P.

11 March 1857

Dr. A. Smith asking my  
opinion about the appointment  
of a P.M.O. for the  
China Expedition -  
recommended D. Gordon

FCO2/58

11

My Dear Hall

Were you in my  
place and had to select a  
P.M.O. to accompany a force  
of 6000 men for service against  
the Chinese and, your choice  
was restricted to Taylor at Chukham  
and Gordon on H.P., how do you  
think you would act, I am  
anxious

to have your views and opinion  
as I am in some difficulty. Feel  
both are good officers - The senior  
Taylor is disinclined to go - do  
you think the other is fully  
as equal to the charge? I shall  
feel much obliged if you will  
aid me as you must know  
more of the merits of each than  
I hope I can. An early reply will  
much oblige so that I may settle  
matters. I would like to have  
your opinion in writing so



that I may if need be show  
it to the Minister for War

Yours faithfully

Smith

11 March 1857

~~Manuscript~~ without them, and believe me  
it is embarrassing to have officers looking  
out for such occurrences to make charges  
on the public for pointing them out -

I am Sir  
Yours  
Smith

12 March 1857

My dear Dr Smith

In reply to your query of: "If you had to select a P.M.O. to accompany a force of 5000 men for service against the Chinese and your choice was restricted to

Taylor at Chatham, and Jordan on R.F. how do you think you would act?"

I have no hesitation in stating, from what I have seen of the two officers, I should give a preference to Dr Jordan for the kind of service the Army is likely to be employed on -

He is intelligent, active & zealous, and will make the most of the resources placed at his command. At least speaking from my own experience of him, both as P.M.O. of the 2<sup>d</sup> Division, and Chief of Med. Staff of the Expedition to Khiburn, <sup>should say so, as</sup> I must know him. Create unnecessary difficulties, but on the contrary he invariably used his best endeavours to remove any that arose in the discharge of his duty in the Pacific Service.

This may appear a trifle to many: but on Service it is nearly impossible to prevent occasional difficulties - War never was, and perhaps never will be conducted *W*

FC02/59

19 Belgrave Square

June 19

1857

My dear Sir,

I am anxious to  
ask you today whether  
the medical officers  
are consulted on this  
subject. I should be  
A selection of sites

I cannot see

Sanitary treatment

generally. You can

bring Indian as well

as American

experience to bear

on this point. —

also what should

be the division of

interest in the field  
between Surgeon &

Commissariat.

any distinction or  
this respect between

General Hospitals

in the rear or at the

base of operations and

the Regional Hospitals

at the front.

What would be the  
proper provision of  
medical stores of  
all kinds for  
division & Brigade.

Did  
was the land  
Transport Service  
altho a portion of it's

2

FCO2/59

19 June '57

men - horses to  
from dysentery  
as it's permanent  
Establishment as  
was for supplied  
a representative of  
which is the  
proper way?

Can you determine  
how the Sepoy  
Reprints are  
barracked?  
India?

are they killed  
or is it numbers  
for land?



are the Larian Hospitals  
better supplied i.e.

more rapidly & easily  
of comparison than

it is of Turin?

Other questions will

of course arise as

to others proceed

but this is the outline

of which occurs to

me now

If there is any point  
on which you will like to  
be mentioned, if  
you will leave the grounds

I assure me of it

I will find the pertinent

Admiral as of King  
W. J. Hall & Co. Dublin

Sir John Hall F.R.S.

J. Ormonde Terrace

Regent's Park.

Sidney Herbert.



1857

Crimean Commission

Arrangements for  
evidence

7 documents

Urgent

Lu<sup>o</sup> 23 June 1857 ans<sup>o</sup> 12 July 1857

FC02/60

Army Medical Department  
22<sup>o</sup> June 1857.

The Number  
and date of this  
letter to be quoted  
in the reply.

17214

Sir,

The Minister for War having called on me to furnish copies of all letters or other documents written relative to the sanitary condition of the Army of the East or which referred to defects, in sanitary arrangements and contained suggestions which were considered likely to diminish if not remove such defects, I have to request you will furnish me as soon as practicable with copies of all letters written by you to Military or Medical Authorities, in reference to the points stated, and of all replies received - You will also state whether any, and what measures were adopted in consequence of your representations -

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant

M. Smith

Sir J. Hall M.D. K.C.B.  
Insp<sup>t</sup> - Genl of Hosp<sup>s</sup> M.P.

Director General

1 Cromwell Terrace  
Regents Park

WESTMINSTER BANGLOW

Urgent. Paris  
Sir John Hall H. C. Esq. D. J.  
Inspector General of Customs & Excise  
7 Ormonde Terrace  
Regents Park.

8MB  
JU 28  
57



Paid

Paris 22 June 1857  
Country for Amsterdam or  
London by diligence  
Paris 23 June 1857  
June 22 1857



FCO2/61a  
1 Whitehall Yard  
24 June 1857

[1857]

Dear Sir John

I am directed by Mr  
J. Herbert to send you the  
accompanying mem: of  
the various papers which  
he requested you to put in  
at your examination on  
Monday last. Will you  
be kind enough to send  
them to me as soon as  
you can -

Yours Truly  
Wm. Baynes

Sr. J. Hall KCB.  
Inspector Genl -



5 Aug<sup>th</sup> Letter to D Smith about Hopt  
ships

8 Aug<sup>th</sup> Letter to Lord de Ros about the  
issue of Cholera belts to the 4<sup>th</sup> Division

x 8 Aug<sup>th</sup> Letter to W. Puckshank  
about supplies for the 2<sup>d</sup> Division

x 9 Aug<sup>th</sup> 1837 - <sup>to D Smith</sup> Enclosing demand for  
Med<sup>l</sup> - Com<sup>rs</sup>

x 15 Aug<sup>th</sup> Letter to D Mengers directing  
him to make inquiry about making  
pro tents -

18 Aug<sup>th</sup> to D. Smith with Board of Army  
on skins received for forrade & for  
part of cargo of Taurus

24 Aug<sup>th</sup> 1837 informing him that an  
ambulance cart & wagon had been sent  
down <sup>to the 4<sup>th</sup> Division</sup> & placed at the disposal of the  
P.M.O. -

26 Aug<sup>th</sup> 34. D Mengers about supplies  
for Taurari

Returns to be put in by Sir J. Hall.

1 Copies of his recommendations

Abstract of Food & Sanitary  
Correspondence rendered  
Clothing not - till he had - furnished

on food  
Clothing,  
Cleansing, construction and  
ventilation of hospitals -  
Camps, removal of nuisances  
and on health generally -

2 Also - all recommendations as to hospitals  
on the Bosphorus, as regards -

The recommendations  
for furniture in the  
Bosphorus did not depend  
on me entirely, but on the  
part of Parry & others  
Crimean hospitals under my  
immediate orders

Furniture  
Bedding  
Supplies

Same as to Crimean hospitals -

4 Copies of all requisitions for medicines and

Requisitions made in  
Bulgaria  
The requisitions for Bulgaria  
were made by me & I  
referred to you for  
the Crimean  
yrs  
and

Medical comforts made in Bulgaria  
by him to the Director General -

and in the Crimea till the end of 1854.

Copies of requisitions to Commanders of Forces  
for such transport to the end of 1854 -

6 <sup>Weekly</sup> Copies of Medical states of hospitals  
on the Bosphorus showing

Two copies on my  
possession of account  
Luffly this - Has been given  
to all in proceedings of the  
Medical Commission

Admissions  
Discharges  
Deaths

Letter between  
Mr Roddick & I

Remaining  
up to March 1855 -

7  
Candidates  
given

Copies of forms used for weekly regimental  
and weekly divisional states in the Crimea  
during October, November, December 1854  
January, February, March, and April 1855 -

8  
none in  
possession  
given

Copies of the forms used for the weekly  
hospital ~~states~~ Medical states at Scutari  
for the same months -

a copy of all correspondence has  
been called for by the members of the  
M. W. A. - will a separate return of the  
same be required for the Commission?  
S. H.

Lucius from Medical  
Commission after  
Examination

Letters called for by  
Med. Commission after  
Examination -

24 June 1857

(2 encls.)

FCO2/62a  
1 Whitehall Yard  
29 June 1857

Sir

I am directed by the Com-  
missioners appointed by the  
Majesty to enquire into the  
regulation &c of the Medical  
Department of the Army to  
request that you will have  
the goodness to fill up the  
answers to the enclosed queries  
which were omitted to be put  
to you when under exami-  
nation, and to return them  
to me at your earliest con-  
venience - I am Sir

Your Obedt. Servant

Jaham Palfour  
Secy to the Comr  
in Chief KCB



End. w. br. of 30 June '57 FCO2/62c

Qu. It has been stated by  
D. Lyons in his Pathic  
Congress Report, and by  
others, that the Russian  
prisoners recovered from  
capital operations in a  
greater ratio than our own  
or the French soldiers - Is  
this consistent with your  
observation, and if so how  
do you explain the difference?

Qu. Do you not think  
that it depended on the  
English troops being  
taunted with surrogates?

Encl. w. l. of 30 June '57

FCO2/625

1 Query. It has been stated by  
L' Lyons in his Pathological Report,  
and by others, that the Russian  
Prisoners recovered from Capital  
Operations in a greater ratio  
than our own, or the French  
Soldiers. Is this consistent  
with your observation, and  
if so how do you explain the  
difference?

1 Qu<sup>d</sup>. Do you not think  
that it depended on the  
English Troops being tainted  
with Scurvy?

It is not consistent with my  
observation, nor do I know from  
what data L' Lyons, and others,  
have drawn their conclusions.

Taking the Russian wounded  
that were admitted into the general  
Hospital in Camp before Sebastopol  
after the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 1855,  
we find that out of ten Capital  
operations <sup>were</sup> that were performed  
eight died, and only two recovered,  
being a mortality in the ratio of 80. per cent,  
and of twenty eight other gunshot  
injuries which were admitted on the  
same occasion ten died, and eighteen  
recovered, or a mortality of 35.71 per cent -  
The mortality, taking <sup>amongst the Russian both</sup> wounds, & operations,  
amounted to <sup>amounted to</sup> being in the ratio of 47.3 per cent -  
whereas that of the British Army  
amounted only to 15.2. per cent -  
Taking Capital Operations in the  
British Army we find out of 578  
performed on non commissioned  
Officers, and privates 216 died,  
or 37.3 per cent; and



and out of 37 that were performed on Commissioned Officers 14 died, or 37.8 per cent

Out of 1134 Operations of all kinds, including primary & secondary operations, 313 proved fatal, or a mortality in the ratio of 27.60 per cent which falls far short of that of the Russian prisoners. It must however be borne in mind that all those who were brought into the General Hospital in Camp after the 8<sup>th</sup> of September<sup>55</sup> were severely wounded, and were laboring under the depression of defeat; but I instance them, as they came under Sir Lyon's own observation, and were, perhaps, the only wounded Russians he had any personal knowledge of. I mention them also because they were admitted into the wards of our own hospitals, and had the same care and attention <sup>paid to them as that</sup> the British wounded, <sup>had</sup> and at that time I fear fully apart our field hospitals, <sup>in point of comforts & equipment</sup> were second to none in the world.

am: to H<sup>o</sup> 2. 2<sup>m</sup> - It is quite true, that a scorbutic taint would render wounds more unmanageable, but I do not think this had much influence in the British Army as only 270 wounded out of a total of 12181 - were admitted into Hospital during the months of December 1854, & Jan<sup>y</sup> & Feb<sup>y</sup> 1855 - when Scurvy prevailed most in the Army -

Hall

London June 1857



FCO2/63

No 33621  
56

Copy

War Office  
3<sup>rd</sup> November 1857

Sir

I am directed by the Sec<sup>y</sup> of State for War to acquaint you, that, in pursuance of a Communication from the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Warrant has this day been prepared placing you on a special military allowance of £1-17. 11 a day from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1857, in lieu of your present half pay of 30<sup>s</sup> a day in consideration of your long, and valuable Services.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant  
H. A. Stokes

To  
Inspector General of Hospitals  
Sir John Hall M.D.  
Lc Lc Lc

War Office 3 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1857

Sir Henry Storks  
acquainting me that a  
Warrant had been issued  
granting a special  
allowance of £1-17-11  
a day from 18<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1857

FCO2/64a

(enclosing FCO2/64b)

The Number  
and date of this  
letter to be quoted  
in the reply.

Army Med<sup>l</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>  
" Nos. 1857.

16719  
1 - A.

Sir

I have the honor to  
forward, for your information,  
a Copy of a letter I have  
received from the War Office  
dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> Inst, stating that  
a Warrant has been prepared  
for placing you on a special  
Military Allowance of £1.17.11  
a day, from the 1<sup>st</sup> January  
1857, in lieu of your present  
Half Pay. -

I beg to assure you  
that it is most gratifying to  
me to find that the highly  
valuable services you have  
rendered the Public are  
so acknowledged. -

Sir Jno Hall M.D.  
K.C.B.  
Inspector Genl of Hoops  
H.P.

37 Bedford Place  
Russell Square

I have the honor to be  
Sir, your most Obedt<sup>l</sup>  
M<sup>th</sup>  
Director General

Asm Department 7 April 1857

With enclosing copy of a  
letter from the War Office  
dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April, informing  
me that a retired allowance  
of \$1-17-11 a day.

(Copy)

FCO2/64b

(enclosed with FCO2/64a)

War Office.

3<sup>d</sup> November 1854.

33,621  
56.

Sir, I am directed, by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, that in pursuance of a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, - a Warrant has this day been prepared, placing Inspector General of Hospitals Sir John Hall, Bt. on a special Military Allowance of  $\text{£} 1^s 17^d$  a day, from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1854, in lieu of his present Staff Pay of 30<sup>s</sup> a day, in consideration of his long and valuable Services.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. H. Storks.

The Director General,  
Army Med. Deptt.  
Whitehall.

Report of the Medical & Surgical  
 History of the late War in the Crimea  
 Sir John Hall's Observations, with  
 a M. O. in the Crimea.

The Director General presents  
 his compliments to Sir John  
 Hall and in reply to his  
 letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> Instant, begs  
 to state that his request to be  
 supplied with a copy of the  
 Works named in the margin,  
 has been noted, and directly  
 authority is received for their issue  
 a copy shall be sent to him. —  
 Army Medical Department  
 24<sup>th</sup> June 1858

Am. Department 24 June 1858

Director General notifying that my  
name had been noted for  
official copies of the  
Medical & Surgical History  
of the War in the Crimea  
and of my own observations



Army Medical Department  
26<sup>th</sup> October 1858.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant requesting that your Name may be included in the list of Candidates for appointment as Honorary Surgeons, and Physicians to Her Majesty, I have the honor to inform you that I have desired your Name to be noted among the list of applicants for the distinction in question, and your claims for the same will be duly considered with those of others.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

J. A. W. M. B. M.  
Director General. v

Sir J. Hall M.D.  
M.C.B.  
Inspector General of Hospitals H.P.  
Ringmore  
Tlignmouth  
Devon

Gen. Department 26<sup>th</sup> October 1858

Mr. Alexander, Director General Army  
Medical Department, in reply  
to my letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1858  
informing me that my name  
has been noted and my  
claims would be duly considered  
into those of others for the distinc-  
tion of being created an  
honorary Surgeon or Physician  
to the Emperor -

Army Medical Department  
 20<sup>th</sup> January 1859-  
 1867

Sir,

In acknowledging your Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant, requesting that your name may be submitted for one of the Turkish Medals which you understand have been sent to England for distribution, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have heard nothing officially regarding the distribution to which you refer, but should I be called upon to forward the names of the Medical Officers who served in Turkey I shall have much pleasure in including yours amongst the number.

I have the honor to be,

Wm Hall M.D. K.C.B.  
 Asst General H.P.  
 Ringmore  
 Teignmouth  
 Devon.

Sir,  
 your most obedient  
 humble servant

J. H. M.D.  
 Director General

11/11/11