

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

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Officers previously named by me.
1st Lieut. Surgeon D. A. Gordon in
Dr Lamb's Hospital in
Senior Surgeon R. C. Elliott R.A.
2nd Class Staff Surgeon J. P. Matthews
ass't Surgeon Thos. Leggettwood M.B.

FCO2/41

Head Quarters Camp Sebastopol

27th January 1856

Sir,

In reply to your communication of yesterday I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the Commander of the forces the names of the following Officers of the Medical Staff as worthy of honorary distinction for courage and coolness ^{and skill} in the discharge of their duty under fire in front of the Enemy, and beg to recommend them to his favorable consideration -

Staff assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Brady - mentioned by Lt. Lord Keston despatch for his courage, coolness, and skill in the discharge of his professional duty in the trenches at the attack of the Redan on the 18th June 1855 -

acting assistant Surgeon George Fair M.D. for courage & ^{coolness} skill in attending the wounded in the advanced trench on the 18th of September 1855 at the attack of the Redan, and for coolness and humanity, when the troops were driven back and rushed past the place where he was occupied dressing a wounded officer saying the Russians were on them, in taking the officer on his back and carrying him to the rear - Dr Fair was attached to, and doing duty with the 55th Regiment at the time -

Captain Richards

acting Staff assistant Surgeon Charles O'Fallaghan
for distinguished service in the trenches on the 8th September
1855. at the attack of the Redan, when attached to the
38th Regiment - as reported by the Commanding Officer
of that Corps

Ass^t Surgeon Wm. J. Lewis 38th Regiment for distinguished
conduct in the gardens before Sebastopol on the 18th June 1855
as noticed by Lieut. General Sir Wm. Eyre in his despatch
on that occasion -

I have the honor to be

Sir
Yours most obedient
Humble servant

I shall

J. Bon^d of Hospital -

28 Jan^y 1856

Sir

Having been called on to name four additional
Officers of the Medical Department for the honorary
decoration of the 5 Division of the Legion of Honor
I have occasion to submit the names of the within
mentioned Officers which I trust will meet with
your approbation -

I have the honor to be Sir

Y^{rs} Obedt

J. B.

L. Smith
D. J. M. C. }

27 January 1886
Med. Dep't.

Recommendation of
four additional officers
of the Med. Dep't. for
the honorary decoration
of the 5th Division of the
Legion of Honor -

(2pp.)

FCO2/40

[9 Dec. 1855]

My Dear Hall

I hope you are now
comparatively well recovered and
that the quiet of the next four
or five months will restore what
past exertions have taken from
you so that you will be able
to cope with the trials yet before
you. The Department I am happy
to say gains every day in public
estimation and I doubt not we
will in time see our late enemies
own

warmest friends. I do not of course
speak of the Times, the words of
that paper I am told never recant
however much reason may appear
for such a course - we need not
care for them we can laugh at
them and see no reason why
we may not even write their
sarcasm and abuse. Let us
continue thick in the skin &
we will without offensively set
their shot at defiance I am
given to understand they are
enraged with me because I
offer no defence I commenced
in that determination & I
continue as I commenced

I hope you will be able to get us
something good through the medium
of the two Boards we must buy
and leave a Medical History
of the War something of the
kind is much wanted, for the
use of those who may come after
us I am about forming a
~~Medical~~ Board for National
inquiries in the Office at present
Lang is working unaided
In the course of a few days I will
write you as to the instruments
which will be furnished you
for the use of the Investigators in
the Crimea and at Scutari
I

expect to secure all those which
were furnished for Lyons and
his assistants - what a failure
do not know how those who got
up the marvel will digest the
product. Thank God I had not time
whatever to do with the affair
for then I am sure one occasion
I could have told exactly what has
happened, I suspect the whole
mismanagement is being now
seen and the shoe is pinching
many who would now if
possible willingly escape from
responsibility. There will doubtless
much of which you and I am

p.2. n.d. FC02/40
yet ignorant, I have brought the
subject of Purveyors before the
feels at war, but I advise you
not to hesitate you are master
and whatever you think ^{upside}
you should do fearlessly, if you
find the Robulsons instructions
not to the ~~for~~ of the same set
them at once on one side and
give your own be ~~has~~ as you
will see in the Instructions
only a right to suggest to you
not to enforce - it appears some
impertinence for him to attempt
to arrange the relations & duties
of persons in the Crimea, those
must be settled by the Senior

Purwayn at Balaklava &
with your approval

I have lately asked great
advantages for the Department
and I have reason to hope that
much at least of what I have
demanded will be conceded
if so the Department will have
no grounds of complaint or at
least no reasonable grounds.
I am sending you from day to
day more Medical Officers &
two Staff Surgeons of the 1st Class
(Boyes and Odell) who have
not yet served in the East will
leave shortly. I am anxious
you should have a sufficiency

to permit of your granting leave
to a few should you see fit &
also that you should find no
difficulty in withdrawing our
outright from the ordinary duties
to form the Boards. Think in
my last letter I mentioned that
in my opinion, some of Zeller
& Robt might be useful for
that to work in the Crimea and
Larosine, Becker as two for
Sculare

I have recommended Logan
to succeed Mr. Supt, but as
regards Gordon whom I greatly
admire would you still recommend
him for immediate advancement
I

few considering there are so
very many senior to him that
his promotion were he to obtain
it would cause a great outcry
I will not hesitate however if
you advise it after giving the
subject a second time your
mature consideration. On this
point I shall be glad of early
information as Cummins is
about to retire which will cause
a vacancy. I hear, Hafford is going
to fight for Jameson, who is the
next senior what say you. I have
an indifferent opinion of him that
is entire yours.

Yours faithfully
Smith

9 Dec. 1855

FCO2/42a

(enclosing FCO2/42b-x)

Head Qr. Camp General
15 February 1856

Sir
Some one, having
published a garbled account
of the first sitting of the Medical
Society of the 15th Division of this
army, and having appended
to it a letter of the Commander
in Chief to me, and a Con-
fidential one of mine to
superintending officers
of Divisions - The following
correspondence has taken
place on the subject, which
I enclose for your informa-
tion. Dr. Williams, you
will observe, repudiates the
breach of confidence in
publishing

Copy of
1 Letter from Dr. Hall to Dr. Williams
calling for explanation dated
2 Dr. Williams' reply forwarded to
England last mail
3 Dr. Williams to Dr. Hall's letter to
Dr. Hall dated 9th Feb 1856
4 Dr. Hall's answer dated 10 Feb 1856
5 Letter from Sir Wm. Admington to
Dr. Hall
6 Letter from Dr. Williams to Lieut.
Genl. Lord Roxley Comd. 15th Division
dated Feb 10th 1856

Dr. Andrew Smith
Director General
Army & C. Head-Quarters
London

my confidential letter, &
that of Mr. Cadman, &
and positively denies that
they were either read or
discussed at the meeting -

The object of the newspaper
correspondent was evidently
to create suspicion about
the object of the Society,
and to cause an angry
feeling in the Commander
in Chief's mind - in both
of which he was successful
at first, but I am glad
to say not permanently
so - Sir William, you will
see, says he saw my letter
for the first time in the
newspapers - Which is wrong
enough, but fortunately
I had told him previously
that I had made his

Sentiments known in
a Confidential Circular

The aim of the writer
was to damage the Anti-
Society - but in that his
malice has failed, as his
William is now anxious
that it should have
full liberty - and with
regard to what is personal
in the transaction, I have
been so much accustomed
to attacks of the kind, that
nothing astonishes me
now -

I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient
Humble Servant.

J. Hall.
Genl. of Arty

Feb 2 1856

Correspondence with
regard to the Medical Society
in the 1st Division of the
Army in the Crimea, and
respecting a letter of Mr
Coddington, & one of Dr Hall,
published in the "Times"
Newspaper of the 23 Feb
1856

THE ARMY SURGEONS IN THE CRIMEA.

A meeting was held at the Medical Head-quarters of the First Division on the 31 of January, at which upwards of 20 of the staff and regimental surgeons of the division attended, for the purpose of hearing the principal medical officer, Dr. Williams (who was called to the chair) expound his views on the subject of the position of surgical science and of medical officers in the army.

The CHAIRMAN impressed upon those present that they should show the members of the profession at home that they were not indifferent to its interests, and to their own claims and duties. He suggested that meetings should be held for the discussion of subjects connected with military surgery, and made some valuable remarks on the nature and working of an ambulance corps. The failure of the corps must be attributed to some extent to the fact that the military surgeons and medical officers of the army had not been consulted respecting its details and its supposed improvements. He then proposed that a society be established by the medical officers of the First Division, Crimean Army, for the purpose of discussing professional subjects, and that it be called the "Military Medical and Surgical Society, First Division, British Army."

Dr. BLENKINS, Grenadier Guards, then addressed the meeting, and thanked Dr. Williams for the opportunity thus afforded of enabling medical officers to become more acquainted, and establish such a society as that proposed by Dr. Williams.

Dr. SALL then addressed the meeting on the subject of ordering professional works from home, but it was decided to postpone it for further consideration.

It was then proposed by Dr. WILLIAMS, and seconded by Dr. BAER, 13th Regiment,

"That a secretary be appointed, and that Dr. Thornton, 9th Regiment, be requested to act as such."—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. SALL, and seconded by Dr. BLENKINS,

"That this society being now established, they meet weekly, on Thursdays, at 2 o'clock p.m., and that a paper be read at each meeting on subjects of professional interest, and that notice be sent to the secretary on the previous Tuesday, mentioning the subject of the paper to be read and discussed, so that the other medical officers of the society may direct their attention to the matter."

Dr. BLENKINS, at the request of the meeting, promised that he would read a paper on the ensuing Thursday.

The following documents will be found interesting:—

"Head-quarters, Dec. 3.

"Sir,—I find that, in reference to your letter of yesterday, the sick of the batteries and troops of Horse Artillery at Kadikoi are, by defects in the hospital-huts, exposed to wet. I gave positive directions that the huts occupied by sick should be attended to before anything else, and Sir R. Dacres tells me that, until yesterday, he had no felt or means of so doing.

"But I wish to remark one point: the moment there is a difficulty, an evil to be remedied, plenty of demands and representations are made by the medical officers that they want this, and that they cannot get the other; they come to you, you come to me, &c.

"I wish the regimental medical officers to consider themselves part of the regiments, to identify themselves with their commanding officers, to share the weal and as little of the woe as they can with their regiments, and not to consider themselves as a separate department of the army. They are essentially part of the regiment; and I am quite sure that when they make themselves so in feeling, spirit, and practice they get more advantage for the sick under their charge than by an attempt to separate themselves from it.

"Sir Richard Dacres and any General of Division will receive any representation as to the welfare and condition of the sick from the Staff medical officer; it is by their superintendence and observation that he is guided for the general good of his division; but it is right for regimental surgeons of batteries and regiments to refer, as other officers do, to their immediate commanding officer—viz., captains of batteries and officers commanding in all things not relating to medical treatment.

"I should be glad if, in any communication with the medical officers of the army, you would show that this is my view of the best and most satisfactory means of carrying out their important and their humane duties.

"I am,

"W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding."

Dr. Hall's circular is as follows:—

"Head-quarters, Camp, Crimea, Dec. 7, 1855.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from the Commander of the Forces, in reply to a communication of mine regarding the defective condition of some hospital huts belonging to the Royal Artillery.

"Sir William Codrington, you will see, is under an impression that regimental medical officers do not identify themselves with their regiments, but wish to be considered a separate department.

"I am not aware that any feeling of this kind exists here; it is certainly contrary to the common usage and to my long experience of the service, nor would it be judicious if it did exist, for the interests of the sick are more effectually secured by cordial co-operation on the part of the surgeon and commanding officer than by antagonism; and, acting on this supposition, I naturally infer, when references are made to me, that all local means and applications have failed in procuring what is wanted; but I should be glad to be favoured with the result of your experience on this point, and to know if you have found commanding officers as willing to listen to, and anxious to carry out the suggestions of medical officers as Sir Williams seems to think they are.

"I have, &c.,

"J. HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday:—

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 6 P.M.

Now that we are supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be approaching the last stage of our troubles on the Russian question, a desperate effort is being made to exalt the merits of Prussia; and, if you believe her partisans, it is to her decision and courage that we owe the pacific solution which, we are told, is imminent! It is, no doubt, true that at the last moment, when the crisis was believed to be at hand, which Prussia could neither retard nor hasten, her envoy at St. Petersburg received instructions from his Government to support Count Esterhazy; to desist, in fact, from the support and encouragement he had previously given to Russia. Prussia will try to squeeze herself into the conferences that will soon be opened; but I doubt that she will succeed. Having said these few words, the following letter from Berlin, under date of the 19th inst., will be easily understood:—

"I wish to speak to you to-day only about Prussia, and that but in a few words, though the subject is not without interest. It cannot be indifferent to you, now that you have the important news of the acceptance of the preliminaries of peace by Russia, to know accurately the part that Prussia has played in the negotiations which preceded and prepared this important act. That part has not been so anti-Western as many of your journals have described. At the last moment Prussia assumed a firm tone, and her representative at St. Petersburg supported the Austrian ultimatum. This is certain, whatever you may have heard to the contrary. Prussia modified her old policy from the moment she entrusted to Count Munster the delicate mission of which you are already aware. During the interval which elapsed between the date of that mission and the King of Prussia's letter to the Emperor Alexander her policy underwent various and very natural changes, so much so that it was at one time even supposed that Prussia, breaking definitively with the West, was about to ally herself more closely than ever with Russia. It was at that moment that a portion of the English press spoke fire and flame against Prussia, against her Government, and even against the King. These attacks were not likely to bring over Prussia, and, had the intention been to complicate matters and to fortify Prussia in her Russian tendencies, no better means could have been found. Fortunately, common sense prevailed. If our Government has been hurt at the censures passed on it, it has not allowed that feeling to be seen. It had not recourse to angry recriminations, and it listened only to moderate and peaceful counsels. In reality, this tardy return to better sentiments, tardy but sure, on the part of Prussia ought not to surprise us. She postponed it as long as possible, and she only decided on adhering to the action of Austria when the irrefragable proof was before her that the moment had at last arrived to declare her sentiments. The moment which had come for Russia had also come for Prussia.

"The Austrian ultimatum, which fixed a short date for the definitive rupture of diplomatic relations, left no room for tergiversation. Russia, consulting her interests, accepted purely and simply the ultimatum as a preliminary of peace; and Prussia, on her side also, out of regard for her interests, supported the Austrian ultimatum. She supported it by the letter of her Sovereign to the Czar, and by the words of her representative at St. Petersburg.

"The French Government ought to be satisfied with that co-operation at this decisive moment, all the more as, being so long delayed, it must have produced great influence on the decision of the Emperor Alexander. I do not mean to say that the ultimatum, without the support of the King of Prussia, would not have been accepted by Russia, but it is reasonable to suppose that the Czar, on seeing an ally, a friend hitherto so blindly devoted to him, and so unchangeable in his amity, speak in the same tone as Austria, felt that Germany had ceased to be a protecting barrier between his empire and the West, and that thenceforth it was prudent to make concessions which last year were declared impossible. The co-operation of Prussia has, therefore, a real value, which it would be ungracious to lessen. It ought to be acknowledged and appreciated. I cannot say whether it will make you forget all the hesitations that preceded it, but I believe that the Powers will have due consideration for the difficulties of her situation, and which were rendered still greater by the bonds of relationship.

"I repeat, the language held at St. Petersburg by the representative of Prussia on the arrival of Count Esterhazy was firm and precise. Prussia did not, it is true, announce, like Austria, that she should recall her Ambassador on a certain day if the ultimatum were not unconditionally accepted; but I learn in an excellent quarter that she caused it to be understood that the rejection of the ultimatum might, to use her own words, 'compel her to adopt measures which she should much regret.'

"As for M. de Nesselrode, who is clever at discovering secret thoughts under diplomatic forms, the hint was sufficient for him. Prussia had never gone so far. The change was, for Russia, the loss of the last of her dearest and most cherished illusions; she felt herself alone, and she had no

h. 3

(2 pp.)

Head Quarters, ^{FCO2/42c}

near

Sebastopol,

Recd 9 Feb 2 1856

February 9th 1856

Hall

Answered 10 Feb 1856

Sir,

I have been shown a report
in the newspaper of the 23rd
January of a meeting of
Medical Officers in the 1st
Division, Dr. Williams, the
principal Medical Officer, in
the chair. - I have written
to Lord Rokeby, Commanding
the Division, on the subject,
to know from Dr. Williams if
the circumstances stated in
the newspapers are true. -

J. Hall Esq. M.D.

The

Inspector General of Hospitals

The meeting seems to be
Established "for the purpose
"of discussing professional Subjects."
"the position of Medical Officers
"of the Army" is a subject
mentioned: a discussion on the
"failure of the Ambulance because
"the Medical Officers of the Army
"had been consulted" took place.

I do not know whether
you consider such subjects coming
within the meaning of the term
"professional Subjects"; but I know
this that, if such subjects are
discussed in such terms, it
opens the door to anything.

I am quite sure that

you

You and I, & every one would
wish the Medical Officers to
meet, & discuss their professional
questions, - viz: those of the
high art in which they are
engaged, - compare their
experience, detail their views
and practice in the relief of
suffering, and by communication
with one another compare the
best practice, or verify the
soundness of a theory.

But neither you nor I can
admit the public discussion,
not only of the Subjects above
quoted in my extracts, but
the liability & probability
of

of other and very different
"professional Subjects" being
introduced.

This, being a subject of military,
more than medical, profession,
I have referred, and shall
continue to refer the Subject to
Lord Rokeby: but I thought
it right you should be aware
of it. —

I must also enter into
another point. For the first-
time I see a letter from
yourself published, — accompanying
one of mine to you, which is
also published.

In your letter to the
Medical

Medical Officers Enclosing
mine (and I repeat I see it
now for the first time) there
are remarks, almost comments,
upon my letter.

I do not think this right:
the letter of the Commander of
the Forces can speak for
itself, and if remarks from
yourself are thought advisable,
particularly in doubt of that
letter, those remarks should
have been made direct to
me, and I am ever ready
to receive them; but I cannot
approve of their being made
at all on a Military point,
and

and without communicating
them to me.

The result is that, as
you have thought it right
to call, without my knowledge,
on Medical officers for their
opinion as to the practice
of Commanding Officers, I
request you to communicate
those reports to me; and
I must suggest that such
a means and subject of
inquiry, being more Military
than "Professional", in my
view of the matter, should
be

be avoided in future. —

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Wm H. Stewart,

Madison St
Levy.

n^o 4

Head Quarters near Sebastopol - 10 February 1856

Sir I am honored with your letter of yesterday date referring to a paragraph in the "Times" newspaper of the 23rd January purporting to contain a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Medical & Surgical Society of the 13th Division of this Army - I was not present at the meeting in question and cannot therefore vouch for what took place on that occasion, but judging from what actually occurred at the second meeting of the Society I should say nothing could be more foreign to its object than the discussion of such questions as those alluded to in your ~~Verbal~~ letter, which everyone must admit would be highly irregular.

The Society has been formed for the advancement of medical science, and the improvement of the professional knowledge ^{of the} members, by a free discussion of medical subjects and interchange of opinions, by which the views, and different modes of practice of the several members are made known to each other, and thus a more thorough and extended knowledge of the diseases most prevalent in camp is obtained, than could be acquired by the experience of any one individual no matter how extended his opportunities of observation might be.

With regard to the second part of your letter of yesterday, which refers to one of the 30th of December that you wished me to make known to the Officers of the Medical Department I take leave to observe that my letter of the 7th communicated it was marked Confidential, and I am quite sure your surprise could not have equalled mine in learning these two letters published in the "Times" - I have not retained copies of the letters

J

secured from the Medical Officers, but I will
apply to them for duplicates, if you ~~desire~~ wish
it. - Some instances of want of ready co-operation
on the part of Commanding Officers were mentioned,
but speaking from recollection, all, I think, admitted
the support they had met with from the superior
military officers of the divisions to which they belonged.

The interests of the Sick are most unquestionably
more effectually secured by the cordial co-operation
of the military and Medical Officers - And your ~~desire~~ wish
is correct in theory tho' not always followed out
in practice by those immediately concerned - It was
this, & the numerous references made to me from time
to time, and a lively recollection, of the public responsi-
bility which, undoubtedly, attaches to my position in
such matters that made me put the question in the
last paragraph of my letter. Rather than any wish either
to invite opposition on the part of ^{medical officers} surgeons & their Com-
manding Officers to military authority, or comment on
what you had written. But I may be permitted
to recall to your ~~desire~~ recollection that my letter to
the Chief of the Staff on the condition of the Hospital
kuts of the Royal Artillery was the result of my
own observation, and not conveying a remark,
or complaint from any one, and in making
that representation I trust you ~~permeably~~ did not
consider I had exceeded the duty of my position
as head of the Medical Department, in submitting
for your consideration a matter so immediately
connected with the safety and well being of the
Sick. - I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Lt. Staff

Depy Secy of War

P.S. Since the above was written I have been
favoured with Lord Roberts' & Dr Williams' letters
which are herewith returned

Rev 9 Feb 1856

FCO2/42d

(enclosed with FCO2/42a)

Mr D. Hall,

I send you an official
letter because I don't
shrink from treating &
wording such a subject
officially - but pray un-
derstand I have no personal
aversion to the subject -
I only consider it right
to notice such things
officially for what is

due to the interaction
of law & the forces -

I will see you willingly
about the other point
also, if you ever wish
to talk to me about it

J. H. Madenjian

Feb. 9. / 56.

Khakhsy & I took

of ~~Khakhsy~~ Invers's small Ambulance

B & S. Butcher's

Ans

FCO2/42a

(enclosed with FCO2/42a)

Feb. 11. 1856.

Sir,

So little do I think you exceeded your duty in your communication with the Chief of the Staff, that I agree with being your special duty to do so; & to ascertain from the Senior Staff Medical Officers of Division that all is done for the sick that can be expected. And you will find me always ready to assist you in this view.

Yr. obedt Servt,
Wm. H. Hall

Wm. H. Hall.

Copy

1st Division

February 10th 1858

My Lord

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the report in the 'Times' newspaper of the 23rd Jan'y (which was sent me last evening) of a meeting held at the Medical Head Quarters of the 1st Division on the 22nd of January, is most incorrect, and to prevent any misconception, I beg to lay before His Excellency the whole of what I did say on that occasion, taken from the Journal of the of the Society and my notes

Dr Williams commenced by thanking the meeting for responding to his wishes in meeting so numerous, and thereby giving him hopes of realizing a project which he hoped would tend to benefit not only the Medical Officers of this Division, but would raise our position as Military

St General
Lord Roberts
Commanding 1st Division

Medical

Medical Officers, thus showing to our professional
Brethren at home that we are alive to our
present position, anxious for the ~~advancement~~
of Science, and not behind the civil branches
of the Service either in experience or successful
treatment. A cloud he said, appeared to
have hovered over us, let us dispel that
cloud, and obtain rights justly our due, for
we do not think we have always been
fairly treated. He believed such meetings
as he intended proposing would be most
servicable, it would bring the Medical
Officers together, and make those of the
Division personally and professionally
acquainted with each other, and enable us
more perfectly to give that support to the
Military Medical Authorities, which no matter
how much individually we may differ from
their opinion we ~~ought to~~ ^{ought to} ~~oput~~ ^{oput} —

He said there are many subjects of deep
interest that you may bring forward for
discussion, and amongst others pointed out
the Ambulance Corps, in which improvements

Might

Might be proposed, and which ought to emanate
from Military Medical Officers. Many other
Subjects will naturally suggest themselves
and be trusted as we advanced we would
find many good noble Officers equally anxious
for the advancement of Science would occasionally
come and join us thus cementing more closely
an Alliance that must ultimately tend to
benefit Mankind more than any that ever
occurred before" —

When proposed the Establishment
of the Society &c &c. Dr. Blenkinsop Dr. Hall & one
or two others adjoined the meeting when we
separated. There was no allusion whatever
to any letters from Gen. Sir W. Cannington or to Hall
and it was with pain I saw too apparently
appended to the printed proceedings of the
meeting in which no such subjects could for
an instant be allowed to be discussed

Yours the Honour

J. Williams
Supt. Insp. Gen. of Hqts.
P. M. O. 1st Division

My Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you that the
quantity of the same is now being
examined by the Board of Health and
will be ready for delivery in a few
days. I have also the pleasure to
inform you that the quantity of the
same is now being examined by the
Board of Health and will be ready
for delivery in a few days. I have
also the pleasure to inform you that
the quantity of the same is now being
examined by the Board of Health and
will be ready for delivery in a few
days.

[illegible]

as are granted you I have no doubt from what I have heard from Humphreys and others that found the notes of charity most useful ready and readable.

You have pressed me in reference to the proposed Memorial to the Medical Officers whom the Department have lost during the period of war I am most willing to do all I can to promote it and to contribute as well as ask contributions from others now at home and in the colonies but before I take any step I think it wise to ask you to obtain the views of the Medical Officers who has already subscribed as to the locality where it should be placed. In your letter you speak of the front of the Horse Guards now I feel it would be useless for me to make such a request I suspect we would be laughed at and the proposition if made to the High authorities would reported about London as a fair subject for ridicule. Think over this and take the views of the Officers generally and when I receive your reply I shall alone move in the matter. I have thought much on the matter and am of opinion that the most legitimate site would be one immediately in front of the new Hospital which is about to be erected, others to whom I have spoken on the subject also agree with me - you might suggest this with a view to its being disapproved. If a column were to be raised in front of the Hospital it would be I think in its proper place and one such as we could secure would there be a conspicuous testimonial.

and not undervaluing of the Department. If it can be decided
how men be glad to be informed if those who have specially
contributed for the Memorial to Thomson with their names
be sent to Scotland or incorporated in the general fund.
Peace is confidently expected and should it be concluded
we will have much to arrange here. I am already beginning
to be worried so as to have ample Hospital accommodation
on the coast to receive the sick which will be showered home
on us. I dare say many who leave the East sick will arrive
in this country well and fit to go into barracks. Still must
be provided with the means of accommodating 2000 sick -
This will be able to prepare I have at the present moment about
800 beds ready to receive patients. I have sent on your letter
in reference to the want of Military Officers for the management
of the Medical Staff Corps but I am afraid of making a
supply with too much urgency lest steps may be taken which
will deprive the Department of the authority it should in
my opinion, possess. That is to say raise for us a set of
Intendants who may eventually get an undue power over even
Medical Officers themselves. I shall one day show you what I
proposed on first recommending the formation of the Corps
We have 60 of the Corps ready and some few days ago when
they were close to Liverpool to embark they were halted

I am anxious to know the number and grades
of Medical Officers allowed to a Regt and to
a Battalion. as

FCO2/44a

29 Apr. 1856

My Dear Hall

I am engaged in points
connected with the Department and
find it necessary, to be able to heat
them properly that I should know
the exact organization of the
French Medical Department, &
as I cannot spare to leave Wg
to Paris can you assist me by
means of the facilities you must
have of obtaining information from
the senior Medical Officers of the
French

Army. I think I possess the
knowledge but not being quite
certain I would ask to get of
you care for me

The several grades of Med Officers
in the French Army - the established
duties of the officers of each, what
grades we now serve in their several
grades correspond. von ~~Inspector~~

Medecins principaux
Medecins majors

Medecins aides-majors

Medecins sous-aides

Pharmaciens principaux

Pharmaciens majors

Pharmaciens aides-majors

Medecin en chef de l'armee

Pharmacien en chef de l'armee

Un Officier d'administration principal
Officiers d'administration comptables
Adjoints en premier
Adjoint en deuxième

Who provides food
Dr. Hospital Furniture - clothing?

Who stands in the place of our
Commandants of Hospital - who in
the place of Purveyors. Are the
Medical Officers responsible for the
proper state of the Hospital Ward
or - or - or.

The preceding are the chief points
on which I desire information but
I will gladly receive any thing in
reference to other points which
you may be able to impart.
Yours

will also oblige me if you can
tell me what the French think
of their system and whether it
acts well and if not why.

I have perused your remarks in
reference to McNeill's & Tullock's
Report and fear I cannot use it in
its present form. I have forwarded to
you a copy of Fildes' reply or rather
observations and if you like to draw
up something similar will ask it
to be laid on the Table of the House
if you think it well to do so it must
be done without delay. We will I suspect
have some awful word - The B's. of
Genl Officers commence their labours
on the 25th from day hence I suspect they
do not feel comfortable. Yours faithfully
Smith

Recd 17 Sept. anti-19 Sept
1857

16400
B

FCO2/448

Memo of objects enclosed
in letter from Sir John Hall
to Dr. Smith dated 19 April, 1856

Copy Memo: Quelling Medical
Officers to apply for a certificate of Service
from the local Division dated 30/10/56

Copy

27/1/58

Letter from Sir J. Hall to Surgeon
General Estlin.

Copy

14/2/58

Letter from Sir J. Hall to
Quartermaster General

Copy

11/1/58

Letter from Sir J. Hall to Dr. Linton

Leine piece

Leine piece

Lu^d 16 - and 17 May 1862

FCO2/45

J

My Dear Hall

Your last three letters and a work
just published, "Hospitals of the East by a Lady Nurse" have
interested me much. They all go to prove the same
thing namely only a certain kind of nurses are likely to
be useful in Hospitals particularly Military ones. I
expedited something from the Dispatch to General Codrington
showing the immediate efforts which would be made and
I doubt not the results have proved unsatisfactory to even
the supporters of universal domination. The movement will
operate prejudicially instead of beneficially and those who
engaged in it will descend instead of ascend. In time
we may appeal from John Bull drunk to John Bull sober
and I think that appeal may be made at an distant
period with every prospect of obtaining justice. Many

are beginning to see how they have been deluded and
not a few have already been convinced among the latter
some important persons. Prudence is the best part of valour
one must watch the tide and this I have carefully done,
and shall continue to do - we must yet be silent or at least
only drop a word when we are sure it will be well
received or at all events induce to reflection. The Doctors
in time will stand better than either you or I could have
supposed in 1854-5

Thank you acted rightly in refusing the proffered measures
& what could they be wanted for if to distribute fluids merely
the more ordinary vessel is the table spoon, I mentioned
yesterday that I had informed you that I approved what
you had done, and in return I heard some curious observations.
Then we are to be amused shortly with a piquant volume from
the pen of a Lady nurse who early in the day left Lingua -
the two volumes of the Kulu nurse are readable and
on the whole favorable to the Army Medical Officers. Mr
Robertson and the Times Annals are most laudable
the author is said to be a Miss Taylor -

I am delighted to find the Troops continue so healthy I hope they will escape from the Crimea without being assailed by Cholera I hope you will be able to get the sick away at once I have strongly urged on Lord Panmure the propriety of this and he has replied it on general consideration and Mr Seal thinks despatch in a week or two we will have the sick men at Scutari and Renkio in this country. Yesterday I had ready 1495 beds into which patients might be put at five minutes notice and by the end of next week we will have 500 more. I am sending Medical Officers to the different Hospitals all except Chatham are on the coast. The four first vessels from Scutari are to land their sick at Plymouth where we have nearly 400 beds - this will enable us to keep open the other Hospitals nearer to London for those that arrive later. The Statistical Board here has almost completed their return of losses and I find the entire loss including invalids & sick will not exceed 25,000 that is up to 1 July 1856. You had better however keep this to yourself I hope the two Boards at work in the East will get together a good history of the Army in reference to sickness from the period it left England

I have forwarded the Memorial and earnestly seek
for it every consideration, Haffords Committee, for he has got our
meeting for the first time tomorrow I have no idea what he
wishes to try nor do I care if he tackles me or attempts to
blame you I shall be a match for him I think. The foundation
stone of the new Hospital is to be laid on the 12 of May
by Her Majesty it will really be a credit to the country. I
am glad to find that the Officers of the Department in the
Crimea think the column will be well placed in
front of this Hospital I shall now begin to ask subscriptions.
I am now up to the chin in hot water about reductions
promotions honors & wish some of the complainants who
understand things so well and see that their views could
easily be carried out had my duty to discharge only
for the short period of one week - I suspect before three days were
past they would ask for release.

With every kind wish

Yours

Very Dear Basil

Yours faithfully

Wm Mitchell

27 April 1856,

Recd 8 Aug 56 and 8 Aug 1856
dt

FCO2/46

Army Med^l Dep^t
7 Aug^r 1856.
16526

Sir

With reference to
your letter of the 10th June last,
and enclosures, relative to the
conduct of Purveyors Clerk
Mr John Marshall, who was
published in general Orders
at Sebastopol as permitted
to return to England: I have
the honor to request you will
furnish me, for the information
of the Minister for War, with
a report on the question of Mr
Marshall's incompetency. -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

Wm Smith
Director General

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

V

7 August 1856
D. Smith - concerning
Mr Marshall Barrington's death
Rec'd 8th August
and 10th Aug 1856

W. H. M. S.

Sir John Hall. M.D. F.R.S.
Inspector General
Osborne House
Rugby.

Paid



FCO2/47

Army Med Dep^t
9 Aug 1855
14845
4 — a

Sir

I have the honor to
inform you that His Royal
Highness The General Comm^d
in Chief has been pleased
to approve of your being
granted leave of absence for
three months, from the 15th inst
on your private affairs.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

Wmth
Director General

Sir J^r Hall MD
Inspector General

Gen. Departure: 9 Aug^r 1856
Leave of absence for three months
from 1st Aug^r 1856

Recd. 2^d Sept^r 1856
Ans^d 4th Do -

FCO 2/48

15324.
No.

Army Medical
Department

22nd August 1856

Sir,

Referring to my
letter of the 4th June 1855 in-
structing you that five pounds
of Ergotine had been forwarded
to Galatz for the "Eagle"
for trial and report thereon, and
also furnishing directions for the
use of that preparation, I have now
the honor to request you will in-
form me, whether the Medicine
in question was tried in the
British Hospitals in the Crimea
under your superintendence, and
favor me with a report of the
trials so made - a copy of which
expected report, has been a
second time solicited by M^r.
Bonjean from the Minister for
War.

Sir John Hall, K.C.B.
Inspector Gen^l of Hosp^{ls}
late Prin^l Med^l Officer.
Crimea.

Should no trials of the
preparation in question have been
made

made, though it was sent to the
East for the express purpose,
you will be good enough to
state for Lord Darnley's satis-
faction, the reasons why such
trials were not made.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble servant
Amth
Director General.

Army Medical Department
2 Sept 1856

Calling for a Report on the use
of Hygiene in the military
hospitals in the Crimea
and - 4 Sept - 1856

For

Army Medical Department
25th August 1856.

(Copy.)

Private

A.M.H.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the favorable consideration of the Minister for War a letter I have received from Sir John Hall Inspector General of Hospitals --

During upwards of 39 years on Full Pay which Sir John Hall has served the Public, he has been regarded as an able and highly efficient Medical Officer, and has had as is well understood by His Lordship, a most trying and laborious duty to perform during the last two years, and so far as I may be allowed to judge, he discharged that duty amidst all the difficulties he had to encounter, in a manner highly advantageous to the Army, and creditable to himself --

Another circumstance also I think will operate favorably towards securing for him the consideration he solicits; namely his having been in the enjoyment of a lucrative appointment at Bombay at the time

The Under
Secretary of State for War
War Department
Whitehall Gardens.

when

Rugby 12/8/56.
C. Hall to Sir John A.M.H.

when I deemed it necessary to remove him for the good of the public service to take the Medical Superintendence of the Army of the East about to be engaged in War. - The manner in which Dr. Hall conducted the Medical concerns of the Troops during the Affair War at the Cape, pointed him out to me as the proper person to have medical Charge of the Army proceeding to Turkey, and when I communicated his appointment to him he felt at once the pecuniary loss he would sustain, but still he promptly obeyed the order to proceed to Turkey, and by the expeditious manner in which he effected his movement, he joined the Army before it had all left Constantinople for Bulgaria. -

Had he been left in India, he would by this time have been a wealthier man by several thousand pounds than he now is; and further he would, about this

very

very time, have been promoted in India to the rank of Inspector General, and would have been about proceeding to Bengal to take the supreme Medical Charge and receive, in Pay and Allowances about £ 3500 per annum.--

I should have no difficulty were I to trace closely the career of this Officer since his entrance into the Service in 1815 to find other circumstances which I might advantageously instance in support of his claim, but I hope what I have adduced will incline Lord Parnham to concede the 1300 Dr. Hall solicits; and so besides greatly benefitting him, give pleasure to all who feel satisfaction in seeing a deserving Public Servant duly rewarded.--

I have &c.

(Signed) A. Smith.

Director General.--

(Copy.)

War Department.

11th September 1856.16719.
1.

33621

37.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th ^{Aug} ¹⁸⁵⁶, forwarding an application from Inspector General of Hospitals, Sir John Hall. M.D. F.R.C.S. to be granted a Reward for distinguished or meritorious service, and I am to acquaint you, that on your strong recommendation, His Lordship has referred the case to the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, in order that, should His Royal Highness approve thereof, Sir John Hall's name may be submitted to the Queen, for the above named boon.

I have &c.

The
Director General

Army Medical Department (signed) B. Hawes.

and Department
25 Aug^r 1856

Copy of Dr. Smith's letter recom-
mending my application
for a grant Service Pension
and a copy of Mr. B. Hays's
answer saying that the
Sec^y of State for War had
recommended it to the
Commander in Chief

FCO2/51

Confidential

Army Medical Department
13 September 1856.

Sir,

I am desired by the
Director General, to request you
will furnish him with a list
of Acting Assistant Surgeons
whose attainments and character,
you have had an opportunity
of estimating from personal
observation, and who, in your
opinion would prove able and
creditable Medical Officers if
retained in the service. —

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

J. Drummond

Sir. John Hall. K. C. B. D^y Inspector General. —

Inspector General

to to to

Rugby —

✓

Confidential

C. H. D. S.

Lieut. John Hall H. C. B. M. B.

Inspector General

4e

4e

4e

Boorne House

Rugby.

Warwickshire.

War Depart.



Received 13 April 1896
by Capt. A. A. Canning
and returned to the
Post Office
on 13 April 1896
and 25/4/96

(w. enclosure.)

FCO2/52a

(enclosing FCO2/52b)

6 Whitehall yard,

London,

16th September. 56.

My dear Sir John,

Your note of the
14th instant I received this morning.

I have picked out the
Acting men I know anything
about - 13 in all - and I believe
all good men - the three with
red marks - are given to tippling -
of the other remaining officers
I can offer no opinion.

Mr Buckley is the officer
who accompanied Dr. M. Allen
on his penitential journey to

Samson. -

I had a letter from De Lauck requesting me to thank you for having sent ~~the~~ a copy of the letter you wrote to Dr. Smith from the Crimea - he appears to be still waiting for an appointment in the Army. tho' Dr. Smith held out no encouragement. -

I heard you had gone North - otherwise your Book of Monthly States would have been forwarded - I will keep it till I hear from you.

Dr. Smith is still at Brighton and intends remaining there three weeks longer.

Lord Panmure is in town - working hard - also the Duke - the reductions of the regular Army - they say - commences in October.

I am engaged putting up all the Crimean Records.

The weather here is bright and cold.

I trust you are enjoying yourself - the more - after the bustle of your Paris trip - and that Lady Hall & family - not for -

-getting Popoff are quite
well. -

I hope - if you want any.
thing done in town - you
won't scruple to ask me -

Believe me

faithfully yours

Thos. Sigbertwood.

Encl. w. br. of 16 Sept '56

FCO2/526

1. A. R. L. Beale ✓
was att^d to Army Works Corps
2. W. L. De'Jahck ✓
3. John Folliott ✓
4. Thos. P. Bennett ✓
5. W^m Hamilton ✓
6. Thos. Wyly - ✓ With Roy. Art^y
"G." B^y
7. Joseph Read ✓
8. Rob^t Turner ✓
9. J. V. de' Boissiere ✓ att^d to 55th Foot
10. Jas. J. Leask ✓
11. W. R. Brock ✓
12. W. H. Jenkins.
13. Chas. Buckley ✓

✓ H^m Fletcher. att. to R. A.

✓ Geo: Hayward. do:

✓ antineal. W. W.

+ W. Phillips.

+ W. Mayhew.

+ W. Palin.

} objectionable

(4 pp.)

FC02/53

Rec^d. 21. Sep^r. 1856
J.H.

Army Medical Depart
17 September 1856

164.00
23 L.

Sir.

I am desired by the Director General to forward for your perusal a communication from the Under Secretary of State, dated the 10th 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^r. Keill, 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 Panmure declines to be the Medium of carrying on a correspondence of a controversial nature between you and the Commission touching any matters contained in the Report of the latter."

Sir John Hall

M.D. H.C.B.

Inspector General of Hospitals

Rugby.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obed^t. Servant

D. Dumbreck.

Dy. Inspector General
of Hospitals

P.S.

You will be pleased to return the Enclosures.

(Copy)

164.00
23-2.

Granton House Edinburgh.
August 23rd 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 23rd 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 Commissioners of Inquiry at the head of which I had the honor to be placed.

I regret that the packet of the 23rd June containing Documents which I was requested to return to the War Department, has been mislaid in the confusion caused by the removal of the Board of Supervision to new Chambers. The accident has prevented me from noticing those communications at an earlier date, but, although I have not yet recovered the packet of the 23rd June, I am unwilling any longer to postpone the transmission of a full and candid which I think it right to make, chiefly upon Sir John Hall's letter of the 19th April 1856.

The Inspector General complains of a statement in the Report relating to a deficiency of Quinine, and speaks of it, I think, in some of his communications as being overstrained.

For the justification of the statement in the Report, I 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

P.2.

FCO2/53

which the Inspector General relies for his own justification. 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 seems to think that the accuracy of his previous statement as to the quantity of Quinine 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 the Commanding 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 in the opinion that the omission of these two documents from the Appendix to the Report is left 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 10th 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 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 further complains of a statement in the Report relating to the sufferings of the

Deriving from the deficiency of essential medicines in the Crimea, 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 his 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, as Lord Raglan did, the moment he heard that there was a scarcity of gunpowder. With reference to that observation the Inspector General again 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 bring up the medicines."

not at home up, because
Sister, that, and to bring
the dispatch is of the same
nature as that sent down to
Dr Forrest as Inspector
General of Hospitals in
December 1854. J. H.

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 then 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 drew 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, 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 disingenuous or hostile intentions to the Commissioners. If there be those grounds may be the imputation is not only utterly unfounded, but is the very reverse of the truth.

It might perhaps have been preferable to have printed both Sir John Hall's and Lord Raglan'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 &c.

(Signed) John W. Neill.

(Copy)

Before Sebastopol
10th May 1855.

Sir

Having on the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 27th ultimo referred it for the serious consideration and early report of the Inspector General of Hospitals, I now beg leave to lay before you the reply from which it is evident that though there might still be a little quinine in the Army on the 19th 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 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 complained 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.

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

I am &c
(signed) Baglan

$\frac{134.00}{25-1}$

$\frac{24.8}{103}$

p.4.

FC02/53

War Department
September 10. 1856

Sir

With reference to your letter of the 11th of June and 11th of July last forwarding papers from Sir John Hall, containing his observations on certain portions of the Report of Sir John W. Hall and Colonel Gulloch, 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 W. Hall, 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.

Lord Panmure directs me to state that, as the Board of General Officers at Chelsea have closed their inquiry, 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.

29 August

G. Smith

in a

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant
T. Peel.

Believe me, Sir, Very Respectfully,
6th October 1856

Sir

I have been favoured with a copy of your letter of the 23rd August to the Secretary of State for War in reply to my observations on the report of the Commission on Supplies in the Crimea of which you were President, and as his Lordship declines to be the Medium of any further controversial correspondence on the subject now 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 passages 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 John Hall has not mentioned at what date he sent Dr. Forrest to Scutari on this particular service 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 & important duty which had been specially intrusted to him by Sir John Hall." 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

Sir John W. Hall
Caham House
Edinburgh

vested with the power, and authority of Principal Medical Officer of the Station I had a right to infer if any one could stimulate the apothecary and Purveyor to activity he was the person, and under this impression I naturally expected the arrival of the Medicines early, and did not think of sending any one of inferior rank down in 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 I should have called him as an instance 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.

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. Commander the Apothecary, whereas in your letter to Lord Raglan of the 27th April 1855 you state that I had made a hazardous statement about it; and this part of your correspondence you published without inserting any reply and explanation. Thus giving an impression much more unfavourable to me than any thing 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 out near the close, and not at the commencement of the period of supposed scarcity: and this you place much stress on Lord Raglan's having sanctioned the dispatch of a Dispenser of Medicines to Senegal, no advantage was really gained by that measure, as the supply which had been previously demanded arrived the day after his departure from the Binea, and it would have arrived a week before had not an accident happened to the machinery of the steamer on board of which it was shipped.

You express surprise at my not having furnished a copy of Lord Raglan's official letter to you of the 10th 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 you later infer. In 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, whose 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 by individuals without knowing the animus which prompted them to make those statements, and as no opportunity was afforded me, or any one who was attached 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
Sir

Your most obedient
Humble Servant

J. Hall

J. Genl. of Hosp.





