

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

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Confidential

Aug 10 1855

FCO2/26a

Army Ordnance
Medical Department
26th July 1855

Sir,

I have the honor
to forward the enclosed
communication sent
to me by Mr. Peel, Under
Secretary of State for the
Department of War, with
a view that you may
furnish me with the
information therein
required.

/

D. Hall
b b b
Crimea

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

M. Smith.
Director General

Aug 26 July 1856

Letter from D. Smith in-
closing note from M. P. L.
and extract from "Times"
newspaper of the 4 July
and calling for a report -

M. P. L. was an agent of
The Times, and some
very unfounded statements
about his death found
their way into the
newspapers -

Copy

FCO2/26b

Before Sebastopol 10th August 1855

Sir

In reply to your confidential communication of the 26th July, regarding the death of Mr Stone the distributor of the Sincere Fund for Sick & Wounded, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Minister at War, that my acquaintance with Mr Stone was limited to an introduction on his arrival in the Crimea, and my knowledge of his last illness to what I learnt after his death -

Since this subject has been under discussion the Hon^{ble} Mr Wright says he spoke some about Mr Stone, and it is very possible he may have done so, but I have no recollection whatever of the circumstance, and it is quite clear from my observation of Mr FitzGerald, the Surgeon, when he reported Mr Stone's death to me that I could not have understood of whom Mr Wright was speaking, and must have thought it was of one of his own Department: as a short time previous there had been a discussion about the Hon^{ble} Mr Parker's occupying one of the large recently erected Surgical Huts at the Castle as a Chapel, which was overruled by Lord Raglan

Mr Stone met with the greatest kindness and attention from the Medical Department both in the

D. Andrew Smith

Deputy Genl

Army & M.D. Dept

London

Lined before Sebastapol, where he occupied a comfortable
iron hut, and after his removal to Balaklava
where he was accommodated in the house of the
Lieut. Mr Hayward, Garrison Chaplain, and attended
with brotherly affection by him -

Mr Stone was sent down on the morning
of the 18th June to Balaklava in General Pemberton's
covered car: and I think the enclosed correspondence
will convince the most sceptical that the Medical
Department has nothing to accuse itself of regarding
that gentleman - For my own part I neither admit
blame, nor claim merit in the matter tho' it must
be owned I have received no small share of violent
abuse concerning it -

I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient
Humble servant

Wm
Genl. Galt

Death of Mr. Stone

General Hospital, Balaklava,
21 July 1855.

Sir,

In reference to your inquiries respecting the illness and demise of the late Mr. Stowe, I have the honor to state that shortly after he became unwell, the Reverend Mr. Hayward called, and in the course of conversation he asked if Mr. Stowe would be admitted here; - I replied that I could see no objection, as Sicilians of all grades were received into the Hospital; - Mr. Hayward was at the time aware that Sardinian Officers of all ranks had even sought admission; - a Sovereign Prince attached to the Sardinian Contingent advised the arrangements.

D. Hall

Inspector General of Hospitals

and a Count, the second of two in the Hospital at that time of that Rank, observed - that "the English fed their sick on luxuries."

Mr. Haywood seemed undecided, and unwilling to part with his friend, whom he thought too ill for removal - and I conceived preferred having him near himself, under his own immediate care and attendance; soon after, Mr. Storer's illness increasing, the next Mr. Haywood called on me for some articles - a bedstead - Matress - pillow - and three stool pan and pail, which I immediately supplied; - the disease becoming more serious, and a constant attendant being necessary, the Reverend gentleman called on me and proposed the attendance of an Apothecary, - I showed that the Apothecary was very limited, and even insufficient for attendance on the Wards, and under such circumstances I could not feel myself justified

^a
in ordering the soldier to attend, - but that the same
objection did not apply to Nurses, and that one must
be detached to the attendance required; - I added, -
if however a Nurse cannot be had, I shall risk
all the consequences and send an Orderly.

The Nurse was furnished by Miss Weave the
Superintendent, - and attended in Mr. Stone, not
in the Church - but in a room of the Rev. Mr. Hayward,
where the same excellent gentleman bestowed his
kindness on the late Dr. Smith, - and who bestowed
more than fraternal solicitude and attention on the
deceased gentleman; - ~~and~~ Medical comforts of every
description required were prepared and issued for his
use from the Kitchen of this Hospital.

Independent of the calls of duty, I felt a
personal friendship for the deceased gentleman,
from his urbane manner when he called, and
esteemed him for his acquirements, and was prepared

to render him every possible assistance. The illness
and disease were announced to you at the same
moment by me, when you asked me - who he was -
and I explained - "The Times Commissioner"

Have the honor to be,

Yours most obedient
Wm. M. Swart

Dated Fitzgibbon
Purveyor to the Hon.

July 1855

July 30th 1855

On the ^{night I think} ~~evening~~ of the 14th of June Dr Roberts

Medical Inspector of the 5th Division of the Army brought
me a prescription which he wished me to compound for Mr Stone
he also desired me to administer the medicine myself and visited
him again at 2 O'Clock A.M. of the same night. In accordance
with these orders I went to Mr Stone whom I found lying in
Mr. Russell's house. from his own account he was suffering from
diarrhoea which some appeared to depend on brain's liver.

A complaint at the time very persistent in Camp & generally
gildes badly & judicious treatment. Mr Stone seemed to me
to be of a very irritable nervous temperament. Talked despondently
and seemed to have very little confidence in his Medical Attendants
often refusing to take the Medicine prescribed for him.

I found that he had been attended previously by several
of the Regimental Surgeons in the vicinity. All of whom
he had more or less disgusted by his querulousness & want of
confidence. Dr Roberts visited him morning & evening up to
the 17th of June when he expressed a determination to go to Balaklava
on horse with a friend. Accordingly arrangements were made which
enabled him to do so at 2 O'Clock A.M. on the morning of the 18th
of June at that time he seemed to me to be on a fair way to con-
valescence.

And further Dr. Robert, who myself thought that the disease was, still
wholly of a peritonitis.

Dr. Oldeman, October, which came from
Dr. Robert, on the 16th of June & saw Dr. Stowe very weak, of one party,
in the day and was always ready when called on to attend him
at any hour of the day or night, being in the immediate vicinity

William H. Stanley M.D.
Staff of the Army

1872.

30th July 1872
On night about the middle of June I received a note
from Dr. A. Conington, General Barclay being very much
and went Mr. Stowe with whom I was slightly acquainted.
I found an E of very great at once and on arrival
at Mr. Stowe's room found Dr. Barclay
present, and on questioning, very patient. I found
that he was suffering from bilious colic and
that he had been visited by at least two medical
attendants before, and that he had taken opium
of his own accord that day, whereupon I said
I could not understand his case should be taken
to practice for himself or seek other advice
without my consent. After submitting to be
questioned

as to what I was going to give him, I
decided, as he had taken opium that day
& was in the presence, the effect of which
was to be watched by Staff Surgeon Dr. Barclay,
who was directed to attend Mr. Stowe with
the advice and assistance. After one visit the
attendance had continued for a few days,
and one patient having been found relieved
by leeches, opium, and after having been
suffered with other relief things, sending
his recovery from the U.S. Army Hospital
Mr. Stowe intended to me his determination
to go and stay with a friend at Dale Blain
for the advantages of domestic attendance,
a decision in which Dr. Barclay and I
concurred. I then left Mr. Stowe at the
door of his house despatching a note with
instructions to make preparation for his re-
turn. We agreed to visit him with the
ambulance staff, but he declined the offer.

He is quiet - distressed, then, for ex-
hibiting and was sensible to some
management apparently, he spoke
no doubt, to a safe place in Mr.
Stowe's case.

Arthur Robert
Staff Surgeon 1st Regt.
Principal Medical Officer
14th Division

Mr. Moore's Case

*Times Reporter in the
Prison -*

No 17

3^d Division Camp, before Sebastopol -
July 31st 1855.

No 3
FCO2/26a

My dear Sir,

In reply to your note of yesterday, I beg to
forward the following circumstances, respecting the late
Mr. Stowe, and of the Times' reporters -

On the evening of the 19th of June last, I was
asked by Mr. Russell the Times' correspondent, to visit
Mr. Stowe who had been suffering from diarrhoea for
several days. I immediately went to Mr. Russell's house,
which, by the way, is the most comfortable hotel I
have ever attended, and my room in the "Crinoid",
and found the invalid suffering from the usual symp-
toms of the disease. He stated that he had been
attended by the Staff Surgeon attached to the Commis-
sionary and District Transport Corps of the 4th Division,
and also by the Principal Medical Officer of the 4th
Division. But that, as he was not improving he wished
very much to go down to Balaclava to stay with
Mr. Hayward, his Clergyman. I did not prescribe for
him, as I found that he had been attending all day
and was properly treated. But I offered to get him any
thing in the shape of nourishment - which he might
fancy; but he stated, that he should only take

Camp 4th Division - ²⁰⁴
July 30-1855,

FCO2/264

My dear Sir

In reply to your inquiry
as to my knowledge of the cir-
cumstances connected with the illness
of the late Mr. Stowe. I beg leave
to state that I had called to attend
him on some day last week the exact
date I forget - and found him
suffering from "Dysentery".

He told me that he con-
sidered the presence of Cholera
in the Camp his first remedy,
and he was, evidently, rather
excited - I understood

to reassure him, and suggested a line of treatment of which he expressed his disapproval, informing me at the same time, that he had been for some years a student of Medicine; to meet his wishes I altered the prescription slightly, and as he had no English servant I offered to procure for him the attendance of an order. This he declined, and I sent him immediately cooked at the Hospital, O.S.I., instructing the butler to make his bed.

On the following day I again visited Mr Stone, but as I could perceive that I had not the satisfaction of obtaining his confidence I did not feel myself called upon to expect much more.

I believe he best appreciated my good intentions.

Very truly yours,

J. P. Reid,

O.S.I.

(in charge O.S.I.)

J. P. Reid Esq.
O.S.I. -

responsibility of his case, the
promise obedience - I saw Mr
Heywood the same day, pointed
out the urgent nature of Stowe's
case, explained fully his extreme
danger, the absolute necessity
for ~~the~~ a thoroughly good and at-
tentive nurse, and very strongly
recommended his instant re-
moval from Malaklava -
I called on Stowe the following
afternoon; the nurse was there;
he was out of bed, sitting up un-
dressed; he had taken a small
quantity of wine, and had used
part - I think about one half -
of the enema, the remainder
having been spilled; he expressed
himself much relieved, especially

(2pp)

No 5

FCO2/26g

St Geo. Monastery Hosp.

Aug. 1st 1855.

My dear Sir - In reply to your
note received last evening re-
specting my knowledge of the disease
and treatment of the late Mr Stowe,
I have merely to say - and I speak
from memory alone - that some
six weeks since, during the greatest
pressure at the Hospital, and
while the whole duty was shared
by another and myself, I was
requested by Mr Heywood to visit
Stowe. I found him in extreme
peril from the existence of a
very severe attack of acute
Dysentery

Dysentery of about ten days' duration; the stress of the disease being almost exclusively confined to the Rectum. I ordered some Calomel and Opium to be followed by a small dose of Castor Oil with tincture minims of Laudanum: an enema of Solution of diacetate of Lead and Laudanum out of a pill of warm arrow root, night and morning: Port Wine to be taken with liquid food (Arrow Root Milk, or Beef Tea) at short intervals, the recumbent posture being at the same time strictly observed. He could not take wine, disliking it: he would not remain in bed, it being as he said, impossible: nor

would he be prevailed on to use the enema as he averred that he had already tried one and suffered some distress from it. Such was the result of my first visit and finding him not only very intractable but wholly unaware of the real danger of his position I felt called upon before leaving to remind him of the folly and unreasonableness of his present course and of its almost inevitable and immediate issue; to say nothing of the unpleasant position in which it placed me as his medical adviser; adding that unless he acquiesced in my suggestions I could not for the future undertake the responsibility

FCO2/26h

P.2.

1 Aug. '55

Especially from the menas,
asked for another, and apologized
most fully for his yesterday's
objections: still however he could
not be kept in bed and he was
very unwilling to take wine.
On this occasion he evinced
some evident dissatisfaction
that I had not made any
visit in the morning, but on
my assuring him I was myself an
invalid, and that out of the 21
wards, fifteen, if not eighteen
fell to my share; that I hap-
pened on that day (every alter-
nate day) to be on duty as order-
ly Officer, and thus my time
was not only most com-
pletely occupied but that

to pay him a visit, earlier
in the day was simply impos-
sible without neglecting my
duties at the Hospital & he ^{seemingly}
satisfied. On this occasion
I ordered the wine, food, and
enemas to be repeated, and
in addition, four grains of
acetate of Lead with one
of Opium every four or
six hours; still begging him
to maintain the recumbent
posture, in ~~bed~~.

I saw him no more, for
the same night I was seized,
as you know with acute

Dysentery, from which I have
scarcely yet recovered -
Relieve me always,

My dear Sir

Very faithfully Yours

Edmund Archer

Pray excuse all shortcomings
as I am sitting in the shed
for want of room in our tent
and the breeze is very rude,
twice has it sent me scamper-
ing after the sheet of paper,
not to mention spilling the ink.

D. O'Connor Esq

On Her Majesty's Service.

Feb 2/26

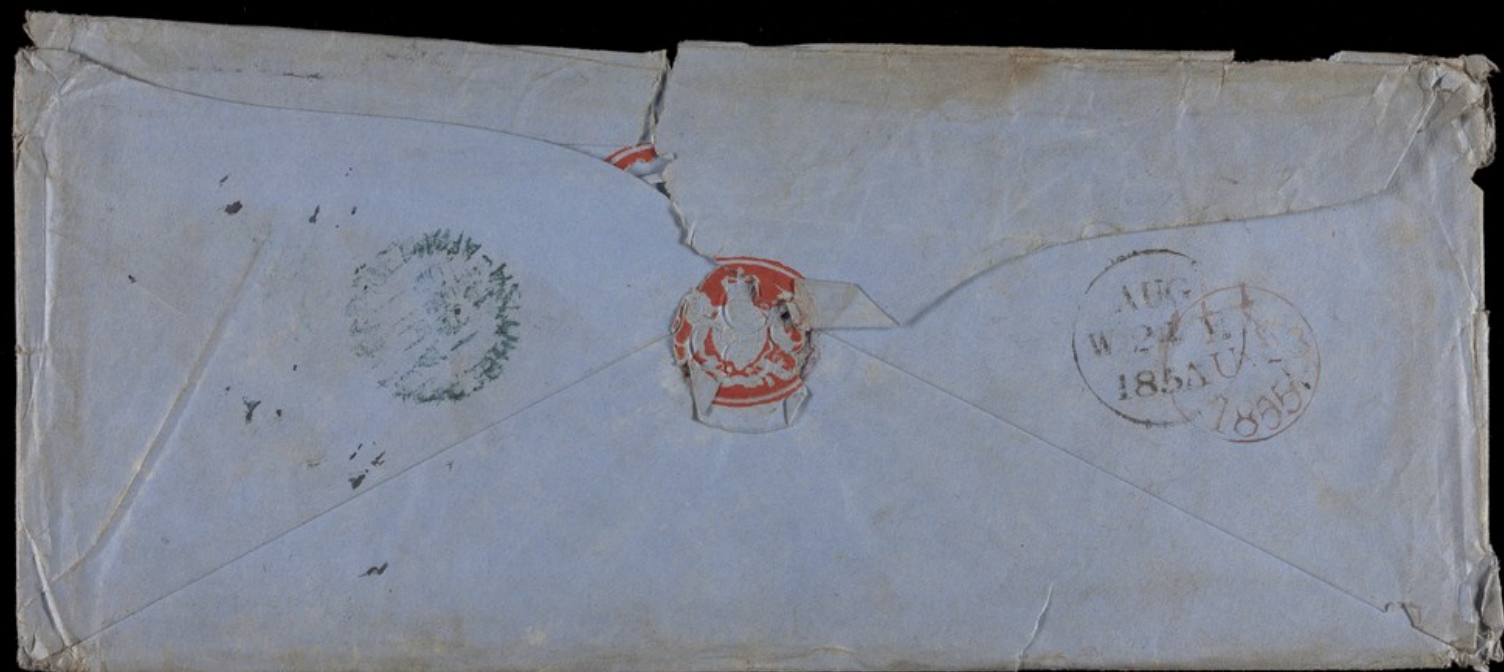
Copy of Dr. Bell's
Report to the
Committee
on the
State of the
Army

Mrs John Hall

21. Walker Street

Edinburgh

Hall
Glasgow
11 Aug



Having been requested by Dr. Badley P. M. &
at Balaklava to state what came to my
knowledge concerning the illness of the late Mr.
Stowe, I have to inform, that at the desire
of Dr. Badley I called upon Mr. Stowe at Mr.
Keywards house (the church) Balaklava the
day before his death, with a view of affording
him professional assistance. I then saw
the Rev. — Keyward and Dr. Hughes, and
was informed by the former, that Mr. Stowe had
been ill for some days, that he had been
attended by Dr. Hughes, and that moreover
two or three other Medical Officers had
just had a consultation upon him, amongst
whom he mentioned the name of Dr. Connor.

Dr. Keyward added that he did not see
the utility of my again so soon visiting
him, or something to that effect, in which
view I concurred, and added that I had
come but professional advice might have
been required, but as I had been seen
by

To many Medical Men, that, of course, I
should not think of interfering -

I have only to add that I had not
previously heard of the illness of Mr. Stone,
& that had I been called upon, I should
have conceived it my duty to have been
- desired him every advice and assistance
in my power -

J. W. W. Esq.

Staff Surgeon 2 class
in Medical Charge of
"Staff Department" Baltimore

Baltimore

31st July 1855

n^o 7

FCO2/26j

My dear Hadley

I have written to Dr Archer
who attended Mr Stone for several days
for information as to his disease and
treatment. After he came to Balaklava,
I did not attend Mr Stone. I was sent for
at the last moment to visit him but he
was then moribund, so that I am unable
to afford any information myself on the
subject,

Yours very truly
N. J. Mason

July 31st

Balaclava August 3rd 1855

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
 to you as you desired, some documents
 relative to the late Mr Stowe's illness.
 Mr Archer, Civil Surgeon, of the General
 Hospital appears to have attended
 Mr Stowe after the beginning of his
 illness & latterly Mr Hughes who
 has proceeded to England in the
 "Great Ismanian" to the world, as
 has also Mr Hayward, the clergyman
 whose house Mr Stowe died -

As to the story of Mr Stowe being
 refused admission into the Hospital
 at Balaclava, the thing is too absurd
 to need a comment, at least to
 persons on the spot; but for
 the information of others unacquainted
 with the circumstances, it may
 be well perhaps to state, that all
 persons, both gentle & simple are

admitted into this establishment,
merely by the Senior Surgeon's or
other officer's order without reference
to the Municipal Medical Officer or
any one whatever - numbers of
Landrivanian officers & other officers
are constantly admitted and there
are a number of rooms partitioned
off by calico sheets for these
persons - of course if Mr Stone
had wished it or Dr Hayward
had wished it - he would not
only have been admitted instantly
but would have had a nurse
of attend him & a sketcher
and perhaps party sent to have
conveyed him there -

In the regard to the "Castle Hospital" -
Dr Hayward applied to me when
I was of that Hospital - I have
a friend of his admitted for
Chorea of the arm - This I believe I have
seen Dr Stone. I replied that
I could not do so without reference

S. D. Hale as this Hospital was
exclusively for wounded men &
there was an order against admitting
others & there was no accommodation
for officers at that time - but that
I could immediately communicate
with S. D. Hale & I had no doubt
he would ~~have~~ sanctioned his
being put into one of the Unoccupied
wards & have a nurse to attend
him - Dr. Hayward replied he
could let me know next day
& as I heard no more of it, I
concluded he had changed his
mind - I subsequently saw
Mr. Stone & Dr. Anderson's, near
my office, making a strong case.

The story of Mr. Stone's being
carried down from heights of
Kalaclava when ill - I know
nothing of - I believe he was
for some time at the Naval
Hospital on the Heights of
Kalaclava - but as this Hospital
is in no way whatever connected

by any Army Surgeon, but entirely
conducted by the Naval Authorities
& Naval Surgeons. The reproach
therefore if there was any was
wholly unconnected with the
Inspector General or any of his
subordinates. I should imagine
Mr Stone was brought down to
Mr Haywood's house at his own
request.

Yours truly
Sir

Genl Wm H. Hall

J. Hall }
Secy to }
Genl Wm H. Hall

Henry Hadley
St. Mary's
Dorset

General Hospital, Balaklava
10 August 1855

Sir,

With reference to the illness and decease of the late Mr Stowe I have the honor to state that shortly after he became unwell, the Reverend Mr Hayward called here and in the course of conversation he asked if Mr Stowe would be admitted here. I replied that I could see no objection, as Civilians of all grades were received into the Hospital;

Mr Hayward was aware at the time that Sardinian Officers of all Ranks had sought admission; a Sovereign Prince attached to the Sardinian Contingent admired the arrangements, and a Count, one of two in Hospital of that Rank at the time, observed "that the English feed their Sick in luxuries."

Mr Hayward seemed undecided, and unwilling to part with his Friend, and I conceived proposed having him near himself, under his own immediate care and attention; soon after Mr Stowe's illness increasing, Mr Hayward called on me for some articles, a bedstead, mattress, pillow, and a close stool pan and frame, which I immediately supplied; the disease became more serious, a constant attendant becoming indispensable; the Reverend Gutteman called on me and proposed the attendance of an Ordely, I observed that the Ordels were very limited and even insufficient for attendance at the Wards,

D. Hall

Inspector General of H.M.S.

L. L.

and

and under such circumstances, I could not feel myself justified in ordering the Soldier to attend, but that the same objection did not apply to Nurses, and that one must be detached to the attendance required; - I added, - "if however a Nurse cannot be had, I shall risk all the consequences, and send an Orderly."

The Nurse was furnished, and attended on Mr. Steue at the House of the Rev. Mr. Hayward where that excellent Gentleman devoted more than paternal solicitude and attention on the deceased Gentleman.

Medical Comforts of every description required were prepared and issued for his use from the Kitchen at this Hospital.

Independent of the calls of duty, I felt a personal friendship for the deceased, from his urbane manner when he called, and esteemed him for his acquirements, and was prepared to render him every possible assistance.

His illness and decease were announced to you at the same moment by me, when you asked, who he was, and I replied "the Times Commissioner."

I have the honor to be,

Yours most obedient
Humble Servant,

David FitzGerald,
Secretary to the Hon.

Church, I satisfied him
by saying a portion of the
room could be sliced off
I inquired particularly
whether there could be
anything more done for
his comfort, he said not,
and left in promising
to return the next day, the
nurse remained with
him Tuesday and of course
the night of the 4 night he
had had a female attendant,
— The next morning during
Waxen / 1/2 4 / An orderly
came to say Mr Stone was

h^o 10

FCO2/26m

Mr th the 18 June I heard
Mr Stone had come down
to Mr Hayward's quarters
and that a nurse
would be a comfort for
the night, I immediately
sent one who returned
in the morning Mr Stone
not joining her services
during the day when
he had the brotherly or
was it possible more

than brotherly attention
of his friend and the
nurses of the two orderlies

The following evening I
again sent a nurse and
the day afterwards hearing
he had expressed a wish
to see me, I spent some

part of the morning with
him / this was the first
time I saw Mr Stowe / he
appeared extremely weak
although not suffering much
pain, he expressed himself
much pleased with having

the nurse to sit up with him
and the other attentions

received from the Hospital
I had sent him everything
he might fancy, New milk
Soda water, Beef tea &c
Mrs Davis made
him quite light pudding
for his dinner, he occupied

the large room which
forms the upper story of
Mr Hayward's house and
is used for Divine Service
he did not appear to think
much of his sufferings but
regretted that he must
be out of his friends way
on Sunday morning

to me, I became much
 alarmed, wrote off to
 Dr. Hughes who was confined
 to bed on board "The Walrus"
 "Cattle" hastened my hospital
 business I went to him
 determined not again to
 leave him - I got there
 between 9 & 10, The nurse
 told me there had been
 change since 5 in the morning
 I found him greatly altered
 & symptomatic which left no
 hope of amendment - a
 military Dr. called, Dr. Norman
 called and soon Dr. Hughes
 left his bed and to me

Supine made his appearance done to when he was ill
looking more dead than alive. The suspect presence, the
and nearly paid with his life. Nurse and myself knew
for this lost city attention. Mr. Stowe, & Mr. Stowe
saw saw that all would. Mr. Stowe was constantly in and out of
room, the we continued attending him, the
trying every means of rectifying last time. He left his bed
him, mustard applications I held him every day
this chest and legs, he appeared. The last time he spoke
totally for a time, he was. I was giving
always perfectly collected. him some effluvia
generally speaking about. Emmonade, he asked me
his own disease, when I whether I thought "the acid
took off the mustard he would be injurious" - he
asked me to put it on the. I put it on the
part saying "his Mother had. I put it on the
part and expired. Patty

22 June

Between 2 and 3, his intellect
never seemed to quit him,
his countenance was bright
until the last!

Dr. Hughes never left the
house until all was over,
I remained until evening
leaving his remains as
they were to be placed in
the coffin, assisted by
those present I did every
thing for him, no stranger
hands touched him —
There were incidents may
be comfort to his Mother to
know I intend to write to
specify that nothing was left

and done for his comfort
 from the time he arrived
 at home into Balaklava,
 he was at first attended
 by Dr. Hughes whose illness
 afterwards obliged Dr. Archer
 to take his place & he was
 placed in a large airy
 room, he had everything
 from the Hospital & from
 me which would be the
 least care to him and
 in Mr. Hayward he had
 a brother and more than
 a brother! If I can give

any further information
I shall be most happy to
do so, I clearly remember
every circumstance for
Mr Stowe's death was one
which I can never forget!

I have written these lines
in haste as the Old Lady is
waiting and remains

Yours very obediently

Margaret A Wear

P.S.

I know Dr Plummer hoped
to have had Mr Stowe at his hospital
& Mr Hayward was anxious for his return to
England.

Recd 27 Jan^y 1855

FCO2/27a

Army Ordnance
Medical Dept.
12 Jan^y 1855.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15.th December, a letter, which I cannot but observe, is calculated to give intense pain to any one who reads it. - It is difficult, especially on first perusing it, to credit many of the statements it contains; and, were it not that I have great faith in your accuracy and high intelligence, I should feel inclined to pause before I accepted as facts what are therein set forth to be so; & be disposed to ask for further information on the points on which you remark. - This course, however, from what I have stated above, I do not consider necessary; and I therefore beg of you to inform me at once what representations you have made to Lord Raglan, with a view to have efficient

D Hall
PM Officer

remedies

Crimea

applied. How those representations were received; and what measures, if any, have been adopted. —

If the inspections of Transports intended to convey Sick and Wounded are made by a Board, I cannot see why the Medical Department alone was to blame in the case of the 'Arvon', if deficiencies were eventually discovered, unless those deficiencies were of a nature that could only be understood by professional men. I shall therefore be glad to have full details from you on that head, as well as on all others which you may think will prove useful to me. — The time for reserve & timidity is past, and if the Medical Department of the British Army is to maintain even a very ordinary reputation in Europe, we must insure that, at the risk and cost it may be necessary to incur. — Prudence and forbearance in inferiors are necessary to the welfare of an Army; at the same time, it is easy to carry those so far as to engender the very evils they may be intended to avert. — Holding this opinion, I trust you will henceforward, if you have not already done so, make known, in writing, to The Commander in Chief,

whatever you consider is likely to deteriorate the health of the Troops; or retard the recovery of those who may unfortunately have lost it: and that you will suggest whatever steps you consider calculated to prevent the one or the other; as, by the adoption of such a course, and by that only, you will discharge your responsible & onerous duty. —

It is very possible the amount of correspondence required of you will be great, you will therefore use all the means at your command to enable you to keep me fully aware of what you observe, and of the measures you adopt in cases which you consider your interference to be justifiable. — In the event of your not being able to ensure clerical aid equal to your wants, you have only to say so, and I will, without delay, send you one, or even more, additional Clerks of the best description I can obtain. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt^t
humble Serv^t

Andrew Smith
Director General

P.S.

1. I see that the Adjutant
General

in his order to you dated Saturday night, says "Take care to have sufficient boats ready. - This observation puzzles me a little, I should think the providing of Boats was the duty of the Quarter Master-General's Department. Give me some information on this point. -

2^{als} Were the number of Orders (over 4 per hundred,) fixed with your knowledge and consent? Considering the nature of the case, ten per hundred would not have been too many. -

As.

Am. D. 12 January 1855

Concerning the above Order
and the Embarkation

of sick -

Am. D. 27 July 1855

and 21 Sept 1855

W.

Recd. 27 Jan^y 1855 Am^o 1 Feb^y 1855
JH

FCO2/27b

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department
12th January 1855

Sir

The General Command^g in Chief
has handed to me for perusal a
letter addressed by the Surgeon of a
Regt^o in the Crimea to his Command^g Of-
ficer, which gives a deplorable
picture of the state of the men in
Camp and more especially of the
Condition of the Sick.

In this letter it is stated
that several men under treatment
for Cholera or Wounds have been
attacked with gangrene of one
or both hands or feet; and also
that Cholera and other diseases
of the bowels have carried off
men or rendered them hopelessly
non-effective from want of Medi-
cines and Medical Comforts
appropriate for such cases.

Dr Hall Ins^t Gen^l of Hospitals
Crimea

Although

Although it may seem hard to credit
those statements to their full extent,
Still as they are vouched by the
Signature of the Officer I cannot
attempt to reject or deny them.

While it must be admitted
that the treatment of Disease with
a fair prospect of success is very
difficult under the Circumstances
in which the troops in the Crimea
are placed; and that some tem-
porary short-coming of Medical
Stores ^{may} result from the loss of the
unfortunate "Prince", Still I would
fairly believe there is not such a
lack of them as I hear asserted
from day to day.

No one can look over the
long and full lists of Medicines,
Medical Comforts &c. which have
been sent from England to Scutari
during the last six months,
without being convinced that
there must be at that Station at
least an ample supply for the
wants of the whole Army of the East;

unless it become necessary to suppress,
which is not probable, that they have
been lost, misappropriated or
allowed to become ensermented from
neglect.

Making due allowance for
any temporary inconvenience which
may have arisen from the loss of
the "Prince", it is fair to assume
there was still at Scutari, within
two days' distance from the Crimea,
an ample supply of every requisite
of the kind referred to.

And I am slow to believe
the reports which reach England as-
serting the dearth of Medicines
& Medical Comforts in the Crimea,
because I feel persuaded you
will have requested Supplies from
Scutari from time to time.

It is just possible, though
the Supposition seems very unrea-
sonable, that the means of
transporting these Supplies has
been denied you. In that case
if you have doubtless pointed
out

out the paramount importance of
having such Supplies conveyed
from Sautari to Balaklaram,
and have the honor to be
with those who are present.

Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
which have been so long in the way.

Moore Smith
Director General

Received 12 June 1855
Commenced work at Balaklaram
for the work of 12 June 1855
Completed 5.
June 27 June 5 1855
and 1 June 1855
H

W. M. S.

Recd 3 Feb 1855

28

FCO2/28a

(enclosing FCO2/28b)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department
18 January 1855.

Sir

I have the honor to request you will inform me how far the locality is from the Camp where the bodies of the Soldiers and animals who have died are interred, and whether they are buried to a sufficient depth, so as to prevent the escape above ground of the gasses resulting from decomposition.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Moses Smith

Director General.

The Principal
Medical Officer
for the
Primed

arr. Depart^{re} 18 Jan^r 1855

Respecting the burial of
the dead

Rec^d 3 Feb^r }
Ans^d 11 Feb^r } 1855

St

FCO2/286

(enclosed with FCO2/28a)

Before Lord St. Albans

11 February 1855

Sir.

In reply to your letter of the 18th January 1855 - requesting to be informed how far the locality is from the camp where the bodies of the soldiers, and animals who die are entombed; and whether they are buried to a sufficient depth to prevent the escape above ground of the gases resulting from decomposition - I have the honor to inform you that the lines of this army extend for many miles - I should say about fourteen taking in the French and our own; and each Division has its own place of sepulchre, sufficiently distant in general from the tents of the men, and the graves are directed to be dug sufficiently deep; but I regret to say the orders regarding both locality and depth have been occasionally violated, not however to such an extent so far as the men's graves are concerned ^{as} to create any uneasiness, but with respect to animals they were scattered ^{around the camp} by dogs all along the line of graves and camps from Inkerman on the extreme right to Balaklava on the left; until I pointed out the fatal results that might be looked for if so much animal matter were allowed to putrefy and vitiate the air ^{which it would be sure to do} ~~in the immediate vicinity of the lines~~ ^{and} particularly when the warm weather set in ~~and~~ ^{since} then a number of the carcases have been buried, but in most instances very imperfectly - I intend however to bring the subject again under the notice and consideration of the Commander in Chief, so as to get the nuisance abated -

Lt. Andrew Smith

 Director General
 Army & A. M. S. Dept
 London

at Balaklava, where the Turks died
in ^{such} great numbers, and were buried so
superficially, alarm was created and the
subject was investigated by a mixed Guard
which recommended the our crowded
cemetry to be closed, and a new one to be
opened at a more distant point, but
that too has been closed, and the Turkish
sick have been removed from the town
and placed in huts on more elevated ground
to the Eastward of Balaklava.

Huts are being erected for the
reception of newly arrived troops between
the Turkish burial ground above alluded
to and a perpendicular rock, at a
distance of not more than 150 paces from the
former. In my opinion this site is
ill chosen by the Quarter Master General's
Department, and if the army remains
here for the summer we shall I fear
pay the penalty of such a glaring
violation of the laws of health.

I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient
Humble Servant
John Hall
Agent of Hospitals

21 Sept. 1855
Copy per William W. Smith
about burying the dead

Rec^d 23 Feb^y Ans^d 23 Feb^y

Hall

FCO2/29

Army & Ordnance
Medical Department
8th February 1855.

Sir

As I am positively without
any thing like detailed informa-
tion touching the state of the
Sick and Wounded in the Camp,
and the means available for their
nourishment and Medical treat-
ment; I request you will be so
good as to require the Senior
Officer of each Division to supply
you weekly with a statement
that will involve the above and
all other information, which you,
or they, may think likely to prove
useful to me, and enable me to
meet the enquiries and remarks
which are daily, nay hourly
being addressed to me.

These statements you
should, I think require the
Officers specified, to deliver to

Dr. Hall

Inspector General of Hospitals

Pell^y Crimea

you, when you make your weekly
tour of Inspection, and by doing
so, you will be further able to
enlighten me by such personal
observation as you no doubt have
the opportunity of making on those
occasions. —

I am getting almost
nervous from anxiety for informa-
tion, and I therefore beg of you
to take every opportunity of supply-
ing me. — As I have already
informed you, no means calculated
to facilitate your operations will
be refused; you have simply to state
what are necessary to your purpose
in order to have them: — one or
more additional Clerks will be
supplied you, if you require them,
and you may rest assured I will
engage the best I can obtain, so
that you may have the ablest
possible helpers to copy your
Communications and Returns.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your obed^t Servant

Wm Smith

Director General

am 2.8th Feb^y - 1856

Dr Smith calling for weekly
Stats of sick and reports from
officers in charge of Detachments

Rec^d 15 March 1853

JA

FC02/30a

(enclosing FC02/30b)

My Dear Ball

It grieves me
greatly to have to write you
the accompanying letter but
no means exist whereby I
can avoid it. Much to God
you or Lawson had been made
more fully acquainted with what
was brought against him. You
will

of course consult with Lord
Raglan before you take any
step - The authorities at home
are constantly being asked
why he is again employed in
a place of trust and I have
even been told that my
proper course would be to
recall him and place him
on half pay. I am not
willing to take such a step
because I believe him to be a
first rate man - he must not

be put in charge of Sardinia
Hospital - the world will again
be in flames if he is

Yours faithfully
A. Smith

2^d Feb

You shall hear from me
more in detail by next
mail

as

Confidential
Am.D. - 2 March 1858
J. R. Smith - about
J. Lawson & the Avon

No 13

Rec^d 15 March 1855

J. Hall

Confidential.

FC02/306

(enclosed with FC02/30a)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department
2^d March 1855.

Sir,

As the Minister at War is of opinion that it is not to the good of the service that Deputy Inspector General of H^{rs} R. Lawson, whom you know as well as I do has incurred a severe censure, on account of, as is stated in a general order, "the apathy and want of interest which he exhibited with respect to the well doing of the suffering men to be placed on board the 'Avon', should be put in a position where the charge of a large Hospital Establishment can from any occurrence necessarily devolve upon him, I have therefore

C^d Hall

P. M. O.

British Army
Crimée. -

to

to request you will make immediate arrangements to withdraw him from Scutari, and place him in a position where he will not have directly to superintend the treatment of a large body of sick. —

It is painful to me to have to make this communication to you, but you must be sensible that I have no means of avoiding it, as what might have enabled me to stand forward in defence of an Officer of the Department censured as Dr. Lawson has been, has never been furnished to me. — I have received no detailed information from you as to the nature and extent of the charges which were preferred against him, nor has he himself communicated to me any information on these points, consequently I have not felt myself able to move in the case, which

which I should willingly have done, had I been in possession of materials that would have enabled me to venture an opinion. In the absence of the only means which could enable me to do so, I am under the painful necessity of feeling myself constrained to admit the accuracy of the reasoning of others and assume that he had unfortunately not discharged his duty in the way he ought to have done.

I have always held Mr. Lawton in high estimation as a Medical Officer, therefore both you and him will easily understand how distasteful it is to me to have to communicate to you on the present occasion in terms which under the circumstances stated, become absolutely necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir, your most obedient servant

A.

Director General.

(2pp)

FCO2/31

13 Apr '55

My Dear Hall

Have been so occupied
of late that I have not had time to
write my friends nor indeed have
I yet at any length, You shall soon
hope have a longer communication
from me in the mean time consider
this as indicative of the most hearty
feelings to you and all in the
Cumea even my enemies, Think my
evidence has effected a beneficial
change and you will observe I did
not

fail to say of you what I consider
you were fairly entitled to. you will
learn little from the newspapers as
they give most garbled and absurd
statements. I was delighted to hear from
you that Lord Raglan refused to reveal
Lawson. I could not avoid writing
to you what I did indeed in the state
of ignorance in which I was relative
to his case. I could not but view his
position at Sculari an unfortunate
one. I wish I could see the Proceedings
of the Court of Inquiry I asked that from
Lord Panmure but was told he had not
received it. all I lament is that Lawson
did not demand inquiry when the
order appeared, you will observe I took
occasion to hold him up in the

highest possible terms and what I should
has had a good effect. Much caution
is necessary now even more than formerly
many hands are raised against us
I regret exceedingly you were not able
to show more medicines in store on the
5 of March. do take care to have always
an ample supply - Saylori can or at
least should be able to produce every
thing you can want, 900 lbs of Quinine
have left this country since March
1854 where is it, you must see and get
something done about the unhealthy
localities where the 79 and other Corps
are stationed - it is awful to think that
Troops are drinking water in which dead
Horses are lying. Maxwell is to be
further examined on the 17 inst. his
evidence is proving most satisfactory.
The

Times in the leading article of this day (13 April) is writing me up, what a change reaction is about to take place and I have no doubt it will run strong. I have from the beginning felt confident, and at no time uneasy. Poor Menzies has ruined the Department and I deeply regret I did not carry out what I often had in contemplation - viz ~~that~~ write to you to supersede him - he is a good man but quite unfit for the position of P.M.O. of such an Office as that of Seculari he is limited to a degree. For weeks ago I made application to retire and I still continue determined to go I cannot get the War Minister to act but act he must. Pray keep all vigilant & to their work. I was sorry at Cumbshanks

being passed over, - the man at Laitan
got what he has without my good will
I never should have thought of bringing
him forward but he had better
influence than mine - give scope enough to
I have recommended Crickshanks and
I hope my recommendation will be
successful and that his' commission will
be authorized so that he will stand
in his proper place

Yours faithfully
A. Smith

13 April 1853

FCO2/32a

[29 June 1855]

My Dear Balle

Dr. Milroy who
has been appointed vice from
deceased has called on me to
to accept his desire to carry on
a friendly intercourse with the
Medical Officers of the Department
and as I have reason to believe
he is fully impressed with that
work from the evidence he gave
whilst

Mr Lammacci I gave him at
his own request a letter of introduction
to you. I know nothing of
what are his duties as I have
never consulted in reference to
the institution of a sanitary
commission. I think you may
with your tact be able to make
him useful to our ill
used Department.

Yours faith fully

Wm Smith

6 Whitehall place

29 June 1855

FCO2/32

Dr. Hall

Inspector Genl of Works

for the

Cum gratia

Dr. Smith 29 June

Introduction of Dr. Milroy

Favd. G.
Dr. Milroy



51 Marlborough Square Portmouth
28 July 1855.

My Dear Hall

Though I promised to write you
further in reference to the letter sent you some
time ago, I mean the printed one which appeared
in the Times, condemnatory of the arrangements
on the 18th June I have not hitherto been able to
find time to do so. I sincerely hope evidence will be
obtained of its falsity indeed I am satisfied such
will be the case as I strongly suspect what is said
to be the production of an Army Surgeon was got up in
London. At all events show out what may you are
safe your circular shows you did your duty, I have had
it sent to the Medical Journals and the ^{West} Times
has

already ~~passed~~ published it. I expect next week
it will appear in the Lancet and the Medical
Circular I sent it also to Mr Peel when Mr Hafford
gave notice of the question he intended to put in the
House but he was not permitted to read it nor
any of the other documents I had furnished him with
You will easily see, they are determined if possible
to put us down but thank God they will not be able
I have fought vigorously for the Department, for
yourself and for myself and I am satisfied with
the results so far as they go. I was much vexed to find
that it was thought necessary to ask information
in reference to the reported refusal to admit the
Times Correspondent into a Military Hospital, however
as Lord P. wished it I thought it better to make
no opposition but send at once to you Mr Peel's Memorandum
I feel if objected it might be considered that I believe
the case to be a bad one

Your excellent letter got a place in

much to my astonishment but just as I expected
it was to afford its writers another opportunity to
say something about the Department, it was honored
the following day with a leading article which said
you as I am sure you will be pleased to see that they
have not been able to crush you

I have been much annoyed of late by finding that
a number of letters have been sent direct to Officers
instead of being, as I have always directed, sent through
you they happened however to be unimportant, being
merely asking explanations in reference to ~~some~~ ^{an} ~~address~~ ^{made} ~~made~~
made by Mr McNeil. I think such will never occur
again as I wish no one shall be written to except through
you and that no one shall address me in public matters
but in the same way. To you they should look rather than
to me

I was much vexed the other day when I asked Dr
Drumhugh for Mrs Balls address so that I might try and
call on her to find she had left town that very day
and had called on him not many hours before that
the question, I rushed in these trying times to induce

her if possible to keep up against all the traducers
the old Dumbuck that the Editor has promised to give
place to your letter. I cannot understand him the last
Dumbuck's evidence to make him criminate the
Hospital at Sculari at the time you left it, he is much
nerved about it as he is an honorable fine fellow

Have now great hopes they will soon let me again
learn from the state of my health quite unequal to the
labors required. I hear nothing certain as to who is to mind
or rather I should say who are to form the Board for
some day it has been said Guthrie is the man
but this I can scarcely believe as a man of his age
could never get through the work if the position is not
to be a sinecure. Must a few days wait open our eyes &
I feel we will all be astonished.

A reaction is in rapid progress so stand fast I am anxious
to have your letter of 3 auct & author, the date I do not
now recollect, published, and will if I can get them
admission. I am very anxious to hear from you and as
I may be at large before your letter can reach this country
be good enough to direct it 51 Thurlow Square / Brompton

Yours faithfully
Abner

FC02/33

~~On Her Majesty's Service~~

Mrs John Hall.

21 Walker Street

Edinburgh

Hall
Glasgow

Committee report
Mr. Russell. official

AUG
Z 17 M
1855



FC02/33

[6 Aug. 1855]

My Dear Ball

I cannot say
that I have carefully perused
your letter which reached me
about an hour ago - still I
must reply rather than take
more time and lose the mail
It is very satisfactory and
may push enquiry to the furthest
possible point, You take of
I am

you out for God sake do not
think of that slave fast as
I asked in my letter of
Saturday. you have nothing
to fear we will overcome the
newspapers. Think then nothing
of that horse stick to your
things are looking better. and
before 6 months all will be well

I dare say the mole of Mr
Peel will vex you do not
let it do so, in these days
they are forced to be

protector, Again, maintain
your position. you can do it
therefore do it

Yours faithfully
Mmth

6 Sept 1855

Thank you so much in having
Military Officers on the Board
and especially a few Officers

At

FCO2/34a
(enclosing FCO2/34b-c)

Cuttings enclosed

(20 Aug. 1855)

My Dear Hall

I was delighted
to see that two of your civil
burys ^{have} come forward manfully
in defence of the Department.
The Times republished the letter of
the 5 and the contradiction. so
far is there an evidence of fair-
play. Stand fast you will not
be run down if I can prevent it
appear indifferent to all attack
they

are beginning to fall harmless
Hafford is the only person
who perceives and I reckon
him as nothing.

I send you a copy of my letter
to Lord P. in forwarding
your communication - you
may depend on me, even
after I am at liberty but you
must not feel in keeping me
acquainted with what happens.
You have I believe a good man
in your Simpson - I expect we
will see sad days if the
movement in forming a Board
in which a circle will

take a part, I suspect the
Sabatopol Committee confirmed
what I & I said in reference to
the hope at Vienna and without
even affirming it was said in
agreed of Sauter

I also send you, slips cut out
of the Circular - all the New
Journal are alive to the
matter and I shall not feel
to send to them whatever I
think will prove useful -

Dunbrook letter in the Times
will disturb the public
mind - Let me hear from
you soon direct to St Thurlow

Lequarré

Yours faith fully
Smith

Feb 20 Aug 2 1853

I have forwarded by this mail
a copy of the document which
contains all my letters which
were handed to the Committee
I could have furnished 500
such. ~~it~~ it is also a
very letter, whom shall we
have it will afford you
a laugh at least

As

DR HALL AND THE 'TIMES.'

FCO2/345

HAVING drawn attention to the charges that were published in the 'Times' against the Army Medical Department in the Crimea by a reputed Medical Officer, we are now happy in being able to publish* a Medical Memorandum, which was issued by Dr Hall on the eve of the battle, from which it will be seen that no blame can attach to that officer for any deficiency that may be proved in the furnishing of one of the field hospitals. Let the censure fall upon the right head.

In another part of our Journal we publish a letter written by Dr Hall, which appeared in the 'Times' of the 27th instant; the object of the writer being to repel the injurious remarks contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Army before Sebastopol. The 'Times' has made this letter the subject of a Leader, and has treated its representations with becoming fairness and gravity. It is with pleasure we find the Medical Department arousing to its defence, and conducting its cause with so much ability, straightforwardness, and spirit.

* See page 58.

Medical Circular
1 augt 1855

and most deserving of promotion to higher offices. In the absence of a system of *concours* this method of reporting would form a useful means of determining the merit of candidates, at the same time that the reports would be admirable records of facts for reference in future investigations. The books of every hospital ought to be open to inspection, on a proper application being made, by any member of the Profession. By the adoption of such measures the poor would be more efficiently treated, and wider scope would be given for the employment of able and active minds. Science would thus be more assiduously cultivated, and would advance with more rapid strides, while the amity that should exist among the members of a Medical Staff would be sealed by the consciousness of equitable dealing, and a liberal distribution of advantages.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THROUGH the watchfulness and perseverance of Mr Brady in Parliament and the unflagging exertions of the Students' Committee the Naval Medical Officers will be admitted to those privileges to which as gentlemen and surgeons they are entitled. The Assistant-Surgeons will henceforth rank as ward-room officers, and have a separate cabin. The grievances which have been com

Med Circular

1 Aug 1855

FCO2/34c

CIRCULAR.

57

to have been written by Miss Nightingale (but which she repudiated), calling for more lint and old linen to be sent to some house that was named in Pater-noster row, which Lord Raglan referred to me for report, and, on inquiry, I found there were 3,500lbs. of lint and 1,900 old sheets in store at the very time this letter purported to be written. At the battle of Inkermann some one sent an application to the French authorities for lint and bandages, and it was the French General's letter to Lord Raglan, expressing his regret at not being able to comply with the request, which led to an explanation of a circumstance that would never otherwise have been heard of until it appeared in the columns of 'The Times.' On that occasion, so far from wanting either medical comforts or surgical appliances, I sent two carts laden with stores to a convenient station on the field immediately the firing was heard, so as to be ready should any of the regimental surgeons be in want.

In the 'Times' of the 23rd of February there is the following paragraph from the agent for distributing the 'Times' Fund:—"Until within the last few days many of the regimental surgeons had been without limejuice, arrowroot, portwine, tea, lemons, sago, preserved meats, and vegetables; they have had lately none, except what, in necessarily small quantities, has been supplied to them from the Fund." This observation alludes to the months of January and February. The following is copied from the Purveyor's Storebook of issues during those months, made or duly approved and receipted documents:—

"There was issued of portwine, 560 dozen; sherry wine, 131 dozen; rum, bottles 630; ditto, gallons 8; brandy bottles 688; tea, 1,724lb.; sugar, 7,920lb.; arrowroot, 3,917lb.; sago, 1,950lb.; rice, 4,440lb.; preserved meats, 3,111lb.; preserved soups, 2,536lb.; essence of beef, 11,157 tins; 4-pints; candles, sperm, 283lb.; ditto, tallow, 730lb.; oil, 72 quarts; preserved pota-toes, 14,864lb.; preserved milk, 1,944 tins; cocoa, and milk, 1,616 tins; oat-meal, 300lb.; soup, 910lb.; salt 203lb.; limejuice, 11,349 pints; barley, 793lb.; cocoa, 205lb.; chocolate, 39lb.; mustard, 24lb.; concentrated milk, 735 tins; pepper, 22lb.; porter, 46½ dozen; ale, cask, 1; ditto, 16½ dozen; macaroni, 78lb."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Camp before Sebastopol, July 9.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Before Sebastopol, 9th July, 1855.

Dr Hall writes: "I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you, that there has been a marked decrease of both sickness and mortality during the week.

Cholera and Diarrhoea have greatly diminished both in frequency and fatality, but there has been an increase under the head of Dysentery.

The admissions to strength this week have been in the ratio of 6.60 per cent. and the deaths to strength 0.40 per cent.

Last week they were 7.89 and 0.72 respectively. The three squadrons of the 10th Hussars encamped at Varmoutka, and the 13th Foot recently arrived in this country, stationed at Kadokot, are the only two Corps at present suffering to any extent from Cholera. The former have been withdrawn to their own encampment within the lines of Balaklava, and the latter are to be located on the heights to the westward of Balaklava, where the Brigade of Guards were formerly stationed, and I am in hopes the change in each instance will be followed by beneficial results.

The admissions and deaths, from the undermentioned diseases, have been as follows:

	During the present week.		During the previous week.	
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
Fevers	576	17	543	22
Diarrhoea	1,004	19	1,277	14
Cholera	109	71	409	183
Dysentery	247	2	124	1
Wounds	172	44	166	57
Other diseases	529	7	496	5
	2,637	160	3,015	287

In the Cavalry Division the number of Fevers has slightly increased, but only one casualty has occurred from that cause. Diarrhoea continues to prevail, but Cholera has considerably diminished except in the three squadrons of the tenth stationed in the country about ten or twelve miles from Balaklava; out of twenty-five cases which occurred in the division thirteen were in the 10th Hussars. The mortality has also decreased as the deaths are now only about one in six, and the disease is beginning to attack weakly men in hospital, and those broken down by drunkenness, as was the case in Bulgaria last year.

Diarrhoea has been prevalent in the siege train, and in the left attack of Sappers and Miners, but cholera has diminished. In the Second Division, Dr Gordon, the Superintending Surgeon, describes the general health of the Regiments as tolerably good and the mortality small. Cholera has abated both in frequency and virulence, and the mortality from it has decreased one-half. Mild continued fevers have been common, and one death occurred from that cause; they are attributable to the exposure and fatigue duties incident to a soldier's life on active service.

Bowel complaints have been on the increase and have proved less amenable to treatment, though no deaths have occurred. Bowel complaints are reported to be on the increase both in the First and Third Divisions, but Cholera has declined, and in the Third Division, the mortality is thirteen less this week than it was last week from that disease. Tetanus occurred in two wounded men in the Third Division, and proved fatal to both. In the Fourth Division Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery have been the most prevalent diseases, and more men have died from Cholera in this Division than in any other.

In the Light Division Cholera and Diarrhoea have decreased, but there is a tendency to dysenteric purging within the last few days.

The wounded are all going on well, and amongst these are four of amputations of the shoulder-joint. The wounded at the Castle Hospital in Balaklava have nearly all progressed favourably, but in the General Hospital in camp some cases of Gangrene have occurred and proved rapidly fatal.

Two cases of Tetanus have also occurred and are likely to have a fatal termination.

MEDICAL MEMORANDUM—3 p.m. June, 17 1855. 1. As it is probable an assault will take place soon, Superintending Medical Officers and Staff Surgeons of Brigades will see that everything in the Regimental Hospitals is in a perfect state of readiness for the reception of wounded. This should be attended to before dark to-night, and early in the morning tea should be prepared in the hospitals of the Regiments engaged so as to be ready to give to men on their admission. 2. A Medical Officer of each regiment engaged will follow the column, and a Staff Surgeon of Division should be present to give directions. For this duty, Staff Surgeon Dr Logan will take the direction of the right attack, and Staff Surgeon Dr Paynter that of the left. They will see that prompt aid is afforded to the wounded when required, and get them carried off by the Croats and Ambulance to the hospitals in rear as soon as possible. All the Medical Officers of the divisions will be on duty, and as many as can be spared from the Cavalry Division and Balaklava will repair to the front. 3. Superintending Officers will make arrangements for forming temporary Field Hospitals in the ravines as near to the scene of action as safety will admit. Here those cases that require immediate operation will be attended to, and then sent either to their own Regimental Hospital or to the General Hospital in the rear of the Third Division. Tents should be taken down and pitched, and care must be taken that there is an ample supply of water, stimulants, and Surgical appliances. Officers must be detached for this duty and orders given for the attendance of the sick and wounded in camp.

(Signed) J. HALL, Inspector General of Hospitals.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BIRTHS.

- DUNBAR**.—On July 11, the wife of J. A. DUNBAR, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at 50 Mary place, Edinburgh, of a son.
HAINES.—On June 20, the wife of ROBERT HAINES, M.B., at the Esplanade, Bombay, of a son.
MARSHALL.—On July 19, the wife of JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.C.S., at 10 Saville row, of a daughter.
MATHEWS.—On July 22, the wife of H. J. MATHEWS, Surgeon, at The Cottage, Hornchurch, Essex, of a daughter.
OGILVIE.—On July 13, the wife of J. F. OGILVIE, M.D., at Alexandria, Egypt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- CROWDER-McMULLIN**.—On July 25, by the Rev. A. E. Crowder, Incumbent of Christ Church, Dunse, N.B., at St James's Church, Paddington, JOHN CROWDER, of Darling Downs, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, to AGNES ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late JOHN McMULLIN, M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Military Hospitals.
HOPLEY-CORN.—On July 24, by the Rev. J. W. Cobb, M.A., brother of the bride, at the Parish Church, Eastbourne, THOMAS HOPLEY, second son of the late EDWARD HOPLEY, Surgeon R.N., of Lewes, to FANNY, youngest daughter of HENRY CORN, of 1 Gordon place, Tavistock square.
MUDGE-JOHNSTONE.—On July 21, by the Rev. J. Aitken, M.A., at St James's, Piccadilly, JOHN WILLIAM MUDGE, M.D., Madras Army, to EMMA, widow of the late JAMES F. JOHNSTONE, Madras Cavalry, and daughter of Captain E. M. DANIELL, H.E.I.C.S., of Gloucester square, Hyde park.
PAVEY-OLIVER.—On July 25, by the Rev. L. Dale, M.A., at St Pancras, FREDERICK WILLIAM PAVEY, M.D. and M.B., of 3 Finsbury square, to JULIA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM OLIVER, of 9 Fitzroy square.

DEATHS.

- BARWICK, J.**, L.S.A. 1833, on July 16, at his residence, Ambleside, Westmoreland.
HAMILTON, ALICE, youngest daughter of the late J. HAMILTON, M.D., of Queenstown, Canada West, on July 23, aged 14.
PRIEST, ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late FREDERICK PRIEST, Surgeon, of Burnham, Norfolk, on July 21, aged 10. The deceased survived her father only 5 weeks.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING Saturday, July 21.—During three weeks of this month the population of London have enjoyed improved health. This is shown by a reduction of the mortality to the extent of about 150 deaths a week below the mortality of the previous month. Last week the deaths registered were 915. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1845-54 the average number was 1,027, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1,130. In comparing the present return with the estimated result it is necessary to observe that in the week which ended 21st July, 1849 (embraced in the average), cholera was fatal in 678 cases, and raised the deaths from all causes to 1,741; otherwise a conclusion will be drawn rather more favourable for last week than the mortality that has prevailed in ordinary periods would justify. The zymotic class of diseases produced last week 229 deaths, being a fourth part of the total mortality. This amount is as high as it usually is at this period. Diarrhoea, of which there were 67 fatal cases, is making progress with the rising temperature. The numbers from this complaint in the last six weeks have been 17, 25, 33, 28, 45, and 67. Of the 67 cases 61 occurred amongst children under the age of one year; 8 amongst those one year old and under 2 years. Four cases of cholera were recorded last week, 3 of which occurred to infants; the remaining case was that of a woman, aged 56 years, who died in Walworth from "choleraic diarrhoea," after 13 hours' illness. Scarlatina carried off 34 children.

Cholera is making great ravages in Spain. At Granada, from the 27th ult. to the 14th inst., not fewer than 1,617 persons had died of it; and on the 15th, 84 more also died, but that number was less than on previous days. At Burgos it was making great havoc.

vacancies which arise with the army but not to the augmentations necessary from an increase of force - if the latter was to be held as their right what would become of the poor fellows who have been serving absolutely in the Colonies and who are at home or on their way home in consequence to the withdrawal of Regiments to proceed to the Crimea - I hold that even more than the vacancies that arise in the East should be supplied from the Medical Officers serving here, but at the same time I must continue to believe that the Officers who are on these stations are fairly entitled to a share of the promotion. It must not be overlooked that you have Surgeons now with the army of little more than five years service some trying to get the old appointments in the Colonies promoted and kept on their stations if induced then there will be little occasion to remove them for service in the Crimea, will not forget Logan and Gordon when favourable opportunities offer.

And it is extremely difficult to get the number of Medical men necessary indeed I may honestly say I cannot get them - the demand is great and the supply is scanty. This difficulty has led me to propose to Lord Palmerston to remove all

the third up to four regiments and substitute ~~for~~ ^{the} dispensers of
measone - one to each regiment. if this measure be approved
we will get over ~~the~~ temporary difficulty which is now being much
much felt. My first letter requiring honors to be conferred on
the senior medical officers of the army has failed but
I am not disheartened I shall go at the subject again
I send copy of the reply to my letter for your information - it
will show you on whom the blame rested, I hope General Simpson
will prove a better friend I intend writing to him on the subject

I am much disposed to believe your labours are too numerous
and diversified and I am resolved to secure you a field
Inspector General unless you show me that injury would
result from such an appointment - may tell me your
mind and if you think advantage would result from
such a measure say who should be the man. can you
get on with Alexander I think he would keep the
men in camp up to their work - would he have managability
- these points are "entirely new", I hear Sir John McNeill & Tulloch
have a high opinion of him I have not seen either of them
since they returned,

I hope you will take care to have a large store well provided
in the camp before the winter sets in - it will not do to hunt
to Balaklava I have inquired on Lord P. the necessity of taking
care

Rev 24 Sept
and 26 Sept 1835

that the Doctors be allowed every facility therefore if he
support my recommendations he will turn every deficiency
against you should any be unfortunately discovered. Those
they respond readily to your demands, when you find it
necessary to have recourse to Secular - whatever is asked
for is sent from this country immediately. The country is
not at present in a humor to sanction poisoning therefore
you must not refuse what is asked. Still we are being
most extravagant still no opposition must be offered - one
day we will be thoroughly abused for the cruelty we have
incurred but better than now. I have sent the papers
you forwarded to me, in reference to Mr. Stone's case, to the
Editor of the Times and required of him justice to you - we
will see the result in time. I am sorry to see Mrs. Hall is,
in her letters, designating the Editor as impartial. many
are remarking on the expression and warning it to your
disadvantage depends upon it the less she writes the better
the time is not yet come. I will next week send you a copy
of my letter asking honors for the Doctors. I have succeeded
in getting the commendation of all the apt bourgeois who in the
first instance were actly left unaided. This ought to satisfy them
in one respect if they can be satisfied. I am sending you Doctors
as quickly as possible I think about 20 have lately embarked
and about 20 more are on the eve of proceeding. I suspect it will
be necessary to place some of the seniors on Half Pay as they

Head Quarters Sebastopol
8th October 1856

Sir - I have the honor to enclose the report of a Board of Medical Officers which I assembled to investigate, and report on the several points alluded to in your letter of the 3rd ultimo - concerning the Ambulance Conveyance of this Army -

No Board that I know of had ever reported on these Carriages before -

The Carriages with the Super Springs, you will observe, the Board consider uneasy - more so than those with ordinary Springs - The Irish recruiting Car, which I had heard complained of, they consider easy when it has four people on, but the seat is narrow and insecure, and they think ^{it} they would easily upset - I think on the line of march they would be found most useful, as men could easily get on them when compelled to fall out from sickness, or fatigue, and could as easily dismount again -

The Waggon supplied

Dr Andrew Smith
Director General
Army & O. H. S. Dept
London

last are stated to be of easy
 draught, and I was not aware
 they had been complained
 of. I have on more occasions
 than one been down at the sick
 wharf at Dulaklana when sick
 have arrived in these baggons,
 and have asked how they liked
 them, and they ^{always} ~~had~~ ^{do} very well -

The mule litters, and chairs
 are good and easy, and in
 no way inferior to those of the
 French - I obtained one pack
 from the French Head Quarters
 that the Board might have
 an opportunity of contrasting,
 and comparing them with
 our own -

At present the ambulance have
 conveyance equipped for only
 300 men - but there must
 be 40 more chairs and litters
 somewhere, as I understood
 you to say 200 had been
 ordered out -

There are also several cars
 and waggons in the Land Trans-
 port Depot, ^{of and attached to the artillery} which are not in-
 cluded in Captain Pigott's list,
 nor are they ready for service yet
 for want of drivers -

In Land Transport Depot

10 Hospital Waggon	=	60
30 Cars	=	180
		<u>240</u>

There also 40 Cars	}	36
belonging to the Artillery		
		<u>276</u>

I calculate we have carriage
 conveyance at present for about
 12,000 men - and if it were
 increased

15,000
to 16,000 and equipped. it would
be sufficient for almost any
contingency -

The ambulance, however,
is imperfectly organized, at
present, and would not
work well if the army were
in the field - It has not ^{nearly} ~~as~~ ^{the number of}
~~the~~ officers, & non commissioned
officers ^{that} it ought to have to make
it efficient - It is essentially
a service of detail, and requires
not only an additional number
of the commissioned, & non com-
missioned officers, but care should
be taken that the latter are sober,
steady men -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours most obedient
Humble servant

I have

Ben: g. H. 8

FCO2/36b
(enclosed with FCO2/36a)

10 Hospital Waggons

18 " " Cars

12 Maltese Hospital Carts

40 " "

Headquarters Light Wing
Oct 5th 1855

J Salis
Capt

10 hr -	at 10	_____	100
4 do	7	_____	28
17 do	6		102
47 do	6		282
136 <u>Chairs</u>	2		272
15 do	2		30
			824
			276
			1100

Camp, Schofield.
30th October 1855.

Proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers held by order of Dr. Hale, Inspector General of Hospitals, to examine into and report upon the points adverted to in a letter from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, dated 3rd September 1855.

President,

Dr. Linton, Dep: Insp: Genl. of Hospitals ... 1st Division
Members,

Mr. Alexander Leys, Dep: Insp: Genl. of Hospitals
1st M. O. 1st Division

J. R. Taylor Esq. Dep: Insp: Genl. of Hospitals
1st M. O. 3rd Division.

Mr. Roberts Esq. Staff Surgeon 1st Regt.
1st M. O. 4th Division.

The Board having met on the 29th September and again on the 3rd of October, and having on both of these occasions given personal trial to the several means of conveyance now available for sick and wounded, and having made full inquiries with reference to the qualities of the same - finds that the waggon lately supplied to the Army fitted with gutta serena buffers are decidedly inferior to the same waggon with springs, and are not adapted for the conveyance of wounded or sick, being rough and shaking on a comparatively smooth road.

The Board did not find that inferiority in the jaunting Cars fitted with buffers as compared with those fitted with springs. But these jaunting Cars being very narrow between the wheels, are consequently unsafe and reported to the Board to be very liable to be upset. These cars with a fair load appear to travel very easy but are complained of by single individuals as being

rough and shaded No.

The Board also personally tried the mule chairs and litters, and considered them better adapted than the waggon for the conveyance of sick and wounded, provided that the mules are good tempered, well practised at the work, and sufficiently strong for it, with careful drivers. The Mule Chair and Litter do not appear to the Board to have any decided superiority, save that they are somewhat lighter; the properties sought being as follows:

English	Am.
Pair of mule litters complete	138-12
Pair of — Chairs complete	103-2
French	Am.
Pair of mule litters complete	138-0
Pair of — Chairs complete	89-12

The Board appended a statement by the Commanding Officer of the Ambulance Corps showing the number of waggon, Cart, Chair, and Litter now available, by which it would appear that in consequence of a sufficient number of Officers, men, artificers and mules, not more than 300 sick and wounded could now be moved at any one time.

Resident. *Edward B. C. S. J.*

T. M. M. M. M.
D. J. General

Medical. *W. H. Taylor D. J. G.*

W. H. Taylor
W. H. Taylor

Copy

Ambulance Corps -

Return of Waggon, Cart, Litter, & Chair at
Head Quarters and on Detachment.

Before Sebastopol
2^d Oct. 1855.

At
Head Quarters.

10 Waggon to carry 10 men each
4 Do to carry 7 men each
17 Do to carry 6 men each
47 Irish Cars to carry 6 men each
136 ⁺ pairs of litters and chairs 2 men each
2 Horse Waggon.

On detachment. 15 pairs of litters & chairs 2 men each.

Memo: (22 pairs of the 136 are somewhat out of repair for want of materials cannot be repaired)

Horses and Fit for Service

At Head Quarters 21 Waggon & carts capable of carrying 1400
69 pairs of litters & chairs to carry 1380 men

On detachment. 15 pairs of litters & chairs to carry 300 men

The President
Of the Medical Board
Se & Se

(Signed) *D. S. Pigott Capt.*
Commanding Ambulance Corps

Ambulance
2nd October 1858

Proceedings of a Board
of Medical Officers on the
Ambulance Company
of the Army -

(2pp.)

18 Oct 1855

FCO2/37

My Dear Hall

Many thanks for your
letters. I tried to get the Times to say
you had been ill used in the
case of Mr. Lowe but my effort was
unsuccessful as might have been
expected however it effected some
good as you will see by the
accompanying enclosure which
send for your information. Below is
the original, as an important
document

I am trying at present to get some
advantages for the department & I
may at least in some respect be able
to succeed - I think better pay and
earlier retirement may be conceded
I have asked many things indeed
Dear Sir many.

Regret you gave the Assistant Surgeon
a copy of my letter to you I intended
it for your information and I feared
you would verbally communicate
to the ~~promissory~~ chiefs concerned
my views and advise them to
reconsider their statement and
request so as to enable me to

forward and support an improved
edition, however it is of no great
importance, & I had asked friends
got what they wished so we should have
effected their ruin - if each were to
be made a surgeon after 5 years more
we would have had 400 surgeons
for the half pay list after the first
5 years 400 more after the second
and so on - therefore after 35 years
from the regulation taking effect
there would be on half pay 2800
surgeons minus casualties and
the oldest of them would probably
not have arrived at the 60 year
all.

Medical Officers I have heard
speak of the Memorial regard
it as I did and will do the
production of men not understanding
what they were asking. The
persons one is better not much
to find fault with in it save
the slap ~~that~~ it gives myself and
the Senior Officers of the Department,
they the working body had done well
however the administrative department
may have failed, I am anxious to
hear from you what number of
Medical Officers you will require
for the Army during the winter

and I have written officially to
you by this days post, hoping
like much to see the order you
have secured to send me to
Kenzie. I have not been apprised
of the movement all that has
been communicated to me is that
Hospital is now available for
the accommodation of sick.

Despatch to me Cumming shortly
doubtful satisfied that duties
will be equal to the duties
of Sauri, Home is enthralling
therefore should you see fit &
be

able to spare Alexander who
wishes some leave on an
important matter you may
be able to recommend him
for it after active operation
cease, you must however judge
independently of any remarks of
mine as you alone can be
a judge of the propriety of
even temporarily weakening
yourself.

With you would give me some
idea of how the work will

be poured down the water & if
you will have hats sufficient &
if they will be suitable, I am so often
asked questions about matters of
that kind so many persons are
wondering home and going much
contradictory opinions. I am going
to make another effort for Amos.
for the ^m Officers. I think success
will come in time. The Times
has now taken up the pen
against S. G. Osborne, & trying
him the Wizard of the Times,
you

will on reading the article see why
he has not acknowledged the benefits
which were conferred on the sick by
the Times friend see again how
Bracebridge has been lauded who
was wise ~~man~~ enough to make
what was done by the friend. Now
see why the enmity is so great
to myself as I called light of
it to Mr M Donald before he
left the country for Sicily. I hope
you will be able to understand this
as I have not time to rec^{over}
what I have written

Yours faithfully
Abmth

Do you wish more medicine cart - one
half the size of the one sent out -

My Dear Ball

I am prepared
for some time I cannot
let this mail go without
sending you what our
friend has said against
us. I will be glad to
receive from you any
information, on the
matter

on which he has chosen
to remark and if it
be really a fact as stated
that it was found necessary
to borrow a chem-raw from
the French you see how
we are handled

I am glad to observe
that all is now going
on satisfactorily

Yours faithfully
29 Oct 1855 Wm Smith

London 29th Oct^r 1855

D Smith about Chain
Saws - and wishing to know
if we had been compelled
to borrow from the Bank, as
had been stated by Mr Luthrie

Copied

FC02/39a

General Hospital in Camp
near Sebastopol Nov. 17th 1855.

(enclosing FC02/39b)

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday on the subject of a publication by Mr Guthrie which has been copied into the public prints, stating amongst other things that when chain-saws were required, they were borrowed from the French Ambulances:—

I beg in reply to state that so far as the General Hospital in Camp was concerned we never had occasion to borrow anything from the French, in the shape of either Surgical or Medical Appliances, on the contrary the French Medical Officers on visiting our Hospitals expressed their astonishment at the profusion and multiplicity of our appliances, at the same time enquiring how we were to carry our over grown & luxurious establishment into the

D^r Hall
Insp^t Genl.
Head Quarters

Field, on this point I was not able to afford them any satisfactory information, as I am aware we have in our present ample arrangement entirely lost sight of the practical and useful, and so sacrificed a good deal to appearances to justify popular clamour and outcry, which we may get some day repent, should we take the Field with our present circumstances—

With regard to the specific deficiencies supposed to exist by Mr Guthrie, viz the apparatus for lifting wounded men I am aware they have been like many other inventions, tried and found practically of little use, therefore not adopted, they nevertheless exist, in the Medical Stores in the Crimea— as well as Mr. Luke's apparatus for slinging fractured limbs, (which I presume is what Mr Guthrie alludes to) and are not generally used for the same reason, we can sling a limb quite as readily and simply by attaching it to the cradle a plan that has been successfully adopted at this Hospital and found to answer admirably, it has been likewise

the advantage of extreme simplicity - and not needlessly multiplying our appliances, a reason I should imagine a practical man like Mr Guthrie can fully appreciate -

We have had altogether some ten or twelve cases of Excision of bones in the General Hospital since its establishment and I can only recall one instance in which a chain saw was required - we have likewise had upwards of fifty cases of fracture simple and compound and although we possess Mr Guthrie's fracture box complete no Medical Officer, Civil or Military has ever called for any thing in it - the fact is every man has his own views of apparatus and appliances - and were we to adopt every one's hobby on this point we should require almost every kind of instrument and apparatus that has been invented

No obstacle however has been thrown in the way of obtaining any and every recent modern improvement that could be considered of real practical utility, and for this purpose I visited the French Ambulances - on one occasion with Dr. Inspector General Taylor, who thought a simple mode of putting up fractures on the field - in

strong flexible Wire gutter, used by the French and called *Gouttière* might be advantageously introduced, they were immediately written for to England.

I likewise received your sanction to purchase on the spot, a case of French resection Instruments, but the more I see of the requirements of the Department on service, the more satisfied I feel that it is not, multiplication, but a curtailing & simplification of our arrangement, that is required, for instance both the Surgeons Capital case - the Hospital Canteen in particular and the Field Panniers might be much simplified and improved, and the materials in the two latter of a better and more durable construction. —

The Surgeons case might advantageously dispense with one chepkin. and be supplied with a Gouge and chain saw, the present course saw might be improved, and a strong fine bow saw substituted. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most Obedient.

Signed J Mouat

Staff Surgeon / flos

Head Dr. Camp Crimea
19 November 1855

Sir - With reference to the printed extract from the "Daily News" of the 27th October, which you did me the honor to forward for my information, I beg to state that Mr Guthrie has been misinformed about our being compelled to borrow Chain Saws from the French Ambulance for our Excision Cases - The French in their large field Ambulance in Camp near our Lines have only one Chain Saw, and that is broken - We have found no want of Chain Saws in our operations, and there was only one case where one would, perhaps, have been of advantage - I have seen a Chain Saw attempted to be used, by one of the ablest, and most expert Surgeons in Europe, in a case of Excision of the head of the Femur, and he was compelled to have recourse to the Common Saw to finish the operation - So that its utility is questionable, and its employment, in the generality of cases, mere matter of opinion: But at all events we have Chain Saws of an improved construction now in store in the Crimea should they be required -

The apparatus, Mr Guthrie alludes to, that could be moved from bed to bed for the purpose of raising wounded men in an extended position, is in possession and two of them are actually in the Surgical Hospital at the Castle Balaclava, but Staff Surgeon Walker, the Medical Officer in Charge, a most able, and intelligent Surgeon says it is complicated, and disturbs the patient as much, or more, to get the locking of the machine under him, than it does to move him altogether.

D. R. Smith

Lt. Genl

a. & o. Med. Dept
London

in the ordinary way - and that consequently
its use has been discontinued -

With regard to the 20 sets of apparatus
for dressing every part of the body which Mr. Guthrie
says he sent out to the Army, and which were
left at Varna - all that I can say is never
heard of them, and if they were left at Varna
they must have been sent down to Scutari
with the other stores - ^{in the Crimea} No. 12 of Mr. Luke's
fracture and his, protruding fractured legs,
and I see there are twelve returned
in store at Scutari - but even then can be
dispensed with, as the common Cradle Amputee
reaches equally well, and there is no novelty
in dressing injuries, as many Surgeons
resort to it, and the simpler the apparatus
is the better; and Mr. Luke's apparatus good
as it is - was refused by one or two
Surgeons recommended it to on the plea that
they did not require it, as the means they
had at their command was amply sufficient
for the purpose - With an Army in the
field Mr. Guthrie must know from his own
experience that it is not multiplicity
but simplicity of Surgical apparatus that is
required - Complicated and cumbersome
machines cannot be carried; ~~and~~ if sent
out they would have to be left behind the
first move the Army made; and to
supply each of our hospitals on the field, which
amount to 100 - with all this apparatus would
be a useless waste of public money -

The General Hospitals should have every
useful appliance of Surgery supplied to them
and I think those at Scutari & in the
Crimea are in possession of all that is
required - I beg to enclose Letters from
Surgeons D. Maude, & Mr. Matthews the
able officers in charge of the Surgical Hospitals
in the Crimea

I have &c

Hall

Copy

Castle Hospital Balaklava

16 November, 1855.

PROGRESS OF REFORM IN THE WAR
DEPARTMENT.

MR. GUTHRIE has caused some valuable "Addenda" to the sixth edition of his "Commentaries on Surgery," now in the press, to be struck off for private circulation. The great bulk of this pamphlet—if we may so call it—invaluable as it is to professional men—would possess little interest for general readers. There is, however, one passage in the concluding remarks, the importance of which all can appreciate; and to it—a copy of the brochure having come into our possession—we take upon ourselves to give a wider publicity than it might otherwise immediately meet with.

In performing the operation for the excision of portions of the extremities of bones, a chain-saw is a most desirable aid on many occasions. There was not one with the British army in the Crimea, and when wanted they were borrowed from the French ambulances. It was only on the 30th of September last some were ordered to be sent out, and they cannot yet have arrived. In a lecture I delivered on the 14th of April last in the Theatre of the College of Surgeons, at its President, by permission of the Council, the proceeding being unusual, I drew attention, for the express purpose, to the necessity which existed for the Crimean army being supplied with a machine capable of being moved from bed to bed, by means of which the unfortunate soldier could be raised in the extended state, and after being washed, his wounds dressed, and his bed clothes changed, he might be again laid down with comparatively little uneasiness. Fifty of them would not cost 3000; but there are none in the Crimea, except two, one sent to the Coldstream Guards by Lord Strafford, at his own expense, and one which the makers placed at my disposal. I hear that three have been ordered lately, like the chain-saw, when too late, for many are now no more who stood in the greatest need of them, and without which machine they had little chance of being saved.

On the 14th of April, 1855, I published a lecture, in which I gave a sketch of an apparatus for slinging a broken leg, which instrument I declared to be a *sine qua non* in the successful treatment of a gun-shot fracture of the leg. By permission of the Duke of Newcastle, I sent out forty-six sets complete for every part of the body, the year preceding. They were, I am told, left at Varna; and four medical officers, of character and knowledge, who have lately returned from the East, assure me within the last week no such, nor any similarly useful apparatus, was ever seen in the hospitals in front of Sebastopol. Other instances of remissness of equal importance might be adduced, if it were not useless to advert to them; for we delight, I believe, in being admitted by foreigners to be a wonderful people in the mismanagement of our affairs in the first instance, however important or trivial. It is, I believe, an admitted maxim, that the right men should be in the right place—the square ones in the square holes, the round ones in the round holes; but there is another of equal importance—viz., that the right thing should be in the right place at the right time, without which teaching or practising surgery becomes of little value.

This statement, made upon authority that cannot be disputed, is a painful illustration of the tardy and

reluctant manner in which administrative bodies set about their own reformation. In truth there is no hope of their ever setting to work in earnest for this purpose, unless a constant pressure from without is kept up. We say this with a view to "whet the almost blunted purpose" of our Administrative Reformers. The fiery purpose, which seemed so resistless at the time the Administrative Reform Association sprang into existence, would almost appear to have burned itself out. We only hear its voice at long intervals, and then in dubious hesitating whispers. Much precious time was wasted at the outset in mere personalities; and now the few who continue to aspire to lead the Administrative Reform movement, confine themselves to a narrow question of detail, and that of very secondary importance. Who will again lift up the standard which its first bearers appear to be letting fall?

li

In compliance with your request of this morning's date to report on the utility or otherwise of the machines now at this Hospital intended to serve the purpose of moving sick wounded men in the horizontal position

I have the honor to state that it is more difficult both to the patient and the attendants in getting an into the machine than would be to move him twice over from bed to another, and we can move an from place much better by the simple process of moving man, and bedstead, together, than by machine—

I consider them utterly useless they take up room which could put to better use—

I beg to add that the opinion

Insign. Genl. of Hosp's
de de de

from Daily News 27 Oct

PROGRESS OF REFORM IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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from Daily News
27 Oct 55

after prescribed by the Secretary at War, an acknowledgment as having received such sum in lieu of, and as a full compensation for, all pension and gratuity to which she may have proved herself entitled in consequence of the loss of her husband.

"3. In the event of an officer leaving a widow and children who have established a claim to the pension and compassionate allowance, then, and in that case, the money awarded in lieu thereof shall be invested in Government securities, in the name of two or more trustees, to be nominated by the Secretary at War for the time being, and shall remain so invested, and the interest shall be receivable by the widow until her death, when the money shall be divided, share and share alike, among the children then alive of such deceased officer. In the event, however, of the widow surviving her said children, the money shall then become her sole and absolute property, as laid down in Article 2.

"4. In the event of an officer leaving a child or children, but no widow, the money shall be invested, as stated in Article 3, and the interest thereof shall be applied by the trustees for the benefit of such child or children until he, she, or they shall attain the age of 21, when the money, as in the case of the widow, shall become the absolute property of such surviving child or children, share and share alike. Should, however, such child or children die before attaining the age of 21 years, then and in that case the money, after discharging all just liabilities, shall revert to the Crown.

"5. In the event of an officer leaving, at his death, neither widow, child, nor children, then the money shall be paid to his father, and if he leave no father it may be paid to his mother, for his or her sole and absolute benefit, provided that neither be excluded by wealthy circumstances. And in the event of there being neither father nor mother, then the money shall be paid to the sister or sisters, as the case may be, share and share alike, and provided they shall have attained the age of 21 years. But should any sister or sisters be under that age, then the money shall be invested, and the interest be applied, as stated in Article 4, until such sister or sisters shall become 21 years of age, when it shall become the absolute property of the survivor or survivors. Should no survivors or survivor attain the age of 21 years, then the money, after discharging all just liabilities, shall revert to the Crown.

"6. No grant of money under the provisions of this warrant shall be made to the widow if she were ineligible for a pension under the provisions of the royal warrant of the 16th of June, 1855; but the ineligibility of the widow to any grant under this warrant shall not affect the interests of the legitimate children of such deceased officer, for whose benefit the money shall be invested, as stated in Article 4, except they be left in such wealthy circumstances as would disqualify them for the compassionate allowances under the provisions of Article 2.

"7. In the event of it being represented and satisfactorily proved to the Secretary at War that any widow on whose behalf money shall have been invested for the benefit of herself and children, under the provisions of this warrant, shall thereafter so conduct herself as to become unworthy of the bounty of the Crown, or shall neglect or ill-treat her children, then, and in that case, the Secretary at War shall have full power to make such arrangements for apportioning the interest of the money, and making better provision for

SOIREE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION AT THE MILTON CLUB.

Yesterday evening the whole of the spacious apartments of the Milton Club were gratuitously thrown open to the Congregational Union, for the purposes of a *sociée*, which was most numerously attended. In addition to a very large body of clergymen, both metropolitan and provincial, the rooms were crowded with the laity of various sections of the nonconformist body, all of whom expressed themselves gratified for the accommodation afforded, and highly pleased with the general arrangements of the club. It is now about four years since Mr. Henry Bateman and Mr. Samuel Morley conceived the idea of establishing in the metropolis a point of union for the various members of the nonconformist body throughout the kingdom, and at length, principally through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bateman, a suitable club-house has been obtained and magnificently fitted up, a large capital raised, and between five and six hundred members enrolled on the house list. The house is in a most central situation, being No. 16, Ludgate-hill, and is exceedingly spacious as well as comfortable. The decorations are, as might have been

be required to give, according to the provisions of the warrant after prescribed by the Secretary at War, an acknowledgment as having received such sum in lieu of, and as a full compensation for, all pension and gratuity to which she may have proved herself entitled in consequence of the loss of her husband.

"3. In the event of an officer leaving a widow and children who have established a claim to the pension and compassionate allowance, then, and in that case, the money awarded in lieu thereof shall be invested in Government securities, in the name of two or more trustees, to be nominated by the Secretary at War for the time being, and shall remain so invested, and the interest shall be receivable by the widow until her death, when the money shall be divided, share and share alike, among the children then alive of such deceased officer. In the event, however, of the widow surviving her said children, the money shall then become her sole and absolute property, as laid down in Article 2."

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"6. No grant of money under the provisions of this warrant shall be made to the widow if she were ineligible for a pension under the provisions of the royal warrant of the 15th of June, 1855; but the ineligibility of the widow to any grant under this warrant shall not affect the interests of the legitimate children of such deceased officer, for whose benefit the money shall be invested, as stated in Article 4, except they be left in such wealthy circumstances as would disqualify them for the compassionate allowances under the provisions of Article 2."

"7. In the event of it being represented and satisfactorily proved to the Secretary at War that any widow on whose behalf money shall have been invested for the benefit of herself and children, under the provisions of this warrant, shall thereafter so conduct herself as to become unworthy of the bounty of the Crown, or shall neglect or ill-treat her children, then, and in that case, the Secretary at War shall have full power to make such arrangements for apportioning the interest of the money, and making better provision for the children, as in his judgment may seem most advisable."

"8. The allowances to be granted under the authority of this warrant are not applicable to the cases of officers killed in action, or dying of wounds before the declaration of war with Russia, but it is to take a retrospective effect up to that date; and, therefore, any officer's widow to whom there may have been granted a pension, compassionate allowances for children, or gratuity for herself and children, or any other relative of an officer who may have received a pension or gratuity under the warrant of the 15th of June, 1855, who may wish to commute such pension, allowances, or gratuities for the sum fixed under the provisions of this warrant, shall be permitted to do so; but, in that case, whatever sums may have been received by or on account of the widow or children or other relatives will have to be deducted from any amount paid under the terms of this warrant."

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Copy.

Castle Hospital Balaklava

16 November, 1855.

Sir,

In compliance with your request of this mornings date to report upon the utility or otherwise of the Machines now at this Hospital intended to serve the purpose of moving Sick or Wounded men in the horizontal position

I have the honor to state that there is more difficulty both to the patient and the attendants in getting a man into the machine than would suffice to move him twice over from one bed to another, and we can move a man from place much better by the very simple process of moving man, bed, and bedstead, together, than by the Machine -

I consider them utterly useless and they take up room which could be put to better use -

I beg to add that the
opinion

D^r Hall

Inspr^t Genl of Hosp^{ts}
do do do

Every Medical Officer to whom I
have shewn them agrees with mine.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Signed C. P. Matthew
Staff Surgeon R.

19 Sept 1855

After we arrived 6th Station
Barnack, we saw a great number
of Chinese labor etc. etc.
The Company kept in the
factory.