

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

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Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
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Pressing.

Army Ordnance
Medical Department
23^d March 1854.

Sir,

By the mail which brings you this, the Lieutenant General Commanding in Bombay will receive a letter from the General Commanding in Chief desiring him to require you to proceed by the very first opportunity which offers for Constantinople via Egypt.

You are to be appointed Chief of the Medical Staff of the British Army which is proceeding to Turkey, and by the time you reach your destination, I expect you will find yourself an Inspector General of Hospitals.

It is most desirable that you enter as soon as possible

D^r Hall
D^r Insp^t Genl.
Bombay.

on

on the important charge which is about being entrusted to you, and I therefore feel convinced you will use every expedition in quitting Bombay. - Some time of course will elapse before your successor in Bombay will reach his charge, therefore you will be good enough to arrange that the duties of the Head of the Department be entrusted pro tempore to the Senior Surgeon in the command. -

On your reaching Alexandria you will I expect find it easy to get a Passage to Constantinople, but if you cannot, I imagine your best course will be to proceed to Malta, and then turn back to the Eastward. You will no doubt however manage in the best possible manner. -

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your most obedient
Humble Servant

Anders Smith

Director General

P. S.

A similar letter to the one now sent, dated 3 March instant, was by mistake addressed to you at Madras; I shall be glad to find it has reached you and that you have made the necessary arrangements for proceeding to Constantinople.

As.



25 March 1854

S. Smith, Director Int. ~~Office~~
directing note from Lord Clarendon
Wm. at Constantinople

Genl. of the ~~British~~ ~~Army~~
Bombay 20 April 1854
Left Bombay for Egypt
10 May 1854

General
Queen's Troops
Bombay.



12

~~Mr. Macaulay~~ - Actual Paid

PAID
APR 24 1854
J. H. C.

Confidential

Dr. John Hall
Inspector General of Hospitals
Head Quarters British Army.
Turkey.

Fee 2/1

3-10
14
4-4
60
56-

16-8

5-16-8
1-34
7

120
113
58
50
60
429

Muth



Copy

N^o 1478Bangalore 19th April 1854

Sir,

Under instructions from the Major General now Commanding here I do not lose a moment in transmitting to you for submission to the Lt General Commanding in the Bombay Presidency the original letter and its enclosure as per margin. which appears by some mistake both in the department of the Director General of H. M. Hospitals, and the authorities at the Horse Guards to have been sent to the Officer Commanding in the Madras Presidency instead of the Bombay Presidency in which Deputy Inspector General Hall is serving.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) T. S. Pratt Colonel
D. A. G. H. M. forces.

The
Depy. Adj^t General
of H. M. forces
Bombay

H. M. Hospitals
Make the above 28th April 1854.

Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals

[Signature]

Lieutenant Colonel
Deputy Adjutant General
H. M. forces, Bombay.

1854.

Letter from the
Militia Regt. Horse
Guards dated 2^d
March 1854. with
one copy of a letter
from the Director
Genl. of the Army
Medic. Dept. dated
1st March 1854.

For the information of

Copy

Horse Guards
2nd March 1854

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the
General Commanding in Chief to transmit to you
the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Director
General of the Army Medical Department, regard-
ing the appointment of Deputy Inspector and
General D^r Hall to the Medical Charge of the
Army about to serve in Turkey and to request
you will have the goodness to instruct D^r Hall
to leave India by the first opportunity, and proceed
with all possible despatch direct to Constantinople,
and report himself without delay to the General
Commanding.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) W. Airey

Lieutenant General Staveley C.B.
or

Officer Commanding the troops
Madras

pressing

Copy

Army & Ordnance
Medical Department
1st March 1854

Sir,

As I consider it highly desirable that Deputy Inspector General Dr. Hall should be Inspector General of Hospitals in Medical Charge of the Army about to serve in Turkey I beg to submit for the approval of the General Commanding in Chief that the Lieutenant General Commanding in Madras may be required to cause Dr. Hall to leave India by the first opportunity, and proceed with all possible despatch direct to Constantinople taking the first opportunity of reporting himself to the General in Command.

The
Military Secretary.

I have &c
(Signed) A. Smith
Director General.

Copy

My Lord

Home &c

/Signed/ R. Airey.

Lieutenant General
 Lord Frederick Fitzclarence
 G. B. H.
 Bombay

28 March 1854

Order from Board of Trade
to proceed from Bombay
to Turkey.

(enclosing
 Army and Ordnance, FCO2/3b.e)
 Medical Department
 17th May 1854.

Sir,

As I think it is desirable that you, and the other Senior Medical Officers of the Army should without further delay be made aware of the description and amount of Medicines, Surgical Materials, Instruments, Hospital Stores and special appliances for the use of the sick and wounded that may come under treatment in Turkey, I herewith forward five copies of a Catalogue of these, which it is intended to circulate as soon as it has been corrected and reprinted: the copies now sent are to be considered as not quite complete, inasmuch as some Articles have been supplied which do not appear in them, they will however be inserted in those which are about to be produced, and then a full supply will be dispatched for circulation. —

My object in sending them to be circulated is, first, to afford an opportunity to every Medical Officer of making himself acquainted with what he may have from the Medical Stores in Turkey on his making a proper requisition, and secondly that he may from seeing what has been forwarded be able to submit to you, for my information, a list of any Articles which he may believe would prove valuable, but which are not contained in

The Principal Medical Officer
 Lord Raglan's Army

the supply, in order that I may cause them to be immediately furnished. — You must distinctly understand that the Government is prepared to supply whatever there is reason to expect may be conducive to the welfare of the sick and wounded Soldier, therefore, if any want be experienced the fault will be chargeable to the Medical Officers of the Army, and not to the Home Authorities.

This I wish to be most distinctly understood, and I beg you to invite information and opinions, touching the points referred to, from the junior, as well as senior Medical Officers, under your control, and let me have them in such a shape as you consider best calculated to afford me the kind of knowledge I so anxiously desire. —

You will I think find the quantity of each article which has been sent to be ample for your wants for a considerable time to come, and you will be able from the supply to select whatever each Deputy Inspector General may consider should accompany his Division for the purpose of being made available for use in the Field, or in the Divisional Hospitals it may be necessary to establish, as well as to replenish the Panniers, Medicine Chests &c of the Regimental Medical Officers when required. —

As a means for the conveyance of a portion at least of these stores you will

find yourself in possession very shortly of
four Flanders Waggon, and if they do not
suffice, which very possibly will be the case,
of course you will have to obtain, through
the Commissariat, the assistance of Waggon
of the Country. — I have not considered
it wise to adopt a plan which I believe
has been resorted to by Mr. Guthrie in an
experiment he has been permitted to make,
namely, to impose on the Deputy Inspectors
General a set of Articles in certain quantities
whether they consider them necessary or not.
— I have felt it my duty, simply, to supply
an ample store, from which they may obtain
what their experience, and observation of the
Country, as well as the circumstances of
the Army, shew to be necessary. —

I feel it would be dangerous as well as
unfair to go further than I have done, as I
hold that any attempt to indicate dogma-
tically what is to be carried in the
Divisional Waggon would be at once
to manifest a want of confidence in the
many able Medical Officers who are to
act an important part in the coming
struggle, and subject them to a humiliation
which I am fully aware they little deserve. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient
Humble Servant

Andrew Moth.

Director General

*Dr. Smith's letter of the 17 May
1854*

*to accompany the Return of
Medical Stores supplied for the
use of Lord Raglan's army in
Turkey.*

Wells D. Smith's letter on the
Subject - dated 17th May 1854

Jr Hall
M^r General of H^{rs}

Scale of Surveyors' Stores for 1000 men

PERSONEL AND MATERIEL

FC02/36

(enclosed in FC02/3a)

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

ARMY OF 27,000 MEN

ORDERED TO TURKEY

UNDER COMMAND OF LORD RAGLAN.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY STEWART AND MURRAY,
OLD BAILEY.

PERSONEL—(STAFF).

- 1 Inspector-General of Hospitals.
- 4 Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals.
- 12 Staff-Surgeons of the 1st Class.
- 13 Staff-Surgeons of the 2nd Class.
- 48 Staff Assistant-Surgeons.
- 1 Chief Apothecary.
- 3 Dispensers of Medicines.
- 3 Purveyors.
- 6 Purveyors' Clerks.
- 2 Medical Clerks.
- 1 Cutler and his Assistant.

PERSONEL—(REGIMENTAL).

- 1 Surgeon and 3 Assistant-Surgeons to each Regiment of Infantry (850 men).
- 1 Surgeon and 1 Assistant-Surgeon to every Two Squadrons of Cavalry (250 men).
- 1 Assistant-Surgeon to every Troop of Horse Artillery.
- 1 Assistant-Surgeon to every Field Battery, and
- 1 Surgeon Ordnance Medical Department for General Duties.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, 203.*

* During the Peninsular War rather more than one-third, but not quite one-half, of the Medical Officers of the Army were generally ineffective from sickness, &c.; therefore, as there is no reason to expect less disease will occur in Turkey, there must be a reserve of 68 Medical Officers to supply the places of such as become unfit for duty.

MATERIEL.

MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL MATERIALS.

	lb.	oz.
Acacie: contrit:	126	0
Acid: Acetic:	124	0
— Hydrochlor:	26	0
— Nitric:	24	0
— Sulphuric:	26	0
— Tartar: contrit:	100	0
Ætheris	50	0
Aloes	25	0
Alum:	25	0
Ammoniac:	25	0
Ammoniac Hydrochlor:	26	0
— Sesquicarb:	124	0
Amyli	150	0
Anthemidis	100	0
Antimon: Potassio-tartr:	25	0
Argenti Nitrat:	15	0
Boracis	10	0
Calcis chlorinat:	300	0
Camphor:	50	0
Cerae albæ	15	0
Cerati Calaminæ	2,000	0
— Cetacei	1,000	0
— Resinæ	100	0
Chloroform	180	0
Confect: Aromat:	50	0
— Opii	50	0
— Rosæ	50	0

50
50

30

150

* Butte and pot. liquor
for strong solution

30

20

200 lbs. per quantity
should be used

100 lbs. of Lard
must be used

500 lbs. should be used

500 lbs. of Lard
must be used

500 lbs. of Lard
must be used

	lb.	oz.
Tinct: Colchici	50	0
— Ditto, Comp.	40	0
— Digitalis	20	0
— Ferri Sesquichlor: ..	20	0
— Gentian: Comp:	50	0
— Guaiac: Comp:	50	0
— Hyosciami	50	0
— Iodinii Comp:	50	0
— Myrrh:	60	0
— Opii	250	0
— Rhei Comp:	250	0
— Scilla:	100	0
— Senna: Comp:	100	0
— Matico	3	0
— Zedoar: and Aloes	12	0
Vin: Colchici	50	0
— Ipecac:	50	0
— Opii	30	0
Ung: Hydrag:	250	0
— Nitrat:	25	0
— Sulphur: Comp:	126	0
Ointment (Albinolo)	10	0
Zinci Sulph:	26	0
Zingiber: Contrit:	50	0

INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL MATERIALS, ETC.

Capital Instruments	22 full sets
Ditto, portable	80 sets.
Midwifery Instruments	2 "
Pocket Instruments	100 full sets
Ditto	48 small do
Cupping Instruments	50 sets.
— Scarificators	50 "
— Temple	9 "
Tooth Instruments	25 sets.
Lancets, Cases of 6	50 "
— 4	75 "

Needles, Crooked	50 cases.
— Common	1,000
Bougies, Flexible Metallic	15 cases.
Catheters, Silver	75
— Female	6
Stomach Pumps	24 cases.
Syringes, Pewter Urethra	250 "
— Glass ditto	30 "
— Elastic Gum	9 "
— Pewter Clyster and Pipes	40
Spare Pipes for ditto	40
Apparatus, Hydrocele	9 cases.
— Suspended Animation	5 "
Ellis' Apparatus for Fractured Clavicle	12 "
Amputating Knives	50
— Saws	50
Assalini Tenaculums	20
Catlines	25
Probangs	15
Silver Probes, long	30
— pocket	100
Pocket Spatulas	50
Bullet Forceps	60
Coxiter's Bullet-scoops	100
Reade's ditto	30
Tourniquets, Field	375
— Screw	100
Hand hair-sieves	6
Stethoscopes	49
Thermometers, Atmospheric	10
— Bath	25
Surgeon's Sponges	2,000
Bandages, Calico	37,500
— Flannel	9,750
— 18-tailed	500
Calico for Bandages	20 pieces.
Flannel ditto	10 "
Elastic Material for Bandages	100 yards.
Oiled Silk	127 yards.
Gutta Percha tissue	127 "
Trusses, Bag	1,000
— Steel	150
— Ditto double	50
Blood Forringers	100
Frank's & Hubs	10
Cham's Saws	6

Tape, Broad	120 pieces.
— Narrow	120 pieces.
Thread for Ligatures	8 lb.
Silk for ditto	40 oz.
Splints, Common	250 sets.
— Whalebone for Legs	100 "
— — Thighs	100 "
— — Upper Arm	100 "
— — Fore Arm	100 "
— Startin's Wire	100 yards.
— Double inclined Planes	25 "
— Liston's Thigh	50 "
— (Air), for Thigh	5 "
— — for Leg	5 "
— — for fore Arm	5 "
Busks, Thigh Splints	25 "
Arm Slings	100 "
Spatulas, Spreading	30 "
Pot Spatulas	6 "
Bolus Knives	50 "
Cork Screws	30 "
Counter Scissors	30 "
Straight Waistcoats	60 "
Fracture Cradles	250 "
Stump Caps	300 "
— Pillows	1,100 "
Crutches	220 pairs.
2 oz. Narrow Mouth Square Stoppered Bottles	18 doz.
4 oz. ditto ditto	12 "
8 oz. ditto ditto	6 "
1/4 oz. Stoppered Bottles	6 "
1 oz. ditto	6 "
2 oz. ditto	6 "
1 oz. Wide Mouth Vials	8 "
2 oz. ditto	8 "
4 oz. ditto	8 "
8 oz. ditto Square	8 "
India Rubber, Air or Water Bed	1 "
Crescent Shaped Water Cushions	25 "
Square ditto ditto	25 "
Circular ditto ditto	55 "
Crescent Shaped Air ditto	11 "
Square Air ditto	35 "

Circular Air Cushions	35 "
Divided ditto	9 "
Lint, Taylor's	2,500 lb.
— Second	"
— Bowen's Fine	"
— Second	"
Surgeon's Tow	3,000 "
Old Linen Sheets	500 "
Skins of Leather	500 "
Linen spread with adhesive Plaster	1,250 yards
Calico ditto ditto	750 "
Oiled Cloth	250 "
Pins	250 papers
Spongio Piline	50 yards
Scales and Weights, Grain	30 sets
— Ounce	30 "
— Pound	4 "
— Two Pound	4 "
— Fourteen Pound	2 "
Labels	36 "
Measures, Graduated Minim	60 "
— Two oz.	120 "
— Pint	2 "
— Eight oz.	2 "
— Pewter Ounce	10 "
— Half Pint	10 "
— Pint	10 "
— Quart	10 "
Isinglass Plaster on Linen	100 yards
Bolus Tiles	50 "
Mortars and Pestles, Composition, Small ..	30 "
— Ditto, Middle sized	24 "
— Metal, Small	8 "
— Glass, Small	8 "
Tin Panakins	50 "
Funnels, Composition	16 "
Cord, Laid	48 lb.
— Box	96 "
Copper Decoction Pots, quart	30 "
Paper, Wrapping	3 reams.
— Brown	3 "
Pill Boxes, Chip	100 papers.
— Paper	300 "
Horn Cups	60 "

Vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30 doz.
— 1 oz.	30 "
— 2 oz.	30 "
Bottles, 4 oz.	30 "
— 6 oz.	30 "
— 8 oz.	30 "
— 12 oz.	30 "
Glass Funnels	16
— Eye-baths	30
Shives	12 gross.
Gallipots, in sorts	180 doz.
Corks, Vial	60 gross.
— Pint	14 "
— Quart	6 "
— Bungs in sorts	10 "
Urinals, Pewter	20 "
Packthread	40 lb.
Bed Pans, Pewter	50
Dressing Trays	76

CHESTS OF MEDICINES.

Divisional Medicine Chests	2
Regimental ditto	8
Detachment ditto	19
Field Panniers*	46 pairs.

Each pair of Panniers contains the following medicines, surgical material, &c.

Ol: Terebinth	8 oz.
Ol: Olive Opt	8 "
Tinct: Opl	4 "
Ether Sulph	4 "
Liq: Ammon: fort	2 "
Sp: Ammon: Arom	4 "
Tinct: Matico	4 "
Jalapoe Cont	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

* One pair of these Panniers are carried with each regiment on a Bit horse, and are always, even during an action, within immediate reach of the Surgeon.

Tinct: Ferri Ses	2 oz.
Chloroform	8 "
Solut: Acet: Morph	2 "
Ammon: Sesq	4 "
Antim: Potass: Tart	1 "
Ol: Tiglli	1 "
Hydrag: Chlorid	2 "
Ol: Meibthae: pip	1 "
Cerat: Cetacei	8 "
Ext: Opl	2 "
Colocynth: C	4 "
Lucifer Matches	1 box.
Pins	1 paper.
Ligature Silk	1 oz.
— Bott: in Baskets	2
Ligature Thread	1 oz.
Horn Cup	1
Wedgwood Measure	1
Minim	1
Spongio Pillini	1 yard.
Hospital Book	1
Splints	1
Old Linen Sheet	1
Adhesive Plaster	4 yards.
Tow	3 lbs.
Oil Silk	1 yard.
Fine Lint	2 lb. 8 oz.
Calico Bandages	50
Gallipots	1 doz.
Tourniquets	15
Wax Taper	1
Candle	1
Counter Scissors	1 pair.
Tape	1 piece.
Corkcrew	1
Palate Knife	1
Elastic Enema	1
Sponges	6
Corks	3 doz.

Boxes of Apparatus for Fractures and Dislocations

7

Each box containing—

Double inclined Plane
Jointed Thigh Splint
Arm Sling
Jointed Elbow Splint
Set of Lined Splints
— Japanese Leg Splints
— Whalebone Splints
Dislocation Apparatus

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Port Wine, dozens	600 —
Brandy, gallons.....	300 —
Preserved Meat, of various kinds	10 cwt.
Hogarth's Essence of Beef	10 "
Sugar.....	4,680 lbs. —
Tea	2,200 "
Preserved Potatoes	45 cwt. +
Sago	6 "
Arrow Root	6 "
Barley	15 "

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTED FORMS, &c.

Hospital Regulations	102
Medical Registers ..	186
Historical Registers	66
Admission and Discharge Books.....	66
Guard Books for Hospital Return	6
— for Circular Letters (for Staff only) ..	3
Defaulter Books	4
Annual Sick Returns	228
Quarterly ditto	450
Bed-head Tickets	25,000
Returns of Medicines, Regimental	200
— General	46
Requisitions for Medicines, Regimental....	256
— General	42
Requisitions for Instruments, Regimental..	256
— General	42
Requisitions for Steel Trusses	450
Abstracts of Medicines General	54
Boards of Survey	53
Inspection Reports of Transports	248
Returns of Arrivals and Departures	174
— Deaths, Nos. 1, 2, 3.....	100 each.
— Casualties.....	299
— Invalids, 1, 2, 3	210 each.

Medical Comforts, Nos. 1 and 2	450 each.
Quarterly Account—Outside sheet	200
— Inside sheet	400
Abstract of ditto	12
Annual Requisition for Blank Forms	12
Quarterly Statement of Expenditure.....	20
— of Sums paid to Commissariat ..	40
— Return of Sick Seamen and Marines ..	100
Annual General Abstract	10
— Return of Medical Staff	10
— of Pay and Allowances of ditto ..	10
Monthly Diet Tables	50
— Abstract of Extras	50
— Return of Men of other Corps ..	1,000
Daily Rolls of Extras	1,000
Monthly Return of Stoppages	1,000
Sanitary Reports—White Troops—No. 1..	20
— No. 2..	20
General Monthly Return of Hospital Staff..	50
Financial inspection	5
Statement of Services of Medical Officers ..	10
Weekly and Daily Report of Sick	1,000
Envelopes, size of half sheet post	4,000
— Foolscap	8,000
— Demy	2,000
Large Covers, imperial cap.	1,000
Quarto Post, in Sheets	6 reams
— in Half-sheets	6 "
Foolscap in Sheets	10 "
— in Half-sheets	10 "
Brown Paper.....	6 "
Blotting Ditto	6 "
Cartridge Paper	2 reams.
Demy ruled	2 "
Foolscap ruled	2 "
Lumberhand	4 "
S. O. Royal	6 "
Ink Powders, Black	100
— Red	50
Quill Pens	2,000
Steel Ditto	1,200
Red Tape	144 pieces.
Wafers	6 lbs.
Wax	2 lbs.

India Rubber	20 pieces.
Pencils	108
Thread	2 lbs.
Twist Green	2 skeins.
Pins	2 lbs.
Needles	12
Mordan's Nibs	4 boxes.
Holders	4
Cord	2 lbs.
Pen knives	40
Erasers	20
Inkstands	40
Scissors	20
Round Rulers	20
Memorandum Books	50
Paper knives	12
Cards	6 packs
Cardboards	24

HOSPITAL STORES, &c.

Axes, Felling	51
Adzes, Coopers'	51
Borer Tap, small size	51
260 Bedding, Blankets, single	10,404
100 — Rugs	5,202
— Paillasses	5,202
— Bolster Cases	5,202
390 — Sheets, white	15,606
Belts, Cholera	40,000
120 Beds, or Mattresses, hair	2,040
Beds, Air	60
120 Bolsters Hair	2,040
Boards and Trestles, consisting each of two trestles and three boards	2,550
Cases for Beds, waterproof	1,020
2 Baths, Tin, Slipper Baths	51
Baths, Slipper, India Rubber, Air	5
Bazons, Pewter and Zinc	408
Bridles for Bat. Horses	80
Brushes, Long Scrubbing	204
— Hand ditto	204

Brushes, Long Sweeping	204
— Hand ditto	102
— White-washing	204
Boxes, Lucifer Matches	612
Candlesticks, with Snuffers, Iron	408
Chisel Sockets, 1 and 1 1/4 inch	102
Cocks, with Keys, Brass, 1/2 inch	102
Coppers, 20 Gallons	51
— 12 ditto	102
— Trivets for ditto	153
Choppers for Meat	102
Carts, Hand	4
Cups, Drinking, Tin, Quarts	918
— Pints	6,120
100 Dishes, Tin, 13 inch	1,020
200 Dresses, Woollen, Gowns Serge	3,060
200 — Trowsers ditto	3,060
200 — Waistcoats ditto	3,060
200 — Caps, Worsted	3,060
150 — Flannel Shirts	1,530
70 — Half Stockings, Worsted	1,530 pairs.
— Slippers, Leather	2,550 "
500 — Linen, Shirts	1,530
— Cotton Gowns	3,060
— Trowsers	3,060
— Waistcoats	3,060
— Caps	3,060
4 Funnels, Tin, 6 inch	102
4 — 8 inch	102
Frames, Iron Close Stool	480
Forks, Flesh	102
Gimlets, Assorted	204
Handles for Brushes and Mops	1,020
Hatchets	102
Hospital Marquees	70
Hospital Canteens of Utensils, A.B., includ- ing 12 Sets of Bedding	40 pairs.
Hammers, Claw, in sizes	102
Hessens, Pieces of 33 yards	51
Huckaback, ditto 18 ditto	51
Kettles, Nests of 8 Tin	153
— Tea, 7 Quarts, Iron	153
— Ditto, 4 ditto	153
240 Knives and Forks, Common	2,448

10	Knives and Forks, Carving	102
125	Lamps, Passage, or Wards	816
125	— Burners, Double Wick for ditto ..	816
46	— Cotton Wick for ditto	306 lbs.
	— Hand Agitable	51
	Lanterns, Tin, Punched	102
	Ladles, Soup	102
24	Mop Heads, with Nails	612
5	Mallets, Wood	51
20	Needles, Packing, Assorted	204
250	— Sewing ditto	2,550
5000	Nails, Assorted	51,000
	Pails, or Water Buckets	204
20	Padlocks, with Hasps and Staples ..	204
	Pans, Bed, Pewter and Zinc	510
	— Stool ditto	480
	— Frying	51
	Panniers	40 pairs.
	Pack Saddles	80
750	Plates, Tin	7,650
	Measures, Tin, Imperial, 1 gall. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gill for oil	17 sets.
	— Copper, ditto ditto for wine	17 "
	Pots, Chamber, Pewter and Zinc	3,060
2	— Coffee, Tin	51
8	— Tea, 5 Pints	204
8	— Ditto, 3 ditto	204
	— Spitting, Pewter and Zinc	1,600
	Rollers and Brackets, Towel	153
	Saucepans, Tin, Nests	51
750	Spoons, Iron	7,650
	Scales and Beams, to weigh 112 lbs.	17
	— Weights for ditto	17 sets.
	— Scale Boards for ditto	17 "
2	— To weigh 28 lbs.	51
2	— Weights for ditto	51 sets.
2	— Diet Scales	51
2	— Weights for ditto	51 sets.
	Shovels	51
	Spades	51
10	Saws, Hand	204
5	Screw Drivers, Large and Middling, to include Brace and Screw-driver Bit ..	51
500	Screws, Assorted	5,100

	Tents (Portuguese) proposed by Mr. Guthrie	40
	Tarpaulins	240
108	Towels, Round	612
108	— Hand	612
	Thread, Sewing, White	102 lbs.
	— Whitebrown	102 "
	Twine and Cord, in 3 sizes	612 "
	Tubs, Washing	153 "
	Urinals	153
	Water Bags, India Rubber *	100
	Water Decks, Painted	510

As per 60 Matches

MEANS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD.

Bearers, or stretchers	780
Spring Carts on two wheels, proposed by Mr. Guthrie	20
Spring Waggon, on four wheels	20
Flanders Waggon	4

In addition to the before-mentioned supply, each corps is provided with a regimental, and also a detachment, medicine chest, each chest amply furnished with medicines and surgical materials, according to the regulations of the service, also with a box of apparatus for fractures and dislocations.

The Surgeon of the corps has a full set of capital instruments; the Senior Assistant a portable set; the Surgeon and three Assistants each a case of pocket instruments, and a case of lancets: there is likewise, for general use, a set of cupping instruments and a stomach pump.

* Each of the men employed in removing the wounded from the field is to carry one of these bags filled with water.

780
65

35
65
500

40	.....	.....
340	.....	.....
612	.....	39
612	.....	.....
102	.....	.....
102	.....	.....
612	.....	48
122	.....	.....
122	.....	.....
100	.....	.....
410	.....	30

13
3900
3900
342
48

MEANS FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

London:
Printed by STEWART & MURRAY,
Old Bailey.

720	.....	.....
20	.....	.....
20	.....	.....
4	.....	.....

In addition to the before-mentioned supply, each corps is provided with a regimental, and also a detachment, machine chest, each chest amply furnished with medicines and surgical materials, according to the regulations of the service, also with a box of apparatus for fractures and dislocations.

The Surgeon of the corps has a set of capital instruments; the Senior Assistant a portable set; the Surgeon and three Assistants each a case of pocket instruments, and a case of lancets; there is likewise a general use, a set of cupping instruments and a stemon pump.

* Each of the men employed in the service is provided with a set of these large blue cloth coats.

FC02/3c

(enclosed in FC02/3a)

THIRD SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, 15TH SEPT. 1854.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Acaciæ: contrit: . . .	100	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Acid: Acetic: . . .	200	0	1 lb. „
— Hydrochlor: . . .	20	0	8 oz. and 4 oz. „
— Nitric: . . .	40	0	Ditto ditto.
— Sulphuric: . . .	20	0	Ditto ditto.
— Tartar: contrit: . . .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. jars.
— Hydrocy: dil: . . .	6	0	1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Aloes	5	0	
Alum:	50	0	
Ammonia Hydrochlor: . . .	25	0	
— Sesquicarb: . . .	25	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. „
Anthemidis	25	0	
Antimon: Potassio-tartr: . .	12	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. „
Aqua Rosæ	40	0	1 lb. „
Argenti Nitrat:	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 oz. „
Calcis chlorinat:	1000	0	{ Casks of 50 lbs, and jars of 6 and 10 lbs.
Capsici pulv:	10	0	2 oz. bottles.
Camphor:	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. „
Cerat: Calaminae	400	0	4 lb. jars.
— Resinae	40	0	2 lb. „
Confect: Aromatic:	40	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.
— Opii	25	0	Ditto ditto.
— Rosæ gallicæ	25	0	Ditto ditto.
Copaib:	35	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Creasot:	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. „
Cretæ ppt:	100	0	
Cubeb: Contrit:	10	0	1 lb. jars.
Cupri Sulph:	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. bottles.
Digitalis Contrit:	1	8	2 oz. pots.
Emplastr: Cantharidis	50	0	1 lb. rolls.
Extract: Belladonnæ	1	8	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Extract: Colocyth: Comp:	25	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Colchici	1	8	1 oz. pots or bottles.
Conii	2	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. pots.
Hyosciami	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Opii	2	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.
Sarzæ liquid	35	0	1 lb. bottles.
Ferri Sulph:	5	0	
Hydrarg: Bichlorid:	1	0	1 oz. bottles.
Chlorid:	50	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Cum Cretâ	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Nit: Oxyd:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Iodin:	4	0	1 oz. "
Ipecacuanhæ contr:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Jalapæ contr:	60	0	Ditto ditto. "
Lini Semin: Farin cwt.	2	0	Casks.
Liniment: Saponis:	120	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Liquor: Ammon:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Plumbi Diacetat:	60	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Potass: Arsenit:	10	0	4 oz. "
Sodæ chlorinat:	75	0	1 lb. "
Magnesia Carbon:	20	0	8 oz. pots & 4 oz. bottles.
Sulphat: cwt.	8	0	Casks of 56 and 112 lbs.
Morph: Acetat:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Hydrochlor:	1	0	Ditto ditto.
Ol: Amygdalæ	5	0	8 oz. "
Menthae piperatæ	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. "
Cinnam:	0	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Olivæ	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Ricini	250	0	Ditto ditto. "
Terebinthinæ	250	0	Ditto ditto.
Tiglli	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Morrhua	150	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Opii duri contrit:	6	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. "
Picia Burgund:	5	0	
Pilul: Hydrargyri	20	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Plumbi Acetat:	50	0	1 lb. jars.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Potass: Acet:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Bicarb:	20	0	1 lb. "
Bitartr: Contr:	100	0	2 lb. jars or boxes.
Nitrat:	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Potassii Iodid:	50	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. bottles.
Pulv: Antimonii comp:	5	0	4 oz. and 2 oz. "
Jacobi	3	0	1 oz. "
Cinnam: comp:	2	0	4 oz. "
Cretæ comp:	75	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
cu Opio	100	0	Ditto ditto.
Ipecacuanhæ comp:	30	0	Ditto ditto.
Quassia	25	0	
Quina Disulph:	40	0	2 oz. 4 oz. & 8 oz. "
Cinchonæ Disulph:	20	0	Ditto ditto.
Rhei contrit:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Sulphur:	10	0	
Scammon: Contrit:	2	0	4 oz. jars or bottles.
Scillæ recens exs: Contr:	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Oxymel:	5	0	8 oz. bottles.
Sennæ	100	0	
Sinap: Contrit:	200	0	2 lb. and 4 lb. jars.
Sodæ Biborat:	3	0	
Potassio-tart: Contr:	60	0	1 lb. jars.
Sesquicarb:	150	0	Ditto ditto.
Spirit Æther: Nitric:	50	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Sulph: C.	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Ammon: Arom:	50	0	1 lb. bottles.
Rectificat: Imp. Pints	102	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint "
Strychniæ	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Syrup Ferri Iodid:	10	0	
Tinct: Aconiti	5	0	2 oz. "
Camphor: Comp:	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Cantharides	10	0	8 oz. "
Cardam: Comp:	25	0	1 lb. "
Catechu Comp:	150	0	1 lb. or 2 lb. "
Cinchon: Comp:	60	0	1 lb. "
Colchici Comp:	15	0	Ditto ditto.
Digitalis	6	0	8 oz. "
Ferri Sesquichlor	20	0	Ditto ditto.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in	
Tinct: Gentian: Comp: .	40	0	1 lb.	bottles.
Hyosciam: .	40	0	Ditto	ditto.
Iodin: Comp: .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
Myrrh: .	40	0	8 oz.	"
Opil .	150	0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
Lavand: Comp: .	20	0	8 oz.	"
Arnica: .	5	0	2 oz.	"
Cannab: Ind: .	5	0	Ditto.	"
Rhei comp: .	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
Scilla: .	30	0	Ditto	ditto.
Senna comp: .	50	0	Ditto	ditto.
Zingib: .	50	0	Ditto	ditto.
Vin: Colchici .	12	0	8 oz.	"
Ipecac: .	30	0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
Opil .	20	0	Ditto	ditto.
Ung: Cetacei .	400	0	4 lb. jars.	
Hydrarg: Nitrat: .	20	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.	
Sulphur: Comp: .	20	0	2 lb. jars.	
Zinci Chlor: Sol: (Sir) } .	400	0	2 lb. bottles.	
W. Burnett's .				
Sulph: .	10	0	4 oz. "	
Zingiber: Contrit: .	30	0	8 oz. bottles.	

SURGICAL MATERIALS, &c.

Lint, Fine	832	lbs.
Second	840	"
Taylor's	832	"
Surgeon's Tow	2,000	"
Old Linen Sheets	300	"
Skins of Leather	250	"
Linen spread with adhesive plaster	1,600	yards.
soap cerate	100	"

Calico spread with adhesive plaster	200	yards.
Oiled Cloth	100	"
Pins	100	papers.
Scales and Weights, Grain	30	sets.
— Ounce	30	"
Measures, Graduated Minim	50	"
— Two oz.	50	"
— Oz., Powder	50	"
Bolus Tiles	50	"
Mortars and Pestles, Composition, Small	12	"
— Ditto, Middle sized	12	"
Tin Panakins	25	"
Cord, Laid	60	lbs.
— Box	60	"
Pill Boxes, Paper	100	papers.
Gallipots, in sorts	10	gross.
Vials, 1/2 oz.	6	"
— 1 oz.	6	"
— 2 oz.	6	"
Bottles, 4 oz.	6	"
— 6 oz.	6	"
— 8 oz.	5	"
Tin Funnels	12	"
Corks, Vial	20	gross.
— Pint	12	"
— Quart	10	"
Packthread	50	lbs.
Bougies, common	200	"
Catheters, Elastic Gum	24	"
Trusses, Steel, Single, Dartnell's	100	"
Splints Field (O'Flaherty's)	50	"
Surgeons' Sponges	500	"
Bandages, 18 tailed	500	"
Oiled Silk	100	yards.
Bag Trusses	100	"
Bolus Knives	24	"
Counter Scissors	12	"

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Port Wine	600 dozen.
Brandy	200 gallons.
Preserved Meat, of various kinds	672 lbs.
Hogarth's Essence of Beef	1,120 "
Sugar	7,000 "
Tea	400 "
Preserved Potatoes (Edwards)	1,120 "
Dried " (Devaux)	3,360 "
Sago	2,016 "
Arrow Root	1,792 "
Concentrated Milk	560 "
and Cocoa	560 "
Oatmeal	784 "

Duplicate

THIRD SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, 15TH SEPT. 1854.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Acaciæ: contrit: . . .	100	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Acid: Acetic: . . .	200	0	1 lb. "
— Hydrochlor: . . .	20	0	8 oz. and 4 oz. "
— Nitric: . . .	40	0	Ditto ditto.
— Sulphuric: . . .	20	0	Ditto ditto.
— Tartar: contrit: . . .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. jars.
— Hydrocy: dil: . . .	6	0	1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Aloes . . .	5	0	
Alum: . . .	50	0	
Ammonia Hydrochlor: . . .	25	0	
— Sesquicarb: . . .	25	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Anthemidis . . .	25	0	
Antimon: Potassio-tartr: . . .	12	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. "
Aqua Rosæ . . .	40	0	1 lb. "
Argenti Nitrat: . . .	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 oz. "
Calcis chlorinat: . . .	1000	0	{ Casks of 50 lbs, and jars of 6 and 10 lbs.
Capsici pulv: . . .	10	0	2 oz. bottles.
Camphor: . . .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Cerat: Calaminae . . .	400	0	4 lb. jars.
— Resinae . . .	40	0	2 lb. "
Confect: Aromatic: . . .	40	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.
— Opii . . .	25	0	Ditto ditto.
— Rosæ gallicæ . . .	25	0	Ditto ditto.
Copaib: . . .	35	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Creasot: . . .	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. "
Cretæ ppt: . . .	100	0	
Cubeb: Contrit: . . .	10	0	1 lb. jars.
Cupri Sulph: . . .	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. bottles.
Digitalis Contrit: . . .	1	8	2 oz. pots.
Emplastr: Cantharidis . . .	50	0	1 lb. rolls.
Extract: Belladonnæ . . .	1	8	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Extract: Colocynth: Comp:	25	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Colchici	1	8	1 oz. pots or bottles.
Conii	2	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. pots.
Hyosciami	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Opil	2	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.
Sarzæ liquid	35	0	1 lb. bottles.
Ferri Sulph:	5	0	
Hydrarg: Bichlorid:	1	0	1 oz. bottles.
Chlorid:	50	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Cum Cretâ	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Nit: Oxyd:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Iodin:	4	0	1 oz. "
Ipecacuanhæ contr:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Jalapæ contr:	60	0	Ditto ditto.
Lini Semin: Farin . cwt.	2	0	Casks.
Liniment: Saponis:	120	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Liquor: Ammon:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Plumbi Diacetat:	60	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Potass: Arsenit:	10	0	4 oz. "
Sodæ chlorinat:	75	0	1 lb. "
Magnesie Carbon:	20	0	8 oz. pots & 4 oz. bottles.
Sulphat: . cwt.	8	0	Casks of 56 and 112 lbs.
Morph: Acetat:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Hydrochlor:	1	0	Ditto ditto.
Oil: Amygdalæ	5	0	8 oz. "
Menthæ piperatæ	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. "
Cinnam:	0	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Olivæ	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Ricini	250	0	Ditto ditto.
Terebinthinæ	250	0	Ditto ditto.
Tiglii	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Morrhue	150	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Opil duri contrit:	6	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. "
Picis Burgund:	5	0	
Pilul: Hydrargyri	20	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Plumbi Acetat:	50	0	1 lb. jars.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Potass: Acet:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Bicarb:	20	0	1 lb. "
Bitartr: Contr:	100	0	2 lb. jars or boxes.
Nitrat:	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Potassii Iodid:	50	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. bottles.
Pulv: Antimonii comp:	5	0	4 oz. and 2 oz. "
Jacobi	3	0	1 oz. "
Cinnam: comp:	2	0	4 oz. "
Cretæ comp:	75	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
cu Opio	100	0	Ditto ditto.
Ipecacuanhæ comp:	30	0	Ditto ditto.
Quassia	25	0	
Quinæ Disulph:	40	0	2 oz. 4 oz. & 8 oz. "
Cinchonæ Disulph:	20	0	Ditto ditto.
Rhei contrit:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Sulphur:	10	0	
Scammon: Contrit:	2	0	4 oz. jars or bottles.
Scillæ recens exs: Contr:	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Oxymel:	5	0	8 oz. bottles.
Sennæ	100	0	
Sinap: Contrit:	200	0	2 lb. and 4 lb. jars.
Sodæ Biborat:	3	0	
Potassio-tart: Contr:	60	0	1 lb. jars.
Sesquicarb:	150	0	Ditto ditto.
Spirit æther: Nitric:	50	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Sulph: C.	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Ammon: Arom:	50	0	1 lb. bottles.
Rectificat: Imp. Pints	102	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint "
Strychniæ	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Syrup Ferri Iodid:	10	0	
Tinct: Aconiti	5	0	2 oz. "
Camphor: Comp:	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Cantharides	10	0	8 oz. "
Cardam: Comp:	25	0	1 lb. "
Catechu Comp:	150	0	1 lb. or 2 lb. "
Cinchon: Comp:	60	0	1 lb. "
Colchici Comp:	15	0	Ditto ditto.
Digitalis	6	0	8 oz. "
Ferri Sesquichlor	20	0	Ditto ditto.

	lb. oz.	Sent in	
Tinct: Gentian: Comp: .	40 0	1 lb.	bottles.
Hyosciam: .	40 0	Ditto ditto.	
Iodin: Comp: .	40 0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
Myrrh: .	40 0	8 oz.	"
Opil .	150 0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
Lavand: Comp: .	20 0	8 oz.	"
Arnica: .	5 0	2 oz.	"
Cannab: Ind: .	5 0	Ditto.	"
Rhei comp: .	100 0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
Scilla: .	30 0	Ditto ditto.	
Sennae comp: .	50 0	Ditto ditto.	
Zingib: .	50 0	Ditto ditto.	
Vin: Colehici .	12 0	8 oz.	"
Ipecac: .	30 0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
Opil .	20 0	Ditto ditto.	
Ung: Cetacei .	400 0	4 lb. jars.	
Hydrarg: Nitrat: .	20 0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.	
Sulphur: Comp: .	20 0	2 lb. jars.	
Zinci Chlor: Sol: (Sir) } W. Burnett's .	400 0	2 lb. bottles.	
Sulph: .	10 0	4 oz. "	
Zingiber: Contrit: .	30 0	8 oz. bottles.	

SURGICAL MATERIALS, &c.

Lint, Fine	832 lbs.
Second	840 "
Taylor's	832 "
Surgeon's Tow	2,000 "
Old Linen Sheets	300 "
Skins of Leather	250 "
Linen spread with adhesive plaster	1,600 yards.
soap cerate	100 "

Calico spread with adhesive plaster	200 yards.
Oiled Cloth	100 "
Pins	100 papers.
Scales and Weights, Grain	30 sets.
Ounce	30 "
Measures, Graduated Minim	50 "
Two oz.	50 "
Oz., Pewter	50 "
Bolus Tiles	50 "
Mortars and Pestles, Composition, Small	12
Ditto, Middle sized	12
Tin Panakins	25
Cord, Laid	60 lbs.
Box	60 "
Pill Boxes, Paper	100 papers.
Gallipots, in sorts	10 gross.
Vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 "
1 oz.	6 "
2 oz.	6 "
Bottles, 4 oz.	6 "
6 oz.	6 "
8 oz.	5 "
Tin Funnels	12
Corks, Vial	20 gross.
Pint	12 "
Quart	10 "
Packthread	50 lbs.
Bougies, common	200
Catheters, Elastic Gum	24
Trusses, Steel, Single, Dartnell's	100
Splints Field (O'Flaherty's)	50
Surgeons' Sponges	500
Bandages, 18 tailed	500
Oiled Silk	100 yards.
Bag Trusses	100
Bolus Knives	24
Counter Scissors	12

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Port Wine	600 dozen.
Brandy	200 gallons.
Preserved Meat, of various kinds	672 lbs.
Hogarth's Essence of Beef	1,120 "
Sugar	7,000 "
Tea	400 "
Preserved Potatoes (Edwards)	1,120 "
Dried " (Devaux)	3,360 "
Sago	2,016 "
Arrow Root	1,792 "
Concentrated Milk	560 "
and Cocoa	560 "
Oatmeal	784 "

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

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For the use of the Medical Department

For the use of the Medical Department

Abstract 125

FC02/3e

Army &

(enclosed with

FC02/3a)

FOURTH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, 10TH OCT. 1854.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Acaciæ: contrit: . . .	100	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Acid: Acetic: . . .	200	0	1 lb. "
— Hydrochlor: . . .	20	0	8 oz. and 4 oz. "
— Nitric: . . .	40	0	Ditto ditto.
— Sulphuric: . . .	20	0	Ditto ditto.
— Tartar: contrit: . . .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. jars.
— Hydrocy: dil: . . .	6	0	1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Aloes	5	0	
Alum:	50	0	
Ammoniæ Hydrochlor: . . .	25	0	
— Sesquicarb: . . .	25	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Anthemidis	25	0	
Antimon: Potassio-tartr: . . .	12	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. "
Aqua Rosæ	40	0	1 lb. "
Argenti Nitrat:	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz. 2 oz. "
Calcis chlorinat:	1000	0	{ Casks of 50 lbs, and jars of 6 and 10 lbs.
Capsici pulv:	10	0	2 oz. bottles.
Camphor:	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Cerat: Calaminæ	400	0	4 lb. jars.
— Resinæ	40	0	2 lb. "
Confect: Aromatic:	40	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.
— Opii	25	0	Ditto ditto.
— Rosæ gallicæ	25	0	Ditto ditto.
Copaib:	35	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottle
Creasot:	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 1 oz. "
Cretæ ppt:	100	0	
Cubeb: Contrit:	10	0	1 lb. jars.
Cupri Sulph:	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. bottles.
Digitalis Contrit:	1	8	2 oz. pots.
Emplastr: Cantharidis	50	0	1 lb. rolls.
Extract: Belladonnæ	1	8	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Extract: Colocynth: Comp:	25	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Colchici	1	8	1 oz. pots or bottles.
Conii	2	0	2 oz. and 4 oz. pots.
Hyosciami	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Opii	2	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. pots.
Sarzæ liquid	35	0	1 lb. bottles.
Ferri Sulph:	5	0	
Hydrarg: Bichlorid:	1	0	1 oz. bottles.
Chlorid:	50	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Cum Cretâ	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Nit: Oxyd:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Iodin:	4	0	1 oz. "
Ipecacuanhæ contr:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Jalapæ contr:	60	0	Ditto ditto. "
Lini Semin: Farin . cwt.	2	0	Casks.
Liniment: Saponis:	120	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Liquor: Ammon:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Plumbi Diacetat:	60	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Potass: Arsenit:	10	0	4 oz. "
Sodæ chlorinat:	75	0	1 lb. "
Magnesie Carbon:	20	0	8 oz. pots & 4 oz. bottles.
Sulphat: . cwt.	8	0	Casks of 56 and 112 lbs.
Morph: Acetat:	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles.
Hydrochlor:	1	0	Ditto ditto.
Ol: Amygdalæ .	5	0	8 oz. "
Mentha piperatæ	5	0	1 oz. and 2 oz. "
Cinnam:	0	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Olivæ	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Ricini	250	0	Ditto ditto. "
Terebinthinæ	250	0	Ditto ditto.
Tiglii	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Morrhua	150	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Opii duri contrit:	6	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. "
Picis Burgund:	5	0	
Pilul: Hydrargyri	20	0	4 oz. 8 oz. & 1 lb. jars.
Plumbi Acetat:	50	0	1 lb. jars.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in
Potass: Acet:	20	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Bicarb:	20	0	1 lb. "
Bitartr: Contr:	100	0	2 lb. jars or boxes.
Nitrat:	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Potassii Iodid:	50	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. bottles.
Pulv: Antimonii comp:	5	0	4 oz. and 2 oz. "
Jacobi	3	0	1 oz. "
Cinnam: comp:	2	0	4 oz. "
Cretæ comp:	75	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
cu Opio	100	0	Ditto ditto. "
Ipecacuanhæ comp:	30	0	Ditto ditto.
Quassia	25	0	
Quinæ Disulph:	40	0	2 oz. 4 oz. & 8 oz. "
Cinchonæ Disulph:	20	0	Ditto ditto. "
Rhei contrit:	60	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. "
Sulphur:	10	0	
Scammon: Contrit:	2	0	4 oz. jars or bottles.
Scillæ recens exs: Contr:	2	0	Ditto ditto.
Oxymel:	5	0	8 oz. bottles.
Sennæ	100	0	
Sinap: Contrit:	200	0	2 lb. and 4 lb. jars.
Sodæ Biborat:	3	0	
Potassio-tart: Contr:	60	0	1 lb. jars.
Sesquicarb:	150	0	Ditto ditto.
Spirit Æther: Nitric:	50	0	8 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.
Sulph: C:	50	0	Ditto ditto.
Ammon: Arom:	50	0	1 lb. bottles.
Rectificat: Imp. Pints	102	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint "
Strychniæ	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Syrup Ferri Iodid:	10	0	
Tinct: Aconiti	5	0	2 oz. "
Camphor: Comp:	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb. "
Cantharides	10	0	8 oz. "
Cardam: Comp:	25	0	1 lb. "
Catechu Comp:	150	0	1 lb. or 2 lb. "
Cinchon: Comp:	60	0	1 lb. "
Colchici Comp:	15	0	Ditto ditto.
Digitalis	6	0	8 oz. "
Ferri Sesquichlor	20	0	Ditto ditto.

	lb.	oz.	Sent in	bottles.
Tinct: Gentian: Comp: . . .	40	0	1 lb.	bottles.
— Hyoscam: . . .	40	0	Ditto ditto.	
— Iodin: Comp: . . .	40	0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
— Myrrh: . . .	40	0	8 oz.	"
— Opii . . .	150	0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
— Lavand: Comp: . . .	20	0	8 oz.	"
— Arnica: . . .	5	0	2 oz.	"
— Cannab: Ind: . . .	5	0	Ditto.	"
— Rhei comp: . . .	100	0	1 lb. and 2 lb.	"
— Scillae . . .	30	0	Ditto ditto.	"
— Sennae comp: . . .	50	0	Ditto ditto.	"
— Zingib: . . .	50	0	Ditto ditto.	"
Vin: Colchici . . .	12	0	8 oz.	"
— Ipecac: . . .	30	0	8 oz. and 1 lb.	"
— Opii . . .	20	0	Ditto ditto.	"
Ung: Cetacei . . .	400	0	4 lb. jars.	
— Hydrarg: Nitrat: . . .	20	0	4 oz. and 8 oz. pots.	
— Sulphur: Comp: . . .	20	0	2 lb. jars.	
Zinci Chlor: Sol: (Sir) } . . .	400	0	2 lb. bottles.	
W. Burnett's . . .				
— Sulph: . . .	10	0	4 oz. "	
Zingiber: Contrit: . . .	30	0	8 oz. bottles.	

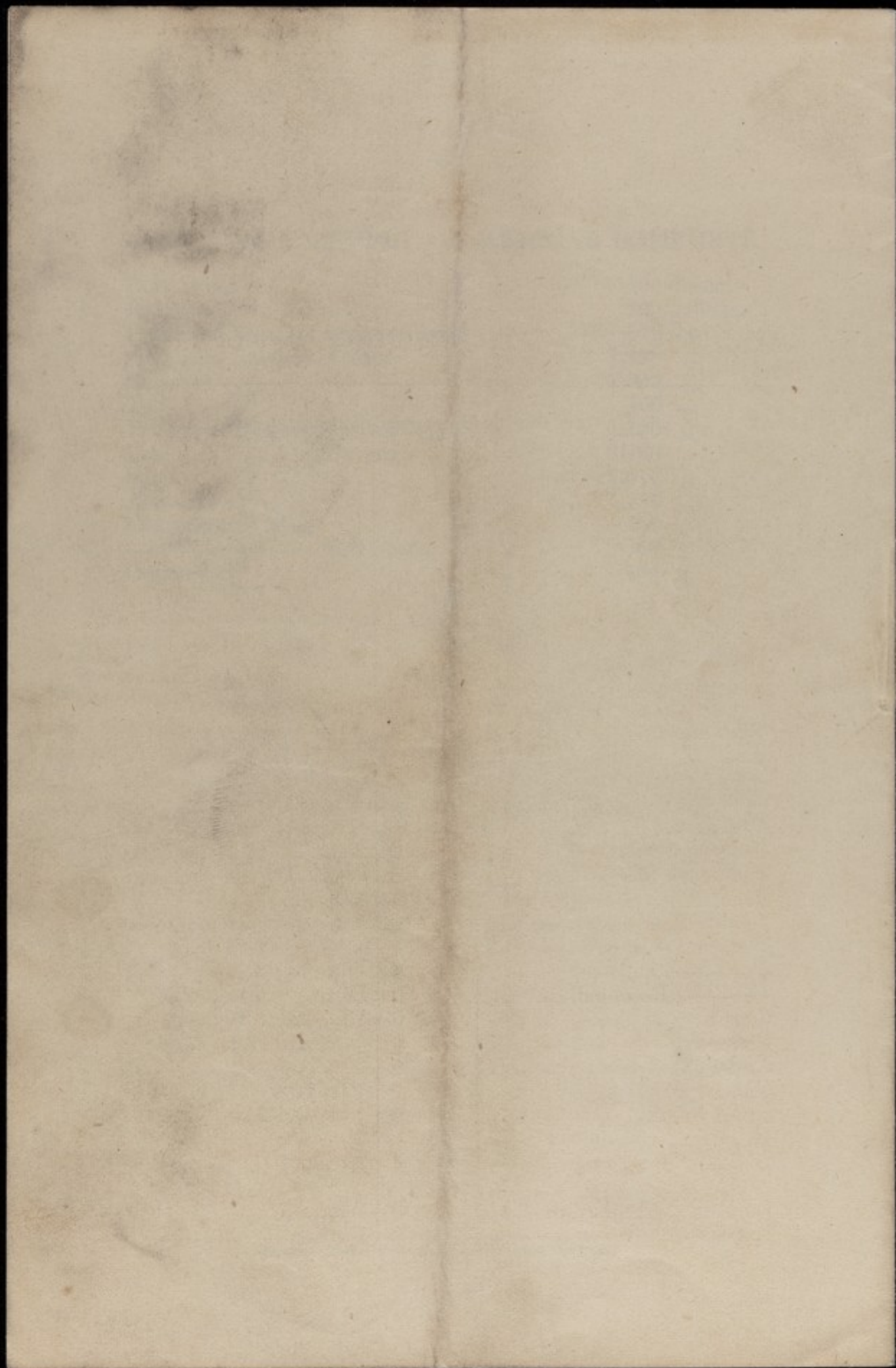
SURGICAL MATERIALS, &c.

Lint, Fine	832 lbs.
— Second	840 "
— Taylor's	832 "
Surgeon's Tow	2,000 "
Old Linen Sheets	300 "
Skins of Leather	250 "
Linen spread with adhesive plaster	1,600 yards.
— soap cerate	100 "

Calico spread with adhesive plaster	200 yards.
Oiled Cloth	100 "
Pins	100 papers.
Scales and Weights, Grain	30 sets.
— Ounce	30 "
Measures, Graduated Minim	50 "
— Two oz.	50 "
— Oz., Pewter	50 "
Bolus Tiles	50 "
Mortars and Pestles, Composition, Small	12
— Ditto, Middle sized	12
Tin Panakins	25
Cord, Laid	60 lbs.
— Box	60 "
Pill Boxes, Paper	100 papers.
Gallipots, in sorts	10 gross.
Vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 "
— 1 oz.	6 "
— 2 oz.	6 "
Bottles, 4 oz.	6 "
— 6 oz.	6 "
— 8 oz.	5 "
Tin Funnels	12
Corks, Vial	20 gross.
— Pint	12 "
— Quart	10 "
Packthread	50 lbs.
Bougies, common	200
Catheters, Elastic Gum	24
Trusses, Steel, Single, Dartnell's	100
Splints Field (O'Flaherty's)	50
Surgeons' Sponges	500
Bandages, 18 tailed	500
Oiled Silk	100 yards.
Bag Trusses	100
Bolus Knives	24
Counter Scissors	12

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Port Wine	600 dozen.
Brandy	200 gallons.
Preserved Meat, of various kinds	672 lbs.
Hogarth's Essence of Beef	1,120 "
Sugar	7,000 "
Tea	400 "
Preserved Potatoes (Edwards)	1,120 "
Dried " (Devaux)	3,360 "
Sago	2,016 "
Arrow Root	1,792 "
Concentrated Milk	560 "
and Cocoa	560 "
Oatmeal	784 "



Received 6 July 1857

FCO2/4a

(enclosing FCO2/4b-c)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department

23^d June 1857

14765
4 F.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of
24th Instant, enclosing one from
Mr. Purveyor Ward, stating that
no Invoices of Medical Stores
for Turkey had been received
by him, and requesting that
the same may be furnished.

I have the honor to transmit
herewith correct Lists of the
whole of the Hospital Stores and
Medical Comforts that have been
forwarded for the use of the
Army serving in the East.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,
Madam Smith

Director General

The Principal
Medical Officer
Scutari.

June 24th 1856

L Smith enclosing
Duplicate Services of
Hos. Hunt sent to the
Army serving in the East

Copy/ 14475
3

FCO2/66

(enclosed with FCO2/66)

Return of Hospital Stores required for the use of the
Expeditionary Forces proceeding to the Mediterranean
and Vehicles for the Transport of the Sick & Wounded.
17th February 1856

Axes Felling	11	
Adzes Cooper	11	
Boys Tap small size	11	
Bedding	Blankets single	2200
	Rugs	1100
	Pillcases	1100
	Bolster Cases	1100
	Shirts White	3300
Beds or	Mattresses Hair	440 2ft 3in wide
	Bolsters	440 2ft 3in long
	Boards & Frames	550
Cases for Beds Waterproof	220	
Cravats for Wounded Men folding	330	
Baths 3in	Slipper Baths	11
Basins	Pewter	88
Brushes	Long Scrubbing	44
	Agud	44
	Long Sweeping	44
	Hand	22
	Whitewashing	44
Boxes	Lucifer Matches	132
Candlesticks	with Snuffers Iron	88
Chisel Sockets 1 1/2 Inch	22	
Cocks with Keys	Brass 1/2 Inch	22
	20 Gallons	11
Coppers	12	32
	Trivets for Stove	33

Choppers for Meat	-----	22
Carts Hand	-----	1
Cups, drinking Tin	Quarts	198
	Pints	1320
Dishes Tin	13 1/2 Inch	220
Dresses	Gowns serge	660
	Trowsers do	660
	Waistcoats do	660
	Caps Worsted	660
	Flannel Shirts	330
	1/2 stockings Worsted	330 pairs
	Slippers leather	530
	Shirts	660
	Gowns	660
	Trowsers	660
Woolen	Waistcoats	660
	Caps	660
	Shirts	660
Linen	Gowns	660
	Trowsers	660
	Waistcoats	660
Cotton	Caps	660
	Shirts	660
	Gowns	660
Animals tin	5 Inch	22
	8 " "	22
Frame Iron Close Stool	-----	66
Forks flesh	-----	22
Gimblets	Assorted	44
Knives	-----	22
Hammers	Claw in sizes	22
Nessens	Pieces of 33 Yards	11
Knuckaback	of 18 " "	11
Kettles	Nests of 8 Tin	33
	Sea Yalts Iron	33
	do 4 do	33
Knives & Forks	Common	528
	Carving	22

	Passage or Ward	176	
	Burners double Wick		
Lamps	for Ditto	176	
	Cotton Wick for do	66	th
	Hand agitator	11	
Lanterns	Tin punched	22	
Ladles	Soup	22	
Mops		132	
Mallet	Wood	11	
Needles	Packing assorted	44	
	Sewing "	550	
Nails	assorted	11000	
Pails	or Water buckets	44	
Padlocks with Hasps & Staples		44	
Pans	Bed Pewter	110	
	Stool	66	
	Frying	11	
Plates	Tin	1650	
Measures Tin Imperial	1 Gall ⁿ to 1/2 fill for oil	4	
" Copper	1 " to 1/2 fill for Wine	4	
	Chamber	660	
	Coffee Tin	11	
Pots	Sea Spirits	44	recommended to be of Pewter
	" 3 "	44	
	Spitting	110	
Rollers & Buckets	Towel	33	
Saucers	tin. Dists of 8. 6. 4. 3. 2. 1. 1/2. 3/4	11	
Spoons	Iron	1650	
	Copper Pans to weigh 28 th	11	
	Weights for ditto, 28. 14. 7. 4		
	2. 1. 1/2. 3/4. 2. 1. 1/2. 3/4	110	
Scales & Beams	Tin hand for Dists	11	
	Weights for do. 2. 1. 1/2. 3/4. 2. 1. 1/2. 3/4	55	
	To weigh 112 th	4	
	With weights for do	56 th 3 4	

Shovels	11	
Spades	11	
Saws - hand	22	
Screw drivers	22	11 large 11 middling
Screws - assorted	1100	
Taspaullins - small	44	
Towels	132	Round
	132	Hand
Thread sewing	22	White - lbs
	22	Whitened brown "
Twine & Cord in 3 sizes	132	lbs
Tubs - Washing	33	
Urinals - Pewter	33	
Hospital Canteens A & B	22	
* Water Decks - painted	110	

Panniers - Pairs	15	
Pack saddles	15	
Bridles for Bait Horses	15	
Heavy's Carts	12	
Hospital Spring Waggon (small size)	6	

* These stores were forwarded by the "Melita", and a Board of Survey at Scutari held on the supply 8th 9th & 10th May 1854.

List of extra Articles required for the use of the
Sick of the Army, serving in Turkey, and which are
not included elsewhere..

Description ..	When applied for
40000 Cholera Belts	7. March 1854..
40 Spring Waggon 4 Flanders Waggon 40 Portuguese Lents }	9 th March "
60 Air Beds 200. Air & Water cushions 8. India Rubber Slipper Batts }	16. March "
70. Hospital Marquees.	23 rd March "
500 Ventilators small for Bell Tents 300. " " Large for Hoek's Marquees }	23 rd March "
100 Field Bedsteads and mattresses new pattern & 6 pairs of Panniers }	27. April "
2000. Bars of mosquito curtains..	5. May "
10 pairs of Panniers	8. May "
Tarpaulins for 30. Hospital Marquees	9 th May "
Hospital	

Description	When applied for
Hospital Cantrons 4 sets A+B.	} for 97 th 10 May 1854
Hospital Marquees 3.	
Bedding. - 50 sets.	
50 Pickaxes	11 May "
100 Two guest waterproof Bays etc	23. May "
50. Adjustable Stands Lamps.	6 June "
20. Filtering machines.	12 June "

Requisition necessary in consequence of a Reinforcement of 3,750. men proceeding to join the Army in Turkey. -

7. Hospital Marquee. }
84. sets of Bedding 6 } 8. June 1854
sets in a package.

List of Medical Comforts recommended
to be supplied for the use of the Army
in Turkey.

Articles	Shipped on board	
	the "Bride" 15 th April	"Baltic" 2 nd May 1854
Port Wine ————— dozens	100	500
Brandy ————— Gallons	50	250
Preserved Meat ————— Cwt.	2	8
Hogarth's Essence of Beef — — —	2	8
Sugar ————— lbs	1680	3000
Tea ————— "	800	1400
Preserved Potatoes ————— Cwt.	15	30
Sago ————— "	2	4
Arrow Root ————— "	2	4
Barley ————— "	5	10

Copy!

(2pp.)

FC02/4e

(enclosed with FC02/4a)

List of Hospital stores required for the use of the
Army serving in Turkey, sent to the Military
Secretary, Horse Guards, on the 23rd March 1854. -

For One
ProportionTotal for
40 Proportions**Case No. 1—Weight 98 lbs.**

4	Brushes, Heads, Long Scrubbing	160
4	" " " Sweeping	160
4	" Hand Scrubbing	160
2	" " Sweeping	80
4	" Whitewash, 9 doz.	160
5	lbs. Thread, Packing, Large	200
3½	" " " Middling	140
2	" " " Small	80
1½	" Twine, Sail, 2 Thread	60
8	Candlesticks, Iron	320
8	Snuffers	320
2	Lanterns, Tin Punched	80
1	Lamp, Hand, Agitable	40
3	Rollers, Wood for Towels	120
6	Brackets " "	240
2	lbs. Thread, White	80
2	" " White Brown	80

Case No. 2—Weight 106 lbs.

1	Bath, Slipper	40
3	Kettles, Tea, Tin, 4 Quart	120
4	Pots " Pewter, 5 Pint	160
4	" " " 3 "	160
1	" Coffee "	40
2	Funnels, Tin, Quart	80
2	" " Pint	80

For One
ProportionTotal for
40 Proportions**Case No. 3—Weight 62 lbs.**

8	Lamps, Passage or Ward	320
8	Burners for Ditto, Double Wick	320
3	lb. Cotton Wick for Ditto.....	120

Case No. 4—Weight 63 lbs.

8	Lamps, Passage or Ward.....	320
8	Burners for Ditto, Double Wick	320
3	lb. Cotton Wick for Ditto	120

Case No. 5—Weight 111 lbs.

150	Plates, Tin.....	6000
-----	------------------	------

Case No. 6—Weight 106 lbs.

20	Dishes, Tin, 13½ inch	800
48	Knives and Forks, Common.....	1920
2	„ „ Carving	80
150	Spoons, Iron, Large	6000
18	Yards Huckaback	720
12	Boxes of Matches, or Waxed Lucifers, in 1 Tin Case ...	480

Case No. 7—Weight 100 lbs.

1	Nest of Saucepans, Tin, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 Quart and 3 Pint.....	40
1	Frying Pan	40
2	Ladles, Iron	80
2	Flesh Forks	80
18	Drinking Cups, Tin, Quart.....	720
120	„ „ „ Pint	480

For One
ProportionP.2.
Total for
40 Proportions

FC02/4e

Case No. 8—Weight 112 lbs.

30 Chamber Pots, Pewter..... 1200

Case No. 9—Weight 112 lbs.

30 Chamber Pots, Pewter 1200

Case No. 10—Weight 104 lbs.

10 Bed Pans, Pewter 400

3 Urinals 120

3 Tea Kettles, Iron, 7 Quart 120

Case No. 11—Weight 109 lbs.

6 Frames, Close Stool, Iron 240

6 Pans „ „ Pewter 240

8 Basins, Washand „ 9 inch 320

10 Pots, Spitting „ 400

Case No. 12—Weight 77 lbs.1 Set of Scales and Beams, with Copper Pans, to weigh }
28lbs } 4010 Weights for Ditto, viz., 14, 7, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, lb., and 2, }
1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. } 400

1 Set of Diet Scales..... 40

5 Weights for Ditto, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, lb., and 2 oz. 200

12 Mop Heads, with Nails..... 480

Case No. 13—Weight 117 lbs.

3 Nests of Eight Tin Kettles each 120

For One
ProportionTotal for
40 Proportions**Case No. 14—Weight 60 lbs.****TOOLS.**

1	Felling Axe	40
1	Coopers' Adze	40
1	Tap Borer, Small Size	40
2	Chisels, Socket 1 and 1½ inch.....	80
2	Cocks, Brass, with Keys	80
2	Choppers for Meat	80
4	Gimlets	160
2	Hatchets	80
2	Hammers, Claw, Large and Small	80
1	Mallet, Carpenters	40
4	Needles, Packing, Assorted.....	160
50	„ Sewing „	2000
1000	Nails, „ „ Iron.....	40000
100	Screws „ „ Assorted	4000
4	Pad-Locks, „ „ Middling	160
4	Staples and Hasps, Iron	160
2	Hand Saws	80
1	Screwdriver	40
1	Brace, with Screwdriver Bit.....	40

Case No. 15—Weight 106 lbs.

50	Pairs Slippers, Brown Leather	2000
1	Piece of Hessen, 33 Yards	40

**34 Bags, Nos. 19 to 52—Weight
85 lbs. each.**

Each Bag containing 3 Sets of Bedding.

(Total 102 Sets.)

viz. :—

204	Blankets, „ „ Single	8160
102	Rugs „ „	4080
102	Paillasses „ „	4080
102	Bolster Cases, „ „	4080
306	Sheets, Hospital.....	12240

(Each Set of Bedding consisting of 2 Blankets, 1 Rug,

1 Paillasse, 1 Bolster Case, and 3 Sheets

For One
Proportion

Total for
40 Proportions

**20 Bags, Nos. 53 to 72—Weight
52 lbs.**

Each Bag containing 2 Beds and 2 Bolsters,

viz. :—

40	Hair Beds, ...Single
40	„ Bolsters „

1600 — 500 of these still to be
supplied
1600 — 500 — 50 — 50 —

1 Bale, No. 73—Weight 48 lbs.

20	Bed Covers, Waterproof
----	------------------------------

800

Loose.

100	Trestles, Wood
150	Boards for Ditto
	Equal to 50 Stretcher Bedsteads, each 2 Trestles, and 3 Boards.

4000

6000

**5 Bales, Nos. 74 to 78—Weight
97 lbs. each.**

Each Bale containing 12 Gowns, 12 Trowsers, 12
Waistcoats, and 12 Worsted Caps.

viz. :—

60	Gowns, .....Blue Serge
60	Trowsers „ „
60	Waistcoats „ „
60	Caps, Worsted

2400

2400

2400

2400

**3 Bales, Nos. 79 to 81—Weight
92 lbs. each.**

Each Bale, containing 20 Gowns, 20 Trowsers, 20
Waistcoats, 20 Caps, and 10 Pairs Socks, Worsted.

viz. :

60	Gowns, .....Cotton
60	Trowsers „
60	Waistcoats „
60	Night Caps „
30	Pairs Socks, Worsted

2400

2400

2400

2400

1200

For One
ProportionTotal for
40 Proportions**1 Bale, No. 82—Weight 112 lbs.**

viz. :—

30	Shirts, Flannel	1200
60	„ Linen.....	2400
12	Towels, Round	480
12	„ Hand	480

**6 Bundles of 5 Bearers each—
Weight 75 lbs,**

30	Bearers for Wounded Men	450
----	-------------------------------	-----

*None required for the
reserve store..***1 Bundle.**

4	Tarpaulins for Carts, 12 x 9	160
---	------------------------------------	-----

1 Bundle.

10	Waterdecks, Baggage for Mules.....	400
----	------------------------------------	-----

1 Bundle—Weight 11½ lbs.

1	Shovel, Common	40
1	Spade, „	40

1 Bundle—Weight 24 lbs.

4	Handles for Long Scrubbing Brushes.....	160
4	„ „ „ Sweeping.....	160
12	„ „ Mops.....	480

Loose—**Weight.**

1	Copper, 20 Gallon	49lb. each	40
2	„ 12 „	30lb. „	80
3	Trivets for Ditto Iron, „	15lb. „	120
4	Pails, Water	6lb. „	160
3	Washing-Tubs, Hospital,	18lb. „	120

Case No. 16—Weight 36 lbs.**MEASURES.**

One Set of each for every 3,000 Men.

For Oil, Tin. (7 of Sizes to each Set) 13

For Wine. (2 Copper and 5 Pewter of Sizes to each
Set.) 13**Case No. 17—Weight 92 lbs.****SCALES.**

One Set for every 3,000 Men.

Set of Beams and Chains for Scales to Weigh 112lb. 13

5 Weights for Ditto, viz., 14, 7, 4, 2, and 1lb. 13

1 Pair of Scale-Boards for Ditto, sent loose, to accom-
pany Case No. 17. 13

(The 56lb. and 28lb. Weights in Case No. 18.)

Case No. 18—Weight 98 lbs.

2 Weights for 112lb Scales, viz., 56 and 28lb. 13

(Beams and Chains in Case No. 17.)

Pairs of Canteens of Hospital Utensils A and B 18

Pairs of Medicine Panniers 25

Packsaddles, Complete 65

Bridles for Bât Horses 65

Cherry's Carts 1200

Hand Carts 240

Spring Waggon, Hospital, Small Size 240

— Extra Articles. —

Frames Close Stool Iron 240

Pans Close Stool " 240

Pots Spitting 1200

Total Packages.

Cases 12

Bales 12

Bundles 12

Shipped in "Taurus" Steamer 6th June 1854.12 sets of bedding to
accompany each
Canteen. -

THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN SENATE, January 10, 1900.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

ON MAY 1, 1899.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1900.

Price, 10 cents.

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Rec'd 16 July 1854
Ans'd 17.15 H.

13 St James Place

FCO2/5

8 July 1854

Confidential
anthe

Dr Hall

Inspector Genl. of Hosp.

Head Quarters of the
7th Regt of Foot

My Dear

for your
very cord

I shall be
well pleased

to give a long and a very

communication in return

Rec'd 16 July 1854
Ans'd 17th Id.

FCB2/5
13 St James Place

3 July 1854

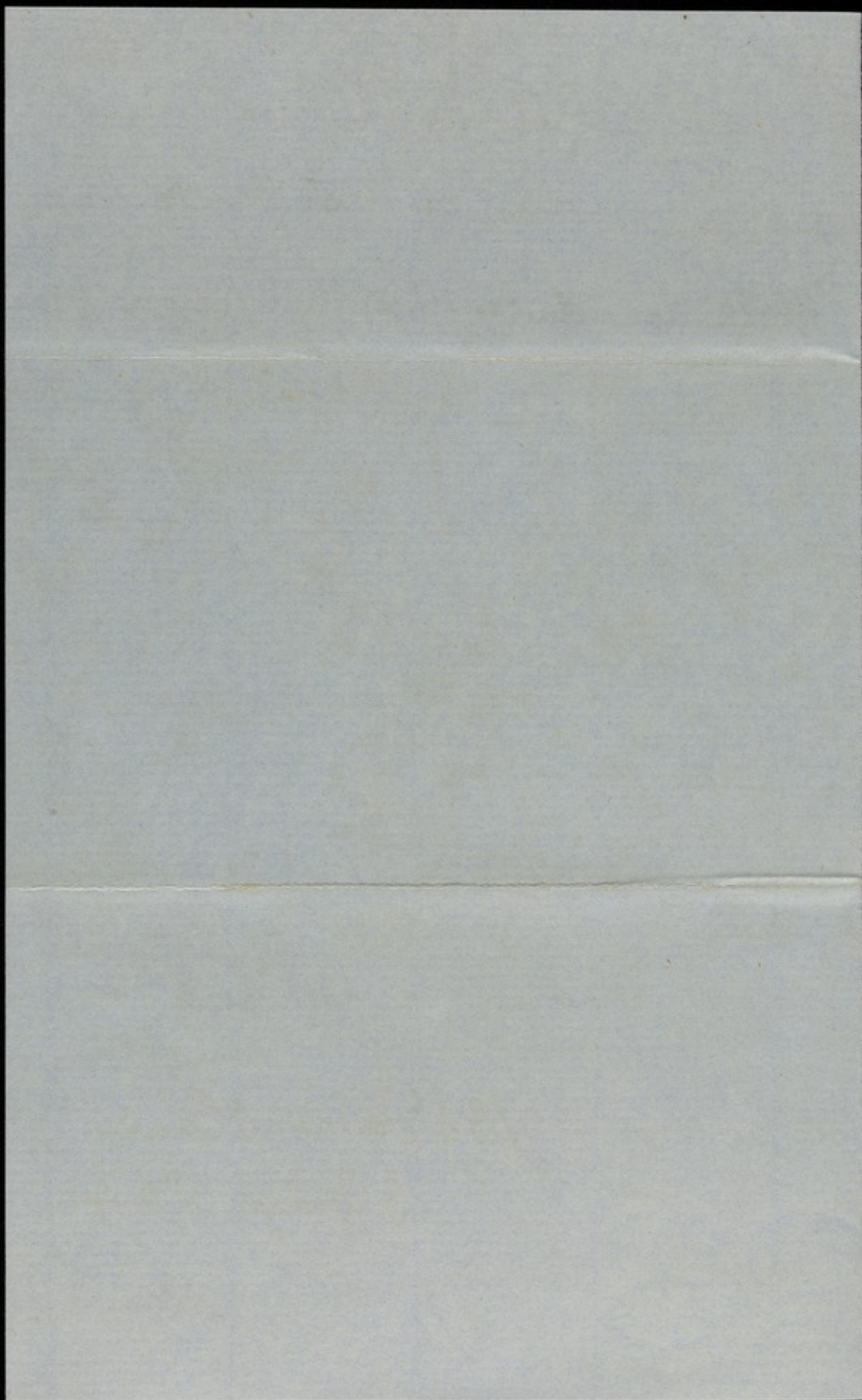
My Dear Hall

Many thanks
for your long interesting &
very satisfactory letter and
I shall by next mail which
will leave this on the 8th, give
you a lengthened and cordial
communication in return

It was my intention to have
done so by the present mail
but when I reached the office
I found enough to prevent me
thinking of it. I am vexed
to find Chapman should have
broken down. He appeared when
he left this country to be in
good health and he professed
to me that he was. He has
always been highly esteemed

There I regret that we must
lose a man of that description
I will be delighted to hear from
you whenever you can find
leisure to write me. you and
I must be careful - both - of
our eyes with no kind of
feelings by certain persons
more of this however in my
next

Yours most faithfully
in great haste
Wm. Smith





6. 10 July '54

FCO2/6a

Confidential

I agree with you that you will
lose considerably owing to your having
being required to join the Army
I shall see what I can do at
some future time if the war
ends before you and I are too old
I see no reason why you should
not at some future time have
your moral service

If you have sent Mrs Hall to England
I shall be glad if I can be of any
use to her.

As

18 July 1854

(6 pp)

135 James Place / 10th July 1854

My Dear Hall

FCO2/60
Enclosing FCO2/60 & 61

I must now try and put to paper from time to time as much of what I wish to say to you as I can effect in a first letter - of details. Not a little of what I may say may appear superfluous and would be so in reality were things exactly as they ought to be. and did no jealousies exist and were there not persons in this country who have denied your position and have not also mine. However we have enough to fear, our desire to do our duty and our ability to do it will always be our safeguard. I expect every movement will be watched and reported home for I am not quite prepared to believe that ~~all~~ all are true as they ought to be however this is but a surmise therefore not deserving of much consideration. I will not venture to remark on what at one time caused me some ~~unpleasant~~ vexation the more especially as it has lately had an opposite

effect I refer to the step Mr Guthrie took a step which was
not at all required as before he arrived the Times had
sent in my first requisitions and had been given to understand
that whatever I considered necessary would be supplied. Old
Officials were not to be caught, but a young one was - and he
there omnipotent, hence a power was given to cause the molehill
Mushellau effort has been made to make ~~the~~ appear ~~hills~~
~~it~~ was a mountain. From these remarks you will understand
what has passed and as I do not calculate that any
further increase will be effected I do not mean to say
will not be attempted. I think I may keep on to subjects
of more importance, and remark on the ~~points~~ ^{points} ~~subject~~ ^{subject} alluded to
in your letter in the order in which they arise.

I am glad to find you contemplate being able to secure
ample Hospital accommodation even within the
Turkish Territory I expect you will find all ~~you~~ that is
forthcoming will be wanted. For I fear when fever and
dysentery begin their ravages in the deserts of the Balkans
you will find that many of the sufferers will require, to
give them a chance of recovery, to be removed to a

position distant from the localities where their complaints
had been contracted. I have already endeavored to impress
this on the Home authorities and I think it right to send
you a copy of a letter I some time ago addressed to the
Commander in Chief on the subject. When I wrote Mulla
I was impressed with a belief that the island of St. Thomas
a short distance to the South of the Balkans and about
4 miles from the shore would prove a suitable site for
an Hospital and that it might be resolved to if it
was not thought expedient to take up a position either
on the island of Candia or Crete - the latter island is
remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. From what
I have since heard however I am inclined to fear St. Thomas
would not answer but I shall be glad to know what
you may be able to learn of it as nothing must be
arranged here without advice from those who have the
best opportunity of securing correct information. Mitilini
and Brusa are also noted to me as places where
Hospitals might be advantageously maintained. I merely
instance.

these as they have been mentioned to me not with any intention
of recommending them as I feel that you and you alone are
the proper person to advise what should be done. As regards
Mallia I suspect we will not be able to secure any great
extent of Hospital accommodation there but I shall soon I
hope be able to let you know what can be afforded as I
wrote some time ago to Mr Amis hamp to request he would
inform me what number of sick the General Hospital is
calculated to accommodate, and the number which it is
ordinarily required to receive from the Garrison - also to
state what of any public building existed which might
be converted if necessary into Hospitals and what number
of sick they would accommodate. If we cannot get
Hospitals on shore for all the sick I think it may be possible
to secure large vessels in which a part may be placed
and I have no doubt the advantages of even that measure
would very soon show themselves for I suspect the fever
which will appear in the autumn will not be very dissimilar
to those which occurred in Malabar and have and are yet
making their appearance in Hong Kong. In reference to
these points I have only to say what I am prepared to

210 July '57

FC02/60

say in reference to all Shers. Give me your views & wishes and I will do my best to support you and I am very confident I shall be able to effect whatever will be necessary as all my recommendations are readily listened to by the same authorities. Indeed in that respect I feel ~~completely~~ most perfectly satisfied.

Thank the Hospital or building intended for me at Abydos promises to prove convenient and valuable, that the alterations recommended to be made will be effected, and I shall be glad to hear from you at some future period with reference to them. See by your letter which gives cover to the report of Lane that you will have place in the Hospital at and in the neighbourhood of Constantinople for 1110 sick - more however will I fear be wanted when the fevers begin to prevail as I suspect you will not be able to effect much in regard of them unless you are able to remove those suffering from them to a locality distant from where they are caught. The break down of Chapman has vexed me not a little but such a termination should not force as he appeared here & one here where he left as in excellent health and to some he boasted of his great strength & vigour and fitness for any amount of toil. I do not know what will be his fate when he awakes, I have no hope to be able to

secure him the rank he has acquired as the authorities
consider he has not proved himself effective since he
obtained it, - whatever may happen he ^{will be} ~~in~~ better circumstances
than most other Medics would be as he has plenty of
the necessary to secure this world's comforts. I intend
Menzies as his successor. he is a very good man and as
you know him need not say that I expect he will
give you satisfaction - he is a man of honor and integrity
and more over a real and respectable
medical Officer. Often since I entered on my present
appointment have wished I could ~~do~~ ^{do} with the
patronage of the Department and never more frequently
than since the outbreak of the war. The present necessity
for an augmentation of the Staff is causing me again
to feel as I have often done and shall continue to feel
till I can convince myself that I have done the best
to secure you good officers and got their names away
from the office to the Home Guards. among the new ones
you will find - Pitcairn and McFiggis they are good
able, real and popular men and I am sure they
will work well. I feel that more with the army if they
are deserving of advancement ought to be especially

encouraged therefore I will always be anxious to learn from you the names of the men you would wish to have promoted. Those of the number which is to be added and who will have to move from this country will be ordered to embark as soon as possible in order that they may be with you before the additional force - the first regiment of which the Rifles embarked yesterday and will sail today.

I have had a letter from Lord Raglan in reference to Mr Ward and I have replied that it is far from my wish to withdraw Mr Ward if he is proving equal to his work and evinces a bodily and mental activity that would induce to a belief that he will continue effective should the amount of labour required of him be greater than it has yet been, I do not well know what he wants he appears to ~~very~~ depend in some degree on the support of your Assistant Master General for the letter he (Mr W) wrote to him has reached me. act as you think best in the case and have no reference to what I have said further than that I wish you not to be hampered with ineffective men and that I am prepared to measure you against such a disadvantage if you only tell me who they are that you find to be so. During a time of war we must not give too much consideration to the interests of individuals I will try to promote them away from the scene of strife. Until I received Lord R.

letter was mentioning a resting place in this country
for Mr Ward who I know to be a deserving man. I have now
called him I see what is done with him and there
written Lord R to that effect. You will find a host in
Dinner. He is intelligent, clear headed, active and fine
he joined a regt to me here and I ordered him
to embark not without regret - if you have a problem more
difficult than another it is the one for him.

With respect to Mr Reade I was much pressed to employ him
and I received so many statements in favor of his ability
that I felt if I declined that it would appear as if I
either suspected every one was disposed to mislead me
or that I had some unfair bias. He is old but he is
healthy I believe and active and what is more will
I expect make no efforts so that he may prove himself
what he knows he has been represented to me to be. I am
glad, Dumbreck has found, Mr McIntosh a useful and
trust worthy man he will be a ~~valuable~~ valuable support to you in case
Mr Reade should fail - he served in India during the
war in Burmah and is much esteemed by many who
knew him in India - he was strongly recommended to
me and I expect I shall be able to tell those who

3 10 July '56

FCO2/60

support him that they are interested in a good ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~concerning~~ ^{concerning} man.
In speaking of Mr. Dobson you express a hope I will hold you
excused for freely giving your opinion. In reference to this
remark let me tell you once for all, that I would
care to value you as I do, did I for a moment imagine
you would do otherwise than state freely to me your opinions
and views. If I could think you would ~~at~~ otherwise
I should consider you as my worst friend or rather as
one who to do what he might think would please
me would mislead me or at least keep me in a
state of ignorance, which would cause me to mislead
myself. Beg of you whatever your opinions may be in
reference to special matter ~~that~~ ^{to} ~~you~~ communicate them
to me without reserve. Between us in matters of duty
there ought to be no concealment nor undue delicacy
you may rest assured, whatever you say will have
the utmost favor at my hand and even should
your opinions not always ~~agree~~ be in unison that
will cause no annoyance to me. I have thought it
necessary to state this fully my feelings as hereafter
I shall not I think find it necessary to return to the
same subject.

I expect you will find Lord R very anxious for the

~~on account of~~ of Regimental Hospitals and Hurlbutt
agree with him that they are much to be preferred under
favorable circumstances but when an army is actively
employed and necessarily moving frequently from place to
place, their presence there to any extent would seem
unnecessary prove most detrimental to military operations
Heel expresses however that you will be able to satisfy
him on that point, and be assured to have such
of the sick removed to general Hospitals as you think
necessary, to the interests of the sufferers and the Army.
I hope that the spring carts and wagons are ere this
at hand and that you will find them of use though
I do not expect to the degree it has been pretended they
will. I fear neither the one description nor the other
will prove all that you wanted, the Wagons I suspect
will be too heavy & the carts too unstable on bad roads
the latter will also prove there being no conveniences
to separate badly wounded men prove unstable
conveyance for such and I expect this will occasionally
be the case when filled and when empty be tumbling over. The
wagons will not be subject to this disadvantage I have
inquired on my side of the river who has proceeded to Turkey

to notice the defects of the what is designated
Ambulance and report those and also offer suggestions
with a view to future improvement. The wagons I think
you will have to give to Oxen, as being more steady &
~~manoeuvring~~ loadable than horses where roads are wanting.
I have great faith in Oxen and I doubt not they will do
as much in the long run as Horses. I will cautiously expect
some remark from you in reference to the vehicles &
the uses to which they may prove suitable. I dislike
the map of material which Guthrie has suggested
to get attached to the carts. I have no doubt it will
be found inconvenient and unwielding and that much
of it will be rejected by the Officers who will have to
provide for the wants of Divisions & Brigades. The selection
it appears he has made, is very much ~~different~~ ~~in~~ ~~an~~
reproduction of what we find in use by the French &
which is not approved by many of their first rate Army
surgeons. I hope you will be able to secure a proper supply
of leathern bags to contain water as I have come to the
conclusion that they are more likely to continue efficient
than casks at least ~~very~~ ~~impracticable~~ in South Africa
say so. I was vexed the other day to find that the
full number of bearers or stretchers are not yet ready.

as I suspect they were more available as means
of removing wounded than either the carts or litters.
In the event of that being probable I hope you will be
able to get established a corps of natives to do the
work which will be required as I suspect you will never
be able to secure a sufficiency of soldiers to do it. I
have every reason to believe Lord Napier has full
authority to engage men of the description in question
and that it was given him after my letter in reference
to the subject was before the supreme authorities. I am
not at all astonished ~~at~~ hearing nothing of Dr. Brett
who was engaged with a view to assist in organizing
a corps of native and further to be of use to you
as an interpreter. He ought to have reached Calcutta
about the 30th of May. In remarking on the Ambulance
you speak of a Lt Col descending on the duties and
the capabilities of Medical Officers I do not know to whom the
observation refers I should hope no one will attempt that
even though he may be primed with the opinions of one who in
my opinion is little able to formulate him advantageously.
Depend upon it the efforts of the Medical Officers will not
fail to ensure success as I feel assured they will be
made vigorously and judiciously on the spot and ^{will be} firmly.

4 10 July '62 FCO2/6a
and unceasingly supported here. I am brim full of
hope and feel conscious I am not to be disappointed. -
The Corps of pensioners I think may do good service as from
it you will draw some good Hospital Lieutenants, Orderlies
and servants for the Medical Staff Officers. There is also in
the Corps some good artificers who will prove useful
where you find Murmors, Carpenters and Blacksmiths
are required. As the number be not sufficient may
request of the Commander in Chief to require more
and let me know if you do so in order that I
may aid your efforts here

The Medical Officers of the Artillery stand in reference to
you exactly in the same position as the Officers of the
Line. In fact there is not now two but one ^{Army} Medical
Department. You must inspect their Surgeons with the
same exactness as you do those of others and your duty
also requires you to look to those of the guards as to those
of the Artillery and Line and you will require all alike to
furnish you with such information as you desire and
to send the returns required by this Department. I dare
say if you have troublesome guardsmen you may
encounter some opposition at first therefore send your
copies

of some documents which are in this Office and which
will only be used by you in case you cannot get
matters arranged without producing them for the
consideration of Lord Raglan should it be necessary
to appeal to him for support. Do not wish them to
be seen by any one but yourself and him. as it will
be to the good of the service and the comfort of yourself
and the Officers of the Department generally if
matters can be arranged without being interference
^{of the} ~~from~~ higher authorities. Sometimes fear you will have
to encounter opposition from the Surgeons of the Guards
and I think they will be found out enough to abate.

The difficulties which I find the Medical Officers have had
to encounter in regard of scurvy has given me annoyance
and if they do not abate after the Corps of Prisoners
arrive we must make a great effort to have them
placed more favorably - you will no doubt find it
your duty of a very considerable improvement ~~done~~
do not fail to represent to Lord Raglan what is
wanted and if you do be good enough to forward a
copy of your communication to me so that I may be
able to aid your efforts in the good cause -

Hear you will find Mr Pink any thing but a good clerk. I suspect he is very careless and instead of and from what I have heard I begin to believe that he was pointed to me very differently to what he ought to have been - his uncle Mr Pratt recommended him and Dad Brown Pratt is well able to judge on a matter of the kind he brought under my consideration. I wish for granted that all would turn out well. - you must not spare him as without good clerical assistance you will find your position very irksome - if he do not alter your best course will be to send him away and try till you can get ~~an~~ ^a successor to him from England to find a Sergeant who will be able for the office work. if you disagree with Mr Pink I will make every effort to replace him without delay.

I have just seen Dr Chapman, and his appearance has caused me no little astonishment. I cannot imagine what has come over him - it is very evident all is up with him and I think his only course is to retire from the service. I cannot but believe there is something mysterious in the case.

An assistant Surgeon of the name of Brighton goes with the 4th Dragoon - he is not in over good health therefore
it

may happen that he may not prove so able as we could wish in that case you will I think do well to send him home whenever a junior officer may be required to leave the country on duty - if you find that necessary to shall not delay supplying another applicant for the corps.

I am sorry to find you have not yet a sufficiency of Purveyors stores to enable you to supply the Army as could be wished - whenever you are in want they state what the articles are that are wanted and you shall not be long without them. You must have an ample supply of Bedding as 1000s Blankets and a proportion of what Censures is required left this country more than two months ago - in a few days 60 Tons of additional Horses and 30 Tons of medicines & will leave Deptford. I have taken this opportunity to send you three different Pamphlets ^{now of course} to be distributed among the Medical Officer of the Army and and you will also receive 20 Filters which may be found useful where the water is inferior one is a very large one and I am anxious you should inform me if you think more of the same one should be provided or whether the smaller one are calculated

to answer better. I have ⁵ bought it right to send ^{10 July '52} you for your own eye copies of some letters I found it necessary to address to Lord Burdett and when you have once perused them I will thank you to put them in the fire

great cautions are being made to get the supply of warm underclothing which will be required for the winter a tender is out for 200-000 pairs of stocking under knitted 90,000 shirts and 60,000 drawers winter worn, the samples you send are good therefore I hope you will not have to complain of the supply.

I was sorry to see the mishap that had befallen the Medical Commission I have strongly commended on the arrangements here and I will hope something of the kind will occur again you have no idea how difficult it is to get things done here as they ought to be I often wish this a part of the French Govt rather than where I am, their system in many respects is much superior to ours, more of general management is entrusted to the Medical Department therefore they have few letters to

write compared with what we have, each division
of our army has stores always in requisition consequently
they have only to be packed & sent on with the
troops - with us again no stores exist and when
they are wanted tenders must be put out, ~~and~~ contracts
made and letter after letter must be written
before you can even get tolerably satisfied that
what you want is in the way of being furnished.
Much the difficulties which have been experienced
within the last few months will ensure a better system
for the future. I hope we will have no more medicines
and medical stores sent in old leaking sailing
vessels not able to go more than a few miles in
the hour.

I dare say you will soon want more supplies
if so will you send a requisition. I have required 1000
bedsteads of a new description to be sent out for
field use but these are not yet made. I will also

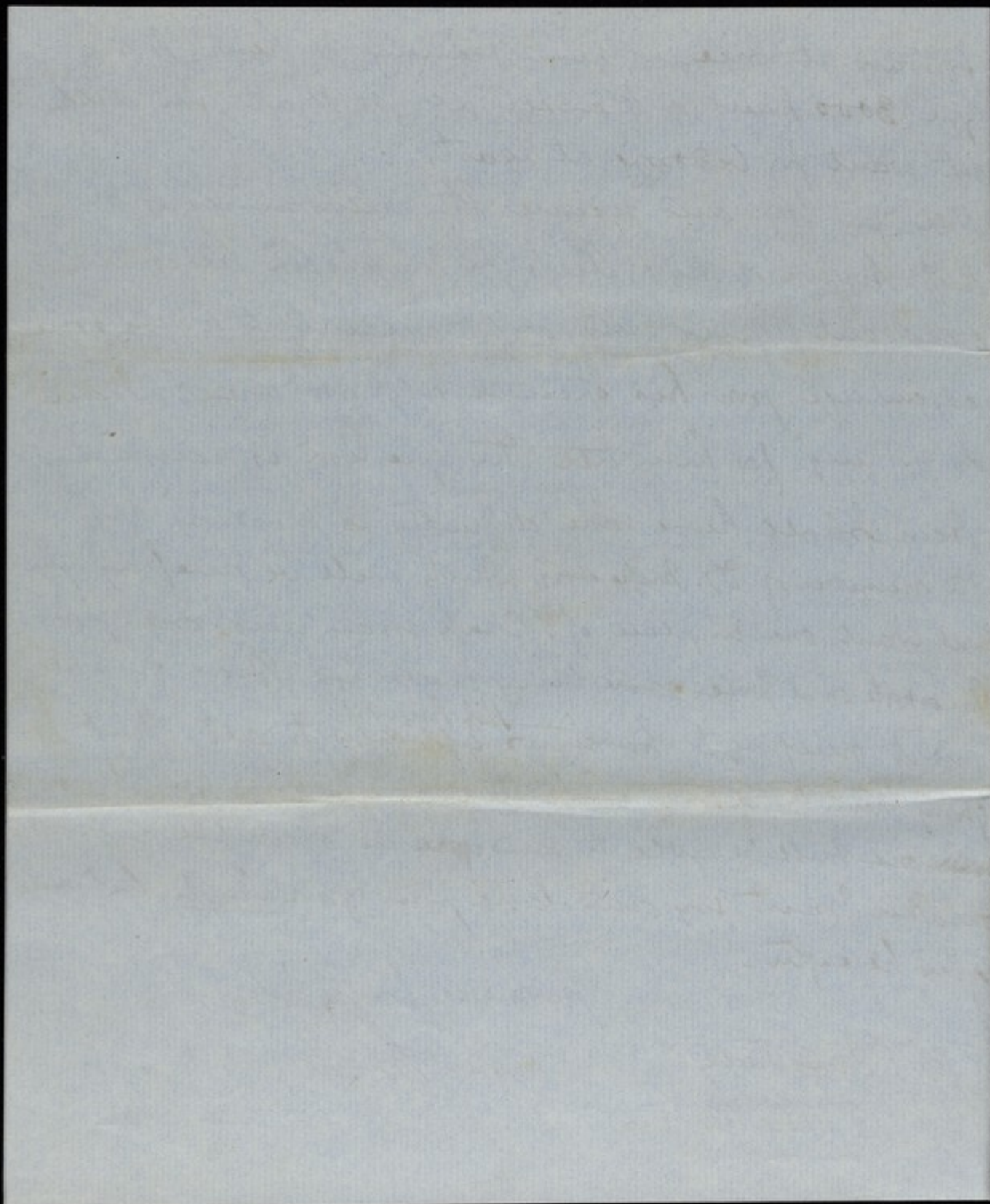
forward at once without waiting to hear from
you 3000 pairs of blanket &c so that you will
not want for bedding at least.

Will you try and secure the allowances of a
Staff Surgeon of the 1st Regt for Mapleton he is an
excellent Officer and ought certainly to have some
advantage from his special appointment. I can
do nothing for him till the question is raised.

Dear I shall have some difficulty in providing you
the number of Dr. Inspectors which will be necessary you
will want one in place of Chap man and one for
Mapleton as force now being embarked. Dear you will
find it necessary to have two ^{Staff Surgeons} appointed to act that is
giving them temporary rank. All I can find you two
~~and~~ one will be able to send you in a couple of months
that is I must try and take from your Staff but more
of this hereafter -

Yours very faithfully
Chas Smith

13 St James Place
18 July 1854



Copy

FCO2/68
Belouico (Portugal) 11 June 1810.

Sir

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22nd May, regarding the Regimental Hospital of the Brigade of Guards at Cadix. -

The Regimental Hospital of the Guards is managed upon a different principle from those of Regiments of the Line: - but I imagine only as far as regards their finance. - In the Guards the expense of hiring a Hospital and all the expenses attending it, beyond the sum defrayed by the stoppage from the Pay of the Soldiers, fall upon the superior Officers of the Regiment; - but I apprehend that at the time the Regimental Hospitals of the whole Army were managed upon the same system, the Principal Medical Officer of the Army had a right, and it was his duty to visit

Lieut General Graham
& & &

and

and inspect them; and I do not believe that what are called the privileges of the Guards extended to an exemption from this inspection. —

The alteration of the system of the Regimental Hospitals of Regiments of the Line or of the title of the Principal Medical Officer of the Army cannot exempt the Guards from an inspection, to which in common with the rest of the Army they must have been liable. — It is not necessary to point out the inconveniences and evils which might be the result of an establishment of this description being exempt from any inspection and control excepting that of its own Officers.

We have been obliged in this Army to adopt the system of General Hospitals in preference to Regimental Hospitals and it would be impossible for the

Principal Medical Officer to perform the duty which is imposed upon him under this system, without having a constant and perfect knowledge of all that is passing in the Regimental Hospitals to which the patients are in the first instance admitted and making frequent inspections and in point of fact the Inspector General with this Army does inspect the Hospitals of the Regiments of Guards with this Army when he pleases. —

I conceive therefore that Brigadier General Dilkes and the Officers Commanding the Battalions of Guards at Cadix are mistaken upon this subject, but if after the receipt of this letter there should be any further doubt, I should recommend you to refer it to the consideration of His Royal

Royal Highness the Duke of
York as a question upon the
privileges of the Guards.

I have &c

(Signed) "Wellington"

Copy

Horse Guards.

FCO2./6c

10th December 1838.

Private & Confidential

Sir

By Lord Hill's desire
I have the honor to refer to
you the accompanying copy
of a letter which has been
received from The Director
General of the Medical Depart.
of the Army, whereby it
appears that the Surgeons
of the Battalions of Foot
Guards now serving under
your orders have refused to
furnish Dr Skey (Deputy
Inspector General of Hospitals)
with the information therein
alluded to and that in
consequence of such Refusal
"he is unable to forward the
"usual Reports transmitted by
"every Principal Medical Officer
"on Foreign Stations regarding

Lt General
Sir Jno Colborne G.C.B.
&
Canada

the

"the state of health of all the
'Troops'"

Lord Will assures
himself that you will concur
in His Lordship's opinion that
nothing would be more
likely to affect the Regimental
position and prospects of these
Surgeons disadvantageously,
than the Official that is
Public discussion of a case
in which their Objections
rested upon no solid
foundation and in which
they would appear prepared
to sacrifice the Interests of
the Public Service to questions
of personal etiquette — Their
present struggle for Independence
would at once prove unavailing
and fruitless. —

His Lordship trusts that
the above is sufficiently indicative
of His sentiments respecting
this

this injudicious Refusal to
induce the Surgeons of the
Two Battalions in question
to comply cheerfully with
Dr Skeys requisition.

Should they however
attempt to persist in their
Objection Lord Hill desires
that you will be pleased to
order them, peremptorily, to
comply with Requisition,
forthwith, reporting to me
for His Lordships Information
the due execution of these
Instructions.

You will be pleased to
communicate upon this
subject with M General Sir
James Macdonell who
will doubtless adopt Lord
Hill's view of it and take the
necessary steps to make the
Surgeons of the Brigade of
Guards sensible of the error into
which they have fallen upon
this occasion. I have &c
(Signed) John Macdonnell

Copy,

FCO2/7

(? Enclosed with Br. of 10 July '54)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department
4th April 1854

Sir,

As there is reason to believe that many of the localities in which conflicts will occur between the Allied Forces and those of Russia will not from the badness or total absence of roads be approachable either by two or four wheeled vehicles, therefore means of conveyance more simple will often be the only ones applicable for the removal of Wounded Soldiers. The very general opinion which prevails that such will be the case has ensured a very abundant supply of stretchers or Bearers calculated to be borne by Men, - Soldiers or Civilians, - but nothing as yet has been done towards deciding whether these men shall be of the one class or the other.

During the Peninsular and many other wars, the Drummers
of the Military Secretary and
Horse Guards }

and Bandmen were employed in removing the Wounded, but the number of those which were available were never nearly equal to the demands which arose for their aid. The knowledge of this fact raises at once a case for present consideration, and shows that some assistance beyond what has hitherto been granted should be henceforward liberally provided. —

This assistance may be variously supplied, but feeling as I do that it will never be willingly conceded in the shape of able bodied Soldiers, I at once in order to get rid of all difficulties propose that a Hospital Corps for the object should be raised immediately the Army reaches Turkey, and that it shall consist of at least 800 natives (Armenians if possible) and

and should be under regular Military discipline.

On this subject I have had considerable conversation with D. Brett, a retired Surgeon of the Company's Service who lately resided some considerable time in Constantinople, and he appears confident that the above number of respectable and able bodied men may readily be obtained and that they may be so organized and attached to those placed over them as to prove most effective for the purposes for which they will be required. —

It would be impudent of me - ignorant of the state of the Country and Character of the Natives - to detail the steps it would be best to adopt in order to raise and train a Corps like that which I have suggested. Some person with a knowledge of those should in my opinion be engaged for the undertaking, and I therefore recommend that D. Brett, who understands

understands the several languages
spoken in Turkey should in the
event of my proposition being
favorably entertained be engaged
and required to proceed at once
to Constantinople to obtain such
information as will enable the
General Commanding aided by
the advice of the Inspector General
of Hospitals to decide what will
be the best course to follow
in order to form a corps which
will if it be wisely organized
and properly managed doubtless
inspire the combatants with
comfort and confidence and
greatly advance the cause
of humanity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Yours most obedient
Humble servant,
Signed / Andrew Smith
Director General

Copy
Messing,

(2pp.)

FCO2/8

(? Enclosed with Cr. of 10 July '54)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department

11th May 1854

Sir,

Assuming that our Troops
will ere long be involved in
active Warfare with the Enemy
and that many men will soon
suffer from diseases, and from
Wounds that will either permanently
disable them or disable them for
such a length of time as to render
their removal from the vicinity
of the conflicting Forces alike
necessary to the welfare of the
sufferers and of the Army, I
therefore feel it my duty to submit
that immediate arrangements
should be made to afford whatever
assistance in that respect may
be required. These arrangements
to prove equal to the object in view
will involve a liberal supply of
Ships, some to convey periodically
to England men likely to become

The Military Secretary } available
Horse Guards }

available for further service
and also such as are not likely
to become available within a
reasonable time, - others for use
in Harbours or for the Transport
of Sick in the event of Hospitals
being reestablished at a distance
from the Station of the Army and
in a Situation that will admit
of the Sick being conveyed to
them by water. -

The ship for the first
mentioned purpose should be
commodious staterooms (high
between decks with ample means
of ventilation and fitted with
fixed berths) and we should
sail whenever the accumulation
of sufferers of the description
specified should warrant its
departure. On ships being
supplied, the most important
item of the arrangement will
have been effected, - the other
items which will consist of
matters

matters of detail will require
to be provided by the local
authorities at the places of
Embarkation.

The preceding is the
course which I think should
be adopted in regard of the
more important cases, - it now
remains for me to submit
what I consider will be
necessary to expedite the
recovery of the less serious
cases.

Many cases of this kind
will doubtless occur especially
if the Army be engaged to the
north of the Balkan mountains
between them and the Danube,
which will prove difficult of
cure if they be kept there, but
which will yield readily to
treatment in more favourable
positions. - The latter from all I
can learn will not I fear be
easily found in Turkey, therefore
they

they must be looked for elsewhere.

Experience at Walcheren, at Hong Kong, and at other places has proved that disease which would not yield to treatment on shore, readily succumbed almost the moment the sufferer was placed on board a ship not half a mile distant from the spot where no favorable results could be obtained, and further that convalescence which was stationary on shore advanced rapidly under like circumstances.

These facts indicate the preparations which ought to be made provided it be not possible to secure what would be much more advantageous, namely, Hospital accommodation on some healthy Island in the Black Sea, or in the Persian Archipelago.

The

The French I am informed have made arrangements for the establishment of a large Hospital in Candia, hence I must presume they have ascertained that that Island possesses a climate favorable to health, and conducive to recovery from disease. - A similar course should I think be adopted by this Country.

Should an Establishment of the kind I suggest be formed, it will require to be supplied with a Medical Staff, Medicines, &c. from this Country, as what are in Turkey are considered to be necessary for the wants of the army stationed there

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient
Obedient Servant,

Signed / Andrew Smith
Director General

Confidential
for N.M. & Private
information
C. J. Lii,

(Copy) (2pp.)

FC02/9

(? Enclosed with Lr. of 10 July '53)

Army and Ordnance,
Medical Department,
18th May 1853.

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 9th Instant alluding to my
communication of the same date
relative to the number of Waggon
provided under my direction for
the conveyance of sick and
wounded men of the Army in
Turkey, and requesting me to
inform you with reference to a
statement published by Mr
Guthrie, how I propose to
arrange for the several wants
that Gentleman appears to consider
necessary, such as the Carriage of
water, - the filtering the same
if required, Bearers, Air Beds and
Pillows, Bedding Water decks &
Tents, or other articles of Camp
Equipment. —

The Deputy
Quartermaster General
&
Horse Guards

In

In reply I beg to state for the information of The General Commanding in Chief, that I have provided in abundance, and had forwarded to Turkey all articles likely to be required for the use of the sick, and wounded, of the Army; and that I have purposely and advisedly avoided the course Mr Guthrie appears to have adopted because I consider it erroneous in principle and calculated to confuse and annoy the able Medical Officers who are to be entrusted with the detailed Medical arrangements necessary both for the Hospitals and for the Field. — I consider that much of the materiel which Mr Guthrie has made an integral part of what is termed an Ambulance for two divisions of the Army, will prove a dead weight and will perplex

and

and vex or derange the operations of Medical Officers who will be responsible that there is contained in the Store Waggon only what is really requisite, and nothing more. - So sensible am I of this, that I feel I would exceed my duty were I to do more than to provide an extensive Store in Turkey, from which every article which may be considered necessary may be supplied in the quantities required. -

I have not failed to keep in mind that many articles which are useful in certain Countries, and under certain circumstances, are not so under different conditions therefore I consider I act wisely in leaving to the Inspector General of Hospitals, and his Assistants, - the duty of selecting the Medicines Materials Hospital Equipments & it will be advisable to carry
in

in the Waggon intended to accompany the Army.

Feeling that the above is the length to which I ought to go, and that results will shew such to be the case, I think I need offer but few more remarks as the Catalogue which is herewith forwarded, will, I think satisfy Lord Hardinge that there does not exist a shadow of reason for expecting that anything likely to prove useful for the sick and wounded will be wanted when required.

With reference to the second Paragraph of your letter, the Catalogue shews that Bearers Air Beds, and Pillows, Bedding, Water decks, Sinks &c have been liberally provided.

As regards articles which have been provided at the desire of Mr Guthrie for the Carriage of Water and for filtering

filtering it if required, - I am constrained to expect from great experience in Travelling in South Africa, that neither Barrels nor complicated filtering Machines will continue serviceable for any length of time, I am satisfied the means of carrying water wine &c which are used by the Turks, namely leathern Bags should be employed, and I have called the attention of the Principal Medical Officer to this point, and requested him to have provided for the waggons which will be in the Field an ample supply of such Bags. For filtering water, I have not provided any appliances as I have strong grounds to believe their aid will not be required. I have sought information from many persons who are well acquainted from their own observation both with Turkey and the Principalities and from them

I have ascertained that the water is almost universally pure and good. - After torrents of rain the water of the Rivers more especially the Danube are turbid and Clay colored, but to render any supply drawn from them pure, nothing more is requisite than to leave it for a short time tranquil in the Vessels in which it may be contained, a similar result may if necessary be more expeditiously ensured by the addition to each Vessel of a minute quantity of Alum which article I have had forwarded in case it may be deemed necessary to resort to it.

Many of the Natives resident near the Danube have filtering stones, but they rarely use them, as they get so rapidly obstructed by the Clay that they only continue to act

when

persons devote their almost continual
attention to them. - If this
happens to them - what may be
expected to be the fate of Patent
Filtering Machines which I suspect
will not admit of being efficiently
cleansed, notwithstanding the
Patentee holds the opposite opinion.
He was not able however when I
raised the question to shew me
that to cleanse them was either
practicable or feasible. -

I have &c
(Signed) A Smith
Director General

Copy of D Smith's Confidential
Letter of the 18th May 1854. to the
Lt Col. Genl. Horse Guards
on the Equipment of the Army
Serving in Turkey under the
Command of Genl. Lord Raglan

4 26 July '57 FC02/10
despered to abandon the case
all is anxiety to limit what
is to be carried as everybody
is impeded with an idea
that the means of conveyance
are not to be had - Think you
had better require the Government
to supply you with something
or allow you to purchase for yourself.
And they had nothing supplied
in the Peninsula and that
fact indicated that such as that

is in these days used with
great regard. we hear too much
of what was ^{not} done there

I have now just returned after
a great struggle to ensure the
remainder of the Hospital
now being dispatched ^{by}
the Medway which is ^{now} at
at Woolwich she will
sail in the course of a day
or two and will furnish
you with much which I

hope will prove useful - You
will also receive an additional
supply by the Jason, which
I expected to be ^{at} receiving the
moment the additional ^{pro}
was ordered to embark

I shall be very glad to hear
from you as often as you
can find leisure,

Yours faithfully
Wm Smith

13 St James Place
28 July 1834

3 26 July '54

FC02/10

that I was prepared to recommend
him ~~to~~ need you in Bombay.
if he did not feel obliged to
remain with the army as
the 2^d. Medical authority.
He immediately and in the
most humbling manner
refused either and demanded
to have his his appointment
cancelled and to be placed
on ~~the~~ of his previous rank.
This I was ordered to
recommend

^{mean} and wrote him that I hoped
he would change his views
but alas my attempt to
benefit him brought me only
further indignation to give
effect to his desire. Compelled
by such conduct on his part
I was forced to submit his
request and you know the
result. Miss with your
power of discerning what
~~is~~^{is} right and what wrong

what ~~would be~~ packable
and what not packable
I feel I may consider I have
ruled sufficient.

Little does any one but
myself know what others the
appointment I hold ensures.
if I had an enemy I desired
to render comparably miserable
I would try and secure to him
the situation of Director General
of the Federal Department

W

The army - no man who will not
knowingly receive injuries,
can have peace ~~of mind~~ for
a single day.

28 July

I have again seen Lord
Borduge and he still argues
against supplying you with tables
and stools as he maintains
that many men will apply the
argument it is known you have
been supplied. See reason in
what he says and am therefore

2 26 July '54

FCO2/10

hear, perhaps much, about the
affair of Russell who is very bitter
I had better put you in possession
of the immediate facts of the
case as I must look to you as
my bottle holder. I have already
made Lord Raffles acquainted
with some of the leading points. To
commence then; I was informed in
a letter from the C in Chief dated
11 July that a force of 10-000 men
was to proceed to Mulla or
perhaps more to the Southwest

as a Corps of observation and
that a Medical Staff ~~be~~ must
be provided. That force ~~was~~
appeared to me to warrant
my recommending an Inspector
Genl who appointed I M O
but as I considered Dr H was
an old and able Officer I
after much hesitation came
to the determination of recom-
=mending him for promotion to
be placed in Medical charge
In this determination I

continued all subsequent
communications made me
aware that the force was to
be increased to at least 2500
men and that it was to be
the Field. The whole state
of affairs now presented a
new aspect. I felt I could no
longer leave the charge in the
hands of a Dy Inspector Genl.
as the doing so would be
an injustice to the Department
and a disregard of persons

practices. Only once two
conver was there open voi
either to give him 2 steps
or rank ^{at once} or supersede him -
~~that~~ the former I could not
expect as either 3 or 5 years
must elapse between the Dy.
Inspectorship and Inspectorship
therefore the other ^{appeared} ~~became~~
imperative.

The moment I came to this
conclusion I informed him &
as I felt he might be dissatisfied
I told him

(4 pp.)

13 St James Place

FCO2/10

26 July 1854

My Dear Hall

You will by this
occasion receive a letter from
Capt. Snyman. Far long and you
will be in possession of the
new state of his case and of
the other Apostolic Snyman's only
circumstances. I have made myself
fully acquainted with the whole
case & see it would be vain in me
to demand the authorities to inform
to

Her Majesty's a fresh warrant
in order to be able to grant the
extra allowance to a few important
persons who have been exposed
to encounter disadvantages for
the good of the nation which may
never in a century be again repeated
of Doctors. I am sure you will agree
with me that I would be
influenced were I to try what
would be viewed as unreasonable,
you will be justified however in
claiming field allowance for
them at the rate granted to Staff

Apudant Surgeons vor 2/6 per
day. and ~~you~~ will also be
warranted in excusing for them
the services of a Purveyor. I am
most anxious to hear what ^{advantages} ~~and~~
the Corps of Invalids is likely
to be likely to furnish.

The Military authorities here have
such a dread of adding to the
burden of the Army that I fear
will not succeed in getting for
you the Camp Tables & Chairs you
wish. but I have not yet given
up the case in despair - Lord

Hardinge fears if you get them
all other Departments will make
application for the same and in
that case it will be necessary to
give them also which he desires
of course to avoid. I have written
to Fort to ascertain how much
convenience will be caused in
them, as I find they were never
furnished by the Ordnance Dept
You shall hear more on the
point.

As I think it likely you may

Confidential

Dr. Hall.

Inspector General of Hospitals

Lord Raglan's Army

Varna
Turkey.

Dr. Smith 28 July 1854
Recd. 14 August
ansd. 15th August

Smith -



First General supply of Medicines, Instruments &c

<i>Office No</i>	<i>Date of Delivery at Tower</i>	<i>Number & description of Packages</i>	<i>Marks on Packages</i>	<i>By whom supplied</i>	<i>Invoice sent to P. M. O. Turkey</i>
3296	Feb 20. 1854	33 Cases 3 Chests 8 Casks 3 Bales 1 Basket	A N° 1 to 30	Messrs Savoy (Medicine)	2 March 1854
3297	" 18 "	33 Cases 4 Chests 7 Casks	B N° 1 to 44	Lock of Apoths (Medicine)	2 March "
3298	" 21 "	7 Cases	C N° 74 to 80	Messrs Weiss (Sust)	2 " "
3299	" 20 "	3 Cases	D N° 93 to 97	Messrs Phelps (Sust)	2 " "
3300 & A	" 21 March 21	8 Cases 1 "	E N° 1 to 8 N° 9	Messrs Evans (Sust)	2 " " 23 " "
			<i>These packages were all addressed Medicines & Instruments "for Troops "to Rendezvous at "Malta" "care of the Senior "Surgeon" "Lord Raglan's Army"</i> <i>and each case was marked with the name of the party by whom supplied.</i>		

*Entered
by Wm. H. Jones
21 March 1854
being at the time*

Second General supply of Medicines Instruments &c

Office N ^o	Date of Delivery at Town	Number & description of Packages	Marks on Packages	By whom Supplied	Invoice sent to P.M.O. Turkey
3343	13 April 1854	40 cases 24 chests 8 casks	D 1 to 32 for Lord Raglan's Army camp Simon Purvey Malta or elsewhere	Apoth ^y Hall (Ind ^y)	
3348	13 " "	20 cases 3 chests 24 casks	F 1 to 27 as above	Apoth ^y Hall (Ind ^y)	
3344	12 " "	39 cases 18 casks 5 chests 3 Bales	C 1 to 63 Lord Raglan's Army Malta or elsewhere	Mess ^r Savoy (Ind ^y)	
3349	12 " "	22 cases 3 chests 10 casks 2 bales	D 1 to 37 as above	Mess ^r Savoy (Ind ^y)	
3345	15 " "	} 8 Cases	F 83 to 90	Mess ^r Weiss (Ind ^y)	
3350	15 " "		for Lord Raglan's Army camp Simon Purvey Malta or elsewhere		
	24 July	2 " "			
3346	12 " "	4 Cases	D 99 to 102	Mess ^r Philp (Ind ^y)	
3351	15 " "	3 " "	103 to 105 Simon Purvey of the Forces under Lord Raglan's command at Malta or elsewhere		
3347	15 April	3 Cases	D 10 to 17	Mess ^r Evans Inst ^y	
3352	13 "	3 "	18 to 20		
	19 May	1 Case	21 Lord Raglan's Army camp Simon Purvey Malta or elsewhere		
			Each case marked also with the name of the party by whom supplied		

Comd^r W. H. Hall
Surgeon of
the 1st Bn. 1st Regt. of
the 1st Div.

Third General supply of Medicines Instruments &c

Office N ^o	Date of Delivery at Tower	Number and description of Packages	Marks on Packages	By whom supplied	Invoice sent to P. M ^o Turkey
3476	29 June 1854	35 Cases 6 Casks	N ^o 1 to 41 For the P. M. O. British Troops Turkey	Apoth ^y Hall (Inst ^y)	
3477	1 July "	35 Cases 14 Casks 2 Bales 7 Hampus	N ^o 1 to 58 Same as above	Mess ^{rs} Savory (Inst ^y)	
3478	29 June "	1 Case	F ^o N ^o 22 Same as above	Mess ^{rs} Evans (Inst ^y)	
3479	27 " "	1 Case	D N ^o 108 Same as above	Mess ^{rs} Philp (Inst ^y)	
3480	28 " "	1 Case	F ^o N ^o 96 Same as above	Mess ^{rs} Weiss (Inst ^y)	
			and each case was marked with the name of the party by whom supplied		

Mr. J. G. G. G. G.
 Mr. J. G. G. G. G.
 Mr. J. G. G. G. G.
 Mr. J. G. G. G. G.

July 1854

Sacking, Invoices
from England, & America,
Medial Imports, and
Imports from -

FCO2/12

(2pp.)

13 Aug. 1852/

My Dear Hall

Accept my very best Thanks for your very interesting and instructive Letters I assure you it is most gratifying to me to be made so conversant with what is going on, and I find your ability & what is better your willingness to keep me up to the mark contributes not a little to the credit of our Department as it shows we have in it men able to do what is required and that I know who they are and take the opportunity of using them when important services are wanted I am grieved to find that Dr. Brett is not what I was given to believe, I understood he perfectly understood the Armenian tongue and further that he was able to speak Arabic Turkish and Italian. If it really turn out that he is not, after what I heard from himself and was induced to believe through others we must try and find

a letter. He was not taken merely to be useful in
organizing a Corps of natives provided it should be. His
necessity to raise one, he was intended also as an
interpreter for you and to be employed in whatever
manner you found his services could be made useful
in keeping up intercourse with the inhabitants
and acquiring information that might be
calculated to aid the Department. I regret to learn
that disease is beginning to affect the Doctors.
Matthews is a very efficient officer and you will lose
much if you have to send him away. McDonald
has also proved himself useful.

Hope the Surveying Department will improve in time
and that you will be able to make something of it.
Many difficulties will have to be overcome as not
only, there is concordance with what is required in the
field or even with any thing beyond what is wanted
in a quiet district in England. Fear Tucker will not
have the stability necessary and I am not quite certain
that he will be willing to encounter the labor and

invasion which his position will entail on him - it
was a suspicion in that respect that led me to ask
why he was not sent on to Darnia. I felt he might
have endeavored to remain behind at Constantinople
to escape work. I think Jenner ought to be found
valuable he was most useful to me in London. I
knew nothing of the Clerks in fact I was glad to get men
to take service - every one of them was strongly recommended
to me principally by officials in the War Office I will
be glad to ~~find~~^{hear} what you think of the Dispensers. I
suspect you will find Mr. Durbach a steady man and he
ought to be useful if he is willing as he had experience
in Borneo, he was highly recommended by a Med. o-
in whom I have confidence and who had a good opportunity
of seeing his conduct in India. When I arranged for the
chief of the Medical Stores I supposed the Apothecary
would be required for Head Quarters and a Dispenser
for each Division of the Army and as you have not informed
me that such will not be necessary I have made
arrangements to supply you with another Dispenser
for service with the additional Division which is to

be formed when the Troops now leaving shall arrive
in Turkey I know nothing of him a Mr Darnai, brother
than that Mr Monsell Clerk of the Ordnance speaks
in very high terms of him, he ought to have got his
Diploma a year ago had he not been taken seriously
ill at the very time the examinations were about being
commenced. I will be glad to hear how Mr Robb performs
his duties as I am about to recommend him to be made
a Purveyor and kept in your Office if he continues deserving
of advancement. Sir James had a Purveyor in his Office
in the Person of a Merchant I do not see why you should
not. Possibly you may want another for the new Division
and also one or two more clerks if so write me
officially on the subject. and also if you think right
recommend the Rep. for Robb and state that you cannot
spare him from the Office. It is just probable you may
require a Third Clerk to assist of your having all the
necessary returns and other documents got up if so
write a special letter recommending one I do not wish
to encourage unnecessary expenditure at the same time

p. 2. 3 Aug. '57

FCO2/12

we must not overwork our assistants nor deprive
ourselves of the number necessary to effect all that is
wanted to enable us to be at all times able to satisfy the
supreme authorities in this country that the Medical
Department is highly efficient. Much is asked of me &
I am exceedingly desirous to prove to them that I am
fully informed on all points. I hear from persons out of doors
that all of the Department ~~and that I have been making a~~
~~quadruple~~ Surveying Department complain of the want of assistance
I hope this will cease now that the Pensioner corps has arrived.
I believe Dr. Brock has left the Light Division why is that? he is
brave and has not got on quietly! he is an excellent horse
officer but rather hot. I have a great respect for him and know
well his real and value

In consequence of his stores not being delivered as they should
 be I have requested that all intended for the use of the Medical
 Department shall be addressed hence forward to the P.M.O
 so that you will readily secure them by causing the Purveyor
 at each Sea Port to make enquires for them whenever vessels
 arrive in which they are embarked. I hope soon to get the Clarke
 here to be more systematic and to take care that you are
 duly informed of every supply that is forwarded before the
 supply can reach its destination - as yet I have been compelled

to do much which Clark should do of themselves. in fact I
am almost exhausted.

Your observations to Lord Raglan have proved most interesting
to me and it is delightful to feel that they are so exactly
what in my opinion they should have been. I hope good to the
service will result. If your Staff Surgeon get ineffective and have
to return to England we will have to increase very materially
the number of Officers of that grade as I have scarcely one
beyond what you have who would be of any use in the field.
be good enough therefore to give me timely warning to enable
me to make the necessary provision as we must not let you
be short of the requisite assistance during the sickly season
which is now approaching.

I hope you understand distinctly that the Artillery Medical
Officers are as much amenable to you as the Medical Officers
of the Line and that they are not to communicate with me
but through you I have by this post informed Mr Elliot that
he is not directly to make known his wants but to communicate
them to you and you will judge whether they are to be
regarded as wants or not.

I have mentioned to you in my last letter that Lord Hardinge
is anxious to ascertain whether the Regt from the Mediterranean

enjoy better health than mine from England and that he had asked me to let him have some information in that respect from time to time. I am surprised to see that Menzies does not mind increasing the number in Hospital at Santari the more especially as I do not understand that there is any source from which ~~a~~ supply can be kept up. And do the men contract Venereal to the extent they do - what females are there from whom it is to be obtained? They are working hard to get off a large supply of women's stockings, drawers and shirts, and I trust you will by the middle of September have sufficient of each to furnish a warm under dress for every soldier in the army. More will shortly follow that is to say as soon as they can be manufactured.

I sincerely hope you will have no serious outbreak of Cholera though I can scarcely see reason to expect such good luck for the army - that disease is every where prevailing and a letter I have just received from the Surgeon of the 97 Regt states that it is severe in that corps and also in the French Troops garrisoned with it in France. The 97 have had 20 cases and 12 deaths. The French more than 100 deaths. The same complaint is making aweful ravages in the West Indies and the Mauritius in Barbadoes it has carried off nearly 15,000 persons - nearly 300 have died in the Garrison. It is beginning to show itself in London so I fear we will have our share.

I have forward Mr Furlongs letter and recommended that something should be given the Regimental Assistant Surgeons as compensation for what they have lost by being removed from their corps. I do not yet know what will be done but I hope any representation will not prove a total failure as all admit that they have been required to make a very great sacrifice for the good of the service.

I scarcely know how to proceed in reference to your application for information ^{for} the Ward. I will do nothing till you let me know who the labourers will be - civilians or Prisoners - in stating that be good enough also to add what remuneration they should have. That is to say what you think they should have.

I am about to send you two rapier belts and if they be found useful you shall have more provided you ask for them.

Will you be good enough to give me your opinion of Surgeon Boyce of .60 Regt he is preparing for promotion -

Yours faithfully

Chas Smith

13 St James Place

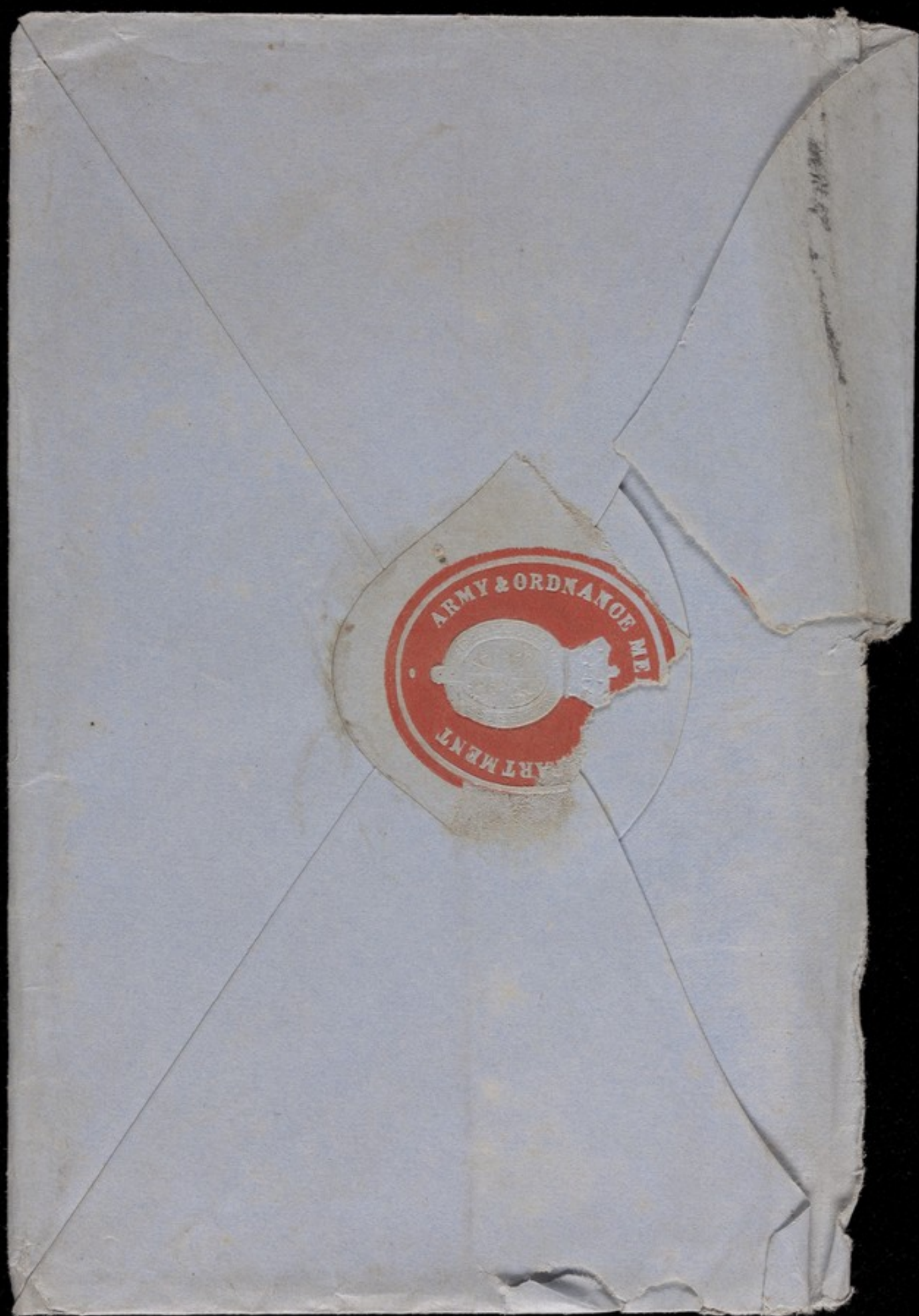
3 August 1854

Confidential

Dr. Smith 3 Aug 1854
Rev. 17 Aug
Ans. 20 Aug

Dr. Hall
Inspector Genl of Hospitals
Head Quarters Lord Raglan's Army
Varna
Turkey

Wm. H. Smith -



Rec^d 28 Aug^t 1854

J. Hall

(w. enclosure)

FCO2/13a

(enclosing FCO2/13b.c.)

Army and Ordnance
Medical Department
12th August 1854

Sir,

With reference to your
letter of 24th July last, stating that
only two thousand Cholera Belts
had arrived at Varna, - I beg
to forward a Memorandum
from the Tower, which may prove
useful in guiding the research
for those which may yet be
absent. -

I have also the honor
to enclose a slip, having reference
to certain remedies now much
used in the treatment of Cholera
and Choleraic Diarrhoea; - and
you shall have two or three
hundred copies by next mail. -
If Dr. Hawthorne's practice be
adopted, I shall be glad to

Yours faithfully,
The Principal Medical Officer
British Army
Turkey

know if it is more successful
than the other methods in use:—

— much has been said by
non-professional people in
its favor. —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

Andrew Smith
Director General

Arrived 12 Aug 1854
Care for Cholera by Mr
J. M. Stone -

Return of Cholera Pills
Shipped on board the
Taurus 12 June 1854 -

The cargo of the Taurus was
transhipped at Constantinople
hence the delay

Copy/

Encl. w. br. of 12 Aug. 1854

FCO2/136

(enclosed with
FCO2/13a)

20.000 Shipped by the "Taurus"
12th June, and consigned
to Commissary General, or
Purveyor of Medical Stores at
Gallipoli or Constantinople.

10.000 Shipped in the "Hagaros",
on 27th June - similar
consignment.

10.000 per the "Medway" 4th
August, and consigned to
Senior Medical Officer at
Varna.

40.000 Total

It is difficult to understand
how 2000 can only have reached
Varna, unless through an error
in transshipping those sent to
Gallipoli or Constantinople

Signed/ E. C. King

11th August

E. J. Roper Esq:

MEMORANDA.

1. Dr. Hawthorne recommends that a patient affected with cholera, should be immediately placed (flat) in bed, and take six pills (No. I), and an ounce of the mixture (II). The medicine may be washed down with a small quantity of some cordial—as spirits flavoured with cloves or ginger; or, if the stomach can bear it, he may have a glass of strong brandy-punch taken very hot. He must then be covered with blankets, jars and bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, having been applied to the feet, legs, and different parts of the body, so as to produce perspiration as quickly as possible.

If one dose of the medicines be insufficient to arrest the purging, half the quantity should be at once given; and if necessary, an enema of 4 oz. of boiled starch, with an aqueous solution of 6 grs. of opium should be administered. If profuse warm sweating be quickly induced, great relief follows, and it will seldom be necessary to repeat the medicine. But if need be, it must be promptly repeated according to the exigency of the case, for no time should be lost in arresting the vomiting and purging. When these have ceased, the pulse become full, and the body covered with a copious warm sweat, the patient will almost invariably recover, provided the perspiration is kept up, and the after treatment is carefully conducted.

2. *After treatment.* Lest vomiting return, very little drink should be given till the sweating has flowed freely for a few minutes. After this delay, it is very important to administer from time to time copious draughts of warm whey, ginger tea, toast-water with ginger, mint, or balm tea.

Sweating is to be kept up for twelve hours, or even longer, according to the strength of the patient, and the state of the pulse.

After the first four or six hours, the heat to be applied need not be higher than what is agreeable to the patient's feelings.

3. If the purging have been quick and violent, the bowels should not be disturbed for at least twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when they may be opened by a mild injection. This may be administered at the end of twenty-four hours should the state of the stomach appear to demand it. It often happens on the second day, that besides confined bowels, there is acidity of stomach and feverishness, in which case much benefit is anticipated and subduing consecretions fever is derived from the mixture (III) in doses of two table-spoonfuls every third hour till a laxative effect is produced.

Should there be a tendency to relaxation of the bowels, for Magnesia should be substituted Sp. Ammonia Arom., or Tinct. Opii, or Pulp. ~~Op.~~ Comp. c. Opio, according to circumstances.

4. In the consecutive stage are apt to occur bilious vomitings, which should be relieved by a laxative enema, and bilious diarrhoea by chalk mixture, with tinct. opii & catechu, aided, if need be, by simple or medicated starch injections. At the same time the strength must be supported with wine, light broths, and beef tea, while the healthy tone of the stomach is to be restored by aromatic bitters.

5. Not until the alvine evacuations have resumed a natural appearance is the patient to have animal food, such as roast beef, steaks, and chops. The skin may now be sponged with vinegar and water, and rubbed with a coarse towel.

PILLS No. I.

R Camphore ʒ ss.
Opii pulv. gr. xii.
Pip. Cayenne gr. ix.
Spt. Vini Rect.
Conserv. Rosar. Q. S.
In pilul. xij. divide.

MIXTURE No. II.

Spt. Aetheris Sulph.
— Ammon. Arom.
Tinct. Camphorae
— Opii ʒ i.
Aq. Cinnamon ʒ ij.

MIXTURE No. III.

R Magnesia Calcinat. ʒ ij.
Spt. Aether. Nitrici ʒ i.
Tinct. Lavandul. Co.
— Zinziberis ʒ ʒ.
— Calumbae ʒ ss.
Aqua Ment. pip. ʒ viij.

II. Mr. Wells has found in diarrhoea half a drachm of dilute sulphuric acid, used in the course of four hours as a drink, to be very advantageous, nay, even to effect a cure.

III. In severe cases of cholera, Mr. Child has noted the disease to be controlled by thirty drops of laudanum, and slaty of sulphuric ether, in mint water, which may be repeated in full or half doses every second or fourth hour.

+ H.B. This slip has not been
corrected, but you will
understand what it ought
to be. —

Two or three hundred
pounds will leave the
by next mail
Amurto

Recd 23rd Oct 1854.

FCO2/14a

(enclosing FCO2/14b)

Army & Ordnance
Medical Department.

3rd October 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for your perusal, and consideration, an extract from the "Times" newspaper of the 2nd Instant, taken from the letter of their correspondent in the Crimea, and embodying certain reflections upon the insufficiency of the Medical Staff at the seat of war.

With reference to the remarks contained in this paragraph, I trust that you are in a position to satisfy me, that they are, at the very worst, merely exaggerations of the actual state of the case; and as the highest authorities have demanded from me, a statement as to their truth I sincerely hope, you will afford me the gratifying intelligence,

Dr. Hall.

P. M. O

British Army
Turkey.

Ans. 3rd October 1854
Dr Smith Encloses an Extract
from the Times Newspaper of 2nd
about sick and the
Incarceration

that there is not even the shadow of a foundation for these most injurious representations,

For my own part I find it utterly impossible to place the slightest faith in the paragraph, as I have no doubt in my own mind that more than one Medical Officer was on board the "Kangaroo", and I cannot imagine that even the youngest, and least experienced Officer in the Medical Service would have been rash enough, to permit so large a number as fifteen hundred sick men, to be taken on board a vessel which is unfitted for the accommodation of even thirteen hundred, in sound health.

I have written by this mail to Staff Surgeon Menzies requesting him to furnish me with all the information he possesses respecting the "Kangaroo" on its arrival at Scutari, and I have likewise desired him to keep me regularly informed, by means of direct communications to this office, of all matters of importance connected with the Medical Service, that may occur at the place he is stationed at, and I have further

directed him to transmit to you at the same time, a copy of his correspondence with me.

I am fully sensible of the very large amount of valuable and complete information you so zealously forward to me, but at the same time I fear it is necessary that I should, for the present at least, receive intelligence from Scutari with more despatch than I can, if it has to travel round by the Crimea, and nothing but this exigency for speedy communications from the East, could have induced me to request Staff Surgeon Menzies to write direct to this office.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Andrew Smith
Director General.

31 October 1854

Sir In reply to your letter of the 30th Inst, enclosing an Extract from the Times Newspaper of the 2^d, I have the honor to inform you, that the Statement like many other Newspaper Statements, is an inaccurate and highly colored version of an occurrence which was painful enough in reality to every one concerned - You are already aware that Chikra perished in the British Army at the time of its Embarkation at Varna for the Crimea, - the disease continued to ravage the troops on board many of the transports during the passage, particularly on board those ships that were much crowded, and prior to landing it was arranged that when the troops disembarked the sick should remain on board their several vessels, - be collected and sent down to Scutari in some vessel to the satisfaction of the Government for that service by the Naval authorities - The Troops disembarked on the 14th September, and after some little delay the Sangarao Steamer was named by Captain Christie for the duty, and an order given by him for all the sick, and all the women who brought to her at an hour named on the 16th - On the morning of that day, in addition to 2^d Chap Staff Surgeon Peter Mackay, and Staff ass^t Surgeon Sykes the Medical Officers ordered on board for duty - I directed S. Dembuck, 2^d Inspector General of Hospitals, to proceed on board also, and superintend the transport of the sick - about 2 p.m. S. Dembuck, finding the Sangarao could not accommodate more sick, and that a good deal of confusion was occasioned by the packs, arms, and accoutrements of the men, and the number of women on board - sent two separate messages to Captain Christie the transport agent to inform him of the circumstances, & went on board his ship myself to urge the necessity of further accommodation being afforded, and in the course of the afternoon the "Dembuck" transport was appointed to receive part of the sick, & a portion of them was removed to her ~~that~~ in the course of the evening.

The Master of the Sangarao was angry at his ship, as he termed it, being converted into an hospital ship, and neither he, his officers, nor his crew afforded the best aid or assistance to the Sufferers. It is quite true also that he hoisted the Signal mentioned in the Newspaper paragraph, but at that time, in place of 1500, he could not possibly have had more than ^{between 600} 700 on board his ship, as all the sick of the transport fleet had not then been collected and the whole number sent down to Scutari in the Sangarao & Dembuck according to the Returns furnished by the Medical Officers in charge, did not amount to more than 790, and I have reason to believe that number, from Memoranda given our later at the time, to be nearly correct - The number returned as having gone down to Scutari in the Sangarao is stated to be 445, of which 23 died on the passage; and the number transferred to the Dembuck is given at 344. of whom 10 died on the passage making a total of 789 Sick & 33 deaths - J. P. Mackay 2^d Class A.S.

FC02/146

(enclosed with FC02/14a)

From the Times Newspaper
2nd Oct. 1854

A most extraordinary occurrence, which deserves severe censure, took place yesterday. Signal was made from the Emperor for all ships to send their sick on board the Kangaroo. In the course of the day the last-named ship was surrounded by hundreds of boats laden with sick men, and the vessel was speedily crowded to suffocation. Before evening she had about 1,500 invalids in all stages of suffering on board. The scene is described as appalling—in fact, too frightful for the details to be dwelt upon. When the time for sailing arrived the Kangaroo hoisted the signal in reply to orders to proceed—“It is a dangerous experiment.” The Emperor then signalled—“What do you mean?” The reply was—“The ship is unmanageable.” All the day she was lying with the signal up—“Send boats to assistance,” and at last orders were given to transfer some of her melancholy freight to other vessels also proceeding to Constantinople. Many deaths occurred on board—many miserable scenes took place, but there is, alas! no use in describing them. It is clear, however, that neither afloat nor on shore is the medical staff nearly sufficient. I myself saw men dying on the beach, on the line of march, and in bivouac, without any medical assistance; and this within hail of a fleet of 500 sail, and within sight of head-quarters! We want more surgeons, both in the fleet and in the army. Often—too often—medical aid cannot be had at all; and it frequently comes too late.

P.S. Dr. Dumbuck having been engaged in the duty of transferring the sick from the different transports to the Kangaroo I have called on him to state what he considers of the circumstances; & I now enclose his reply. I notice in some later dates of the Times some statements more insinuating attacks on the Department; but having all exerted our powers to the utmost I feel that we do not deserve them. And as for the sick of the British Army depending on casual charity for their support the absurdity of the statement is only equalled by the writer's malignity.

X went down in ^{charge} of the Kangaroo, &c. &c. &c. in the Dnabar - Each officer was duly supplied with medicines and comforts, and as the voyage is one of only 36 hours, further medical aid could not well be spared at the time, and was not considered absolutely necessary, as there was an ass^{istant} surgeon of the ~~Regt~~ ^{going down as an invalid who it was thought} might afford aid if it were required. The mortality from such a number of cases, the major part of which were either Cholera or its sequelae cannot, I think, be considered excessive.

Such scenes as those on board the Kangaroo and Dnabar are undoubtedly very distressing, as are ^{indeed} all scenes of human suffering, but as the writer of the newspaper article could ^{not} have been on board to witness them he must have drawn largely on his imagination to paint his narrative.

When Cholera rages, and an army is on the advance with very scant transport, ^{and no tents,} at command, it is possible the reporter may have seen men dying, but it was not for want of surgeons, nor were the medical men of the army, so far as I know, ever so wanting in their duty as the ~~reporter~~ ^{newspaper paragraph} would lead the world to believe. Further was there a fleet within less than five miles distance once the army moved from the point of disembarkation - It is an easy matter to sit down and pen paragraphs like that to which I am ^{replying}, but had the writer been charged with the executive ^{of the} case, in place of the description, I have no doubt his comments and observations would have been very different, and he would then have learnt by practical experience the very great difficulties medical ^{officers} ~~would~~ ^{had} to contend with under the circumstances in which they were placed.

D. Smith

I have &c
H

Copy

pressing

(5pp)

FCO2/15

Army and Ordnance

Medical Department.

13th October 1854

Sir

With reference to statements daily made in the Papers that no Lint or Linen are in the Hospital at Scutari, I cannot believe they can be founded in truth, for in the first supply of Medical Stores for the use of the army in Turkey I find that no less than £5 25 00 were sent out as a reserve store how much of that must still be remaining somewhere, as little could have been required prior to the Battle of Alma, therefore I trust, when you found it was not at Scutari you took immediate steps to have it brought there by a Steamer or some other conveyance, in order to be prepared for what might have been anticipated. — I send you some notices taken from the "Times" paper of the 12th Inst which will enable you to Judge what kind of statements are referred to. — I am most anxious with regard to these points and hope therefore to receive from you a full explanation as to the real facts of the case, and information of any description you can afford in reference to the statements alluded to. Much Lint must surely have been at Varna and Gallipoli and I trust, on this that the necessary steps have been taken to have it at your disposal at Scutari.

P. Murgis Esq

Dpt. Insp. Genl

Scutari

I have the Honor &c &c

(Sd) Andrew Smith

Director General

Principal Medical Officer's Office
Scutari 25th October 1854

Sir I have the honor to reply to your communication just received dated the 13th inst enclosing statements from the "Times" that no Lint or Linen are in the Hospital at Scutari, the English Mail being on the point of leaving have scarcely time to enter now in a full explanation

-ation, but which I shall do in my next comman-
-ication, all I can say is, that the statements
made in the papers are perfectly erroneous as to the
deficiency of dressings for the wounded for we have
never for an instant been without both Linen
Lint and plaster, the linen has been used when it
is equally advantageous as lint, but this has been
applied in every case where it was considered ne-
-cessary, there has, therefore never been a deficiency of
either, altho' I may observe in order to be prepared
for any emergency that might arise I accepted of
the offer of the Turkish authorities to supply us
with charpie, Adhesive Plaster, Old Linen, and
Oil silk, The returns already in your possession
will enable you to Judge as to the correctness of
the other statements of the number of patients and
the strength of the Medical Staff.

Asmuth Esq M.D.
Director General

I have the honor to be
Yrs^{fe} D. Menzies
1st Class Staff Surgeon
I. M. O.

11/10/15
P. 2. FCO2/15
Principal Medical Officer
Scutari 26th Oct 1864

Sir

With reference to my communication to you on the 25th in reply to yours of the 13th inst. I have further to put you in possession of facts which will enable you at once to refute the false statements in the Times of the 9th & 12th Oct^r in which it is stated "that no sufficient preparations had been made for the proper care of the wounded" - I beg to state that every preparation that kindness and humanity could suggest was in readiness to alleviate the sufferings of both sick and wounded. I personally superintended these operations both day and night, and it is extremely mortifying that a public Journal of so respectable a character as times should advance statements so utterly false. There was no want of either Linen or bandages, but an ample supply of both. Offers were certainly made by Families and Lady de Redcliffe was kind enough to send a supply, which I acknowledged, but seeing no necessity it was unnecessary for me to accept the offers thus kindly made by other individuals. As for there being "no preparation for the commonest surgical operations" this statement is false in every particular. The Times remarks, that "when the wounded were placed in the spacious building where we were led to believe that every thing was ready that could ease their pain or facilitate their recovery it is found that the commonest appliances of a workhouse sick ward, are wanting and that the men must die, through the Medical Staff of the British Army having forgotten that old rags were necessary for the dressing of wounds." There never was such a tissue of falsehoods fabricated. - As to the State-
ment.

that "the Cholera and Fever Patients cannot be less than 15000" I beg to state in reply to that observation that the numbers on referring to my daily state of the 29th September did not exceed 2377.

The Times is also pleased to observe, "but what is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, there is not even Linin or Lint to bind the wounds"

This is quite at variance with facts, for as I said in my former communication to you there has been no want of either.

Again the Times states, "the Fever patients and the wounded suffer a dreadful thirst, for which cooling draughts were necessary: there never was a want of the kind, and still more to show how little reliance can be placed on such statements. I beg to say we have no sick or wounded soldiers at Therapia."

Andrew Smith Esq M.D.
Director General
Army & Ordnance
Med. Depart^t
London

I have the honor to be
s^d Duncan Munzie
Deputy Insp^t Gen^l of H^q S^t
P. M. C.

Extracts from the "Times" Newspaper of
12th Oct^r 1854.

1. The wounded were carried to the Ships and transported to the barrack at Scutari, where they must lie. This vast building is admirably adapted to the purpose, and, as the supply of surgeons is larger than has hitherto been thought necessary in war, the sufferers may be so far considered well off. But their number, which, including the wounded, and the Cholera and fever patients, cannot be less than 4,000 would be beyond the capacity of almost any Medical Staff. The proportion of surgeons falls still very far below the standard of any ordinary Hospital. It is barely enough, if enough for operations, and for the worst cases. It is not enough for that regular close and delicate attention which is absolutely necessary in many cases for the cure as well as for the comfort of the patient. Thus we are told of patients lying for hours, and even days, and making desperate attempts to catch the surgeon in his flying visits from ward to ward. This great deficiency great as it is, can scarcely be called the greatest. There are no nurses at Scutari at least none for the English though the French are attended by some Sisters of Mercy from a neighbouring convent. But what is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, there is not even Linin and Lint to bind wounds. It certainly reflects great disgrace on our culture or other, that a material as necessary to the cure of wounds as a hospital itself should have been forgotten, and that, while the Turkish Government has provided a Palace for the reception of the wounded, the British Government has not even found Linin to Bandage their wounds. Nor is this all. The fever patients and the wounded suffer a dreadful thirst for which cooling draughts are necessary. The Government that has omitted nurses and bandages from

the requirements of the wounded is not likely to have treated them to luxuries. Indeed, at this moment the four thousand inmates of the Hospitals at Scutari and Therapia have none but what they can obtain by private friendship or precarious benevolence.

It is with feelings of surprise and anger that the public will learn that no sufficient preparations have been made for the ~~fectly~~ proper care of the wounded, not only are there not sufficient surgeons - that it might be urged, was unavoidable; not only are there no dressers and nurses - that might be a defect of system for which no one is to blame; but what will be said when it is known that there is not even linen to make bandages for the wounded? The greatest commiseration prevails for the sufferings of the unhappy inmates of Scutari, and every family is given sheets and old garments to supply their wants. But, why could not this clearly foreseen want have been supplied? Can it be said that the Battle of Alma has been an event to take the world by surprise? Has not the expedition to the Crimea been the talk of the last four months? And when the Turks gave up to our use the vast barracks to form a Hospital and depot, was it not on the ground that the loss of the English troops was sure to be considerable when engaged in so dangerous an enterprise? And yet, after the troops have been six months in the country, there is no preparation for the commonest surgical operations. Not only are the men kept in some cases for a week without the hand of a medical man coming near their wounds - not only are they left to expire in agony, unhedged and shaken off, this catching desperately at the surgeon whenever he makes his rounds through the fetid ship, but now, when they are placed in the spacious building, where we were led to believe that every thing was ready which could ease their pain or facilitate their recovery it is found that the com-
-monest

appliances of a workhouse sick ward are wanting, and that the men must die through the Medical Staff of the British Army having forgotten that bandages are necessary for the dressing of wounds. If Parliament were sitting some notice would probably be taken of these facts, which are notorious and have excited much concern; as it is, it rests with the government to make enquiries into the conduct of those who must have so greatly neglected their duty.

True copies
D. Murray
Mrs.

"Copy"

p. 4.

Therapia

FCO2/15

October 24th 1854

Sir,

Having received Authority from
Her Majesty's Government to supply
whatever may still be wanting for the
sustenance or Comfort of the gallant
sufferers, in the Military Hospital near
Scutari, in so far as the resources of
this neighbourhood extend, I request
that you will have the goodness to
inform me as to such of their wants
as are most urgent, and also the most
likely to admit of being supplied here.

In case of local deficiency
I shall lose no time in referring to
England, where every readiness to supply
them exists, and on this point also
I beg you will favour me with your opinion.

Duncan Menzies Esq. M.D.
British Hospital
Near Scutari

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient & Faithful
Servant
(Sig^d) Stelford de Redcliffe

Yours

D. Menzies

Dec 13 1854

p. 5. FC02/15
Principal Medical Officer's Office
Scutari 26th October 1854

Sir

With reference to the Communications I had the honor to make to Your Lordship yesterday I now beg to state that having consulted with the Officers at the head of the Apothecary and Purveying departments as to what further supplies of Medicine and Stores may be required for the comfort and sustenance of the sick and wounded, I have to observe, that I find as far as our present wants extend, we are satisfactorily supplied and ^{are} more expected daily from England and Varna.

In so far as the resources of the neighbourhood are concerned, it does not appear that there has been of late any deficiency and that the quality of the Hospital supplies have improved. There are however a few matters which the Turkish Government might probably afford assistance, vizt in a further loan of Turkish Bedding and utensils such as Tables chairs &c and it is stated to me by the Surveyor that the Sheraskier who formerly furnished some Bedding &c was pleased to promise every assistance in his power in the event of necessity.

The erection of Stoves in the Barracks and hospital at Scutari for the comfort of the sick and wounded is also a matter of considerable importance and will require speedy attention to be prepared for the winter season.

I feel extremely obliged for the interest your Lordship has so kindly taken in assisting us on this important occasion, and as the Government appears desirous of every information

I beg to observe that the sick and wounded
in this Hospital up to the present time have
wanted for no surgical appliances and they
have received every care and attention which
their situation so imperatively demands.

His Excellency
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe
G. C. B.
Constantinople

I have the honor to be
(sp) Duncan Maxwell
Appt Insp^t Genl of Hspsls
J. M. C.

18 October 1854 X
Dr Smith
about dent. pliers in
the hospital at Constantinople
Dr Smith's reply 25 October
1854