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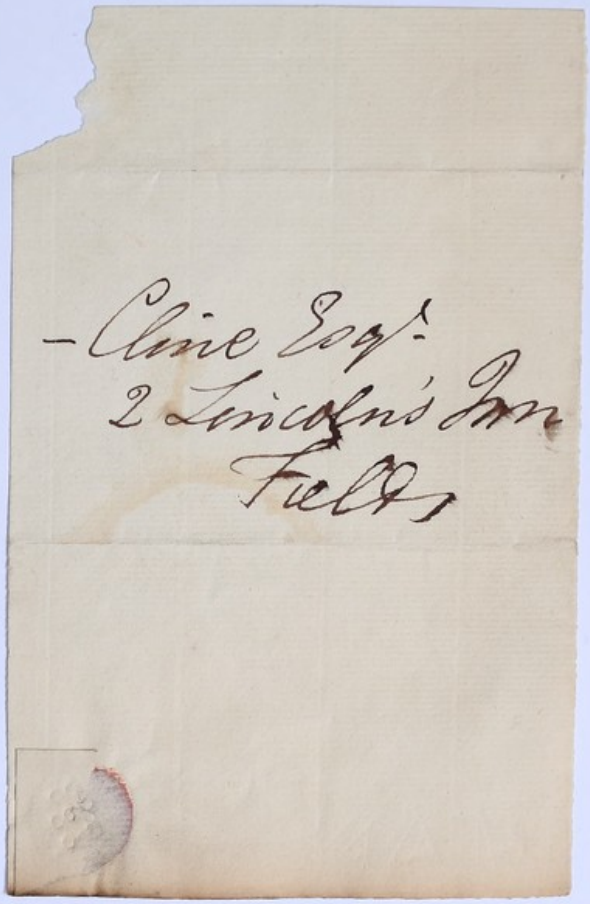
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PERCIVAL POTT
(1713 - 1788)

A celebrated surgeon
who gave his name to Pott's Aneurism, Pott's
Disease, Pott's Puffy Tumour, but
most notably to
POTT'S FRACTURE.

(*See other side.*)



– Cline Esqr.
2 Lincoln's Inn
Fields

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

ARMY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 1808.

THE

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

MILITARY ENQUIRY:

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

ARMY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL

Ordered to be printed 26th January 1808.

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





Colonel Odell

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

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

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

ARMY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ARMY, Medical Department.

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

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

We ſhall divide the ſubject of the preſent Inquiry into,

Firſt, The ESTABLISHMENT, and

Secondly, The EXPENDITURE of the Department:

And we ſhall ſubdivide the firſt of theſe heads into,

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

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

App^{x} N^{o} 1.

ARMY, Medical Department.

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

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

App^x N° 1.

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

App^x N° 2.

App^x N° 4.

App^x N° 2.

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

App^x N° 3.

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

App^x N° 3.

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

ARMY, Medical Department.

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

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

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

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

App[x] N° 4.

App[x] N° 5. Q. 5.

App[x] N° 6. Q. 30, 31.

D°, Q. 32.

App[x] N° 5. Q. 9. 33.

App[x] N° 6. Q. 86.

ARMY, Medical Department.

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

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

The Principals of the Department ſtill regulate themſelves by the direc-
App^x N° 3. tions contained in His Majeſty's Warrant. The Phyſician General does not appear to have any other duties than thoſe which are preſcribed in it; and he holds no other public employment: his pay is now forty Shillings per diem.

App^x N° 2. The Surgeon General ſtates, that his actual duties, in addition to thoſe detailed in His Majeſty's Warrant, are, the formation of Medical Staff for every Foreign Expedition; the due ſupply and appropriation of medicines, Hoſpital ſtores, and inſtruments for the uſe of the Troops employed thereon; the iſſue of directions to the Inſpectors and Deputy Inſpectors for the conduct and controul of the Medical Department attending Expeditions, and of ſpecific inſtructions to the Purveyors and Apothecaries attached thereto, relative to the Charge and Expenditure, and to the tranſmiſſion of regular Accounts by Monthly and Quarterly Returns, which are afterwards verified, and regiſtered in his office. The future ſupply, alſo, to ſuch Expeditions depends on him.

App^x N° 6. Q. 38. It does not appear to us by what authority Mr. Keate executes theſe duties in addition to thoſe enumerated in the Warrant. Moſt of them, it ſeems, had been executed by him whilſt he held the office of Inſpector of
App^x N° 1. Regimental Infirmaries. But from Lord Amherſt's Letter to him and to Mr. Gunning, given in the Appendix, we infer that ſuch duties were to have been jointly executed by them and by the Phyſician General, when ſuch officer ſhould be appointed. Whether, however, he voluntarily, or by agreement with the other Members of the Board, undertook theſe additional duties, we cannot but remark that a very extenſive patronage has accompanied the execution of them.

App^x N° 6. Q. 50. We find further, that the Surgeon General has alſo the direction of the Depôts of Medicines and Stores for home and foreign conſumption; and that he examines the claims of the Medical Officers under his controul for the contingencies of travelling, lodging-money, forage, &c. and recommends

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

The pay of the Surgeon General has always been forty Shillings per diem. Mr. Keate holds the office alſo of Surgeon to Chelſea Hoſpital, the eſtabliſhed ſalary of which is one hundred Pounds per annum, with apartments, coals, and candles; and an allowance of nine hundred Pounds per annum during war, and of ſeven hundred Pounds during peace, inſtead of making bills for his ſervices at that Hoſpital. App^x N° 2. App^x N° 1. App^x N° 2. £. 100. £. 900. £. 700. 34th Report Finance Committee, 1797. App^x (C.) 1.

The third principal Officer of the Army Medical Department is now ſtyled Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals; a title which was firſt uſed on the appointment of Mr. Knight, who ſucceeded Mr. Ruſh in 1801. He executes the Duties preſcribed to the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals in His Majeſty's Warrant. He regiſters, as appears from the detailed Statement of his Duties given in the Appendix, the Weekly Hoſpital Fund ariſing from the ſtoppages from the pay of the men in the Regimental Hoſpitals; and he gives an half-yearly ſtatement of the ſame to the War Office. It is a part of his duty alſo to arrange and regulate the Eſtabliſhment of the Office in London, and to controul the diſburſements of it. And Mr. Knight alſo ſtates, that he ſuperintends the profeſſional education of ſome Medical Cadets, who, it appears from Mr. Knight's examination, are Hoſpital Mates, receiving pay, but unattached for a year, during which they walk the London Hoſpitals, and practiſe the operative part of Surgery under the direction of a Staff Surgeon eſpecially appointed for that duty. The pay of the Inſpector General is now forty Shillings per diem. App^x N° 7. D°, (A.) App^x N° 8. Q. 31. D°, Q. 30. 40 s.

In Auguſt 1803, Mr. Knigh was appointed Comptroller of Army Hoſpital Accounts, an office which the Secretary at War (in a letter to Mr. Knight, informing him of the appointment) ſtated, was to be conſidered as diſtinct from that of Inſpector General, and that the union of the two offices in one perſon was accidental. The duties of this office will appear hereafter, when we ſhall notice the mode in which the Army Medical Expenditure is controuled. The pay of this office is alſo forty Shillings per diem. App^x N° 9.

Mr. Knight holds the ſituation alſo of Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief, the pay of which is fifteen Shillings per diem, with a forage allowance in reſpect of this appointment, for four horſes, if effective. App^x N° 8.

The three principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, whoſe duties we have enumerated, are on the Staff of the Army, and receive their pay through the channel of the Pay Office. App^x N° 10

Neither the Phyſician General nor Surgeon General have any contingent allowance, except travelling expences. But the Inſpector General, in addition to his travelling expences, has the actual expences of his Table when abſent from London on inſpectorial duty; which have not exceeded, he ſtates, on an average, ſixty Pounds per annum. This laſt allowance is taken by him on the authority of a Letter from the Treaſury, the language of which ſeems hardly ſufficiently preciſe to juſtify ſuch a charge; we believe it to be very unuſual; and we learn, that while Mr. Keate was Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, he was allowed his travelling expences only. App^x N° 5. D°, (C.) D°, (A.) App^x N° 6. Q. 82.

The Principals of the Department follow private practice; but the Surgeon General and Inſpector General ſtate, that their public duties have very much interfered with the practice which they heretofore enjoyed. D°, Q. 78. App^x N° 8. Q. 81. D°, Q. 82.

Whilſt

ARMY, Medical Department.

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

App^x N° 2. £. 100.

App^x N° 10.

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

£. 556. 5 s.

App^x N° 10.

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

App^x N° 11.

£. 2,423 3 s. 3¼ d.

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

£. 3,415. 11 s. 3 d.

£. 7,448. 3 s. 3¼ d.

In 1799.

	£.	s.	d.
Phyſician General, 40s. per diem	730	0	0
Surgeon General - - D°	730	0	0
Inſpector of Hoſpitals - D°	730	0	0
Treaſurer or Agent - £. 470 0 0			
D° for Stationary, &c. - 199 6 3			
	669	6	3
Salaries and Contingencies	556	5	0
	£. 3,415	11	3

In 1806.

	£.	s.	d.
Phyſician General, 40s. per diem	730	0	0
Surgeon General - - D°	730	0	0
Inſpector General - - D°	730	0	0
Comptroller of Hoſpital Accounts - - - D°	730	0	0
Staff Pay of Two Aſſiſtants, 25s. each per diem (excluſive of Forage Allowance) as Deputy Inſpectors	912	10	0
D° of an Extra Aſſiſtant, 20s. per diem, as Purveyor	365	0	0
Lodging Money of Three Aſſiſtants, one Guinea each per week	157	10	0
Treaſurer or Agent - £. 530 0 0			
D° for Sationary, &c. - 140 0 0			
	670	0	0
Amount of Office Salaries and Contingencies, as per Account (See Appendix, N° 11.)	2,423	3	3¼
	£. 7,448	3	3¼

This

ARMY. Medical Department.

This increaſe of expence of the Office Eſtabliſhment, between the years 1799 and 1806, is accounted for by the Inſpector General, with whom more eſpecially reſides the controul of this branch of the Service, "by the general extent of the buſineſs, which abſolutely required it, and the more detailed mode of tranſacting it, together with the addition to former duties." App^x N° 12.

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

Although, in the preſent diviſion of the duties of the Principals of the Department, we may admit the expediency of diſtinct aſſiſtance in the Office to the Surgeon General and Inſpector General, yet we cannot approve of their employing thoſe who, receiving the full pay and allowances of another Office, do not execute thoſe duties for which that pay and thoſe allowances were given. It might be neceſſary, perhaps, as the Surgeon General ſtates, that one acquainted with profeſſional duties ſhould act as his Aſſiſtant; but the remuneration ſhould, in our opinion, be in the character in which he acts, and the Aſſiſtants ought not to receive the ſalaries of two diſtinct Offices for executing the duties only of one. It is one inconvenience of this practice, that, except on an Enquiry like the preſent, the real expence of an Eſtabliſhment would not appear; for the ſalaries derived from other Offices would not be ſtated in the account, and the attention, therefore, of thoſe who had the examination of it would not be called to the conſideration of the propriety of ſuch appointments, and to the amount of the Salaries covered by them. This laſt obſervation is more particularly applicable to the caſe of the Extra Aſſiſtant to the Surgeon General in the branch of Stores and Supplies, who, having the rank and pay of a Purveyor, but no Office ſalary, does not even appear to be a part of the Eſtabliſhment. App^x N° 6. Q. 36.

The only alteration in this Eſtabliſhment ſince the laſt year, of which we are apprized, is the promotion of the Aſſiſtants to the Surgeon General and Inſpector General to the rank of Inſpectors, by which their medical ſtaff pay is raiſed from Deputy Inſpectors pay of one Pound five Shillings per diem to two Pounds, and the forage allowance from three to four horſes. Their preſent pay and emoluments, therefore, ſubject to the uſual deductions, are, £. 1. 5. £. 2.

	£.	s.	d.
As Aſſiſtants in the Office, each per annum - - -	182	10	0
As Inſpectors - - - D° - - - -	730	0	0
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week - - - -	54	12	0
Making each, per annum - - - - -	£. 967	2	0

excluſive of their forage allowance. They now, therefore, receive a conſiderably larger remuneration than the principal Officers of the Department. —We have enquired into the grounds of this promotion, which has taken place pending our inveſtigation into the conduct of the Army Medical Department, and which is ſo inconſiſtent with the opinion we had formed on the ſubject. It appears, that on the 22d June 1806, Mr. Knight propoſed this promotion to the Secretary at War, on the ground that ſince his own admiſſion into office, only one promotion in the higher claſs of his App^x N° 12. (C.)

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

App^r N° 13. Q. 20.

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

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

App^r N° 14.
£. 2,000.
£. 150.
£. 530.
App^r N° 14.
£. 140.
See Mr. Window's Accounts delivered to the Audit Office.
£. 670.

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

App^r N° 14.
App^r N° 15. Q. 26.
D°, Q. 27.
D°, Q. 26.

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

to

to have exiſted in the hands of the Agent. For it appears from the reſult of his Accounts delivered to the Auditors, (vide their Report to the Houſe of Commons, printed in Finance Accounts, March 1807, page 204), that the iſſues for the ſervice of each year have not been more than ſufficient, ultimately, to diſcharge the ſervices of that year. The exiſtence, however, of balances in his hands was not, it appears, known at the Medical Board Office, becauſe it was there concluded, that all the ſums which Mr. Window had authority to pay had been actually paid by him; and Mr. Window's ſtatements did not make any diſtinction. Indeed, in two of his requiſitions in the year 1804, Mr. Window ſtates, that the Account was overdrawn in one caſe one hundred and forty-one Pounds, and in another two hundred and twenty-eight Pounds; and intimates, that at the periods of application, two thouſand Pounds uſually remained in his hands. The Return to our Precept of 19th Auguſt 1805, ſtates, however, that on the 1ſt of July preceding, the balance in the hands of the Agent was nine thouſand nine hundred and four Pounds; on the 24th December 1806, it was eight thouſand four hundred and thirty-four Pounds nineteen Shillings, as appears from a ſtatement ſent from the Audit Office; and, from the examination we have made of Mr. Window's books, we find, that although his payments ſince June 1801 have not, on an average, much exceeded fifty-five thouſand Pounds per annum, yet the balance in his hands has ſeldom been leſs, and has often been more, than ten thouſand Pounds. This ſum much exceeds the amount of the Impreſt which was originally granted to him, and which, it is to be ſuppoſed, was intended to be a balance generally in his hands. If, however, the balance ariſes in the way we have ſuppoſed, it may not be proper to diminiſh the iſſues for future ſervice; but we think the balance may be rendered available to the Public in another way. The payments are made by the Treaſurer or Agent chiefly on accepted bills: the Account, therefore, although ſmall, might be kept at the Bank, or even at a private Banker's, who would conſider the depoſit as a ſufficient remuneration, and require no ſalary for tranſacting the buſineſs; and the bills might be accepted at the Office, on the authority of ſigned Liſts of the Claims, and be made payable wherever the Account is kept. Were this mode adopted, the balance in hand, ariſing, as appears, from the nature of the buſineſs itſelf, would form the baſis of remuneration, and the ſalary and contingencies of the Agent, amounting, as before ſtated, to ſix hundred and ſeventy Pounds per annum, might be ſaved to the Public. And here it may be proper to obſerve, that the Agent is not at preſent conſidered as in any degree reſponſible for the payments he makes, it having been determined by the late Board of Auditors, as appears by Mr. Charles Moore's Evidence, that the Account of the Agent for Army Hoſpitals is a mere caſh account, to be diſcharged by the receipts of the parties to whom money is directed to be paid.

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App^x N° 15.

App^x N° 16.

App^x N° 17.

£. 9,904.

App^x N° 17. (A.)

£. 8,434. 19 s.

£. 55,000.

£. 10,000.

£. 670.

App^x N° 18.

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

App^x N° 15.

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

App^x N° 8. Q. 34.

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

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

App^x N° 19.

8 Inſpectors of Hoſpitals, at 40*s.* per diem, making for each, per annum	£.	730	0	0	
Lodging Money, at one Guinea per week, d°		54	12	0	
Forage for 4 horſes, eſtimated at £.40 each, d°		160	0	0	
		944	12	0	
				8	
					7,556 16 0
18 Deputy Inſpectors, at 25*s.* each per diem	£.	456	5	0	
Lodging Money, at one Guinea per week, d°		54	12	0	
Forage Allowance for 3 horſes, d°		120	0	0	
		630	17	0	
				18	
					11,354 6 0
17 Phyſicians, at 20*s.* per diem each	£.	365	0	0	
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week		54	12	0	
Forage Allowance for 3 horſes		120	0	0	
		539	12	0	
				17	
					9,173 4 0
60 Staff Surgeons, at 15*s.* per diem	£.	273	15	0	
Lodging Money, 15*s.* per week		39	0	0	
Forage Allowance for 2 horſes		80	0	0	
		392	15	0	
				60	
					23,565 0 0
26 Recruiting Diſtrict Surgeons, 10*s.* per diem	£.	182	10	0	
No Allowances.				26	
					4,745 0 0
16 Apothecaries, at 10*s.* per diem	£.	182	10	0	
Lodging Money, 15*s.* per week		39	0	0	
Forage for 2 horſes		80	0	0	
		301	10	0	
				16	
					4,824 0 0
Carried forward	£.				61,218 6 0

	Brought forward	£.		61,218	6	0
8 Purveyors, at 20 *s.* per diem	£.	365	0 0			
Lodging Money, one Guinea per week		54	12 0			
		419	12 0			
			8			
				3,356	0	0
24 Deputy Purveyors, at 10 *s.* per diem	£.	182	10 0			
Lodging Money, 15 *s.* per week		39	0 0			
		221	10 0			
			14			
				3,101	0	0
126 Hoſpital Mates, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem	£	17,246	5 0			
10 D°, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.*		1,186	5 0			
				18,432	10	0

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App^x N°. 19. (A.)

Pay	£	68,255 0
Allowances		17,852 16
	£.	86,107 16

Total Amount of Pay and Allowances, per annum, £. 86,107 16 0

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

The pay of the Hoſpital Staff, excepting that of the Mates, is iſſued with the Staff Pay of the Army; but the lodging-money and other allowances are paid by the Agent. The pay of the Hoſpital Mates at home, and in Canada and Jamaica, is paid by the Agent, he receiving the money from the Pay Office for the purpoſe, purſuant to Letters from the Secretary at War; but the Mates on other foreign ſtations are paid with their reſpective Staffs. App^x N° 14. (A.) App^x N° 15. Q. 32.

Of the eight Inſpectors, two act as Aſſiſtants in the Office in Town; one has charge of the Depôt Hoſpital in the Iſle of Wight; the reſt act as Chiefs of the Medical Staff, either on Expeditions, or at different ſtations abroad. App^x N° 19.

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

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

The 60 Staff Surgeons are thus diſpoſed of:

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

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

The 16 Apothecaries are diſtributed as follows—

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

16

Of the eight Purveyors,

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

8

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

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

14

App^x N° 19. (A.) Of the 126 Hoſpital Mates, ten only are ſtated to be employed at home; the remainder are employed on different ſervices abroad.

App^x N° 20. The Returns in the Appendix ſhew alſo the rates of contingent allowances granted to the Medical Staff under the controul of the Inſpector General, as well as to thoſe who are under the controul of the Surgeon General.

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

From theſe Liſts it appears, therefore, that the annual expence of the Staff and General Hoſpital branch of the Army Medical Eſtabliſhment, excluſive of the Medical Eſtabliſhment attached to regiments, and alſo of the pay of the Principal Officers of the Department, and of the expences of the Office before alluded to, is, for the full pay, eighty-ſix thouſand one hundred and ſeven Pounds ſixteen Shillings, and for the half-pay, ſixteen thouſand nine hundred and nine Pounds twelve Shillings and Sixpence. But it muſt be noted, that this Statement does not include the expence of the Staff in India and Ceylon, over which the Surgeon General poſſeſſes no controul.

£. 86,107. 16. 0.
£. 16,909. 12. 6.
£. 103,317. 8. 6.
App^x N° 19. (A.)

We

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

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

App^x N° 6. Q. 34.

App^x N° 22.

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

App^x N° 8. Q. 55.

D°.

App^x N° 19.

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

App^x N° 8. Q. 11.

D°, Q. 15.

D°, Q. 17.

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

App^x N° 23.

of

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

App^x N° 24. Q. 11.

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

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

App^x N° 5.

App^x N° 3.

App^x N° 26.

App^x N° 27.

Phyſicians

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

All the Phyſicians on full pay, except two who are employed in General Hoſpitals at home, are either ſerving at foreign ſtations, or are under orders for foreign ſervice. The conſideration reſpecting theſe Officers, therefore, more particularly belongs to what we ſhall have to ſay on the General Hoſpital Syſtem, which is founded on the ſame diviſion of Medical practice as prevails in civil life. App^x N° 19.

The *Staff Surgeons* are appointed on the recommendation of the Surgeon General.—Of the ſixty on full pay, ſeven only are employed at home. In Garriſons and on Expeditions, medical aſſiſtance, beyond that which the Regimental Surgeons can give, muſt be occaſionally wanted. The propriety therefore, of the appointments, muſt depend on circumſtances which could ſcarcely be aſcertained by us. App^x N° 19.

The *Recruiting Diſtrict Surgeons* are alſo appointed by the Surgeon General. Their duties are to examine the Recruits when brought for inſpection, and to give ſuch Medical aſſiſtance as may be in their power to the ſeveral Recruiting Parties in the diſtrict they belong to: but in caſe the parties are ſo ſituated as to render the attendance of a Diſtrict Surgeon impracticable, a reſident Practitioner is employed, whoſe charges, if approved by the Inſpecting Field Officer, are admitted in the accounts of the Recruiting Officer. App^x N° 19. Printed Regulations of the War Office.

The *Apothecaries* are appointed on the recommendation of the Inſpector General, who has appointed eight ſince December 1801. It is their duty to take care of the medicines and medical ſtores. Where there is a Depôt, or large quantity of theſe, therefore, the ſuperintendance of an experienced Apothecary may be very uſeful. App^x N° 8.

The *Purveyors* and *Deputy Purveyors* are alſo recommended by the Inſpector General. He has recommended four of the firſt, and ſeven of the ſecond claſs.—By the rules laid down in His Majeſty's Warrant of 1798, the Purveyors were directed to be taken from among the ſenior Staff or Regimental Officers whoſe pay was only ten or twelve Shillings per diem: and we learn from Mr. Keate, that on his firſt coming into office in 1793, Purveyors were taken from Medical men as a ſtep of promotion; but, that ſeeing the inconvenience of it, he had recommended that they ſhould be ſelected from perſons verſed in accounts; which Mr. Knight ſtates is now done, without any reference to Medical knowledge. App^x N° 8. App^x N° 3. App^x N° 6. Q. 6 & 7. App^x N° 8. Q. 62.

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

App^x N° 19.

App^x N° 8. Q. 61.

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

App^x N° 28.

App^x N° 28. (A.)

App^x N° 21.

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

£. 17,000.

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

App^x N° 3.

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

App^x N° 21. (A.)

App^x N° 29.

App^x N° 29. (A.)

App^x N° 21. (A.)

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

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

App^x N° 24. (A.)

The

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App.x N°24. (B.)

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

In a general view, therefore, of the foregoing Inſtructions, their only object appears to be, to inveſt the Military Superintendant with the care of the diſcipline of the General Hoſpitals.—But, by an order of 31ſt March 1800, it was directed, that the Purveyor's weekly account of proviſions and expenditure, of every denomination, ſhould be minutely examined, and ſigned by the Military Superintendant, who was alſo to examine and ſign the Purveyor's quarterly accounts. And by other Regu-

App.x N° 24. (1.) lations of 20th January 1801, it was directed, that no new contract for ſupplies for General Hoſpitals ſhould be entered into by the Purveyors, but with the concurrence of the Military Superintendant, who, with the Purveyor, would be held reſponſible for the propriety of the contract. And, as a check on the quality of the articles delivered by the Contractor, the Military Superintendant was further directed to viſit and examine the Purveyor's ſtores whenever he ſhould ſee occaſion. His examination and concurrence were, alſo, required in the condemnation of Purveyor's ſtores; and his approving ſignature was to be put to all bills drawn by the Purveyor for ſums in advance on account of contingencies, as well as to the

App.x N°24. (2.) acceptances of bills by the Purveyor in payment of the Contractors. And by ſubſequent Regulations of 8th July 1801, it was ſtated, to be expected that the Military Superintendant ſhould attend at the monthly inſpection of the Medicines and Stores, and examination of the Apothecary's and Purveyor's returns of Receipts and Expenditures, and Remains, directed to be made by a Board of Medical Officers at each Hoſpital, in order that he might report his obſervations, particularly in reſpect of the Purveyor's department, to the Military Superintendant General at York Hoſpital. And it was expreſsly declared, that the monthly inſpection ſhould not be conſidered as interfering with that controul over the expenditures and accounts of Hoſpitals, which had been before aſſigned to the Military Superintendant by the preceding Regulations, and particularly by that of the

App.x N°24. (3.) 20th January 1801. And, laſtly, by an Inſtruction of the 12th September 1801, relative to the diſpoſal of condemned Hoſpital Stores, it was directed, that the whole of the inſpection ſhould be under the controul of the Military Superintendant of each Hoſpital; and he was to be reſponſible

that

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

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

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

App^x N° 24. Q. 4 & 14.

£. 1,791. 4. 6. App^x N° 25.

£. 864. 5. 2. App^x N° 25. (A.)

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 23. (A.)

App^x N° 30.

App^x N° 23. (A.)

App^x N° 30.

Remarks on the Conſtitution of the Medical Department of the Britiſh Army, 1803.

A Syſtem of Arrangement and Diſcipline of the Medical Department of Armies, 1805.

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

App^x N° 30.

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

App^x N° 23. (A.)

Dr. Jackſon.

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

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

the

the Officers whoſe duty it is conſtantly to inſpect the Hoſpitals, are previouſly acquainted with the habits and characters of the patients, and have a ſuperior intereſt in keeping up the effective ſtrength of their corps; and that the patients have a greater attention ſhewn them by thoſe belonging to the ſame Regiment than they probably receive in a General Hoſpital, and that their cure is promoted by it: and it is alſo ſaid, that diſeaſes are often acquired in the General Hoſpitals, in addition to thoſe which the ſick carry in with them. ARMY, Medical Department. App.ª N.ª 23. (A.)

It appears to be Doctor Jackſon's opinion, as ſtated in his publications, (to which we the more willingly allude, becauſe we have had frequent opportunities of aſcertaining the correctneſs of the facts ſtated in them, and alſo becauſe many of the improvements which have lately been made in the Army Medical Syſtem appear to us to have been ſuggeſted by him), that two-thirds of the Medical Staff abroad during the laſt war were uſeleſs: "Wherever the Hoſpital Staff acted," he ſays, "the Regimental had "little to do; and where the laſt did its duty, the Hoſpital Staff had "nothing to do." In other parts too, of the Service abroad, it ſeems that there was an unneceſſary appointment of Medical Staff Officers, even on the General Hoſpital Syſtem of practice. For Mr. Young, a Gentleman of almoſt univerſal experience in the Medical ſervice of the Army, ſtates, that whilſt he acted as Inſpector of Hoſpitals to the Army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the Mediterranean, he has applied to the Surgeon General for ſome additions of Hoſpital Mates; but inſtead of Mates, commiſſioned Medical Officers were ſometimes ſent out, who being ſuperabundant, were, on his report to the Commander in Chief, ordered back to England. Nor does it ſeem a ſufficient anſwer to this objection of ſending Officers of a deſcription not wanted, that Officers of the deſcription required could with difficulty be obtained. App.ª N.ª 31. Q. 13.

In reſpect of the controul and rank eſtabliſhed in the General Hoſpitals abroad, Mr. Young thinks that the ſyſtem was founded on good principles, but that it would be more convenient to employ Inſpectors and Surgeons than Phyſicians, becauſe the former could occaſionally act either medically or ſurgically. And in reſpect of the check on the expenditure of medicines, and Hoſpital ſtores on Expeditions abroad, it is Mr. Young's opinion that the mode adopted would be ſufficient, under an attentive ſuperintendance, to prevent waſte and peculation. Mr. Young, however, admits that if there were one well-qualified Surgeon and two Aſſiſtants attached to each regiment on foreign ſervice, it would conſiderably eaſe the General Hoſpital department; from which we infer, that a much ſmaller Hoſpital Staff Eſtabliſhment than has been recommended for our Expeditions abroad, would be ſufficient, in his opinion, if proper care was uſed in appointing well-qualified perſons to Regimental ſituations. App.ª N.ª 31. Q. 13.

The circumſtances which we are about to ſtate, and which happened during the campaign in Egypt in the laſt war, will clearly ſhow, we think, that under an experienced and judicious management of the Medical department of an Army, the General Hoſpital Eſtabliſhment (including the large quantities of wine, medicines, and Purveyor's ſtores belonging to it, which uſually accompany our foreign Expeditions) is ſuperabundant, if not altogether an unneceſſary incumbrance. The Army which was ſent from Bombay to Egypt in 1801, under the command of Lieutenant General Sir David Baird, although conſiſting, with followers, of eight thouſand men, had, App.ª N.ª 30.

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

App^x N° 32.

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

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

App^x N° 35.

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

App^x N° 23. (A.)
App^x N° 36. (A. & B.)
App^x N° 24. (D.)

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

App^x N° 34.
App^x N° 34. (A.)

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

N° 34. (B.)
App^x N° 34. (D.)
App^x N° 34. (C.)

Foreign Hoſpital at Ely.

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

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

App^x N° 35.

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

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

App^x N°36. The duties of the Chief of the Staff, as ſtated ſhortly by himſelf, are, to act as principal Medical Officer to the General Hoſpital, where he attends every week, or more often if required; to inſpect all Regimental Hoſpitals (of Foreign Corps) in England; to provide qualified Medical Officers for all the Foreign Corps; to examine all Foreign Recruits and Invalids, with the particular injunction from Government to aſcertain whether they are really Germans: and he ſtates, that the number of Recruits examined by him, from 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806, is fourteen thouſand three hundred and forty-one, and the number of Invalids four hundred and ninety-eight.

App^x N° 35. (B.) In 1800, a controul over the Chief of the Foreign Medical Staff was given to the Army Medical Board, with whom he was directed to correſpond on all Surgical and Medical matters reſpecting the Foreign Hoſpital Service, without going through the Office of the Military Inſpector General of the Foreign Corps. He was afterwards directed to propoſe to that Board the candidates whom he recommended for medical appointments. Both he and the Purveyor were ordered to follow, in every particular, the

App^x N° 35. (C.) Regulations eſtabliſhed for the Britiſh General Hoſpitals; and they were to tranſmit to the Board, through the Agent for the Foreign Corps, their monthly accounts and vouchers, for examination; and to draw on the Agent for Foreign Corps for ſuch ſums as might be requiſite.

App^x N°35. (E.) The appointment of Military Inſpector General of Foreign Corps was diſcontinued in December 1802, and a Deputy Inſpector of the Foreign Depôt at Lymington was appointed in his place. But Doctor Verſturme, the Chief of this Foreign Medical Staff, ſtates, that he has now the medical ſuperintendance and inſpection of all the Foreign Corps in the Britiſh Service, although they may not be under the immediate Military direction of the Commanding Officer of the Depôt. In January 1803, the Army

App^x N°35. (F.) Medical Board undertook, on the propoſition of Doctor Verſturme, the examination of the candidates for Medical ſituations in the Foreign Corps. The ſame rank, denomination, and pay, were then given to the Foreign Hoſpital Staff as to the Medical Staff in ſimilar ſituations in the Britiſh Army; and the Chief of the Medical Staff was, from that time, ſtyled the "Chief Phyſician Inſpector of the Foreign Hoſpitals."

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

Clerks, and Servants employed at the General Foreign Hoſpital, from December 1803 to December 1806, given in the Appendix, it appears that there is at preſent a General Hoſpital at Eling, for the Invalids of all the Foreign Corps; and a ſmall eſtabliſhment at Lymington, of a Surgeon and two Hoſpital Mates, conducted on the footing of a Regimental Hoſpital, for the ſervice of the Recruits belonging to the Foreign Corps, the number of which is ſaid to be regularly from 500 to 800 men, together with from 40 to 60 Officers. The General Hoſpital Eſtabliſhment at Eling has varied, as we learn from Doctor Verſturme, according to the ſtate of the Foreign Corps in our Service. In 1798 it was reduced; in 1799, on the arrival of the Dutch Brigade, it was increaſed; and during the laſt Peace, it was again reduced. But in October 1805, when the Hanoverian Legion was ordered on duty in Germany, the Medical Staff under Doctor Verſturme's ſuperintendance was again conſiderably augmented; more with the view, however, as it appears, of being attached to the Legion, than for the purpoſe of the Hoſpital Eſtabliſhment at Eling.

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App^x N° 36.

App^x N° 35.

The Statement to which we have before referred, ſhews, that the eſtabliſhment of Medical Officers at Eling, from December 1803 to December 1806, has been low compared with that of the Britiſh General Hoſpitals; yet, from the ſame Statement, it appears that the number of patients admitted during this period of three years was 1,301, whilſt we find that only 1,122 were admitted into the York Hoſpital during the ſame period. —It is a ſingularity in the eſtabliſhment of Servants at Eling, as given in the Statement, that no Matron, head Nurſe, Nurſes, or Sempſtreſſes, are employed in this General Hoſpital. This has been a ſaving to the Public, as Doctor Verſturme calculates, from December 1796 to December 1806, of above two thouſand four hundred Pounds.

App^x N° 36. (A. & B.)

App^x N° 36.

£. 2,400.

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

£. 2,500.

App^x N° 36.

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

App^x N° 37.

App^x N° 38.

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of each patient in the Eling Hoſpital would be about ſeventeen Pence per diem, during the years 1805 and 1806. It ought not to be overlooked, alſo, that in theſe two years, a conſiderable ſupply of porter, wine, ſugar, vinegar, ſoap, barley, rice, &c. were received at the Eling Hoſpital from the Porcheſter Caſtle Depôt, the coſt of which is not included in the tranſmitted accounts. From our Statement, a concluſion alſo may be drawn reſpecting the number of ſervants and orderlies employed at the Eling Hoſpital during the above two years, which is deſerving of conſideration. The number actually employed during this period may be aſcertained by dividing the column of days ſubſiſtence by 730; the number of days in thoſe years, and the number of patients being aſcertained in the ſame way, the reſult gives the average number of attendants and orderlies to have been 16½, and of patients 37½, or nearly one ſervant to two patients.

App^x N° 39.

We have before ſtated, that the pay of the Foreign Hoſpital Eſtabliſhment, including that of Doctor Verſturme, was nearly two thouſand five hundred Pounds during the years 1804 and 1805. Theſe views, therefore, of the actual expence of the maintenance of the patients in the Eling Hoſpital, and of the great diſproportion of the eſtabliſhment of ſervants to the number of patients, notwithſtanding that no women were employed, will ſufficiently ſupport our recommendation that the Eling General Hoſpital, as well as the remaining Britiſh General Hoſpitals, ſhould be managed on the Regimental plan. For we ſhall ſhew hereafter, that the patients ſo managed may be maintained, including the expences of ſervants and the contingencies, under ten Pence per diem each; and that although it is frequently found the number of patients in a Regimental Hoſpital equals the average of thoſe for the laſt two years in the Eling Hoſpital, yet the uſual attendants are only a Serjeant, a Nurſe, and an orderly man.

£. 2,500.

App^x N° 37.

But at all events, the recommendation contained in Doctor Verſturme's Letter is certainly deſerving of much attention. At preſent, there are two Medical Eſtabliſhments belonging to the Foreign Corps; that at Eling, which we have been noticing, and another at Lymington, which is conducted on the Regimental plan. Doctor Verſturme propoſes that the Eſtabliſhment at Eling ſhould be removed to Lymington: this, he ſays, would be a ſaving of above one thouſand Pounds per annum, in the pay of the perſons attached to that Hoſpital. It would be neceſſary, he admits, to erect ſome new buildings for the purpoſe at Lymington: but he thinks, that if a temporary building were erected, the expence of it would be covered by the ſaving in the Eſtabliſhment, added to that in the rent of the preſent Hoſpital buildings at Eling and Lymington. If what Doctor Verſturme has propoſed in the Letter alluded to were adopted, there would be a farther ſaving in the Eſtabliſhments (as we have ſince learnt from Doctor Verſturme) of the ſalaries of one Barrack Maſter and a Barrack Serjeant. The propriety, however, of this recommendation, muſt depend on the intentions of Government, in reſpect of the continuance of the Foreign Corps in our Service.

£. 1,000.

App^x N° 40.

Regimental Medical Staff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

App^{x} N° 42.

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

Regimental

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

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

App^x N°23. App^x N°43.

£.8,528. 9. 6¼.

Theſe ſtoppages, it appears from the Statement in the Appendix, although applied not only in the maintenance of the Sick, but in the diſcharge of the contingencies of rent and ſervants wages, the payment of country Practitioners bills, the tranſport of medical ſupplies and ſtores to regiments from particular Depôts, the purchaſe of many occaſional articles of medicine and utenſils, and, ſince 24th February 1806, to the payment of the full price of bread and meat ſupplied to the ſick alſo, yet gives a balance in favour of the Public, as we have before ſtated, of eight thouſand five hundred and twenty-eight Pounds nine Shillings and Sixpence three Farthings. It may be thought, conſequently, that the deduction of ten Pence per diem from the pay of the ſick, which was directed by the Regulation of 1802, is higher than is wanted for the purpoſes to which it has been applied. But in the firſt place, it may be remarked, that the increaſe of the ſtoppage, leaving ſo much leſs of reſerved pay for the ſoldiers on quitting the Hoſpitals, has probably checked that fraudulent diſpoſition, which we underſtand is ſometimes found in the ſoldiers, of procuring themſelves to be placed on the Sick Liſt, and of continuing on it longer than is neceſſary, and has conſequently had a tendency to keep up the effective ſtrength of the Army. And next, it may be obſerved, that by the Regulation of 1802, the ſtoppages were to be applied not only to the maintenance of the ſick ſoldiers, and to the incidental expences of the Hoſpital, but alſo to the general medical expences of each corps; which ſeem to include, and, in our opinion would properly include, the coſt of medicines as well as the expences to which the ſtoppages have been hitherto conſidered as applicable. The coſt of medicines to the Regiments at home during 1806, even under the preſent attentive management of the ſupply, amounted, on an average, to about forty-ſix Pounds per battalion of 600 men; and conſequently, from 1802, from which time the ſavings from the ſtoppages have been accumulating, would have greatly exceeded ſuch ſurplus. We think, therefore, that it is not conſiſtent with the directions of the Regulation of 1802, to conſider the ſum which has exceeded the maintenance and incidental expences of the ſoldiers in Regimental Hoſpitals as a ſurplus unappropriated, but that it ought to have been paid to the Agent of the Army Medical Department, and have been applicable to the general purpoſes of the monies which are from time to time iſſued to him. For it would have been inconvenient, perhaps, according to the mode in which the bills for medicines and Hoſpital ſtores have been diſcharged, to have applied this ſurplus directly in payment of theſe articles.

£.8,528. 9. 6¼.

App^x N°41.

App^x N°78.

£.46.

App^x N°41.

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

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

The appropriation of the ſurplus of the ſtoppages had been under the conſideration of the Secretary at War in 1806, and the Inſpector General's opinion was aſked on the ſubject. It appears that his view of it does not much differ from that which we have given; but he recommends that a ſum, not exceeding thirty or forty Pounds, ſhould be left in the hands of the Paymaſter of each regiment, out of the balance of his Hoſpital Stoppage Account for each half-year. We think there may be a convenience in this, as a proviſion againſt the circumſtance of the ſtoppages not equalling the expences in a ſubſequent half-year, which may occaſionally happen, it is ſaid, without any default in the Surgeon. App^x N° 12. (A.)

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

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

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

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

Garriſon Surgeons.

It is proper, before we cloſe the conſideration of the Eſtabliſhment of the Army Medical Department, to notice, that there is a claſs of Medical Officers belonging to a branch of the Military Service who are, in no reſpect, under the controul of the Army Medical Board. Theſe are called Garriſon Surgeons. The perſons who were heretofore appointed by this name to our Iſlands and ſtations abroad, are now commiſſioned as Surgeons to the Forces; for it was thought, that under the former title, they were not ſo diſpoſable for every ſervice as they would be under the general deſcription of Surgeons to the Forces. Their duties, however, are preciſely the ſame, and have therefore been already noticed by us. But the perſons of whom we are now ſpeaking are the Medical Officers, who, under the title of Garriſon Surgeons, are on the Eſtabliſhment of the different forts and garriſons at home. Some of theſe laſt Officers are appointed, as appears in the Appendix to the 36th Report of the Committee of Finance in 1797, by Commiſſion from His Majeſty, and others by the reſpective Governors; and they all receive their pay through the Governors: none of theſe Surgeons hold their appointments on the recommendation of the Army Medical Board, or perform any duty connected with the Department. Under theſe circumſtances, we ſhould have thought it perhaps unneceſſary to have noticed this claſs of Officers on the preſent occaſion, if, in the courſe of our Inquiry, we had not learned that two, at leaſt, of theſe appointments were mere ſinecures: for, having iſſued our Precept requiring the attendance of the Gentlemen who, in the War Office Return, are ſtated to hold the ſituations, in the garriſon of the Tower of London, of Phyſician, with the pay of one hundred and ſeventy-two Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and Sixpence per annum; and Surgeon, with that of forty-three Pounds four Shillings and four Pence per annum, the Precepts were brought back, with the report, that the firſt of theſe Officers reſided in Lincolnſhire, and the other in Suffolk. Such information ſuggeſts the propriety, we think, of an inveſtigation into the actual execution of any duties by this claſs of Officers, and of diſcontinuing theſe appointments altogether, if it ſhould appear that they have no duties to perform; for we conceive that, even if theſe appointments be given as rewards for former ſervices, it is a very improper mode of remuneration.

App^x N°45.

App^x N°44.

App^x N°45. (A.)

£.172. 17. 6.

£.43. 4. 4.

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

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

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

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

Ordnance Medical Eſtabliſhment.

App^x N° 46.
D°, N° 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Navy Medical Eſtabliſhment.

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

App^x N° 47. The Eſtabliſhment, independent of that of the Naval Hoſpitals, conſiſts of two Inſpectors of Hoſpitals, being Phyſicians who have ſerved at ſea;

App^x N° 27. and of Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons to ſhips, whoſe number is regulated by the rate of the ſhip, or, in ſmaller veſſels, by the complement of men; and one Phyſician is occaſionally allowed to a Fleet.

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 47. (A.) ed from the liſt of Naval Surgeons; and the Phyſicians muſt have ſerved five years as Surgeons.

£. 1,000. The pay of the Medical Member of the Tranſport Board is one thouſand Pounds per annum, with no other emolument. The Inſpectors have

£. 500. each five hundred Pounds per annum ſalary, and an allowance for ſubſiſtence when on ſervice, (i. e. when abſent from town) of one Guinea per diem,

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

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

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

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

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

There is a ſeparate Eſtabliſhment (as we learn from Dr. Yates, who was a conſiderable time in the Service of the Company) at each Preſidency. That at Madras, with which Dr. Yates was beſt acquainted, conſiſts of a Board, formed of the three ſenior Surgeons in the Service, who ſuperintend the conduct of the whole Department, and have the immediate ſuperintendance of the Madras General Hoſpital. The remainder of the Eſtabliſhment (there being no ſuch rank as that of Phyſician in the Company's Service) conſiſts of Staff Surgeons (called Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions), of Surgeons, and Aſſiſtant Surgeons. When the numbers of this Eſtabliſhment are complete, Dr. Yates thinks that it is efficient for the Service of the Company's Army. The Medical Board at the Preſidency uſed formerly to nominate to ſituations in this Service, but for App^x N° 32.

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

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

Even when the Company's Army is employed on active ſervice, the ſyſtem is the ſame; and the only addition is, of one Staff Surgeon to ſuperintend the whole Medical Department of ſuch Army, and of a Medical Gentleman to take charge of the Hoſpital Stores; with, occaſionally, three or four additional Aſſiſtant Surgeons, who are at the diſpoſal of the Staff Surgeon. It will be recollected, that the ſame ſimple and œconomical mode of management was exemplified in General Baird's Army in Egypt, whilſt the Medical Department of that Army was under the ſuperintendance of Dr. M'Grigor.

App[x] N° 30.

App[x] N° 32.

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

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

THE EXPENDITURE.

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

The EXPENDITURE of the ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

The Medicines, Medical Stores, and almoſt all the Surgical Inſtruments, uſed by His Majeſty's Army, both at Home and Abroad, are ſupplied by Mr. Garnier, by virtue of a Patent from His Majeſty's Royal predeceſſor, bearing date the 19th January 1747. This grants to George Garnier the younger, for life, to commence from the determination of a former grant to his father, dated 7th March 1735, the office or place of Apothecary General to the Forces raiſed, or to be raiſed, "together with all rights, "profits, privileges, and advantages belonging to the ſame, or as any "other perſon hath heretofore held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have "held and enjoyed," provided that he follows the orders which ſhall be given to him, and that he furniſhes good and wholeſome Medicaments. App^x N° 48.

No conſideration is ſtated in the Patent as the foundation for granting this valuable monopoly; neither by it is any ſalary annexed to the Office. Mr. Garnier, however, who is a Gentleman living in the country, executing no part of the buſineſs himſelf, is conſidered as belonging to the Staff of the Army, and receives at preſent ten Shillings per diem, in addition to the profits which are made on the immenſe quantity of articles ſupplied by him. App^x N° 49.

His charges for theſe articles, from 1ſt January 1795, to 31ſt December 1806, including ſeventy-two thouſand nine hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, for Surgical Inſtruments, have amounted to eight hundred and nine thouſand and eighty-eight Pounds ſeventeen Shillings, or ſixty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and forty Pounds per annum, on an average. App^x N° 50. £. 72,919. 4. 8. £. 809,088. 17. £. 67,340.

It was to be expected that the magnitude of ſuch an annual account would attract the notice of thoſe whoſe duty it was to controul the Public Expenditure: and accordingly we find, that in 1797, ſome queſtion was made reſpecting the authority under which the Apothecary General ſupplied Surgical materials and Surgical Inſtruments to the Army. Mr. Garnier, in his Anſwer to the Secretary to the Treaſury, relies, it appears, on the words in his Patent, which give him "all the rights, privileges, "and profits belonging to the office, or which have been enjoyed by any "other perſon holding it;" and he ſtates, that his father before him had always ſupplied ſuch articles. On a conſideration of this Anſwer, Mr. Garnier was informed, that the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury approved of his continuing to ſupply Surgical Inſtruments, and to charge them in his bill as had been practiſed. We ſhall have occaſion to notice Mr. Garnier's Letter again in a ſubſequent part of this Report. As it is our opinion (for which the reaſons will be ſtated hereafter) that Surgical Inſtruments ſhould not be furniſhed by the Public in future, except to a very ſmall extent, it is not very material to conſider whether the claim ſet up by the Apothecary General be rightly founded: but, if we are to judge from the words uſed in the Patent, it ſhould ſeem that the Patent intended to grant the ſupplying of Medicines only; for the words of the condition App^x N° 51. App^x N° 52.

are,

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are, "provided he furniſhes good and wholeſome Medicaments;" words which cannot be properly applied to Inſtruments and Surgical materials.

Regulations of 1796, page 24.

It is to be obſerved that, it is in conſequence of the extenſion of the General Hoſpital Syſtem only, and during that inattention to œconomy which has accompanied it, that the quantity of this ſupply could have been conſiderable; for the Regimental Surgeons have always provided their own Inſtruments, as, until 1796, they alſo did their own Medicines.

App^x N° 53.

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

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

9th Report, App^x (B.) 2.

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

Proceedings on Fin. Rep. C. 92. 25th Oct. 1797.

"carrying

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

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

D° (D.) 30.

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 5.

App^x N° 54.

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

App^x N° 5.

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

App^x N° 54.

App^x N° 55.

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

App^x N° 54.

App^x N° 5.

App^x N° 6.

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

App^x N° 6. Q. 13, 43, 45.

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

App^x N° 31.

Troops

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

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

App^x N° 23. (A.)

App^x N° 31.

App^x N° 56.

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

App^x N° 32.

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

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

App^x N° 31. Q. 13.

"proper

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

With reſpect to the quality of the medicines and ſurgical articles furniſhed from the Elaboratory, and for which the Apothecary General muſt be conſidered, from what we have before ſtated, as ſolely reſponſible, the reſult of our information would lead us to conclude that, in general, the Public has not been ill ſerved. Dr. Yates thinks, as far as he could recollect, that the quality of the articles obſerved by him at Point de Galle was pretty good:—Mr. Young never heard " that the quality of thoſe ſent to Egypt was complained of;" and Dr. Franck, who was alſo on that ſervice, ſays, that the medicines were of very good quality:—and Dr. Borland ſtates, " that the original quality of the medicines which he obſerved in the Weſt Indies might have been generally good."

App[x] N° 32. App[x] N° 31. App[x] N° 57. App[x] N° 24.

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

App[x] N° 58. App[x] N° 59.

Mr. Griffith ſays too, that whilſt he was attending at the York Hoſpital, the Surgeon General gave him two ſamples of opium, which had been ſent from the Army Elaboratory to two Militia regiments, which, on examination by Mr. Griffith, appeared to be of bad quality.

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

App[x] N° 54. App[x] N° 54. (A.)

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

Dr.

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

App^x N° 23. (A.) App^x N° 31.

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

App^x N° 54.

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

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

App^x N° 30. D°, 30. (A.)

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

App^x N° 55.

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

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

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

App^{x} N^{o} 31.

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

App^{x} N^{o} 60.

App^{x} N^{o} 60. (A.)

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

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

App^{x} N^{o} 54.

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

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did not conſider the Patent as conveying more than the excluſive privilege of ſupplying Medicines, &c. to the Army.

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

The Phyſician General, who ſtates it to be his duty to examine the prices for Medicines (the Surgeon General examines thoſe for Surgical articles) charged in the account, "aſcertains," he ſays, "that they are fair and reaſonable, by informing himſelf beforehand of the market prices, and of the charges made by the Apothecaries Company; and in checking the charges, he takes into conſideration the great variations which occur in the prices of medicines." But he has never aſcertained the market price by advertiſing for tenders to ſupply certain medicines. App^x N° 5.

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

The Surgeon General conſiders himſelf as reſponſible for the Surgical articles in the Apothecary General's bills; "the prices of which he aſcertains," he ſays, "by comparing them with thoſe of other people, and he allows a reaſonable profit, with the conſideration of the length of time the Apothecary General lies out of his money." App^x N° 6.

That we might learn with what attention and effect this examination of the Apothecary General's bills was executed, we aſked Mr. Clarke, whether an explanation had ever been required of him relative to any charge in his accounts; and we procured from the Treaſury the certified accounts for the years 1804 and 1805. App^x N° 52.

Mr. Clarke admitted that ſome prices were objected to in the account for 1796, by the then Surgeon General (Mr. Gunning) and the preſent Phyſician General, which were referred to the Comptrollers, who applied to the Apothecaries Company for the prices charged to the Navy at the ſame period, when the prices of the Apothecary General were allowed to be fair, and were admitted. Mr. Clarke afterwards added to his anſwer, that at times, the Phyſician and Surgeon General have objected to prices, which have been explained: "in ſome few inſtances ſome abatement has been made, in others they have been perfectly ſatisfied with the explanations." And in the Letter of Mr. Clarke, addreſſed to Sir Lucas Pepys in 1797, and communicated to us from the Army Medical Office, he ſays, App^x N° 61. (A.) "that it was upon a fair compariſon with ſimilar accounts (by expreſs order of the Lords of the Treaſury) the charges being found to be not only equitable, but moderate, that the Bill of 1796, alluded to in his Evidence) was ordered to be paid without deduction.

It appears, however, that Sir Lucas Pepys the Phyſician General, and Mr. Gunning the Surgeon General, were not ſatisfied with this determination; for, in a Letter to the Secretary of the Treaſury, they ſay, "The App^x N° 61. (B.) "Lords of the Treaſury have ordered payment of the Half-yearly Bill "from the Army Elaboratory, amounting to Fifty-four thouſand Pounds, £. 54,000. "without any deduction, though we not only expreſſed our diſapprobation of

"the

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" the charges of the Bill in queſtion to the Lords of the Treaſury, but poſi-
" tively declared to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, that the Bill was
" exorbitant;" and they add, " on this occaſion we feel ourſelves called upon to appeal to the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, as this part of the Army Accounts has always been examined and paſſed by the Phyſician General and Surgeon General, who, if they do their duty, muſt check exorbitant charges." And in a Note, dated 17th April 1797, to Mr. Clarke, from the ſame Gentlemen, they ſtate, that they had returned him the next Half-year's Bill of
App^x N° 61. (D.) the Apothecary General, without any examination or approbation of its contents, as they had received no direction from the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, to whom they had applied a conſiderable time ago to know whether the controul over the Bill ſhould, or ſhould not, be veſted in them: They add, that they had hitherto conſidered this as a part of their duty, and had endeavoured to do juſtice to the Apothecary General, and at the ſame time to the Public.

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

We wiſhed to have ſeen the Letter, or Order, authorizing this mode of proceeding. But on application to the Army Medical Office for it, it
App^x N° 61. is ſtated to us, that, after the moſt diligent ſearch, it could not be found, it being ſuppoſed to have been loſt, together with many other papers,
App^x N° 62. during the confuſion of a fire which happened in the Office in 1803. We were equally diſappointed in our application to the Comptroller's Office for it, where, as the Apothecary General's bills are examined by the Comptrollers, we conceived that ſuch a Document would have been recorded. Had it been produced, it would probably have appeared whether the direction was applicable to one particular Account of the Apothecary General, or was to be applied to all the ſubſequent Accounts; and if it was, whether any rule was laid down for what was to be conſidered as the uſual credit which Government would take; and if that was exceeded, at what rate, after the ſpecified periods, the increaſe on the market prices was to be allowed. It was impoſſible for us, without knowing theſe particulars, to judge correctly of the conduct of the Phyſician and Surgeon General in controlling the prices in theſe Accounts.

As, however, the preſent form of Certificate annexed to the Apothecary General's bill, appears to have been in uſe for ſome years, we may infer, that the Directions alluded to were to be applied to all the Bills, but that no rule for eſtimating for the delay of Payment was laid down in the
App^x N° 5. Directions; becauſe the Phyſician General ſays, that " they are guided by
" no rule in their allowance for covering the delay of Payment."

Before we proceed to ſtate the courſe we have followed in endeavouring to get at a correct judgment of the Prices allowed in theſe Bills, it may be proper to notice, that the Form of the Certificate, at preſent ſigned by the Phyſician and Surgeon General, differs from that which was in uſe when Sir Clifton Wintringham was Phyſician General to the Army. His Cer-
App^x N° 61. (C.) tificate ſtates, " that the Medicines and Materials, as recited in the Invoices,

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

The preſent form of the Certificate ſtates, that the Phyſician General and Surgeon General "have from time to time carefully examined the "different articles contained in the Account, and that they have uniformly "found them of the beſt quality." Whatever inference may be drawn from the words uſed in this Certificate, we learn from Mr. Clarke, that there is no ſecurity but the "integrity of the parties employed," that the articles which have been inſpected are the articles which had been iſſued from the Elaboratory. App^x N° 61. (E.) App^x N° 54.

The preſent Certificate further ſtates, that "having examined the Prices "charged, and having taken into conſideration the directions received from "the Treaſury, that they were to pay attention to the delay in the Payment, "they are of opinion, that the Apothecary General's charges to the Public "are fair and reaſonable." This part of the preſent Certificate does not, like the former Certificate, afford a ground for inferring that the Prices which are certified are at the current rate of the days of ſupply; but the Phyſician General ſays, "that in checking the Apothecary General's "charges, he always takes into conſideration the variation in the Prices of "the Medicines." On an inſpection, however, of the two Accounts which we have procured from the Treaſury, one of which amounts to about forty-four thouſand five hundred Pounds, and the other to upwards of ſeventy-five thouſand Pounds, we cannot find, except in one or two inſtances, that there is any variation in the Prices charged in each year, notwithſtanding the ſupply is extended through the whole of the year; and we have underſtood that, in one material article at leaſt, that of Bark, there was a very great variation in its price during one of the years. App^x N° 5. £. 44,500. £. 75,000.

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

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

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

The blank Invoice which we ſubmitted to Meſſrs. Kempſon and Co. Druggiſts in London, was, for a Regimental cheſt of Medicines furniſhed App^x N° 63. (A.) by the Apothecary General in 1805, the Bill for which was communicated to us by Mr. Calvert Clarke. It will be ſeen, on an inſpection of the two columns in which the different rates of charge of the Apothecary General and of Meſſrs. Kempſon and Co. are given, that the rates of the firſt are almoſt in every inſtance higher than thoſe of Meſſrs. Kempſon, and, on the amount of the whole, are 40 per-cent. higher than theirs: yet Mr. Kempſon ſays, that "his Prices would have afforded him ſome- App^x N° 63. "thing handſome in the way of profit; and that the Price of Bark, par- "ticularly, is taken at a high valuation."

The blank Bills ſubmitted to Meſſrs. Godfrey and Cooke, and to Meſſrs. Corbyn and Co., alſo Chemiſts and Druggiſts in London, were copied from Invoices of much larger quantities than that ſubmitted to Mr. Kempſon, and were ſelected from the Apothecary General's bills for 1804 and App^x N° 64. (B. & C.) 1805. On an inſpection of the comparative Statement in the Appendix, of the rates of the Charge of the Apothecary General, and of the Gentlemen before named, it appears that there is often a difference in the Prices of theſe Gentlemen as between themſelves, and that, in ſome inſtances, their Prices exceed thoſe of the Apothecary General; but that, on the whole, his Prices exceed thoſe of Meſſrs. Godfrey and Cooke by 41 per-cent. and of Meſſrs. Corbyn and Co. by 18 per cent. in the year 1804; and in 1805 they exceed the firſt by 37, and the ſecond by 19 per-cent. Some explanation, however, is neceſſary in this place: it is well known that the Prices which Merchants and Tradeſmen charge for the articles they furniſh are, in a great meaſure, regulated by the quantity furniſhed, by the Credit which is given, and by the riſk of Payment; and, without a conſideration of theſe circumſtances, no compariſon can App^x N° 64. be juſtly made. In the preſent caſe, we learn from Mr. Cooke, the partner of Mr. Godfrey, that his Prices are fixed on the principle of his cuſtomer being a Merchant buying largely, and at ſix months credit: "Was the credit," he ſays, "to be extended to twelve months in ad- "dition (or eighteen months altogether) he would have added about "10 per-cent. to his Prices." In comparing, therefore, Meſſrs. Godfrey and Cooke's Prices with the Apothecary General's, £. 10. per-cent. ought to be added to the former; for the Apothecary General's Bills were ſeldom paid ſooner than eighteen months, and ſometimes not until two years after the Supply was made. With reſpect to Meſſrs. Corbyn and Co.'s App^x N° 64. (A.) Prices, it is to be underſtood that, in fixing them, they have proceeded on the principle of the Articles being furniſhed to Apothecaries, to whom they give twelve months credit: but they look on the riſk, it ſeems, in this caſe, to be conſiderable, and they have taken it accordingly into their valuation. They have alſo calculated their Prices on the ſmall quantities of Medicines uſually furniſhed to Apothecaries; but if ſuch large quantities were furniſhed, as were deſcribed to be furniſhed in a year by the Apothecary General, Mr. Meſſer (of Meſſrs. Corbyn's houſe) thought

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

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

App^x N^o 65.

App^x N^o 27.

App^x N^o 26.

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

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

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App^x N° 51.

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

£. 17. 17 s.

£. 19. 9 s.

£. 21. 8 s.

£. 3. 11 s.

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

App^x N° 66.

£. 19. 19 s.

£. 13. 5 s.

£. 16. 16 s.

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

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

12s. 6d.
10s. 6d.
8s.

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

The total Charge for Inſtruments from the beginning of 1796 to the end of 1806, or for eleven years, amounts to ſeventy-two thouſand nine hundred and nineteen Pounds four Shillings and eight Pence, or nearly ſeven thouſand Pounds per annum on an average. When it is known that the Regimental Surgeons have always found their own Inſtruments, the propriety of directing ſo large an additional ſupply for the uſe of the Army may well be queſtioned. The Statement, which we ſhall give hereafter of the quantity now in ſtore, will evince, we think, that there has been a very great diſregard to the public intereſt in making ſuch a proviſion.

App^x N° 67. £. 72,919. 4. 8.

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

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

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It muſt be obſerved, that in Meſſrs. Trotters' courſe of dealings with Government they have been uſed, at leaſt during 1804, calculating on a year's credit to Government, to charge about 20 per-cent. on the Money Price of the articles furniſhed by them; yet their Charge for Hoſpital Sheets is ſeven Shillings and four Pence, at the time that the Apothecary General's Charge is ten Shillings; and, when the Apothecary General charges eleven Pence per pound for Muſcovado Sugar, Meſſrs. Trotters charge only eight Pence per pound: their Charge for Corks is two Shillings and four Pence per groſs; the Apothecary General's ſix Shillings; he charges for Bottles at the rate of ſixty Shillings per groſs for quarts, and fifty-ſix Shillings per groſs for pints, at the time when, we learn from Appx N° 69. Meſſrs. Harriſons, the firſt were ſold by them at forty Shillings per groſs, and the ſecond for thirty-ſix Shillings per groſs on a credit of ſix months, and with a diſcount, for money, of one Shilling and Sixpence per groſs; and theſe Prices we underſtand to have been the current Prices of the Trade for the laſt four years. The Market Price for Oatmeal in 1804, as is to Appx N° 70. be ſeen in the Returns, fluctuated between ſeventeen and twenty-three Shillings, and averaged during the twelve months nineteen Shillings; and for Scotch Barley, between fourteen and twenty-two Shillings, and averaged during the ſame period eighteen Shillings; yet the firſt article is charged by the Apothecary General, throughout the year, at twenty-ſix Shillings per cwt. and the ſecond at twenty-ſeven Shillings per cwt. The total of the Charges for this deſcription of articles makes comparatively but a ſmall part, certainly, of the certified amount of the Apothecary General's Bills; yet it confirms our opinion of the inefficiency of the check on his Charges, and of the great loſs which the Public has ſuſtained from a looſe obſervance of the Order of the Treaſury directing the Phyſician General and Surgeon General, in conſidering the juſtneſs of his Prices, to pay attention to the delay of payment to him.

Depôts.

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

Appx N° 71. In a Return, communicated to us by the Surgeon General, it appears that there are at this time ten of theſe Depôts on Foreign Service, beſides two with Expeditions, all of which are under the charge of an Apothecary, or ſome other ſuperior Officer; and there are at this time alſo nine Depôts, including two at Guernſey and Jerſey, on the Home Service. It is ſtated in this Return, that the Depôt at Barbadoes is conſiderable, in conſequence of the number of Dependencies within its ſupply; as are thoſe of Porcheſter Caſtle near Portſmouth, and York Hoſpital at Chelſea, "as well in conſideration of an Order that there ſhould be Supplies for 10,000 Men conſtantly in readineſs at each of theſe latter Depôts, as of the receipts on the breaking up of the Regimental Depôts for Invaſion in 1805, and the addition of thoſe returned from the Continent in 1806."

In

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

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App^{x} N^{o} 71. (A.)

App^{x} N^{o} 71. (A.)

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

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

App^{x} N^{o} 31.

Dr. Jackſon's Publication, 1805, p. 293.

But we have the deciſive opinion of Dr. Borland on the impropriety of the formation of the large Depôts of Medicines which took place on the expectation of Invaſion in 1803:—he ſays, "that the meaſure was unwiſe and unneceſſary, becauſe every Town in the Kingdom could have furniſhed the required ſupply of thoſe articles." Whether he be correct in this opinion or not, there can be no doubt, as he alſo ſtates, "that when the actual exigencies of the Service required it, the quantity wanted might have been eaſily procured from London, and thereby the great expence of the Depôts, and the great loſs from the waſte and periſhing of the Medicines, might have been avoided."

App^{x} N^{o} 23. (A.)

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

opinion,

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

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

App^x N° 36.

We wiſhed to have given, generally, intelligible accounts of the quantities now in ſtore at the Depôts we have named, and at that in the Iſle of Wight; but as the greater part of the articles are what are called "looſe," (i. e. not arranged according to certain proportions or numbers of men) this could ſcarcely be done. We have given, however, in the Appendix, an Abſtract of the Medical Stores at the York Hoſpital; and it appears from the evidence of the Apothecary of that Hoſpital, that there are in it two diviſions complete for 2,500 men each, and that, with ſome little aſſiſtance from the Army Elaboratory, they could complete ſeveral other diviſions.

App^x N° 72.

App^x N° 55.

App^x N° 73.

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

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

But the quantity of Inſtruments in ſtore is much more diſproportionate to the probable wants of the Army than the quantity of Medicines or Purveyors Stores. At the York Hoſpital Depôt there were, on the 23d March 1807, upwards of 800 full and portable ſets of what are called "Capital Inſtruments," with upwards of 1,300 "full and ſmall ſets of Pocket Inſtruments." At the Depôt in the Iſle of Wight there are alſo ſome Inſtruments; and at the Porcheſter Caſtle Depôt, Dr. M'Grigor believes there were, in July 1807, above 300 ſets of Capital Inſtruments, together with many looſe articles of Inſtruments. In October 1807, Mr. Keate tranſmitted an Account of Inſtruments belonging to the Public, in which it appeared that 794 ſets of Capitals and Portables were then in ſtore, and that 604 ſets were then on ſervice. We ſhall make no obſervation on the mode in which Mr. Keate propoſes to diſpoſe of the Inſtruments in ſtore, but refer to the document in the Appendix.

App^x N° 74.

App^x N° 73.

App^x N° 14. (A.)

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

£. 18,000.

App^x N° 67.

£. 18,000.

£. 1,450.

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very conſiderable. Yet it appears that ſince this period above 100 full ſets of capital, and above 500 portable ſets of capital Inſtruments, have been provided for the Public Service. App^x N° 67.

In anſwer to our enquiries on this ſubject, the Surgeon General ſtates, that "in 1804, 400 ſets were ſpecially ordered by the Inſpector General for the Volunteers, which were of a different deſcription from thoſe appropriated for Foreign Service; and as the removal of the number of Inſtruments in ſtore would have rendered the Diviſions and Cheſts incomplete for ſervice, it was judged more proper to leave the Diviſions complete, as the orders expreſs." He further adds, that "a double proportion of Inſtruments ſhould always be in ſtore; for if 50 ſets on Foreign Stations require repair, 50 more muſt be ſent and received before the others can be returned; and he obſerves, that Inſtruments require much time in their completion, and that they cannot be properly repaired but in London. App^x N° 13.

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

The Medicines for the Ordnance Service, ſince 1797, have been procured of a Druggiſt (Meſſrs. Howards) whoſe prices (for they do not ſupply them on contract at fixed prices) are checked by Dr. Rollo, the Surgeon General of the Ordnance, reſident at Woolwich: he is guided in his judgment by what are called "Price Books," obtained from the Trade. He certifies at the foot of the different Bills which we have ſeen, "that the orders for the Medicines charged in them appear to be correct, the qualities of the Medicines good, and that the prices, ſo far as he knows, are agreeable to the Wholeſale rates." The accounts for the Medicines are delivered in quarterly, and are diſcharged according to the uſual courſe of the Ordnance. The Medicines are ſent either to Woolwich, or to the Tower, whence they are forwarded to the different ſtations of the Artillery, on demands made by the ſeveral Ordnance Surgeons, approved by the Surgeon General and Ordnance Chemiſt. Previous, however, to their going from the Druggiſts, they are inſpected by the Apothecary or Chemiſt belonging to the Ordnance; and thoſe which go to Woolwich are again examined by the Apothecary, who has been recently appointed on the recommendation of the preſent Inſpector General. Such of the Chemicals as are prepared by the Druggiſts are, as a check on them, analized there; but ſome of the preparations are made at Woolwich. App^x N° 26.

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

The amount of the Bills for Medicines ſupplied by Meſſrs. Howards to the Ordnance, during the year 1804, is two thouſand nine hundred and fifty-ſix Pounds nine Shillings and three Pence; and three thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-nine Pounds five Shillings and ten Pence for 1805. During this period there were about 20,000 Men belonging to this Department, and 8,500 Horſes, for whoſe uſe Medicines were provided. App^x N° 75. £. 2,956. 9s. 3d. £. 3,869. 5s. 10d.

Medicines for the uſe of the Navy are procured by the Tranſport Board App^x N° 27.

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

App^x N° 27.

Dr. Harneſs, the Medical Member of the Tranſport Board, ſays, that they are not aware of any means by which they could aſcertain the fairneſs of the prices charged by the Company; but that the Maſter and Wardens are now required to certify, further, that the prices charged by them are the loweſt at which the different articles could be ſupplied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 77.

£. 40,000.

thouſand

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

ARMY, Medical Department. £. 67,000.

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

App^x N° 66. £. 20. £. 500. £. 200.

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

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

App^x N^os 5, 6, 8, 23.

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

"Syſtem of Arrangement," &c. 1805. p. 294. £. 100. £. 50.

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App^x N° 78. £. 46.

War when on actual Service abroad: and it has been exemplified in the Regimental Service at Home, under the preſent Superintendance, that the whole Expence of Medicines for the year 1806, did not amount to more than forty-ſix Pounds for each Corps, taken on an average of ſix hundred Men.

In addition to the above recommendation, we wiſh it to be conſidered, whether any Depôts are neceſſary in England; or at leaſt, whether the quantity of Medicines, &c. to be kept in ſtore for the exigencies of the Service, might not be very much reduced. The injury and waſte which many Medical articles, as well as Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, Sugar, &c. ſuffer from time, is well known; and the Expence attendant on Depôts, in Buildings, and the Perſons in charge of them, excluſive of the large Intereſt which has been allowed on the Prices of the Articles depoſited in them, is very conſiderable. The accommodation of the Apothecary General ought not to be conſulted in this reſpect. If it be his privilege to ſupply the Army with Medicines, it is his duty to be prepared, like other Tradeſmen, to furniſh the Articles when actually wanted. If he has them not in his ſtore, it is not to be doubted but that they could be eaſily procured in the Metropolis, and as eaſily tranſported to every Station. The

N° 55.

Tranſport Board, as has been ſhewn, provide in their Depôts only for one month's ſupply of the Articles moſt in uſe, and a quantity for three months only of other Articles: yet ſudden calls, and the neceſſity of ſecrecy, muſt certainly occur much more frequently in the Navy Service than in that of the Army. It is owing, we conceive, to the well-regulated Syſtem in the firſt Service, that the annual expence of Medicines in it, for two years paſt, has not amounted to above one-third of that of the Army, although the Naval Hoſpitals are larger, and more numerous, than thoſe belonging to the Army, and the Naval Depôts are as widely extended.

With reſpect to the Medicines and other Articles now in ſtore, or which may be hereafter returned to it from Expeditions, the object ſhould be that they be diſpoſed of, or applied, before others are ordered from the Elabo-

App^x N° 30.

ratory. With this view, the requiſitions of Regimental Surgeons, when approved, ſhould be executed at the Porcheſter and York Depôts, as well as the requiſitions from Abroad, and for Expeditions. This recommendation applies to Medicines, and to what are called Materials, only.

The diſpoſal of the immenſe quantity of Inſtruments in ſtore is ſtill to be conſidered. It is the opinion of Mr. Young, as well as of Doctors Bor-

App^x N^os 23, 30, 31.

land and M'Grigor, all of whom have acted in the ſituations both of Regimental and Staff Surgeons, that the Staff as well as the Regimental Surgeons ſhould provide their own Inſtruments. The objection which the

App^x N° 6.

Surgeon General makes to ſuch a propoſition is, that the Pay of the Staff Surgeon is not adequate to the expence of it. But this objection would apply more ſtrongly in the caſe of the Regimental Surgeon; for, until he has ſerved twenty years in the Army, his Pay is leſs than that of the Staff Surgeon. It is our recommendation, therefore, that the Staff Surgeons ſhould, in future, provide their own Inſtruments, which they ſhould be permitted to purchaſe from the Public Stores, as long as any remain, at a reduced Price, perhaps two-thirds of the Price charged by a Cutler for ſuch Articles. A proviſion for the inſpection and taking care of the Staff Surgeons Inſtruments might be made, ſimilar to that for thoſe of Regi-

App^x N° 30. (A.)

mental Surgeons, which, as we learn from Dr. M'Grigor, has been completely effectual.

Another

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hoſpital Stores.

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

£. 585,000.

£. 45,000.

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

App^x N° 13.

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

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the articles furniſhed by Meſſrs. Trotters have been of good quality. It appears, however, that they were not provided with any patterns of the articles to be ſupplied, nor that any perſons, on the part of the Public, inſpected the articles before they were iſſued from the Packers; nor that it was the duty of any one to inſpect and report on them after they were received at the Depôts in which they have been lodged.

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

App^x N°73.

App^x N°6. Q. 53.
App^x N° 55.

App^x N° 30.

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

App^x N° 13. Q. 15.

App^x N° 13. Q. 14 & 15.

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

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

App^x N° 27.

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

App^x N° 6. Q. 14. 44.

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

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

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

Wine, Spirits, and Porter.

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

App^x N° 13.

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

App^x N° 79.

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

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App^x N° 6. Q. 48.

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

The accounts which we have received from Mr. Keate ſpecify the quantity of each article ſupplied by his order, with the prices, and names of the ſellers. From theſe, which include what has been furniſhed from London only, it appears that the whole coſt of the articles, during the £47,749. 0s. 7½d. period before mentioned, has amounted to forty-ſeven thouſand ſeven

App^x N° 80. hundred and forty-nine Pounds and ſeven Pence halfpenny.

At ſome times the conſumption of Wine at leaſt is particularly to be noticed. In the year 1799, it is ſtated to us that at the York Hoſpital,

App^x N° 58. which is more immediately under the care of Mr. Keate, a pipe of Port Wine was expended in ten days, and that the ſame rate of conſumption

App^x N° 80. was continued for ſome time: and in the year 1800, we find that twelve pipes of Port Wine were ſupplied to the ſame Hoſpital, fifteen to that at Goſport, fourteen to Deal, and eleven to Chatham Hoſpitals. We are not competent to judge of the propriety of adminiſtering this and the other articles to the Sick in Military Hoſpitals to ſuch an extent. But Mr. Keate ſays, that his ſanction to the adminiſtering Wine to the Sick in Hoſpitals diſtant from Town muſt have been guided, of courſe, by the opinions and judgment of the Medical Officers on the ſpot; and controul, except in the caſes of heavy conſumption, was not deemed juſtifiable, even by the Board; in all ſuch caſes, his correſpondence would ſhew, that he did

App^x N° 81. not heſitate to exerciſe the controul veſted in him, by ſeeking information, and reporting the reſult, with his opinion, to higher Authority. In another

App^x N° 13. Q. 12. part of his Evidence, although he admits that a greater quantity of Wine was expended in ſome inſtances than appeared to him to be neceſſary, yet he does not know, he ſays, of any intentional miſapplication of it.

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

It appears that the Wine was almoſt entirely purchaſed in London, for

App^x N° 13. Home as well as for Foreign Service. This, Mr. Keate ſays, he was directed to do by the Secretary at War; for many complaints having been received of the quality of the Wine purchaſed on the ſpot, it was conceived that the London market was the beſt: and he relies on this authority, alſo, for

App^x N° 81. the export of eight pipes of Port Wine ſent to Gibraltar in 1796, where, it was to be preſumed, that ſuch an article could have been procured at a much more moderate price than in London, allowing even for the Draw-

App^x N° 82. back. Mr. Keate's orders (as we learn from Mr. Teulon, the Clerk of a Houſe which ſupplied much of the Wine from London) were, for the beſt and oldeſt Wine which could be had, as it was deſtined for Sick Troops; and taſtes and prices, Mr. Teulon ſays, were ſometimes called for, for the purpoſe,

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

The Bills for all the articles of which we are now ſpeaking, Mr. Keate ſays, were examined and checked in his Office; and that the quality of the articles ſupplied was checked by his own inſpection, by ſamples, and by the correſpondence with the different Hoſpitals, at which a principal Medical Officer was placed, whoſe duty it was to ſign the Quarterly Abſtracts of Accounts, after having duly examined into their accuracy; and that theſe Abſtracts were alſo ſigned by the Military Superintendant in the Home Hoſpitals, whoſe duty was ſomewhat ſimilar to that of the Medical Officer: and further, that the quantity was checked by advices of the receipt, and by the ſame Abſtracts as were before deſcribed. It muſt be remembered, however, that whatever additional credit may be ſuppoſed to be given to theſe Abſtracts by the ſignature of the Military Superintendant, it could not have ariſen until after the 31ſt of March 1800; for it was by an Order of this date that this Officer was firſt required to examine and ſign the Quarterly Accounts of the Hoſpital Purveyor. App^x N^o 13. Q. 1.

On an inſpection of ſome of the Accounts communicated by Mr. Keate, we obſerved that all the Wine ſent abroad for the uſe of the Foreign Hoſpitals was charged to Government, except in one inſtance, without any deduction of the Drawback which is allowed on the export of Wine. It would make no real difference to the Public, undoubtedly, whether the Drawback was taken or not, if, when it is not deducted, the perſons of whom Mr. Keate purchaſed the Wine did not, as they certainly had the means of doing, avail themſelves of this advantage at the time of the ſhipment. Mr. Teulon ſays, ſuch a fraud would be ſo eaſy of detection that he believes it has never been practiſed: and Mr. Keate ſays, that "he believes the Drawback was properly accounted for in all caſes." We have no reaſon for ſuppoſing that an impoſition of this ſort has been at any time practiſed; but it would have been convenient for thoſe who would have the ſubſequent examination of the Accounts, that the charging, or not charging the Drawback, ſhould have been uniform: for we obſerve one inſtance of a ſhipment of 50 pipes of Port to Barbadoes on board the ſame Veſſel, in 1803, in which 25 pipes are charged at about two thouſand five hundred Pounds, and 25 pipes at one thouſand three hundred Pounds; the Drawback having been allowed on the ſecond and not on the firſt quantity.—In the Bills for Porter, furniſhed by Meſſrs. Calverts, the value of the caſks, amounting altogether to a conſiderable ſum, is ſeparately charged. We enquired as to the appropriation of theſe caſks: ſome were ſaid to have been returned to the Brewer; ſome ſold on the ſpot, &c. and, it was added, that whenever they were not properly accounted for, an inveſtigation into the matter was directed, and the circumſtance reported to the Secretary at War. App^x N^o 82. App^x N^o 13. Q. 10.

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 83.

App^x N° 13.

Subſiſtence.

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

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

It may be remembered that the contracts for the firſt diviſion of articles muſt, by the Regulations, be approved of by the Military Superintendant; and the Purveyor cannot procure money for the payment of thoſe articles, and for the other ſervices of the Hoſpital, without obtaining leave of the Surgeon General to draw on the Agent, and without the name of the Superintendant being counterſigned to the bill. We learn further from Mr. Wimbridge, that theſe articles are received daily as wanted; that they are iſſued according to the Diet Tables deſcribing the Diet preſcribed for each patient, in terms of Spoon, Low, Half, and Full, and importing thereby a preciſe regulated iſſue; and that the Expenditure of them is checked every week by the Military Superintendant and principal Medical Officer. Whatever Stores remain in the poſſeſſion of the Purveyor uſed to be inſpected Monthly, but are now inſpected Quarterly by a Board of Medical Officers attached to the York Hoſpital; and thoſe which appear to be unfit for the Service are turned over to the Military Superintendant, who orders them to be diſpoſed of, and the amount is credited in the Purveyor's Accounts. App^x N° 83.

The ſyſtem, therefore, in reſpect of the check over the Purveyors in General Hoſpitals (for the ſame Regulations apply to the Hoſpital in the Iſle of Wight as to that at Chelſea), ſeems now to be well arranged. The Purveyor obtains money for the ſervice of the General Hoſpitals by drawing a Bill on the Agent, with the approbation of the Surgeon General: for the ſtoppages from the pay of the patients, ſince 1800, is not drawn for by the Regimental Paymaſter, it being deducted in the firſt inſtance from the pay of the Soldier during his ſtay in the General Hoſpital. But the mode in which the ſubſiſtence of the ſick in the Regimental Hoſpitals is conducted, is, we think, in many reſpects more œconomical and ſatisfactory. In theſe the Surgeon procures not only the articles before alluded to, but wine, porter, and groceries alſo, on the ſpot, and only as they are wanted; and pays for them weekly, by ſtoppages from the pay of the patients. There is therefore leſs likelihood of waſte or abuſe than in the General Hoſpitals, to which large quantities of the laſt articles are generally ordered by the Surgeon General from London; a mode of proceeding which induces too, the neceſſity of a Store Account. The ſame circumſtance alſo makes it very difficult to aſcertain the expence of General Hoſpitals at weekly or other ſhort periods; for in ſuch caſe it would be requiſite to recur to, and abſtract the various accounts ſo differently examined and diſcharged as we have ſhewn them to be, whether for wine and porter ordered by the Surgeon General, or groceries ſupplied by Meſſrs. Trotters, or articles of whatever deſcription furniſhed from Depôts. But in the Regimental Hoſpitals, the whole expence for ſubſiſtence is aſcertained every week, and certified by the Commanding Officer to the Inſpector General. In both deſcriptions of Hoſpitals, the money for the current expence is obtained on account; in the one the Purveyor, and in the other the Surgeon, is reſponſible for the application of it: and as in the firſt App^x N° 88.

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the Military Superintendant, and in the ſecond the Commanding Officer, muſt ſanction its expenditure, there is in theſe reſpects no eſſential difference: neither is there in what relates to the Diet Tables, excepting that in the Regimental Hoſpitals the proper check on the Surgeon is at the Inſpector General's Office in Town; but in the General Hoſpitals the check on the Purveyor is with the Military Superintendant and principal Medical Officer, who preſcribe the diet. But, though in theſe reſpects the two Syſtems do not eſſentially differ, yet it will be eaſy to ſhew that very ſuperior advantages attach to the Regimental Syſtem; and it is ſatisfactory to us, that the ſtrong opinion which we entertain on this ſubject is fully ſanctioned by the teſtimony of thoſe whoſe experience of the effects of both Syſtems, as practiſed at home, muſt add weight to their opinions. Inſtead, therefore, of dwelling on ſuch comparative ſtatement of expence, as from the documents in our poſſeſſion we might be able to extract, we prefer reſting on the arguments urged by the Surgeon and Inſpector General in 1806 to the Secretary at War, to induce the ſuppreſſion of certain General Hoſpitals.

App^x N° 84. On the 9th April 1806, Mr. Keate propoſed to the War Office, for the approbation of the Commander in Chief, that the Syſtem on which the Cavalry Depôt Hoſpital at Maidſtone was managed ſhould be changed; and whereas it was at that time conducted by a Surgeon of the Forces, and principally on the plan of a General Hoſpital, receiving its ſupplies from London, it ſhould thenceforward be conducted more on the plan of a Regimental Hoſpital, the Bedding and Utenſils being furniſhed by the Barrack Department, and the Surgeon receiving the weekly Stoppages from the reſident Paymaſter. In ſupport of his opinion that the change would be beneficial, Mr. Keate adduced the ſucceſs which had attended the adoption of the propoſed mode at Deal and at Hilſea; and the ſuggeſtion meeting the entire concurrence of the Inſpector General, who conſiders the Regimental Mode as combining ſimplicity of Accounts with ſaving of Expence, and prompt aid to the ſick Soldiers, was approved by the Commander in Chief, and ſanctioned by the Secretary at War.

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

App^x N° 84. (A.) In ſupport, and in explanation of theſe opinions, the Surgeon and Inſpector General have furniſhed us with comparative ſtatements of the Expence of Goſport General Hoſpital and Hilſea Detachment Hoſpital; the reſult of which is, that the Expence per Man is leſs by one half at Hilſea, on the ſmall number of twenty-two Patients, than at Goſport on the much larger number of one hundred and ſixty-five, though, *cæteris paribus*, it is preſumable that the many would have been maintained at leſs Expence per Man than the few. At Hilſea, the yearly Expence per Man was thirteen Pounds four Shillings; at Goſport, twenty-ſeven Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence. This calculation, ſo far as relates to Hilſea, was made on the Expenditure of ſix months to 24th December 1806: but a ſubſequent Account ſhews that the benefit was not temporary, and that, in the ſubſequent five months, the Expenditure was 25 per cent. within the amount of the Stoppages from the Men. The reſult of the compariſon of the Expenditure with the Stoppages at Maidſtone is

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

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

£. 1,800.

App^x N° 24. (D.)

£. 1,556. 3*s*. 9*d*.

£. 425. 16*s*. 4*d*.

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

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

App^x N^os 8 & 23. (A.)

Controul of Army Hoſpital Accounts.

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

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

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

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

App[x] N° 45.
D°, N° 37.

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

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

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

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

App^x N° 85.

But the mode of examination of the Britiſh General Hoſpitals Accounts is more particularly to be noticed. Even at the time when Mr. Keate held the Office of Inſpector of Regimental Infirmaries, or prior to 1798, it appears that he examined theſe Accounts, and certified them to the Secretary at War. How inefficient this examination was, may be collected from the information communicated to us by one of the Auditor's of Public Accounts, and from the ſtatement which we ſhall preſently make relative to the Accounts of the Purveyor of Plymouth Hoſpital. It was from the experience probably of this inefficiency, that the Secretary at War, in 1803, thought proper to recommend the new appointment of a Comptroller of Army Hoſpital Accounts, with the ſalary of forty Shillings per diem, which was conferred on Mr. Knight, at that time Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals. Previous to this, however, the Military Superintendant and principal Medical Officer of the General Hoſpitals, had been directed to examine and certify the Purveyor's Accounts, and the Surgeon General ſtill retained his ſuperintendance and controul over them. Theſe Accounts, therefore, ſince Auguſt 1803, have undergone four ſeparate examinations: for they are firſt examined and certified by the Military Superintendant and principal Medical Officer of the Hoſpital, by whom they are tranſmitted to the Surgeon General; he then examines and

App^x N° 18.

App^x N° 9.

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

App[x] N° 28. Q. 24.

App[x] N° 6. Q. 61.

App[x] N° 8. Q. 72.

D°, Q. 77.

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

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

App[x] N° 18.

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

ARMY, Medical Department. £.8,200. £.8,200.

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

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

March - - - - - - -	£.835 15 2
April - - - - - - -	701 14 7
May - - - - - - -	612 15 10
June - - - - - - -	486 17 9

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

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

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

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

" Account for March	£. 835	15	2
April	701	14	7
May	612	15	10
" S. Gibbons, on Account	30	0	0
" Carriage of Medicines	31	10	0
	2,211	15	7
" Stoppages to be deducted	339	11	6
	£. 1,872	4	1"

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

Dr. Boone has alſo availed himſelf of another mode of impoſition: each Monthly Abſtract includes a charge, " Small Bills, as per Abſtract;" and in January 1797, the Sum charged is £. 39. 9s. 3½d. The Abſtract is a paper enumerating the names and occupations of various perſons, to whom money is ſtated to have been paid, but unſupported by any Vouchers. Amongſt thoſe obtained by the Auditors are found the Bills or Accounts delivered by Mr. Gibbons, the Clerk and Storekeeper to the Hoſpital, to Dr. Boone, and which appear to have formed the baſis of this Monthly Charge, and a few Tradeſmens Bills. A compariſon of theſe Documents produces the following reſult.

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

	Charged by Dr. Boone.	Charged by Mr. Gibbons to Dr. Boone.	Charged by Tradeſmen to Mr. Gibbons.
Mr. Huſband - Ironmonger	4 16 1	— 16 1½	— 16 1½
— Carlogan - Stationer	3 4 6	2 4 6	1 7 —
— Lumpin - Cheeſemonger	6 6 6½	5 5 6½	4 5 6½
— Doidge - Repairing Inſtruments	3 11 8	— 11 8	— 11 8
— Coombes - Milk, Stoke	7 15 8	5 15 8	
— Coombes - Milk, Friary	5 18 —	3 18 —	
— Brown - Cart-hire	3 14 6	— 14 6	No Receipts from the Tradeſmen for theſe Sums.
Sundry diſburſements, p. S. Gibbons, Letters, Bridge-toll, Stamps, &c. &c.	1 19 4	— 19 4	
Sundry diſburſements for Surgeons for Boat-hire viſiting Tranſports, Letters, Bridge-toll, &c. &c.	2 3 —		
£.	39 9 3½	20 5 4	

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We learn that the ſame practice prevailed univerſally in theſe monthly charges for ſmall bills; and it appears that, in two years, Gibbons's charge of £.428. 13s. 8½d. was increaſed by Dr. Boone to £740. 3s. 0½d.; what the amount paid to the Tradeſmen was, it is now probably impoſſible to diſcover. We annex a copy of the Examination of Gibbons, taken before the Auditors, to obviate the poſſibility of doubt in the inferences we have drawn. App^x N° 18. App^x N° 86.

We by no means ſtate the preceding facts as the only objections which may be brought againſt Dr. Boone, or as any evidence of the extent to which he may have defrauded the Public, on an account amounting to twenty-three thouſand Pounds; but we adduce them as affording convincing proof how little reliance is to be placed on official examination of Accounts, where the controuling Officer thinks fit to confide, as Mr. Keate appears, from his Letter to the Auditors of February 1803, to have done, in the integrity of the Accountant. But in Auguſt 1805, Mr. Keate informed the Board of Auditors, that when the Hoſpital Accounts firſt came before him at the periods of the expenditure being incurred, he conceived it to be his duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as he was enabled from occaſional inſpection, Returns and Correſpondence, to form a judgment thereon; and that he left the detection of arithmetical errors to his Clerk, as his own time was too much occupied to attend to them. And in the ſame Letter, he ſtates, that the collection of the Receipts, their accuracy and preſervation, he always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hoſpitals, and he therefore had never paid attention to the ſubject. But we cannot admit that Mr. Keate's obſervation is well founded: in our opinion, the Agent performs his duty when he makes his payments under proper authority, and preſerves the evidences of the Authority and of the Payment. It was the duty of the perſon who undertook an examination into the propriety of the Services, and who recommended the payment for theſe Services after ſuch ſuppoſed examination, to have been aſſured that the Accounts were in every reſpect correct, and to have taken care that there were documents to verify them. This, however, it appears has not been done by the Surgeon General; and that it is only of late, as he ſays, "he has voluntarily taken that trouble on himſelf, in order to prevent the confuſion that heretofore exiſted." £. 23,000. App^x N° 18. App^x N° 81.

In the ſtate in which this matter has been found, it may, doubtleſs, be readily conceded to the Auditor whom we examined, that "the Hoſpital Accounts not having been properly controuled and examined at the time by the perſons whoſe duty it was to have compared the Abſtracts with the Vouchers, as the only means of judging of their accuracy, the many errors which might have been effectually detected and provided for at the period of the expenditure, are now wholly out of the reach of ſatisfactory examination." App^x N° 18.

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

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Comptroller of Army Hoſpital Accounts: one of them, for Expenditure in Chatham Hoſpital, finally ſuppreſſed in the year 1805, is ſtated to have been under Mr. Knight's reviſion in May 1807; but in October laſt, it was ſtated, that his other occupations had not permitted him to pay any attention to it. This Account is certainly deſerving of cloſe inveſtigation; for the Money drawn between the 25th September 1800 and the 16th July 1801, amounted to nine thouſand nine hundred and ninety-eight Pounds eight Shillings and three Pence; and as the number of Patients during that period, in Chatham Hoſpital, was, on an average, only 299, their maintenance appears to have coſt nearly two Shillings and three Pence per diem for each man.

App^x No 87.

£. 9,998. 8 s. 3 d.

Average Annual Expence of the Department.

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

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

£. 55,000.

£. 2,920.

*£. 79,279.

£. 45,000.

£. 67,340.

£. 249,539.

£. 1,800.

£. 3,000.

* Full Pay - - - - - - - - - - £. 68,255 0 0
Hoſpital Mates paid by Mr. Window 5,885 12 6
62,369 7 6
Half-Pay - - - - - - - - - - 16,909 12 6
£. 79,279 0 0

WE

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Concluſion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

46 Geo. III. c. 141. ſ. 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our recommendation with reſpect to the formation, pay, and rank of the General Medical Eſtabliſhment of the Army is, that the whole ſhould be made more conformable, in ſome points, to that of the Navy and Ordnance Services. The firſt introduction of the Chirurgical Officers at leaſt, into all the Services, is nearly the ſame. The candidates for employment produce a Diploma or Certificate from the Colleges of Surgeons at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, of their competency; and in the Army and Navy, they are afterwards examined as to their ſkill in Phyſic: but in the Ordnance Service there does not appear to be this previous Medical examination: no Aſſiſtant Surgeon is, however, employed in the Foreign Service of the Ordnance until he has gone through a regular attendance at the Hoſpital at Woolwich, where, of courſe, he will acquire this neceſſary part of a Military Surgeon's education; and he muſt there acquire alſo a knowledge

ledge of the diſcipline and œconomy of a Military Hoſpital, and of the habits and peculiar diſeaſes of Soldiers; a knowledge which, producing an uniformity and regularity through the whole of this branch of the Ordnance Service, muſt neceſſarily be attended with very beneficial conſequences. In this reſpect we think with Dr. Jackſon, that the Syſtem in the Army is defective, and that it has been owing to this circumſtance that the General Hoſpital Syſtem has been permitted to be carried to ſuch an extent, and that the appointment of Inſpectors and Deputy Inſpectors has been conſidered as expedient. Dr. Jackſon propoſes, therefore, that a School ſhould be eſtabliſhed expreſsly for the education of Surgeons for the Britiſh Army, where they may learn to purſue ſimilar management and œconomy. The Phyſician General, Surgeon General, and Mr. Young, agree in their opinion of the utility of ſuch a meaſure. The Inſpector General thinks that the Hoſpitals of London would furniſh the candidates for Army Medical employment, without having recourſe to ſo expenſive an expedient. But he has lately patroniſed an inſtitution of Medical Cadets, who, having received on his recommendation the appointment of Hoſpital Mates, continue for a year to attend the London Hoſpitals under the ſuperintendance of a Staff Surgeon, and to learn the operative parts of Surgery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. DRINKWATER. (L. S.)
SAM. C. COX. (L. S.)
GILES TEMPLEMAN. (L. S.)
HENRY PETERS. (L. S.)
CHA' BOSANQUET. (L. S.)
B. C. STEPHENSON. (L. S.)
I. BRADSHAW. (L. S.)

Office of Military Enquiry,
N° 17, Buckingham Street, Adelphi,
8th January 1808.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FIFTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONERS of MILITARY ENQUIRY:

Appointed by ACT 45 GEO. III. Cap 47.

ARMY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

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

Sir, War Office, 17th October 1793.

THE King having thought proper, on occaſion of the deceaſe of Mr. John Hunter, that the Departments of Surgeon General and Inſpector of Regimental Infirmaries ſhall be filled by two perſons; His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Gunning to be Surgeon General, with the ſuperior Salary of two Pounds per diem, and you to be Inſpector of Regimental Infirmaries, with the Salary of ten Shillings per diem. It is His Majeſty's further pleaſure that you and Mr. Gunning ſhall, from time to time, conſult on the propoſed appointments of Phyſicians and Surgeons, &c. of the Hoſpitals, on ſervice, and of Surgeons and Mates of Regiments, and that the recommendations ſhall be ſigned by both of you; and alſo, that when the office of Phyſician General becomes vacant, the Succeſſor to that Commiſſion ſhall be directed to join with the Surgeon General and you in the recommendations.

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

Appendix, No. 1. (A.)

George R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to our truſty and wellbeloved Thomas Keate, Eſquire, greeting.—We, repoſing eſpecial truſt in your experience and ability, do by theſe preſents conſtitute and appoint you to be Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, for the uſe of Our Land Forces raiſed and which hereafter ſhall be raiſed for Our Service: You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the duty of Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging; and you are to obſerve and follow ſuch orders and directions, from time to time, as you ſhall receive from Us, or any your ſuperior Officer, according to the rules and diſcipline of War. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the ſeventeenth day of October 1793, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

Entered with the Secretary at War, (Signed) *M. Lewis.*

Entered with the Comm^r^ General of Muſters, (Signed) *Tho^s^ Butts.*

By His Majeſty's Command, (Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

Tho^s^ Keate, Eſq.
Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

Entered in the Office for Auditing the Public Accounts, the 18th December 1795.
(Signed) *Tho^s^ Gibbes*, Clk. Enroll^ts^.

Appendix, No. 1. (B.)

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

Sirs, St. James's-ſquare, 17 October 1793.

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

I am, &c.
(Signed) AMHERST.

Appendix, No. 2.

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

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, 31st January 1807.

AS the changes of duty, rank, and arrangement, which have taken place with respect to the Members of the Army Medical Department, since the date of Sir George Yonge's Letter of 17th October 1793, constituting an Army Medical Board, render it difficult for the present Members to give collectively, as a Board, that Information to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry which it would be their wish and their duty to do; and as I am the only existing Member of the two referred to in the above Letter, I have the honour to submit, in reference to the first Question contained in your Letter of the 5th instant, a general detail of the business and duties of the Department from that date, which may be considered as its infancy, to the period of Mr. Gunning's death, and my appointment as Surgeon General; from that period to the death of Mr. Rush, who succeeded me as Inspector of Regimental Hospitals; and of the particular duties of my situations, from the latter period to the present moment.

1st Question.

In October 1793, on the death of Mr. John Hunter, who had held the joint Offices of Surgeon General and Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, and had, in those capacities, managed alone the whole Medical Department of the Army, as it then stood, His Majesty was pleased to divide the two Offices, appointing Mr. Gunning to be Surgeon General, and conferring on myself the appointment of Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries. The notification of these appointments was conveyed to Mr. Gunning in a Letter from Sir Geo. Yonge, of 17th October 1793, directing us to act in concert until the Army Medical Board could be fully constituted by the accession of the Physician General; this took place on 15th January 1794, on the death of the late Physician General, Sir Clifton Wintringham, who had long been too old and infirm to attend to business. He was succeeded by the present Physician General, Sir Lucas Pepys, and the three Officers, to wit, the Physician General, Surgeon General, and Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, now constituted the Board for conducting the general duties of the Department, and for the recommendation of proper persons to fill the several Medical Commissions in the Army at large, both Staff and Regimental. No specific Instructions for the guidance of the Board accompanied the above Letter: such as have been subsequently issued have regarded, only, those points on which explanation has been from time to time required.

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

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

Referring to your second Question, I have the honour to state, that the pay of the Surgeon General was, nominally, 40*s.* per diem; that of the Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries was 10*s.* per diem. There was no specific Establishment of an Office, but an allowance of 10*s.* per diem, and of £. 100 per annum, was given for all the purposes of the Board, and for the Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, to cover all contingent expences of Office, Clerks, Stationary, Postage, Porterage, Messenger, &c.

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

menſe correſpondence neceſſarily ariſing out of theſe and other circumſtances, of which a detail will hereafter be given; the forming of Regulations and plans of Reform for a Department in its infancy, forming the different eſtabliſhments for the Home General Hoſpitals, that ſhould be ſuitable to all the emergencies of ſervice, to the reception of immenſe numbers of ſick and wounded ſuddenly pouring in from the Continent, the Weſt Indies, &c.; making ſuch arrangements as might give energy and effect to the various duties connected with this branch of the Service, and with the whole Hoſpital Department: theſe formed but part of my duties; beſides theſe, it was my duty to inſpect, to ſuperintend, to arrange, and give directions for the management of all the General Hoſpitals, and of all the Regimental Hoſpitals in Great Britain; to ſee them properly ſupplied with Medical Officers, Medicines, and Stores; to apportion the means to the wants, and to check and controul the Expenditure thereof.

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

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

The preſent arrangement of this Office, in general, will be detailed by the Inſpector General; my particular duties are conducted by my Aſſiſtant, Mr. Robert Keate, Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, by one Clerk and a Copying Clerk, aſſiſted in the particular branch of Stores, Supplies, Returns, &c. by Mr. Moſs, a Purveyor, who receives no extra pay for his duty in the Office. My pay, as Surgeon General, is nominally 40*l.* per diem, reduced by various deductions to little more than 30*l.* with no contingent allowances: my Aſſiſtant receives for his duty in my Office 10*l.* per diem. Beſides my ſituation as Surgeon General, I hold the Office of Surgeon to Chelſea Hoſpital, the ſalary thereof is £. 100. per ann. beſides which there is an allowance granted in lieu of contingent bills, which the Surgeons of that Eſtabliſhment heretofore made out for each ſurgical caſe and operation under their charge; theſe bills, at the commencement of the late war, were likely to riſe to an enormous amount, I therefore thought it my duty to ſubmit to the Commiſſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital the propriety of ſubſtituting a ſpecific ſum in lieu of bills; the Commiſſioners were pleaſed to decide, that, during my life, the allowance ſhould be £. 900. per year during war, and £. 700. during peace; the Salary to my ſucceſſor to be £. 700. per ann. only in war, and £. 500 in peace: my Aſſiſtant holds the rank of a Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, beſides his ſituation in my Office; his pay, as a Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, is nominally 25*s.* per diem, and he has no other allowances.

3d Queſtion. Statement of Depôts of Medicines.

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

4th Queſtion.

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

1804,

1804, was inclosed in the joint letter of this 31ſt inſtant, from the three Members of the Army Medical Department. As his Account for the year 1804 is the laſt that has been ſent in to the Auditors by the Agent for Army Hoſpitals, the two other Accounts which accompanied it, viz. thoſe of the Apothecary General and of Meſſrs. Trotters, have been ſent in for the ſame year. The ſervices for which theſe charges are incurred have been chiefly, if not wholly, connected with the Department of the Surgeon General.

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

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

Abſtract of Medical Eſtabliſhments at Home and Abroad under the Surgeon General's controul.

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

I have thus endeavoured, Gentlemen, to lay before you a detail of the Medical Department of the Army, from the commencement of my official duties to the preſent time. It has been my wiſh to give every information on the ſubject; on thoſe points wherein I may have failed in this reſpect, I beg leave to report not only my readineſs, but my anxiety, to add every explanation in my power to elucidate the objects of your inquiry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 3.

NEW ARRANGEMENT of the Medical Department of the ARMY.

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

The Phyſician General:

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

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

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

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

Surgeon General:

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

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

To

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

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

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

To aſſiſt at the Medical examination of Hoſpital Mates.

Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals:

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

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

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

To aſſiſt at the Medical examination of Hoſpital Mates.

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

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

The *Aſſiſtant Surgeons* to be taken from among the Hoſpital Mates; *the Surgeons of Regiments* from the Aſſiſtant Surgeons, who are to be preferred according to length or merit of Service; and not, on the recommendation of their Commanding Officer, to ſucceed regimentally, unleſs they otherwiſe have reaſonable pretenſions to the promotion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given at the War Office, this 12th day of March 1798.

By His Majeſty's command,
(Signed) W. WINDHAM.

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* By an order iſſued in 1802, it was declared that the above-mentioned terms of ſervice ſhould not be reckoned from the date of the Officer's laſt Commiſſion, but that the *whole* of his ſervices ſhould be included.

Appendix, No. 4.

STATEMENT of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. Phyſician General to the Army.

Army Medical Board Office, January 30th 1807.

ON the 15th of January 1794 I was appointed, by His Majeſty's Commiſſion, Phyſician General to the Army, on the death of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. and I acted with the Surgeon General and Inſpector General of Hoſpitals in every thing relating to the Army Medical Board, inſtituted by His Majeſty in 1793, on the death of Mr. J. Hunter; as great inconvenience was every where experienced in the Army, and had been for many years, on account of ſuch variety and quantity of buſineſs paſſing through the hands of an individual. The Board was likewiſe inſtituted to prevent all partiality or favour in appointments, as the majority of the three was neceſſary to all recommendations. My pay was then 10*s.* a day, borne on the Staff of Great Britain; but ſoon after my appointment, as the place of Phyſician General, from being almoſt a ſinecure, was now become effective, I applied, through Sir George Yonge then Secretary at War, to have my pay increaſed 10*s.* a day, and his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief ſoon after was pleaſed to make my pay equal to the Surgeon General, viz. 40*s.* a day, out of which ſuch great deductions are made as to reduce the pay to little more than 30*s.* a day.

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

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

My duty alſo calls me to the Army Elaboratory, to examine, approve, or diſapprove of every medicine iſſued to the different Services of the whole Army, at home and abroad.

In caſes of neceſſity, I am to obey his Royal Highneſs's commands, in viſiting Hoſpitals.

My duty obliges me to examine the charges of the different medicines in the Apothecary General's Bill; this, if done conſcientiouſly, which I truſt it has been found to be, is of material importance, where the annual Bill is generally of a very large amount.

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

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

For the above duties and employments, which occupy ſo much time from the buſineſs of my profeſſion, I receive little more than 30 Shillings; ſo that my pay, after thirteen years ſervice, is inferior to that of ordinary Inſpectors of Hoſpitals, ſome of whom have had £. 3. a day.

(Signed) LUCAS PEPYS,
Phyſician General to the Army.

Upper Brook-ſtreet,
January 31, 1807.

Appendix, No. 5.

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

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

Q. 1. WHAT acquaintance had you with Army Medical Practice previous to your appointment to be Phyſician General to the Army in January 1794?——A. None.

Q. 2. What acquaintance have you had, ſince your appointment, with Army Hoſpital practice?
A. None, perſonally.

Q. 3. Do you ever viſit an Army Hoſpital and examine into the conduct of it?——A. I am juſt returned from viſiting an Army Hoſpital, at the Barrack at Malden, in Eſſex.

Q. 4. Previous to 12th March 1798, whilſt you, the Surgeon, and Inſpector Generals acted as a Board in the recommendation of perſons to Medical ſituations connected with the Army, was there any rule obſerved amongſt you in naming, for joint recommendations, according to what you conſidered as your ſeparate departments?——A. There was no ſuch rule, each recommended for his ſeparate department for the approbation of the Majority; but none were recommended but ſuch as the Majority approved of, and who were of ſuch education and abilities as had been previouſly agreed upon as neceſſary.

Q. 5. Were the recommendations then founded on a joint opinion of the merits of the perſons recommended?——A. Certainly.

Q. 6. As you ſtate in your letters to us that the Board was conſtituted to prevent all partiality and favour in appointments, why was the alteration made by the King's Warrant of 12th March 1798?——A. We had no reaſon given to us for it.

Q. 7. Were any fees or gratuities paid on recommendations whilſt you acted as a Board?
A. Never, to our knowledge.

Q. 8. Was it at any time ſurmiſed that there had been any corruptions in the recommendations as a Board; or that the perſons recommended had proved to be unfit for their ſituations?
A. With regard to the firſt part of the queſtion, it was ſuſpected, but never proved, that the Secretary to the Board had taken ſome money from the Mates, but which could not poſſibly operate in the recommendations by the Board:—with regard to the ſecond part of the queſtion, I know of no inſtance where the perſons recommended had proved unfit for their ſituations.

Q. 9. What convenience or advantage has been obtained by the patronage and recommendation to Army Medical Situations being divided amongſt the Members of the former Board?
A. Not any, but diſadvantage; for the conſequence has been that perſons of inferior medical education have been appointed to ſituations ſuperſeding the authority of the Phyſicians; I allude to the authority of the Deputy Inſpectors.

Q. 10. To what deſcription of medical men do you now confine your recommendation of Phyſicians to the Army?——A. To thoſe only who are legally authorized to practice Phyſic in England, according to the Statute of Henry VIII.

Q. 11. Would not the gentlemen who have acted as Surgeons to Regiments, and have afterwards ſerved in Army Hoſpitals (in both which ſituations, according to your letter to us, there is greatly more medical than chirurgical practice) be equally, or rather more fit to be appointed Phyſicians to the Army, than the perſons you have uſually recommended?——A. I think not; becauſe their education does not lead them to the knowledge of principles.

Q. 12. Would not the hope of ſuch promotion act as an uſeful ſtimulus to the diligence and good conduct of the inferior officers in the Medical Department of the Army?——A. No doubt, any increaſe of pay would act as a ſtimulus, but that ſhould not be obtained at the expence of the lives of the ſoldiers.

Q. 13. Do you conſider it as your duty to ſelect from the Half-pay Liſt of Army Phyſicians, in order to fill vacancies or appointments to new expeditions?——A. I am always commanded to do ſo, and always do ſo whenever men capable of taking the duty are to be found.

Q. 14. Have you any inſtructions or rule for not requiring the active ſervices of Phyſicians on the Half-pay Liſt; or is it left to your diſcretion to permit them to remain at home?——A. It is left to my diſcretion, giving my reaſons for what I do on that ſubject at Head Quarters.

Q. 15. What other medical perſons do you recommend for army appointments?——A. None.

Q. 16. Whilſt you acted as one of a Board, did you examine any of the Accounts of the Army Medical Expenditure?——A. All the Accounts relating to the Board Officers were, during the time we had an allowance of 10*s* a day for the expences of the Board, examined by us three; afterwards the Inſpector General took charge of them.

Q. 17. Have you reaſon to believe, or have you heard, that there was great waſte and malverſation, and large improper expences incurred, in the Medical Department of the Army both

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

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

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

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

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

Q. 21. Under whoſe immediate direction is the buſineſs of the Elaboratory conducted?
A. It is conducted by Mr. Calvert Clarke and Mr. Jones.

Q. 22. What is the eſtabliſhment of the Elaboratory, and who controuls the expences of it?
A. There is no eſtabliſhment paid by the Army Medical Board; it is carried on at the expence of Mr. Garnier, the Apothecary General, who holds the place by patent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 40. Is

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 53. Is it the practice to iſſue Medicines from the Army Elaboratory, for other than Army Services?——A. To my knowledge, certainly not.

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

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

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

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

Sir Lucas Pepys having attended this day (the 17th March) deſired to make the following additions to his Anſwers:

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

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

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

(d) No. 51. I am of opinion that the ſervice would be benefited by the Army Medical Board being reſtored to the ſtate inſtituted by His Majeſty in 1793.
That the Phyſicians of the Army ſhould again have the proſpect of promotion which they had when they entered the ſervice, for at preſent they are the only perſons in the Army who are precluded from promotions:

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

motions: they have no excitement to exertion; the conſequence will be, that perſons of inferior education and talents will occupy that rank.

It would be advantageous to the Service to make the Phyſician General reſponſible for the quantity as well as the quality of the Medicines uſed in the Army. The Apothecary General's Bill has at times been enormous, once to the amount of about £. 150,000 in one year; the Phyſician General ſhould controul theſe Accounts; the Surgeon General, the Accounts of General Hoſpitals; the Inſpector General, the Accounts of Regimental Hoſpitals. But it is ſubmitted whether for ſuch reſponſibility and duties there is reaſon in the two former of theſe Officers receiving only a few ſhillings more than 30*s.* a day, without Bât or Forage, whereas the latter receives £. 4 a day with Bât and Forage, and a common Inſpector receives alſo more than the Phyſician or Surgeon General.

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

Sir LUCAS PEPYS was then further examined upon the following Queſtions:

Q. 58. You have ſaid in your anſwer to the 51ſt Queſtion, that it would be advantageous to the ſervice to make the Phyſician General reſponſible for the quantity, as well as the quality of the Medicines uſed in the Army. Who at preſent directs and controuls the quantity to be ſent on Foreign Expeditions?——A. Requiſition is made from Foreign Staffs, and the Surgeon General controuls that Requiſition.

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

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

Q. 61. What number of Phyſicians have you recommended for Army Appointments ſince the diviſion of the patronage in March 1798?——A. Twelve or thirteen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) L. PEPYS.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 6.

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

Thomas Keate, Eſq.

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

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

Q. 3. Did

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

Q. 4. Who appointed the Purveyors before March 1798?——A. They were recommended by the Board.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 11. Did you take care, when vacancies occurred, or new expeditions were ordered, to select persons from the Half-pay List, with a view to save the Half-pay?——It was generally understood that the Half-pay should be first resorted to, if proper and efficient men were on the List.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 27. Do you know if any of theſe Accounts were afterwards examined in the Auditor's Office; if ſo, what has been the reſult?——A. I apprehend ſome of the Accounts, prior to 1798, have lately undergone ſome conſiderable examination in the Auditor's Office, becauſe I have myſelf been called before them within a very ſhort ſpace of time, and am again to be examined by them reſpecting them; and the Auditors have alſo ſent for re-examination, to the Office of the Army Medical Board, a great number of Accounts that I believe had been lodged with Mr. Window, ſome of which Accounts have been returned to the Auditors with my remarks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 35. At

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

Q. 36. On whose recommendation was a Deputy Inspector, whose duty required his attendance in a particular district, selected as your assistant in the office, with the addition of 10s. per diem to his former pay of 25s. per diem?——A. It was upon my own recommendation to the Secretary at War; and I conceive that the most beneficial consequences have resulted to the service. (l)

Q. 37. Has he forage for horses?——A. Postponed. (m)

Q. 38. In your present Office of Surgeon General, does the whole of the appointment, management, and controul of the Medical Department on Foreign Stations, and for Expeditions, rest with you—if it does, state the course observed in executing this duty?——A. It appears to have fallen to my share of duty, though not specifically mentioned in the arrangement, to collect such Officers as are recommended by the individuals of the Board, according to the regulations of March 1798; but I only recommend Staff Surgeons.

Q. 39. In the recommendation of Staff Surgeons for Foreign Expeditions, is the Half-pay List first resorted to by you, agreeable to the King's Regulations of 12th March 1798?——A. It is my duty so to do, for such as are proper and efficient.

Q. 40. Is there a Half-pay List of Medical Officers of all descriptions, kept in the Office?
A. In my own Office I can only answer for an account being kept of the Half-pay of Staff, Regimental, and Assistant Surgeons.

Q. 41. How are the Medicines and Stores now provided which are used on Foreign Stations and on Expeditions?——A. They are provided from the Apothecary General's Elaboratory.

Q. 42. Is any discretionary power given on Foreign Stations to the Chief of the Medical Staff, to Purveyors, Apothecaries, or other Medical Officers, to provide any articles that may be thought necessary?——A. They are in that respect immediately under the controul of the Commander in Chief upon the station.

Q. 43. On what data or calculations do you proceed in apportioning the quantities of Medicines and Stores originally provided for Expeditions, and for the future supplies to them, and to Foreign Stations?——A. We calculate it originally upon a certain number of sick to a given number of men, according to the Expedition, and provide Medicines accordingly. The future supplies depend upon the requisitions of the head of the Medical Staff, sanctioned by the Commander in Chief.

Q. 44. Are you always informed of the quantities in store before directions are given for a further supply; and how do you check the returns of expenditure?——A. We are not always informed, nor can we be, of the quantities in store on actual service; but from foreign fixed stations we have now returns of the quantity in store, and of the expenditure of the articles;—this arises from a late appointment of a Purveyor in the Surgeon General's Office, whose duty is to check such returns. (n)

Q. 45. Did you ever hear that Medical Stores have been occasionally sent out to Foreign Stations where the Hospital Depôts at the time were amply supplied, or that in any instance Medical Stores have been sent out unfit for the climates, and the kind of disorder prevalent amongst the troops?——A. I should think such a circumstance could only happen at the commencement of a war; it frequently happens that we do not know where Expeditions are intended for, and therefore we are obliged to send general divisions of Medicines and Stores already prepared; but if requisitions by the principal officer abroad are made for future supplies, it is his duty to take care that no Medicines are required that are improper for the climate, or for the nature of the prevalent disorder.

Q. 46. Do you know, or have you ever heard, that great waste has been made of Medical Stores on Foreign Stations?——A. I have not heard of any great waste; but whenever any waste has come to my knowledge, I have reported it to the Secretary at War.

Q. 47. Are you always consulted on the propriety of furnishing wine and porter, and other extraordinaries to the troops on Foreign Stations?——A. I have not been consulted about the providing of wine and porter in any instance that I recollect, except some port wine in 1803, and some porter in 1803 and 1804, sent to Barbadoes.

Q. 48. Who recommended the persons who were to supply the wine and porter to which you allude?——A. I considered myself as being responsible for the quality, and therefore the Secretary at War left the recommendation to me.

Q. 49. Were Returns of the expenditure of these Extraordinaries sent to you for examination—if so, how do you check them?——A. Returns were occasionally sent of what was expended, and of what remained in store, but I could not check the detail of expenditure.

Q. 50. Under whose immediate care and management are the Depôts of Medicines and Hospital Stores at home and abroad?——A. They are under different descriptions of Officers, both at home and abroad, as will appear by a paper to be corrected from the List sent to the Board, entitled, "Return of Stations of Depôts of Medicines and Purveyors' Stores at home and abroad."

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Q. 51. On what principle are the quantities in theſe Depôts regulated? —A. Differently, according to the different purpoſes for which they are deſigned.

Q. 52. On what authority are the iſſues from time to time made?——A. The iſſues are made under the authority of the Commander in Chief, or the Secretary at War, generally through me, and ſometimes through the Inſpector General. (o)

Q. 53. Have you a Store Account in the Office, in which the receipt and iſſues at the Depôts are regularly ſtated and balanced?——A. There is now a very accurate one.

Q. 54. Do you occaſionally viſit the Depôts, and examine into the condition of the articles in ſtore?——A. I do, whenever I ſee occaſion.

Q. 55. What part of the Apothecary General's bill do you examine?——A. I am conſidered reſponſible for the Surgical Articles in the bill, the prices of which I examine and certify.

Q. 56. How do you check theſe charges, or aſcertain that they are juſt?——A. By occaſionally comparing his charges with thoſe of other people. (p)

Q. 57. Are the Articles you are reſponſible for, provided on your requiſition to the Apothecary General, or is it left to the Apothecary General to provide any quantity he pleaſes, and to make a charge for them in his bill?——A. I do not recollect an inſtance of any being charged for, but what were provided on requiſition.

Q. 58. What number of ſets of Surgical Inſtruments are now in ſtore?——A. Poſtponed. (q)

Q. 59. Is it neceſſary that ſo large a number of ſets of Inſtruments ſhould be kept in ſtore?
A. Poſtponed. (r)

Q. 60. Why are not the Staff Surgeons required to provide their Inſtruments, as the Regimental Surgeons are?——A. Poſtponed. (s)

Q. 61. What kind of examination do the Accounts of the General Hoſpitals undergo before you, previous to their being laid before the Comptroller of Army Hoſpital Accounts?——A. The Abſtracts of the Accounts of General Hoſpitals are laid before me, by the heads of Hoſpitals, ſigned by the proper Officers, and I call for ſuch bills as I ſee occaſion for, in order to check the Account. (t)

Q. 62. Is the York Hoſpital at Chelſea under your immediate direction?——A. Yes, it is.

Q. 63. What is the uſual Eſtabliſhment of Staff to that Hoſpital?——A. It varies according to the number of Sick; and the York Hoſpital is beſides a Depôt of Staff, becauſe almoſt all Perſons unemployed belonging to the Staff, are ordered to report themſelves there.

Q. 64. What was the number of the Staff attached to that Hoſpital, during the laſt Summer?
A. Poſtponed. (u)

Q. 65. What was the average number of Patients, during the ſame period?——
A. Poſtponed. (v)

Q. 66. Have complaints at any time, been made to you, of the quality of the Medicines ſent from the Army Elaboratory to that Hoſpital?——In very few inſtances, and thoſe few were immediately explained and remedied by the Apothecary General.

Q. 67. Have you heard that on ſome occaſions, the meal ſent for making Poultices, produced much injury to the Patients?——A. Poſtponed. (w)

Q. 68. On what authority, and to what deſcription of Medical Officer, is Out-fit Money allowed?——A. I recommend for the approbation of the Secretary at War, the allowances to Staff Surgeons for Travelling Expences and Lodging Money; of the charge for Out-fit Money I have at preſent no recollection. (x)

Q. 69. On whoſe authority is the charge to medical perſons for boat-hire for embarkation, admitted into the Account of Contingencies?——A. The different deſcriptions of perſons, and on whoſe authority, ſhall be reported. (y)

Q. 70. Who examines the claims of Medical Officers for contingencies?——A. The different members of the Board, according to their different departments.

Q. 71. On what occaſion is an allowance made to Medical Staff Officers, for the purchaſe of Bât Horſes?——A. I do not recollect that Bât Horſes have been allowed, but upon the expectation of invaſion; they are now diſcontinued; if in any inſtance they ſhould not be, I will report it. (z)

Q. 72. When the ſervice for which a Bât Horſe is furniſhed, is concluded, does it become the property of the Medical Officer, or is it ſold for the benefit of the public?——A Poſtponed. (a a)

Q. 73. Where is the money for which they are ſold brought to account?——A. Poſtponed. (b b)

Q. 74. Is any return of Bât Horſes belonging to the Medical Staff made to you, or to the Office?
A. The Returns of the Bât Horſes, belonging to Staff Surgeons were made to me.

Q. 75. Is

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Q. 75. Is any return of Horſes made, for which an allowance for Forage is charged in the Contingent Account?——A. I believe the returns of thoſe Horſes, for which an allowance for Forage is charged for Staff Surgeons in the Contingent Account, were alſo made to me.

Q. 76. In the Contingent Account there is a charge for Bât Man and Shoeing; explain the nature of this allowance and the authority for it?——A. The charges for the Bât Man, and for the ſhoeing the Bât Horſe, were allowed, I believe, under the ſanction of the Secretary at War.

Q. 77. Were the authorities of the Secretary at War, of which you have ſpoken at different times, given to you in writing, or were they verbally given to you?——A. I believe uniformly in writing.

Q. 78. Do you follow private practice as a Surgeon?——A. I do. (cc)

Q. 79. Do you find this conſiſtent with a proper attention to your duties as Surgeon General?
A. I have never ſuffered my duties as Surgeon General to be at all infringed by my private practice, and for that reaſon my private practice has moſt materially ſuffered.

Q. 80. Have you any allowance of Forage in right of your Office of Surgeon General to the Army?——A. None.

Q. 81. Are you allowed any increaſed pay, or any contingencies when you go from London, in execution of your duty as Surgeon General?——A. I am not allowed any increaſed pay, and no contingency except travelling expences. (dd)

Q. 82. What allowances on any occaſion had you when Inſpector of Regimental Infirmaries, in addition to forage?——A. Only travelling expences. (ee)

Q. 83. Do the perſons who, according to the King's Regulation of 12th March 1798, are under your patronage of recommendation, pay any fees or gratuities on their Appointments?
A. They pay none to me, or to any of my colleagues that I know of.

Q. 84. Have you reaſon to believe that any perſon belonging to the Medical Department of the Army has received any gift, reward, or benefit, in conſequence of another's Appointment to ſome medical ſituation connected with the Army?——A. With the exception of thoſe mentioned in the former part of my examination, I know of no other.

Q. 85. Can you ſuggeſt any alteration in, or addition to the preſent ſyſtem of the Medical Department of the Army, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?
A. Poſtponed. (ff)

Q. 86. Would any expence be ſaved in the preſent General Hoſpitals in England, by a greater proviſion of medicines and hoſpital equipments afforded to the Regimental Hoſpitals?
A. In time of peace I think it would be deſerving of conſideration, whether ſome expence might not be ſaved by ſuch an arrangement; but in time of war I think the ſervice cannot be accommodated without General Hoſpitals.

Q. 87. Would any benefit to the ſervice be obtained by requiring the candidates for Medical and Chirurgical Appointments in the Army, to go through a certain courſe of attendance and of lectures at an Army Hoſpital, previous to their application for employment?——A. I conceive that the York Hoſpital is peculiarly calculated for ſuch an eſtabliſhment, and that it would be highly beneficial to the ſervice.

Mr. KEATE having attended this day (26th March 1807) requeſted to make the following Additions and Explanations to his Anſwers on his Examination of the 19th Inſtant:

Q. 3. (a) If by Emoluments is meant Lodging Money, theſe were recommended by me, as to Reſident and Orderly Mates; but I cannot recollect particulars.

Q. 7. (b) If in other reſpects ſuited to the ſituation.

Q. 13. (c) My anſwer to this Queſtion applies to General Hoſpitals; and I wiſh to add, after "probable," the word "actual;" and after "ſick," the words "which the Eſtabliſhment was capable of containing."

Q. 16. (d) Or Commander in Chief.

Q. 17. (e) I believe monthly or quarterly.

Q. 19. (f) And ſubmitting it, when neceſſary, to the Secretary at War.

Q. 20. (g) I believe none, except ſigning a recommendation of the payment of the balances.

Q. 21. (h) I ſuppoſe they were ſent to Mr. Window, Agent of Army Hoſpitals, and my Clerk uniformly informed me they were ſo ſent.

Q. 26. (i) The balances were paid as ſoon as the Secretary at War had put his ſignature of approbation to the letter of recommendation from me.

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Q. 35. (k) I do not know; I presume that the rank of Deputy Inspector was always intended to be above that of Physician; I beg leave to refer to the Regulation giving Inspectors pay above Physicians.

Q. 36. (l) Ten shillings per diem has been the usual allowance to the Assistants of the Surgeon General or Inspector General; and I conceive no person unacquainted with professional duties can act in this capacity: it requires also a person of good education and ability, and it cannot be expected that without some remuneration a Medical Officer would forego the greater emoluments of his own rank upon service, for such a laborious duty as this in an expensive situation.

Q. 37. (m) The Deputy Inspector in the Surgeon General's Office has none.

Q. 44. (n) Upon foreign service the controul must in a great measure be left to the Inspectors or other Superintending Officers.

Q. 52. (o) Upon recollection, I think there have been no authorities for issues from the Commander in Chief; and issues made for Ceylon are made under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Q. 56. (p) A reasonable profit is allowed, with the consideration of the length of time the Apothecary General lies out of his money.

Q. 58. (q) Mr. Keate gave in a return of the number of instruments in store.

Q. 59. (r) The necessities of the service from time to time have produced this accumulation. The great number of instruments at the York Hospital and Porchester Castle, is owing to the breaking up of the several regimental depôts for invasion throughout Great Britain, in November and December 1805; the closing of the General Hospitals at Deal, Plymouth, and Gosport, and the return to depôts from expeditions on the continent, &c. It is now in contemplation to use a part of this surplus in sending perfect sets to foreign stations in return for impaired, worn out, or useless sets.

Q. 60. (s) Because their pay would not be adequate, nor would their pay be adequate to keeping them in repair on actual service. The Staff Surgeon has much more use for Instruments than the Regimental.

Q. 61. (t) The Bills of Diet are also checked by the Weekly and Monthly Returns, and compared with the Quarterly Controul of Expenditure: should any disagreement appear, or any of the Charges require explanation, a Statement of my Remarks is sent to the principal Medical Officer or Purveyor, being first entered in a book for that purpose, in which the replies are also entered. Should the explanation be unsatisfactory, or charge made that I think improper, it is struck out of the Account, and in no case are these Accounts laid before the Comptroller until every possible means have been made use of to ascertain the propriety of the Expenditure by me, and as to arithmetical accuracy by the Clerk who acts as Accountant.

Q. 64. (u) Mr. Keate gave in a Return of the Medical Officers on Duty at York Hospital, from 25th March to 24th September 1800.

Q. 65. (v) Answered in the Paper delivered in, in answer to the last Question.

Q. 67. (w) I do not recollect any instance of the kind.

Q. 68. (x) I understand that Out-fit Money is only given to Hospital Mates, and that on the recommendation of the Inspector General.

Q. 69. (y) I apprehend generally on the recommendation of the Inspector General.

Q. 71. (z) I have enquired, and am informed they are all given up.

Q. 72. (aa) It is either sold for the benefit of the public, or sent to the waggon train.

Q. 73. (bb) It is paid to the Agent of Army Hospitals.

Q. 78. (cc) And it was always allowed to my predecessors.

Q. 81. (dd) The Allowance for travelling expences are confined to posting and water carriage.

Q. 82. (ee) This is to the best of my recollection.

Q. 85. (ff) Mr. Keate attended this day (2d April 1807) and delivered in a Paper in answer to Question 85. (A)

Mr. KEATE

Mr. KEATE was then further examined as follows: *Thomas Keate, Esq.*

Q. 88. Previous to your Appointment of Inſpector of Regimental Infirmaries, what experience had you had in Regimental, Staff, or Army Hoſpital Practice?——A. I was appointed Regimental Mate in the year 1768; Regimental Surgeon, I believe, in 1778, and Surgeon to Chelſea Hoſpital in 1790.

Q. 89. We have learned that ſome time in the year 1798, a Report relative to the kind of Medicines neceſſary for Weſt India practice in the Army, was tranſmitted by Mr. Young, the Inſpector of Hoſpitals there to the Surgeon General:—Have any alterations in conſequence of that Report been made in the Aſſortment of Medicines ſent out to the Weſt Indies?——A. In anwſer to this, I beg to refer to a document which is now preparing in obedience to a precept of this Board.

Q. 90. On what days of the week, and during what hours do you attend at the Army Medical Board?——A. Almoſt every day, but at no fixed hours, that depending upon the buſineſs I have to execute.

Q. 91. Is it generally known throughout the Medical Departments of the Army that you are to be ſpoken with on the proper buſineſs of your Office during any particular days and hours?

A. There is no inſtruction given in writing, but it is underſtood that I am generally there from one to two o'clock.

Q. 92. Have you heard complaints that they who have buſineſs with the Army Medical Office find much difficulty and delay in getting their buſineſs done?——A. I have not heard of any complaints of that nature.

Q. 93. In your anſwer to the 16th Queſtion, you ſpoke of the objects to which your attention was directed when you inſpected any General or Regimental Hoſpitals; did you, on your return, make a minute in any book now remaining in the Office, of what you had obſerved on thoſe inſpections?——A. I made minutes upon the ſpot, from which the Reports mentioned in my former anſwer or correſpondence with the parties, were afterwards framed, but theſe minutes were not entered in any official book.

T. KEATE.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Henry Peters.
Cha. Boſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

(A.)

Reſpective Duties of the Board.

Anſ. to Q. 85. Conſiderable inconvenience ariſes to the ſervice from the preſent diſtribution of appointment by the arrangement of 1798; the power to recommend and the reſponſibility for the due execution of the duties are in different hands; the recommendation for appointment is with one member, who cannot be the beſt informed of the merits of the Candidates for promotion, and has, after appointment, no reſponſibility for the due performance of the duties—this reſponſibility reſts with another member of the Board, and who, for that reaſon alone, ought to have the recommendation for appointment. The recommendation of Phyſicians and Staff Surgeons furniſh the only exception; Inſpectors, *Deputy Inſpectors* for Foreign Service, Purveyors, Deputy Purveyors, Apothecaries, Hoſpital Mates, and perſons of every deſcription belonging to General Hoſpitals, ought to be recommended by the member who has the reſponſibility for General Hoſpitals and Foreign Service, except in the inſtance of Deputy Inſpectors on Home Service, who inſpect Regimental Hoſpitals at home; the recommendation therefore of Deputy Inſpectors ſhould alternate with the Inſpector General, and whoever directs the Hoſpital concerns abroad; whereas at preſent they are all of every deſcription recommended by the perſon who has no intereſt in the due performance of their duties, and no reſponſibility.

It is to be obſerved, that recommendation of Inſpectors and Deputy Inſpectors is not noticed in the late arrangement, and was therefore made by the Board; but of late it is with the Inſpector General, the Surgeon General remaining reſponſible for their ability and duty on Foreign Service.

By parity of reaſoning, Regimental Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons ſhould be provided and recommended by the Inſpector General.

Thus would power and reſponſibility be united.

As two Members only appear to be neceſſary at the Medical Examination of Candidates, and as the Surgeon General is obliged to attend to the Surgical Qualification of all Army Surgeons, and of all Candidates for the Army at the College of Surgeons, the two moſt proper for the Medical Examination ſhould ſeem to be the Phyſician and Inſpector General.

It ſhould ſeem by the printed arrangement, that the duties and reſponſibility of the Surgeon General do not very greatly preponderate; but when the accounts of General Hoſpitals, according to the preſent ſyſtem, together with a very accurate account to be rendered of the conſumption of all Medicines and Stores for the Army diſperſed over the whole globe, not noticed in the arrangement, are taken into conſideration, it will

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be obvious that this labour and responsibility are far greater than those of the Physician General or Inspector General, to neither of whom is at present the least responsibility of that kind attached.

It is therefore suggested that the Surgeon General shall have no further responsibility than is consistent with his rank, duty, and profession, and such as was considered to belong to him and the Physician General in the Board of 1793; viz. that they shall continue with the Inspector General responsible for the quality and prices of all Medical and Surgical articles in the Apothecary's bills respectively; shall certify for the sickness of Military Officers, and in addition thereto shall appropriate the quantities of Medicines and Surgical articles to the different services.

Inspector General.

Every part of the Inspectorial duty of the Board, in addition to the Inspection of Regimental Hospitals; viz. the correspondence with the heads of Hospitals on Foreign Service, and managing the concerns thereof, should be the specific duty of the Inspector General, as was already done by that Officer until the arrangement of 1798.

Accounts.

The Accounts of General Hospitals, and of such services as are connected with them, should be placed in the hands of a person versed in Accounts, who should also be the Accountant for the Regimental Hospital service.

The salaries of the head Clerks in the Office of the Army Medical Board appear to be inadequate to their situations, and no gradations of advancement are held out to the juniors to quicken their activity or stimulate their exertions. The appointment of an Accountant, however, to the Board seems to be necessary, with a salary adequate to his situation, many errors and some fraunds having been detected by him in the former accounts of the Agent of Army Hospitals, which had escaped the vigilance of the Sub-Accountants of the Clerk of the Board Office, the Accountant at the War Office, and the Office of the Auditors; and these Accounts having been sent to me from the Auditors for revision from 12 to 13 years after the expenditure was incurred, when many of the parties were from absence or death not forth coming, it is due to the present Accountant and to his present mode of carrying on the Hospital Accounts to notice him in this place.

It should be the official duty of the Accountant to superintend the money concerns; to ascertain their accuracy; keep a proper account and check of them; to see that proper vouchers are produced; to preserve them until called for, and to be responsible for the due execution of these duties.

Although no money passes through this Office, yet as experience proves that the Secretary at War places a very considerable degree of confidence in the pecuniary recommendations from this Office, such an appointment seems calculated to ensure a correctness and accuracy that would be beneficial to the public; and it is worthy of the consideration of the Commissioners, whether the Accountant in this Office would not be the most proper officer for the responsibility of the public money, at present impressed into the hands of the Agent of Army Hospitals, and thus save the heavy expence of that Office, in which, from a misunderstanding of the nature of its duties, great inconvenience has arisen.

The controul of all Office Expences and Clerks should be vested in the Board, or if a Board be not deemed advisable, the duties of Surgeon General and of Inspector General must be separated and defined, much inconvenience being experienced from their being blended, and under the controul of the Inspector General only. The Surgeon General's great responsibility requires an Office under his own controul.

For the supply of Medicines, &c. &c.

A very heavy expence and sometimes great inconvenience arising from the present mode of supplying the Army with Medicines, Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; it is suggested, that as soon as the Apothecary General's Patent ceases by purchase, or the demise of the Patentee, instead of the present mode of supplying the Army by the exertions of an individual, very considerable savings may be made if Government were to establish a Public Elaboratory, to provide all Medical and Surgical Stores on their own account by purchasing every article from the first source, and by going to market with ready money; for if drugs are purchased from the merchants, and if other articles are to be bought to the greatest advantage, it must be by regular payments, and at such stated periods of payment as are customary. Thus will the profits of the Apothecary General fall into Government, and the interest that is now obliged to be allowed upon the bills of that officer be saved; the necessary expence of the establishment in employing an able and efficient person at the head to superintend it, with a sufficiency of clerks and servants, being the only additional charge. It is however essential to the well doing of this system that it should be under the direction of a person perfectly competent to the undertaking, by a knowledge of the quality of the articles, and who is well acquainted with the markets; a man of acknowledged character, who must be restricted from deriving any emolument beyond his salary, or from engaging in any other undertaking to impede his attention to the duties of his Office.

The inspection of the stores to continue as at present with the *Army Medical Board*, and all orders for supplying the Army to proceed from the proper Members of the Board.

All returns of stores to be sent to the Superintendant of the Elaboratory, who is an officer appointed by Government as a check after they have passed the proper officer of the Board; and by these means he becomes a Storekeeper General, and Accountant General of Medical Stores.

It

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Navy and Ordnance Medicines.

It would be very desirable for the Navy and Ordnance to be supplied from the same source, keeping the respective accounts separate, which would make it still more worthy the attention of Government by more considerable savings.

By these means too, all complaints of the confined situation of the Apothecary General's present establishment, and the consequent tardiness in forwarding the requisitions and supplies will be obviated.

For the supply of Purveyors' Stores.

It would not be difficult for Government to adopt a plan similar to that of the Apothecary General for providing Purveyors' Stores, but as the person who has the management of that department has, from the commencement of my official duties in 93, uniformly carried on this branch of the service with energy and dispatch, so as to obviate difficulties and prevent distress upon emergencies of service, I feel much reluctance in making the above remark, especially as the prices of his articles have never been submitted to me. The responsibility for the care and consumption of stores ought however to rest with *him*, who is an officer appointed by Government, by his taking charge of all returns of stores, and verifying them by comparing them with the preceding.

The Agent of Army Hospitals being also an officer appointed by Government, ought in reality to do the duties as such in the collection and preservation of, as well as checking all sub-vouchers, so as to make them correspond with the original imprests, until called for by the Auditors of Public Accounts; but if the Accountant is made efficient, and the Board has the general direction of all money concerns, as well as of Purveyors and Medical Stores, the appointment of an Agent will be useless.

If private practice should be thought incompatible with the duties of the Board, a compensation for the loss would of course be expected; and if the Surgeon General is to be continued as Storekeeper General, a rate of pay more commensurate with his labour and responsibility is but just to be given him.

The above outline, being the result of thirteen years experience, and of nearly thirty-six years service, might in my opinion remove the existing difficulties; or the restoring the Board of 1793 for all appointments, leaving it to the respective Members to arrange amongst themselves the separate details of duty.

No additional expence would thereby be incurred, and by comparing the past with the present expences attending the Medical Department of the Army, it is but fair to calculate upon making great savings.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

April 2d 1807.

Appendix, No. 7.

LETTER from Francis Knight, Esq. to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Berkeley Street, Feb. 12th 1807.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the details of my duties, as Inspector General of Army Hospitals, and Comptroller of the Accompts of Army Hospitals, as exemplified in the enclosures respectively.

For each of these appointments I receive a daily pay of 40 *s.* subject to the usual deductions; and hold besides the situation of Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Staff, at the pay of 15 *s.* a day; my duty on that head is to attend in my professional capacity upon his Royal Highness, his Suite, and any part of his general Military Staff.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 7. (A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DUTIES.

HIS Majeſty was pleaſed to order, in the year 1798, that the Army Medical Board ſhould be diſcontinued, and that in future, the Phyſician General, Surgeon General, and Inſpector General, ſhould each have his diſtinct province of buſineſs and of recommendations, and be each made reſponſible for his own conduct, according to the diſtribution pointed out in the arrangement of March 12th 1798; ſubject to the amendment noticed in the Commander in Chief's Letter of 6th December 1803—No. 1. (not inſerted.)

PROSPECTUS of the PARTICULAR DUTIES at preſent aſſigned to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ARMY HOSPITALS.	REFERENCE.
To communicate with and anſwer references from Head Quarters, War Office, and other Departments connected with Military Concerns.	
To correſpond with the Military as well as Medical Staff of Regiments, both Infantry and Cavalry, and the General Medical Staff under his particular patronage.	
To frame the Code of Regimental Hoſpital Inſtructions, and to ſee them enforced.	See copy of the ſame encloſed, No. 2. (not inſerted.)
To examine all requiſitions for Medicines and Hoſpital Stores, for Regimental uſe at home; to direct their iſſues, and to ſuperintend the appropriation of them.	
The ſame to the Medical Officers of the Recruiting Diſtricts.	
To examine the detailed weekly returns of all Regimental Hoſpitals, from whence to judge of the propriety of the practice, and appropriation of diet as referable to effective ſtrength.	See the Encloſure, No. 3. (See App[x] No. 41 (A).
To regiſter the weekly balance of Hoſpital Fund, and to give, half yearly, a ſtatement of the ſame to the War Office.	See the Encloſure, No. 4, being the laſt half yearly ſettlement (See App[x] No. 43.)
To recommend the Contingent Allowances to the Medical Staff of the Inſpector General's Department, and the pay of Hoſpital Mates.	See the Encloſure, No. 5. (See App[x] No. 20.)
To examine and ſanction Practitioner's Bills.	See Hoſpital Inſtructions, Pages 40 and 41.
To make a half yearly return of the Medical Staff of his Department.	See the laſt half yearly liſt, No. 6. (not inſerted.)
To ſuperintend the due execution of the Hoſpital Regulations by the ſeveral Deputies in the Military Diſtricts; and occaſionally to make perſonal inſpection of the ſame.	See the Hoſpital Inſtructions, page 18, and the incloſed Liſt of the Officers employed, No. 7. (not inſerted.)
N.B. The whole of the above duties have been (in the preſent Inſpector Generals time) extended to all Militia and Invalid Regiments not before within the pale of ſuch enquiry.	
It has been the Inſpector General's duty to frame a ſeparate Code for ſupplies to the Volunteers throughout the Kingdom; to ſuperintend their iſſues and medical charges.	See Encloſure, No. 8. (not inſerted.)
To ſuperintend the profeſſional education of the Medical Cadets, to inſtruct them in the Hoſpital Regulations and Returns.	The nature of this Eſtabliſhment, and the mode of conducting it, cannot be properly explained without reference to the Office-book, which ſhall be produced whenever called for.
To ſuperintend the interior arrangement and controul of the diſburſements of the Office Eſtabliſhment in which the buſineſs of the Medical Department is carried on.	For the Eſtabliſhment, Duties, &c. ſee Encloſure, No. 9. (See App[x] No. 10.)

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 8.

Examination of FRANCIS KNIGHT, Esq. Inspector General of Army Hospitals; taken upon Oath, the 12th March 1807.

F. Knight, Esq.

Q. 1. WHEN was you appointed Inspector General of Army Hospitals?——A. Postponed. (a)

Q. 2. Had you previously served as a Surgeon in the Line?——A. Yes, I had. (b)

Q. 3. What experience had you had of the conduct of General and Regimental Hospitals, previous to your appointment?——A. I had had the management of a Regimental Hospital from the year 1780.

Q. 4. Have you any General Hospitals under your superintendance and controul?——A. I am Inspector General of the General Army Hospitals, as well as of Regimental.

Q. 5. Is it your duty personally to visit the General and Regimental Hospitals, either periodically or occasionally?——A. It is my duty to visit them when I see occasion, or when I am specially ordered. There is no periodical visitation of them.

Q. 6. On such visits, to what matters are your inspection and examination directed?
A. They are directed to the interior economy and arrangement, as well as to the conduct of the Regimental Surgeon, particularly in Regimental Hospitals.

Q. 7. On whose recommendation are the Deputy Inspectors appointed?——A. On mine.

Q. 8. From what description of persons are they taken?——A. From Regimental or Staff Surgeons.

Q. 9. Do you consider it as your duty, to select for these appointments from the Half-pay List, and from those persons especially who have been actively employed as Surgeons in the Line?
A. From those especially who have done the duties themselves which are to be inspected, and from the Half-pay List, if I consider them to be the most efficient. (c)

Q. 10. Who fixes the number of these Deputy Inspectors, their Pay and Allowances, and apportions, their Districts?——A. The Pay and Allowances are established by the War Office. The numbers are limited to what the War Office and Commander in Chief choose to grant upon my representation, and their distribution rests upon my recommendation.

Q. 11. Are they all resident in their districts?——A. Yes, they are or should be, but there may be exceptions in cases of persons returning from Foreign Service, who are kept in waiting for further employment.

Q. 12. Why do any in the List sent by you, appear to have no districts assigned to them?
A. Since the List sent to you was made, Doctor Gordon is gone upon duty with General Whitelocke; Doctor James Franck has been retained to attend upon the Board of Health, and now put upon Half-pay; Mr. Phillips, Deputy Inspector, was some time attached to General Gwynn's district, since which he has been unemployed, and is now on Half-pay; Marignac I consider out of the service; Bowles is upon Half-pay; Price is gone upon Service; Wennicke is upon Half-pay; Emmerson was appointed to General Crawford's Expedition, and was landed at Falmouth in very bad health. (d)

Q. 13. By whose authority were the Assistants to the Surgeon General and to the Inspector General, made Deputy Inspectors, with the additional pay of 25*l.* per diem?——A. They were Deputy Inspectors before they were attached to the Office.

Q. 14. Why were persons selected as Assistants in the Office, whose duty as Inspectors required their attendance in particular districts?——A. As far as the Question applies to myself, because from my observation of Doctor Borland's mode of enforcing the Regulations which had been established, I thought he was most competent to give me assistance in the general superintendance.

Q. 15. What are the general Duties of the Deputy Inspectors?——A. They are the same as my own, but in a narrower sphere—they act as my Deputies.

Q. 16. Do they visit and inspect the General and Regimental Hospitals periodically, or when specially ordered only?——A. There is no periodical inspection; they visit the Hospitals from time to time, and transmit me a Report of their Inspection.

Q. 17. Have they Extra Pay and Allowance at the time they actually inspect the Hospitals?
A. There is a particular Allowance of 5*s.* per day extra on the days on which they visit beyond 15 miles from their Quarters; this is a compensation for the additional expences of their horses in travelling; they have the Forage allotted to their rank, viz. for three horses.

Q. 18. For what duties then is their general and daily pay allowed them?——A. for their subsistence.

Q. 19. Do you check these Extra Allowances?——A. I do.

F. Knight, Eſq.

Q. 20. On what authority do you permit this Charge to be made?——A. By ſpecial direction of the Secretary at War.

Q. 21. By what authority has a ſuperiority in rank over the Army Phyſicians been given to the Deputy Inſpector?——A. It was done before my time, and I underſtand by the authority of the Commander in Chief.

Q. 22. You ſtate it to be a part of your duty to examine all Requiſitions for Medicines and Hoſpital Stores for Regimental Uſe at home.—How are theſe Articles procured?——A. The Requiſitions for Medicines are drawn under my approval, either from the Apothecary General, or from other depôts aſſigned for that purpoſe; the ſtores are in like manner either drawn from Meſſrs Trotters, or from the depôts.

Q. 23. Are the Regimental Surgeons at any time permitted to purchaſe any of theſe Articles?
A. Yes, they are. The Regulations reſpecting it, appear in the book of printed Inſtructions to Regimental Surgeons, page 39.

Q. 24. Have you Returns of the Quantities in poſſeſſion of the Regimental Surgeons, before you ſanction a Requiſition for a further ſupply?——A. Yes.

Q. 25. Is it your duty to get information relative to the quality and price of the Medicines and Hoſpital Stores ſent to the Regiments?——A. No, neither Stores nor Medicines.

Q. 26. Have complaints been at any time made of the quality of thoſe ſent from the Apothecary General or the general depôts?——A. Occaſionally we have had complaints, but not very frequently; when made they have been properly noticed.

Q. 27. If you had reaſon to believe that any of the articles could be procured at a more reaſonable rate, and of as good, or better quality than thoſe at any time furniſhed from the Apothecary General, or the general depôts, have you authority to direct them to be procured?——A. I have no authority to draw theſe ſupplies from any other perſon than the Apothecary General, or the depôts; unleſs for the occaſional purpoſes ſpecified in the Regulations, page 39, before alluded to.

Q. 28. How do you check the Regimental Conſumption of Medicines and Hoſpital Stores?
A. By due inveſtigation and examination of the Medical Regiſters, when the expenditure is queſtionable.

Q. 29. Have you reaſon to believe that the Medicines and Hoſpital Stores have been at any time waſted, or improperly diſpoſed of by the Regimental Surgeons?——A. I have no recollection of more than one inſtance, and that I ineffectually endeavoured to trace.

Q. 30. You ſtate it to be another part of your duty of Inſpector General, to ſuperintend the profeſſional education of the Medical Cadets.—Explain how you execute this duty?——A. The Medical Cadets are Hoſpital Mates, receiving pay, but unattached for a year; they walk the hoſpitals and attend the lectures, ſo as to qualify them for the Service, and practice the operative part of Surgery, under the direction of a Staff Surgeon, eſpecially appointed for that duty; there are only eleven, I believe, at preſent upon the Liſt; of their pay, they receive 4*s.* for their ſubſiſtence; the remainder is applied in the expence of their inſtruction. If any balance remains, it is ſettled with them at the termination of the year.

Q. 31. In ſuperintending the interior arrangement of the Office Eſtabliſhment, is the appointment of the members of it, the fixing of their ſalaries, and controuling the expences of the Office, veſted in you alone?——A. I recommend the Clerks for the Office; the Salaries are ſanctioned by the Secretary at War.

Q. 32. Do you regulate the times and hours of attendance of the Officers? If you do, ſtate your Regulations on this ſubject.——A. I do. A book is kept, in which each Clerk is obliged to ſign his name daily, at ten o'clock in the morning, or at leaſt a quarter after, when the book is withdrawn; they remain there till four, unleſs ſpecial buſineſs ſhould make it neceſſary to detain them later; but one Clerk is kept, by roſter, in weekly waiting, to deliver the letters by the laſt bell.

Q. 33. What are the uſual days and hours of attendance of the heads of the Department?
A. My attendance is daily, and I am the greater part of the day employed upon Office buſineſs.

Q. 34. Have you heard complaints that they who have buſineſs with the Office, find much difficulty and delay in getting their buſineſs done?——A. I have heard that ſuch complaints have been made, but as far as reſpects myſelf, I am not conſcious of their being juſt.

Q. 35. Where are your accounts for the expences of the Office examined?——A. At the War Office.

Q. 36. What kind of vouchers do you produce in juſtification of your charges?——A. The regular bills and receipts.

Q. 37. Does the examination of theſe accounts come ultimately before the Auditors?——A. I apprehend they do.

Q. 38. Out

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Q. 38. Out of what funds are the expences of the Hoſpitals under your controul defrayed?
A. The contingent expences of Regimental Hoſpitals are defrayed out of the ſtoppages, as far as they will go; and on my approving ſignature of any deficiency, the ſame is paid by the payment of the regiment, and charged in his account. When any ſurplus ariſes it is reported half-yearly to the Secretary at War; each reſpective Paymaſter having certified that ſuch a ſum is in his hands, and a general abſtract of ſurplus and deficiency is half-yearly delivered into the War Office. As Inſpector General, I have nothing to do with the expences of General Hoſpitals.

Q. 39. Who keeps the account of the receipts and payments?——A. There is a weekly regiſter of the ſurplus and deficiences, as returned to me by the Surgeons, kept in the Office.

Q. 40. In whoſe hands is the balance, and to what is it ultimately applicable?——A. The balances are in the hands of the different Paymaſters, except in caſes where they are credited to Government.

Mr. KNIGHT having attended this day, 16th March, to complete his Examination, deſired to make the following alterations and additions:

Q. 1. (a) In December 1801.

Q. 2. (b) My ſervice was in the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards.

Q. 9. (c) And this is agreeable to an order from the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War.

Q. 12. (d) Price, inſtead of being gone upon Service, is upon Half-pay.

Mr. KNIGHT was then further examined as follows:

Q. 41. What is the average annual Hoſpital Expence of a regiment in Great Britain, in proportion to the number of men belonging to it?——A. It is impoſſible for me to ſay.

Q. 42. Can you ſtate what has been this average annual expence of a given number of regiments?——No; I cannot.

Q. 43. Can you, from the weekly returns made to you by the Surgeons of regiments, form a judgment on the propriety of their treatment and the general conduct of the Hoſpitals under their care?——A. I endeavour to do it by the form of the return, as far as the diſtance will allow, and from the return I frequently queſtion it.

Q. 44. Do you often find it to be neceſſary to direct the Deputy Inſpectors to viſit theſe Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. I do not often find it neceſſary to give them particular directions, becauſe they are not wanting in attention to ſuch points of notice, but on ſome occaſions they have ſpecial orders from me.

Q. 45. Do the Deputy Inſpectors viſit the General Hoſpitals and the Depôts of Medicines, and Hoſpital Stores?——A. They occaſionally, I believe, viſit the General Hoſpitals, but as the controul of that department more particularly belongs to the Surgeon General, I have not impreſſed upon them the neceſſity for it as in Regimental Hoſpitals. They have nothing to do with depôts. (e)

Q. 46. Suppoſing that the Deputy Inſpectors may be of ſome uſe in occaſionally viſiting the Regimental Hoſpitals, is their appointment uſeful to the ſame extent now that the General Hoſpitals are ſo much reduced?——A. I think fully ſo, becauſe they have very little to do with General Hoſpitals. The advantages of their inſpection have been manifeſt to the whole Army, particularly in keeping up the effective ſtrength as well as in the reduction of the expenditure.

Q. 47. We have been informed that you, the Phyſician General, and Surgeon General, have gone to Malden, in Eſſex, lately, to examine into the ſtate of the Hoſpital of the 28th Regiment; during what length of time did it appear that the men had been afflicted with the complaint you went particularly to examine?——A. The diſeaſe of the Opthalmia has prevailed in that regiment, more or leſs, I believe, ſince June or July laſt.

Q. 48. Were you ſatisfied with the conduct of the Surgeon of that regiment in his treatment of the complaint?——A. He appears to have been very aſſiduous, but is not a man of the firſt talents in his profeſſion.

Q. 49. Had any Deputy Inſpector viſited the Hoſpital of that regiment during the exiſtence of this particular complaint?——A. The Deputy Inſpector of the diſtrict had frequently done it, and had made ſome excellent Reports upon the ſubject generally as well as particularly.

Q. 50. Did his Reports include any obſervations on the conduct of the Surgeon of that regiment in the treatment of that complaint?——A. I believe he repreſented the Surgeon as I have before deſcribed.

Q. 51. Have the Deputy Inſpectors who act as Aſſiſtants to you and to the Surgeon General, an allowance of forage for three horſes, as the reſident Deputy Inſpectors have?——A. I can only ſpeak to that in the ſingle inſtance of Doctor Borland, who receives it by ſpecial order of the

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Treaſury; it was granted to him, I imagine, about a year and a half ago; I cannot ſay whether it was upon my application or his own.

Q. 52. Has Mr. Phillips, a Deputy Inſpector reſiding in London without employ, full pay and an allowance of forage for three horſes?——A. He is upon Half-pay.

Q. 53. Do you know what ſervice in the Medical Department of the Army Mr. Phillips has ever executed?——A. He was Staff Surgeon at Brighton, and upon being made a Deputy Inſpector he was attached to General Gwynn's diſtrict; as ſoon as he was taken from the diſtrict I think his forage allowance was ſtopped.

Q. 54. When a Deputy Inſpector is appointed to a foreign ſtation, has he an allowance for outfit?—If he has, ſtate by what authority it is granted to him, and what the amount of it is.
A. This queſtion can beſt be anſwered by the Surgeon General.

Q. 55. What length of previous ſervice, and in what line do you uſually conſider it as expedient that a perſon ſhall have ſerved before you recommend him as a Deputy Inſpector?——A. I ſelect the Deputy Inſpectors from Regimental or Staff Surgeons. I am not influenced by length of ſervice alone, though I think ſeniority has a claim: I am chiefly governed by the talents and qualifications of the perſon who is to do the duty.

Q. 56. What number of Deputy Inſpectors have been appointed on your recommendation?
A. Poſtponed (f)

Q. 57. Is it on your recommendation that the Inſpectors and Deputy Inſpectors are put on the Half-pay Liſt?—If it is, after what length of ſervice do you conſider it as fit to recommend them to be put upon that Liſt?——A. It is upon my recommendation—if bodily infirmities, old age, or inefficiency, be the ground of recommendation; otherwiſe they are retained till the end of the war, or till I am called upon by the War Office to report the Supernumeraries: on the return of ſuch officers from an expedition, they are retained upon their full pay till I have directions from the War Office to the contrary.

Q. 58. Have you, in addition to your allowance of forage for four horſes, any increaſed pay or contingencies when you go from London, in execution of any part of your duty as Inſpector General?——A. I have my actual travelling expences paid, to which, in conſideration of my extra expences, and that I could not be allowed lodging money, being conſidered as a part of Head Quarters, the Lords of the Treaſury were, ſome time ago, pleaſed to allow me my table expences. (g) (See Paper A. annexed.)

Q. 59. Were ſuch allowances made to your predeceſſor?——A. I apprehend that the forage allowance and actual travelling expences belonged to the ſituation of Inſpector General under my predeceſſor; but the perſonal inſpections that I have made being new to the office, the other allowances were, I preſume, ſpecially granted to me on account of ſuch new duties.

Q. 60. Who appoints the Purveyors?——A. I recommend to the appointment to the Commander in Chief.

Q. 61. What are their duties?——A. They are more properly Store Keepers than Purveyors; but their particular duties I cannot ſtate, as I have nothing to do with the providing of ſtores.

Q. 62. From what deſcription of perſons are they taken?——A. I have generally taken them from Purveyor's Clerks, or people verſed in matters of accounts, without particular reference to medical knowledge.

Q. 63. Have they been always taken from that deſcription of perſons?——A. They have, to the beſt of my knowledge, ſince I have had the recommendation of them.

Q. 64. Is much truſt repoſed in theſe Purveyors, in the procuring Hoſpital Stores and Proviſions?——A. As they are not under me, the degree of truſt can be beſt anſwered by the Surgeon General; they are chiefly employed upon foreign ſervice, in the care of ſtores belonging to his department.

Q. 65. Do they give ſecurity for the faithful execution of their duties?——A. No; not that I have ever known.

Q. 66. Are they entitled to Half-pay?——A. Holding a King's Commiſſion, I preſume they are.

Q. 67. Do you take care, when vacancies occur, or new expeditions are ordered, to ſelect perſons from the Half-pay Liſt with a view to ſave the Half-pay?——A. I do, as far as I conſider them to be efficient.

Q. 68. Has the Purveyor, or any perſons connected with the Hoſpitals, any intereſt or concern in the articles provided for the uſe of the Hoſpitals?——A. Not that I know of.

Q. 69. What number of Purveyors and Deputy Purveyors have you recommended ſince you have been Inſpector General?——A. I have recommended, I think, three Purveyors, and not more than as many Deputies.

Q. 70. Before you was appointed Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hoſpitals in Auguſt 1803,

1803, by whom were theſe Accounts examined?——A. I believe the Accounts were ſent to the Surgeon General. *F. Knight, Eſq.*

Q. 71. Deſcribe the different kinds of Accounts which you now controul, and the courſe obſerved in your examination of them?——A. The Accounts of General Hoſpitals, and the Expenditure in Regimental Hoſpitals, debiting the ſtoppages in the latter with the expenditure, and ſtriking the balance weekly with every regiment.

Q. 72. In examining the Accounts of the General Hoſpitals, what more do you do than verify the items by the receipts?——A. I ſeek the authority, ſee that it is conformable to the inſtructions given me, and queſtion any irregular, unbecoming expenditure on the face of the Accounts.

Q. 73. Do you ever inquire into the juſtneſs of the charges appearing in theſe Accounts? A. Yes, as far as I can judge.

Q. 74. Have theſe Accounts of General Hoſpitals been examined and ſanctioned by any perſon before they come to you?——A. They have been examined and ſanctioned by the principal Medical Officer and Purveyor on the ſpot, who certify that the articles for the Hoſpital have been drawn under their authority, and expended ſolely for the uſe of the Hoſpital, and under the regulations attached to it: theſe Accounts, ſo certified, are ſent to the Surgeon General, and they come from him to me, certified alſo by him that they are examined, with the vouchers, and found correct.

Q. 75. By what authority is the money iſſued, or the expence incurred, the Accounts of which you now examine.——A. I apprehend by the authority of the Surgeon General.

Q. 76. To what periods are theſe Accounts made up, and how ſoon, after they are delivered to you?—Are they generally examined by you?——A. They are made up quarterly, and are generally examined by me before the next quarter.

Q. 77. What has been the average annual amount of thoſe Accounts ſince your appointment? A. I cannot ſay, but I believe comparatively little.

Q. 78. Is your examination of them final, or are they afterwards examined by any other authority? A. I apprehend they are afterwards examined by the Auditors of Public Accounts, who call for them when they require them.

Q. 79. Can you ſtate the benefits which have followed from the ſpecial appointment of a perſon to controul the Accounts you have deſcribed?——A. It does not become me to anſwer this Queſtion, but I hope on a reference to the Board of Auditors of Public Accounts, the benefits will be found to be conſiderable.

Q. 80. What attendance does your duty, as Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief, uſually require?——A. Conſiderable, not only on the Commander in Chief, but alſo to the ſuite attached to him, and I am equally open to the calls of the different departments of Adjutant General, Quarter Maſter General, and the Officers attached to them.

Q. 81. Do you follow private practice as a Sugeon?——A. I do.

Q. 82. Do you find this conſiſtent with a proper attention to your duties as Inſpector General, as Comptroller of Army Hoſpital Accounts, and as Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief?——A. I lament to ſay, that from the attention to my Office, the greater part of my buſineſs is almoſt gone.

Q. 83. Have you any allowance of forage in reſpect of your appointment as Comptroller of the Accounts of Army Hoſpitals, or of Surgeon to the Staff of the Commander in Chief?——A. No.

Q. 84. Do the Perſons who, according to the King's Regulation of 12th March 1798, are under your patronage of recommendation, pay any fees on their appointments?——A. None; ſo far from it, that upon admiſſion to my Office, I ſtuck up a printed notice ſignifying that any Clerks receiving fees would be diſmiſſed, and that any Medical Officers tempting them with ſuch offer, would incur the diſpleaſure of the Army Medical Board.

Q. 85. Have you reaſon to believe that any perſon belonging to the Medical Deyartment of the Army, has received any gift, reward, or benefit, in conſequence of another's appointment to ſome Medical Situation connected with the Army?——A. Not that I know of.

Q. 86. Can you ſuggeſt any alteration in or addition to the preſent ſyſtem of the Medical Department of the Army, which you think may be beneficial to the public?——A. Poſtponed.—(ſee Paper B. annexed.)

Q. 87. Would any expence be ſaved in the preſent General Hoſpitals in England, by a greater proviſion of Medicines and Hoſpital Equipments afforded to the Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. No, I do not think they would, for the preſent General Hoſpitals are reduced as much as poſſible, with the exception perhaps of Ealing.

Q. 88. Would any benefit to the ſervice be obtained, by requiring the candidates for Medical and Chirurgical Appointments in the Army, to go through a certain courſe of attendance of Lectures, at an Army Hoſpital, previous to their application for employment?——A. I conceive

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that the Hoſpitals of London would furniſh them with every degree of information, without having recourſe to ſuch an expenſive expedient.

Q. 89. On what occaſions is money allowed to Medical Staff Officers, for the purchaſe of Bât Horſes?——A. I muſt refer the Board for information on this ſubject to the Surgeon General.

Mr. KNIGHT having attended this day (24th March 1807) ma the following additions to his former Anſwers:

Q. 45. (e) Unleſs called upon by the Surgeon General.

Q. 56. (f) Ten Deputy Inſpectors, beſides three in the Weſt Indies with Brevet Rank.

Q. 58. (g) By table expences, I mean my actual table expences on the road, which have not exceeded upon an average a ſum which I will ſtate in writing.—(See Paper C. annexed.)

Mr. KNIGHT was then further examined as follows:

Q. 90. How long have the Military Superintendants of Hoſpitals been appointed?
A. I cannot ſay, the appointment took place before I came into Office.

Q. 91. What are their Duties, Salaries, and Allowances?——I know little reſpecting them; they ſign ſome of the general Hoſpital Accounts, but I am unacquainted with their particular duties, I apprehend they were appointed to ſuperintend the Hoſpitals and to prevent the convaleſcent men malingering in Hoſpital, when they are fit to join their ranks: Mr. Keate could perhaps give better information on this ſubject; there are I believe but one or two Officers of this deſcription, and they are under the War Office or Commander in Chief.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Chas. Boſanquet.

Appendix, No. 8. (A.)

Referred to in Anſwer 58.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to the Secretary at War; dated 1ſt Auguſt 1805, in which are ſtated the objections to Mr. Knight's requiſition for Lodging Money, and which ends in the following words:

"SHOULD however, Mr. Knight's Pay not be adequate to the duties now required of him, "and to the expences which he is found to incur in his official capacity, that circumſtance will "undoubtedly afford a ground for an application to be allowed the actual amount of ſuch expences, "but will not entitle him to Lodging Money."

Army Medical Board Office,
March 20th 1807.

A true Extract.

(Signed) S. REED.

Appendix, No. 8. (B.)

F. Knight, Eſq.

Anſ. to Q. 86.—IN lieu of the preſent exceptionable mode of ſupplying Medicines, &c. to the Army under the Patent of the Apothecary General, it may be ſuggeſted, that the Patent ſhould be redeemed:—That a Public Elaboratory be eſtabliſhed on a Scale that would comprehend all Medical Demands for the *Navy and Ordnance* as well as the *Army*, both in *Ireland* and *England*:—That the execution of this Office ſhould be entruſted to ſome perſon of mercantile and official information, whoſe knowledge of Drugs and Medicines would qualify him for the undertaking, and whoſe character and ſituation would place him above the temptation of a breach of that confidence which muſt be veſted in him. It would be ill-timed here to go into a detail of the arrangements neceſſary; but it may be premiſed, that the Superintendant of the concern ſhould be impowered to eſtabliſh depôts at home and abroad, on ſuch ſtations as may be convenient to the Public Service, and that he ſhould go to the Drug-market or Importer, with ready money, or with *Medical Debentures*, bearing Intereſt; or,

That theſe Supplies may be wholly drawn from the Apothecaries Company, under ſuch regulations and conditions as may be deemed expedient.

Medicines, &c.

In the meanwhile, it may be adviſable to call on the Phyſician and Surgeon General, to reviſe the Liſt of Articles compoſing the *Diviſions of Medicines* for Foreign Service: to exclude ſuch as are of a very periſhable nature, or not in common practice: to vary the quantities of others, and to ſhut out all ointments and greaſy applications, which can never reach a hot climate in a ſtate fit for uſe. It may be equally expedient to eſtabliſh ſome better laws and conditions, to guard againſt loſſes by bad corking or careleſs package.

Hoſpital Stores.

The ſupply of theſe articles ſhould be transferred from the Surgeon General to the Commiſſariat Department, which ſhould eſtabliſh regular depôts, from which the requiſite ſupplies might be drawn, under the authority of the Chief Medical Officer, and thus the Commiſſariat Storekeepers would in a great degree do away the eſtabliſhment of Purveyors.

Surgical Inſtruments.

There is perhaps no branch of Medical Expenditure on the Public Service, that calls more for improved management. The firſt expence of theſe Equipments (immenſe as is the preſent ſtock) is an object of little conſequence, compared with the frequent reparations, and the ruſty, unſerviceable ſtate in which they are found after a long voyage. To paſs the ſeas they ſhould be encloſed in tin caſes, and be hermetically ſealed.

Foreign and Indigenous Articles.

Theſe, whether of Medicine, Proviſion, or Cordial, ſhould form no part of the Supplies *from Home*, as they muſt frequently arrive in a decayed or uſeleſs ſtate in the country of their natural growth and product, and where they could be purchaſed at a much cheaper rate.

Mode of providing Wine, and other Articles for the Weſt Indies and other Settlements.

See the encloſed Copy of my Memorandum to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and the Comptrollers of Army Accompts, in anſwer to their reference to me on the ſubject.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

MEMORANDUM above referred to.

OBSERVATIONS on the preſent Mode of iſſuing Wine and other Articles to the Weſt Indies and Foreign Settlements:—Submitted to the Lords of the Treaſury, on the 3d Dec. 1806.

FROM the evidence of the Treaſury Papers, that 285 caſks of porter were condemned as four and uſeleſs from the Purveyors' Stores at Barbadoes, in the month of March in the preſent year, it may be inferred that ſuch an article, in ſuch form, ſhould not in future be ſent from this country.—In the fevers of the Weſt Indies and elſewhere, ſuch a beverage may be uſeful and grateful, but in either point of view, *bottled* porter or briſk ale in *bottle* would ſeem to be preferable to beer in caſk, and theſe articles might, I preſume, be purchaſed from the Merchants' Stores on the ſpot. The ſame obſervation applies with reſpect to the market for wine, which in all well-inhabited countries will follow its demand.

The meaſure of ſending Madeira from this country, appears to be very queſtionable in every point of view. Madeira, I am told, is always to be had at a cheaper rate in the Weſt Indies than in England; but if the price were much higher, it would in the end prove cheaper, the ſupplies would better correſpond with the conſumption, there would be no loſs by leakage or ſpoilage, and little opportunity of embezzlement. Indeed, if all the Hoſpital Depôts of Proviſions were broke up, and every article for hoſpital uſe was furniſhed in this manner on the ſpot, the expence regularly debited to the hoſpital ſtoppage, and monthly balanced, there would be no protracted accounts, nor immoderate expenditure, ſuch as have too frequently been preſented.

When Dr. Kerr left this country for the Weſt Indies, he was recommended by me to adopt the Regimental Syſtem of this country, as far as local circumſtances would admit.—He has ſent home a very ſatisfactory proof of its effect in the Regimental Hoſpital, as will be exhibited in his Colonial Return, accompanied by one of this country, from which it was taken. There ſhould ſeem to be no

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obſtacle to its being practiſed in the General Hoſpitals at home, as has been done in the Brigade Hoſpitals at Maidſtone and Hilſea.

In the preſence of the Phyſician General it may be preſumptuous in me to ſpeak of the qualities of wine beſt adapted to the ſick; but with all deference to ſuch authority, I ſhould concur in the opinion of Dr. Kerr and others of the ſame local experience. If wine be found of its kind—whether it be Teneriffe, Fayal, Cape, or Madeira—it ſhould ſeem equally uſeful; yet I ſhould be apt to give ſome degree of preference to Port Wine to a certain extent, and which ſhould be ſent out in bottles; perhaps twelve dozen cheſts would be moſt convenient, the difference in ſtowage would be very little from caſks, and amply counterbalanced by other advantages.

While diſcuſſing the ſubject of cordials to the ſick in the colonies, I am tempted to expreſs my ſurpriſe that the natural and *ſeaſoned* ſpirit of the country, combined with fruit in the form of punch, ſhould be ſo much overlooked: I am not aware of its inferiority for many purpoſes, and am ſure, with ſuch reſources at hand, under temporary preſſure, there need be no anxiety about a *precautionary ſtock of wine* beyond the probable conſumption.

In offering theſe ſuggeſtions to the notice of Government, I preſume not to have local knowledge or experience as my guide: they are merely the reſult of private enquiry, and of reflection on points not immediately within the line of my Department, and as ſuch are to be received with every degree of allowance.

F. K.
I. G. of Aʸ Hoſpitals.

Appendix, No. 8. (C.)

Referred to in Anſwer 58. (g)

IN reply to the Queſtion yeſterday by the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry, as to the yearly average of Table Expences on the road, charged by the Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals, I hereby certify that it has not amounted to ſixty pounds.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Army Medical Board Office,
March 25th 1807.

Appendix, No. 9.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Charles Yorke, Secretary at War, to Francis Knight, Eſq.

Sir, War Office, 11th Auguſt 1803.

It being thought proper that a diſtinct Office ſhould be appointed for the examination and controul of the Expenditure in the Hoſpitals in Great Britain, I have the honour to acquaint you that the King has been pleaſed to appoint you to the ſaid Office, with the title of Comptroller of the Accompts of Army Hoſpitals.

In making this Appointment, His Majeſty has in view the retrenchment of many irregular expences which have been found to exiſt in that branch of the Public Expenditure, particularly in the Accompts of the Regimental Surgeons, the controul of which is now become ſtill more an object of public attention by the embodying of the Militia, the law having placed the Surgeons of thoſe forces on the ſame footing and made ſubject to the ſame regulations in every reſpect as thoſe of the Line.

His Majeſty relies on your zeal, diligence, and judgment, for ſecuring to the Public all the advantages that are expected from this meaſure.

It will be your duty to ſuperintend the economy of Army Hoſpitals, and to look to the due appropriation of the funds ſet apart for the ſupport of thoſe Eſtabliſhments.

The General and Regimental Hoſpitals being on diſtinct Eſtabliſhments, you are, as far as regards the firſt, to examine and certify the Accompts before the reſpective balances can be paid by the Agent for Army Hoſpitals; and for the better performance of this part of your duty, His Majeſty hereby authorizes you to call for any papers or vouchers from the reſpective officers, that may be neceſſary to direct your judgment.

In the further exerciſe of your Office, the Regimental Hoſpitals of the Militia, as well as thoſe of the Line, will be objects of your particular notice and attention; you will endeavour to introduce into them a ſyſtem of receipt and expenditure equally ſimple and perſpicuous, which ſhall embrace an exact amount of the ſtoppages, with a correct detail of the diſburſements, both ordinary and extraordinary.

You

You will require ſuch returns to be tranſmitted to you weekly from every Corps in Great Britain, certified by the reſpective Surgeons; and on your authority alone can the weekly Balance be admitted. It will not, however, eſcape your obſervation, that in the execution of this part of your duty, proper reſpect is at all times to be paid to the ſituation of the Commanding Officers of Corps.

As the Contingencies of Regimental Hoſpitals have hitherto formed a material part of the medical demands on the Public, you will view theſe articles of expenditure with very ſcrupulous attention, and not ſuffer any improper charges to ſwell the amount.

With theſe arrangements, the half-yearly contingent bills may be expected, under ordinary circumſtances, to be much reduced; and you will be particularly careful to have all the expences of the period included, ſo that no avoidable arrears may occur.

You will report from time to time to this Department any material occurrences, and ſuggeſt ſuch alterations as you may think to be conducive to the better management of the concerns placed under your ſuperintendance.

Your pay will be forty ſhillings per diem, ſubject to the uſual deductions, and you will be allowed ſuch Medical Aſſiſtants and Clerks, as you ſhall ſhew to be neceſſary for conducting the buſineſs with regularity and diſpatch.

Although I have before mentioned, that this is to be a diſtinct Office, I think it right to explain, that the circumſtance of its being held in the firſt inſtance by one of the principal Officers of the Army Medical Department, is entirely accidental, and that in the event of a vacancy, His Majeſty will ſelect for the appointment ſuch perſon as he ſhall think moſt competent to the performance of the duties thereof, and without any reference to the Office of Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals.

In the diſcharge of theſe duties, you will receive every ſupport and aſſiſtance from the Officers neceſſarily connected with you, and you will on your part exerciſe equal zeal and diligence.

I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) C. YORKE.

APPENDIX,

ESTABLISHMENT of the Office of the ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT in 1799.

	Remarks:
PHYSICIAN GENERAL:	
Sir Lucas Pepys, at per Diem - - - 40 *s.*	
SURGEON GENERAL:	
Thomas Keate, Eſq at per Diem - - 40 *s.*	
INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS:	
John Ruſh, Eſq. at per Diem - - - 40 *s.*	
This Pay is iſſued with the General Staff Pay of the Army, by the Paymaſter General.	
CLERKS:	
Pilgram Warner, firſt Clerk and Acting Secretary.	Mr. Warner was alſo a Deputy Purveyor on the Staff Pay of 10 *s.* a Day.
John Hall.	
George Emerſon.	
An Annual Allowance was iſſued by the Secretary at War's authority, to the Inſpector of Hoſpitals, to pay the Clerks, and to defray the Contingencies of the Office: this Allowance amounted to £. 556. 5 *s.* 0 *d.*	

No. 10.

ESTABLISHMENT of the Office of the ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT in 1806.

		Remarks:
PHYSICIAN GENERAL:		
Sir Lucas Pepys, at per Diem - - -	40 *s.*	The particular Duties of these Gentlemen are detailed by themselves separately.
SURGEON GENERAL:		
Thomas Keate, Esq. at per Diem - -	40 *s.*	
INSPECTOR GENERAL:		
Francis Knight, Esq. at per Diem - -	40 *s.*	
Paid by the Paymaster General of the Forces.		
ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL:		
Robert Keate, Esq. at per Day - - -	10 *s.*	
ASSISTANT TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:		
Dr. James Borland, at per Day - - -	10 *s.*	
These Gentlemen are also Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, and receive pay from the Paymaster General, each per Diem, 25 *s.*		
S. Reed - - - - - - - - -		Secretary and Principal Clerk has charge of all matters laid before the Board, the Correspondence, &c. and the general Superintendance of the Clerks.
G. Emerson - - - - - - - -		Attached to the Surgeon General, as his Principal Clerk.
E. Sheppard - - - - - - - -		Employed as Accomptant, both for General and Regimental Hospitals.
H. Bradshaw - - - - - - - -		Junior Clerks employed, as their services are required, in copying, &c.
W. Cobb - - - - - - - -		
D. Sheppard - - - - - - - -		
W. Kent - - - - - - - -		
C. Soare - - - - - - - -		

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

EXPENDITURE of the Army Medical Board Office, for the Year 1806.

		£.	s.	d.
Rent	of two Houſes, the additional Houſe being allowed by War Office Letter of 3 December 1805	210	—	—
Taxes		50	—	9
Aſſiſtant to Surgeon General, at 10 s. a Day		182	10	—
Aſſiſtant to Inſpector General	Dº	182	10	—
Salaries	S. Reed	289	4	—
	G. Emerſon	150	—	—
	E. Sheppard	150	—	—
	Extra for old Accompts	109	4	—
	H. Bradſhaw	90	—	—
	W. Cobb	80	—	—
	D. Sheppard	80	—	—
	W. Kent	65	2	—
	C. Soare, from February	50	—	—
Meſſenger		41	12	—
Servants		34	2	6
Coals		59	11	6
Candles		26	7	—
Stationary		158	10	5
Poſtage		51	18	6
Gazettes		10	13	6
Printing (Regulations and Returns of Hoſpitals)		287	4	—
Copperplate Printing		6	13	—
Penknives		2	10	—
Repairs, &c.		36	10	1¾
Window cleaning, &c.		3	19	10
Inſurance of No 5, being a condition in the Leaſe		5	8	—
Sundries		9	12	2
	£.	2,423	3	3¾

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 12.

Examination of FRANCIS KNIGHT, Esq. Inspector General of Army Hospitals; taken upon Oath the 13th October 1807.

F. Knight, Esq.

Q. 1. CAN you inform the Board how the Hospitals of the Horse and Foot Guards are managed?
A. They are separate establishments over which we have no controul, except as to the issue of Medicines.

Q. 2. Are the stoppages the same as in the regiments of the Line—and how are the balances of the stoppages, when any arise, appropriated?——A. The stoppage in the Foot Guards, I believe, has always been greater than that of the Line, but they are subject to many expences which do not belong to regiments of the Line, and upon a settlement of the accounts I have understood that there was always a deficiency. With respect to the Horse Guards, I cannot answer the question.

Q. 3. What is your opinion of the best mode of applying the balance arising from the surplus fund of Regimental Hospitals?——A. I cannot give my opinion better than by referring to a paper, which I addressed to the Secretary at War on that subject, a copy of which I will send to this Board. (a)

Q. 4. It has been represented to the Board, that considerable inconvenience has arisen to different regiments from the regulation which obliges them to take charge of, and carry about with them, bedding and necessaries for Regimental Hospitals, frequently of no use. What advantages are supposed to arise from this regulation, and to make the continuance of it under the above circumstances necessary?——A. Such have been the established issues to regiments long before my time, though under different regulations. I am of opinion that any change would require very serious consideration, and I am not at present prepared to say any thing in recommendation of such a change. (b)

Q. 5. We observe that in 1799 the establishment of the Medical Board Office consisted of one Secretary and two Clerks, and the total expence for salaries and contingencies was £. 556 5*s.* 0*d.* In the year 1806, the establishment appears to be materially increased in numbers, and the expence to have been £. 2,423 3*s.* 3*d.* On what ground has this increase been sanctioned?
A. The general extent of the business which actually required it; and to exemplify such necessity in my own department, I beg to observe, that in addition to former duties, the whole Militia Establishment, the Invalid Battalions, the Volunteer Corps throughout the kingdom, and the accounts and contingencies of Recruiting Parties have been thrown upon me, as well as the inspection of the back accounts of the General Hospitals, from the year 1793. I might likewise notice the present more detailed mode of transacting the business of the Office.

Q. 6. When the General Hospitals and Depôts at home were suppressed, did not this reduction produce a considerable diminution of labour in the Office?——A. I should conceive the diminution of labour was very inconsiderable, because it threw the duty of the detachment Hospitals more directly upon the Office; and to myself personally, it considerably increased both the labour and responsibility.

Q. 7. By what rule is the number of Hospital Mates on Foreign Stations regulated?
A. We are governed by the necessities of the Service, and our usual calculation of late has been, on every separate expedition, to furnish as many Hospital Mates as will double the Regimental Medical Staff.

Q. 8. Has any material addition been made to this branch of the department since the return sent into this Office?——A. No very material addition.

Q. 9. What number, if any, are now acting under your special directions as Inspector General?
A. I do not know of any Hospital Mates who are acting immediately under my direction.

Q. 10. We understand considerable difficulties have occurred in procuring Hospital Mates for the Army: do these still exist—and what measures would you recommend for overcoming these difficulties?
A. The same difficulties still exist, and rather in a greater degree than before, as we were unable to furnish more than one-third of the requisition for Hospital Mates for the last expedition under General Beresford. With respect to my opinion of the measures for obviating this difficulty, I must refer the Board to papers on this subject which I have lately addressed to the Secretary at War, copies of which I will transmit to the Board. (c)

Q. 11. Have the number of Medical Cadets been increased since your last examination before this Board—and do you still continue to think favourably of this establishment?——A. They are diminished in number, because I have not candidates; but the establishment becomes more and more recommended to me by the trial of it.

Q. 12. What is your opinion of the idea of recommending that the Assistant Surgeons of Militia Regiments should be discontinued from holding Subaltern Commissions in their respective Corps?

F. Knight, Esq.

Corps?——A. I think that the allowing the Assistant Surgeon of the Militia to hold a Military Commission in addition to his Medical Appointment, and employing him in his military capacity, is extremely prejudicial to the Service; it unfits him for his medical duty, it leaves the Surgeon with an excuse for the neglect of his own, and makes him liable to reproof from his assistant when in the exercise of his Military Office, as visiting Officer at the Hospital.

Q. 13. Are your duties as Comptroller of the Accounts of Hospitals materially diminished since the reduction of the General Hospitals?——A. I am Comptroller of Army Hospital Accounts generally, as my Commission expresses.

Wherever the General Hospitals have been totally reduced, the duty must be proportionably lessened, but some of these have only changed their name and character, entailing on me as Inspector General additional labour and responsibility, while the controul remains the same.

Q. 14. By whose recommendation and on what grounds were the Deputy Inspectors assisting the Surgeon and Inspector General in town, recently advanced to the rank of Inspectors?

A. I recommended the promotion of both these Officers, and my reasons were stated by letter to the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War, and to which reference may be had in support of my recommendation. (d)

Mr. KNIGHT having attended on the 16th October 1807, delivered in the Papers referred to in the above Examination, and made further additions to his Answers, viz.

A. 3. (a) Copy of a Letter from Mr. Knight to Mr. Merry dated April 15th 1806. (A.)

A. 4. (b) I have since given this question the most mature consideration, and am confirmed in the opinion that I before gave, and even fear that the change might produce endless confusion and waste.

A. 10. (c) Copy of a Letter from the Army Medical Board, to Francis Moore, Esq. dated March 6th 1806, together with copy of a letter from Mr. Knight to Moore, dated May 27th 1807, accompanied with Statements of the Rank and Allowances of the Medical Officers of the Army. (B.)

A. 14. (d) Copies of two Letters, dated 22d June and 19th August 1806, from Mr. Knight to Mr. Moore. (C.)

Mr. KNIGHT was then examined on the following Question:

Q. 15. Are there not some discussions now pending between the Medical Board and the superior authorities, concerning the allowing of relative military rank to the Medical Officers of the Army?——A. There has been a correspondence on that subject between me and the Secretary at War, and some measure is, I believe, in agitation, but it has not yet been promulgated.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 12. (A.)

Army Medical Board Office, April 15, 1806.

Sir,

I AM honoured by the Secretary at War's reference to me in your letter of the 8th, on the subject of the proper disposal of the Hospital Surplus; but before I enter on my reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to some Questions proposed by me on the same subject to the late Secretary at War, in a Letter addressed to Mr. Moore, 28th Nov. 1804. On that occasion, I merely sought the sentiment of the Secretary at War, without presuming to offer an opinion of my own; but now that it is directly called for, I have no hesitation in declaring the result of my best reflections.

I know it will be contended by some, that the Hospital Surplus of each Regiment should form a fund of its own in any extent, and be solely appropriated to its own specific uses: this, on a superficial view, may seem plausible; but it is neither founded in justice to the individual or to the Public. The surplus in one Regiment, or what will more than cover its own deficiencies, is not founded alone on the superior merit and economy of its Surgeon, or in the pre-eminent discipline of the Regiment, but will depend on many fortuitous circumstances which neither can command.

I view the Hospital Stoppage in Regiments as a *composition* between the soldier and the Public, under which the former is sure to receive every comfort which his situation may call for at a *given expence*,

F. Knight, Esq.

expence, and the Government is answerable for the necessary expenditure beyond it.—Can it then be denied that the possible savings are the property of the party that covers the deficiencies? I am decidedly of opinion, that the Hospital Surplus should form a general fund to cover the deficiencies, and that the appropriation of the excess of surplus should be directed in proper succession to the discharge of all debts for Medicines, Hospital Bedding, and every other species of expenditure for the sick, that the fund will allow of.

Having said thus much on what I conceive to be the just appropriation of the general surplus; I beg permission to submit to the favourable consideration of the Secretary at War, the policy of holding out a boon to each Hospital *in case*, by allowing it to remain in the Paymaster's hands, for its own specific uses, from one half year to another, any sum not *exceeding thirty* or *forty pounds*. The excess of this surplus should be half-yearly remitted to such Agent as may be specially appointed to receive it for the Public Service, and be accountable for its issue.

Wm. Merry, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 12. (B.)

Army Medical Board Office, March 6th, 1806.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your Letters of 23d Sept. and 3d October last, relative to Mr. Coleman's proposition for increasing the advantages of the Veterinary Surgeons, and we beg leave to submit to the consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, if it may not be proper to enquire into the real benefit that has arisen from their late approximation to the Medical Department, before any further encouragement be given them by increased pay or allowances. Mr. Coleman's answer to the Surgeon General's question on this point, seems in no degree conclusive or satisfactory. He admits that "of those appointed within the "last five years, none have had any sort of medical education;" and it is much to be questioned if most of those who are now designated Veterinary Surgeons at 8*s.* 6*d.* a day, are not of the same description of character.—If this be capable of proof, it should seem of itself decisive of the claim before us; but under circumstances more favourable to the New Veterinary System, we should earnestly deprecate any thing like equalization with the Medical Department of the Army; and this upon the very principle on which Mr. Coleman solicits the improved pay: for if it seduces Medical Students to the Veterinary Department, it cannot fail to injure the more leading consideration of the Public.

Numberless arguments might be brought to oppose the nearer approach of the one to the other; but without even urging the difference of education in expence as well as time, we trust that enough has been said on the general principle to satisfy His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, of the evil tendency of the measure in question, and that we shall consequently not be required to report on the several details of the amelioration proposed.

Before we quit this subject, we take occasion to remark, that we have met with unexpected difficulties in raising our Medical Recruits, and if the Continental War had proceeded, we should have found ourselves unequal to the necessary supply.—The late amelioration of pay has certainly induced a better description of characters to enter, but the more extended pay and allowances lately held out to Navy Surgeons, have been a great check on our expectations of a more abundant offer of Army candidates.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.
F. KNIGHT.

F. Moore, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(B.—*continued.*)

Army Medical Board Office, May 27th 1807.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of addressing myself to the Secretary at War, by Letter of the 10th ult. on the lamentable want of Medical Officers in the Army, and the most offensible causes of such deficiency. He was pleased to give ear to my representation: and in a personal conference expressed his readiness to take into favourable consideration any sources of discontent or discouragement that did not call for direct increase of Pay. I submit to this restriction; but I do it with mortifying reluctance at the very moment when Government sets no such limitations on the Veterinary Department: I forbear to observe how medical men of science must feel at such seeming association of merit and value; and have only to hope that the Public may not suffer from it.

It is not, I am persuaded, nor can it be the wish of Government to appear more anxious for the safety of the sick horse, than of the wounded Soldier: and yet from a view of the relative

 encouragement,

F. Knight, Esq.

encouragement, such an unfavourable inference may be drawn; for by the regulations in question, the attention of the Student is not only drawn from the Medical Department of the Army, but in the War Office Letter of 21st September 1796, he is expressly invited to quit the Surgical for the Veterinary pursuit. Thus, if it be held advisable to tempt Surgeons to become Farriers, it may, by parity of reasoning, be equally expedient to let the latter take the place of the former, and so substitute Farrier Surgeons for the Barber Surgeons of old.

My feelings will not allow me to pursue the subject, further than to express my hope and expectation, that if the two departments are to be so assimilated, we may be allowed to dispense with the long and expensive Education (both Classical and Professional) of the Medical Candidates, and receive them into the service on the same slender study (3 Years) of the Veterinary Department.

To leave this digression, and resume the original object of my address, I beg you, Sir, to lay before the Secretary at War the subjoined statement and references, which, I flatter myself, he will consider with all the attention they may deserve.

THAT no relative rank is assigned to the Staff Officers of the Medical Department, and consequently they have not on service any choice of quarters or a due rate of prize money, and of pensions for their widows.

THAT in the late arrangements of pensions the Inspectorial Staff was totally omitted.

THAT to the Regimental Staff, whose correspondent rank and allowances have been granted under the faith of the King's Warrant, the pledge is overlooked and the measure reduced.

THAT the application for more prompt payment to the Medical Staff Officers, as submitted in my Letter to the War Office in April 1805, is still in abeyance and unexecuted, though the measure was generally approved.

THAT the present Bounty or Out-fit Money to Hospital Mates for the West Indies is inadequate, and should be doubled, and that on West India duty *generally* three years uninterrupted service should, in reference to additional pay, be reckoned as five years.

THAT while the requisite expences to the Navy Department are much less, and the contingent gains by Prize Money infinitely greater than those of the Army, the pay and allowances to the former are not diminished; and in the higher classes they are even greater.

THAT the Medical Staff of the Army is sunk and depressed by the approximation and better encouragement to the Veterinary Department.

THAT from one and all of these circumstances, the supply of Medical Recruits to the Army is very unequal to the demand, as well as to our expectations; and must necessarily daily diminish.

The inclosed table (D.) will exhibit, in a short and plain point of view, the present rate of allowances to the several Medical Staff Officers, to which, in another column, I have taken the liberty of adding what in my humble opinion, should be allotted to them.

I cannot close this appeal without combating an argument that has been often urged against the medical claims to Prize Money, but which really fights strenuously in their behalf.—It has been frequently said that the share of Prize Money should have a due proportion to the personal risk, and that Medical Officers are not exposed to the same danger with the Military. The Medical Officer wants no better advocate than this admitted principle; for if the rate of distribution is to be measured by the relative personal risk, he seems to have a claim to *pre-eminent notice*, in as much that he is assailed by a two-edged sword. Not exempt from the ordinary casualties of the field, or of the trenches (as has been fatally exemplified at Alexandria, Monte Video, and other places) he is particularly exposed to the more destructive enemies of plague and pestilence; and where, amidst the perils of a military life, is there a more forlorn hope than the duty of a pest-house?

F. Moore, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

F. Knight, Esq.

TABLES of ALLOWANCES to Medical Officers of the Army.

RANK.	As they now exist.				As they should be established.		
	Correspondent Rank.	Quarters on Service.	Prize Money.	Widows' Pensions.	Correspondent Rank.	Quarters on Service.	Prize Money.
Inspector - - - -	none	none	as Captain	- - none - -	As Colonel.		
Deputy Inspector - -	none	none	D°	- - D° - -	As a Lieutenant Colonel.		
Physician - - - -	none	none	D°	(as Captain, if served abroad) £. 40.	As a Major.		
Staff Surgeon - - -	none	none	D°	as Lieut[t] - - - £. 30.	As a Major.		
Apothecary - - - -	none	none	D°	as Ensign - - £. 26.	As a Captain.		
Purveyor - - - -	none	none	D°	as Lieut[t] - - - £. 30.	As a Major.		
Deputy Purveyor - -	none	none	D°	as - - - - - £. 20.	As a Captain.		
Regimental Surgeon -	as Captain	as Captain	as Lieut[t]	as - - - - - £. 30.	As a Captain.		
Assis[t] Surgeon - - -	Subaltern	Subaltern	as Ensign	as Ensign - - £. 26.	As a Lieutenant.		
Hosp[l] Mate - - - -	none	none	D°	- - D° - - - £. 20.	As an Ensign.		

Oct. 15th 1807.

N. B. Mr. K. being aware of the jealousy that proceeds, towards the Medical Department and not accurately informed of the correspondent Rank allowed to Medical Officers of different nations on the continent, was cautious in this table of asking too much, but he now finds that the relative Rank of other countries far exceeds this requisition, as the Inspector there ranks in his Allowances with a Major General.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Comparative Statement of the PAY and ADVANTAGES of the Medical and Veterinary Department.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.
The Regimental Surgeon works through the gradations, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* and 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and, when promoted, obtains 11 *s.* 4 *d.* a day.	No Subaltern Service, having the rank of Surgeon at once, with the Net Pay of 8 *s.* a day.
Provides his own Instruments.	With Instruments provided by Government.
After 10 years service, 14 *s.* 1 *d.* with Half-pay of 6 *s.* if reduced.	After 10 years - - - - 12 *s.* Half-pay of 6 *s.* a day, if reduced.
After 20 years service, 18 *s.* 10 *d.* can only claim to retire on the Half-pay of 6 *s.*	After 20 years service, 15 *s.* Half-pay 7 *s.*
After 30 years service, allowed to retire at 15 *s.* a day.	After 30 years service, allowed retired Pay from 12 *s.* a day to an *indefinite sum.*
Forage for *one* Horse only. No allowance for travelling under any circumstances.	Forage for *two* Horses. Allowed 6 *d.* a mile for travelling beyond 40 miles in one day.
Liable to Colonial Service during the whole period of his Military Life.	Out of the risk of West India Service.

N. B. The Surgeons of Artillery are allowed Travelling Expences to their Stations.

Appendix, No. 12. (C.)

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, June 22d 1806.

F. Knight, Esq.

As only one promotion in the higher class of my Department has taken place since my first admission into Office, I trust that the encouragement herein proposed for the Senior two Deputy Inspectors will find ready acceptance with his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War.

In the instance of Dr. Borland, the rank and consequent authority are more especially called for, as he is frequently employed to officiate for me on special missions to different parts of the kingdom. I beg leave therefore to recommend to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, that Deputy Inspectors, Robert Keate and James Borland, may be appointed Inspectors of Hospitals.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Francis Moore, Esq. (Signed) F. KNIGHT.

(C.—*continued.*)

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, August 19th 1806.

I AM honoured with your communication of the 11th instant, by which I learn that the Lords of the Treasury have not been pleased to fall in with the proposal in my Letter of 22d June, respecting additional Inspectors, from an unwillingness to increase the established number of that Department on the Home Staff. To their Lordships' decision on this point I am bound to submit; nor should I presume to renew the application, if it did not appear that the rejection of my proposal was founded in a misconception of what I meant to state, and should, perhaps, at the first have more clearly explained: That deficiency I now beg leave to supply.

The appointments to the Inspectorial Department are not governed by any *established number*, they are limited to the necessities of the service, and are occasionally increased or reduced by that principle. It was by such special urgency that I was more particularly guided in my late recommendation of Dr. Borland, who, as my Deputy in Office, is frequently employed to officiate for me on missions to different parts of the kingdom, where the rank and authority should be correspondent to the undertaking, and superior to those Officers whom he is to controul. I trust that the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, will on such grounds see the propriety of bringing the subject once more before the Lords of the Treasury, and that their Lordships will favourably consider the same.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

F. Moore, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 13.

Examination of THOMAS KEATE, Esq.; taken upon Oath, the 29th September 1807.

T. Keate, Esq.

Q. 1. HAD you any special authority from the Secretary at War or Commander in Chief, for each particular supply of Wine, Porter or Spirits, ordered by you for the use of Hospitals or into Depôts; or did you act on your own judgment?——A. I do not recollect with sufficient certainty at this distance of time, so as to give a direct answer to this Question. (a)

Q. 2. On what credit were these Articles purchased?——A. To the best of my recollection, the payment was considered to be at three months, which was looked upon the same as ready money. This was the case latterly, but I cannot be sure that it was so at the beginning.

Q. 3. In cases where these Articles were purchased for the use of foreign Hospitals, or Stations, did you direct the Merchants employed to deduct the Drawback of Duty allowed by Government on exportation, or to charge the full price, Duty included; and what was the ground of your determination?——A. To the best of my recollection, that Question was submitted to the Secretary at War, and determined by him.

Q. 4. We observe that on the 7th and 8th September 1803, about 50 Pipes of Port Wine were supplied

T. Keate, Esq.

ſupplied for Barbadoes by two different Wine Merchants, in nearly equal quantities—in the one caſe the Drawback was deducted, and not in the other; how do you account for this?

A. To the beſt of my recollection, the Wine Merchant, who did not deduct the Drawback being called upon to account for it, explained the matter to the ſatisfaction of the Secretary at War.

Q. 5 Had you any means of aſcertaining (the integrity of the parties excepted) that they did not receive the Drawback for their own benefit, to which on exportation they would be entitled, although not deducted from the Bills of Parcels?——A. I believe that in all caſes the Drawback was properly accounted for.

Q. 6. When Supplies of Wine were wanted for the Hoſpitals at Southampton, Portſmouth, Goſport and Plymouth, did you procure them in thoſe neighbourhoods or in London?

A. In London, as my predeceſſor Mr. Adair had been accuſtomed to do, and as I was directed to do by the Secretary at War. Having received many complaints of the quality of Wine purchaſed on the ſpot, it was conceived the London Market was the beſt, Wine and Porter being conſidered as Articles of Medicine; and with reſpect to the Hoſpitals in the Weſt Indies, the Lords of the Treaſury themſelves directed that Madeira of the very beſt quality ſhould be ſupplied.

Q. 7. Was there not heretofore a difference in the Duty between Port Wine imported into the Out-ports and that imported into London; and had you the means of aſcertaining that which you purchaſed in London was not actually procured at the Out-ports?——A. I know nothing of the difference of price, but I believe it will appear by my Books and thoſe of the Hoſpitals, that the Wine was ſent from London to the different Stations. (b)

Q. 8. By what means did you check the quantity and quality of the Wine, Porter, &c. furniſhed by your order; and what returns were furniſhed to you in relation thereto?——A. The quality was checked by the correſpondence with the different Hoſpitals, and the quantity by the advice of its receipt, which I believe was the only return I received. (c)

Q. 9. By whom were the Bills examined and checked, and by whoſe authority were they diſcharged?——A. They were examined and checked at the Board Office, and they were diſcharged by the authority of the Secretary at War.

Q. 10. In what manner were the Porter Caſks appropriated?——A. I muſt refer to my Books for an anſwer to this Queſtion. (d)

Q. 11. In what manner has the conſumption of theſe Articles been accounted for ſince firſt provided by you in 1794?——A. By the Returns from the different Hoſpitals.

Q. 12. Have you ever known any improper appropriation to have been made of theſe Articles?

A. I certainly do not know of any intentional miſapplication; although it appeared to me that in ſome inſtances a greater quantity of Wine was expended than was neceſſary.

Q. 13. Were the Hoſpital and Purveyors' Stores furniſhed by Meſſrs. Trotter to Hoſpitals and Depôts ordered by you?—if ſo, ſtate on what authority.——A. Hoſpital and Purveyors' Stores were either ordered by the Secretary at War, or by myſelf, with his ſanction.

Q. 14. By what Documents were you guided in ordering the further Supplies which were, from time to time, provided and ſent to the Depôts?——A. By Reports of the want of ſuch Articles, and Returns of Expenditure: in many caſes, I was guided by the exigencies of the Service.

Q. 15. To what purpoſe was the large proviſion of Bedding deſtined which is ſtill in Store?

A. This may ariſe from a variety of ſervices, which Mr. Trotter can beſt explain. (e)

Q. 16. Has the Secretary at War ever ordered Hoſpital or Purveyors' Stores without any communication with you?——A. I have underſtood from Mr. Trotter that he has.

Q. 17. On what requiſitions, by whom made, and how checked, are Hoſpital Stores iſſued from the Depôts at Chelſea and Porcheſter?——A. The iſſues would be made for Home Service on the requiſitions of the Generals commanding Diſtricts, the Inſpector General, or Deputy Inſpectors of Diſtricts; but Returns of the ſame would be made to my Office.

For Foreign Service the iſſues are ordered by the Secretary at War, or by myſelf, with the ſanction of the Secretary at War. The delivery of the Articles is under the direction of the Officer in charge of the Depôt; and they are checked by the Returns in my Office. (f)

Q. 18. It appears by the Returns made to us, that the ſupply of Surgical Inſtruments in ſtore in 1803 was extremely large: what induced you to add to the proviſion by further orders?——A. I muſt beg leave to refer to my books to enable me to anſwer this queſtion. (g)

Q. 19. To what ſervice are theſe inſtruments now applicable?——A. To complete diviſions which ſhall be ordered for all Foreign Services; to anſwer Requiſitions from all Foreign Services for new Inſtruments, or to replace Inſtruments out of repair; and to provide Medical Officers, Staff Surgeons, and others, going on Service. (h)

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Q. 20. By whose recommendation and on what grounds were the Deputy Inspectors assisting in the Office in Town, recently advanced to the rank of Inspectors?——A. I can only answer for the Deputy Inspector in my Office, who was advanced to the rank of Inspector at my recommendation, on the grounds of the utility that would be derived from his holding a rank superior to that of the Officers whom he was to controul; his being the senior of his rank as Deputy Inspector at the time; his being recommended to be sent on a mission of importance to all the Foreign Stations; and as the Inspector General, who had recommended that both Assistants should be made Inspectors, had succeeded in the recommendation of his own, who was junior to mine, I thought it but justice that my Assistant should not be superceded, and I accordingly sent in the recommendation as above stated. He is still liable to all the duties of his rank.

Q. 21. By what rule is the number of Hospital Mates on Foreign Stations regulated?

A. The number is generally determined by the nature of the Service. Our principle has generally been to double the number of the Assistant Surgeons of the Regiments on the same Service, but we have seldom had it in our power to complete this proportion. (i)

Q. 22. In what do their Duties differ from that of Assistant Surgeons?——A. The Hospital Mate is for the purpose of General Service; the Assistant Surgeon's Duty is chiefly confined to Regimental Service.

Q. 23. What examination do Surgeons of Militia Regiments undergo before their appointment?

A. I believe it is not necessary for a Surgeon of Militia to undergo any other examination than that of a Surgeon of a regular regiment at the College of Surgeons, which is confined to questions connected with Surgery; but I have understood that appointments have taken place without such examination.

Q. 24. What examination do Assistant Surgeons of Militia Regiments undergo before their appointment?——A. I believe the Assistant Surgeons of Militia are not under the necessity of passing any examination, though some do pass at the College.

Q. 25. Are Assistant Surgeons of Militia Regiments ever appointed to any medical situations in the Regular Service?——A. They have been received into the Regular Service as Hospital Mates, on passing their examination before the Medical Board, as well as the College of Surgeons, and if their former conduct recommends them, they have generally been promoted immediately to the situation of Assistant Surgeons. Owing to the great scarcity of Assistant Surgeons, it has been recommended and approved of, within these few weeks past, that Militia Assistants should be appointed Assistant Surgeons in Regular Regiments, without passing through the rank of Hospital Mate, provided they produce satisfactory testimonials of their conduct and qualifications.

Mr. KEATE having attended this day (6th October 1807) desired to make the following additions to his former Answers:

A. 1. (a) *Requisitions of Stores* (including Wine, Spirits, and Porter) for Foreign Service are approved by the Officer commanding on the Station, and by him transmitted to the Secretary at War, under whose authority they are directed to be supplied; a duplicate of this requisition is sent to my Office, signed by the principal Medical Officer on the Station.

Home Hospitals being more immediately under my direction, Wine, Spirits, and Porter, and Articles of Medicine, I have ordered to be sent to different Hospitals, guided by my own judgment, and have frequently sanctioned the purchase by Medical Officers on the spot, who were best enabled to form a judgment of the necessity for such Articles.

This plan is now pursued both for General and Regimental Hospitals. Without such an authority being vested both in the heads of the Army Medical Board, and also in the Officers acting under them, the fatal consequences that must ensue are too obvious to require pointing out. It is to be observed particularly, that the payment in every case, could not be made without the express authority of the Secretary at War, and the amount required submitted to the Chief Examiner of Army Accounts.

A. 7. (b) But I find on enquiry at the Office, that a small quantity of Port Wine was furnished to Plymouth Hospital by Collier, in the name of Scott and Idle, whose Agent he was; the Bills of that period, viz. 1796 and 1797, will prove whether at London prices or not: I still think the carriage from London could not be charged for Wine from Cellars at Plymouth. This circumstance did not come to my knowledge until many years after delivery and payment, and was discovered by a Clerk from my Office, whom I sent down for the purpose of investigating the Accounts of Plymouth Hospital. It may be necessary to observe, that Collier furnished all the Wine for Plymouth *Hospitals*, when the destructive fever, and almost unprecedented mortality, raged in that town.

A. 3.

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A. 8. (c) The quality was also checked frequently by samples, and my own personal inspection. I beg leave to observe, that in almost all General Hospitals a principal Medical Officer was placed, whose duty it was to sign the Quarterly Abstracts of Accounts, after duly examining their accuracy as to quantity, quality, price, and actual consumption.

Very early after the establishment of General Hospitals, a Military Superintendant was added, with somewhat of a similar duty; and I think the tradesmen were paid by separate bills, each of which was countersigned by the principal Medical Officer, and the Military Superintendant, who, the Secretary at War informed me, were responsible for any expenditure they put their names to.

A. 10. (d) In general the porter casks were returned to the brewer, and credited by him, as the Accounts themselves will shew; sometimes they were sold on the spot, when too far off to be removed, or too much damaged to be worth returning, and credited in the abstract under the head of damaged stores sold; sometimes converted to the use of the Hospitals for water butts, &c. &c. &c. Whenever I learnt that they were not properly accounted for, I caused an investigation into the case, and reported the circumstances to the Secretary at War. This duty, and its consequent responsibility, appears to belong exclusively to the person in charge, who is in general a commissioned Officer.

A. 15 (e) At the close of the Depôts in 1805, considerable quantites had accumulated in the several stores under Messrs. Trotter's charge; since which time the issues have been so important as barely to leave at the present moment, a supply for the sick and wounded of 30 000 men, as ordered to be in readiness by the Secretary at War for eventual service. This accumulation has proved a fortunate circumstance; the pressing exigencies of the service having called for such *immediate* supplies as could scarcely otherwise have been answered; and which is proved by all the Expeditions since the above period, fitted out at a very short notice. To the best of my memory, supplies have since 1805 been issued to near 50,000 men for Expeditions only, without any fresh supplies from Messrs. Trotter.

A. 17. (f) These Returns are sent monthly and quarterly to my Office.

A. 18. (g) Four hundred sets were specially ordered by the Inspector General for the Volunteers in 1804, which were of a different description from those appropriated for foreign service. As the removal of the number of Instruments in store would have rendered the divisions and chests incomplete for service, it was double judged more proper to leave the divisions complete, as the orders express. A double proportion of instruments should always be in store, for if fifty sets on foreign stations require repair, fifty more must be sent and received, before the others can be returned. I beg leave to observe, that Instruments require much time in their completion, and that they cannot be properly repaired but in London. The Service has more than once experienced inconvenience in consequence of waiting for the making of Surgeon's Instruments.

A. 19. (h) In further answer to this Question, Mr. Keate delivered in a Statement of Instruments now in store, &c. (A.)

A. 21. (i) This applies to the practice during the existence of the Medical Board. The appointment of Hospital Mates, is now in the peculiar province of the Inspector-General.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Henry Peters.
Cha. Bolanquet.

Appendix. No, 13. (A.)

T. Keate, Esq.

RETURN of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS now in Store, &c.

	Capital.	Portable.
In Depôt at York Hoſpital and at Portcheſter Caſtle, including what are complete, and many that are incomplete - -	342 Caſes.	752 Caſes.
On Service - - - - - - - - - - -	219 D°	385 D°
	561	1,137
REQUIRED		
For 30,000 Men on Foreign Service - - - - - -	120 D°	240 D°
For 6,000 Sick Men on Home Service - - - - -	60 D°	60 D°
For the Volunteers - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	400
	180	700
There will be left, when repaired and completed, for replacing Inſtruments ſent home from Foreign Stations, and to ſupply loſſes, accidents, and other emergencies of ſervice - - - - -	162	52
	342	752

It has been for ſome time in contemplation by myſelf, and has been recommended by the Inſpector General, to give to every Regimental Surgeon a ſet of capital Inſtruments, which would take off all exceſs.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 14.

Examination of JAMES WINDOW, Eſq. Agent of Army Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, the 7th April 1807.

J. Window, Eſq.

Q. 1. ARE you Agent for Army Hoſpitals?——A. Yes.

Q. 2. State when and by whom you were appointed, and your Salary and Emoluments?

A. I was appointed in June 1792 by Sir George Yonge then Secretary at War. The Salary on my firſt appointment was £. 150; it was afterwards increaſed to £. 300, and an allowance was added of £. 100 for a Clerk, £. 50 for houſe-rent, and £. 20 for coals and candles: two or three years ago I received a further addition of £. 60 for a ſecond Clerk; ſo that at preſent my Salary and Allowances are £. 530 a year.

Q. 3. What inſtructions did you receive, and under whoſe controul are you placed?

A. On my firſt appointment I received a letter from the War Office, informing me that I was to be appointed Agent of Army Hoſpitals, and that the ſum of £. 2,000 would be impreſted to me. I had frequent verbal communications with the War Office, but I had no ſpecific Inſtructions; I am under the controul of the War Office, to whom I have given a joint bond for £. 3,000, myſelf and two other perſons, as ſecurity for the due performance of my duties.

Q. 4. Who preceded you as Agent for Army Hoſpitals?——A. Mr. John Charlton, Surgeon to the Second Foot Guards, was Agent to Army Hoſpitals before my appointment. He acted in that capacity, I believe, for eight or ten years.

Q. 5. What were his Inſtructions, his Salary, and Emoluments?——A. I think he received in the firſt inſtance £. 100 a year, which was afterwards increaſed to £. 150. I know nothing of his Emoluments or Inſtructions.

Q. 6. What

J. Winsow, Esq.

Q. 6. What are your Duties?——A. I am ordered to pay monies by letter from the Surgeon General and Inſpector General, ſanctioned by the Authority of the Secretary at War, which payments I arrange in a general Account when called upon by the Auditors of Public Accounts, which is generally every year.

Q. 7. On what Eſtimates and Requiſitions, by whom, and at what periods, is money iſſued to you for the ſervice of Army Hoſpitals?——A. Prior to the latter end of 1797 or beginning of 1798, Abſtracts of the Expenditure were given in by me to the War Office, on which the War Office ordered Warrants to be granted for ſuch ſums as they thought neceſſary. After that period the Surgeon General and Inſpector General gave into the War Office, from time to time, Official Letters requiring certain ſums to be advanced to me.

Q. 8. Where is the money depoſited?——A. The money is in my poſſeſſion.

Q. 9. What is the average balance of money in your hands?——A. I cannot form the leaſt judgment of it.

Q. 10. Do you conſider it a part of your duty to ſee and examine any, and which of the Accounts which are paid from the funds in your hands?——A. I have nothing to do with the Accounts further than to pay the money, upon the authority I have already ſtated.

Q. 11. To what periods are your Accounts made up, to whom, and at what periods are they delivered for examination, and what vouchers do you deliver with them?——A. The Contingent Accounts of Hoſpital Diſburſements are made up to the 24th December 1806, and were delivered into the Auditor's Office in March laſt, with the Vouchers in their ſupport, which conſiſt of the Authorities before mentioned, with the Receipts or Drafts of the parties.

Q. 12. Do you tranſact any, and what other buſineſs as Agent?——A. Yes, I pay the Hoſpital Mates, and I am Agent to a Militia Regiment, and have other private Agencies.

Q. 13. Are your duties as Agent for Hoſpital Mates, diſtinct from thoſe of Agent for Army Hoſpitals?——A. So far that the Accounts for Hoſpital Mates are ſettled at the War Office in the ſame form as Regimental Accounts, whilſt the Accounts for Army Hoſpitals are ſettled, as I before ſtated, by the Auditors. (a)

Q. 14. From what Funds are the Hoſpital Mates paid; and do you receive any additional Allowance or Emolument for paying them?——A. They are paid out of monies iſſued to me from the Pay Office, diſtinct from thoſe iſſued to me for Army Hoſpitals; but I have no additional allowance for paying them.

Q. 15. Do you pay fees of any kind to any perſon connected with the Medical Department; or does any perſon in that Department participate directly or indirectly in your Emoluments?

A. Certainly not.

Mr. WINDOW attended the 14th April, and delivered in ſundry Papers in further explanation of his Anſwer to Q. 9. of his Examination on the 7th inſtant.

Mr. Window then deſired to make the following addition to his former Anſwer to the 13th Queſtion of his Examination:

(a) A. 13. Iſſues are made to me for the pay of the Hoſpital Mates quarterly, viz. 25th March, 25 June, 25 September, and 25th December, from the Office of the Paymaſter General, purſuant to letters from the Secretary at War. Yearly Accounts and Vouchers are rendered by me to the War Office, examined there, and finally paſſed by His Majeſty's Warrant for the exact amount of the Annual Expenditure, ſimilar to the Clearing Warrant of a Regiment. Bills are drawn by the Mates for their pay from abroad quarterly, and vouched by the approving ſignature of the General, commanding or ſenior Officer; when ſerving at home, by the Inſpector General of Hoſpitals.

(Signed) JAMES WINDOW.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Henry Peters.
Cha. Boſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 15.

S. Reed, Esq.

Examination of S. REED, Eſq. Secretary to the Army Medical Board; taken upon Oath, 30th April 1807.

Q. 1. WHAT is your ſituation in the Army Medical Office?——A. I am Secretary to the Medical Board.

Q. 2. When,

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Q. 2. When, and by whom, were you appointed to that Office?——A. I have been in the Office ſince October 1799, and was appointed Secretary in June 1804.

Q. 3. What are your Pay and Emoluments?——A. The Pay is now ſettled at three hundred pounds a year; I have no other Emoluments than unfurniſhed apartments in the Office Houſe, with coals and candles.

Q. 4. Is the general buſineſs of the Office under your ſuperintendance?——A. I have nothing to do with the Surgeon General's Department, further than as he forms one of the Board: but the correſpondence of the Phyſician General and Inſpector General is under my ſuperintendance, as are alſo the general duties, as connected with thoſe two Officers.

Q. 5. State how the buſineſs of the Office, of which you have the ſuperintendance, is arranged? A. The buſineſs of the Office may be divided into four branches, namely; Firſt, that of the Board collectively, which is done by me, with the aſſiſtance of one or more Clerks as may be neceſſary, and does not occupy much time; Secondly, the correſpondence of the Phyſician General, which is performed alſo by me, with occaſional aſſiſtance, and is not laborious; Thirdly, the correſpondence and general duties of the Inſpector General's Department, to which are attached two conſtant Clerks, and may be ſaid to be a continual occupation; to this branch are alſo attached an Accountant and a Clerk under him, for the Accounts of Regimental as well as General Hoſpitals; and Fourthly, the Surgeon General's Department, in which, beſides his Aſſiſtant, are three Clerks entirely employed, who are under the controul of the Surgeon General: the Accountant alſo aſſiſts in this branch in reſpect of General Hoſpitals and Depôts.

Q. 6. What are the days and hours of attendance at the Office?——A. Every day from ten to four o'clock.

Q. 7. What are the means and checks uſed to enforce and aſcertain the regularity of the attendance at the Office?——A. All the Clerks in the Office, as well thoſe in the Surgeon General's Department, as thoſe of the other branches, inſcribe their names, in a book kept for that purpoſe, to the hour of their attendance in the morning, and no one leaves the Office till four o'clock, without permiſſion.

Q. 8. Do the heads of the Department, or the Phyſician, Surgeon, and Inſpector Generals, attend on any certain days of the week, and during any certain hours?——A. It is underſtood that they are to be at the Office every day. The Phyſician General uſually calls about one o'clock, but not every day; but he does not ſtay, unleſs he has notice of buſineſs: when he has notice, he attends very punctually. The Surgeon General is uſually there every day, but at no fixed hour; he ſometimes ſtays half an hour, ſometimes for three or four hours, if buſineſs requires it, but it is uncertain how long he may ſtay.

The Inſpector General is uſually there three or four hours every day, every Monday and Thurſday certainly, from twelve to one o'clock, of which notice is poſted up in the waiting-room. There is notice on a braſs plate on the outer door of the Office, that the hours of attendance are from twelve to three, as referring to the members of the Board; the ſame is alſo put up in the waiting-room, and gentlemen are informed that they will probably meet one or other of the Members of the Board there every day.

Q. 9. How long have theſe different notices been put up at the Office?——A. The notice on the door has been up little more than two years, and the correſponding notice in the waiting-room the ſame period. The Inſpector General's notice of attendance on Monday and Thurſday, ſince about the time of his appointment in December 1801.

Q. 10. Does it often happen that they who have official buſineſs with the heads of the Department, either individually or collectively, are diſappointed in getting their buſineſs done, from the want of the attendance of theſe gentlemen?——A. I believe not often now, but I have formerly heard repeated complaints on that head; which led to my requeſting the Board to let me fix the plate on the door, denoting the hours of attendance.

Q. 11. What are the peculiar duties of the aſſiſtants to the Surgeon General and Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals?——A. The duties of the Surgeon General's Aſſiſtant are, to manage the buſineſs of his correſpondence, and the other duties of that branch, which I cannot deſcribe. The particular duty of the Inſpector General's Aſſiſtant, is to check and controul the returns of Regimental Hoſpitals, as referring to the practice and management of thoſe eſtabliſhments: he is likewiſe ſent on journies of inſpection to any Military Hoſpital that may call for ſpecial notice or enquiry; and any correſpondence in medical matters relating to his Department is referred to him.

Q. 12. Do theſe Aſſiſtants attend in the Office regularly on the days, and during the hours you ſtate thoſe under your ſuperintendance to attend?——A. They uſually attend from twelve till four o'clock.

Q. 13. Who

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Q. 13. Who are reſponſible for, or who are charged with the Accounts of Hoſpitals on Foreign Stations?——A. I believe the heads of Departments on thoſe Stations; they never come to the Office of the Army Medical Board, which has no controul over the Accounts of Hoſpitals on Foreign Stations.

Q. 14. What is the ſtate of the Accounts of General Hoſpitals at home, to the preſent time? A. They are all made up to the quarter ending 25th March 1807.

Q. 15. Who are reſponſible for them?——A. The Surgeon General.

Q. 16. What is the courſe now obſerved in the examination of theſe home Accounts?——A. They are checked by the bills and receipts of the parties, and are required to have the approving ſignature of the principal Medical Officer, and the Military Superindant at the ſeveral ſtations: This is the courſe of examination before the Surgeon General, they are afterwards inſpected by the Inſpector General, by virtue of his appointment in 1803 or 1804, as Comptroller of Accounts of Army Hoſpitals.

Q. 17. Have you reaſon to believe that theſe home Accounts have been more effectually checked and controlled under the new mode, than they were before it was adopted? A. I think they have, but I cannot ſpeak decidedly upon it, not having ſeen the former accounts.

Q. 18. Who examines the returns from Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. The Inſpector General and his Aſſiſtant.

Q. 19. Who conducts the correſpondence with the heads of the Medical Department on Foreign Stations?——A. The Surgeon General.

Q. 20. From what fund are the Contingencies of the Office defrayed?——A. They are paid upon an authority from the Secretary at War, by the Agent of Army Hoſpitals, grounded upon a quarterly abſtract ſubmitted to the War Office, ſupported by bills and receipts, and ſigned by the Inſpector General, who is reſponſible for their accuracy.

Q. 21. Who finally examines theſe Accounts of Contingencies?——They come under the examination of the Auditors of Public Accounts as part of Mr. Window's payments.

Q. 22. Is there any Half-pay Liſt of Medical Officers regularly made out and kept in the Office, for the purpoſe of occaſional reference?——A. There is a general Liſt in the Office of all Medical Officers, both on full and Half-pay, which is corrected from time to time, but not made out at any regular periods.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Knight the Inſpector General, propoſed to print a Liſt of all Medical Officers on full and Half-pay; but it was objected to at the War Office.

Q. 23. Are any fees or gratuities to your knowledge, received directly or indirectly by any one holding a ſituation in the Office?——A. None whatever.

Q. 24. Have you ever heard that a fee or gratuity has been given to any belonging to the Office, in order to obtain an appointment, or in conſequence of having obtained one?——A. I have heard reports of that nature formerly, and even ſince I have been in the Office; but I cannot particularize any perſon who has given any thing of the kind.

Q. 25. In what mode is Mr. Window, Agent to the Army Hoſpitals, apprized of the payments he will be called upon to make?——A. He receives authorities for the payment as ſoon as they are ſanctioned by the War Office, at which time the parties have notice to draw for their money.

Q. 26. By what rule are the iſſues of money to Mr. Window regulated, and the amount fixed? A. When he has nearly expended the money formerly iſſued to him, he makes a written application for a farther iſſue, giving an abſtract of the payments he has made, and the balance in hand.

Q. 27. Do the Abſtracts of Payments furniſhed by Mr. Window, include all the ſums which he has authority to pay, or only the payments actually made?——A. They include all the ſums which he has been authorized to pay, but do not diſtinguiſh the payments actually made.

Mr. REED was further examined 5th May 1807, as follows:

Q. 28. Is money at any time iſſued to Mr. Window, before the ſervices to which it is applied, are ſanctioned by the War Office?——A. A groſs ſum is iſſued in advance to Mr. Window before the various calls are ſanctioned by the War Office, the Warrant ſpecifying that the money is on account of the General Hoſpitals and the contingencies of the Medical Staff.

Q. 29. You have ſtated to us in your former examination, that the agent makes application for money when he has nearly expended that formerly iſſued to him: has not the Medical Board the means of knowing the ſtate of his Accounts without ſuch application?——A. They have the means, from the books in which the authorities for payment are entered; but it has never been the practice to make up ſuch an account.

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Q. 30. Are the parties to whom money is due, invariably appriſed that they may draw for it ſo ſoon as funds are provided in the hands of the Agent?——A. They are appriſed of it as ſoon as the authorities are paſſed; the Agent being always ſuppoſed to have money in his hands.

Q. 31. Can you furniſh the Board with the ſeveral applications made by Mr. Window, for money during the year 1806, or any other year?——A. Yes, for any year ſubſequent to 1801 or 1802.

Q. 32. Do the Accounts of Pay of Hoſpital Mates at home and abroad come under the reviſion of the Army Medical Board?——A. They do not: the Inſpector General of Hoſpitals gives liſts to Mr. Window quarterly of the Hoſpital Mates at home who are entitled to pay; of thoſe on foreign ſtations the whole are paid with their reſpective ſtaffs, the Hoſpital Mates in Canada and Jamaica excepted, theſe being paid by Mr. Window.

Q. 33. Whence, and on what authority does Mr. Window obtain money for the pay of Hoſpital Mates at home.——A. I cannot tell.

Q. 34. Deſcribe the duties performed by Mr. Moſs in the Office of the Medical Department, how long he has been employed on them, and how long it is likely he may be ſo employed?

A. He is employed by the Surgeon General to make up and arrange the Returns of Hoſpital Stores in the Depôts and General Hoſpitals. He has been ſo employed about 15 months; but I cannot ſay how long his further ſervices may be required.

Q. 35. Whence is money obtained for the ſervice of the Foreign Hoſpitals at Eling and Lymington?——A. From the Foreign Department of the War-Office, through the hands of Mr. Diſney, their Agent.

Q. 36. What degree of controul is exerciſed by the Army Medical Department over thoſe Hoſpitals?——A. They merely receive monthly returns of their ſick, and of the Medical Staff. The candidates for employment in the foreign corps, are examined medically by the Army Medical Board.

(Signed) SAMUEL REED.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Chas. Beſonquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.

Appendix, No. 16.

Extract of a LETTER from James Window, Eſq. to Thomas Keate and Francis Knight, Eſquires, dated Charing Croſs, 30th April 1804.

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to tranſmit herewith an Account of the Contingent Expences of His Majeſty's Hoſpitals, &c. from 18th February to 28th inſtant, and take the liberty of obſerving that the Account is £. 141. 17s. 1d. overdrawn, which makes it materially different to the applications uſually made when the balance was £. 2000. in hand.

Extract of a LETTER from James Window, Eſq. to Thomas Keate and Francis Knight, Eſquires, dated Charing Croſs, 18th July 1804.

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to tranſmit herewith an Account of the Contingent Expences of His Majeſty's Hoſpitals, &c. from 28th April to 18th July 1804, the balance of which is £. 228. 16s. 0½d. overdrawn.

Appendix, No. 17.

LETTER from James Window, Eſq. to the Army Medical Board.

Gentlemen, Charing Croſs, 31ſt July 1805.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 24th inſtant, requiring me to ſtate immediately the balance that remained in my hands, on (I preſume) the monies impreſted to me by your recommendation for the uſe of His Majeſty's Hoſpitals, &c.; and in anſwer to which I beg leave to obſerve, that it is impoſſible for me in this ſhort notice to give the exact balance

balance that remained in my hands the firſt of July laſt on ſo large a *running account*, as you know mine has been (and ſtill continues); but from the beſt ſtatement I am now enabled to make, I believe that the balance of receipts and diſburſements to the before-mentioned day was about nine thouſand nine hundred and four pounds in favour of Government; this ſum, however, is of courſe reduced by ſubſequent diſburſements, and will continue to diminiſh until I receive another impreſt on account, which will be applied for as uſual: any other information that you may require on this head ſhall at all times be duly attended to.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JAMES WINDOW.

Appendix, No. 17. (A.)

TOTAL of the SUMS appearing to have been expended by Mr. WINDOW in his Accounts Current, as Agent to the Inſpector General of Regimental Infirmaries, from the 25th June 1798 to 24th December 1806; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of each Account, together with the balance remaining in his hands according to his own Statement.

In Mr. MOORE's Department.

	£.	s.	d.
In Account from 25th June 1798 to 24th June 1799, including the balance of his preceding Account	54,181	10	—½
From 25th June 1799 to 24th June 1800	115,394	19	7½
From 25th June 1800 to 24th June 1801	60,168	15	10½
Half Year—From 25th June 1801 to 24th December 1801	24,153	9	—½
One Year—From 25th December 1801 to 24th December 1802	33,974	2	5½
From 25th December 1802 to 24th December 1803	30,876	14	11½
From 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1804	47,184	—	8
From 25th December 1804 to 24th December 1805	34,239	14	7½
In Mr. DAWKIN's Department.			
From 25th December 1805 to 24th December 1806	18,419	19	4
Total £.	418,593	6	8½
Balance due from Mr. Window to the Public, according to his own Statement, on the 24th December 1806	8,434	19	1½

Audit Office, Somerſet Place, 28th April 1807.

(Signed) JOHN LEWIS MALLET, Secr.

Appendix, No. 18.

Examination of CHARLES MOORE, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts; taken upon Oath, the 23d April 1807.

C. Moore, Eſq.

Q. 1. WHAT Accounts of the Army Medical Department, are now under examination at the Audit Office?——A. There are Accounts of various deſcriptions, conſiſting of Mr. Window's Accounts, as Agent to the Inſpector General of Regimental Infirmaries, from the year 1798, which are eight in number, for as many years, and are now under examination; there are alſo a great variety of Accounts of Purveyors of Hoſpitals, who have money impreſſed to them for the ſervice of the Hoſpital Department, from Mr. Window; theſe are in a courſe of Examination, and many others which have not been delivered into the Office ariſe out of them; the whole of them originally forming a part of Mr. Window's Accounts, but ſeparated for the convenience of Examination; Mr. Window's Account having been determined by the late Board of Auditors to be a mere Caſh Account, to be diſcharged by the general Receipts of the Purveyors;

C. Meure, Eſq.

it was therefore found neceſſary, to the due examination of the Vouchers, that the Purveyors ſhould furniſh ſeparate Accounts to the Audit Office.

Q. 2. How do theſe Accounts come before the Auditors for Examination?——A. Mr. Window has large ſums of money impreſted to him by the Paymaſter General of the Forces, on account of the Hoſpital Expenditure, and becomes therefore a Sub-Accountant in the Paymaſter General's Account, for which Impreſt he is reſponſible to the Audit Office, and delivers in Annual Accounts, as I have already ſtated. The Purveyor's Accounts are either immediately called for, by the Requiſition Department of the Audit Office, in conſequence of an Inſpection of Mr. Window's Account, or they are collected and tranſmitted thither, together with the Vouchers, by the Surgeon General.

Q. 3. What is the deſcription of the Authorities, and Vouchers produced with theſe Accounts?

A. The Authorities produced with the Accounts are the Letters of recommendation from the Surgeon General to the Secretary at War for Pay and Allowance, and generally for the Hoſpital Diſburſements. Mr. Window's Vouchers, as I have already ſtated, are merely Caſh Vouchers, ſuch as Receipts and Bills of Exchange, for conſiderable ſums. The Vouchers, with the Purveyor's Accounts, conſiſt of Monthly or Quarterly Abſtracts, accompanied by the Receipts and other Vouchers for the tradeſmen's bills.

Q. 4. By whom, and to what extent does it appear that theſe Accounts have been previouſly examined?——A. In taking up the Examination of theſe Accounts in my Department, I found them ſo full of errors, that they could not have undergone any ſatisfactory Examination, for the purpoſe of Audit, before they came into my hands. I found it neceſſary to look back to the proceedings of the late Board, to know if any, and what enquiry had been made upon this ſubject, and the manner in which the Expenditure, contained in theſe Accounts, had been examined and controuled by the Surgeon General. On an application to him by a Letter of the Board of the 26th of July 1798, he was aſked whether the claims made by him, the payments of which were made by Mr. Window, in purſuance of the Secretary ar War's Orders, undergo any, and what Examination by the Surgeon General, or any perſon in his Department, previous to his requiring ſuch payments. In anſwer to which the Surgeon General, in a Letter dated the 30th July 1798, informs the Board, that all Accounts which are recommended by him to the Secretary at War for payment, were previouſly examined in his Office. On conſidering this Letter and other Documents relative to theſe Accounts, the Board reſolved, on 3d of April 1799, that Mr. Window was merely a Caſhier, and bound to pay all Sums authorized by the Secretary at War, after a due inveſtigation of the under bills by the Surgeon General, then Inſpector General of Regimental Infirmaries. A more particular Examination of Mr. Window's back Accounts then became neceſſary; the errors of the Surgeon General in recommending payments a ſecond and even third time for the ſame ſervice, payments that were incorrect in the computations and caſtings, rates and periods for pay that were improper, and one ſervice being frequently found recommended for another, the Board thought proper to ſtate theſe errors to the Secretaty at War. They accordingly, on the 8th of December 1802, tranſmitted a Copy of Mr. Keate's before-mentioned Letter to the Secretary at War, acquainting him that, notwithſtanding what is therein ſtated by Mr. Keate, a great number of errors had been overlooked in his Office, and ſums improperly recommended for payment; that the Board could not ſurcharge the Agent with ſuch errors, conſiſtent with the principles laid down in the minute before mentioned, of 3d April 1799, nor the Surgeon General, he not receiving any Impreſt; requeſting his conſideration of the ſame, and by what means the Public might have a reſponſible Account. On the 14th of June 1803, Letters were received by the Board from the Surgeon General, through the application of the Secretary at War, relative to the due expenditure of ſeveral Sums impreſted to Purveyors and others for the uſe of the Hoſpitals. In one of theſe Letters, dated the 18th of Feb. 1803, Mr. Keate ſtates, that with reſpect to the ſum of eight thouſand two hundred pounds advanced to Dr. Boone, then Purveyor of the Hoſpital at Plymouth, he is perfectly ſatisfied that the ſaid ſum has been from time to time properly and advantageouſly expended, for the uſe of the ſick. Dr. Boone having ſubſequently delivered in an Account of this ſum to the Audit Office, it exhibited a ſeries of irregularity, conſiſting in extravagant charges, want of vouchers, and large ſums charged againſt the Public in the abſtracts, when the vouchers applicable to the ſums ſo claimed were ſo comparatively ſmall in amount, as in no degree to juſtify the extent of the expenditure. There were alſo eraſures of figures in favour of the Accountant to a conſiderable extent; 3*s.* changed into 5*s.*, and pounds inſerted where there were only ſhillings and pence in the vouchers; theſe practices pervading the whole Account. Mr. Keate, in the letter laſt referred to, ſtates that he had given the moſt poſitive directions to the ſeveral Officers entruſted with money on account, to render a ſatisfactory ſtatement thereof; and that he had every reaſon to believe that juſtice had been done to the Public in all ſuch caſes.—He alſo ſtates, that as to ſeveral ſums advanced to Dr. Munro, for Hoſpital expences, he was perfectly convinced theſe were duly expended for the ſervice, he being an Officer of great reſpectability. He gives the ſame reaſon for being perfectly ſatisfied with the expenditure of ſeveral other Army Medical Gentlemen. This Letter was tranſmitted by the War Office to the

late

C. Moore, Esq.

late Board of Auditors, inclosed in a Letter, in which the Secretary at War acquaints the Board, that whatever reliance he might be disposed to place upon the assurances given by Mr. Keate, that these sums had been faithfully and properly applied for the Public Service, Mr. Yorke, then Secretary at War, could not, consistently with his official duty, consider those assurances of respectability of character sufficient to exempt the several individuals concerned, from rendering accounts of the application of the sums which they had received for the use of the Military Hospitals; and that Mr. Keate would be instructed to lose no time in requiring proper accounts to be delivered to him.—On the 27th of August 1805, Mr. Keate informed the Board of Auditors, that when the Hospital Accounts first came before him, at the periods of the expenditure being incurred, he conceived it to be his duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as he was enabled from occasional inspection, returns, and correspondence, to form a judgment thereon; and that he left the detection of arithmetical errors to his Clerk, as his own time was too much occupied to attend to them.—In the same Letter, he states, that the collection of the receipts, their accuracy and preservation, he always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hospitals; and he therefore had never paid any attention to the subject.—In addition to those measures, which the present Board of Auditors has thought proper to adopt for the due investigation of this subject, it was thought necessary to call the Surgeon General before them, in hopes of deriving some information as to the nature of the examination of the Hospital Accounts. Considering the Documents in the Office, and the Surgeon General's examination, I am persuaded that these Hospital Accounts not having been duly controuled and examined at the time, by the person whose duty it was to have compared the abstracts with the vouchers, as the only means of judging of their accuracy, that many errors, which might have been effectually detected and provided for at the period of the expenditure, by the parties concerned being called upon to explain, are now wholly out of the reach of satisfactory examination.

Q. 5. What progress has been made in the examination of them at the Audit Office?

A. Of course, many of the Accounts, consisting of the largest sums, must have been very accurately examined, to authorize me to give such a description of the Accounts as I have done in the latter part of my last answer.—Mr. Window's Accounts, which are connected with the whole of the Hospital Expence, will shortly be brought before the Board of Auditors, for the purpose of determining the numerous queries which arise upon them.—I speak of the eight Annual Accounts before mentioned. All are under a course of examination, and may be stated to the Treasury in no great length of time.—The most considerable of the Purveyor's Accounts during the same period, are in a course of examination. With respect to the smaller sums impressed to the Purveyors, the Board will probably, when they appear to be accurately vouched, pass them to the allowed part of Mr. Window's Account, without their going through the Exchequer forms, which would be attended with much labour and loss of time.

(Signed) CHAS. MOORE.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenson.
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 19.

MEDICAL STAFF OFFICERS on FULL PAY, 25th June 1807.

INSPECTORS OF HOSPITALS.

Pay, at 40 *s.* per Diem.
Lodging Money, 21 *s.* a Week.
Forage Allowance for four Horſes.
Travelling Expences, when not allowed Forage, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a Mile.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
I. M. Nooth -	April 10th 1779.	Gibraltar.
W. R. Shapter -	July 4th 1798.	Until 24th June, as Inſpector of Hoſpitals in North Britain. Now Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of Lord Cathcart.
William Moore -	March 1799.	In charge of the Depôt Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight.
Theodore Gorden -	May 1800.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of General Whitelocke, South America.
William Franklin -	April 7th 1802.	Chief of the Medical Staff in the Mediterranean.
Charles Kerr -	Feb. 21ſt 1805.	Chief of the Medical Staff in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands; expected home, as he has claimed to retire, under His Majeſty's Regulations, having ſerved on full Pay above Thirty Years.
Robert Keate -	Jan. 21ſt 1807.	Deputy to the Surgeon General.
James Borland -	Jan. 22d 1807.	Deputy to the Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

Pay, at 25 *s.* per Diem.
Lodging Money, at 21*s.* a Week.
Forage Allowance for three Horſes.
Travelling Expences, when not allowed Forage, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a Mile.

Alex[r] Baillie -	Dec. 10th 1799.	Chief of the Medical Staff at the Cape of Good Hope, ordered to relieve Dr. Charles Kerr in the Weſt Indies.
Robert Patrick -	March 1800.	Superintending the Medical concerns of the Yorkſhire and Northern Diſtricts.
Alex[r] Thompſon -	March 20th 1801.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of B. General Craufurd.
Gab[l] Rice Redmond	Sept. 14th 1801.	Chief of the Medical Staff under the Command of Sir S. Achmuty.
Ralph Green -	June 1802.	Has been employed for ſeveral Years in the Mediterranean, proceeded with General Frazer's Expedition to Egypt, as Chief of the Medical Staff.
John Webb -	June 30th 1802.	Employed ſeveral Years in the Mediterranean, returned to England in 1806. Inſpector of Hoſpitals in the Eaſtern Diſtrict until this time, now ſelected to ſerve under Dr. Shapter with the Expedition.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
William Huſſey -	Dec. 17th 1803.	Employed until lately in the Kent Diſtrict, ordered to the Cape of Good Hope to relieve Mr. Baillie.
Abraham Bolton -	Nov. 10th 1804.	Principal Medical Officer at Gibraltar.
W^m Somerville -	March 25th 1805.	Went to the Mediterranean as Principal Officer of the Medical Staff under Sir James Craig, now employed under the Orders of Inſpector Franklin in the Mediterranean.
Francis Burrows -	June 6th 1805.	Employed till lately in the Suſſex Diſtrict, ordered out with the Army to the Continent.
James M^cGregor -	June 27th 1805.	Superintending the Hoſpital concerns of the South Weſt Diſtrict and Portſmouth.
John Warren -	Aug. 2d 1805.	Superintending the London and Home Diſtricts.
Robert Grieves -	Sept. 18th 1806.	Under the Orders of Inſpector Franklin in the Mediterranean.
William Ferguſſon	Sept 5th 1805.	Southern Diſtrict—vice Huſſey.
James Robert Grant	April 16th 1807.	Superintending the Weſtern Diſtrict.
Joſhua Rockett -	July 24th 1804.	Jamaica, Barbadoes, Surinam } Having the Rank of Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals in the Weſt Indies only.
W. A. Burke -	D^o	
Ja^s Muttlebury -	D^o	

PHYSICIANS.

Pay, 20*s.* a Day.
Lodging Money, 21*s.* a Week.
Forage Allowance for three Horſes.
Travelling Expences, when no Forage is iſſued.

George Morris -	Nov. 20th 1793.	At the York Hoſpital, Chelſea.
John Rogerſon -	April 9th 1794.	In the Mediterranean.
Edward Somers -	March 1ſt 1795.	On the Jamaica Staff, returned lately to England on account of ill health.
Edw^d N. Bancroft	Sept. 1795.	Placed on full pay on the 25th June, to be employed with the Army on the Continent.
I. W. Roberts -	Oct. 21ſt 1795.	Has been ſome time under Orders for the Weſt Indies, being nominated to the Staff of the Leeward Iſlands.
James Fellowes -	Oct. 28th 1795.	Served laſt at Gibraltar, has now the Commander in Chief's leave to go to Liſbon.
Joſeph Phelan -	April 22d 1800.	Appointed to the Medical Staff in South America, by War Office Order of 28th of October 1806.
James Buchan -	Dec. 6th 1800.	On the Medical Staff of Gibraltar.
A. L. Emerſon -	Jan. 24th 1805.	On the Medical Staff of the Cape of Good Hope.
Charles Larchin -	April 25th 1805.	Lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope, and appointed to the Expedition for the Continent.
J. Skey - - - -	July 18th 1805.	On the Medical Staff of the Weſt India Iſlands.
J. King - - - -	Sept. 12th 1805.	With the Expedition under the command of B. Gen. Craufurd.
J. Browne - - -	Jan. 24th 1805.	On the Medical Staff in the Mediterranean.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
Will[m] Lempriere -	Jan. 25th 1805.	Depôt Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight.
Charles Tice - -	Jan. 1806.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir S. Achmuty, to the River La Plata.
W[m] G. Deane - -	June 4th 1807.	Nominated to the Medical Staff for the continental Expedition.
W[m] Moſeley - -	Jan. 1806.	With General Frazer in Egypt.

SURGEONS TO THE FORCES.

Pay, at 15*s.* a Day.
Lodging Money, at 15*s.* a Week.
Forage Allowance for two Horſes.
Travelling Expences, when no Forage is drawn, 1*s.* 2*d.* a Mile.

James Fiſher - -	Oct. 21ſt 178 3.	Garriſon Surgeon, Quebec.
W. D. Lawlor -	Dec. 5th 1787.	Garriſon Surgeon, St. Kitts.
James Macauley -	Sept. 1ſt 1791.	Canada.
Dikens Buckle -	July 30th 1794.	As Surgeon to the Depôt Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight.
Tho[s] F. Nicolay -	April 13th 1795.	Embarked for the Continent.
John Shean - - -	Sept. 16th 1795.	Bahamas.
William Hogg -	Sept. 29th 1795.	In charge of the Hilſea Depôt Hoſpital.
J. W. Dunkin -	July 10th 1796.	Garriſon Surgeon, Demarara.
George Henkell -	Oct. 11th 1796.	Garriſon Surgeon, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.
James Boggs - -	Nov. 22d 1797.	Halifax.
J. P. Hill - - -	Dec. 12th 1798.	Waiting at Portſmouth to embark for the Weſt Indies.
J. C. Carpue - -	Jan. 5th 1799.	In charge of contracted Caſes, York Hoſpital.
Will[m] Holmes - -	Jan. 17th 1799.	Upper Canada.
James Metiver - -	March 6th 1799.	Garriſon Surgeon, Trinidad.
G. F. Albert - -	Aug. 30th 1799.	Mediterranean.
W. R Morel - -	Sept. 4th 1799.	Mediterranean.
John Croſier - -	Sept. 10th 1799.	Weſt Indies.
John O'Farrell -	March 21ſt 1800.	On the point of returning to Surinam.
Alex[r] Grant - -	April 3d 1800.	Weſt Indies.
Francis Downing -	April 4th 1800.	Mediterranean.
Edward Tegart -	April 8th 1800.	Under orders for Continental Service.
Ely Crump - -	Ditto	With General Craufurd's Expedition.
Alex[r] M[c] Dowall -	Ditto	Antigua.
C. L. Parker - -	Ditto	Royal Military College, Great Marlow.
John Foreman -	Nov. 4th 1800.	Dominica.
G. R. Baillie - -	March 28th 1801.	Antigua.
Adair Blackwell -	June 25th 1801.	Cavalry Depôt, Maidſtone.
William Pym - -	Sept. 17th 1801.	Gibraltar.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
John Lindſay - -	Dec. 13th 1801.	With Gen. Whitelocke's Expedition.
Thoˢ Forbes - -	Dec. 17th 1801.	Priſoner in South America.
Donᵈ Mᶜ Neill -	Sept. 22d 1802.	Bermuda.
John Saumarez -	Oct. 15th 1802	Guernſey.
Lewis Krazeiſen -	May 25th 1803.	Embarked for the Continent.
Thomas Roſs - -	July 16th 1803.	Mediterranean.
Talbot Bolton - -	Aug. 16th 1803.	Jamaica.
W. W. Chambers	Aug. 27th 1803.	With Gen. Whitelocke's Expedition.
John Coffins - -	Ditto	Jerſey.
Alexʳ Dunlop - -	Ditto	Cape of Good Hope.
Thomas Kidd - -	Ditto	South America.
Major Carroll -	Ditto	On the Weſt India Staff, now in England on leave of abſence on account of ill health.
Thoˢ Gunning -	Sept. 1ſt 1803.	Mediterranean.
Geo. I. Aveling -	Sept. 10th 1803.	With Gen. Craufurd's Expedition.
Ebenezer Brown -	Oct. 22d 1803.	Mediterranean.
Wᵐ North Senʳ -	Nov. 12th 1803.	York Hoſpital as Principal Medical Officer, with extra pay at 5ſ. a day.
Edward Porteus -	Dec. 17th 1803.	Mediterranean.
Joſeph Thomas -	June 2d 1804.	Garriſon Surgeon, Malta.
John Heddle - -	June 15th 1804.	Goree.
David Hutcheſon -	Aug. 11th 1804.	Barbadoes.
Nodes Dickenſon -	Ditto	Grenada.
Stephen Panting -	Ditto	Tobago.
Thomas Bennion -	Nov. 25th 1804.	Newfoundland.
Thomas Giddy -	April 30th 1805.	St. Lucia.
Charles Farrell -	Jan. 2d 1806.	Mediterranean.
Titus Berry - -	Ditto	South America.
Alexʳ Menzies - -	1807.	Weſt Indies.
Stephens Woolriche	June 18th 1807.	Under Orders for Continental Service.
David Brownrigg -	Ditto	Dᵒ - - Dᵒ - - Dᵒ
Robᵗ Jones - -	Ditto	Dᵒ - - Dᵒ - - Dᵒ
Willᵐ Lynn - -	Nov. 1805.	London, ſuperintending the Education of the Medical Cadets.
Henry Glaſſe - -	July 1806.	Gibraltar.

DISTRICT SURGEONS FOR EXAMINING RECRUITS.

Pay, 10 ſ. a day.—No Allowances.

John Ramſey - -	April 8th 1794.	Aberdeen.
Stewart Henderſon	March, 1795.	Birmingham.
William Graham -	June 15th 1795.	Inverneſs.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
J. H. Beaumont -	Sept. 26th 1795.	Wells.
St. Leger Hinchley	Oct. 15th 1794.	Leeds.
John Dowes - -	Sept. 1ſt 1796.	Bedford.
Geo. Mackenzie -	June 12th 1800.	Shrewſbury.
Robert Freer - -	June 25th 1801.	Glaſgow.
John Simpſon - -	Sept. 16th 1795.	London.
Willm Henderſon -	Jan. 27th 1801.	Edinburgh.
J. H. Radford - -	April 9th 1807.	Manchester.
C. Williamſon - -	Aug. 1802.	Cork.
William Roſe - -	January, 1804.	Waterford.
Thomas Wilſon -	June, 1803.	Marborough.
Michael Balfour -	July 23d 1803.	Durham.
J. French - - -	Oct. 9th 1794.	Hereford.
William Wallace -	April 21ſt 1804.	Dublin.
J. Goodſman - -	Nov. 1798.	Southampton.
F. McCormick -	Aug. 1804	Limerick.
Robt Salmon - -	July 16th 1803.	Newry.
Thos Walton - -	May 21ſt 1807.	Ipſwich
William Paton -	June 4th 1807.	Inniſkilling.
Willm Stafford - -	June, 1804.	Belfaſt.
A. Lawrie - - -	March 1ſt 1797.	Carliſle.
John White - -	March 4th 1802.	Nottingham
John Henry - -	July 27th 1797.	Athlone.

APOTHECARIES.

Pay, 10*s.* a day.
Lodging Money, 15*s.* a week.
Forage Money for two Horſes.
Travelling Expences, when no Forage is drawn, at 1*s.* 2*d.* a mile.

Patrick Gaynor -	Auguſt 1795.	Mediterranean.
George Longmore	October 20th 1796.	Canada.
W. S. Holland -	March 1ſt 1797.	Cape of Good Hope.
Alexr. Stewart -	June 12th 1800.	Ordered on Service with the Expedition to the Continent.
G. P. Tooſey -	June 27th 1800.	Weſt Indies.
Philip Hoffe -	May 1804.	York Hoſpital, Chelſea.
W. T. Price - -	Auguſt 1804.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Achmuty, to the River Plata.
J. Hodſon - -	Auguſt 28th 1804.	Malta.
Chris. Codrington	Feb. 28th 1805.	Jerſey.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
William Graham -	Feb. 28th 1805.	Guernſey.
Wm. Hynde Fox -	June 13th 1805.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
John Maxwell -	July 11th 1805.	Gibraltar.
John Burnall - -	Auguſt 15th 1805	With the Expedition under the command of Brigadier Gen. Craufurd.
J. Hayne Newton -	May 28th 1807.	With the Continental Expedition.
Hugh Clough -	January 1806.	Jamaica.
Thomas Morton -	January 25th 1805.	In charge of the Stores at Porcheſter Caſtle.

PURVEYORS.

Pay, at 10 *s.* a day.
Lodging Money, 21 *s.* a week.
Travelling Expences on Duty, 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile.

Dennis Conſiden -	Auguſt 1799.	On the Medical Staff of the Cape of Good Hope, lately returned to England.
Richard Moſs -	Nov. 13th 1800.	Employed by the Surgeon General in keeping the Accounts of Hoſpial Stores.
George Dickſon -	April 8th 1800.	Sicily.
J. B. Hugo - -	May 19th 1804.	On the Staff of the Mediterranean, lately returned to England on account of ill health.
W. Cathcart - -	May 25th 1804.	Weſt Indies.
Robert Stewart -	Aug. 22d 1805.	Malta; lately ſent out in the room of Mr. Hugo
John Kemp - -	March 12th 1807.	With the Expedition under the command of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke.
John Wimbridge -	May 28th 1807.	With the Continental Expedition.

DEPUTY PURVEYORS.

Pay, at 10 *s.* 6*d.* a day.
Lodging Money, 15 *s.* a week.
Travelling Expences, 1 *s.* 2*d.* per mile.

Charles Mapother	Jan. 18 1795.	Ordered for ſervice with the Foreign Corps to the Continent.
William James -	March 16th 1800.	With the Expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to the River La Plata.
Joſeph Gunſon -	April 8th 1800.	Mediterranean; with the Expedition under the command of General Frazer, to Egypt.

NAME.	Date of Commiſſion.	Where employed.
William Uſher -	Nov. 13th 1800.	With the Expedition under the command of Brigadier General Craufurd.
John Price -	Jan. 8th 1801.	York Hoſpital, vice Wimbridge.
C. T. Aveling -	April 3d 1801.	With the Continental Expedition.
Joſias Paterſon -	May 1801.	Gibraltar, vice Emerſon.
Thos. Cook - -	Auguſt 11th 1804.	Weſt Indies.
Matthew Emerſon	Auguſt 28th 1804	Obliged to return from Gibraltar on account of ill health;—employed at the York Hoſpital, till Mr. Price could join.
Charles Clark -	Nov. 23d 1804.	Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to the River La Plata.
Rd. Pinckard -	March 21th 1805.	Sicily.
Chas. Bradford -	Sept. 12th 1805.	Depôt Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight.
William Froſt -	Ditto.	Mediterranean.
Jas. B. Emerſon -	May 28th 1807.	Ordered to join the Continental Expedition.

RECAPITULATION.

8 Inſpectors.
18 Deputy Inſpectors.
17 Phyſicians.
60 Staff Surgeons.
26 Recruiting Diſtrict Surgeons.
16 Apothecaries.
8 Purveyors.
14 Deputy Purveyors.

(Signed) L. PEPYS, for the Phyſicians.
T. KEATE, for Surgeons to the Forces.
F. KNIGHT, for the Inſpectors, Purveyors, and Apothecaries.

Appendix, No. 19. (A.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the various Hospital Staff Officers, and Stations, at Home and Abroad, under the Direction of the Surgeon General.

STATIONS, or HOSPITALS.	Inspectors, at 40s. per diem.	Dep. Inspectors, at 25s.	Physicians, at 20s.	Purveyors, at 20s.	Staff and Garrison Surgeons, at 15s.	District Surgeons, at 10s.	Apothecaries, at 10s.	Dep. Purveyors, at 10s.	Assistant Surgeons, at 7s. 6d.	Hospital Mates, On Foreign, 7s. 6d. Home, 6s. 6d.	
HOME:											
Yk Hospital, Chelsea	- -	- -	1	- -	* 2	- -	1	1	- -	6	* One Staff Surgeon acts as Principal Medical Officer.
Any Depôt Hospital	1	- -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	1	† 3	2	† One Assistant Surgeon acts as Apothecary.
Reign Hospital and Depôt, Eling	1	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	2	1	- -	2	
Recruiting Districts in Great Britain and Ireland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26	- -	- -	- -	- -	
rsey	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	
Guernsey	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	
TOTAL HOME	2	- -	2	- -	7	26	5	3	3	10	
FOREIGN STATIONS:											
Gibraltar	- -	1	1	- -	2	- -	1	1	1	4	
Malta	1	1	1	1	* 2	- -	1	1	- -	6	* One of these is Garrison Surgeon.
Sicily and Mediterranean	- -	2	3	1	8	- -	2	2	- -	20	
Jamaica	- -	1	1	- -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	20	
Barbadoes and Leeward Islands and Colonies	1	2	2	1	†14	- -	1	1	- -	24	† 10 of these are Garrison Surgeons of the different Islands and Colonies.
Bahamas	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	
Bermuda	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	
Nova Scotia and Dependencies	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡ 3	- -	1	- -	- -	7	‡ One Staff Surgeon acts as Chief Medical Officer of the whole command.
Canadas, Upper and Lower	- -	- -	- -	- -	§ 3	- -	1	- -	- -	15	§ 120.
Cape	- -	1	1	- -	2	- -	1	1	- -	6	
Expeditions. Sir S. Achmuty	- -	1	1	- -	2	- -	2	1	- -	6	
Expeditions. B. Gl Crauford	- -	1	1	- -	2	- -	1	1	- -	8	
TOTAL	4	10	13	3	48	26	16	11	4	126	
India and Ceylon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No Returns; and no controul over Staff or Stores.
Total Home	2	- -	2	- -	7	26	5	3	3	10	
Total Foreign	2	10	11	3	41	- -	11	8	1	116	
GRAND TOTAL	4	10	13	3	48	26	16	11	4	126	

Appendix, No. 20.

RATE of the Contingent Allowances granted to the MEDICAL STAFF, under the Controul of the Surgeon General and Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals.

RANKS.	Lodging Money, when not allowed Barrack Rooms: p. Week.	Travelling Expences, when not allowed Forage: p. Mile.	N° of Rations of Forage: p. Diem.
	£. s. d.	s. d.	
Inſpector of Hoſpitals	1. 1. 0.	1. 6.	4.
Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals	1. 1. 0.	1. 6.	3.
Phyſician	1. 1. 0.	1. 6.	3.
Surgeon	0. 15. 0.	1. 2.	2.
Apothecary	0. 15. 0.	1. 2.	2.
Purveyor	1. 1. 0.	1. 6.	3.
Deputy Purveyor	0. 15. 0.	1. 2.	2.
Hoſpital Mate	0. 10. 6.	0. 10.	0.
Purveyor's Clerk	0. 10. 6.	0. 10.	0.

Appendix, No. 21.

MEDICAL OFFICERS on HALF-PAY.

INSPECTORS, &c.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
John Weir	1798: 25th June.	20s.		Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in conſideration of his long Services.
A. M. Grieves	1803: 23th March.	20s.		Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in conſideration of his Services.
Alex' Hazleton	1802: 25th Dec.	20s.		Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in conſideration of his long Services.
Tho' Young	1802: 25th June.	60s.		Inſpector General with the Forces ſerving in Holland in 1799, 1800, and the Mediterranean, 800-1-2. Allowed by the Government to retire on £. 3. per day.
John Wright	1799: 25th Dec.	20s.		Secretary to General Maitland in Ceylon.

INSPECTORS, &c.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Geo[e] Pinckard - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	15/.	- -	The rank of Deputy Inſpector General, held by this Gentleman, was abo'iſhed by the King's Warrant, of May 22d, 1804.
Rob[t] Jackſon - - - - -	1803: 25th April.	20/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay, by Order of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, in 1803.
Ja[s] Frank - - - - - -	1806: 25 Dec.	20/.	- -	Services not at preſent required.
J. Macdonald - - - - -	1798: 25th June.	20/.	- -	Allowed to retire on Half-pay, in conſideration of his long Services.
Robertſon Barclay - - -	1798: 25th June.	20/.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in conſideration of his long Services.
Alex[r] Robertſon - - - -	1804: 25th June.	15/.	- -	Placed on the loweſt Half-pay of his Rank for exceptionable Conduct, which did not ſeem to come within the pale of a Court Martial.

ASSISTANT and DEPUTY INSPECTORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
W. Scott - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace; allowed to accompany Lord Elgin to Conſtantinople, and afterwards to go to him to France; has not been employed this War.
D. M[c]Intyre - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	from 25th June 1802. £. 100.	Reduced at the Peace in 1802; and allowed to retire, on account of more than thirty Years Service. —a Year, in addition to his Half-pay.
[C]. S. Wilſon - - - - -	1801: 25th Dec.	10/.	- -	—From Age or broken Conſtitution, theſe four Gentlemen have been deemed unequal to efficient Service during the preſent War.
[J]ohn Williams - - - - - Since dead (Feb. 1807.)	1801: 25th June.	10/.	- -	
[J]. M[c]Lean - - - - -	1798: Nov. 8th.	10/.	- -	
[T]. Lindſay - - - - - -	1798: 25th Dec.	10/.	-	

ASSISTANT and DEPUTY INSPECTORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Rudolph Rhodes - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	100	Superannuated; Allowance of £. 100 per Year in consideration of more than Thirty Years Service, at the Peace of 1802. (43 Years Service.)
Wm Greaves - - - - -	1805: 25th June.	10/	- -	Placed on Half-pay by the Commander in Chief's Direction of May 1805, and ordered not to be again employed.
J. Venour - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	100	Superannuated; Allowance of £. 100 per Year in consideration of more than Thirty Years Service, at the Peace of 1802.
W. Tudor - - - - -	1805: 24th Auguſt.	10/.	- -	Allowed by the Commander in Chief and Secretary at War to retire on Half-pay, in conſideration of having formerly purchaſed his Commiſſion of Cavalry Surgeon, and having loſt the Money by the Abolition of Purchaſe in the Medical Line of the Army.
A. Jamieſon - - - - -	1805: 24th June.	12/6.	- -	Health of Body and Strength of Mind deſtroyed by Palſy.
Robt Walters - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in conſideration of a broken Conſtitution and Age.
J. Gilpin - - - - - -	1806: 25th December.	12/6.	- -	In conſideration of his Age and Infirmities.
John Joberne - - - - -	1806: 25th June.	12/6.	- -	By Special Order of the Secretary at War.
C. Lind - - - - - -	1805: 25th June.	15/.	- -	Conſtitution completely broken by long Service, 17 Years of which were paſſed in the Weſt Indies, and highly deſerving of better Proviſion.
J. Phillips - - - - - -	1806: 25th December.	12/6.	- -	Placed on Half-pay, as being inefficient to the Purpoſes of General Service.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

FIELD INSPECTORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day	Other Allowances.	
A. Grant - - - - - -	- - -	7/6.	- -	Reduced at the Conclusion of the American War, and not ſince employed.
Joſeph Cope - - - - -	1803: 25th June.	7/6.	- -	This Rank having been abo iſhed by His Majeſty's Warrant of May 22, 1804, theſe two Officers a e conſidered as retired from the Service.
J. White - - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	7/6.	- -	

(Signed) F KNIGHT.

PHYSICIANS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
John Hunter - - - - -	1798: June.	10/.	- -	Allowed to retire on Half-pay, in conſideration of his Services in Jamaica.
Gregory Weſt - - - - -	1798: June.	10/.	- -	Broken Health.
J. Boone - - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	£. 100	Superannuated Allowance of £100. a Year in addition to his Half-pay for more than 30 Years Service (52 Years.)
E. G. Clarke - - - - -	1795: 25th June.	10/	- -	Inefficient to the Purpoſes of General Service.
Rob[t] Henderſon - - - -	1805: 25th March.	10/	- -	Retired on account of broken Health.
N. Bancroft - - - - -	1806: December 25th.	10/.	- -	His Services not at preſent required.
Sam[l] Cave - - - - -	1799: 25th December.	10/.	- -	Retired on account of broken Health.
R[d] Fletcher - - - - -	1802: October 25th.	10/.	- - - -	Retired on account of broken Health.
Sir A. Douglas - - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Retired on Account of broken Health and Age.
H. Luxmore - - - - -	1806: 25th December.	10/.	- -	His Services not at preſent required.
John Buffa - - - - -	1805: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Ordered to be placed on Half-pay, and not again to be employed in conſequence of improper Conduct in the Iſle of Wight.
J. M[c]Vea - - - - - M[c]Donnell	1805: 25th September.	10/.	- -	Allowed the Half-pay in conſideration of former Services with the Britiſh Army on the Continent.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.

STAFF SURGEONS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Thompſon Forſter - - -	1805: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	Reduced at the concluſion of the American War, employed for a ſhort period during this War.
E. Taylor - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	£. 50.	Superannuated, with an Allowance of £. 50. a Year, for 40 Years ſervice.
R^d North - - - - -	1799: 25th March.	5/.	- -	By the Commander in Chief's Order.
C. Griffiths - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Allowed to ſerve in the Militia during the preſent War, his health not equal to General Service.
W. North, Jun. - - - -	1805: 25th Nov.	6/.	- -	Ill health.
H. Gibbs - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Superannuated.
Tho^s Nicolay - - - -	1807: 24th Jan.	6/.	- -	Ill health, to be again called on when reſtored to health.
A. Bond - - - - -	1805: 25th Sept.	6/.	- -	Ill health.
J. Tucker - - - - -	1799: 25th March.	5/.	- -	Allowed to ſerve in the Militia.
Jon. Ogden - - - -	1802: 25th Dec.	5/.	£. 50.	Superannuated Allowance for long Service, and Health totally deſtroyed by Palſy.
D. Jarvis - - - - -	1804: 25th May.	5/.	- -	By War Office Order of May 26th 1804.
J. P. Hill - - - - -	1805: 25th Dec.	6/.	- -	Services not at preſent required.
E. Tegart - - - - -	1806: 24th Sept.	6/.	- -	Ill heath. To be again called on.
G. F. Lockley - - - -	1805: 25th April.	5/.	- -	By War Office Order.
J. Bolger - - - - -	1805: 25th March.	5/.	- -	Inefficient.
R. C. Cobbe - - - -	1807: 24th Feb.	6/.	- -	Ill health. To be again called on.
C. Montague - - - -	1807: 24th Feb.	6/.	- -	Ill health. To be again called on.
Weſt Hill - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	£. 50.	For 32 Years ſervice.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

PURVEYORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Vincent Wood - - - - -	1708: 25th Dec.	10/.	£. 100.	Allowed to remain on Half-pay in conſideration of long Services; with Superannuated Allowance.
Adam Turnbull - - - - -	1798: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Theſe three Gentlemen were appointed in the Weſt Indies; they were placed on Half-pay, as their Services ceaſed to be required, and they have not been thought equal to effective Duty during the preſent War.
J. Murray - - - - - -	1798: 25th June.	10/.	- -	
J. White - - - - - -	1798: 25th June.	10/.	- -	
John Fielder - - -	1802: 25th June.	10/.	- -	Not thought equal to effective Duty during this War.
George Innes - - - - -	1804: 25th March.	10/.	100.	Returned from the Weſt Indies in 1802, and obtained a Military Allowance of £. 100. a Year, in addition to his Half-pay, in conſideration of his Services, and by ſpecial Authority from the Secretary at War.
W. Robertſon - - - - -	1799: 25th March.	10/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace; and allowed to remain on the Liſt, in conſideration of former Services and Age.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

DEPUTY PURVEYORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Tho' Ogle - - - - - -	1801: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	Allowed by the War Office to remain on Half-pay, he having been in the Militia, and ſubſequently employed under Government in the Iſle of Wight.
Tho' Wilſon - - - - -	1800: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay, and under a ſtoppage of part of that Half-pay, to make good Deficiencies in his Accompts.

DEPUTY PURVEYORS.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
C. Mapother - - - - -	1806: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.
J. C. Fifher - - - - -	1800: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	Deranged.
H. Brown - - - - - -	1797: 25th June.	5/.	-	Unequal to efficient Duty from broken health, by Weft India Service.
G. M. Seares - - - - -	1805: 24th Aug.	5/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay in conſequence of ill health, from long Service in the Weſt Indies, as certified by the Phyſician General.
J. H. Bowles - - - - -	1806: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.
Jn° Monro - - - - -	1798: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay, and allowed to remain ſo in conſequence of ill health.
J. M'Wherter - - - - -	1806: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.
G. C. Jones - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Allowed to ſerve in the Militia; his Half-pay ſuſpended whilſt ſo employed.
P. Warner - - - - - -	1802: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Formerly Secretary to the Board, and allowed by War Office Order to remain on Half-pay. Since dead. (March 1807)
S. Gibbons - - - - -	1807: 24th Feb.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.
C. T. Aveling - - - - -	1806: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.
C. Winnicki - - - - -	1806: 25th Dec.	5/.	- -	His Services not required.

(Signed) F. KNIGHT.

APOTHECARIES.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
John Offrell - - - - -	1802: June 25th.	5/.	£. 50.	Superannuated Allowance of £. 50. a year for 40 years Service.
Rob[t] Wightman - - - - -	1805: June 25th.	5/.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay on account of former Service, 27 years, by ſpecial Leave of the Secretary at War.

APOTHECARIES.	When placed on Half-pay.	Rate per Day.	Other Allowances.	
Wm Hunter	1798: Dec. 25.	5/.	- -	Allowed to remain on Half-pay, in consideration of ill Health.
J. Bell	1799: Dec. 25.	5/.	- -	
J. Carmac	1806: Dec. 25.	5/.	- -	His Services not at present required.
W. Wood, sen.	1805: Mar. 25.	5/.	£. 50.	Superannuated Allowance of £. 50 a Year, for 30 Years Service.
J. Reeve	1797: 25th June.	5/.	- -	Ill Health.
J. Crane	1806: Dec. 25.	5/.	- -	Disabled by Infirmities and Age.
W. Tytler	1806: Dec. 25.	5/.	- -	Disabled by Infirmities and Age.
A. Stewart	1802: June 25.	5/.	- -	Placed on Half-pay at the Peace of 1802, and allowed to remain in the Duke of Argyle's Family, by special Leave.
W. Phillips	1806: 25th Sept.	5/.	- -	His future Services dispensed with, in consideration of peculiar Losses and Hardships in Canada.
W. Wood, jun.	1804: Mar. 25.	5/.	£. 50.	Allowance of £. 50 a Year, in consideration of broken Health by long Service. He has lost the use of the lower Extremities. Since dead (January 1807.)
R. Constable	1805: July 24th.	5/.	- -	Half-pay from present ill Health and Disability.
M. Egan	1803: June 25th.	5/.	£. 50.	Allowance of £. 50, in consideration of his broken Health. He suffered most severely in Egypt, and is still in a most deplorable situation.

Appendix, No. 21. (A.)

Examination of JOHN PHILLIPS, Eſq. Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, 17th April 1807.

Mr. Phillips.

Q. 1. WHEN were you firſt appointed to a ſituation in the Medical Department, and what was that ſituation.—— A. To the beſt of my recollection, it was in May 1794; I was then appointed Hoſpital Mate, at ſeven Shillings a day, but to act as Surgeon to the Southern Diſtrict, and about the latter end of the ſame year, I was appointed Surgeon to the Forces, and continued attached to the Southern Diſtrict for about four years. On being relieved from that ſituation, I came to town, and did occaſional duty (ſometimes for five or ſix months at a time) at the York Hoſpital, for about a year and a half. (a.)

Q. 2. In what year were you placed upon half-pay?——A. I was placed upon half-pay ſhortly after the concluſion of the war.

Q. 3. In what year were you again employed, and in what ſituation were you called upon to act?——A. It was, I think, in the year 1803. I was called upon to inſpect Recruits raiſed for the Army of Reſerve, in the neighbourhood of London.

Q. 4. When were you appointed Deputy Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. I was appointed Aſſiſtant Inſpector of Hoſpitals on 27th Auguſt 1803. The Aſſiſtants were ſome time afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the name of Deputy Inſpectors.

Q. 5. How long were you continued on full pay as a Deputy Inſpector, and, during that period, where were you ſtationed, and what duty did you perform?——A. I was continued on full pay until Chriſtmas laſt. I was attached to the South Inland Diſtrict, under the command of General Gwynne; but as there were very few regular Troops in that Diſtrict, and as a Surgeon to the Forces was ſtationed the chief part of the time at Head Quarters, I was indulged with leave of abſence.

Q. 6. On whoſe recommendation were you put on half-pay?——A. I became unattached on the South Ireland Diſtrict being broken up, in the ſummer of 1806, and received an official intimation in January laſt from the Inſpector General, that I had been placed on half-pay at Chriſtmas 1806.

Q. 7. Have you ever applied to be employed on Foreign Service, or have you ever been applied to, to go on ſuch ſervice?——A. I have never applied to go on Foreign Service: about two years ago, I received an official notification from the Inſpector General, that I was firſt on the Roſter for Foreign Service; in anſwer to which, I referred the Inſpector General to a letter which was ſent by Colonel M'Mahon in Auguſt 1803, to Colonel Clinton, then Secretary to the Commander in Chief, ſignifying to him the Prince of Wales's particular wiſh (for reaſons expreſſed in that letter) that I ſhould be promoted to Aſſiſtant Inſpector, and attached to the Home Diſtrict ſolely; in conſequence of this I was then promoted as before ſtated, and ſince this reference was made, I have not been called on for Foreign Service.

Mr. PHILLIPS attended the 20th April 1807; and deſired to make the following Addition to the firſt Anſwer of his Examination; viz.

(a.) I was ordered to Swinley camp in 1798, and was the only Medical Staff Officer there during the ſummer of that year.

(Signed) JOHN PHILLIPS.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 22.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, October 8th 1807.

IN reply to your Precept of the 28th July, we beg leave to ſtate, that Medical Officers of the Inſpectorial Rank were firſt employed on the Inſpection Duties of Regimental Hoſpitals at Home about the year 1798; previous to that period, the duty was performed chiefly by Phyſicians and Staff Surgeons, and it was not confined excluſively to the Inſpectorial Claſs until the year 1802.

We are unable to ſay when, or on what authority, rank and pay ſuperior to the Army Phyſicians were given to Inſpectors, &c.; for it appears that, during the American War, Medical Officers

Officers, of ſuperior rank and pay to Phyſicians, were employed as the controuling authorities of the Hoſpital Staff.

The title of Senior or Principal Medical Officer was firſt eſtabliſhed by authority of the Commander in Chief, and of the Secretary at War, in the commencement of 1798, and a contingent allowance of five Shillings a day, in addition to the pay of their Commiſſion, was at the ſame time, and under the ſame authority, allowed to Officers ſo employed.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 23.

Examination of Dr. JAMES BORLAND, Inſpector of Army Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, 5th May 1807. *Dr. Borland.*

Q. 1. WHAT has been your experience in the Medical Department of the Army?——A. I have ſerved fifteen years in the Department, ſeven of which I have been upon Foreign Service. My firſt appointment was that of Surgeon's Mate of the 42d Regiment; the next, that of Hoſpital Mate; then in progreſſion, Surgeon to a Regiment, Surgeon to the Forces, Aſſiſtant Inſpector, Deputy Inſpector, and I have been recently appointed Inſpector: I ſerved in the Army in Flanders in 1793; then in the Weſt Indies, from 1794 to the latter end of 1798; in 1799, in Holland; in 1800, I ſerved with the Ruſſians in Guernſey and Jerſey. Since that period I have ſerved at the Army Depôt, firſt at Chatham, and afterwards in the Iſle of Wight; and in different Diſtricts in England, as Deputy Inſpector.

Q. 2. How long have you been the Aſſiſtant to the Inſpector General?—A. Since March 1805.

Q. 3. What are the Pay and Emoluments of the different Offices you now hold?——A. My pay as Inſpector is two Pounds a day, and the extra pay, as Aſſiſtant to the Inſpector General is ten Shillings a day. The Lodging-Money of an Inſpector is a Guinea a week. I am allowed Forage for four horſes, if effective; but no allowance for travelling when I am ordered on diſtant Inſpections.

Q. 4. What have been your buſineſs and occupations ſince your appointment of Aſſiſtant to the Inſpector General?——A. The chief part of my buſineſs has been the examining of all Returns received from Regimental Surgeons, and conducting the correſpondence with them, as well upon Hoſpital Management as upon Medical Practice; and, in caſes of unuſual ſickneſs, I am occaſionally ſent to the different Diſtricts to enquire into the ſame, and to make a ſpecial Report thereon.

Q. 5. In the courſe of your duties as Deputy Inſpector, have you ever remarked any inſtances of inattention in Regimental Surgeons, either to the care of the Sick, or the expenditure of the Hoſpital?——A. Many; on one occaſion I found it neceſſary to proſecute before a General Court Martial, when the Surgeon was diſmiſſed the Service; in another inſtance, the Surgeon reſigned to avoid a Court Martial. In Jerſey, not three years ago, a Surgeon to the Forces, and two Regimental Surgeons, were removed from their ſituations, in conſequence of a ſpecial Report made by me of their inefficiency.

Q. 6. Since your appointment to be Aſſiſtant to the Inſpector General, which has afforded you an opportunity of knowing the general concerns of the Department, have any ſimilar inſtances of neglect come within your knowledge?——A. Several.

Q. 7. Do you impute this negligence and inefficiency of the Surgeons of Regiments, to the Commanders of Corps not attending to the ſtate of the Regimental Hoſpitals, or to the want of ſkill in the Surgeons?——A. I think that, generally, the derangement in the concerns of the Hoſpitals is more to be attributed to the neglect of the Surgeon, than to any inattention in the Commanding Officer.

Q. 8. What is your opinion of the competency of Surgeons of the Line in general?
A. I think they are much improved of late, but ſtill capable of further improvement.

Q. 9. Can you, from your experience in the Medical Department of the Army, ſuggeſt any alteration in the ſyſtem, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?——A. I cannot better anſwer this Queſtion, than by ſubmitting to the Board ſome Papers, which I prepared ſome time ſince on this ſubject for the conſideration of the Secretary at War, and which I now deliver in.*

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

* As theſe Papers are of conſiderable length, and are already in the Office of the Secretary at War, they are not inſerted here.—Dr. Borland was afterwards (viz. on 23 May) examined as to ſuch parts of them as appeared to the Board to be material.

Appendix, No. 23. (A.)

Examination of Dr. JAMES BORLAND, Inſpector of Army Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, 28th May 1807.

Dr. Borland.

Q. 1. WHILST you ſerved with the Britiſh Army in Flanders in 1793, what was the ſyſtem in uſe in reſpect of the Medical Eſtabliſhment, and of the mode of managing the Sick in that Army?

A. In 1793, the Britiſh Troops were but few in number; the Sick were moſtly kept with their regiments; there were General Hoſpitals, however, and theſe, though but looſely managed, were never much crowded, and the mortality of that year was ſmall.

Q. 2. What was the ſyſtem adopted in that Army during the years 1794 and 1795, in reſpect alſo of the Medical Eſtabliſhment, and of the mode of managing the ſick?——A. Before I left Flanders in the year 1794, the Army had been much augmented, and General Hoſpitals became almoſt the ſole mode of accommodating the ſick, into which they were collected indiſcriminately in great numbers. The Hoſpital diſcipline was feeble, and many of the Medical Staff Officers then appointed were young in the Service, and inexperienced in the management of Military Hoſpitals. In the year 1795, I have heard from perſons who were preſent, that thoſe evils increaſed. The controul and inſpection of the Department had been groſsly neglected, and the Hoſpitals, inſtead of tending to cure diſeaſes, engendered contagious fever to ſuch a degree, that many men ſent there from the Regiments with ſlight ailments and wounds, not in themſelves dangerous, never returned, but periſhed by the fever thus artificially produced by bad management. The mortality is on all hands allowed to be very great. In a few Regiments of Dragoons, who had the means of tranſporting their ſick, and keeping them under the eye of their own Surgeons, the mortality was comparatively ſmall. I have obſerved ſimilar advantages to attend the mode of treating ſick in Regimental Hoſpitals in preference to that of General Hoſpitals, in the Weſt Indies; and it was particularly marked in the Ruſſian Auxiliary Army that landed in Guernſey and Jerſey in 1799, full of contagion, and which in ſix months afterwards, when embarked on its return to Ruſſia, numbered 13,000, and had not 100 ſick.

Q. 3. Can you ſpeak as to the Expenditure of Medicines, Stores, and Wine, in thoſe General Hoſpitals, during the ſame years?——A. From the ſame cauſes of bad ſuperintendance and want of due ſyſtem, the Expenditure of Medicines, Wine, Stores, &c. was very great.

Q. 4. Did it appear to you that the Regimental Surgeons who had been appointed before the creation of the Medical Board in 1793, and who uſed to ſucceed to the Medical Staff Appointments in the Army, were unequal to the care of the Sick of the Army?——A. They did not appear unequal, as far as I could judge. The Surgeon of the 42d Regiment, under whom I ſerved, and who is now a Phyſician in Bath, was a man of great attention and profeſſional merit, and others that I knew were equally reſpectable.

Q. 5. Have you reaſon to believe that on the appointment of the new Medical Staff in 1794, to the Army on the Continent, and the eſtabliſhment of General Hoſpitals, the Regimental Surgeons relaxed in their attention to the Sick?——A. The Regimental Surgeons not being permitted to take care of their own Sick, certainly became leſs active. I know that they were chagrined at the elevation of perſons from civil life to the ſituations of Staff Phyſicians and Surgeons, and diſcontent could not but be unfavourable to zeal and diligence.

Q. 6. From the opportunities which you have had of obſerving the General Hoſpitals in England, what is your opinion of the Medical Eſtabliſhments belonging to them, in reſpect of the number and rank of the Members, and of their efficiency in the care of Military Patients; and in reſpect alſo of the œconomy purſued in theſe Hoſpitals in the expenditure of all kinds, and their general utility in compariſon with Regimental Hoſpitals, properly conducted?——A. General Hoſpitals in England appeared to me to have more Medical Officers and ſervants than were neceſſary. In the early part of this war, there were General Hoſpitals with eſtabliſhments of Officers, Stewards, Nurſes, &c. without a ſingle Patient; Chatham, for inſtance, was completely equipped. At other places, Dunmow in Eſſex, for example, principal Medical Officers were appointed in anticipation of Hoſpitals intended to be eſtabliſhed. I had occaſion to remark that Soldiers tarried very long in General Hoſpitals, and that the worſt characters in the Army, malingerers, as they are termed, found their way into them, and frequently impoſed upon the Medical Officer of no previous Regimental experience. This was particularly evident at Goſport Hoſpital, which I was employed to aboliſh. The expenditure of all kinds has ever been higher in General than Regimental Hoſpitals. The greater utility of the latter I conſider demonſtrable, both in a great ſaving of money, and preſerving the effective ſtrength of regiments, as may be illuſtrated by a Statement from the Books of the Inſpector General's Office, which I ſhall obtain, and furniſh to the Board. (a.)

Q. 7. Have you had any means of knowing the ſtate of the Medicine Depôts which were eſtabliſhed in different parts of the kingdom during the preſent war, and of judging of their utility, and of the care which was taken of the Medicines placed in them?——A. I know that large Depôts

Dr. Borland.

Depôts of Medicines and Hoſpital ſtores were eſtabliſhed in different parts of the kingdom, under the expectation of Invaſion, but, in my opinion, unwiſely and unneceſſarily, becauſe every town in the kingdom would have furniſhed the required ſupply of thoſe articles. A great part of the articles in ſtore would neceſſarily ſpoil in time, however good their original condition and quality; which, in fact, has been the caſe.

Q. 8. Would it, in your opinion, have been practicable to have procured in London the quantity and quality of Medicines which the actual exigencies of the Service might have required in England, and to have ſent them, when actually wanted, and that thereby the great expence of Depôts, and the great loſs from the waſte and periſhing of the Medicines, might have been avoided?——A. I have no doubt of it.

Q. 9. If the Regimental Surgeons were properly educated and ſelected, and a ſtrict controul and inſpection were exerciſed over the Regimental Hoſpitals, is it your opinion that General Hoſpitals would be, in a great degree, unneceſſary?——A. Certainly.

Q. 10. At what period did it appear that the Surgeons of Regiments were leſs equal to the duties of their ſituations than you deſcribe them in your Anſwer to the 4th Queſtion?

A. About the year 1795, when Surgeons were frequently appointed to new levies, on the recommendation of the Colonels.

Q. 11. From the experience which you have had of the Hoſpitals lately eſtabliſhed at Hilſea and at Maidſtone Depôt, both of which, we underſtand, are conducted on the Regimental ſyſtem, is it your opinion that, both in reſpect of the treatment of the ſick, and of the great ſaving of expence, the remaining General Hoſpitals, if continued, might be beneficially put on the ſame footing?——A. Moſt aſſuredly.

Q. 12. In the ſervices on which you have been employed, what has appeared, relative to the Medicines furniſhed under the direction of the Surgeon General by the Apothecary General, in reſpect of their aſſortment as adapted to the particular ſervice, their quality, and the proper package of them?——A. I think they have frequently been ill aſſorted. In the Weſt Indies I have known uſeful articles in a cheſt exhauſted, while others, leſs adapted to the practice of the country, remained untouched, and to obtain an uſeful article another cheſt was opened, whereby great quantities of uſeleſs articles have accumulated in ſtore. The original quality might have been generally good, but frequently before brought to uſe they were effete from the ſpoilage of time; and the package, in many inſtances, by no means good. I have known bottles to have been broken, the contents of which had deſtroyed other articles in the ſame cheſt.

Q. 13. Do you ſee any objection to the old ſyſtem being revived, of Surgeons providing the Medicines for their reſpective Regiments upon receiving an annual allowance for that ſervice, if ſubject, as at preſent, to a ſuperior controul and inſpection?——A. I think, contraſted with the preſent expenſive ſyſtem, that benefit would reſult from it. The ſaving on bottles, boxes, and carriage, would alone be conſiderable.

Q. 14. Had the Medical perſons, doing duty in the General Hoſpitals in England which you have obſerved, been previouſly acquainted with Regimental Medical practice?

A. The greater number of the Phyſicians were not.

A. 6. (a.) 29th May 1807.—Dr. BORLAND delivered in the Statement referred to in his Anſwer to the 6th Queſtion, which are marked (A. & B.)

Dr. BORLAND was then further Examined as follows:

Q. 15. In the Foreign Service on which you were employed, have you had an opportunity of noticing the ſets of Surgeon's Inſtruments ſent out by the Apothecary General?——A. I have ſeen Inſtruments arrive in the Weſt Indies ſo loaded with ruſt as to be unfit for uſe; and, laſt year, I ſaw a pocket caſe of Inſtruments ſent home by Deputy Inſpector Somerville, from Sicily, as a ſpecimen of the ſtate in which the Inſtruments were ſent out, in which caſe the Inſtruments were ſo completely enveloped in ruſt as to be totally uſeleſs.

Q. 16. Is it your opinion that the Staff Surgeons ſhould ſupply themſelves with Inſtruments, as the Regimental Surgeons now do?—— A. There is no reaſon why the Staff Surgeon ſhould not furniſh his own Inſtruments as well as the Regimental Surgeon. But a certain proportion of Inſtruments, the property of the Public, ſhould accompany every Army, to meet the contingencies of Service.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Dr. Borland.

(A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE, between 25th Dec. 1800, and 24th June 1801; and between 25th Dec. 1806, and 24th June 1807; the immediate period previous to the change of Syſtem.

	£.	s.	d.
For 45 Regiments, the Hoſpital Expenditure actually paid by Government	4,628	8	3
Average Expenditure per Regiment	103	0	0

Or, at the rate of £. 206. per ann.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Expence, by the Old Syſtem	9,256	16	6
Saving, by the New Syſtem	3,585	10	11
Difference to Government at Home only	12,842	7	5

To ſay nothing of various other Savings reſulting from active Inſpectorial Controul.

Note.—The Militia and Invalids were not, at this time, under the controul of the Army Medical Board. The Surgeons received an allowance for Medicines and Hoſpital Contingencies.

	£.	s.	d.
For 197 Regiments, (including Militia) the whole Hoſpital Expenditure has been defrayed from the ſtoppages, and a Balance remains to the credit of Government, of	1,792	15	5½
Diſpoſable Surplus, 25th June 1806	8,528	9	6¾
Accrued in the half-year	2,920	3	1
	11,448	12	7¾
Credited to Government by various Regiments	6,144	6	3¾
Preſent diſpoſable Surplus	£. 5,304	6	1

The New Syſtem has been introduced in the Weſt Indies by Inſpector Ker; at Sicily, by Deputy Inſpector Somerville; at the Cape of Good Hope, by Deputy Inſpector Baille, &c. where the ſavings have been even greater than at home; and there can be no doubt but that, if ONE Authority controuled, and ONE Medical Regulation pervaded the whole Army, the Hoſpital Expenditure, Medicines included, might be defrayed from the Hoſpital Stoppages.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

(B.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of HEALTH of the ARMY, in June 1801 and June 1806.

——1801:——		——1806:——	
Number of Regiments	89	Number of Regiments	193
Suppoſed ſtrength according to the preſent proportions	53,694	Actual ſtrength from the Returns	116,437
Sick in Regimental Hoſpitals	2,164	Sick in Regimental Hoſpitals	4,521
D° General Hoſpitals	537	D° General Hoſpitals	335
Total Sick	2,701	Total Sick	4,856
Proportion of Sick to Healthy as 1 to 20.		Proportion of Sick to Healthy as 1 to 24.	

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

Appendix, No. 23. (B.)

LETTER from Dr. J. Borland, to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, dated June 22, 1807.

Gentlemen,

HERETO I annex a Memorandum relating chiefly to the ſupply of Medicines and Materials to the *Army* at *Home*, which I beg to offer as a ſupplement to my examination; and as the *mode* of *ſupplying Surgical Inſtruments* forms part of your inveſtigation, I have curſorily given my opinion thereon in the memorandum.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. BORLAND.

MEMORANDUM relative to the ſupply of Medicines, &c. to the Army.

ALTHOUGH the mode of ſupply, the package, and the aſſortment of Medicines and Materials were much and juſtly complained of in the former war, particularly the ſupplies for Foreign Service and General Hoſpitals, and although ſimilar errors might exiſt in the preſent war, chiefly ariſing out of the uſeleſs and expenſive formation of Depôts in the different Military Diſtricts in Britain; yet it is neceſſary the Commiſſioners ſhould be informed that ſince the aboliſion of theſe Depôts, the *Regimental Supplies* of *Medicines* and *Materials* at *Home*, have been iſſued half-yearly on requiſition from the reſpective Surgeons, addreſſed to the Inſpector General, by whom they are examined, checked, approved, and remitted to the Apothecary, to be furniſhed by him from the Army Elaboratory. In making out theſe requiſitions, to meet the probable wants of the enſuing half-year, the Surgeons are guided by the expenditure of the previous half-year, as a general meaſure of *quantity*, and by their own judgment and peculiarity of profeſſional practice, in the preference they may give to particular ſpecies of the remedies enumerated in the Book of Inſtructions to Regimental Surgeons. Where unuſual unexpected ſickneſs occurs, occaſioning unuſual expenditure, and demanding extraordinary intermediate ſupply, the Surgeons are ſometimes permitted to purchaſe what is neceſſary on the ſpot, if the ſurplus of the Hoſpital Fund be conſiderable; or if the Fund be ſmall, and the demand large, the intermediate ſupply is drawn from the Apothecary General.

The Medicines having been thus furniſhed to each Battalion in ſpecies and in quantities, according to the demands of the Surgeon, and the proper ſubſequent application of theſe Medicines in practice, having been duly ſuperintended and aſcertained by the Inſpector General and his Deputies, the laſt year's ſupply to regiments has been rendered economical beyond all former precedent. Since my interview with the Commiſſioners, I have made minute enquiry on this point, and am led to believe that the annual expence for Medicines to each Corps, has not averaged beyond 50*l.* a ſum I conſider extremely moderate, even leſs than the Regimental Surgeons themſelves would undertake to contract for.—But that poſitive information on this head may be obtained, it is ſuggeſted that Mr. Calvert Clarke, who conducts the buſineſs of the Apothecary General, be called on for a *detailed liſt* of the total Battalions or Corps ſupplied with Medicines at *home*, under the authority of the Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals, from the 25th December 1805, to the 24th December 1806, to which Return ſhould be annexed the total coſt of the Medicines, as charged againſt the Public by the Apothecary General. If, from this document, it ſhall appear that 40, 50, or even 60*l.* covers the annual expence of Medicines to a Battalion, then the plan of commutation or allowance in money to the Surgeon, in lieu of Medicines, ſhould doubtleſs be abandoned on the ſcore of economy alone; but there are other objections to commutation, and *two* objections of conſiderable moment, that did not ſtrike me at the time I was before the Commiſſioners, have ſince offered themſelves to my reflection;—the *firſt* is, that by the regulations now in force, all Regimental Surgeons, whether of the Line, Artillery, or Guards, are enjoined to accommodate in their Hoſpitals the Sick of Detachments of other Corps, and to ſupply them with Medicines, and every thing elſe their ſituation requires. Moreover, Regiments embarking for Foreign Service at Deal, Ramſgate, Portſmouth, &c. frequently from neceſſity leave ſick behind, who come to be entertained in the Hoſpitals of the Regiments ſtationed at or in the vicinity of the places of embarkation;—and thus it often happens that a Surgeon has in his Hoſpital ſeven or eight times the number of his own ſick, belonging to other Corps, to whom he adminiſters Medicines, and for whom the propriety of the iſſue has never been queſtioned; becauſe the Medicines in the Surgeon's poſſeſſion being *public* property, the ſick of *all* Regiments are equally entitled to aid therefrom; but the caſe would be different, were the Medicines the *private* property of the Surgeon. He might then refuſe to diſpenſe his property to other ſick than thoſe of his own Corps, and he would object in reaſon, for the expence might be great, even exceeding his income; the ſick left behind in ſuch circumſtances being in general bad caſes, requiring the moſt expenſive remedies, ſuch as Peruvian bark, &c. The occurrence is not mere ſuppoſition, it was ſtrongly exemplified at Deal and Ramſgate laſt year, in the inſtances of ſick left behind, by regiments proceeding to Hanover; and it happens at Portſmouth almoſt every week.

The *ſecond* objection to the plan of commutation is, that it would interfere with the excellent economical mode of defraying the expence for Medicines, and attendance given by country practitioners to Detachments of Regiments where no Military Surgeon is preſent. The regulated allowance to country practitioners is 1*d.* per man per week, where the Detachment exceeds fifty men, and ſixpence per month where the Detachment is under fifty. But this rule, ſo beneficial

in

in its operation would neceſſarily be abrogated, were the Regimental Surgeon to again become the Purveyor of Medicines to his own Battalion.

The ſyſtem of iſſuing proviſions of all kinds, according to the actual wants of the ſervice, and nothing beyond the actual wants, is the baſis on which all the late improvements in the management of Regimental Hoſpitals are founded. It is deviation from this ſimple ſyſtem in the management of General Hoſpitals and on Foreign Stations, that has long entailed on the Public enormous expence, by the accumulation of ſuperfluous and periſhable ſtores.

Aſſuming it then as a truth, on the ground above ſtated, that it will be more expedient to ſupply Regiments with Medicines from time to time, under the authority of the Inſpector General, than to give the Surgeons an allowance in money to equip themſelves; it remains to be determined from what market thoſe Medicines are to be procured, whether from the Apothecary General, from Apothecaries Hall, or from a reſpectable perſon employed by the Public? On this point it is not for me to determine, but I am of opinion that the ſupply ſhould be open to fair competition; the Medicines to be bought at the beſt market, the Public retaining the power of changing the drug merchant who ſupplies a faulty article; contract by no means to be permitted.

But ſuppoſing the ſource fixed, I would ſuggeſt the following Rules to be obſerved in the mode of ſupply, and in the payment and ſettlement of Accounts.

1ſt. The Regimental Surgeon to ſend in (as at preſent) his half-yearly requiſition to the Inſpector General, on or before the 24th December and 24th June of each year.

2d. The Inſpector General to examine and check the ſame, and to tranſmit it with his approving ſignature to the druggiſt, or perſon appointed to furniſh the Army with Medicines, directing him where to forward the articles required.

3d. This perſon, before the Medicines are packed up, to report to the Inſpector General, that they are in readineſs, in order that he may depute a Medical Officer to examine them; and on ſending off the package, the druggiſt to adviſe the Surgeon thereof, accompanying the letter of advice by the invoice and bill of coſts in duplicate.

4th. The Surgeon on receipt of the Medicines to examine the quality and quantities, and report to the Inſpector General, who will then authorize him to remit to the druggiſt the amount of his bill, provided it be found to agree with the invoice certified by the Officer who examined the Medicines in town, otherwiſe deficiencies to be deducted.

5th. The amount of the drug bill to conſtitute one of the charges in the Surgeon's contingent account, to be defrayed out of the Hoſpital Fund, where that is equal to it; but where the Fund is inadequate, the deficiency to be made up by the Paymaſter, and inſerted in his Public Accompts.

6th. That at the completion of each year, the Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals, ſhall lay before the Commander in Chief, and Secretary at War, a general Account of Hoſpital Management in detail, contraſting and balancing the whole expences, including Medicines, with the amount of ſtoppages from the ſick Soldiers' pay.—This Accompt to be publiſhed annually for general information.

I have no doubt, that by the adoption of this plan, and by the continuance of rigid inſpectorial controul, the ordinary ſtoppage will go very far to cover all Hoſpital expences, including Medicines and Materials. The management will be exhibited to the Public at one view; there will be no protracted unvouched Accompts; and the double purpoſe of efficient aid to the ſick Soldier, and great ſaving of expence to the Country, will be completely obtained.

What is ſtated above relates chiefly to the mode of ſupplying Medicines to *Regiments* at *home*; but I may here take occaſion to obſerve that the principle aſſumed, may alſo apply to *Corps abroad*, with this difference, that as the general Medicinal Stores to accompany the Army muſt be paid for in the aggregate in the firſt inſtance by Government, the iſſues made to the different Regiments from time to time will call for no immediate diſburſement out of the Regimental Hoſpital Fund, conſequently the Hoſpital Surpluſſes of Regiments ſerving *abroad*, will be greater than thoſe of Corps at *home*; but as theſe Surpluſſes will come to be credited to Government by the Paymaſters in their abſtracts, the Public will be thereby eventually repaid the money advanced in the firſt inſtance.

The aſſortment and proportions of Medicinal Stores for an Army proceeding on ſervice, muſt vary according to climate, diſtance, &c. A certain proſpective ſupply is in every caſe indiſpenſable; but when the deſtination is to a populous civilized country offering ready markets, the firſt equipments need be but moderate, as after ſupplies, according to the wants of the army, may be purchaſed on the ſpot, under the check and controul of the Inſpector of Hoſpitals, with the authority of the General in command.

With regard to *Inſtruments*, as Regimental Surgeons are enjoined to equip themſelves, ſo ought Staff Surgeons; yet to meet unlooked-for exigencies, and to ſupply ſuch Surgeons as may loſe their Inſtruments by the accidents of War, an *extra* proviſion of *capital Inſtruments* ſhould be included in the General Stores; this proviſion not to exceed the proportion of one complete Caſe of Inſtruments to every thouſand men.

And were every Medical Officer, of whatever rank, from Hoſpital Mate upwards, required to provide himſelf abundantly with *Pocket Inſtruments* for the more trivial operations, for dreſſing wounds, &c. there would be no occaſion for any extra proviſion of *Pocket Caſes* of *Inſtruments*, articles heretofore ſuperabounding in the Stores, and adding conſiderably to general expence.

It is almoſt needleſs to add, what muſt be obvious, that all Inſtruments for the Public Service ſhould be obtained from the maker direct, at open fair price, inſtead of coming through an Apothecary General or intermediate perſon, who may be ſuppoſed to enjoy a centage, or contract emolument, that ſhould be ſaved to the Public. Indeed it ſeems odd that *Inſtruments* ſhould ever have formed part of the ſupplies by the Apothecary General, for by no conſtruction can they be claſſed among the liſt of Medicines! *Surgical Inſtruments* are not to be found in the ſhop of the Druggiſt or Apothecary in civil life.

(Signed) J. BORLAND.

Appendix, No. 24.

Examination of COLONEL BURNET, Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, 9th April 1807.

Q. 1. WHAT is your Office or Situation?——A. I have the general ſuperintendance over the diſcipline and controul of the Accounts of the General Army Hoſpitals in England. *Col. Burnet.*

Q. 2. What connection have you with the Medical Department of the Army?——A. I am not otherwiſe of the Department, than to correſpond with them when circumſtances make it neceſſary.

Q. 3. Are there any ſimilar appointments in the Army at home?——A. No.

Q. 4. Have you any Deputies or Aſſiſtants; if any, ſtate their number, Pay, and Emoluments?
A. Yes; I have at preſent the aſſiſtance of two Deputy Superintendants, one ſtationed at the Army Depôt in the Iſle of Wight, the other at the York Hoſpital at Chelſea. There were four others, at Deal, Chatham, Goſport, and Plymouth, before thoſe Hoſpitals were reduced; when that took place, the reſident Superintendant at Goſport was removed to the Army Depôt in the Iſle of Wight. Under my predeceſſor, Colonel Sontag, the Deputies were Captains in the Army and had the allowance of five ſhillings a day in addition to the full pay of their rank. This continued till 1803, when the reſponſibility being increaſed, it was thought proper to appoint Field Officers, who have 15*s.* a day, and the half-pay of their rank. Thoſe who have not appartments in the Hoſpitals, receive one guinea a week Lodging Money, and the whole receive Forage Allowance for two Horſes, if effective. This latter allowance was granted at the time when there was an apprehenſion of invaſion.

Q. 5. When and by whom were you appointed, and what are your Pay and Emoluments?
A. I was appointed on the 31ſt May 1800, by commiſſion from His Majeſty; my Pay is the ſame as that of my predeceſſor. I receive 20*s.* per diem with the Staff of the Army, and I am allowed to charge 10*s.* a day extra in the contingent Account of my department, making my Pay in the whole 30*s.* I have the ſame allowance of Lodging Money as my Deputies, and Forage for four horſes, if effective. I have alſo my actual Poſting Expences, when I viſit any of the diſtant Hoſpitals. (a)

Q. 6. What are the Inſtructions or Orders under which you act, and what variation has been made in them ſince you were appointed?——A. I act under the ſame Orders and Inſtructions as my predeceſſor, a copy of which I now deliver in (A. and B.); and in 1802 I received additional Inſtructions reſpecting Soldiers returning from the Eaſt Indies, (b) which I alſo give in (C.) In addition to theſe Inſtructions, I beg leave to give in copies of three Regulations reſpecting the Accounts and ſtores of the Hoſpitals; (No. 1.) dated 20th January 1801, intituled, "Regulations for Purveyor's Department;" (No. 2.) dated 8th July 1801, intituled, "Regulations on Supply and Expenditures "of Hoſpital Stores;" and (No. 3) dated 12th September 1801, intituled, "Regu- "lation on condemning and diſpoſing of Hoſpital Stores."

Q. 7. State in what manner you execute the duties of your Employment, and the nature of the Reports or Returns you make, and how often, and to whom they are ſent in?——A. I ſee that the Inſtructions are complied with, and act in other caſes as circumſtances direct; I make Monthly Returns to the Commander in Chief, Secretary at War, and Adjutant General of the numbers received, dead, and diſcharged, and thoſe remaining in Hoſpital.

Q. 8. What is your opinion of the general Eſtabliſhment of Army Hoſpitals both with reſpect to the Medical Perſons employed, and to the Purveyors and others attached to them?
A. I conſider General Military Hoſpitals as highly beneficial, with reſpect to the number on the Eſtabliſhment; the ſubject has been under my conſideration, and I beg leave to give in a Paper, (D.) in which I have ſketched out what I conceive to be indiſpenſable for a General Hoſpital in time of war, but which may be reduced in time of peace. It is to be underſtood that this Eſtabliſhment is to be increaſed in proportion to the number of ſick admitted into the Hoſpital.

Q. 9. Has it appeared to you either that the Eſtabliſhment is diſproportionate to the ſervice required or that other ſuperintendance and inſpection have been wanting for the controul and management of Army Hoſpitals?——A. I have underſtood that the Eſtabliſhments of the Temporary General Hoſpitals at Bury St. Edmunds and Dunmow, were too large in the inferior ſervants: the Eſtabliſhments of the permanent Hoſpitals in general, I do not think ſo; and it is the duty of the Military Superintendant to prevent it. In the Temporary Hoſpitals which I have juſt mentioned, the Service did appear to me to require each a Military Superintendant; but before any determination was had on this ſubject, thoſe Hoſpitals were diſcontinued.

Q. 10. Are you acquainted with the nature of the Reports, and Returns made to the Medical Board from General and Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. No, I am not. (c)

Col' Burnet.

Q. 11. What is your opinion relative to the appointment of Inſpectors and Deputy Inſpectors of General and Regimental Hoſpitals? Do you think, taking into conſideration the great expence attending theſe appointment that the ſervices of theſe Officers are proportionate to the expence incurred?——A. My opinion is, with reſpect to General Hoſpitals, that they are not neceſſary; and with regard to Regimental Hoſpitals, I conceive that the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is the moſt competent to ſuperintend the general ſyſtem and economy; and as to Medical Practice, I think that Phyſicians might be ſent when neceſſary, and when the duty was performed, return to their Station.

Colonel BURNET having attended this day, (13th April 1807) deſired to make the following Additions to his Anſwers of 9th Inſtant:

A. 5. (a) I have alſo a diſpenſing order for receiving my Half-pay, having myſelf, as well as the Officers under me, been placed on the Half-pay, for the purpoſe of holding our preſent appointments.

A. 6. (b) For "Eaſt Indies" I beg to ſubſtitute "Foreign Stations."

A. 10. (c) I wiſh to add "farther than what I learned from the printed Inſtructions."

Colonel BURNET was then further examined as follows:

Q. 12. In what manner is money advanced to you for the expences of your Department?

A. I do not receive any money in advance, I make up two half-yearly Accounts, one for my Extra Pay and the Pay of the Officers under me, the other for the Pay of my Clerk, and their Clerks, and Quarter Maſter Serjeants, allowance for Poſtage and Stationery, Forage for their Horſes, and Lodging Money, and any other contingencies that may occur. Theſe Accounts are given in to the War Office, and upon being approved are paid by King's Warrant on the Paymaſter General of the Army. My laſt Accounts are made up to 24th December 1806, and given in. The Account of Forage for my own horſes goes with that for the Commander in Chief, and Staff.

Q. 13. You ſtate in the Anſwer to the firſt Queſtion, that you have the controul of the Accounts of the General Army Hoſpitals in England; what Accounts do you mean, and what is the nature of your controul, in reſpect of the examination and approval of the Accounts?——A. I mean the Purveyors' Accounts of the General Hoſpitals. The nature of the controul of the Military Superintendant at each Hoſpital, is to examine in the firſt inſtance, the daily orders of the Medical Department, called the Diet Tables, and to ſee that theſe are regularly entered and compared with the Purveyor's Weekly Account of Receipts and Expenditures, and from theſe carried on to the Quarterly Accounts. Alſo to examine weekly every ſmall expenditure of the Hoſpital, and in examining the Quarterly Accounts, minutely to compare them with the different Tradeſmen's Accounts, and to ſee that they correſpond with the deliveries and with the terms of exiſting contracts. None of theſe can paſs in the Public Accounts of the Hoſpitals, without the ſignature of the Military Superintendant at each, nor are the Purveyor's Bills valid without his approving ſignature, as directed in the Regulations of 20th January 1801. Where any thing occurs which may make it neceſſary to report upon, I receive Reports from them, whereupon I communicate with the Commander in Chief, or Secretary at War, as occaſion may require. Copies of the Purveyor's Quarterly Accounts, are always ſent to me for my inſpection. (e)

Q. 14. You ſtate in the Anſwer to the 6th Queſtion, that you are under the ſame orders and inſtructions as your predeceſſor; by theſe it appears that you ſhould be the Reſident Superintendant at the York Hoſpital, and ſhould govern yourſelf according to the orders which were to regulate the Superintendants at the other Hoſpitals; when therefore, and by authority was a Deputy appointed to you at the York Hoſpital?——A. I think in the year 1803; when, from the proſpect of invaſion I naturally expected to be much employed about the Kingdom, I applied to the Commander in Chief for an Officer for the particular duty of the York Hoſpital.

Q. 15. What is the preſent number of Patients in that Hoſpital?——A. I believe between ſeventy and eighty.

Q. 16. What has been the average number of Patients in it for the laſt two years, ending 24th December 1806?——A. Poſtponed. (d)

Q. 17. What is the preſent Eſtabliſhment of that Hoſpital, including thoſe under your controul, and thoſe under the Medical Department?——A. The Military Superintendant, his Clerk, and a Quarter Maſter Serjeant, a principal Medical Officer, a Phyſician, two Surgeons, (one of whom generally does the duty, the other being in waiting) an Apothecary for the care of the General Depôt of Stores, and a packer of Medicines under him, a reſident Mate, and I believe three Hoſpital Mates; a Steward, a Matron, a Porter at the gate, a Ward Maſter, a head Nurſe, a Sempſtreſs, I believe three Nurſes, and one orderly, and a ſurgery-man.

Further Additions by Col. BURNET, 16th April.

A. 16. (d) In Anſwer to Queſtion 16, Col. Burnet deſires to ſtate the number of Patients in York Hoſpitals was 71 to 72 on average of the laſt two years.

The

The average of the four years preceding thoſe two years, when the Patients were received from the Expeditions to Holland and to Egypt, was one hundred and thirty. *Col. Burnet.*

A. 13. (e) In addition to his Anſwer to Queſtion 13, Col. BURNET deſires to ſtate:

"The expence to the Public for General Hoſpitals appears greater than it really is, as the ſtoppages from the men are retained by Government, and the expence is further increaſed by the worſt caſes being brought to General Hoſpitals."

Colonel BURNET was then further examined.

Q. 18. You have ſtated the preſent Medical Eſtabliſhment of York Hoſpital; are there any other perſons now, or were there during the two preceding years, attending at that Hoſpital, and ſubject to be employed in any medical capacity?——A. There are none at preſent; there have been ſeveral during the two preceding years, perhaps from five to ten Surgeons, and as many or more Mates.

Q. 19. How were they occaſionally employed, and how ultimately diſpoſed of?——A. There were occaſionally employed on inſpections of men and ſtores, and they were diſpoſed of to Foreign Stations in general.

Q. 20. Does any objection occur to you to requiring the Candidates for Medical and Surgical ſituations in the Army, to attend for a certain period at the York Hoſpital, previous to their appointment, in order to learn the treatment of Army Hoſpital Patients, and the general economy of Army Hoſpitals?——A. No objection occurs to me, provided there were ſome tie on their continuance in the ſervice; with this proviſo, I think it would be a deſirable meaſure.

Q. 21. Could Lectures and Inſtructions from experienced medical perſons in the Army, be conveniently given in York Hoſpital?——A. Yes.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col. M. S. H.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Chas. Beſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

PAPERS referred to in the preceding Examination.

Appendix, 24. (A.)

Sir, Horſe Guards, 20th October 1797.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals in South Britain, I have it in command from F. M. the Duke of York to acquaint you, that there is to be at each of the different Hoſpitals of Deal, Goſport, and Plymouth, a reſident Officer, who is to be under your immediate orders, and for the Government of whoſe conduct H. R. H. has been pleaſed to direct a Code of Inſtructions to be framed, a copy of which is tranſmitted herewith; and for your own guidance, the Duke of York is pleaſed to iſſue his commands as hereafter ſtated.

You are to be generally reſident at or near York Hoſpital at Chelſea, and to conſider yourſelf, with regard to that Hoſpital, in the ſituation of the Reſident Superintending Officer, and govern yourſelf accordingly by the incloſed orders.

You are occaſionally to viſit the ſeveral General Hoſpitals, and ſee that the reſident Officers conform to their orders, and that the duties of the Hoſpital are conducted with due regularity in all reſpects, reporting to the Commander in Chief all circumſtances that may be neceſſary to lay before his Royal Highneſs.

You are to require from the reſident Officers, monthly returns as ſpecified in their Inſtructions, from which you are to frame general returns, to be tranſmitted on the 1ſt of each month, to the Commander in Chief, Secretary at War, and Adjutant General.

When Soldiers are reported to you to be in a ſtate to be ſent to their reſpective Corps, you are to direct the neceſſary ſteps for that purpoſe, ordering thoſe that belong to Regiments on Foreign Service to proceed to Chatham Barracks, and applying to the War Officer for routes for the march of recoverd men, in caſes where ſuch application may be neceſſary.

His Royal Highneſs deſires you will immediately recommend proper Officers of the rank of Captain, to act under your orders at the ſeveral Hoſpitals of Deal, Goſport, and Plymouth, who are to be taken from the half-pay, or reduced Regiments, and who will be allowed the full pay of Captain, with an addition of 5*s.* per diem, which is to be conſidered in lieu of all contingent charges, poſtage of letters excepted.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Col. Sontag, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) ROB^T BROWNRIGG.

Appendix, 24. (B.)

Sir, Horſe Guards, 27th October 1797.

Col. Burnet.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint you to act under Lieut. Col. Sontag, Military Commandant of Hoſpitals, I have received the Duke of York's commands to deſire you will immediately repair to there to take upon you the immediate ſuperintendance of the Hoſpital at that place, conforming yourſelf in the execution of that duty, to the following Inſtructions.

On your arrival at the Hoſpital, you will require from the Senior Medical Officer, a copy of the ſtanding Rules and Regulations which have been drawn up and eſtabliſhed by the Medical Board, for the government of the ſeveral Departments belonging to the Hoſpital, communicating to him your own Orders and Inſtructions as herein detailed, thereby to eſtabliſh a mutual good underſtanding between each party.

You are to viſit the Hoſpital frequently, and at uncertain hours, and above all, to obſerve whether it is kept conſtantly cleaned and well ventilated.

You are to inform yourſelf whether the ſick are properly attended, and receive their Medicines regularly, whether they conduct themſelves in a ſubmiſſive, orderly manner, and comply, without diſcontent or murmuring, with all the eſtabliſhed rules of the Hoſpital.

You are to require a written Report from the Senior Medical Officer every morning, of the general ſtate of the ſick, and of any extraordinaries that may have happened during the night.

On the admiſſion of any ſick man, you are to cauſe immediate inſpection to be made of the neceſſaries he brings with him, to ſee that they are both good and ſufficient in quantity for change, as occaſion may require.

You are to make entries of all Soldiers that are to be received into the Hoſpital, and of all thoſe who die, and are diſcharged from it, ſtating the date of their admiſſion, and periods to which they are paid on their arrival, and report monthly to the ſuperintending Field Officer, (or oftener if he may judge expedient to require it) all caſualties that may take place in it.

You will take care that the Hoſpital be ſupplied with as many non-commiſſioned Officers and orderly-men, as may be neceſſary for a due attendance upon the ſick, for obliging them to take their Medicines regularly, and for keeping up a proper degree of diſcipline amongſt them.

The ſtrength of the Hoſpital guard and the number of ſentries to be poſted both by night and day, you will proportion according as circumſtances may require, communicating on this head with the Commanding Officer of the Troops ſtationed at under whoſe authority you are to conſider yourſelf, if a Senior Officer.

You are not to ſuffer any thing to be carried into the Hoſpital, that is forbidden by the Hoſpital Regulations, nor any of the ſick men to ſtir out of it without the Medical Officers certifying their being in a ſtate to require that indulgence.

You are to uſe your utmoſt diligence in obſerving whether the ſeveral Officers and others attached to the Hoſpital are properly aſſiduous in the performance of their reſpective duties, and whether all poſſible attention be uniformly paid to the ſick, to endeavour to detect all malingerers, and other impoſitions and abuſes of every kind, and to ſee that the entire ſyſtem is conducted ſtrictly and economically, according to thoſe principles and rules which have been eſtabliſhed by competent authority, for the beneficial purpoſes they were intended.

You are to take particular care that no Phyſician or other Medical Officer, under any pretence whatſoever, employs a Soldier as a ſervant, nor are you to conſider yourſelf free from this prohibition.

You are to eſtabliſh a regular diſcipline among the convaleſcents, order them to parade frequently, and attend to their cleanlineſs and Soldier-like appearance, and to their orderly and proper conduct.

When Soldiers are certified fit to be ſent to their reſpective Regiments, you are to report the ſame to Lieut. Colonel Sontag, who will give the neceſſary directions in conſequence; and you are likewiſe to report to him any deficiency, neglect, or irregularity, which may appear in any Department of the Hoſpital, conſidering yourſelf in every reſpect as under his immediate orders, and accountable to him for all matters that come under your obſervation, and which are of a nature to be enquired into or made known.

You will be provided with apartments ſuitable to your rank, in the Hoſpital or Barracks (if any) adjoining, or if ſuch cannot be ſupplied, you will be entitled to receive the uſual allowance of Lodging Money.

In addition to the Monthly Return which you are hereby required to tranſmit to Lieut. Colonel Sontag, you are to ſend at the ſame periods a ſimilar Return to General commanding in the diſtrict where you are ſtationed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT BROWNRIGG.

Appendix, No. 24. (C.)

Sir, War Office, 19th June 1802.

IN anſwer to your Letter of the 6th inſtant, I am directed to acquaint you, that with the concurrence of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, ſignified to this Office by the Adjutant General,

General, the Secretary at War desires you will consider yourself authorized, until further Orders, to dispose of the Invalids sent from time to time to York Hospital from Foreign Stations, as you shall find requisite, according to the respective circumstances of their cases, and after a proper Inspection of the men by the Medical Department. *Col. Burnet.*

When fresh discharges are necessary, you will of course submit them to the Adjutant General for signature.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) M. LEWIS.

Lieut. Colonel Burnet, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, 24. (D.)

AN ESTIMATE of the Annual Expence of the ESTABLISHMENT of a GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL.

RANK.	N° of each Description.	Pay per Day.	TOTAL AMOUNT for ONE YEAR.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Military Superintendant - - - -	1	15/	273 15 —
Principal Medical Officer - - - -	1	20/	365 — —
Deputy Purveyor - - - - -	1	10/	182 10 —
Hospital Mate - - - - - -	1	7/6	136 17 6
Military Superintendant's Clerk - - -	1	2/6	45 12 6
Purveyor's Clerk - - - - -	1	3/	54 15 —
Matron - - - - - - -	1	2/6	45 12 6
Steward - - - - - - -	1	2/	36 10 —
Orderly - - - - - -	1	1/	18 5 —
Nurse - - - - - - -	1	/9	13 13 9
Quarter Master Serjeant - - - -	1	2/6	45 12 6
Porter - - - - - - -	1	1/	18 5 —
365 Rations each for the last 7 Persons at 1/ *per* Ration - - - - -	- -	- -	127 15 —
Allowance of Coals and Candles - - -	- -	- -	192 — —
		£	1,556 3 9

Appendix, 24. (No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Secretary at War to the Surgeon General, dated 20th January 1801.

1st. WHEN any new Contract is to be made, public notice is to be given, and all tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, and are not to be opened but in the presence of the Military Superintendant, who is to preside at the examination thereof, and no Contract is to be entered into by the Purveyor, without the express concurrence of the said Superintendant, who, if he should entertain any doubts, is to report thereupon to the Military Superintendant of Hospitals in South Britain, and to await his directions.

The Superintendant and Purveyor will each of them be held responsible for the propriety of any Contract entered into in future.

All Contracts, Bonds, &c. are to be made according to a general and approved form; no verbal Agreements are to be admitted.

Col. Burnet.

To furniſh a check on the quality of articles delivered by Contractors, the Military Superintendant is to viſit and examine the Purveyor's Stores, whenever he (the Superintendant) ſhall ſee occaſion; and in caſe the Purveyor, or any Medical Officer, ſhall propoſe to condemn any articles of the Purveyor's Stores, ſuch condemnation ſhall not take place without the previous examination and concurrence of the Military Superintendant, who is to take care that articles which may be fit for other purpoſes ſhall be converted thereto.

2d. Bills drawn by the Purveyor on the Agent of Hoſpitals, for ſums in advance on account of Contingencies, ſhall not be accepted by him, unleſs they have on the face of them the approving ſignature of the Military Superintendant; and Bills for payment of Contractors or others on ſettled accompts, ſhall either be drawn by the reſpective perſons to whom the accounts are due, and be authenticated by the ſignature of the Military Superintendant, and of the Purveyor, or if drawn by the Purveyor, ſhall be made payable to the perſons to whom the ſums are due, or their order, and ſhall be authenticated by the ſignature of the Military Superintendant.

Appendix, 24. (No. 2.)

Gentlemen, War Office, 8th July 1801.

Having paid due attention to the ſuggeſtions contained in Mr. Keate's Letter of the 29th April laſt, for eſtabliſhing a proper controul over the Supply and Expenditure of Medicines and Hoſpital Stores, and to the ſeveral points which, on a further conſideration of the ſubject, have appeared moſt neceſſary to be provided for, I ſubmitted to the Commander in Chief the following Regulations for the future conduct of this branch of the Public Service; and with His Royal Highneſs's approbation, I am now to communicate them to you for your information and guidance, and to be by you circulated to the reſpective Officers of the Medical Department abroad and at home.

No Orders ſhall be given to the Apothecary General on Meſſrs. Trotters, for Supplies for the General Hoſpitals at home or abroad, except through the Surgeon General, nor for Regimental Supplies, except through the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

Theſe Officers ſhall ſign the reſpective Invoices, and enter them in books kept for that purpoſe, before they are ſent to the Apothecary General, or to Meſſrs. Trotters for execution.

In the caſe of Supplies for General Hoſpitals, the Apothecary General and Meſſrs. Trotters, who it is preſumed of courſe ſend Invoices with every parcel of Medicines and Stores, ſhall tranſmit duplicate Invoices to the Surgeon General, to be compared with the original orders entered in his book, and if found correct, to be forwarded by him to the Senior Officer of Hoſpitals on the ſtation for which the Medicines and Stores are deſtined. Duplicates of the Invoices of Medicines and Stores furniſhed regimentally, are in like manner to be ſent to, and entered, and forwarded by the Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals.

The Bills of the Apothecary General and of Meſſrs. Trotters, for articles delivered, are to be compared with the Books of Orders kept by the Surgeon General and Inſpector General, without whoſe reſpective ſignatures of approval, the Certificate of the Secretary at War, in the caſe of the Apothecary General, and of the order for payment in the caſe of Meſſrs. Trotters, will not hereafter be given.

The Packers ſhall make a return to the Surgeon General of the periods at which any Medicines and Stores have been ſhipped, and of the veſſels they are on board.

Upon the arrival of any Supplies abroad, the ſenior Hoſpital Officer on the ſtation ſhall appoint a Medical Board, conſiſting of not leſs than three commiſſioned Officers, if that number can conveniently be had; whoſe duty it will be to examine the condition in which they are received, to aſcertain whether they correſpond with the Invoices forwarded by the Surgeon General, to notice any omiſſions of articles, or deficiencies in their quantity, or defects in their quality; and where they find any damage ſuſtained, to endeavour to learn whether the ſame has proceeded from want of care on board ſhip, or in the original packing and ſhipping of the articles.

Of theſe ſeveral particulars, a Report is to be made by the ſaid Board to the ſenior Hoſpital Officer on the ſtation, who will tranſmit a copy thereof, with his own remarks, to the Surgeon General, in order that it may be laid before the Secretary at War.

The like method is to be purſued in regard to Stores received at the General Hoſpitals at home, for their own conſumption.

When Supplies are to be depoſited at Deal, Goſport, or Plymouth, for the future exigencies of Foreign Service, on their arrival at thoſe Ports, the packages are to be carefully inſpected by a Medical Board conſtituted as above directed; any that appear damaged, are to be opened, and their contents more minutely examined, and a Report is to be made accordingly, in the ſame manner as is before ſpecified; when they are required to be ſhipped for Foreign Service, a freſh inſpection into the ſtate of the packages is to be made by a Board, as before directed.

The ſupplies depoſited at Deal, Goſport, and Plymouth, for Foreign Service, are to be put into ſtores entirely apart from thoſe for the uſe of the Hoſpitals there, although in charge of the ſame Storekeeper, and ſeparate books are to be kept of the receipt and expenditure.

No ſpecial appointments are deemed neceſſary for that purpoſe, as the requiſitions from abroad will only be occaſionally anſwered from the Depôts at Deal, Goſport, and Plymouth, and then chiefly by ſending the ſupplies in diviſions already packed and invoiced.

The

Col^l Burnet.

The reſident Mates, therefore, it is conceived, may very well receive, arrange, and forward theſe ſtores, aſſiſted if neceſſary, at the times of receiving and ſhipping, by the Deputy Purveyors, or ſome of the other Mates.

Whenever an inſpection or embarkation of theſe ſtores is about to take place, previous notice thereof ſhall always be given by the ſenior Medical Officer to the reſident Military Superintendant, who may attend as he ſhall ſee fit; any negligence in the receiving or ſtowing them on board ſhip, is to be immediately reported to him, in order that he may apply to the Commanding General, or make ſuch other repreſentation as may be neceſſary; and the expences attendant on ſuch receipt, inſpection, and ſhipping of ſupplies at the General Hoſpitals, are not to be deemed admiſſible, unleſs vouched by the approving ſignature of the Military Superintendants.

No articles which have been uſed or kept a long time in ſtore, ſhall be ſent to Foreign Stations.

At each General Hoſpital at home, a Board, conſiſting of at leaſt two commiſſioned Medical Officers, to be named by the ſenior Hoſpital Officer, ſhall once in every month inſpect the Stores, and the manner in which they are arranged, examine the Apothecary and Purveyor's returns of receipts, expenditure, and remains, and compare them with the vouchers, and ſhall deliver their Report of the reſult of every ſuch Inſpection, together with a ſtatement of ſuch articles as may be required to ſupply deficiencies, to the ſenior Hoſpital Officer.

The Military Superintendant ſhall be apprized when every ſuch Monthly Inſpection is to take place, and it is expected that both he and the ſenior Hoſpital Officer ſhall attend the ſame, the former for the purpoſe of communicating his obſervations, particularly in reſpect to the Purveyor's Department, to the Military Superintendant General at Chelſea; and the latter, in order to receive the Report, and ſtatement of the Board, and to tranſmit the ſame to the Surgeon General, accompanied by any obſervations or further information that he may think neceſſary thereupon; but it is to be clearly underſtood, that the Monthly Inſpection herein directed is not to be conſidered as ſubſtituted for, or in any degree interfering with that controul over the Expenditure, and Accompts of the Hoſpitals, which have been aſſigned to the Military Superintendants by the preceding Regulations, particularly by the Secretary at War's Letter, dated 20th January 1801.

The view and approval of all the Medicines by the Phyſician and the Surgeon General, will of courſe continue, as required by His Majeſty's Patent, to the Apothecary General, and it is expected, that that duty ſhall be performed with the moſt unremitting and ſcrupulous attention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Sir *Lucas Pepys*, Bart.
T. Keate, Eſq.
I. Kuſh, Eſq.

Appendix, 24. (No. 3)

INSTRUCTIONS to be obſerved in the diſpoſal of condemned Hoſpital Stores, &c. by the Officers compoſing the Hoſpital Boards, and others, to whom the ſame may concern.

IT appearing that my predeceſſor's Letter, of the 20th January laſt, contained no directions in regard to the diſpoſal of unſerviceable Hoſpital Stores condemned from time to time by the Boards appointed to inſpect them at the General Hoſpitals, or to the periods at which the condemnation of ſuch ſtores ſhould take place; I have to deſire that the following Inſtructions be ſtrictly attended to upon this head.

The condemnation of unſerviceable Stores, Medicines, and Inſtruments, at the ſeveral General Hoſpitals in Great Britain, is to be made twice only in every year.

All Tents and other Camp Equipage, Wood, Pewter, Braſs, Copper, Iron or Tin, condemned as uſeleſs, are (by the Purveyor of the Hoſpital with the concurrence of the Military Superindant) to be diſpoſed of on the ſpot; except when Meſſrs. Trotters may have a reſident Agent, in which caſe they are to be delivered to him; except alſo where there being no Agent at the place, the magnitude of the Stores may juſtify their being ſent in a Tranſport to London conſigned to Meſſrs. Trotters.

The Stores of the above deſcription condemned at York Hoſpital are invariably to be ſent to Meſſrs. Trotters.

Bedding and Dreſſes, no longer applicable as ſuch, are *to continue* to be appropriated, as far as practicable, to other uſeful purpoſes in the Hoſpital.

Condemned Medicines to be burnt or buried in preſence of the Board that condemned them, any part thereof excepted that may be judged ſaleable, under which head may be conſidered the greaſe contained in Ointments or otherwiſe.

All cheſts, bottles, or other veſſels in which Medicines may have been ſent down, and alſo all Inſtruments found uſeleſs, are to be forwarded to Meſſrs. Trotters for ſale in London.

The whole of the above is to be under the controul of the Military Superintendant at the different Hoſpitals, who with reſpect both to the articles that are ſaleable, and to thoſe which are to be deſtroyed, will be conſidered reſponſible, that none of them be brought forward again in any ſhape to the prejudice of Government.

Given at the War Office, this 12th Day of September 1801.

(Signed) C. YORKE.

Appendix, No. 25.

ESTABLISHMENT of the MILITARY DEPARTMENT of the HOSPITAL STAFF, on the 24th of June, 1806.

One Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals, at 30 *s.* per day.
Lodging Money for d° - - - - - - at one Guinea per week.
One Clerk to - d° - - - - - - at 5 *s.* per day.

Three Deputy Superintendants, - - at 15 *s.* per day each.
Lodging Money for d° - - - - - at one Guinea per week each.
Three Clerks to - d° - - - - - at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day each.
Three Quarter-maſter Serjeants to d°, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day each, with Hoſpital Rations.

The

ACCOMPT of Pay of Colonel Burnet, Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendants reſident at the General Hoſpitals at Chelſea, Goſport, Plymouth, and the Iſle of Wight, from 25th June to 24th December 1806, both days inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
Pay for Colonel Burnet, as Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals, from 25th June to 24th December 1806, 183 days, at 10 *s.* per day, in addition to 20 *s.* per day, which is charged in the Accompt of the Staff of the Army - - - - - - - -	91	10	—
Ditto for Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Jacob, as Military Superintendant at York Hoſpital, Chelſea, from 25th June to 24th December 1806, both days inclusive, 183 days, at 15 *s.* per day - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	137	5	—
Ditto for Major John Campbell, as Military Superintendant at Goſport Hoſpital, from 25th June to 27th September; and at the Iſle of Wight, from 28th September to 24 December 1806, 183 days, at 15 *s.* per day - - - - - - - - - -	137	5	—
Ditto for Major Thomas Bodkin, as Military Superintendant at Plymouth Hoſpital, from 25th June to 24th September 1806, both days inclusive, 92 days, at 15 *s.* per day -	69	—	—
£.	435	—	—
To which add 20 *s.* per diem to Col. Burnet, as above - - - - - -	182	10	—
£.	617	10	—

The Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals is entitled to Rations of Forage with the Aſſiſtant Adjutant General and Quarter-maſter General, at Head-Quarters, and Forage for four Horſes, if effective; and the Deputy Superintendants, Rations with the Aſſiſtant Adjutant General and Quarter-maſter General, in Diſtricts, and Forage for two Horſes *each*, if effective.

One Deputy Superintendant, with his Clerk and Quarter-maſter Serjeant, ſtationed at } York Hoſpital, Chelſea.

One - - d° - - d° - - d° - - - - - - - at the General Hoſpital, Goſport.

One - - d° - - d° - - d° - - - - - - - at the General Hoſpital, Plymouth.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col.
M. S. H.

ABSTRACT of the Contingent Accompts of Colonel Burnet, Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendants reſident at the General Hoſpitals at Chelſea, Goſport, Plymouth, and Iſle of Wight, from 25th of June to 24th December 1806, both days incluſive.

N° of Accompt.	For Whom Claimed.	Amount.
		£. s. d.
	Colonel Burnet - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	88 1 3
	Lieutenant Colonel Jacob - - - - - - - - - - - -	73 13 —
	Major Campbell - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	102 15 —
	Major Bodkin - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13 13 —
	£.	278 2 3
	Amount of Pay of the Superintendants, as per preceding Statement - - - -	617 10 —
	Total Amount for the half-year - - £.	895 12 3
		2
	£.	1,791 4 6

Appendix, No. 25. (A.)

ESTABLISHMENT of the MILITAY DEPARTMENT of the HOSPITAL STAFF, on the 24th of June 1807.

One Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals, at 30 *s.* per day.
Lodging Money for ditto, - - - - at one Guinea per week.
One Clerk to - ditto, - - - - at 5 *s.* per day.

Two Deputy Superintendants, - - - at 15 *s.* per day each.
Lodging Money for ditto, - - - - at one Guinea per week each.
Two Clerks to ditto, - - - - at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day each.
Two Quarter-maſter Serjeants to ditto, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per day each, with Hoſpital Rations.

The Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals is entitled to Rations of Forage with the Aſſiſtant Adjutant General and Quarter-maſter General, at Head Quarters, and Forage for four Horſes, if effective; and the Deputy Superintendants, Rations with the Aſſiſtant Adjutant General and Quarter-maſter General in Diſtricts, and Forage for two Horſes *each*, if effective.

One Deputy Superintendant, with his Clerk and Quarter-maſter Serjeant, ſtationed - - - - - - - - - - - - at } York Hoſpital, Chelſea.
One - - d° - - - - - - d° - - - - - - - - at the General Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col. M. S. H.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Contingent Accompts of the Military Superintendant of Hoſpitals in South Britain, and of the Military Superintendants reſident at the General Hoſpitals at Chelſea, and the Army Depôt Iſle of Wight, from 25th Dec. 1806 to 24th June 1807, both days inclusive.

Name of Claimant.	Deſcription of Accompt.	Amount. £. s. d.
Colonel John Burnet.	Lodgings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27 6 —
	Stationary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 8 —
	Poſtage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - -	1 12 10
	Duties on Horſes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 8 2
	Clerk's allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - -	45 10 —
	Cloathing for Quarter-maſter Serjeants at the General Hoſpitals, for 1807 - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 11 —
	£.	105 16 —
L^t Col. Jacob, Chelſea.	Lodgings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27 6 —
	Poſtage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - -	— 6 —
	Quarter-maſter Serjeant's allowance - - - - - - -	22 15 —
	Clerk's allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22 15 —
	£.	73 2 —
Major Campbell, Iſle of Wight.	Lodgings - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27 6 —
	Forage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40 19 —
	Poſtage and Carriage of Letters and Packets - - - -	3 11 8
	Quarter-maſter Serjeant's allowance - - - - - - -	22 15 —
	Clerk's allowance - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22 15 —
	£.	117 6 8

Colonel Burnet's Forage, amounting to £.20. 10 *s.* 6 *d.* is charged in the Account of the Commander in Chief at Head Quarters.

(Signed) JOHN BURNET, Col. M. S. H.

Pay of Colonel Burnet for the above period, 30 *s.* per diem - - - - - - £.			273 15 —
D° of Two Deputies, at 15 *s.* each per diem - - - - - - - - - - - -			273 15 —
Colonel Burnet's Contingt Acc^t, as above - - - - - - £.	105	16 —	
L^t Col. Jacob's - d° - - - d° - - - - - - - -	73	2 —	
Major Campbell's d° - - - d° - - - - - - - -	117	6 8	
Col. Burnet's Forage, as above - - - - - - - - - -	20	10 6	
			316 15 2
£.			804 5 2

Appendix, No. 26.

Examination of Sir JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart.; taken upon Oath, 3d June 1807.

Sir J. M. Hayes, Bart.

Q. 1. WHEN, and by whom was you appointed Inſpector General in the Military Medical Department of the Ordnance?——A. By the King's Commiſſion, dated the 7th of May 1806, on the recommendation of the Earl of Moira, then Maſter General.

Q. 2. Had any one held the ſame Office previous to your appointment?——A. Dr. Brockleſby was at the head of the Department, under the title of Phyſician General, until his death.

Q. 3. Have you any Pay or Emolument beyond three Pounds per day?——A. Beſides the ſalary of three Pounds per diem, I receive ſeventy-ſeven Pounds a-year for houſe-rent, coals, and candles; I am allowed Forage for ſix Horſes, but I only draw for two effectives. When ſent on ſervice beyond thirty miles, I am allowed 20 *s.* a-day for my travelling expences; alſo my poſt-chaiſe hire.

Q. 4. What has been your experience in Army Medical practice?——A. My firſt Commiſſion in the Army was that of Surgeon to the Forces ſerving in America under General Burgoyne, and was dated 1ſt January 1776. After the buſineſs of Saratoga, and being exchanged, I joined Sir Henry Clinton's Army at New York, and on the 20th November 1779, I was appointed Phyſician to the Forces; and in December following, I was placed at the head of the Medical Department on an Expedition againſt South Carolina, where I remained in charge of the Medical Department until 1782, when I returned to New York, and on the Peace returned to England; at Chriſtmas 1783, I was placed on the Half-pay, on which I continued until the 20th November 1793, when I was appointed Inſpector General of Hoſpitals to the Army under the command of the Earl of Moira; with that Army I continued till it was placed under the orders of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, on 1ſt September 1795; and, after fitting it out for the Weſt Indies, I was allowed to retire on the Half-pay at Chriſtmas 1795, in which ſituation I remained till I was appointed to my preſent office, in May 1806.

Q. 5. Do you hold any public employment beſides that of Inſpector General?——A. None.

Q. 6. What are your duties, or what Inſtructions have you received for your conduct as Inſpector General?——A. I received no Inſtructions for my general conduct, but my experience of Army Medical practice enables me to ſuperintend the Medical Department of the Ordnance. I go to Woolwich conſtantly once a week, and whenever occaſion requires it, I inſpect all Ordnance Hoſpitals throughout the United Kingdom; and Returns are made weekly to me from Woolwich, which is conſidered as Head Quarters, and where Returns from all the other Hoſpitals are received.

Q. 7. Have you any Office in London in which your buſineſs is conducted?——A. I have no Office in London. The Office belonging to the Medical Department of the Ordnance is at Woolwich, under the immediate direction of the Surgeon General, who conſtantly reſides upon the ſpot.

Q. 8. Are you permitted to follow private Practice?——A. I am not reſtricted from following private Practice, but I am always ready to attend my public duty.

Q. 9. In what manner was the ſuperintendance of the Medical Department of the Ordnance conducted before your appointment?——A. Since Dr. Brockleſby's death, the office of Phyſician General has not been filled up; from that period, until my appointment, the buſineſs was conducted by the Surgeon General and his Aſſiſtant, whoſe pay, upon that occaſion, was increaſed. Since the period that Dr. Brockleſby was at the head of the Department, the Ordnance Department has, I underſtand, increaſed ſeven-fold. (a.)

Q. 10. Are the Surgeon General and his Aſſiſtant generally reſident at Woolwich?
A. Always.

Q. 11. Do they follow private Practice, or are they ſolely occupied in the buſineſs of their Ordnance employments?——A. I believe they are ſolely occupied in the buſineſs of their Ordnance employments.

Q. 12. Were theſe Gentlemen taken from civil life, or had they ſerved in the Medical Department of the Ordnance previous to their appointments?——A. They have always been in the Ordnance. (b.)

Q. 13. Do you conſider yourſelf as alone intitled to recommend perſons originally to Medical appointments in the Ordnance?——A. I do.

Q. 14. On what examination, and on whoſe recommendation, are promotions obtained in the Ordnance Medical Department?——A. Promotions always go on according to ſeniority, if there be no objection.

Q. 15.

Sir J. M. Hayes, Bart.

Q. 15. Does any one of the heads of the Medical Department attend at Surgeons-Hall at the examination of the Candidates, or are you ſatisfied with the Diplomas given from the College of Surgeons?——A. No perſon from the Ordnance Department attends at Surgeons-Hall, and none is employed in the Medical Department of the Ordnance who has not a Diploma of Surgeon from the College of Surgeons in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, with very few exceptions; and many of the ſupernumerary Aſſiſtant Surgeons are graduated as Phyſicians at Edinburgh.

Q. 16. Is there any difficulty in procuring Gentlemen, ſo qualified, to fill vacancies when they occur?——A. We ſeldom find any difficulty, and we generally have Candidates for employment upon our liſt.

Q. 17. It is ſtated in a Paper ſent from the Ordnance Office, that, ſince 1797, the Medicines uſed in the Ordnance have been procured from a Chemiſt; is it on a contract at fixed prices that the Medicines are procured from him, or does he charge the market price of the day?

A. The Medicines are ſupplied by a Druggiſt, and not by contract. I have recently recommended the Department being ſupplied by contract, but no contracts have yet been made.

Q. 18. How are the prices charged by him checked, and aſcertained to be juſt?——A. Since I have been in the Department, I have had no acquaintance with the ſubject, but I underſtand that Mr. Angel, of the Surveyor General's Office, is the perſon moſt likely to give the information deſired. (c.)

Q. 19. Are the Medicines inſpected by any one on the part of the Ordnance, before they are packed up and ſent from the Druggiſts?——A. I cannot anſwer that queſtion. (d.)

Q. 20. Are Returns required from any one, of the Medicines being received, and the quantity and quality of them?——A. All Medicines received at Woolwich are now examined by the Apothecary (who has been recently appointed upon my recommendation) and entered in his books as a check upon the Druggiſt.

Q. 21. Is there a Depôt of Medicines belonging to the Ordnance from which Iſſues are made to the different Hoſpitals in England, or have Medicines been ſent direct from the Druggiſts to the Hoſpitals?——A. I believe they are ſent direct from the Druggiſt as they are wanted. (e.)

Q. 22. Is money advanced to the Druggiſt on account, before his bill is ſent in?

A. I believe not.

Q. 23. At what periods are the Druggiſt's bills for the Medicines ſupplied, delivered, and how ſoon after are they generally examined, and the amount paid to him?——A. The bills are made out quarterly, and they go to the Surveyor General's Office, after being certified by the Surgeon General.

Q. 24. Have you the diſtinction of General and Regimental Hoſpitals in the Ordnance?

A. There is no General Hoſpital; they are all managed regimentally.

Q. 25. How are the expences of the Ordnance Hoſpitals defrayed?——A. From the men's ſtoppages; and, I believe, any deficiency from the Board of Ordnance.

Q. 26. What is the deſcription, and the number of the Servants of the Hoſpital at Woolwich?

A. I cannot at preſent anſwer that queſtion, but I will furniſh the Board with a liſt of them. (f.)

Q. 27. Is it generally intended that the Medical perſons, ſent on Foreign Service by the Ordnance, ſhould have been previouſly acquainted with the practice of the Hoſpital at Woolwich?

A. Always.

Q. 28. Are there any perſons unemployed, or on Half-pay, belonging to the Ordnance Medical Department?——A. None, I believe, but thoſe who are ſuperannuated.

ADDITIONS made by deſire of Sir JOHN MACNAMARA HAYES, Bart. 8th June 1807.

A. 9. (a.) On reference, I have ſince learned that the increaſe is about five-fold?

A. 12. (b.) Except that I learn Dr. Rollo, previous to his entering into the Artillery in 1778, was an Hoſpital Mate in the Army.

A. 18. (c.) I have ſince learned that Dr. Rollo, the Surgeon General, who certifies the prices, is guided by Price-books obtained from the Trade.

A. 19. (d.) They are, as they have heretofore been, examined by the Apothecary or Chemiſt before they are ſent from the Druggiſts, Meſſrs. Howards.

A. 21. (e.) I now find that all Medicines for the Out-poſts, after inſpection by the Apothecary, are ſent to the Tower, from whence they are forwarded.

A. 26. (f.) Sir John M. Hayes delivered in a Return of the Servants attending the Hoſpital at Woolwich during the month of May 1807, with the wages paid to each. (A.)

Sir

Sir J. M. HAYES was then further Examined, as follows: *Sir J. M. Hayes, Bart.*

Q. 29. Are any of the Medical preparations made at Woolwich?——A. There are several; tinctures, diſtilled waters, ointments, &c. are prepared at Woolwich, and the Chemicals which come from the Druggiſts are analyſed by the Ordnance Chemiſt, and kept as a check upon them.

(Signed) JOHN M^cNAMARA HAYES.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
B. C. Stephenſon.

(A.) Referred to in Anſwer 26.

We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do acknowledge to have received from Meſſrs. Greenwood and Cox, the ſums againſt our names expreſſed, being our Pay on performance of the duties herein ſpecified, in the month May 1807.

Names.	Employment.	Days employed.	Pay per Day.	Total.	Received by
			s. d.	*£. s. d.*	
W^m M^cCutchan	Clerk	31	2 6	3 17 6	
Geo. Murray	Steward to Convalt Barrack	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Rob^t Moir	D^o to the Hoſpital	31	1 6	2 6 6	
Rich^d Gloag	Surgery Man	31	1 —	1 11 —	
John M^cCombie	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Rob^t Harrygeary	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Tho^s Gowan	Gardner	31	1 —	1 11 —	
John Allarton	Servant	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Marg^t Walſh	Cook	31	1 6	2 6 6	
Eliz^th Poyntz	Nurſe	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Anne Murray	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Suſan Bickle	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Catnarine Roſs	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Marg^t Anderſon	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Sarah M^cCombie	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Elenor Willis	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Eliz^th Bowen	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Suſan Hewit	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Cath^e Allarton	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Hannah Johnſon	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Jane Leiſlie	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Ellen Fraytter	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Anne Greengraſs	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Anne M^cCutchan	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
			£.	41 1 6	

Woolwich, 31ſt May 1807.

This is to certify, that the above-mentioned perſons have acted in the ſeveral employments againſt their names expreſſed, in the Royal Artillery Hoſpital, in the month May 1807, agreeable to the orders of the Honourable Board of Ordnance, the 14th June and 16th Sept. 1794; alſo 9th Dec. 1803.

N. B. The number in the above liſt will be reduced, according as the Hoſpital Funds will admit of ſo doing.

The Matron has the ſum of £.40. annually, which ſhe draws quarterly from the Agent.

We, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do acknowledge to have received from the Funds of the Royal Artillery Hoſpital, the ſums againſt our names expreſſed, being our Pay on performance of the duties herein ſpecified, in the month of May 1807.

Names.	Employment.	Days employed.	Pay per Day.	Total.	Received by
			s. d.	*£. s. d.*	
James Critch'ley	Aſſiſt^t Surgery Man	31	— 6	— 15 6	
James Nichols	D^o D^o	31	— 8	1 — 8	
W^m Gold	D^o D^o	31	— 6	— 15 6	
Geo. Davenport	D^o D^o	31	— 8	1 — 8	
James Smart	D^o D^o	31	— 8	1 — 8	
Tho^s Carleſs	D^o D^o	31	— 6	— 15 6	
Geo. Hargrave	D^o Servant	31	— 8	1 — 8	
Eliz^th Braithwaite	Nurſe	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Eliz^th Smith	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
Mary Downie	D^o	31	1 —	1 11 —	
			£.	11 2 2	

JOHN M^cNAMARA HAYES.
Inſp^r Gen^l Ordnance Hoſpitals.

All the Servants belonging to the Ordnance Hoſpitals victual themſelves.

(Signed) J. M. HAYES.

Appendix, No. 27.

Examination of Dr. JOHN HARNESS, One of the Commiſſioners for conducting the Tranſport Service; taken upon Oath, the 25th June 1807.

Dr Harneſs.

Q. 1. ARE the Medical Inſpectors generally reſident in London, waiting for the Orders of the Tranſport Board; or are they conſtantly employed in the Duty of Inſpection at the different Ports?——A. The Inſpectors are generally reſident in London, when not employed on Service.

Q. 2. Are they permitted to follow private practice?——A. There has no poſitive reſtriction on this head yet gone forth; but it is not underſtood that they are to be allowed to practice their profeſſion for their private emolument.

Q. 3. What are their Pay and Emoluments, including any Contingencies of Travelling, &c.

A. Salary - - - - - - - - - - £. 500 per annum.
Allowance for Subſiſtence when on Service - - - £. 1 1*s.* per diem.
From this allowance one half is deducted for ſo many days as they may be embarked on board King's Ships.
Travelling Expences - - - - - - - - 1*s.* 6*d.* per mile.

Q. 4. Do the Inſpectors report on the condition of the Medicines in Store, as well as on the ſtate of the Sick, and conduct of the Medical Officers in the Hoſpitals?——A. The Inſpectors report any Obſervations that may occur to them on the condition of the Medicines and other Stores in the Hoſpital, as well as on the ſtate of the Sick and the conduct of the Medical Officers of the Hoſpital.

Q. 5. Do they report on the general management and economy of the Hoſpitals?——A. The Reports of the Inſpectors on their Viſitations of Hoſpitals are not confined to any particular part of the Service.

Q. 6. Can they give directions and orders to the Medical Officers of the Hoſpitals?
A. They cannot give directions and orders to the Medical Officers on the treatment of the Sick; I conſider that it would be improper they ſhould do ſo.

Q. 7. Do they viſit the Ships in Harbour at the reſpective Ports, or only the Hoſpital Ships?
A. They viſit Ships of every deſcription.

Q. 8. Do the Governors of the Hoſpitals make any regular Reports to the Tranſport Board relative to the conduct of the Medical Department in the Hoſpitals, or on any other ſubjects connected with the Hoſpitals?——A. The Governors of Hoſpitals are in conſtant correſpondence with the Board, and report to them whatever their own inſtructions do not authorize them to redreſs on the ſpot.

Q. 9. Does any one on the part of the Tranſport Board attend at the College of Surgeons during the Examination of the Candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy?
A. No one attends on the part of the Tranſport Board at the Royal College of Surgeons, during the Examination of Candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy.

Q. 10. Is it required that the Aſſiſtant Surgeons ſhould paſs a Second Examination at the College of Surgeons, and a Second Examination as to their ſkill in Phyſic by the Medical Member of the Board, before they can be appointed Surgeons?——A. Aſſiſtant Surgeons are required to undergo a Second Examination both in Surgery and Phyſic, before they can be appointed Surgeons, unleſs they ſhall have been found duly qualified in the firſt inſtance.

Q. 11. Who appoints the Hoſpital Mates, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, and Surgeons of Ships?
A. Hoſpital Mates, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, and Surgeons of Ships, are appointed by the Tranſport Board.

Q. 12. Is the recommendation of theſe perſons left to the Medical Member of the Board; or is it conſidered that the other Members of the Board have an equal right to recommend?——A. The recommendation of perſons for promotion is conſidered to reſt with the Board at large, the ability of the perſon recommended having previouſly received the approbation of the Medical Member.

Q. 13. Has there been any difficulty in procuring Hoſpital Mates and Aſſiſtant Surgeons properly qualified, whenever the Service of the Navy requires them?——A. There has been, and ſtill is great difficulty in procuring Hoſpital Mates and Aſſiſtant Surgeons properly qualified for the Royal Navy; the number at preſent deficient cannot be leſs than ſix hundred.

Q. 14. Is there any difference between the Pay and Emoluments of Aſſiſtant Surgeons in the Navy, and thoſe in the Army?——A. The Pay and Emoluments of an Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the Army are not known at the Tranſport Office. An Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the Navy is allowed 6*s.* 6*d.* per diem, beſides one ration of the Ship's Proviſions, and if reduced after

after two years ſervice 2*s.* per day Half-pay; if after three years ſervice 3*s.* per day Half-pay: they provide a certain number of Inſtruments at their own expence. *Dr Harneſs.*

Q. 15. Does the Medical Member of the Board regularly attend during Office hours?
The Medical Member of the Tranſport Board regularly attends during the Office hours.

Q. 16. Are there any fixed days and hours for the execution of his duty, relative to the Examination of Candidates, and to the other matters connected with their appointment?——A. The Saturday following the firſt and third Friday in every month is fixed for Medical Examinations; but I have been in the practice of examining Candidates at other times, when Candidates have preſented themſelves. Warrants are given appointing them to Ships as ſoon as they are ready to proceed on board.

Q. 17. What are the other Duties of the Medical Member of the Tranſport Board?
A. The other Duties of the Medical Member of the Tranſport Board are to aſſiſt in the diſcuſſion of all matters coming before them; but more particularly to guide their judgment upon all Medical Queſtions.

Q. 18. Is he permitted to follow private practice?——A. He is not.

Q. 19. What are his Pay and Emoluments?——A. My Salary is £. 1000 per annum. I have no other Emoluments.

Q. 20. Are the Medicines provided by the Apothecaries' Company for the uſe of the Army inſpected by any one on the part of the Tranſport Board before they are packed up and ſent off to the Hoſpitals?——A. The Medicines provided by the Apothecaries' Company do not undergo any examination before they are packed; but the Maſter and Wardens make oath from time to time that they were of the beſt Quality. (a)

Q. 21. Does any one, on the part of the Board, ſuperintend the packing of theſe Medicines?
A. No one on the part of the Board ſuperintends the packing of the Medicines by the Apothecaries' Company; but one of the principal Officers of the Company makes oath that the different articles were really and truly put up and delivered for the ſervice of the ſeveral Ships and Hoſpitals for which they are charged.

Q. 22. In what manner, or by what rule are the prices of the Medicines ſupplied by the Company fixed?——A. The prices of the Medicines are fixed by the Apothecaries' Company according to the market price of the day.

Q. 23. Are any means uſed by the Tranſport Board to aſcertain that the prices charged by the Company are fair and according to the market price?——A. The Tranſport Board are not aware of any means by which they could aſcertain the fairneſs of the prices charged by the Apothecaries' Company; but the Maſter and Wardens are now required to make oath, that the prices charged by them are the loweſt at which the different Articles could be ſupplied. (b)

Q. 24. At what periods are the Company's Bills given in—how ſoon after the delivery of the Medicines—and in what mode are they diſcharged?——A. The Apothecaries' Company deliver in their Bills quarterly, when they are examined, and are now paid by 90 Day's Bills without Intereſt; formerly they were paid by Bill at Sight on the Treaſurer of the Navy.

Q. 25. Has any attempt been ever made to procure the Navy Medicines by open Contract, or on the principle of Competition?——A. No attempt has ever been made to procure Medicines by open Contract, or on the principle of Competition. The Articles of Medicines are ſo various, and generally of ſo changeable or periſhable a nature, and the ſucceſs of practice ſo much depends on their quality being genuine, as to render the mode of procuring them by Contract highly improper and inadmiſſible; as a Contract in ſuch a caſe, although it may regulate the price, can never inſure the proper quality, which is the paramount conſideration.

Q. 26. Have complaints been at any time made of the quality of the Medicines ſupplied by the Company, or of the manner in which they were packed?——A. Complaints have been very rarely received of the quality or package of Medicines ſupplied by the Company.

Q. 27. Has the Board found any difficulty in procuring, according to the exigencies of the Service, the requiſite quantity of Medicines from the Apothecaries' Company?——A. The Board has never found difficulty in procuring from the Apothecaries' Company the quantity of Medicines requiſite for the Service.

Q. 28. Does the Tranſport Board furniſh Surgical Inſtruments to any deſcription of the Navy Medical Department?——A. The Tranſport Board furniſh Surgical Inſtruments only to Hoſpitals, and Hoſpital Ships. The Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons of Ships are required to provide Inſtruments at their own expence.

Q. 29. How are they procured?——A. The Inſtruments furniſhed by the Board are at preſent purchaſed from Mr. Evans, an Inſtrument Maker in the Old Change. The Surgeons and Aſſiſtants are allowed to provide their own Inſtruments from any maker whom they may prefer; but before theſe being taken on board Ship, they muſt be ſubmitted to the Inſpection of the College of Surgeons of London.

Dr Harneſs.

Q. 30. Are there Depôts of Medicines, and of Surgical Materials at the different Ports in England, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the King's Ships?——A. There are Depôts of Medicines, and ſuch other Articles as are ſupplied by the Board, at all the principal Rendezvous of Ships of War.

Q. 31. Are the quantities in thoſe Depôts generally large, or is it intended that the Medicines ſhould be frequently procured from London, and in as freſh a ſtate as poſſible?——A. The quantities furniſhed to a Depôt at its firſt Eſtabliſhment, are calculated according to the demands which may be expected to take place there; the Officers having the charge of them, are directed, as freſh ſupplies become neceſſary, to demand at one time of thoſe moſt in uſe a ſufficient quantity for one month's expenditure, and of thoſe leaſt in requeſt, a quantity equal to the iſſue of three months.

Q. 32. Are the remains of Medicine, when Ships are put out of Commiſſion, ſent to the Depôts?

A. When a Ship is put out of Commiſſion, the Medicines and other Medical Stores remaining on board are required to be delivered into the Depôt at or the neareſt to the port.

Q. 33. At what periods, and by whom, are the Medicines in theſe Depôts inſpected?——A. The Medicines in the ſeveral Depôts are ſubject to the inſpection of the Medical Inſpectors and of the Medical Officers of the Hoſpital, a regular ſurvey alſo takes place once in the year at each Depôt, by three Naval Surgeons, who are to report the quantity and condition of each article remaining in ſtore.

Q. 34. Under whoſe care are the Depôts of Medicine?——A. The Depôts of Medicines are under the care of the Diſpenſers.

Q. 35. Are the Diſpenſers profeſſional perſons?——A. The Diſpenſers are profeſſional men.

Q. 36. Do they give ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty?——A. They are not required to give ſecurity, their erafure from the Liſt in caſe of defalcation being eſteemed ſufficient.

Q. 37. Are there Depôts of Medicines and of Hoſpital Articles for the uſe of the Navy at the Stations abroad?——A. There are Depôts of Medicines for Ships at all the Naval Hoſpitals on Foreign Stations.

Q. 38. How are theſe conducted?—— A. Theſe Depôts are ſubject to the ſame regulations as thoſe at home, excepting that the quantities to be demanded from time to time are left to the diſcretion of the Officer in charge, ſubject to the controul of the Medical Member of the Board, to whom the demands are in all caſes ſubmitted.

Q. 39. What is the controul and check which the Tranſport Board has on the Receipt and Iſſues at theſe Depôts, and on the conduct of the perſons employed at them?——A. The controul which the Tranſport Board has over the Receipts of Medicines at the Foreign Depôts, conſiſts in the diſcretion exerciſed by them in regard to the Supplies ſent; their controul over the Iſſues ariſe from their being allowed to be made only in the proportions eſtabliſhed by the ſcale furniſhed; the check upon their Receipts is by compariſon of the quantity acknowledged to be received, with the quantity ordered to be ſent; the check upon the iſſues ariſes from the receipt of the parties to whom they are ſupplied, and who in their turn are charged with the quantities for which they gave receipts.

Q. 40. Are there any Naval Hoſpitals on the Foreign Stations?——A. There are Naval Hoſpitals at Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Halifax, Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Q. 41. How are theſe conducted, and in whom is the controul over them?——A. They are conducted by a Surgeon having the medical charge and general direction of the whole; a Diſpenſer in charge of the Medical Stores, and an Agent having charge of the furniture and other ſtores of the Hoſpital, keeping the Accounts of the entry and diſcharges of the men, &c. ſuperintending and checking the Victualling Department;—Hoſpital Mates are added as the extent of the ſervice may require.

The Foreign Hoſpitals are ſubject to the inſpection of the Phyſicians of the Fleet, where there are any, and to the orders of the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the ſtation; and laſtly, a general controul is exerciſed over them by the Tranſport Board, who have iſſued explicit Inſtructions for that purpoſe, and give others according to occaſion.

Q. 42. When the deſtination of a Fleet, or of a King's Ship is known, and that Medicines and certain Hoſpital Stores can be procured there at a much more reaſonable rate than in England,—is the aſſortment of thoſe articles originally put on board varied,—and is the Surgeon, or any other perſon, permitted to procure the required articles at the place abroad, at which they may be had moſt reaſonably and of the beſt quality?——A. When a Fleet or a ſingle Ship is ordered on Foreign Service, the Surgeon is directed by his Inſtructions to complete his Medicines and Medical Stores for twelve months, according to the eſtabliſhed ſcale. When the Officers in charge of the Depôts on Foreign Stations, from which the ſupplies are at the proper ſeaſon to be completed to the eſtabliſhed proportion, make demands, they are inſtructed to ſtate therein at what price the different articles wanting can be procured

on

on the ſpot, in order that the Board may be enabled to judge whether it would be better economy to purchaſe them there than to ſend them from home. *D. Harneſs.*

Q. 43. What is the Form of the Journals which the Surgeons of Ships tranſmit to the Tranſport Board?——A. A printed Form, in which Surgeons are required to make out their Journals, is in your poſſeſſion.

Q. 44. What are the Duties of the Agent and Steward of the General Hoſpitals at home?

A. The Agent for an Hoſpital at home keeps Accounts of the entry and diſcharge of Patients, muſters them, has the charge of the cloathing they bring with them, has alſo the charge of, and iſſues all ſtores for the ſervice afloat, which are not ſent from the Diſpenſary. The Steward ſuperintends and keeps the Accounts of the Victualling Department, he has the charge of all the Hoſpital Furniture, and muſters and ſuperintends the conduct of the inferior ſervants of the Hoſpital.

Q. 45. Who has the conduct of what relates to the making of Contracts for Hoſpital Stores?

A. All Contracts are entered into by the Board at large.

Q. 46. In what manner does the Board ſecure the ſtrict obſervance of the terms of the Contracts?

A. By ſending ſamples of the different Articles contracted for, under the ſeal of Office, to the different Depôts.

Q. 47. In an Anſwer to one of the Queſtions which we ſubmitted to your Board, it is ſtated that the price at which Articles wanted for the Hoſpitals could be procured in the neighbourhood, is inſerted in the form of the demands. Is it often found that the prices ſo inſerted, are leſs than thoſe at which they could be ſent from London?——A. Frequently.

Q. 48. When, and by what authority were the Surgeons of Ships firſt ſupplied with Medicines by the Tranſport Board?——A. By order of the King in Council, I think in January 1805.

Q. 49. What has been your experience in the Medical Service of the Navy?——A. I entered into the Service in the year 1776, ſince which period I have ſerved in different parts of the world, both in Hoſpitals and afloat. In the early part of 1793 I was appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Phyſician to His Majeſty's Fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean, under the command of Lord Hood, in which ſituation I continued about ſix years, ſince which period I have been a Member of the Sick and Wounded Board.

Dr. HARNESS attended this day, (30th June) and deſired to make the following

A. 20. (a) For "make oath," I beg to inſert "certify."

A. 23. (b) For "make oath," ſubſtitute "certify further."

(Signed) J. HARNESS.

Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Cha. Bolanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 28.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board, to Peter Grant, Eſq. dated November 4th 1807.

Sir,

BEING called upon by the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry to explain more fully the grounds for appointing principal Medical Officers to preſide over General Hoſpitals, we beg to ſubjoin the following circumſtances attending that appointment.—That it was found to be extremely inconvenient, upon the frequent ordering of Medical Officers to Foreign Duties, that the Head, or, as he was at firſt called, the Superintending Medical Officer, ſhould ſuddenly quit ſo important a charge as that of a General Hoſpital, to the duties of which he had applied himſelf, and was beginning to have a knowledge of, with regard to Sick, Stores, &c. and to leave all to a ſucceſſor next in rank, who would have every thing to learn;—this was found to be very detrimental and injurious to the Service; and therefore a proper perſon from any rank was choſen, whoſe pay as well as rank were perhaps inferior to others under his direction in the ſame Hoſpital; and for this and other reaſons, it was judged expedient to give him a ſuperior title and authority to manage and direct the concerns of the Hoſpital, with an addition of 5*s.* a day, ſo long as he ſhould be doing the duty of the Hoſpital and of the Depôt of Stores, that was always under his charge; and this addition of pay was conſidered as the more neceſſary, ſince we did not at that period employ Inſpectors or Deputy

Inſpectors on that duty, but confined our recommendations to Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and even an Hoſpital Mate, if he was found to anſwer the purpoſe, as was the caſe formerly at York Hoſpital; he was at firſt called the Superintendant, then the Senior, then Head, and ultimately Principal Medical Officer.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 28. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſquire, to Peter Grant, Eſquire.

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, Nov. 14th 1807.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 6th inſtant, and in reply, beg leave to acquaint you, that it appears the Army Medical Board, witneſſing the inconveniencies alluded to in my Letter of the 4th inſtant, firſt recommended Principal Medical Officers in 1798, and that the nomination reſted with the Board collectively, until the Regulations of March 1798, when it devolved on the Surgeon General, except in the inſtances of Dr. Jackſon, who was gazetted without reference to this Department, and Dr. Moore, who was recommended by the Army Medical Board, and afterwards ſelected by His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 29.

LETTER from Matthew Lewis, Eſq. to Thomas Keate, Eſq. Surgeon General.

Sir, War Office, 7th February 1801.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23d ultimo, and to acquaint you, that if the Services of the Gentlemen, whoſe names are annexed, are not wanted, they ought certainly to be placed on Half-pay; but His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief cannot help obſerving, that frequent promotions are recommended by you in your Department, for which His Royal Highneſs does not ſee the neceſſity, when other Officers of the ſame rank are to be placed upon Half-pay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. LEWIS.

Meſſrs. *L. S. Wilſon*, — *Williams*, — *Kerr*, — Aſſiſtant Inſpectors.
Rich. North — Surgeon.
W. Huſt — Apothecary.
P. Warner — Deputy Purveyor.

Appendix, No. 29. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſq. Surgeon General, to Matthew Lewis, Eſq.

Sir, Arlington-Street, February 23, 1801.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 7th inſtant, and lamenting to perceive that His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief cannot help obſerving—"that frequent Promotions are recommended by me in my Department, of which His Royal Highneſs "does not ſee the neceſſity, when other Officers of the ſame rank are to be placed upon Half-pay."

I therefore humbly hope His Royal Highneſs will be pleaſed to lend a momentary attention to a repreſentation of the circumſtances; and I have then no doubt but His Royal Highneſs will ſee, for the reaſons alleged, that what His Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to conſider as an inconſiſtency, will appear to His Royal Highneſs, from obſerving the difference of Time between the recommendations

mendations for Promotions, and thoſe for Half-pay, together with the motives for each, that I have had only the good and efficiency of the Service, with attention to unneceſſary expenditure, in view.

With regard to Promotions, a Liſt of which for the year 1800, I have the honour to incloſe, I beg leave to obſerve, that the Service of the year required many effective Officers in the room of ſome that died, of others that were ſick, and in conſequence of new ſtations for Regimental Inſpection, or Foreign Service; and it is proper I ſhould acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highneſs, that I had the honour to recommend ſome, of whom His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to approve, and to ſubmit others, concerning whom I have not been honoured with an Anſwer, except in the caſe of Mr. Lockley, whom I recommended to be Staff Surgeon, vice Acheſon deceaſed, which recommendation His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to conſider unneceſſary; but the objection I underſtood, did not ariſe to the perſon, and was in conſequence of Aſſiſtant Inſpector M'Intire being directed to do the Inſpectorial Duty of the Weſtern Diſtrict. I beg leave to obſerve, that Mr. Lockley was not intended for that duty, but for Foreign Service.

The four Aſſiſtant Inſpectors recommended, were in conſequence of extreme long ſervice, and their efficiency for inſpection at home, and that ſome of them did duty at that time upon Surgeon's pay.

With reſpect to recommendations for Half-pay, it has been uſual about Chriſtmas, to examine the Liſt, and ſee what Medical Officers were likely to be wanted for the Service of the enſuing year, and ſuch as probably would not be called upon, have been generally placed upon Half-pay.

For the year 1800, the number amounted to ſixteen, yet ſeveral of theſe were afterwards employed.

For the year 1801, the number amounted only to ſix, whom I beg leave particularly to mention, becauſe theſe recommendations appear to His Royal Highneſs to be connected with the preceding promotions; two of them, viz. Williams and Hugo, were in a ſtate of inability from ill health for ſervice; Aſſiſtant Inſpector L. S. Wilſon is lame, and therefore not efficient for active ſervice; with reſpect to Surgeon Richard North, he was appointed one of the firſt this war for a particular ſervice; Aſſiſtant Inſpector Ker had very recently objected to go on Foreign Service, unleſs upon conditions of his own, that could not be complied with, in conſequence of which the armament he was intended to accompany, had nearly proceeded without an Inſpector; and the laſt, Deputy Purveyor Warner's reſidence is in town, ſo that whenever called upon, he is certain to be ready for ſervice; thus it appeared to me, that the full pay of theſe ſix Officers might for the preſent be ſaved to the Public, and each placed on Half-pay, liable, as they are always informed, to be called upon again during the war; and of courſe, if the ſervices of any of them ſhould be wanted, provided they are fit and able to undertake the duty required, they would be employed before any new appointments would have been recommended.

I humbly hope that His Royal Highneſs will think me juſtified in recommending theſe ſix for Half-pay, as I conceived it my duty, on reviſing the Liſt in December, to recommend ſuch as had been long ſick, inefficient, or unwilling to ſerve, to be placed upon Half-pay until they were again called upon; and that it could have no reference to the preceding promotions; and I therefore humbly hope and truſt his Royal Highneſs will be pleaſed to ſee my conduct in a different light from that in which it has appeared to his Royal Highneſs, and is expreſſed in your Letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 30.

Examination of Dr. JAMES M^c GRIGOR, Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, 29th May 1807.

D^r Ja M^cGrigor.

Q. 1. ON what Services have you been employed in the Medical Department of the Army?

A. On the Continent, as a Regimental Surgeon, from May 1794 to April 1795; I went to the Weſt Indies with the Expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the latter end of 1795; in 1798 I went to the Eaſt Indies as a Regimental Surgeon, and in 1801 I was appointed Head of the Medical Staff of the Indian Army, ſent from Bombay to Egypt; I returned to England in 1802, and was appointed Surgeon to the Royal Horſe Guards (Blues); in July 1805 I was appointed Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, and at firſt had charge of the York Diſtrict, from which I was removed in 1806, to the South-Weſt and Portſmouth Diſtrict.

Q. 2. When was you directed to inſpect the Depôt of Medicines at Porcheſter-Caſtle?

A. In December laſt.

Q. 3. With whom and in what manner have you proceeded in making this Inſpection?

A. With the Staff Surgeon ſtationed at Portſmouth, and the Apothecary ſtationed at Porcheſter Caſtle. The different diviſions of Medical Stores are opened by the Apothecary and his packer, the contents of every Caſe in each diviſion are examined and compared with the Invoices, and a Report made to the Surgeon General, ſtating the deficiencies, breakages, and damaged Articles, aſſigning the cauſes, when they can be diſcovered; this Report is ſigned by myſelf as Preſident of the Board, and by the Staff Surgeon and Apothecary.

Q. 4. Did

D^r Ja^s M^cGrigor.

Q. 4. Did you learn whence the different Packages of Medicines came, and when they were iſſued from the Army Elaboratory?——A. We knew the places they laſt came from, but had no means of knowing when they came from the Army Elaboratory, for the Invoices which accompanied them, were made at the places the Packages laſt came from.

Q. 5. How do you account for the deficiencies of the Quantities as compared with the Invoices?
A. The deficiencies appeared chiefly to proceed from improper package, and in one inſtance the breakages from that cauſe were ſo enormous, that in a ſpecial Report to the Surgeon General, I ſtated that it was ſuch as no Surgeon would in any caſe ſubmit to from his Druggiſt. (a)

Q. 6. Was you able to judge of the original quality of the Drugs, and preparations which you have inſpected?——A. No.

Q. 7. Have you found it neceſſary to condemn many Articles as unfit for ſervice?——A. Yes, of Peruvian Bark, a very conſiderable quantity, alſo of various Ointments, and of Oatmeal and Barley ſeveral Caſks.

Q. 8. What is your opinion of the remaining Articles in ſtore, in reſpect of their fitneſs for Foreign Service?——A. Such Articles as paſſed inſpection are fit for ſervice, and the deficiencies have been completed from Town.

Q. 9. What quantity of Medicines have you inſpected at Porcheſter Caſtle, which it appeared were brought from other Depôts?——A. For an Anſwer to this Queſtion, I beg to refer to the Reports which I made to the Surgeon General on the ſtate of thoſe Stores.

Q. 10. What number of ſets of Surgeons' Inſtruments are in ſtore at Porcheſter Caſtle?
A. That will be found in the Reports I have juſt referred to.

Q. 11. In what condition did you find them?——A. They were in general damaged.

Q. 12. To what cauſe do you impute this?——A. Sometimes to the package; and the ſtore in which they are kept is not fit for Articles of that deſcription, nor even for Medicines.

Q. 13. Is there any quantity of Purveyors' Stores depoſited in Porcheſter Caſtle?——A. A very conſiderable quantity.

Q. 14. Have you inſpected them?——A. I was only appointed two days ago to inſpect them.

Further Examination of Dr. M^c GRIGOR, 1ſt June 1807:

Q. 15. Is it your opinion, from the quantity of Medicines in ſtore at Porcheſter Caſtle, and the periſhable nature of ſome of them, that it would be prudent to iſſue from this Depôt to the Regimental Hoſpitals?——A. Certainly.

Q. 16. Whilſt you was ſerving as a Regimental Surgeon on the Continent in the years 1794 and 1795, had you any opportunities of obſerving the manner in which the General Hoſpitals attached to the Britiſh Army there were conducted, and the expenditure of them?——A. I had opportunities of obſerving the manner in which the Hoſpitals were conducted, but very little of obſerving the expenditure in them; I only know in general, that the expenditure of Wine and Spirits was very conſiderable.

Q. 17. Had the Medical Perſons ſent from England to conduct thoſe Hoſpitals been previouſly acquainted with Regimental Practice, and Military Life?——A. I have underſtood in general, that they came from Civil Life; and I recollect that the Regimental Surgeons were diſguſted at the care of their own Sick being taken from them, and ſent to the General Hoſpitals under the care of others.

Q. 18. What was the conſequence of the Sick being ſent to the General Hoſpitals, and put under the care of the newly conſtituted Staff?——A. The mortality was certainly much greater in proportion in the General, than in the Regimental Hoſpitals, and the expences of the latter were very moderate.

Q. 19. Had it been uſual to preſcribe Wine and Spirits to the Sick in Regimental Hoſpitals, prior to the eſtabliſhment of theſe General Hoſpitals on the Continent?——A. It was uſual to preſcribe Wine and Spirits in certain caſes in the Regimental Hoſpitals, but not in ſuch quantities as it was given in General Hoſpitals.

Q. 20. When you was at the head of the Medical Staff of the Indian Army ſent from Bombay to Egypt in 1801, what was the Medical Eſtabliſhment belonging to that Army?——A. The Army conſiſted with followers of about 8,000 Men, and with the exception of myſelf and a Storekeeper (who was appointed after our landing at Keſſier) we had only the uſual Regimental Eſtabliſhment; but about a month after our landing, we were joined by a complete Medical Eſtabliſhment, amounting to between twenty and thirty in number, ſent from England by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, who took the charge of the Medical Department of our Army; but Sir David Baird, on the part of the Eaſt India Company, refuſing to defray ſo large an expence, they joined the Engliſh Army in Egypt, except ſome Hoſpital Mates who were detained, and I

resumed the superintendance of the Medical Department of the Indian Army, the Regimental Surgeons taking care of their own Sick as before. (b) *Dr Jas M.c Grigor.*

Q. 21. Were any Medicines and Purveyors' Stores sent out with the Staff which came by way of the Cape of Good Hope?——A. Yes, there was a very large quantity of Medical and Purveyors' Stores, including much Wine, sent out in two Transports.

Q. 22. Did you bring Medicines with you from India?——A. Yes.

Q. 23. What was the system observed in that Army, in respect of the disposal of the Sick, and of the mode of examining and checking the Expenditure on account of them?——A. The Sick were treated Regimentally, not disposed of in General Hospitals; every Medical disbursement was approved by me, and countersigned by the Commander in Chief. There were two Persons attached to that Army for the purpose of auditing the Accounts, to whom my Accounts were remitted, and their decision upon them was final.

Q. 24. From the experience which you had of this system, during your service with the Indian Army, are you of opinion, if a similar system was adopted generally in the Army when on Foreign Stations, that it would be beneficial to the Public?——A. I think it would, with the exception of making provision for an extraordinary number of wounded men, and for that purpose a few Staff Surgeons and Hospital Mates might be sufficient.

Further Examination of Dr. M.cGrigor, 2d June 1807.

Q. 25. Whilst you served with the Army in the West Indies, had you an opportunity of observing the comparative advantage of taking care of the Sick Regimentally, instead of sending them to General Hospitals?——A. I had; in the Island of Grenada, in the year 1796, from the want of a Medical Staff, the Sick and Wounded were treated Regimentally while the Army continued in the Field. Though under many disadvantages, the mortality was trifling, till the return of the Army to Quarters, when the Sick were ordered to be sent to General Hospitals, and then the mortality was very considerable indeed.

Q. 26. What is your opinion on the propriety of making an allowance to the Surgeons of Regiments at home, in order to provide Medicines, according to the former practice, instead of the Medicines being supplied as at present from the Army Elaboratory?——A. I fear that under every circumstance it would not be attended with advantage.

Additions made by desire of Dr. M.cGrigor, on the 2d June 1807, to his former Answers.

A. 5. (a) Upon enquiry, I find the usual allowance from Druggists to Apothecaries for Breakage is 2½ per Cent.

A. 20. (b) Shortly after this period, an additional Storekeeper was appointed, and one of the Assistant Surgeons was appointed to issue Money for Contingencies.

(Signed) JAMES M.cGRIGOR, M. D.
Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenson.
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 30. (A).

Extract of a LETTER from Dr. M.cGriger, to Peter Grant, Esq. dated 6th July 1807.

I beg to embrace this opportunity of correcting one part of the evidence which I gave to the Board (see Answer 4.) respecting the Stores at Porchester Castle. On making enquiry, I find that all the Invoices of the divisions of Medicine which I examined at Porchester, are the Invoices of the Apothecary General, and not as I imagined Invoices made up at Plymouth, Deal, Sevenoaks, or any intermediate Depôt, where these Medicines had been for some time. This correction of the date of these Invoices it will be perceived is very material.

Before concluding, I have one proposal, which as I think, if adopted, will greatly benefit the Public Service, I beg you will make to the Board from me.

"I believe that in the course of my evidence, I said that though the loss to the Public by the damage of Articles of Medicine was very considerable at Porchester Castle, yet that the damage of Surgical Instruments was still greater; the accumulation of these at Porchester is immense, the value of them or rather the first cost of them very considerable. My proposal is, that henceforth Staff Surgeons shall provide their own Instruments, and be answerable that they are complete, and in perfect order at all times when called for, as Regimental Surgeons now do. If they do this on Service or on Foreign Stations, it will be necessary that each Staff Surgeon has two or three sets, and it will be but fair, that for this an allowance be made to them."

The present Magazines of Surgical Instruments at Porchester, Isle of Wight, and York Hospital, sufficient for all the Armies in Europe for a Century, might be repaired by London Cutlers; a

moderate price ſhould be put on them, and Staff and Regimental Surgeons ought henceforth to provide themſelves with Inſtruments from this Grand Magazine.

I remember the time, when the Inſtruments of Regimental Surgeons were not in the moſt perfect ſtate; it is now part of my duty to inſpect the Inſtruments of every Regimental Surgeon, and to ſee that they are complete and in good order; and I almoſt invariably find them in as good order as in any Cutler's Shop. The Inſtruments are now the property of the Surgeons.

Appendix, No. 31.

Examination of THOMAS YOUNG, Eſq. Inſpector of Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath, the 23d March 1807.

Mr. Young.

Q. 1. IN what capacities, and during what periods, have you ſerved as a Medical Officer in the Army?——A. Early in 1776, I was appointed an Hoſpital Mate in America, and acted for a time as Surgeon to the ſecond Battalion of Grenadiers. In 1778, I was ſent to the Bahama Iſlands, with a detachment of the Garriſon Battalion, and remained there about eleven months. In 1780, I was appointed Surgeon to the firſt Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot, then embarking for the Weſt Indies. In 1791 and 1792, I was appointed Garriſon Surgeon in the Iſle of Grenada. In the latter end of March 1793, I was ſent to the Continent of Europe as Senior Surgeon to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, from whence I returned in the latter end of 1794 or beginning of 1795. I was afterwards ordered to Hampſhire, to inſpect the Barracks and Hoſpitals of the Forces under the Command of Lieutenant General Preſcott. In Auguſt 1795, I was appointed Inſpector General of Hoſpitals to the Forces under the Orders of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then about to proceed to the Weſt Indies. During my attendance on that Expedition, I viſited many of the Iſlands, and inſpected the Hoſpitals. The then Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Cuyler, who ſucceeded Sir Ralph Abercromby, directed me to appropriate a ſufficient Staff for the ſeveral Colonies, with Stores and Medicines to be occaſionally ſupplied from the General Depôts at Martinique and Barbadoes, and to remand the Supernumerary Staff to England; and as my preſence was no longer neceſſary, I then alſo returned, and was placed upon Half-pay. Upon the Expedition to the Texel in 1799, I was again employed as Inſpector General of Hoſpitals, and remained there till the cloſe of that Service. In November 1800, I was again called upon to reſume my ſtation in the Army in the Mediterranean, and I joined it in Marmorice Bay, in Aſia Minor, and proceeded with that Army to Egypt, where I remained with it until it was again neceſſary to reduce the Staff; and in November 1801, I returned to Malta, where I ſubmitted to Lieutenant General Fox, the then Commander in Chief, a Plan for the proper Arrangement of the Medical Staff, and of the Stores, which being approved of by him, I carried into execution, and then returned myſelf to England; and ſome time afterwards had an Official Notice, that I was to be placed on Half-pay; but His Majeſty has been pleaſed, in conſideration of my Services, to allow me to retain my full Pay of three pounds per diem.

Q. 2. From the opportunities of Obſervation which you have had during theſe different periods of Service, what is your opinion on the formation of the Medical Staff for Expeditions, particularly in reſpect of the number and the different ſituations of the perſons attached to the Staff, and of the controul and rank given to them in relation to each other?——A. In the Weſt Indies a larger Staff appears to me neceſſary, for obvious cauſes, than in Europe. In the inſtance of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's Expedition in 1795, I found it neceſſary on my arrival at Portſmouth, to apply for an additional number of Hoſpital Mates; in other reſpects, the Medical Staff of that Expedition was ſufficient, according to the beſt of my recollection.

With reſpect to the Eſtabliſhment with the Expedition to the Texel, I have not at this moment a recollection of the original number, but I well remember that I had occaſion, from circumſtances unforeſeen, to require, ſoon after our arrival in Holland, additional aſſiſtance of Hoſpital Mates.

With regard to the Staff for the Egyptian Expedition, I have already ſaid that I joined the Army in Marmorice Bay, where I received from Doctor Frank, then at the Head of the Department, a return of the Officers under his direction, which thinking inadequate to the Service in point of number, I made application for additional aſſiſtance from home, but in the mean time I ſolicited all the aſſiſtance that could be ſupplied from Malta, Minorca, and Gibraltar, (I think) and the Navy alſo aforded me that aſſiſtance, which I could not have done without. Some additional aſſiſtance ſoon arrived from England, and on my return from Egypt, I found at Malta a number who had arrived there, ſome of whom I directed to proceed to Egypt, and others were remanded to England, becauſe their ſervices were no longer required.

With reſpect to the ſituations, I think that for particular ſervices it would be more convenient to employ a greater number of Deputy Inſpectors or Surgeons than Phyſicians, becauſe they can be occaſionally employed either Medically or Surgically.

With regard to the controul and the rank in relation to each other, I think the preſent ſyſtem founded on good principles.

Q. 3. From

Mr. Young.

Q. 3. From the ſame opportunities of judging, what is your opinion in reſpect of the Quantity and Arrangement of the Medicines originally ſent out with Expeditions, and of the mode in which Medicines are afterwards ſupplied?——A. I think the general Arrangement of Medicines ſent out with Foreign Expeditions is imperfect, many of the Articles not being wanted, according to the modern practice of the Army; nor are they, in my opinion, properly proportioned. The future ſupply, in my opinion, ſhould be governed by requiſitions from the Head of the Department abroad to the Surgeon General, except upon particular occaſions where the urgency of the Service renders it neceſſary to provide them on the ſpot.

Q. 4. Is the mode adopted with Expeditions abroad, of ſuperintending and controlling the Expenditure of Medicines and Hoſpital Stores, ſufficient, in your opinion, to prevent Waſte and Peculation?——A. I think it is, under attentive ſuperintendance.

Q. 5. When it is deemed neceſſary to procure any Medicines or Hoſpital Stores abroad, on what authority are they procured, and how and by whom are the Prices paid for them checked and aſcertained to be juſt?——A. They are procured on a repreſentation to the Commander in Chief by the Head of the Medical Department. It would be the Duty of the Head of the Department to check the prices and aſcertain them to be juſt; but except in Egypt, I do not recollect that any Medicines or Stores were purchaſed abroad.

Q. 6. Has it appeared to you that the Returns which are periodically made to the Medical Board at home, are ſufficient to enable the members of it to judge of the conduct of the Medical Staff, and of the economy of the expenditure in the Hoſpitals abroad?——A. The Returns which were ſent home from the Weſt Indies, while I was Inſpector General there, related to the ſick and wounded admitted, died, and diſcharged; and there were ſeveral other Returns made, but of what deſcription I do not immediately recollect, and not having thoſe Returns before me, I cannot give any further anſwer to the queſtion. (a)

With reſpect to the Expedition to Egypt, the nature of the ſervice did not admit of many Returns being made. Some were made by the Purveyor, but to what purport I do not at this moment remember.

Q. 7. Have you any information to communicate relative to the quality and fitneſs of the Medicines, and of the Surgical Inſtruments ſent out to the Weſt Indies during the laſt war, and of the manner in which they were packed?——A. There were a great number of Articles of Medical Stores ſent out that appeared to me to be totally unneceſſary for the Army Medical Practice in thoſe Colonies, which, on my return to England, I ſuggeſted to be ſent to America to be ſold. I think the packing in general was not proper, for the Liquids and Powders ſhould have been packed in ſeperate boxes. Part of the Surgical Inſtruments arrived in unſerviceable condition, but from what cauſe I cannot ſay. Previous to my departure from the Weſt Indies in 1798, I ſummoned a Medical Board, to report to me what Medicines they conceived to be neceſſary for Weſt India practice in the Army, and which Report I tranſmitted to the Surgeon General; but I do not know whether it was ever acted upon.

Q. 8. Have you heard that a ſhip containing Army Medicines, was deſtroyed in the harbour of Bridge-Town, Barbadoes, during the laſt war, owing, as was ſuppoſed, to ſome of the preparations (from bad package) coming in contact and catching fire?——A. I never heard of the circumſtance.

Q. 9. Whilſt you ſerved as Surgeon to the Forces on the Continent in 1793 and 1794, had you opportunity of obſerving the Expenditure in the Hoſpitals, particularly of Wine?——A. I was ſo generally with the Army in the Field, that I had little opportunity of knowing of the Expenditure in the Hoſpitals.

Q. 10. What is your opinion of the propriety of the Eſtabliſhment of Medicine Depôts in the Weſt Indies, and of the manner in which they are ſupplied and conducted?——A. I think it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary that there ſhould be Depôts of Medicines in the Weſt Indies. With regard to the kind of ſupply of Medicines to the Weſt Indies, I have already ſpoken. The Depôts appeared during my time to be properly conducted.

Q. 11. During your ſervice in the Mediterranean, particularly in Egypt, did you ever notice that the Medicines ſent from England, were of bad quality, or that any injury had ariſen from the bad package of them?——A. I can ſay nothing as to their quality, for it was not in my power to examine them, but I never heard that their quality was complained of. In reſpect of the package, I have known that ſome ſets of Inſtruments ſent out, were ſpoiled by improper package, as I have underſtood, from ſome Oil of Vitriol being packed in the ſame caſes with them.

Q. 12. As the Surgeons attached to Regiments are required to provide their own Inſtruments, what is the expediency of the Staff Surgeons being furniſhed with Inſtruments at the public expence?——A. I do not know.

Q. 13. Can you ſuggeſt any alteration in the general arrangement and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service, or in the mode of furniſhing Medicines and Hoſpital Stores, and of accounting for the expenditure of them, or in any branch of the Army Medical Department at home or abroad, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?——A. Poſtponed. (b)

Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG having attended this day, (25th March 1807) requeſted to make the following Addition to his former Anſwers:

A. 6. (a) I communicated to the Surgeon General from time to time, from the Weſt Indies, every Report and Return which I conceived neceſſary for his information.

Mr. YOUNG was then further examined as follows:

Q. 14. Do you think that perſons who have never been upon any Foreign Medical Service, can be competent to judge of the neceſſary Medicines and Hoſpital Stores wanted from time to time for ſuch Service?——A. I think not ſo much ſo as thoſe who have been employed on Foreign Service.

Q. 15. Would any benefit to the Service, in your opinion, be obtained by requiring the Candidates for Medical and Surgical Appointments in the Army to go through a certain Courſe of Attendance and of Lectures at an Army Hoſpital previous to their being employed?——A. I think there would.

(Signed) THOMAS YOUNG.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Chas Boſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

THE following was received from Mr. YOUNG in writing in anſwer to the poſtponed Queſtion of his Examination.

A. 13. (b) In anſwering the thirteenth Query, allow me to ſet out by remarking in general, that, when firſt I had the honour of being Chief of a Medical Staff abroad, I was altogether unprovided with Inſtructions for my guidance, found it neceſſary wholly to ſyſtemize the proceedings of the Department, and with that view framed Regulations for the Purveyors and other Officers; Copies of which Regulations I left with my ſucceſſors at the ſeveral places where I had preſided, and which probably at this day continue to be followed. Some points in the Query, it appears to me, may be beſt anſwered by a reference to clauſes in the Inſtructions herewith tranſmitted, which were compiled by myſelf for the regulation of Purveyors, and were approved of by the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, than whom no man ever paid more ſtrict attention to the intereſt and economy of the Public Service. Being the original, I requeſt it may be returned to me.

The Query ſeems to be formed of four different Clauſes, which I take the liberty to ſeparate as under, and anſwer in order.

1ſt. Can you ſuggeſt any alteration in the general arrangement and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service?

2d. Or any mode of furniſhing Medicines and Hoſpital Stores?

3d. And of accounting for the Expenditure of them?

4th. Or in any branch of the Army Medical Department at home or abroad, which you think may be beneficial to the Public.

Clauſe 1ſt. Appointment of Medical Staffs.

In anſwer to Clauſe 1ſt, I beg leave to ſubmit the following Remarks. I would recommend that particular attention ſhould be had in the ſelection of Officers for Foreign Service. The Head of the Medical Department ſhould be permitted to point out the number and rank of Officers for the particular ſervice in which he is to be engaged. Being held reſponſible for the conduct of his Staff, it ſeems reaſonable that he ſhould have the nomination of the Officers with whom he is to act.

Of Regimental Staffs.

As to the eſtabliſhment of a Regimental Staff, I conceive that one well qualified Surgeon and two Aſſiſtants ſhould be appointed to each Regiment on Foreign Duty; which would conſiderably eaſe the General Hoſpital Department.

Hoſpital Mates.

I here think it right to notice the following occurrence. When I had the honour of being at the head of the Medical Department at different times, on various ſervices abroad, it repeatedly happened that I found a deficiency in the number of Hoſpital Mates, a claſs of Officers whom I have always conſidered as of very material importance to the Army. My requiſitions to the Surgeon General from time to time for this claſs of Officers did not always procure me the number wanted. In place of Hoſpital Mates, Commiſſioned Officers were ſometimes ſent, who being reported by me in my public capacity to the Commander in Chief as ſuperabundant, were directed by him to be returned to England, ſo that great inconvenience was created to the Officers themſelves, and an unneceſſary expence to the country. It would have been hard to have retained them, and to have failed to fill ſuch vacancies as might through deaths, &c. occur, by the promotion of Officers in inferior ſtations, who had for conſiderable periods been employed in active and arduous Duties, which they had performed to my ſatisfaction.

It

Mr. Young.

Clause 2d.

It is unqueſtionable, that the great expence of Medicines, Stores, and Inſtruments, may, under a proper arrangement, be greatly diminiſhed. I here candidly and freely ſtate my opinion on regulations for their requiſition, their purchaſe, their conveyance abroad, and their preſervation.

Requiſitions.

It is obvious, that for troops going to different climates, or to be engaged in ſervices of different deſcriptions, a difference in the kinds of Stores to be provided may be neceſſary. In the event of an Expedition taking place, if it can poſſibly be done, it would be proper to give a confidential communication to the Medical Commanding Officer of the ſervice to be undertaken, that he may be enabled to judge of the quantity and quality of Stores, &c. proper for ſuch ſervice, and which ſhould be ſubmitted to the head of the Department at home. Requiſitions from the Officers directing the Department abroad to the Department at home ſhould be punctually complied with, and theſe Officers be held ſtrictly reſponſible for their requiſitions. I had frequently occaſion to regret that my communications were not pointedly attended to.

The Purveyor and Apothecary ſhould give timely notice to the head of the Department of the decreaſe of Stores under their ſeveral charges, that ſupplies may be procured from England, to prevent the purchaſe of them abroad at a greater expence to the Public.

Purchaſe of Medicines.

Medicines have, I believe, in general been provided by the Apothecary General from the Army Elaboratory, unleſs his Patent ſecure to him the excluſive privilege of furniſhing Medicines; it would be deſirable that a compariſon be made between the prices and qualities of thoſe he furniſhes, and of the Medicines at Apothecaries' Hall, and a preference be given where they can be procured of the beſt quality and at the cheapeſt rate. It is certain that a proper arrangement and abridgment of them would greatly diminiſh the expence to Government.

Purchaſe of Stores.

The Stores have uſually been provided by the Meſſrs. Trotters, and I do not know that they could be furniſhed from any better quarter. I may remark, however, that the expence to Government might be conſiderably reduced by a proper arrangement and abridgment of thoſe Stores.

The following Miſcellaneous Obſervations, which ſeem proper under this Clauſe, would, I am of opinion, if attended to in practice, tend materially to economize and preſerve Stores, Inſtruments, and Medicines.

Ointments.

Ointments ſhould be furniſhed in ſuch quantities only as may be wanted for immediate uſe. By ſupplying the Articles for compounding them they may be made freſh on the ſpot when needed.

Confections.

As confections too, are apt to ferment in hot climates, the Materials for making them ſhould be furniſhed in like manner, and for the ſame reaſon.

Inſtruments.

Inſtruments when ſent abroad, ſhould in all reſpects be guarded againſt being injured. To effect this, I would recommend that beſides being put in their own caſes, they ſhould be packed in cloſe dove-tailed caſes painted, have one or two oil-ſkin covers over all, be properly corded and placed in the ſhip's cabin in a dry, ſafe ſituation. For cleaning and repairing Inſtruments as occaſions might require, it would be expedient that a Cutler, with apparatus, ſhould be attached to the Apothecary having charge of Medicines and Inſtruments.

Liquids.

The practice obſerved at the Army Elaboratory of putting Liquids in thin glaſs bottles, is highly objectionable. Double flint or ſtrong thick bottle glaſs ſhould be preferred.

Powders.

Powders I conceive would be better ſecured in thick bottle glaſs than in tin caniſters, the latter being apt to imbibe humidity.

Oil of Vitriol.

Oil of Vitriol ſhould be put in ſecure veſſels and placed by itſelf, to guard againſt the danger of the miſchievous effects which would reſult from it, were it to come in contact with other ſtores.

Wine.

With reſpect to Wine, I refer to Article * 14th of the accompanying Inſtructions for Purveyors, and recommend the obſervance of that Article as the beſt mode of ſupplying Wine.

Ships for Conveyance of Stores, &c.

Ships for the conveyance of Stores, Medicines, and Inſtruments, ſhould be particularly examined and aſcertained to be ſea-worthy, and in every reſpect fit for that ſervice, to prevent the recurrence of the very great loſſes ſuſtained by Government from inattention to this matter. The Tranſport Board ſhould in future be held reſponſible.

Inſpection and Embarkation of Stores, &c.

In carrying Caſes to the places of embarkation, to prevent breakage, care ſhould be taken to convey them properly with their tops uppermoſt, and that they ſhould not be rolled, as I have underſtood has happened. Care likewiſe ſhould be obſerved that the Articles moſt likely to be ſooneſt wanted, ſhould be placed where there may be eaſy acceſs to them, as I have ſeen much difficulty reſult from haſty and injudicious ſtowage; I would upon the whole, recommend that the Officer whoſe particular duty it is, ſhould beſtow the utmoſt attention in the inſpection of the Stores, Inſtruments, and Medicines, previous to and after they are packed, and that a proper Officer be appointed to ſuperintend their Embarkation.

Cutler, Cooper, Joiner, and Mattreſs-maker.

Beſides the utility of a Cutler to be attached to the Apothecaries' Department, for the purpoſe already noticed, it would be highly advantageous that a Cooper, a Joiner, and a Mattreſs-maker, a claſs of ſervants who might be obtained from the Out-penſioners, ſhould be attached to the Purveyor's Department for the purpoſes following: The Cooper to make and repair the Caſks and Caſes;

* When Wine is received by the Purveyor, every Caſk ſhould be guaged, and the quantity it contains certified under the hands of the Captain of the veſſel from whom it has been received. A ſample of the Wine ſhould be left under the Purveyor's Seal, that the quality of it may at any time be aſcertained by the Inſpector General, ſhould any complaint be made to him.

Mr. Young.

the Joiner to make and repair Bedſteads, cot-frames, &c.; and the Mattreſs-maker to repair bedding, tents, &c. all which are ſervices frequently in demand.

Bread, Proviſions, &c.

Soft Bread, Freſh proviſions, and other articles uſually provided by the Commiſſariat, I conceive ſhould be continued through the ſame channel.

Clauſe 3 17th Art. of Inſtructions for Purveyors.

The 17th Article * of the accompanying Inſtructions for Purveyors, appears connected with this part of the Query, and to that Article therefore I beg to refer.

Apothecary Department.

For the better management of the Apothecary Department, I would recommend that an intelligent Apothecary, a man of probity, ſhould be appointed at each Depôt, to take charge of all Medicines, Inſtruments, &c. and to account for the Receipts, Iſſues, and Expenditure of them in the ſeveral General and Regimental Hoſpitals. He ſhould make his Reports every week, and be provided with as many Mates as may be deemed neceſſary for his aſſiſtance. No other duty ſhould be exacted from him, and it would ſeem reaſonable to allow him the Pay and Half-Pay of a Staff Surgeon.

Commiſſariat Department.

An Officer of the Commiſſariat Department ſhould form one of a Board to meet weekly, for the purpoſe of examining the Purveyor's Accounts, by comparing the Iſſues of the Commiſſary with the Purveyor's Receipts. Theſe ſhould be made up and transferred quarterly to the Commiſſariat Department, the Purveyor receiving a Receipt as his voucher.

Clauſe 4th. Reſpecting the Department at Home.

In my Anſwer to this part of the Query, I would deem it unbecoming to make perſonal alluſions to the conduct of any of the Individuals forming the Army Medical Board. It is ſufficient for me to ſay that it has long been my opinion that the duties of the Department at Home might be conducted as has been done before, by one intelligent Officer, whoever his Majeſty might appoint, aided by ſuch aſſiſtance as might be deemed expedient. Their appointments ſhould be ſuch, that their whole attention might be given to that important Office.

Should the Commiſſioners, however, be of opinion that three would conduct the Duties of the Department better than one, it is neceſſary for me to ſtate that it appears to me, a reform in the preſent Board would be highly proper.

(Signed) THOS. YOUNG,
late Inſpector General of Hoſpitals.

Appendix, No. 32.

Examination of Dr. WILLIAM YATES; taken upon Oath, 11th June 1807.

Dr W. Yates.

Q. 1. WHAT has been your Service in the Military Medical Department in India?——A. In the uſual mode in which the Medical Department in the Eaſt India Service is regulated, I went into it as an Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the year 1795, and became Surgeon in courſe of ſeniority; I ſerved in the General Hoſpital at Calcutta, from whence I was detached to Ceylon, and was eventually appointed Garriſon Surgeon at Point de Galle, where I ſerved ſeven years.

Q. 2. Whilſt you ſerved as Garriſon Surgeon in Ceylon, did you notice the Medicines and Hoſpital Materials and Stores received from England?——A. I once had an opportunity of ſeeing an inveſtment of Medicines landed at Point de Galle for the uſe of the Troops in the Iſland, which I was ordered to take charge of, until they could be removed to Head Quarters.

Q. 3. What was your opinion as to the quantity, the aſſortment, and quality of the Articles, and the manner in which they were packed?——A. My orders were to divide the packages which were large, ſo as to make them of a ſize convenient to be carried by land to Colombo. They appeared to have been well packed, and the quality, as far as I recollect, was pretty good; but there were ſeveral Articles in large quantities, which appeared to be of little or no uſe in that country; and I afterwards heard from Mr. Chriſtie, the Staff Surgeon and Medical Superintendant of Hoſpitals, that ſome of the uſeful and efficient Medicines were in ſmall quantities, and that Articles were ſent out, of which an abundance could be procured on the Iſland, ſuch as Sago, Sugar, Crutches, &c.

Q. 4. If

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* A ſtate of all expences incurred in the Hoſpital, is to be preſented weekly, with proper vouchers for the examination of a Board; when approved, all the Officers compoſing the Board ſhould ſign it and return it to the Purveyor, who will ſend a copy of it to the Inſpector General. Theſe collectively to be produced to the Inſpector General every month, to be examined and approved previous to their going to the Commiſſary of Accounts. The Weekly Returns of Expenditures being abſolutely neceſſary, muſt be conducted regularly by the commiſſioned Officers attending the ſick, for which purpoſe the Ward Maſter or Clerk viſiting with the Medical Attendants will take every article down, and ſum up the whole in their preſence, and take an abſtract of each day's expenditure, and at the end of each week compare his own private note with the Diet Table and Steward's Books.

Q. 4. If Surgical Inſtruments made part of the Articles received, in what condition did you find them?——A. I did not inſpect the Inſtruments received at that time.

Q. 5. What is the deſcription of the Medical Perſons attached to the Army in India?

A. There is a ſeparate Medical Eſtabliſhment in each Preſidency; that at Madras, which I am beſt acquainted with, conſiſted of a Board formed of the three Senior Surgeons of the Medical Department of Staff Surgeons (called Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions); of Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons, who are promoted according to ſeniority. There are no Phyſicians on the Eſtabliſhment in the Company's Service.

Q. 6. Who is reſponſible for the appointment to Medical Situations?——A. The Medical Board uſed formerly to nominate to Situations, but for ſeveral years paſt, the patronage is entirely with the Governor and Council.

Q. 7. What are the Duties of the Medical Board?——A. Their Duties are to ſuperintend the conduct of the whole Department. The Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions receive from the Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons within their Diſtricts, monthly Reports, which they communicate to the Board, with ſuch general report and comment as they may deem neceſſary, and the Board reports on the whole to the Commander in Chief; the Board has alſo the immediate ſuperintendance of the General Hoſpital at Madras.

Q. 8. What are the Duties of the Staff or Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions?——A. The Duties of the Superintending Surgeons of Diviſions are to inſpect the Hoſpitals within their Diviſions, and to regulate the practice of the Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons; to receive monthly from each a copy of a daily Journal (which it is their duty to keep) of the number of Sick admitted, their diſeaſes, treatment, and the event; the quantity of Medicines expended, remaining, and wanted. It is alſo their Duty to inſpect each Hoſpital in their Diviſion once in three months.

Q. 9. Does the Company furniſh Medicines to the Surgeons of Regiments, or have they an allowance for providing them?——A. The Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons are ſupplied by the Company with Medicines imported from Europe on an Indent approved and counterſigned by the Staff Surgeon of the Diviſion. All the country Medicines and other neceſſaries for the Sick, are ſupplied by the Surgeons and Aſſiſtant Surgeons, for which they have a ſpecified allowance from the Company.

Q. 10. What is the Eſtabliſhment of the Medical Department, when the Army takes the Field for active ſervice?——A. The ſyſtem is the ſame as I have already ſtated, with the addition of a Staff Surgeon appointed to ſuperintend the whole Medical Department of the Army, and a Medical Gentleman to take charge of the Hoſpital Stores; there is ſometimes occaſion for three or four additional Aſſiſtant Surgeons, who are at the diſpoſal of the Staff Surgeons.

Q. 11. Is it your opinion that the Medical Department of the Company's Army in India is efficient for the Service?——A. I conceive it is, when the numbers are complete.

(Signed) WILLIAM YATES.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.

Appendix, No. 33.

GENERAL HOSPITALS in GREAT BRITAIN during the laſt and preſent War.

STATION.	ESTABLISHED.	DISCONTINUED.
Goſport	1793	10th Nov^{r} 1806.
Plymouth	1793	16th Aug^{t} 1806.
Deal	1793	24th June 1802.
D^{o}	Auguſt 1803	24th June 1804.
Chatham Depôt	Removed to the Iſle of Wight in 1801.	
Iſle of Wight	Removed from Chatham in 1801; ſtill continued.	
York Hoſpital at Chelſea	1793	ſtill continued.
Yarmouth	1799	1800.
Harwich	1799	1800.
Colcheſter	1799	1800.
Dunmow	Auguſt 1803	24th March 1804.
Bury St. Edmunds	1803	1ſt Jan^{r} 1806.
Chatham	1803	7th April 1805.
Edinburgh	1803	24th Dec^{r} 1805.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOSPITALS.

GOSPORT, 1806.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon as Principal Medical Officer	20/
1 Phyſician	20/
1 Staff Surgeon	15/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
1 Reſident Mate	7/6
4 Hoſpital Mates	6/6
1 Clerk (with Proviſions)	3/
1 Steward	2/
1 Ward Maſter	1/1½
1 Surgery Man	1/1½
1 Porter	1/
6 Orderly Men, if not Soldiers	1/
——— if Soldiers	/3
1 Matron, with ditto	2/6
1 Sempſtreſs	1/
3 Nurſes	/9
2 Waſherwomen	1/
1 Cook	/9

PLYMOUTH, 1806.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Purveyor, as Principal Medical Officer	25/
1 Phyſician	20/
1 Staff Surgeon	15/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
1 Reſident Mate	7/0
4 Hoſpital Mates	6/6
1 Clerk (with Proviſions)	3/
1 Matron	2/6
1 Nurſe	1/
1 Orderly	1/

DEAL, in 1801.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	15/
1 Phyſician	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Reſident Mate	7/6
4 Hoſpital Mates	5/
1 Clerk (with Proviſions)	3/
1 Matron	2/6
1 Steward	2/
1 Head Nurſe	1/
1 Sempſtreſs	1/
1 Porter	9
1 Ward Maſter	1/6
1 Surgery Man	1/1¼
1 Cook	/9
2 Nurſes	/9
2 Orderly Men	1/

In Auguſt 1803.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Staff Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	15/
1 Phyſician	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
1 Clerk (with Proviſions)	3/
1 Matron,	2/6
1 Head Nurſe	1/
1 Steward	2/
1 Ward Maſter	1/6
2 Orderly Men	1/

CHATHAM, 1801.

	Per Day s. d.
1 Inſpector of Hoſpitals, as Head of the Hoſpital	40/
1 Aſſiſtant Inſpector	20/
1 Phyſician	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
1 Clerk (with proviſions)	3/
1 Matron	2/6
1 Steward	2/
2 Ward Maſters	1/6
2 Surgery Men	1/6
2 Sempſtreſſes	1/
2 Cooks	/9
4 Waſherwomen	1/
1 Waſherman	1/6
4 Nurſes	/9
4 Orderlies	1

Removed in 1801 to the Iſle of Wight.

ISLE OF WIGHT, 1807.

		Per Day. s. d.
1	Inspector of Hospitals, as Head of the Hospital	40/
1	Physician	20/
1	Surgeon	15/
1	Deputy Purveyor	10/
3	Assistant Surgeons	7/6
3	Hospital Mates	6/6
1	Clerk (with Provisions)	3/
1	Matron, D°	2/6
1	Military Superintendant, and a Quarter Master Serjeant	—
1	Steward	1/
2	Ward Masters	/6
2	Surgery Men	/6
2	Sempstresses	1/
2	Cooks	/9
4	Washerwomen	1/
1	Washerman	/3
4	Nurses	/9
19	Orderlies	/3

The Servants in this Hospital are usually Soldiers.

YORK HOSPITAL, 1807.

		Per Day. s. d.
1	Staff Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	20/
1	Physician	20/
2	Surgeons	15/
1	Apothecary	10/
1	Deputy Purveyor	10/
1	Resident Mate	7/6
3	Hospital Mates	6/6
1	Clerk (with Provisions)	3/
1	Packer	5/
1	Labourer	3/
1	Matron (with provisions)	2/6
1	Steward, D°	2/
1	Head Nurse, D°	1/
1	Sempstress, D°	1/
1	Porter, D°	1/
1	Ward Master	1/1½
1	Surgery Man and Barber, D°	/8
1	Cook	/9
1	Orderly, acting as Messenger	/8
5	Nurses	/9
1	Orderly Man	/3

The Ward Master, Surgery Man, and Orderlies' pay depend on their quality; they are mostly Out-Pensioners.

YARMOUTH, June 1800.

		Per Day. s. d.
1	Assistant Inspector, as Principal Medical Officer	30/
1	Physician	20/
2	Staff Surgeons	10/
1	Apothecary	10/
1	Acting Deputy Purveyor	5/
1	Clerk (with Provisions)	3/
1	Storekeeper, D°	3/
1	Matron	2/6
1	Steward	2/
1	Interpreter	3/
7	Nurses	10½
4	Washers	1/
1	Cook	1/
3	Labourers	2/

This Hospital was established for the reception of the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers, after the Expedition to Holland.

HARWICH, 1800.

		Per Day. s. d.
1	Inspector of Hospitals, as Principal Medical Officer	40/
1	Physician	20/
2	Staff Surgeons	10/
1	Apothecary	10/
1	Deputy Purveyor	10/
6	Hospital Mates	5/
1	Storekeeper	3/
1	Matron	2/6
1	Ward Master	/6
6	Nurses	/9
1	Cook	1/
4	Washerwomen	1/6
1	Surgery Man	/6
4	Orderly Men	/6
1	Water Carrier	/6

Established during the Expedition to Holland.

COLCHESTER, Oct. 1799.

Established during the Expedition to to Holland.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Assistant Inspector, as Principal Medical Officer	25/
2 Physicians	20/
3 Staff Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Purveyor	20/
1 Acting Deputy Purveyor	5/
2 Purveyors' Clerks (with Provisions)	3/
1 Matron — D°	2/6
1 Steward — D°	2/
1 Assistant Steward	1/6
1 Ward Master	1/
1 Cook	9
1 Head Nurse	1/6
16 Nurses	9
9 Orderlies (Soldiers)	4

DUNMOW, 1803.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Surgeon, as Principal Medical Officer	20/
2 Physicians	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	5/
1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3/
1 Matron — D°	2/6
1 Steward — D°	2/
1 Head Nurse — D°	1/

BURY St. EDMUNDS, 1803.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Purveyor, as Principal Medical Officer	25/
1 Physician	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	5/
1 Clerk (with Provisions)	3/
1 Matron — D°	2/6
1 Steward — D°	2/
1 Head Nurse D°	1/
1 Sempitress — D°	2/

CHATHAM, 1803.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Pysician, as Principal Medical Officer	25/
1 Physician	20/
1 Surgeon	15/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
4 Hospital Mates	6/6
1 Purveyor's Clerk (and Provisions)	3/
1 Steward	2/
1 Ward Master	1/1½
Quarter-Master Serjeant	—
1 Miller (for drawing Water)	—
1 Matron	2/6
1 Head Nurse	1/
1 Cook	9
1 Nurse (2d)	9
1 Surgery Man	1/6
1 Messenger	—
1 Labourer	—
1 Porter	—

EDINBURGH, 1803.

	Per Day. s. d.
1 Physician, as Principal Medical Officer	25/
1 Physician	20/
2 Surgeons	10/
1 Apothecary	10/
1 Deputy Purveyor	10/
1 Matron	2/6
1 Steward	2/
1 Head Nurse	1/

THESE Four Hospitals at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmow, Chatham, and Edinburgh, were established by a War Office Order of 1st August 1803; the Servants (with the exception of the Clerks and Matron) were discontinued on the 24th March 1804; the Medical Officers remained until the breaking up of the Establishment; the Hospitals were not in use at those Places, and an Allowance in Money was made to the Servants in lieu of Provisions.

Appendix, No. 34.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſquire, to Francis Moore, Eſquire.

Sir, Arlington Street, October 5th 1803.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 30th ult. wherein you communicate His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's pleaſure, that the Order for providing General Hoſpitals at Dunmow and Bury St. Edmunds ſhould be revoked, but that the Bedding and Utenſils ſhould be prepared for the full Eſtabliſhments, and lodged in ſtore at the above places; in anſwer to which, I requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform His Royal Highneſs, that in conſequence of former orders to that effect, I appointed a regular Hoſpital Staff for each of the places in queſtion, as well as for the propoſed General Hoſpital at Edinburgh (which arrangement has ſince been approved by His Royal Highneſs) and ordered them, with the requiſite complement of ſuperior ſervants, to their reſpective deſtinations. I therefore requeſt to be honoured with Inſtructions, whether thoſe Officers are to continue at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmow, and Edinburgh; and if ſo, whether the Secretary at War will be pleaſed to allow Lodgings and other Contingencies, granted to the Medical Officers and Servants at the fixed General Hoſpitals.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 34. (A.)

LETTER from Francis Moore, Eſquire, to Thomas Keate, Eſquire.

Sir, War Office, 17th October 1803.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the fifth inſtant, and to acquaint you, that it has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Commander in Chief, who is of opinion that although General Hoſpitals are not actually occupied at Dunmow, Bury St. Edmunds, and Edinburgh, yet under exiſting circumſtances, the Staff that has been appointed for them ſhould be kept in readineſs at thoſe places, and conſequently receive the Allowances belonging to their reſpective Situations.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. MOORE.

Appendix, No. 34. (B.)

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſquire, to Francis Moore, Eſquire.

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, January 15th 1805.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 12th November, enquiring why Meſſrs. Grant and Nicolay have been appointed Principal Medical Officers, when it appears that there are no General Hoſpitals at the Poſts where they are reſpectively ſtationed; in reply to which I beg leave to refer you, for the information of the Secretary at War, to my Letter of 5th October 1803, and to your Anſwer of the 17th of the ſame month; of which Letter, although I had a recollection during my late Correſpondence with the Secretary at War, yet I could not find it in my Office; but it has ſince been produced, together with your Letter of the 12th November laſt, which has been miſlaid from the date of its receipt till this day.

If Mr. Dundas ſhould, after referring to the Letters above alluded to, ſtill be of opinion that the Situations of Principal Medical Officers ought to be diſcontinued at Bury St. Edmunds, and at Dunmow, I beg leave to requeſt that I may be authorized to recommend their Extra Pay of 5s. per day up to the 24th of this month; and I likewiſe have to requeſt that I may be honoured with Inſtructions whether the Principal Medical Officer of the propoſed General Hoſpital at Edinburgh is alſo to be diſcontinued or kept on with the others.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 34. (C.)

LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel Gordon to Francis Moore, Eſquire.

Sir, Horſe Guards, 21ſt January 1805.

HAVING laid before the Commander in Chief your Letter of the 18th inſtant, covering two Letters from Mr. Keate of the 15th inſtant, and 5th October 1803, I am directed to acquaint you, that His Royal Highneſs ſees no neceſſity for continuing the Medical Eſtabliſhments at Bury St. Edmunds, Dunmow, and Edinburgh, and requeſts you may be pleaſed to communicate the ſame to the Secretary at War, in order that the neceſſary directions may be given to the Medical Board for diſcontinuing the ſame.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

J. W. GORDON.

Appendix, No. 34. (D.)

LETTER from Francis Moore, Eſquire, to Thomas Keate, Eſquire.

Sir, War Office, 12th November 1804.

HAVING laid before the Secretary at War your Letter of 3d inſtant, with the Papers to which it refers, I am directed to enquire on what account Meſſrs. Grant and Nicolay have been appointed Principal Medical Officers, when it appears that there are no General Hoſpitals at the Poſts where they are reſpectively ſtationed, nor any extraordinary Medical Duty aſſigned to them.

Mr. Dundas, in making this enquiry, is not diſpoſed to object to granting the above Officers the uſual Allowance of five ſhillings a day, for the period that has elapſed from the date of their Appointment to the preſent time, although it may appear proper not to continue them any longer in the capacity of Principal Medical Officers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. MOORE.

Appendix, No. 35.

ESTABLISHMENT of an Hoſpital Staff for the uſe of His Majeſty's Foreign Forces.

COLONEL NESBITT, Inſpector General of the Foreign Corps, having in September 1795, repreſented to the Commander in Chief, that it would be adviſable to form an Hoſpital Staff for the ſervice of the Foreign Corps in the Britiſh Service, compoſed of qualified Medical Officers acquainted with the Foreign Languages, &c. Conſtitution, Cuſtoms, and particular Diſeaſes of Foreign Soldiers, becauſe it was ſelf-evident, and muſt be generally admitted that the greateſt conſolation for any perſon, who has the misfortune to want Medical or Surgical Aſſiſtance, is to be able to explain his Complaint, and converſe with thoſe Profeſſional Men who are appointed to attend him; whereas it is a truth not to be denied or conteſted, that the moſt diſtreſſing miſtakes muſt ariſe, when Medical Men can ſolely be informed by an Interpreter, or only gueſs by ſigns, and ſuch precarious and uncertain means, the real diſeaſe and conſtitution of a Patient put under their care. H. R. H. was pleaſed to recommend the Eſtabliſhment of a Foreign Hoſpital Staff, and General Hoſpital and Government have approved of H. R. H. propoſal under the ſubſequent Regulations.

REGULATION and INSTRUCTIONS for the Foreign Hoſpital Staff as approved at different periods by H.R.H. the Commander in Chief, and ordered by the reſpective Inſpectors General of the Foreign Forces.

An Hoſpital is to be forthwith eſtabliſhed for the ſervice of the Foreign Corps.

In this Hoſpital is to be received any ſick or wounded Foreign Soldier in the Britiſh ſervice, of whatever denomination.

Britiſh ſick or wounded Soldiers are likewiſe to be admitted in caſe of urgency or neceſſity.

This Eſtabliſhment is to be under the immediate military ſuperintendance of the Inſpector General of the Foreign Forces.

An Hoſpital Staff compoſed of Foreign Medical Officers of known abilities, is likewiſe to be eſtabliſhed for the ſervice of this Hoſpital.

This Staff is to be compoſed for the preſent, as follows:

A Phyſician General.
Inſpector and Director of all Foreign Hoſpitals.
A Firſt Surgeon.
A Second Surgeon.
Three Aſſiſtant Surgeons.
Eight Hoſpital Mates.
An Apothecary.
An Aſſiſtant Apothecary.

ADMINISTRATION:

A Comptroller.
A Secretary Caſhier.
A Chaplain.
Two Clerks.
A Storekeeper.
A Steward.
A Matron.

This Hoſpital Staff is to be augmented or diminiſhed, according to circumſtances and neceſſity.

MUTATIONS and REMARKS ſince the Eſtabliſhment of the Foreign Hoſpital Department on the 25th November 1795, to the 24th June 1807.

On the 25th December 1802, the ſituation of Military Inſpector General to the Foreign Corps was ſuppreſſed, and the Foreign Depôt was put under the immediate orders of the Inſpector General of the Britiſh Depôt. The Foreign Depôt was however kept ſeparate under a Deputy Inſpector General acting under the ſuperintendance of the Inſpector General of the Britiſh Depôt, but the Medical Department was continued upon the ſame footing, and theſe Inſtructions again approved by the Commander in Chief, by Letter of the 17th January 1803, of which an Extract is here added. (A.)

When in 1798 moſt of the Foreign Corps was reduced, the Men drafted in the 60th Regiment, and two additional Battalions added to that Regiment, both compoſed of Foreigners, a reduction took likewiſe place in the Foreign Hoſpital Staff of the following employed; viz.

Of the Aſſiſtant Inſpector.
- - - Two Aſſiſtant Surgeons.
- - - Six Hoſpital Mates.
- - - The Comptroller.
- - - The Secretary Caſhier, who was made 1ſt Clerk of the Foreign Hoſpital Department and Acting Purveyor.
- - - One Clerk.
- - - The Steward.
- - - The Matron.

At the arrival of the Dutch Brigade under the Prince of Orange in October 1799, the following augmentation took place, and the Regulations, &c.

No

No augmentation or reduction to take place, without the previous approbation of Government.

The Inſpector General to recommend as ſoon as poſſible a proper Perſon to the ſituation as Chief of the Staff.

As ſoon as this Chief has been approved, directions to be given to him to recommend to the Inſpector General the proper Perſons for the other ſituations in that Staff.

The Officers of this Staff to have Commiſſions from Government in the form &c. as uſual in the Britiſh Staff, and their Pay, Allowances, &c. to be fixed by a written Capitulation or Agreement, ſigned by the Inſpector General with the approbation of Government.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Chief of the Foreign Hoſpital Staff.

This Chief is to be directed to frame with all poſſible ſpeed the neceſſary Regulations for the Foreign Hoſpital and Staff, and to be recommended to him to aſſimilate thoſe Regulations as much as poſſible to the Regulations of Britiſh Hoſpitals.

Thoſe framed Regulations to be ſubmitted to the opinion of the Inſpector General; and when approved by him to be printed for the information of the Foreign Corps, and Foreign Hoſpital Staff.

In order to prevent improper Foreign Subjects to be admitted into the Britiſh ſervice, or any impoſition on Government in approving men who have been before invalided, rejected, or have deſerted from other Corps, no Foreign Recruit is to be admitted, nor any Foreign Soldier to be declared unfit for further ſervice, than by the Chief of this Staff.

He is therefore directed minutely to inſpect any ſuch men brought before him, and independant of his ſtate of health, &c. to inveſtigate what countryman he is, where inliſted, and every other particular as may from time to time be pointed out to him by the Inſpector General. He is therefore to keep a Regiſter containing the name, country, and deſcription of every Recruit or Invalid brought before him, and to tranſmit a duplicate of ſuch a return, ſigned by him, to the Inſpector General's Office; it will therefore be requiſite for this Chief Medical Officer to be acquainted with moſt of the Foreign Languages and Countries.

This Chief Medical Officer is therefore to reſide at or as near the Foreign Depôt as poſſible, following in that reſpect, as in all others regarding Military Service, the directions he may receive from the Inſpector General of the Foreign Corps, or any other ſuperior Military Officer.

of this Department again approved by the Commander in Chief and the Secretary at War by Letter of the 27th February 1800. Vide Extract. (B.)

A Full Purveyor.

A Regimental Surgeon for the ſervice of the Foreign Depôt.

An Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and

A Purveyor's Clerk.

On the 8th February 1800, the Chief of this Staff received directions from the Secretary at War to correſpond with the Army Medical Board reſpecting the Surgical and Medical Service of the Foreign Hoſpital Department, without going through the Office of the Military Inſpector General, and the Medical Board received alſo information of this by Letter of the 5th March 1800, of which a Copy is here annexed. (C.)

The manner in which money was to be drawn, and the method of ſettling the Accompts was likewiſe ordered by Letter from the War Office, of which an Extract is here added. (D.)

A Capitulation or written Agreement as here alluded to, was ſigned on the 14th March 1796 by Colonel Neſbitt, at that time Inſpector General to the Foreign Corps, and the original delivered to Dr. Verſturme.

A Regulation for the Foreign Hoſpital and Staff made by Dr. Verſturme was approved on the 16th March 1796, and printed.

In 1797 Government ordered to the Chief Medical Inſpector, not to admit as Recruit any perſon belonging to a country at war with England, and to be particularly attentive that no Frenchman ſhould ſlip amongſt them under a diſguiſed name or country. When a perſon of that deſcription was diſcovered, he was directed to ſecure ſuch man, and to report him to the next Britiſh Military Commander, but on no account whatever to give him over to that perſon who inliſted him, or propoſed him for Inſpection; he was alſo deſired not to propoſe in future, any Medical Officer for the Foreign Hoſpital Staff, but ſuch as was acquainted with the German Language.

It having been repreſented to Government, that ſeveral Hanoverian Recruits intended for the King's German Legion had been rejected for ſlight Defects and ſmall Ruptures, with whoſe Defects and Ruptures they ſerved formerly in the Hanoverian Army, and that thoſe rejected men could not without danger return to Hanover, from fear to be ill-treated by the French Army, for having left Germany to ſerve in England, &c. &c. Dr. Verſturme received direction in November 1803, from the Commander in Chief through Colonel Howard, to admit in future all Hanoverian Recruits with ſuch ſlight Defects as before mentioned. In conſequence of this order about 120 men of that deſcription have been admitted, but their Defects are mentioned in the Medical Inſpectioners Returns.

As it may happen that the Services of this Medical Chief may be more wanted in a quarter or country too far remote from the Foreign Depôt, to perform the duty at both places, or that Government may find proper to order him on duty abroad, with ſuch a number of Foreign Corps in the Britiſh ſervice, or in the Britiſh pay, by which his preſence there may become abſolutely neceſſary, he is to be directed to qualify a perſon of his Staff in order to take his duty at the Foreign Depôt, during his abience.

As it is the intention of Government to appoint in future Medical Officers to the Foreign Corps acquainted with the Foreign Languages, if a ſufficient number of well qualified perſons can be obtained, but as it is alſo the intention of Government not to allow Foreign Medical Officers to be admitted, but thoſe who can give evident proofs of their profeſſional abilities, it is expected that this Chief Medical Officer will always be prepared when called upon by Government, or the Army Medical Board, to give his opinion or any other information reſpecting the qualification, character, &c. of ſuch Medical Officers already admitted, or in future to be admitted; and it is likewiſe expected that he will at all times be able to propoſe, when called upon, proper perſons for the vacancies which may occur in any of the Foreign Corps.

He is therefore authorized to ſubmit to Government, through the Inſpector General, ſuch a Plan as he may deem neceſſary, in order to provide ſuch Medical Officers when neceſſary.

The Medical Superintendance and Inſpection of all Foreign Corps in the Britiſh Service, though not under the immediate Military Directions of the Commanding Officer of the Foreign Depot, remains by order of Government always under the direction of the Chief of the Foreign Hoſpitals, in order to prevent impoſition with reſpect to the Recruits for thoſe Corps, and for many other obvious reaſons pointed out in theſe Inſtructions.

When the King's German Legion was raiſed, it was therefore alſo put under the Medical direction of the Chief of the Foreign Medical Staff, as proved by a Copy of the Letter from the Commander in Chief, here added. (E.)

In January 1803, it was propoſed by the Chief Medical Officer of the Foreign Hoſpital Staff, Dr. Verſturme (F.) that in future all Foreign Medical Officers ſhould be examined by the Medical Board, before definitively admitted into the Britiſh Service, and to give to them the ſame Denomination, Pay, Allowances, &c. as to thoſe of the Britiſh Hoſpital Staff of the ſame rank. This plan was adopted by Government, and the Denomination of Phyſician General, Director, and Inſpector of all Foreign Hoſpitals was dropped, and the Title of Chief Phyſician and Inſpector to the Foreign Forces adopted. The Peace Eſtabliſhment of the Foreign Hoſpital Staff was at that time alſo fixed as follows:

A Chief Phyſician and Inſpector.
A Staff Surgeon.
A Second Surgeon with Rank of Regimental Surgeon.
An Apothecary.
One Aſſiſtant Surgeon, acting as Reſident Surgeon to the General Foreign Hoſpital.
Two Hoſpital Mates.

ADMINISTRATION.

A Deputy Purveyor.
A Clerk for the Office of the Foreign Hoſpital Department.
A Clerk and Storekeeper for the General Foreign Hoſpital.

On the 6th October 1804, all the above-mentioned Officers were gazetted according to thoſe denominations, and the ſituation of full Purveyor was ſuppreſſed.

When in October 1805, the German Legion was ordered on duty in Germany, the ſubſequent appointments have taken place for the Medical Staff of the King's German Legion, and were by order moſt taken from amongſt the Hoſpital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army, viz.

A Deputy Inſpector.
A Purveyor.
A Phyſician—was taken from the Hoſpital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army.
Two Staff Surgeons, D°, D°.
An Apothecary.
Twelve Hoſpital Mates—were taken from the Hoſpital Staff of the late Hanoverian Army.
A Purveyor's Clerk.
A Storekeeper.

I certify this to be an exact Copy of the Regulations and Inſtruction for the Foreign Hoſpital Department.

Lymington, 7th July 1807.

(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

A.

Horſe Guards, 17th January 1803.

AS to the Medical Eſtabliſhment, His Royal Highneſs is of opinion, that that propoſed by Dr. Verſturme ſhould be maintained, and His Royal Highneſs will certainly recommend the adoption of this Plan to the Secretary at War.

(Signed) MATTHEWS.

B.

War Office, 27th February 1800.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief having ſignified his Approbation of the Plan ſent in by yourſelf and Dr. Verſturme, &c. &c.; and I have the Secretary at War's direction to requeſt that immediate ſteps may be taken for carrying the incloſed Plan into effect, and Dr. Verſturme will loſe no time on recommending to the Medical Board the proper Candidates for the ſeveral Appointments.

Lt. Col. Cowper, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

C.

Gentlemen, War Office, Foreign Department, 5th March 1800.

I AM directed by the Secretary at War to inform you, that Dr. Verſturme and Mr. Johnſon, Purveyor of the Foreign Hoſpitals eſtabliſhed at the Iſle of Wight, have received Inſtructions to tranſmit for your examination, through Mr. Lukin, Agent for Foreign Corps, their monthly account and vouchers; and I am further directed to inform you, that thoſe Gentlemen have orders to follow, in every particular, the Regulations eſtabliſhed for Britiſh General Hoſpitals.

To Sir *Lucas Pepys*, Bart.
Thos. Keate, Eſq.
John Ruſh, Eſq.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

D.

Sir, War Office, March 18th 1800.

I AM directed by the Secretary at War to inform you, that from the 25th of this month you will draw upon Mr. Lukin for ſuch Sums as may be requiſite for ſuch part of the charge of the Foreign Hoſpital, which may be under your immediate Regulations, as Mr. Johnſon will receive ſimilar Inſtructions for the expence which may be incurred by him as Purveyor; it is to be underſtood that this demand on the Public is to be limited to the probable expences which may occur from the 25th of one month to the 24th of another; the Bills are to ſpecify the ſervice to which the money is to be applied, and the particulars of his charge, together with the vouchers, are to be tranſmitted by you, within the period alluded to of 31 days, to Mr. Lukin, who will deliver them to the Medical Board.

Dr. Verſturme, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. WOODFORD.

E.

Sir, Horſe Guards, 17th December 1803.

HAVING laid before the Commander in Chief your Memorial of the 8th inſtant, I am commanded to acquaint you that His Royal Highneſs approves of your being continued in the Medical Inſpection of the King's German Legion, in the ſame manner as with the Dutch Corps lately in His Majeſty's Service, and the neceſſary communication has been made to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge on the ſubject.

Dr. Verſturme, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. CLINTON.

F.

This ARRANGEMENT was ſubmitted to the Army Medical Board by Dr. Verſturme, and approved according to the Letter of the ſame Board, which Copy is here added.

Arlington Street, September 30th 1803.

IN reply to your Letter of the 30th ultimo, I am to acquaint you that the ſame has been laid before the Army Medical Board, who ſee no objection to the Arrangement therein propoſed.

(Signed) THOS. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 36.

STATEMENT of the Eſtabliſhment of Officers, Clerks, and Servants, employed at the General FOREIGN HOSPITAL at ELING; and, Return of the Number of Patients admitted into, and diſcharged from, the ſaid Hoſpital; from 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806.

Employs	During what Period employed.	N° of Days.	REMARKS.
A Staff Surgeon.	From 25th December 1803 to 14th September 1806.	994	Since the departure of Staff Surgeon Hadwig for Stralſund on the 14th Sept^r 1806, this ſituation has not been occupied, and the ſervice is performed by the Apothecary.
A Purveyor.	From 25th December 1803 to 5th October 1804.	278	On the 5th of October 1804, the ſituation of Purveyor was ſuppreſſed at the recommendation of Dr. Verſturme, and a Deputy Purveyor only employed.
A Dep^y Purveyor.	From 6 h October 1805 to 24th December 1806.	817	This ſituation is ſtill occupied.
An Apothecary.	From 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806.	1,095	An Apothecary was appointed only on the 23d Sept^r 1803, with the approbation of the Surgeon General, becauſe all the Medicines requiſite for the Foreign Corps in England are iſſued from the Medical Depôt at Eling.
A Reſident Mate.	25th December 1805 to 31 July 1806.	152	Since the promotion of Mr. Hering, on the 31 July 1806, the ſituation has not been occupied.
An Hoſpital Mate.	From 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806.	1,095	—
A Clerk and Store-keeper.	From 25th December 1803 to 24.	1,095	—

RETURN of SERVANTS Employed.

Steward, at 2s. per diem.	25th March to 24th September 1806.	184	The ſituations of Matron, Head Nurſe, Nurſes and Sempſtreſſes, though allowed by the Regulations, and employed in Britiſh Hoſpitals, have been ſuppreſſed by Dr. Verſturme, without increaſing in proportion the number of Orderlies, for reaſons ſtated to the Medical Board. This meaſure has been a ſaving to the Public, from December 1796 to December 1806, of above £. 2,400 in Pay and Subſiſtence.
Ditto, a Soldier, at 6 Pence.	25th Dec^r 1803 to 20th Nov^r 1805.	694	
A Ward Maſter, at 6 Pence.	During the whole Period.	1,095	
Surgery Men, at 1 Shilling	During the Period.	1,491	
Acting Cook, at 3 Pence.	During the whole Period.	1,095	
Waſherwomen, at 9 Pence.	During the Period.	1,637	
Orderlies, at 3 Pence.	During the Period.	10,769	

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The General Foreign Hoſpital at Eling is the only Medical Eſtabliſhment for the Invalids of all the Foreign Corps, and Regiments compoſed of Foreigners, in the Britiſh Service. There is, however, a ſmall Eſtabliſhment for ſlight caſes at Lymington, upon the footing of a Regimental Hoſpital, for the ſervice of the Recruits of the Foreign Depôt, which is attended by a Surgeon and two Hoſpital Mates.

The number of Recruits at Lymington are regularly from 500 to 800 men, and of Officers of about 40 to 60.

His Majeſty's Foreign Forces, for which there is a ſeparate Eſtabliſhment at Lymington, called the Foreign Depôt, conſiſt at preſent of the following Corps; viz.

6 Battalions of the 60th Regiment.
1 Battalion of the 97th Regiment, called Queen's Germans.
3 Swiſs Regiments; viz. Meuron, Roll, and Watteville.
1 Regiment of Dillon.
1 Regiment of Britiſh Chaſſeurs.
1 Regiment of Sir Charles Green.
1 Battalion Royal Foreign Artillery.
16 Regiments and Battalions King's German Legion.
1 Regiment of Malta.
1 Regiment of Cape.
1 Regiment of Froberg's.
1 Regiment of Corſican Rangers.
2 Companies of Foreign Invalids.
1 Garriſon Company.

37 Corps; making about 25,000 Men.

His Majeſty's Foreign Forces are ſuperintended by a Medical Chief, under the denomination of Chief Phyſician Inſpector of Foreign Hoſpitals. His Majeſty's Commiſſion, dated 25th November 1795.

His Duties, as ordered by Government, are as follows:

To act as Principal Medical Officer to the General Hoſpital, where he attends

Appendix, No. 36.—*continued.*

RETURN of PATIENTS Admitted and Discharged.

Admitted.	Discharged.	N° of Days in Hospital.	Average Time of Cure per Man.
1,004.	1,043.	50,189.	About 46 Days.

ESTABLISHMENT as Approved, and State of it, on the 24th April 1807.

A Staff Surgeon -	Vacant.	
A Dep^{y} Purveyor -	J. Moore.	
An Apothecary -	J. Tholon - -	Does the Duty of Staff Surgeon.
A Resident Mate -	Vacant.	
Two Hospital Mates	J. B. Muller - / Vacant.	When there is no Apothecary, one of the Hospital Mates acts as Medical Storekeeper, with an allowance of 2 s. 6d. per diem.
A Clerk and Storekeeper - - -	J. Waters.	

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, *continued.*

attends regularly every week, and more often if required:

To inspect all the Regimental Hospitals in England:

To provide qualified Medical Officers for all the Foreign Corps:

To examine all Foreign Recruits and Invalids, with the particular injunction from Government to ascertain whether they are really Germans.

The number of Recruits examined by him, from 25th December 1803 to 24th December 1806, is 14,341; and the number of Invalids, 498.

To go on active Duty whenever the number of Foreign Corps employed amount or surpass 10,000 men.

For this superintendance he is allowed an Office, and one Clerk.

(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 36. (A.)

RETURN of MEDICAL OFFICERS on Duty at York Hospital, Chelsea; from 25th March to 24th September 1806.

Mr. North	P. M. O.	from 25th March	to 24th September.
Dr. Morris	Phyſician	—	—
Mr. Carpue	Surgeon	—	—
Mr. Krazeiſen	—	—	—
Mr. Lindſay	—	—	—
Mr. Montagu	—	—	—
Mr. Teggart	—	—	19th September.
Mr. Albert	—	—	14th —
Mr. Nicolay	—	—	24th —
Mr. Farrell	—	—	—
Mr. Morell	—	—	14th —
Mr. Hogg	—	—	29th June.
Mr. Grant	—	14th April	22d May.
Mr. Crump	—	9th May	10th July.
D°	—	24th Auguſt	24th September.
Mr. Hoff	Apothecary	25th March	—
Mr. Leeds	Reſident	—	—
Mr. Norris	Hoſpital Mate	—	—
Mr. Handy	—	—	—
Mr. Kavanagh	—	—	1ſt May.
Mr. Trimble	—	—	11th April.
Mr. Frazer	—	—	1ſt May.
Mr. Soden	—	—	19th April.
Mr. Marſhall	—	—	—
Mr. Bourke	—	—	3d Auguſt.
Mr. Scott	—	—	16th April.
Mr. Ibeſon	—	27th May	18th July.
D°	—	6th Auguſt	18th September.
Mr. Garret	—	4th June	2d —
Mr. Lea	—	7th	12th Auguſt.
Mr. Headley	—	24th July	—

The average number of Patients for the ſaid time, was - - (76.)

(Signed) W. NORTH,
P. M. O.

Appendix, No. 36. (B.)

RETURN of the Eſtabliſhment of the Officers, Clerks, and Servants, with the Number of Patients admitted into, and diſmiſſed from, the Army Depôt General Hoſpital, from 25th December 1803, to 24th December 1806; inclusive.

From	Principal Medical Officers.	Phyſician.	Staff Surgeon.	D. Purveyor.	Aſſt. Surgeons.	Hoſpital Mates.	Acting Purveyor or Hoſpital Storekeeper.	Medical Storekeeper.	Clerks.	Stewards.	Ward Maſters.	Superintendant of Sick in Barracks.	Diſpenſer.	Head Surgery Man.	Elaboratory & Surgery Men.	Diſpenſaries Barracks.	Barbers.	Cooks.	Waſherwomen.	Labourers.	Orderlies.	Matrons.	Head Nurſes.	Nurſes.	Waſherwomen.	Sempſtreſſes.	Aſſiſtant Do.	No. of Patients admitted into Hoſpital.	No. of Patients diſmiſſed from the Hoſpital.
25th Dec. 1803 to 24th March 1804 -	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	2	2	3	2	20	-	1	4	2	1	1	378	368
25th March to 24th June - - - -	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	15	1	1	4	2	2	-	269	299
25th June to 24th September - - -	1	1	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	13	1	-	4	2	2	-	271	229
25th September to 24th December -	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	20	1	-	4	2	2	-	276	234
25th December to 24th March 1805 -	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	17	1	-	4	2	2	-	158	165
25th March to 24th June - - - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	19	1	-	3	2	2	-	323	252
25th June to 24th September - - -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	21	1	-	4	3	2	-	536	518
25th September to 24th December -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	21	1	-	3	3	2	-	563	546
25th December to 24th March 1806 -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	20	1	-	4	4	2	-	429	437
25th March to 24th June - - - -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	24	1	-	4	3	2	-	479	460
25th June to 24th September - - -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	21	1	-	4	4	2	-	406	458
25th September to 24th December -	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	20	1	-	4	3	2	-	522	445
							These two are returned also as Aſſiſtant Surgeons.														Total Number of Patients admitted, and diſmiſſed							4,310	4,203

(Signed) WILLM MOORE, M. D.
Principal Medical Officer.

N. B.—It is to be obſerved that one of the Staff Aſſiſtant Surgeons did Duty for a time as a Purveyor, and afterwards as Storekeeper, (ſee the Column in the Return); and another is now doing Duty as Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper, and has ſo done for the period required, and here noted; (ſee this Column alſo.)

W. M.

Army Depôt, April 28th 1807.

Appendix, No. 37.

LETTER from Doctor Verſturme to Peter Grant, Eſquire.

Office of the Foreign Hoſpital Department,
Lymington, 10th July 1807.

Sir,

I N compliance with the directions contained in your Letter of the 30th ult°. I have the honour to tranſmit, for the information of the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, my Anſwers upon the ſeveral Queſtions; viz.

Queries.	Replies.
From whom, and in what manner is money obtained to pay the expences of the Eſtabliſhment, and other expences, of the Foreign Hoſpitals at Eling and at Lymington?	From the Agent of His Majeſty's Foreign Forces, (at preſent Mr. Diſney) in the manner directed by the War Office, of which order a copy is to be found in the duplicate of my Inſtructions.
To whom is the account of ſuch expences rendered, and by whom is it examined?	To me, and examined and comptrolled by the Army Medical Board, in the manner mentioned in the Letter above alluded to.

By the incloſed Copies and Comptrol Returns of the ſaid Accounts, from 25th December 1804 to 24th December 1806, as approved by the Army Medical Board, it will be perceived, that thoſe Accounts are ſettled and balanced every quarter; and, upon inveſtigation of the whole expenditure, it will be found that the amount of the expence of each man per day, is about 9¼*d.* pence, which, when it is conſidered that moſt of the Patients are Invalids whoſe conſtitution is worn out by long ſervices in the Weſt Indies, and for whoſe recovery ſome articles high in price, ſuch as *wine*, *eggs*, &c. were requiſite, I hope that the expenditure will be deemed œconomical.

I take advantage of this opportuhinty to repeat the ſame ſuggeſtion, which I had the honour to intimate to one of the Commiſſioners at an interview on the 30th of April laſt; viz. that it would be a ſaving to the Public of above £. 1,000 a year, if the Eſtabliſhment of Eling (diſtant from Lymington 13 miles) could be removed to or near Lymington, and the two Eſtabliſhments put under one roof, becauſe it would ſave the pay of *one* Surgeon, *two* Hoſpital Mates, *four* Orderlies, the Rent of *one* Hoſpital, *Lodging-Money*, *Coals* and *Candles*, &c.; but I beg leave at the ſame time to ſtate, that it would, *firſt*, be requiſite to provide or find out buildings able to contain about 200 Patients, with the neceſſary room for the Stores, &c. and I am ſorry to ſay, that I have not been able to find out a building in or near this place large enough, or fit for ſuch an Eſtabliſhment. I beg however leave to ſtate, that there are ſeveral Commons near this Town, of which the ſoil is excellent for building, and the ſituation healthy; I alſo beg leave to inform the Commiſſioners, that by deſire of Lieut. General Don, whilſt commanding in the Iſle of Wight, and Lieut. General Hewitt, whilſt Inſpector General, I have given in two Plans for building a temporary Hoſpital, of the dimenſion above ſpecified, and I am of opinion, that if a building of that deſcription had been erected near this place, or was erected, it would be a ſaving to the Public, and the Sick better accommodated than in *Old* Barns, &c. for if the amount of Rent paid for Eling Hoſpital, and for the Hoſpital at this place, was added to the £. 1,000 additional expence for Pay of Medical Officers for *two* Eſtabliſhments, I think that it would be diſcovered, that the total ſum ſurpaſſes the probable expence which the building of a temporary Hoſpital would have occaſioned.

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

(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 38.

EXTRACT from the QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS of ELING HOSPITAL, for the Years 1805 and 1806.

PERIOD.	NUMBER of DAYS SUBSISTENCE.		QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Attendants and Orderlies.	Patients.	Servants Wages.	Subsistence.	Contingencies.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 25th Dec^r. 1804, to 24th March 1805 -	1,884	5,218	37 4 9	264 11 5½	30 15 5½	332 11 7½
- - - 25th March 24th June	1,655	3,167	33 7 3	183 19 11	24 9 1½	241 16 3½
- - - 25th June 24th Sept^r.	1,406	2,654	29 18 0	153 4 0½	28 5 3½	211 7 3¼
- - - 25th Sept^r. 24th Dec^r.	1,404	4,169	69 4 9	187 10 4½	42 0 5½	298 15 6¼
- - - 25th Dec^r. 1805, to 24th March 1806 -	1,498	3,762	52 8 9	176 2 2½	12 14 8	241 5 7½
- - - 25th March 24th June	1,553	3,261	65 15 0	147 13 11½	20 1 4½	233 10 4½
- - - 25th June 24th Sept^r.	1,232	2,877	60 11 9	129 19 10	26 4 9½	216 16 4½
- - - 21st Sept^r. 24th Dec^r.	1,093	2,297	42 1 9	97 14 10	16 12 5	156 9 0
	11,725	27,405	390 12 0	1,340 16 7	201 3 7	1,932 12 2½

Total Servants and Patients - - 39,130 Days Subsistence, cost £. 1,340. 16. 7. or 8 ¼. per day.

- - Patients only - - - - 27,405 Days Subsistence, cost £. 1,340. 16. 7. or 11 ¼. per day.

- - Patients only - - - - 27,405 Days {Subsistence, Wages of Servants, and Contingencies,} cost £. 1,932. 12. 2¼. or 16 ½. per day.

Appendix,

COMPTROLL of the DEPUTY PURVEYORS QUARTERLY STATEMENT of
from the 22d September

Number of Days Subsistence, Issued to		DIETS.						Pounds of Meat.	Pounds of Suet, and extra Meat.	Loaves of Bread.	Bushels of Potatoes, 56lbs. in a bushel.	Vegetables.	N° of Lemons.	N° of Eggs.	Rice.
Attendants and Orderlies.	Patients.	Full.	Half.	Low.	Spoon.	Milk.									lbs. oz
							Remained in Store, on the 21st September - - -	61 1/4	-	55	6 40 1/2	0 1 2	-	1	454 6 1/2
							Received since: In the General Hospitals -	3,071	-	1,370	90 0	8 14 0 1/2	-	96	- -
							In the Tempor'y Hospitals -								
							TOTAL - -	3,132 1/4	-	1,425	96 40 1/2	8 15 2 1/2	-	97	454 6 1/2
1,404	4,169	2,240	2,684	273	121	255	Issued - For the General Hospitals -	3,087 1/4	-	1,339 6/12	74 49/100	8 14 3 1/2	-	89	212 7 1/2
							For the Tempor'y Hospitals -								
Total - 5,573 - -		- - - 5,573 - - -					Spoiled by Rats -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	-	-	- -
							TOTAL Consumed -	3,087 1/4	-	1,339 6/12	74 49/100	8 14 3 1/2	-	89	212 7 1/2
							REMAINS in Store -	45 1/4	-	85 1/2	22 16/50	0 0 11	-	8	241 15

ARTICLES WASHED.	N° of each.	Hard Soap.	Soft Soap.
		lbs. oz.	
Sheets - - - - - - - - - -	790	22 14	—
Linen Shirts, Frocks, &c. - - - -	753	27 10 1/2	—
Pieces of Flannel Dreſs - - - - -	1,578	69 4	—
Blankets - - - - - - - - -	2	0 1	—
Wards - - - - - - - - - -	- -	51 7	—
Extra Uſe - - - - - - - - -	- -	12 5 1/2	—
TOTAL - -	- -	183 10	—

No. 39.

Receipts and Expenditure of Articles of Consumption for FOREIGN HOSPITALS; to 21st December 1805.

Barley.	Oatmeal.	Salt.	Moist Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Wine.	Brandy.	Rum.	Porter.	Table Beer.	Vinegar.	Hard Soap.	Plumbs.	REMARKS.
lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	Q^rs. P^ts.	Q^rs. P^ts. gills	Q^rs.	Q^rs.	Gall^s. q^ts.	Gall^s. q^ts.	Q^rs. p^ts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	
428 13	460 2	60 12	268 13	15 2½	0 1	161 0½	1	5	58 2	218 0	126 0½	202 6	1 2	
- -	- -	420 0	- -	- -	981 1½	160 0	-	-	203 0	1,162 0	8 0	400 0	- -	The Articles marked with Double Lines have been sent from Portchester.
428 13	460 2	480 12	268 13	15 2½	982 0½	321 0½	1	5	161 2	1,380 0	134 0½	602 6	1 2	
157 7½	142 5	423 8	6 9½	1 14	967 1½	82 0½	-	1	47 3	1,187 0½	11 0½	185 10	0 2	
- -	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
157 7½	182 5	423 8	6 9½	1 14	967 1½	82 0½	-	1	47 3	1,187 0½	11 0½	185 10	0 2	
271 5½	277 13	57 4	262 3½	13 4½	14 1	239 0	1	4	113 3	92 3½	123 0	416 12	1 0	

(Signed) JN° MOORE,
Deputy Purveyor.

Ex^d.
(Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 40.

NOTE from Dr. Verſturme to Mr. Grant.

DR. VERSTURME's reſpectful compliments to Mr. Grant, and begs leave to ſtate, for the information of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, that the Dr forgot to mention in his Suggeſtion of the 10th July ult. relative to the ſaving which would occur to the Public if the two Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments of *Eling* and Lymington were brought under one roof, &c. the ſuppreſſion of the ſituation of *one Barrack Maſter*, and a *Barrack Maſter Serjeant*, which of courſe would augment the amount of the ſaving a great deal; the Dr begs leave to add, that ſince his Report to the Commiſſioners of the 10th July laſt, the Barrack-Maſter of Eling Hoſpital (Major St. Clair) died.

Foreign Hoſpital Office,
Lymington, 12th Auguſt 1807.

Appendix, No. 41.

COPY of a General Order, reſpecting a new Rate of Stoppage from the Pay of Men in Regimental Hoſpitals.

Horſe Guards, 31ſt Auguſt 1802.

THE Regulation for improving Regimental Hoſpitals, bearing date in the month of September 1799, having directed that the ſum of four Shillings per Week ſhould be retained out of the Pay of the Soldier, for his maintenance while in the Regimental Hoſpital, and for the incidental expences of the ſaid Hoſpital; and it being thought proper to eſtabliſh a new Rate of Stoppage applicable to the above purpoſes, and to the other perſon hereafter mentioned: It is His Majeſty's pleaſure, that from the 25th September next inclusive, the ſum of ten Pence a-day ſhall be retained by the Paymaſter, or acting Paymaſter, out of the Pay and Beer-money of each non-commiſſioned Officer, Trumpeter, Drummer, and private man of His Majeſty's Regiments, of every deſcription, during the time of their being in the Regimental Hoſpital; and that the ſame be paid over to the Regimental Surgeon, as a Fund to be applied by him, under the ſuperintendance of the Commanding Officer, to the maintenance of the Men, and the general Expences of the Hoſpital

It is His Majeſty's further Order, that regular Accompts of the Expenditure for the above Services be kept by the Regimental Surgeons of the Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, to be furniſhed by them (being previouſly certified by the Commanding Officer) to the Inſpector General of Army Hoſpitals, at ſuch times, and in ſuch forms as ſhall be preſcribed through the ſaid Inſpector General, in order that, in the caſe of a deficiency of the ſaid Fund, the ſame may be made good, and that in the caſe of a ſurplus, the ſame may be applied to the general Medical Expences of the Corps.

By order of His Royal Highneſs
The Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

Appendix, No. 41. (A.)

WEEKLY HOSPITAL RETURN of the Regiment of from to

DAILY STATEMENT.

DAYS of the WEEK.	No of Men	Rate of Diet.	QUANTITIES EXPENDED. Meat. lb. oz.	Bread. lb. oz.	Potatoes. lb. oz.	Milk. qts. pts.	Tea. lbs. oz.	Oatmeal. lbs. oz.	No of Men on Stoppage at 1s.d. per diem.	AMOUNT of STOPPAGES. £. s. d.
Sunday 180										
Monday										
Tuesday										
Wednesday										
Thursday										
Friday										
Saturday										
TOTAL										

N. B. Unauthorized expenditure in any of the Tables, whether in the charge itself, or in the detailed Statement, will be corrected at the Army Medical Board Office, and the deduction be irrevocably thrown on the Surgeon at the half-yearly settlement.

	WEEKLY EXPENDITURE. lb.	oz.	galls.	qts.	pts.	Weekly Cost. £. s. d.
Meat - at - per lb.						
Bread - at - per lb.						
Potatoes - at - per lb.						
Oatmeal - at - per lb.						
Salt - at - per lb.						
Beer - at - per qt.						
Milk - at - per qt.						
To extra Diet, as per Stoppage Account						
Returns of Wine pints, at						
Returns of Porter qts. at						
Returns of Brandy at						
Contingencies						
Washing for Men, at per man						
Washing for Pair Sheets, at per pair						
Occasional Articles.						
TOTAL						

Total Stoppages
Weekly Cost
Surplus
Deficiency

I do hereby certify to the correctness of the Prices of the Meat and Household Bread.

Commanding the Reg.

REGIMENT of

WEEKLY REPORT and DETAIL

From to 180

HEAD QUARTERS.
In Barracks, at
Camp, at
Quarters, at

N° of Troop or Company.	Rate of Diet.	Names.	Diſeaſes.	Period. from	Period. to	N° of Days.	Amount. £. s. d.	Extra Diet and Expenditure.	Amount. £. s. d.	Total N° of Days In Hoſpital.

RETURN of WINE, &c.

Names.	Diſeaſes.	Quantities, of Wine. Pts.	Wine. Gills.	Porter. Qts.	Porter. Pts.	Brandy. Pts.	Brandy. Gills.	What Space of Time.
TOTAL -								

Contingencies of the Week.

£.			

Died during the Week. { Name. Diſeaſe. } Surgeon, ſtationed at / 1 Aſſiſtant, at / 2 Aſſiſtant, at

Monthly Sick Return. Regiment of at Strength Date	At the cloſe of laſt Return.	Admitted ſince laſt Return.	Total.	Diſcharged ſince laſt Return.	Dead ſince laſt Return.	Remain. In Hoſpital.	Remain. Barracks or Billets.	Remain. Detached, on Furlough, or elſewhere.	Total.	Remarks.
Fevers - - -										
Dyſentery - -										
Pulmonic - -										
Rheumatiſm - -										
Venereals - -										
Wounds and Ulcers -										
Caſualties - -										
Puniſhed - -										
Itch - - -										
Convaleſcent - -										
TOTALS -										

N. B.—This Monthly Return muſt ſpecify the Name and Station of each Medical Officer of the Regiment, as well as of the ſeveral Troops or Companies that may be detached from Head Quarters. And it muſt be carefully filled up at the period pointed out in the Inſtructions, page 36, whether a Hoſpital be eſtabliſhed or not.

Appendix, No. 42.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horſe Guards, 3d Feb. 1803.

THE Commander in Chief has obſerved, that the benefit to be expected to the Service from the increaſed Eſtabliſhment of the Regimental Medical Staff Officers, has been in many inſtances entirely loſt by theſe Officers having been permitted to go on leave of abſence in common with other Officers of the Regiment, without a due attention to the particular nature of their employment, and to the importance and neceſſity of their conſtant attendance; nor has the expence to the Public, for the extra attendance of Country Practitioners, been diminiſhed in the proportion which might have been expected, from the increaſed Medical aid which has been afforded to Regiments.

His Royal Highneſs recommends theſe obſervations to the ſerious conſideration of Officers in the command of Regiments, and enjoins them to be very circumſpect in the leaves of abſence which they hereafter recommend for their Regimental Surgeon and Aſſiſtant Surgeon. The applications can be proper, only, in one of the following inſtances; either that from the Regiment being aſſembled in one or two quarters, and remarkably healthy, the attendance of one of the Medical Staff Officers can for a time be diſpenſed with; or elſe, that from particular circumſtances, the indulgence of leave of abſence to an Officer of this deſcription becomes an object of moſt material importance to his private concerns.

Officers commanding Detachments, not having any Medical Staff Officer attached to them, are, immediately on arrival at their ſtations, to enquire whether there are any means of obtaining Medical aſſiſtance from a Military Staff Officer in the vicinity; and it is only in caſes when ſuch aid cannot be obtained, that they are juſtified in having recourſe to the Practitioners of the Country, of which a ſpecial Report is immediately to be made to the Officer commanding the Regiment, who will ſtate the ſame to the Inſpector General of Regimental Hoſpitals. Hereafter, no charge will be admitted for extra expences incurred for Medical aſſiſtance, the neceſſity of which has not, at the time, been reported in the manner above directed.

By order of His Royal Highneſs
The Commander in Chief,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjt Gen. of the Forces.

Appendix, No. 43.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
THE Diſpoſable Surplus from Regimental Hoſpitals, as reported 24th December 1805, including an eſtimated Charge of £. 520 for Hoſpital Dreſſes, but which Dreſſes have been actually paid out of the ſubſequently accruing Surplus	7,959	12	8¼
Accruing Surplus for the ſubſequent Half-year, to 24th June 1806	1,823	1	3¼
Total £.	9,782	14	—

APPROPRIATION of the SURPLUS.

BY Debt to Government, to cover the Deficiencies of other Regiments of the laſt Half-year	1,254	4	5¼
Preſent Diſpoſable Surplus £	8,528	9	6¼
N. B. Of this Surplus have been credited to Government by the reſpective Paymaſters of Regiments reduced, or ordered on Foreign Service	4,606	13	6¼

The reſt in the hands of the exiſting Paymaſters accountable to Government.

Note.—The Stoppages, independent of their appropriation to the ſupport of the Sick, and the ordinary contingencies of Rent and Servants Wages, have been during the whole period ſubſervient to the payment of Country Practitioners Bills; the tranſport of Medical Supplies and Hoſpital Stores to Regiments from the reſpective Depôts; and to the purchaſe of many occaſional articles of Medicines and Utenſils, as well as to the payment of the full price of Bread and Meat, ſince 24th February laſt (inſtead of the regulated price, as was heretofore the cuſtom) and thereby obviating any demands for the ſame in the Accompts of the reſpective Paymaſters of Regiments.

Appendix, No. 44.

RETURN of the MEDICAL OFFICERS attached to FORTS or GARRISONS at Home specifying the Dates of their respective Appointments, and other Particulars; referred to in a Letter from the Deputy Secretary at War, dated 4th October 1807.

			DATES of Appointment.	Salaries per Annum, as borne upon the Establishment.	Emoluments.	REMARKS.
Berwick	Surgeon	James Wood	26th June 1754	43 4 4½	None.	These Officers receive their Pay, &c. through the Governors of the Forts or Garrisons to which they are respectively attached, in Half yearly Payments.
Edinburgh	Surgeon	Thomas Hay	17th Oct. 1805	43 4 4½		
Gravesend	Surgeon	Henry Jones	26th April 1786	43 4 4½		
Hull	Surgeon	John Kirkman	25th Nov. 1806	43 4 4½		
Inverness	Surgeon	James Roy	22d Aug. 1788	103 14 6		
Portsmouth	Physician	Thomas Melk	10th June 1772	172 17 6		
	Surgeon	Isaac Chaldecott	3d Nov. 1790	43 4 4½	Allowance for Medicines, £. 20 per Ann.	
Scilly	Surgeon	Abraham Legatt	26th June 1778	43 4 4½	Not known to the War-Office.	It is understood that a Deduction of Sixpence in the Pound is made from the Pay or Salary of the above Officers by the Department of the Paymaster General.
Sheerness	Surgeon	Joseph Baffan	14th Feb. 1799	43 4 4½	None.	
Tower of London.	Physician	Bergoyne Tomkyns	13th July 1782	172 17 6		
	Surgeon	John Rose	7th Oct. 1789	43 4 4½		
	Apothecary	William Prowton	1785	9 9 5½		

Appendix, No. 45.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Esquire, to Peter Grant, Esquire.

Army Medical Board Office,
December 1st 1807.

Sir,

IN reply to your Letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, that the duties of Garrison Surgeons, and Surgeons to the Forces, are precisely similar, except that the former, when gazetted for one specific Station or Garrison, are not deemed removeable to other Stations on any emergencies of Service, and are not so universally disposable as those Gentlemen who are merely gazetted as Surgeons to the Forces. The inconveniencies arising from this circumstance were the reasons submitted to the Commander in Chief, for discontinuing the title of Garrison Surgeon.

With respect to your first quere, I have to state, that on my coming into office, I found Officers on duty on Foreign Stations, titled Garrison Surgeons; that when any vacancies occurred, they were filled on the recommendation of the Army Medical Board, collectively, previously to 1798; and on my recommendation subsequently, as Surgeon General.

With respect to the second quere, which is in part answered above, the duties are precisely similar; for the Garrison Surgeons and Surgeons to the Forces are considered as the same description of Officers; the inconvenience of not being readily disposable for every service attaching to the former, and not to the latter title, and each may be considered as attached to the Hospital Staff of a particular Army.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 45. (A.)

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to Francis Moore, Eſquire; dated September 17th, 1807.

Sir,

WE beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 7th inſtant, tranſmitting an application from the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, that they may be furniſhed with a Return of the Medical Officers attached to Forts and Garriſons, Abroad and at Home, and deſiring us to furniſh all the information upon the ſubject that can be obtained in our Department; and in reply, we have the honour to ſtate, that the permanent Medical Officers attached to Garriſons, &c. are only known to this Office by their names being given in the Army Liſt, as the appointments are not held under our recommendation; nor do they perform any duty connected with this Department.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.
F. KNIGHT.

Appendix, No. 46.

LETTER from R. H. Crewe, Eſq. Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, to P. Grant, Eſq.

Sir, Office of Ordnance, 27 May 1807.

HAVING laid before the Maſter General and Board, your Letter dated the 7th inſtant, expreſſing the wiſh of the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry to have certain points of information communicated to them, relative to the Medical Department of the Ordnance, I am directed to tranſmit you the incloſed Paper, containing the Queſtions propoſed by the Commiſſioners, with the Board's Reply to each Queſtion; which, with the ſeveral Papers therein referred to, the Board hope will prove ſatisfactory.

I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

(Signed) R. H. CREWE.

QUESTIONS regarding the Medical Department of the Ordnance, by the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry; with correſponding Anſwers to each.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1ſt. What deſcription of perſons are employed in the Medical Department of the Ordnance Service?	1ſt. The annexed Liſts of the Military and Civil Medical Perſons of the Ordnance, furniſh a reply to this Queſtion.
2d. By whom is the examination of the ſufficiency of the Candidates had, previous to their obtaining appointments in the Medical Department of the Ordnance; and what is the nature of that examination?	2d. Previous to their admiſſion, the Inſpector General, Surgeon General, and Inſpector, and the Aſſiſtant Surgeon General and Deputy Inſpector, aſcertain their abilities and character by teſtimonials of their having obtained diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons, and that their moral characters are unobjectionable; after which, they are recommended by the Inſpector General to the Maſter General, who appoints.

3d.

Questions.	Answers.
3d. On what examination, and on whoſe recommendation are ſubſequent promotions in the Medical Department of the Ordnance obtained?	3d. The ſubſequent promotions in the Medical Department of the Ordnance are made by the Maſter General, and, when he requires it, on the recommendation of the perſon by the Heads of the Medical Department, as deſcribed in Queſtion 2d. In theſe promotions no particular examination is made, as they are generally taken from the Liſt of the Medical Department by ſeniority, provided their abilities, attention, and character merit it.
4th. What means of judging of the conduct of the perſons employed in the different ſituations in the Medical Departments, are furniſhed to the Ordnance Office, or to the Superintendant of this branch of the Service?	4th. There are Monthly, Fortnight, and Weekly Returns, tranſmitted to the Maſter General and Board, in which any improper conduct of the Medical Officers is reported; at the ſame time, it may be ſatisfactorily obſerved, this rarely, or ever happens. Copies of theſe Returns accompany this.
5th. How are Medicines and Hoſpital Stores procured?	5th & 6th. Such Medicines as have been required for the Ordnance ſervice have been obtained, ſince the year 1797, from a reſpectable Chymiſt, on demands made by the ſeveral Ordnance Surgeons, and approved by the Surgeon General and Ordnance Chymiſt. The iſſue and expenditure is examined and checked by the Surgeon General, Aſſiſtant Surgeon General, and Apothecary. The Hoſpital Stores are ſupplied, on application, to the reſident Barrack Maſter, who obtains them on demands made by him upon the Board; and the expenditure is examined by the Officers before named, with the addition of the Barrack Maſter and Matron.
6th. On what authority are they iſſued; and how is the expenditure of them examined and checked?	
Laſtly; How the Medical Accounts in the Department, of all kinds, are checked and comptrolled?	Laſt. The Medical Accounts of the Department are checked and comptrolled, in the firſt inſtance, by the Medical Officers deſcribed in the 6th Anſwer; and, finally, by the Honourable the Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

Appendix, No. 47.

LETTER from Alexander M^c^Leay, Eſq. Secretary to the Tranſport Board, to Peter Grant, Eſq.

Sir, Tranſport Office, 3d June 1807.

IN reply to your Letter of the 14th inſtant, requeſting that the Commiſſioners for Tranſports, &c. would cauſe information to be given to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, on the ſeveral ſubjects mentioned in your ſaid Letter, I am directed to furniſh you with the information required.

1ſt. The deſcription of perſons employed in the Medical Department of the Navy, is as follows; viz.

Inſpectors:

Two Phyſicians, who have ſerved at ſea, are appointed under the Board as Inſpectors of Hoſpitals, and the other Medical Departments of the Service, as well afloat as on ſhore.

In Ships:

One Phyſician is occaſionally allowed to a Fleet.

One Surgeon is allowed to a ſhip of every claſs, whoſe complement amounts to 60 men.

Aſſiſtant

Affiſtant Surgeons are allowed in the following proportions:

Firſt Rate - - -	3 N°.
Second Rate - - -	3.
Third Rate - - -	2.
Fourth Rate - - -	2.
Other ſhips, whoſe complement ſhall appear ſufficiently numerous to require it - - - - - -	1.
Veſſels, with a complement of 60 men, bearing no Surgeon - - - - - - - - -	1.
Hoſpital Ships - - - - - - - -	3.

In Hoſpitals:

The Medical Eſtabliſhments of Hoſpitals are according to their extent. The following are the Eſtabliſhments of the two principal Naval Hoſpitals:

Haſlar Hoſpital; calculated to receive 1,800 Patients:	Plymouth Hoſpital: calculated to receive 1,200 Patients:
3 Phyſicians,	2 Phyſicians,
3 Surgeons,	2 Surgeons,
1 Diſpenſer;	1 Diſpenſer;
and, at preſent,	and, at preſent,
12 Hoſpital Mates.	10 Hoſpital Mates.

but the number of Hoſpital Mates varies with the number of Patients.

2dly. All perſons offering themſelves candidates for employment in the Medical Department of the Navy, are required to undergo an examination as to their abilities in Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons at London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and ſubſequently, as to their ſkill in phyſic, by the Medical Member of this Board. The certificates of qualification from the Colleges of Edinburgh and Dublin are received for Affiſtants only; but in London, candidates are permitted to undergo examination for Surgeon in the firſt inſtance: all perſons entering into the Service, are required to ſerve as Affiſtants.

3dly. Perſons, for promotion to the rank of Surgeon, are ſelected from among thoſe Affiſtant Surgeons who have proved themſelves qualified for the ſtation by the required examinations in London, and who have ſerved the longeſt time, with the beſt character for general good conduct and profeſſional aſſiduity.

The Phyſicians for Fleets are appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; but muſt have ſerved as Naval Surgeons at leaſt five years. Surgeons for Hoſpitals are alſo nominated by the Admiralty, and muſt be ſelected from the liſt of Naval Surgeons.

Phyſicians of Hoſpitals derive their appointment from the Admiralty; they muſt nevertheleſs be ſelected from the Liſt of Naval Surgeons, in which capacity it is required that they ſhall have ſerved at leaſt five years.

4thly. The means which the Tranſport Board have of judging of the conduct of Affiſtant Surgeons ſerving on board of ſhips, are founded on the Reports from time to time made to them by the Captains or Surgeons under whom they may be ſerving, and on certificates from thoſe Officers produced annually, by the Affiſtants, before they are allowed to receive their pay.

Of the general conduct of Surgeons, they judge from the communications which they occaſionally receive from Captains of Ships; and of their profeſſional conduct, by the reports of the Inſpectors of Hoſpitals, and by the opinion formed by the Medical Member of the Board, on his peruſal of the journals which they are required to keep of their practice on board of ſhip, and to produce, before their pay can be received.

The general conduct of the Medical Officers of Hoſpitals is under the controul of the Sea Officers, appointed as Governors of thoſe Hoſpitals; and their profeſſional practice is open to the animadverſion of the Inſpectors on their viſitations.

5thly. Medicines are provided by the Apothecaries Company, agreeably to the orders ſent to them from time to time by the Board, grounded on the applications which they receive from the Diſpenſers of the Hoſpitals, approved by the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the reſpective Hoſpitals.

Stores of other deſcriptions are demanded in a ſimilar manner, and are either furniſhed by contracts made by the Board, and purchaſed from different Tradeſmen on the ſpot, or ſent from London, as the conſumption and nature of the article ſeem to require; and when demands are made, the form requires that there ſhould be ſtated therein the price at which the articles wanted may be procured in the neighbourhood of the Hoſpital; in order that the Board may be enabled to judge whether it may be more œconomical to provide them there, than to ſend them from London.

6thly. When a ſhip is put into commiſſion, the Board's Officers at the Port are ordered to furniſh the Surgeon with Medicines and neceſſaries, according to an eſtabliſhed proportion.

Surveys are taken at times, and upon occaſions pointed out in the Surgeon's Inſtructions, to ſhew the remains of Medicines and Neceſſaries in his charge. On the report of this ſurvey being produced, the Officers at the Hoſpital are directed to complete the quantity according to the

eſtabliſhed proportion; and the Surgeon is required to produce, annually, an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure thereof, before he is allowed to receive his pay.

The charge againſt him for the quantity of Medicines received by him is checked by the Accounts of the Officers from whom he received them, and the receipts given by him for them: to the expenditure he makes an affidavit.

The Medicines for the ſervice of the Patients in Hoſpitals are iſſued according to the preſcriptions of the different Phyſicians and Surgeons; and that they are ſo iſſued, an affidavit is made quarterly.

Wine, Porter, Grocery, and other neceſſaries, kept in the Diſpenſary, are alſo iſſued in conformity to the preſcriptions of the Medical Officers: the ſupplies of thoſe articles are charged in this Office againſt the Diſpenſer, and his Account of the Iſſues is checked by Accounts furniſhed to us by the Phyſicians and Surgeons, of the quantities preſcribed by them.

The quantities remaining at the end of each month are aſcertained by ſurvey, and the faithful expenditure of the articles form a part of the quarterly affidavit mentioned under the head of Medicines.

Bedding, Cloathing, and Utenſils, for the ſervice of the Hoſpitals, are at preſent in charge of the Steward and Agent, but are intended to be hereafter in charge of the Steward only. Accounts of the Receipts and Iſſues of them are tranſmitted by them quarterly. Their Receipts are checked by an Account kept in this Office, and their iſſues, in part, by another Account ſent alſo quarterly; and finally, by a ſurvey, held annually by three Officers of the Navy.

The Accounts of the Officers of the Hoſpitals for Medicines, and other articles iſſued to ſhips, are checked by the Surveys produced by the Surgeons, and receipts for the quantities iſſued.

The Diſpenſer, and the Agent of the Hoſpital, ſend, periodically, Accounts of their Receipts and Iſſues.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
(Signed) ALEX. M^c LEAY, Secr.

Appendix, No. 47 (A.)

EXTRACTS from the King's Order in Council; dated 23d January 1805.

THAT the Medicines and Utenſils ſhall be provided for the ſervice of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Expence of Government, in ſuch proportions as ſhall from time to time be arranged by the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, but the Surgeons ſhall be required to provide, at their own expence, ſuch Surgical Inſtruments as ſhall be judged neceſſary by the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Phyſicians to Fleets and Hoſpitals.

That no Perſon ſhall be appointed Phyſician to a Fleet, or an Hoſpital, who ſhall not have ſerved as Surgeon at leaſt five years. The daily pay of a Phyſician, on his firſt appointment, to be one Guinea per day—his half-pay half a Guinea per day.

Appendix, No. 48.

COPY of the Apothecary General's Patent; dated 19th January 1747.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, &c.

TO all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come; greeting. Know ye, that We of our eſpecial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, Have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, Do give and grant unto our truſty and well-beloved George Garnier the younger, the office or place of Apothecary General to our Army raiſed and to be raiſed for our Service; and him the ſaid George Garnier Apothecary General to our Army raiſed and to be raiſed for our Service, We do for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, make, ordain, create, and conſtitute by theſe Preſents, To have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid Office or Place of Apothecary General to our Army raiſed or to be raiſed for our Service, Together with all Rights, Profits, Privileges, and Advantages thereunto belonging, or as any other Perſon hath heretofore held and enjoyed, or of right ought to have held and enjoyed the ſame, for and during the natural life of him the ſaid George Garnier, from and immediately after the death, ſurrender, forfeiture, or other ſooner determination of the Eſtate and Intereſt in the ſaid office or place of his father George Garnier, Eſq. who now holds and enjoys the ſaid Office or Place by virtue of our Commiſſion granted to him, bearing date the ſeventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord Chriſt one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-five: Provided always, and theſe our Letters Patent are and ſhall be upon this expreſs condition, that he the ſaid George Garnier the younger doth from time to time obſerve and follow ſuch orders and directions as he ſhall receive from Us, or any his ſuperior Officer for the time being: And that he doth take care to furniſh our ſaid Army raiſed and to be raiſed for our ſervice, with good and wholeſome Medicaments; and to do and perform carefully and diligently all

all and all manner of things to the duty of the ſaid Office or Place in anywiſe belonging or appertaining: And laſtly, We do hereby for Us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant unto the ſaid George Garnier the younger, that theſe our Letters Patent, or the inrolment or exemplification thereof, ſhall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, ſufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning hereof; any omiſſion, imperfection, defect, matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever, to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding. In witneſs, &c. Witneſs, &c. &c.

The above is a true Copy.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,
Dep^y to the Apoth^y General.

Bloomſbury-ſquare,
March 18th 1807.

N. B. The date is ſtated to be the 19th January 1747.

Appendix, No. 49.

LETTER from George Garnier, Eſq. Apothecary General, to Peter Grant, Eſq.

Sir, June 3d 1807.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th of May, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, that the Pay I receive as Apothecary General to the Army is at the rate of ten Shillings per day, ſubject to the uſual deductions.

The emoluments derived from the office ariſe from a trading profit on the articles ſupplied, which therefore greatly depend upon the extent of the orders, and the judgment exerciſed in the purchaſes.

No perſonal duty is performed by myſelf, the whole being executed by Deputy, but for whoſe conduct I am reſponſible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. GARNIER.

Appendix, No. 50.

SPECIFICATION of the Amount of the Bills of the Apothecary General to the Army, for each Year, from 1795 to 1806, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Year - 1795 - - -	80,357	2	2½
- - - - - 1796 - - -	70,923	8	2
- - - - - 1797 - - -	43,355	16	7½
- - - - - 1798 - - -	30,776	8	8
- - - - - 1799 - - -	53,248	4	10
- - - - - 1800 - - -	92,023	—	6
- - - - - 1801 - - -	155,213	2	8
- - - - - 1802 - - -	4,558	15	1
- - - - - 1803 - - -	127,543	16	7
- - - - - 1804 - - -	44,593	19	11
- - - - - 1805 - - -	75,197	5	9
- - - - - 1806 - - -	31,297	16	—
£.	809,088	17	—

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,
Dep^y to the Apoth^y Gen^l.

Bloomſbury-ſquare,
October 30th 1807.

Appendix, No. 51.

LETTER from George Garnier, Eſquire, Apothecary General to George Roſe, Eſquire.

Sir, Welbeck Street, March 28th 1797.

I AM honoured with your Letter of the 20th inſtant, acquainting me, that the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury have been pleaſed to allow the full amount of my claim for Medicines, Surgical Inſtruments, and Materials to the 31ſt of December 1795.

Your Letter, Sir, alſo communicates to me the opinion of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts reſpecting my Patent; which involving a Queſtion of conſiderable importance, I humbly beg leave to lay before their Lordſhips a Copy of the Patent, under which I have acted upwards of thirty years. The exiſtence of the Office of Apothecary General, can be traced for a conſiderable period back, and during all that time, the Articles of Surgical Inſtruments, Lint, Tow, &c. have been furniſhed by my predeceſſors and by myſelf. It is not uſual for Patents, by which ancient Offices are granted ſpecifically, to preſcribe all the Duties of the Officer, and to enumerate all his Emoluments. They refer to the manner in which the Office has been enjoyed, and thus adopt and ſanction the eſtabliſhed uſages of the place as completely as if they had expreſsly deſcribed them. This is the preciſe caſe of my Office as Apothecary General. The Patent refers to the accuſtomed Emoluments of the Office; and the right to furniſh Surgical Inſtruments, &c. is one of them; and I humbly conceive I have an equal right to be paid for theſe Articles in the ſame manner as my predeceſſors have been paid; that is, by charging them to Government at a fair profit, as between tradeſman and conſumer, and not by a net Commiſſion on the firſt coſt of the commodity.

Lint, Tow, &c. being Articles bought in bulk, and weighed out in ſmall diviſions for each Military Cheſt, cannot be ſupplied on Commiſſion; Surgical Inſtruments alone could be ſo ſupplied; and I beg leave to ſtate to their Lordſhips, that were ſuch a plan to be adopted, it would be attended with conſiderable loſs to Government. The Inſtruments muſt then be bought on the ſame credit as Government take of me; what calculation the manufacturers would make for ſuch exceſs of credit I cannot tell; but Stodart and Dickinſon, the two manufacturers whom I now employ, and to whom I pay ready money, could no longer furniſh them; I muſt then purchaſe them from Savigny and from Evans, who are the only two perſons in that trade who are competent to give credit. Their charge to me, upon an *Annual Credit*, would exceed by ten per cent. what I now charge to Government; adding therefore the propoſed ten per cent. Commiſſion, it would make a real loſs to Government of twenty per cent. To elucidate this more clearly to their Lordſhips, I have ſubjoined a Statement of what I now charge for each Set of Capitals, and what would be the charge, were this plan to be adopted. The great difficulty and inconvenience I have for ſome time laboured under to raiſe money to continue to pay for theſe Articles, would cauſe me, without much reluctance, to relinquiſh my right to ſerve them, could it be done conſiſtently with my duty, and without real and ſerious injury to the Service, which can alone be calculated by perſons who are acquainted with Army Practice.

Having, Sir, replied to the opinion of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and for which I feel great deference, I humbly hope it will appear to their Lordſhips, that the meaſures I have adopted for the ſupply of theſe Articles, as well as of others, which I furniſh to the Army, are for the benefit and advantage of Government, and that they will therefore approve of my continuing the ſame mode of charge in future.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
and very humble Servant,
(Signed) GEO. GARNIER.

	£.	s.	d.
Charge of each Set of Capitals bought on Annual Credit	19	9	0
Add Commiſſion 10 per cent.	1	19	0
	21	8	0
Price charged to Government for Stodart's and Dickenſon's	17	17	0
Saving per Set equal to 20 per cent. £.	3	11	0

Appendix, No. 52.

LETTER from Charles Long, Eſquire, to George Garnier, Eſquire, Apothecary General.

Sir, Treaſury Chambers, 15th Auguſt 1799.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, having under their conſideration your Letters of the 27th March 1797, and the 8th of March laſt, with other Papers upon the ſubject of Surgical Inſtruments, &c. being provided by you, and charged in your Account;—I am commanded by their Lordſhips to acquaint you, they approve of your continuing to ſupply the Articles in queſtion, and are pleaſed to authorize you to charge them in your Bill in the manner heretofore practiſed.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
CHA^s LONG.

Appendix, No. 53.

STATEMENT of the Nature of the Account which the Apothecary General has been required to render of his Receipts and Expenditures.

THE Apothecary General to the Army (Geo. Garnier, Eſq.) is appointed by Patent under the Great Seal upon this expreſs condition—"That he do from time to time obſerve and follow ſuch "Orders and Directions as he ſhall receive from His Majeſty, or any his ſuperior Officer for the "time being; and that he do take care to furniſh His Majeſty's Armies, raiſed, and to be raiſed for "His Majeſty's Service, with good and wholeſome Medicaments; and to do and perform carefully "and diligently all and all manner of things to the Duty of the ſaid Office or place in anywiſe "belonging or appertaining."

By virtue of the ſaid Patents, the Apothecary General ſupplies all Medicines which are required by the Secretary at War, and delivers them to ſuch perſons in order to their being forwarded to the reſpective ſtations, as the Secretary at War directs.

The Apothecary General makes up his Yearly Bill of all Articles, in detail, ſupplied under the above Orders, ſtating the Corps, Hoſpitals, &c. for which they are intended; which Bill being certified by the Phyſician and Surgeon General to the Army, that the Articles are of good quality, and that the prices charged are fair and reaſonable, is preſented to the Treaſury for payment. This Account is referred by the Treaſury to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts for Examination, where the Charge for every item is recomputed. The Orders of the Secretary at War for providing the Articles—the Invoices ſigned by the Inſpector of Hoſpitals, and the Certificates of the Secretery at War, that all the Medicines, &c. ſpecified in the Account have been forwarded to their reſpective deſtinations—are called for, and examined. The reſult of this examination is afterwards reported to the Treaſury, upon which Report the amount of the Bill or the Balance, after deducting ſuch ſums as may have been previouſly paid in part, is iſſued to the Apothecary General by Warrant under the Sign Manual, on the Paymaſter General of the Forces.

The reſponſibility of the Apothecary General is allowed to ceaſe on the delivery of the Articles to ſuch perſon or perſons, as he ſhall be directed by the Secretary at War, in order to their being forwarded to their reſpective deſtinations. But it has been conſtantly urged by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, that ſatisfactory proof ought to be produced on the part of the Public, that the ſeveral Articles were *bonâ fide* received at the ſeveral Regiments, Hoſpitals, &c. to which they were reſpectively conſigned, by receipts from Regimental Surgeons or the principal Medical Officers.

Regulations have from time to time been made by the War Office, to obtain regularly ſuch proofs as ſhall be ſatisfactory in that reſpect; and although theſe Regulations have not been entirely ſucceſsful in obtaining the proper Certificates of ſuch Receipt, they have in a great meaſure produced the deſired effect, and it is hoped that a regularity in making ſuch Returns will ere long be fully enforced.

J. M. L.
J. E.

Appendix, No. 54.

Examination of JOHN CALVERT CLARKE, Esq. Deputy to the Apothecary General; taken upon Oath the 9th April 1807.

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

Q. 1. IN what manner are you connected with the Office of Apothecary General, and when did that connection take place?——A. I am connected by having the superintendance and direction of it. My connection commenced in the year 1795.

Q. 2. Is Mr. Garnier the only person interested in the Medical and Surgical Stores provided at the Medical Elaboratory, or does any other person participate with him in the concern? A. Mr. Garnier gives a proportion of the profits to Mr. Jones and myself.

Q. 3. Do you take an active part in the management of the concern? If so, what is the nature of your Employment?——A. I do take an active part in the business; I provide all Medical and Surgical Stores for the use of the Army.

Q. 4. Does Mr. Garnier ever interfere personally in the purchase of Medical Stores, or in the conduct of the Elaboratory.——A. Never.

Q. 5. In what manner and by whom are the Articles provided, and on what credit are they purchased?——A. The first part of this Question has been answered. The credits are of various descriptions. Where the Tradesmen want money, it is paid to them immediately. When we buy of Merchants, the usual credit is taken.

Q. 6. How soon after the purchase does the Physician General usually inspect the Articles provided?——A. The Physician General and Surgeon General at all times inspect the Articles in their different Departments whenever they think proper, the Elaboratory being always open to them.

Q. 7. Does he take an Account of the quantity inspected, specifying the nature and quality of them?——A. Not of the quantity—of the quality he forms his own judgment. We never had any complaint. (a)

Q. 8. Has the Apothecary General always provided the Surgical Instruments and Surgical Stores?——A. Ever since I have been in the Office, and to the best of my knowledge before that period.

Q. 9. Does any one on the part of the Public inspect these Articles before they are issued for the use of the Army?——A. Not immediately at the time of the issue.

Q. 10. What security is there that Articles which have been inspected and approved, may not be afterwards changed?——A. I know no security but the integrity of the parties employed, and that no complaints have been made by the different Medical Officers by whom they are received.

Q. 11. Who has the Management and attends to the Preparations at the Elaboratory? A. Mr. Jones.

Q. 12. Does the Physician General ever superintend the different processes.——A. Never.

Q. 13. Does he examine the Preparations after they are made up for use.——A. Yes.

Q. 14. Are any Articles from the Elaboratory ever disposed of but for the use of the Army? A. Where we have had an over stock of Drugs, we have sometimes disposed of part of them to Druggists, but we have no regular trade.

Q. 15. Do you provide Medicines and Surgical Stores for the Elaboratory on notice given for the purpose, or on your own discretion, as you calculate they may be wanted?——A. On our own discretion. (b)

Q. 16. From whom do you receive Orders for the issue of Stores from the Elaboratory? A. From the Secretary at War, from the Surgeon General, and Inspector General; also for those for Ceylon, from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

Q. 17. Do these Orders specify the kinds and quantities of Articles to be issued, or do you proceed according to some general rule in this respect?——A. They specially order the quantities: we have no discretion.

Q. 18. How long has there been this particularity in the Orders given for a Supply?——A. I never knew any Orders but what were special.

Q. 19. Who superintends the packing of Medical Stores?——A. They are under the direction of Mr. Jones.

Q. 20. Does any Member of the Medical Board take an Account of the quality and quantity of the Articles actually placed in the packages?——A. Never. There is always an Invoice in each package, a general Invoice with the whole Order, and a duplicate sent to the Army Medical Board.

Q. 21. Have

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

Q. 21. Have you ever any directions from the Medical Board relative to the mode of packing, or the diſpoſition of the Articles in the different caſes?——A. We have latterly received ſome in one or two inſtances.

Q. 22. Have Complaints been ever made of the improper Package of Articles ſent from the Elaboratory, or of the loſs which has occurred from it?——A. I recollect only one inſtance, and that was in Egypt in 1800 or 1801, when the Surgeon General complained of ſome Inſtruments having been packed with volatile ſpirit, by which means they were damaged. (c)

Q. 23. Were theſe Articles replaced from the Elaboratory, or credit given for them to the Public?——A. In that inſtance the Surgeon General gave notice to the Apothecary General, that in future he (the Apothecary General) ſhould be amenable.

Q. 24. Who makes out the Account for the Articles furniſhed at the Elaboratory?——A. I do.

Q. 25. Are the Accounts regularly made out half-yearly, or at other ſtated periods, or are they ſent in according to Mr. Garnier's convenience: and where and by whom are they examined and checked?—— A. They are made out yearly and delivered. At one period I made them out half-yearly, with the hopes of their being ſooner paid, but not finding it ſucceed, they were again made out yearly. That for 1806 is now at the Inſpector General's Office for examination of quantities. The Items of the Account are examined by the Surgeon General and Inſpector General. The Prices are examined by the Phyſician General and Surgeon General. (d) The Accounts are then ſubmitted to the Secretary at War, who gives a Certificate that he is ſatisfied that the different Items charged in the Accounts have been forwarded to the places of their deſtination, according to the Orders given from time to time to the Apothecary General from that Office. They are then delivered to the Treaſury, and ſent to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, who call upon the Apothecary General to produce the Orders on which he has furniſhed the different Articles, and the Vouchers of the actual delivery of the ſame. The Computations are then checked by the Accountant of that Office, and any clerical errors are corrected. The Accounts are then returned to the Treaſury, and the payment made at their diſcretion.

Q. 26. In what manner and by whom are the Prices fixed to the Articles furniſhed by the Army Elaboratory?——A. They are fixed entirely by myſelf, as a trading Account.

Q. 27. Have any Explanations been ever required relative to any charges in theſe Accounts?
A. Yes; the prices of ſome were objected to, I think, in the Account of 1796, by the then Surgeon General and Phyſician General, which were referred to the Comptrollers, who applied to the Apothecaries' Company for their Prices charged to the Navy at the ſame period, when the Prices of the Apothecary General were allowed to be fair, and were admitted. (e)

Q. 28. Has it always been an open Account, or has it ever been cloſed, and the Balance paid?
A. The Balance of the Account for 1805, upwards of 45,000*l.* was paid laſt week, and no money has yet been received on account of 1806.

Q. 29. Do you conſider that Mr. Garnier, under the Patent appointing him Apothecary General, is entitled to a greater profit or advantage than any other perſon would derive from tranſacting the ſame buſineſs in the uſual courſe of trade?——A. I conſider him entitled to fair profits in compariſon with a ſimilar account; and I know of no other than that of the Navy ſupplied by the Apothecaries' Company, with a proper compenſation for the difference of credit taken by the two Services. I do not conſider the Patent as conveying more than the excluſive privilege of ſupplying Medicines, &c. to the Army.

Mr. CLARKE attended this day (13th April 1807, and having heard his Examination read to him, deſired to add the following Explanations to his former Anſwers:

A. 7. (a) After "complaint," add "from the Phyſician General;" and I beg further to add, that there have at times been ſome from Regimental Surgeons. The only inſtance of any moment within my recollection was in January 1804, by the Surgeon of the Weſt Suffolk Militia, who complained of the quality of the Bark, on which an Army Medical Board was ſummoned, and I was deſired to anſwer the complaint, a Copy of which Anſwer I now deliver in. (A.)

A. 15. (b) Add "and riſk."

A. 22. (c) For "volatile" read "dulcified," and I beg to add "which will not corrode "Iron." I rather imagined that the injury done to the Inſtruments aroſe from the long ſtowage in the hold of the ſhip: they were originally packed for Home Service. Occaſional complaints of breakage have been made, which have been referred to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts.

A. 25. (d) I wiſh to add here, that the Phyſician General and Surgeon General certify on the Account that they have examined the ſame, and conſider the Charges fair and reaſonable.

Mr. Calvert Clarke.

A. 27. (c) At times both the Phyſician General and Surgeon General have objected to Prices which have been explained; in ſome few inſtances ſome abatement has been made, in others they have been perfectly ſatisfied with explanations.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Henry Peters.
Chas. Boſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 54. (A.)

Extract of a LETTER from John Calvert Clarke, Eſq. to the Army Medical Board, Jan. 18th 1804.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to return you Mr. M^c^Neil's Letter of the 10th inſtant, together with the ſpecimen of Bark complained of by the Surgeon of the Weſt Suffolk Militia.

The Article having received the marked approbation of the Phyſician General, I ſhould have deemed a ſufficient anſwer to the charge; but as this Gentleman has thought proper to make his complaint through Lord Euſton to General Ludlow, and by him to General Sir James Craig, I have conſidered that it may afford more ſatisfaction to the Phyſician General and the other Members of your Board, to receive the teſtimony of ſome profeſſional men of known eminence and experience, in preference to any declaration of my own; and therefore beg leave to ſend you the incloſed Letters, which fully confirm the opinion of Sir Lucas Pepys and Mr. M^c^Neil; and I truſt in future the Surgeon of the Weſt Suffolk Militia will be more guarded, and not bring forward complaints without due conſideration.

LETTER from Dr. Burgeſs, Senior Phyſician of St. G. H^l^.

AS far as my taſte and my experience can carry me, I am confident the Bark is as good as can be procured, and I have ſeen inferior bought at one of the firſt ſhops in Town, at one Guinea per Pound.

LETTER from Dr. Brande, Apothecary to the Queen.

I HAVE taſted the ſpecimen of powdered Bark which you ſent me, and cannot heſitate a moment in ſaying I think it excellent; and that it appears to me to poſſeſs the flavour and bitterneſs of fine Peruvian Bark in an eminent degree.

Appendix, No. 55.

Examination of PHILIP HOFFE, Eſq. Apothecary to the Forces; taken upon Oath 17th July 1807.

Mr. Hoffe.

Q. 1. FOR what period have you acted as the Apothecary at the York Hoſpital?——A. About eighteen months.

Q. 2. What are your Duties?——A. I have charge of the Depôt of Medical Stores, and I receive and iſſue them.

Q. 3. Do theſe Duties require your conſtant attendance at the Hoſpital?——A. I am there every day, but not conſtantly in attendance. I do not lodge in the Hoſpital, and when I am abſent the key of the Depôt is left with the Reſident Mate.

Q. 4. Do you conſider yourſelf reſponſible for the Medical Stores in the Depôt?——A. I am conſidered as reſponſible to the Principal Medical Officer.

Q. 5. Is any other perſon ſpecially employed in matters relating to the Depôt?——A. I have a Packer and a Labourer, and I have heard that there will be an Hoſpital Mate attached to me, for I want more aſſiſtance.

Q. 6. From

Mr. Hoffe.

Q. 6. From whom do you receive directions in matters relating to the Depôt?——A. From the Surgeon General (commonly through Mr. North, the Principal Medical Officer, for Foreign Service, and for General Hoſpitals and Depôts at Home; and from the Inſpector General, for the ſmaller requiſitions for the Regimens at Home, the large ſupplies being ſent directly from the Army Elaboratory; but ſometimes we ſend whole Cheſts to Regiments at Home, which had been received from other Depôts, and from the Apothecary General.

Q. 7. Do the Principal Officers of the Hoſpital ever interfere? — A. The Principal Medical Officer is almoſt daily in the Depôt, attending to what is going forward.

Q. 8. Does the Surgeon General ever viſit the Depôt, and examine the ſtate of the Medical Articles in ſtore?——A. The Surgeon General ſometimes viſits the Depôt, and goes round the Store Rooms, and now and then inſpects ſome of the Articles.

Q. 9. When Medicines and Medical Stores come to the Depôt immediately from the Army Elaboratory, what is done with them?——A. They are put out by themſelves, and as ſoon as I can afterwards, I get the Phyſician and Surgeon of the Hoſpital to inſpect them, and to certify that they are of a good quality; which Certificate I ſend to the Medical Board Office.

Q. 10. Are all the Articles particularly examined, and the quantities compared with the Invoices?
A. We do not weigh or meaſure the different Articles. What I ſaid in my former Anſwer refers only to looſe Articles, and not to complete Packages, which are to be ſent away in the ſame ſtate.

Q. 11. Have you ever found that the quantities of thoſe looſe Articles did not correſpond with the Invoices, or that their qualities were bad?——A. No; I think the Medicines are very good in general.

Q. 12. What obſervations have you made on the manner in which the Articles coming directly from the Army Elaboratory were packed or put up?——A. I think they are in general well packed, but the bottles are ſometimes badly corked.

Q. 13. When any defects have been noticed by you, what has been done?——A. The defects which I have obſerved have only occurred very lately, and nothing has yet been done reſpecting them.

Q. 14. Whence, except from the Elaboratory, do you receive any Medical Stores?
A. We have received ſome from the Depôts at Home, and ſometimes from abroad; we have received broken Cheſts of Medicines, and Inſtruments wanting repair.

Q. 15. What courſe is obſerved at the Depôt, with reſpect to thoſe Medicines and Medical Stores not coming directly from the Army Elaboratory?——A. They are unpacked and examined by a Board of Staff Officers, when the good Articles are ordered to be taken into ſtore, and the damaged Medicines and Materials are condemned, the repairable Inſtruments are ſet apart to be repaired, and Reports or Returns of the whole are made to the Surgeon General.

Q. 16. Is there any periodical examination and ſurvey of the Medical Articles in ſtore?
A. Directions were given about fourteen months ago for a half-yearly ſurvey, which took place about a twelvemonth ago but it was not done at Chriſtmas laſt, on account of the numerous requiſitions on hand; and from the ſame cauſe we have not been able to do it ſince.

Q. 17. When an Iſſue is ordered, is there any inſpection and examination of the Articles before they are ſent off?——A. When an Iſſue is ordered for Foreign Service by the Surgeon General, the ſame examination of the looſe Articles takes place by a Board of Officers, as on the receipt of them, and the ſame Certificate is given to the Surgeon General of the goodneſs of their quality; but there is no examination of complete Cheſts or Caſes recently received from the Apothecary General, except of Oatmeal, Barley, Sago, and ſuch like Articles, ordered for Regiments at Home, are not examined by a Board.

Q. 18. Who directs the aſſortment and the proportion of the Articles for the different ſervices?
A. The Surgeon General thoſe for Foreign Service, and the Inſpector General for Regiments at Home.

Q. 19. Is the Aſſortment of Medicines and Stores the ſame, and the proportions the ſame for all the different climates and ſervices abroad?——A. All the Cheſts for Foreign Service are, as far as I know, the ſame.

Q. 20. When the remains of Medicines and Stores ſent to different ſervices have been returned to the Depôt, have you obſerved that ſome of the Articles could not have been wanted on ſuch ſervice, or have you otherwiſe learned that uſeleſs Articles have been iſſued for different ſervices?——A. I have not had much opportunity of obſerving, for very few have been returned ſince I have been at the York Hoſpital.

Q. 21. What is the proportion of Surgical Inſtruments attached to a Diviſion of Articles for 2,500 Men?——A. There is no fixed quantity of Inſtruments attached to a Diviſion; I believe it

Mr. Hoffe.

will depend on the nature of the ſervice. There were eight Sets of Capital Inſtruments, and twelve Portable Sets of ditto, with a proportion of Pocket and other Inſtruments, attached to each Diviſion, ſent lately with the Army to the Continent.

Q. 22. Is there a Store Account kept at the Depôt.——A. Yes.

Q. 23. What quantity of Medical Articles are now in ſtore there?——A. There are two Diviſions complete for two thouſand five hundred Men each, and we could complete many (a) other Diviſions, with ſome little aſſiſtance from the Army Elaboratory.

Q. 24. What ſervices are ſupplied from the Depôt?——A. All Foreign and Home Service, generally.

Q. 25. On whoſe Report or Repreſentation are freſh ſupplies ordered for the Depôt from the Army Elaboratory?——A. I make a requiſition for them, which requiſition is approved by the Principal Medical Officer, who ſends it to the Surgeon General for his approval alſo.

Q. 26. Do you find that any of the Articles waſte, and loſe their efficacy by being kept in ſtore at the Depot?——A. Some Articles do get damaged, and ſome evaporate.

Q. 27. Do you think that when an Iſſue has been ordered for any ſervices, the proper quantity of freſh and good Articles could have been procured in London within the time required, if no Depôt had exiſted?——A. I think the Articles might be ſupplied, but I doubt whether they could be put up ſo expeditiouſly as at the Army Elaboratory.

Q. 28. Can it be neceſſary to have in ſtore the Articles of Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Sugar, Sago, Spirits of Wine, and others of the like kind?——A. I conceive not to any conſiderable extent.

Q. 29. What becomes of the empty Bottles, Boxes, and Caſks, &c. collected at the Depôt?
A. We uſe as many as we want, and the reſt remain at the Depôt.

Q. 30. Are thoſe returned to the Depôt, which had been iſſued for different ſervices?
A. Never.

Q. 31. Do you know whether any perſon belonging to the Medical Department on the different ſervices, is charged with ſuch Articles?——A. I do not know.

Q. 32. Have any Medical Articles been iſſued lately for Ceylon?——A. Yes, about ſix months ago, the Invoice of which I will ſend to the Board.

Mr. HOFFE having attended the 20th July 1807, deſired to amend his Anſwer to the 23d Queſtion of his Examination.

A. 23. (a) For "many" I beg to ſubſtitute "ſeveral."

(Signed) PH. HOFFE,
Apothy to the Forces.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Cha' Boſanquet.

Appendix, No. 56.

Extract of a LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſquire, to the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, April 28th 1807.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Letter of the 25th ultimo, and to expreſs my concern that I cannot furniſh the Voucher therein required.

After having ſearched this Office in vain, I have applied without effect to Mr. Young for a Duplicate, as alſo for other Vouchers, which might enable me to meet more effectually your Letter of the 9th March.

Appendix, No. 57.

Examination of Dr. JAMES FRANCK, Inſpector of Hoſpitals; taken upon Oath 23d April 1807.

Dr James Franck.

Q. 1. IN what capacities, and where have you ſerved as a Medical Officer in the Army?
A. I ſerved as Phyſician and Inſpector of Hoſpitals in Corſica, Portugal, Minorca, and Egypt.

Q. 2. When

Dr James Franck.

Q. 2. When were you firſt appointed to thoſe ſituations?——A. I was appointed Phyſician in June 1794, by Sir Charles Stuart, then Commander in Chief in Corſica, which appointment was confirmed in November in the ſame year. In April 1800, I was appointed Inſpector of Hoſpitals to the Forces under the command of Sir Charles Stuart, but which were afterwards commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. I accompanied the Britiſh Army to Egypt, and remained at the head of the Hoſpital Department until January 1801, when I was ſuperſeded by Mr. Young, Inſpector General of Hoſpitals.

Q. 3. From the opportunities of obſervation you have had during your ſervice abroad, what is your opinion of the formation of the Medical Staff for Expeditions, particularly in reſpect to the number and different ſituations of the perſons attached to it?——A. It would be a difficult thing to eſtabliſh a general rule for a Medical Staff that ſhould be adapted for all climates and for all ſervices. To illuſtrate which, I ſhould ſay that it would require a larger Medical Staff for forces upon active ſervice in the Weſt Indies than it would at the Cape of Good Hope, or probably in the Mediterranean. As far as has come under my obſervations, there has generally been a ſufficient number of Commiſſioned Officers but not of Hoſpital Mates.

Q. 4. During your ſervice abroad, have you ever experienced any interruption in carrying on your duties from the want of ſufficient authority in your Department?——A. Never.

Q. 5. What is your opinion in reſpect to the quantity and aſſortment of the Medicines ſent out with Expeditions, and of the mode in which Medicines are afterwards ſupplied?——A. As to the original quantity, I am unable to give an opinion, having never been preſent with an Expedition from England. With reſpect to the Aſſortment of Medicines, it is neceſſary to furniſh a conſiderable variety to the Medical Officers who have the immediate care of the Sick, becauſe of the difference of opinion entertained by them of the efficacy of the Medicines to be employed. Particular Articles I have thought might be purchaſed in the country with advantage, and on my recommendation ſome Opium and Rhubarb were bought at Smyrna for the Egyptian Expedition; but generally ſpeaking, I know of no better mode of ſupply than having the Articles ſent out from England on the requiſition of the Inſpector; and I think it likely that any other mode would ſubject the Army to inconvenience.

Q. 6. Is the mode adopted in the ſuperintending and controuling of Medicines and Hoſpital Stores abroad ſufficient in your opinion to prevent waſte and peculation?——A. I think the Inſpector has full authority and controul to check any abuſe in the Department.

Dr. FRANCK attended the 24th April, and was further examined.

Q. 7. When Medicines and Hoſpital Stores are procured abroad, on what authority are they purchaſed?—how, and by whom are the prices which are paid for them checked and aſcertained to be juſt?——A. Very few were purchaſed in the Mediterranean during the time I was there; they were purchaſed by the order of the Commander in Chief to the Commiſſary General, upon the repreſentation of the Inſpector of Hoſpitals. The purchaſe of courſe forms a part of the Commiſſary General's Accounts. The Articles would be delivered to the Apothecary or Purveyor, according to their nature.

Q. 8. From whom, and by whoſe authority, does the principal Officer of the Medical Staff abroad receive money for the ſervice of his Department?——A. The principal Officer receives no money for his Department; money is furniſhed to the Purveyor, upon his application, by Warrants from the Commander in Chief, addreſſed to the Deputy Paymaſter General.

Q. 9. Are the Accounts of the Purveyors abroad examined and approved of by any official perſon, previous to their being ſubmitted to the Office of Audit?——A. In the Mediterranean, the Purveyors' Accounts were examined and approved by the ſenior Medical Officer, before the Abſtracts were preſented to the Commander in Chief for his ſignature.

Q. 10. During your ſervice in the Mediterranean, did you ever notice that the Medicines or Hoſpital Stores ſent from England were of bad quality; or that any injury had ariſen from the bad package of them?——A. The Medicines were of very good quality. The Stores in the Hoſpital Ship, Planter, were examined at Malta in December 1800; part of which were condemned by a proper ſurvey of a Board of Officers, the proceedings of which I tranſmitted with my Letter of the 14th of the ſame month to the Surgeon General. The Stores of the Lady Julia Ann (which ſhip did not arrive with the body of the fleet) were reported to me to be in a damaged ſtate, from various accidents which ſhe had received at ſea. I had given directions for the examination of theſe Stores two days previous to the arrival of Mr. Young, to whom I delivered the Invoices, and muſt refer to him for farther particulars.

Q. 11. What Duties have you performed as Inſpector of Hoſpitals in England?——A. I have never been employed upon the Staff in England. I was put upon full pay the 1ſt of Auguſt 1805, in conſequence of being attached to the Board of Health, which His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was graciouſly pleaſed to conſider as a publick duty; and was ſo continued to the 24th December 1806.

Q. 12. How

Dr James Franck.

Q. 12. How long did that Board of Health continue, and what were its Duties?—— A. I never was officially called before them. I was frequently called upon by the Privy Council for my opinion upon the ſubjects which led to the formation of the Board of Health, which conſiſted chiefly of the beſt means to prevent the contagion ariſing from a fever, which prevailed in Gibraltar and in Spain, from being imported into this Country.

Q. 13. Does the Inſpector, or Principal Medical Officer on Foreign Service, take a part in the treatment of Hoſpital Patients?——A. He does not, but in caſe of neceſſity; and I think he ought not, becauſe it would interfere with his other Duties.

Q. 14. What are the particular Duties of an Inſpector or Principal Medical Officer on Foreign Service, which in your opinion would prevent him from taking a part in the treatment of Patients? A. The whole arrangement and economy of General Hoſpitals depends upon him. He is to point out the places beſt adapted to the accommodation of the ſick, and to diſtribute to each the number of Medical Officers and the quantity of Stores required. He is to direct the number of ſervants to be employed; he is to ſee that every Patient is taken care of, and that the ſervants do their duty. All Reports of the caſualties in the Hoſpitals are made to him; he is to communicate frequently with the Commander in Chief upon the different occurrences in the Hoſpitals, or circumſtances connected with the Hoſpital Department. He is frequently to inſpect Regimental Hoſpitals; and particularly to examine into their Accounts, and into their treatment of Patients. He is to tranſmit to the Surgeon General of Hoſpitals at Home, every two months, Returns of Sick in general, and I believe in Regimental Hoſpitals; and alſo Quarterly Returns of Purveyers' and Apothecaries' Stores. Upon any Detachment being made from the Army, he is to fix upon the number of Medical Officers and the quantity of Stores to accompany it. Theſe obſervations are confined to my own practice in the Mediterranean.

Q. 15. Did you conſider it as a part of your Duty to make a perſonal inſpection of the Patients in the Hoſpitals?——A. Moſt certainly. I almoſt always inſpected every part of the General Hoſpital once a day and frequently twice.

Q. 16. In the courſe of your ſervice in the Mediterranean, did you obſerve that the Regimental Service frequently required aid from the General Service?——A. No, except in particular unhealthy ſeaſons; I think a Surgeon and two Aſſiſtants are fully competent to the ordinary caſualties of 1000 men, where the Regiment is not divided into Detachments.

Q. 17. Had you ſerved in any Medical Capacity in the Army, previous to your being appointed in 1794, Phyſician to the Forces under Sir Charles Stuart?——A. No.

Q. 18. Had you at that time taken your Degrees in Phyſic?——A. I had taken the Degree of Bachelor in Phyſic, at the Univerſity of Cambridge in the year 1792.

Q. 19. Can you ſuggeſt any alterations in the general arrangements and conduct of the Medical Staff on Foreign Service, in the furniſhing of Medicines or Stores, in the controuling of their Expenditure, or in any branch of the Medical Department abroad or at home, which you think may be beneficial to the Public?——A. The ſituation of Phyſician has loſt part of its reſpectability, in point of rank, as he is now the third Medical Officer on the Staff Eſtabliſhment, the Inſpector and Deputy Inſpector taking rank of him. As the direct line of promotion now appears to be from Surgeon to the Forces or Regimental Surgeon, it ſtrikes me that the Phyſician is partly excluded from obtaining the higheſt ſituation, though I believe there is no general rule for this exclution. The Duty of the Phyſician is of more importance than that of any other Officer of the Medical Department, having the care of Sick.

(Signed) JAMES FRANCK.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix, No. 58.

Examination of CHARLES GRIFFITH, Eſq.; taken upon Oath 8th June 1807.

Mr. Griffith.

Q. 1. WHAT has been your experience in the Medical Department of the Army?——A. I entered the Army about twenty-ſix years ago; I have been actually employed upon the Hoſpital Staff about nine years and a half. I ſerved as Surgeon to the Forces on the Continent in 1794, and did duty at the Hoſpital at Ghent for four or five months, until it was removed to Antwerp; I was ſent home two or three times with ſick and wounded men to England. I was put upon the Weſt India Staff under Sir Ralph

Mr. Griffith.

Ralph Abercrombie in 1795, but on account of ill health, did not proceed with the Expedition: on my recovery a duty was aſſigned me at the York Hoſpital at Chelſea, where I continued about three years; in 1801 I was placed on the Egyptian Staff; but the Peace having been concluded ſoon after my arrival in Malta, I was ſent home in charge of wounded an blind Soldiers, and in 1802 was placed upon Half-pay, on which I ſtill remain.

Q. 2. Whilſt you attended as a Surgeon at the York Hoſpital, had you opportunities of noticing the packages of Medicines and Surgical materials ſent from the Army Elaboratory for the uſe of that Hoſpital?——A. Yes, I conſidered it my duty to notice them.

Q. 3. What was your opinion on the quality and aſſortment of the Medicines and Materials, and of the mode in which they were packed?——A. The quality was very various: at times the Medicines were very bad. On the 7th Auguſt 1801, I reported to the Surgeon General that many of the Medicines were unfit for uſe, and produced ſamples of them to him, in conſequence of which the Surgeon General directed a Board of Medical Officers, of which Dr. Rogerſon, the Phyſician of the Hoſpital, was Preſident, to aſſemble and inſpect the Medicines. This Board reported that the Articles ſtated by me were bad and unfit for uſe, and that many others which had eſcaped my notice were in a ſimilar ſtate. Of the aſſortment and package we had no cauſe to complain.

Q. 4. Was a larger quantity of Medicines and Materials ſent than the wants of the Hoſpital, in your opinion, required?——A. No; they were drawn from time to time as they were wanted.

Q. 5. Whilſt you attended at the York Hoſpital, was the expenditure of Wine conſiderable? A. It was very conſiderable: I remember that in November 1799, a Pipe of Wine was expended in ten days, and this rate of conſumption continued for ſome time.

Q. 6. Do you know whether any of this Wine was expended otherwiſe than by the Sick in the Hoſpital?——A. I never had any ſuſpicion that it was.

Q. 7. Did you know what price was paid for it, and whether Wine of as good quality could have been procured at a cheaper rate?——A. I do not know what price was paid for it, but I know that the price of good Wine at that period was £. 80 a pipe.

Q. 8. Have you any other information which you think material, to communicate relative to the Medicines and other Articles furniſhed from the Army Elaboratory, and the conduct of the Medical Department of the Army, whilſt you was in active ſervice?——A. Whilſt I was attending at the York Hoſpital, the Surgeon General gave me two ſamples of Opium, one given him by the Surgeon of the Pembrokeſhire Militia, the other by the Surgeon of the Sutherland Fencibles, which had been ſent to them from the Army Elaboratory as pure Opium, but which on examining I found one to be apparently damaged Opiate confection, and as to the other I could form no conjecture what it was.

Q. 9. When you attended at the Hoſpital at Ghent, was the expenditure of Wine conſiderable? ——A. There was no great conſumption of Wine in that Hoſpital; from the badneſs of its quality I did not preſcribe it.

Q. 10. Under what name was the Wine iſſued to you from the Purveyors' Stores?——A. The Duke of York's order was to iſſue the beſt Port Wine to the Sick, but the article we received was not Port Wine; what was iſſued to us under that order appeared to be very bad Maliga Wine. I thought it my duty to make a report to Dr. Weſt, Phyſician to the Forces, of the badneſs of the Wine, but I never heard that any thing was done in conſequence of it. (a)

Addition by deſire of Mr. GRIFFITH, on 9th June 1807, to his Anſwer to the laſt Queſtion.

A. 10. (a) I mean to apply what I have ſtated in this Anſwer to the Wine ſupplied to the Sick embarked for England under my care.

(Signed) CHA GRIFFITH,
Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

(Signed) *Sam. C. Cox.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenſon.

Appendix, No. 59.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry; dated July 27th 1807.

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your precept of the 13th inſtant, calling for a Copy of the Report relative to ſome Medicines, &c. furniſhed to the York Hoſpital, Chelſea, from the Army Elaboratory, made

in 1801 by a Board of Medical Officers, of which Dr. Rogerſon was the Preſident, we beg leave to ſtate that no trace of any ſuch Report can be found in this Office or at the York Hoſpital.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 60.

Extract of a LETTER from the Secretary at War; dated July 8th 1807.

"UPON the arrival of any Supplies abroad, the Senior Hoſpital Officer on the ſtation ſhall appoint "a Medical Board (conſiſting of not leſs than three Commiſſion Officers, if that number can con- "veniently be had) whoſe duty it will be to examine the condition in which they are received, to "aſcertain whether they correſpond with the Invoice forwarded by the Surgeon General, to notice "any omiſſions of Articles, or deficiencies in their quantities, or defects in their quality; and where "they find any damage ſuſtained, to endeavour to learn whether the ſame has proceeded from want "of care on board ſhip, or in the original packing and ſhipping of the Articles.

"Of theſe ſeveral particulars, a Report is to be made by the ſaid Board to the ſenior Hoſpital "Officer on the ſtation, who will tranſmit a Copy thereof, with his own remarks, to the Surgeon "General, in order that it may be laid before the Secretary at War.

"The like method is to be purſued in regard to Stores received at the General Hoſpitals at home "for their own conſumption.

"When Supplies are to be depoſited at Deal, Goſport, or Plymouth, for the future exigencies "of Foreign Service, on their arrival at thoſe Ports, the Packages are to be carefully inſpected by a "Medical Board, conſtructed as above directed; any that appear damaged are to be opened, and their "contents more minutely examined, and a Report is to be made accordingly in the ſame manner as "is before ſpecified."

Appendix, No. 60. (A.)

LETTER from Thomas Fauquier, Eſq. to the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry.

Gentlemen, Comptrollers' Office, Oct. 3d 1807.

I AM directed by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter of the 25th of Auguſt laſt, requeſting information, whether before the final Report to the Treaſury on the Apothecary General's Bills, any Vouchers are now produced of the actual receipt of the Articles ordered from the Apothecary General, conformably to the opinion expreſſed in the Letter from this Office of 27th November 1797, given in the proceedings of the Treaſury on the Finance Reports. D. P. 30.

In anſwer to which, I am directed by the Comptrollers to tranſmit the incloſed extract of a Letter from the Secretary at War, dated the 8th of July 1807, for eſtabliſhing a proper controul over the ſupply and expenditure of Medicines and Hoſpital Supplies, and to acquaint you that ſince that time, the Surgeon General has tranſmitted to this Office ſeveral receipts for Medical Stores ſent to Barbadoes, Demarara, Malta, and Quebec, in the year 1804, which were found to correſpond with the Articles in the Apothecary General's Bill for that year, except ſome ſmall deficiences which were notified to the Apothecary General. The Surgeon General having alſo ſtated that the certificates of the receipt of Medical Stores in the Hoſpitals at home were regularly included in the Monthly Returns, thoſe Returns have ſince, at the Comptrollers requeſt, been tranſmitted to this Office for inſpection.

Strict injunctions have alſo been ſent by the Surgeon General to every Department, to acknowledge the receipt of all Stores immediately on arrival, with a ſtatement of their quality and condition; in conſequence of which, the laſt Bill reported upon in this Office, being that for the year 1805, was ſupported by ſundry documents, which proved the receipt of many of the Articles; and the Comptrollers flatter themſelves, that the next and ſubſequent Accounts of the Apothecary General will be ſupported in a more complete and perfect manner.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient ſervant,
(Signed) THOS FAUQUIER,

Appendix, No. 61.

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry.

Gentlemen, Army Medical Board Office, July 7th 1807.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th ultimo, requeſting to be furniſhed with a Copy of the directions of the Treaſury, that the Phyſician General and Surgeon General of the Army ſhould in their examination of the Apothecary General's charges, take into conſideration the delay of payment to him. In reply to which we beg leave to ſtate to you, that after the moſt minute ſearch, the Letter in queſtion cannot be found. We cannot account for the loſs of this document, otherwiſe than by the fire which took place at this Office in September 1803, which cauſed the whole of the papers to be removed from the preſſes in which they were regularly arranged, and to be thrown in confuſion in the ſtreets by firemen and other ſtrangers aſſiſting at the time; by ſuch means, a great number of them were loſt, and others rendered entirely uſeleſs by the wet and dirt with which they were covered. Wiſhing to give all the information in our power, we have the honour to incloſe Copies of Letters which have heretofore paſſed on the ſubject, and we beg leave further to ſubmit that, unleſs ſuch directions had been given, the Phyſician General, and Surgeon General at that period would not have thought themſelves juſtified in giving the uſual Certificate attached to the Apothecary General's Bill, and which it is preſumed would not otherwiſe have been invariably admitted by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and the Lords of His Majeſty's Treaſury.

We have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 61. (A.)

LETTER from John Calvert Clarke, Eſq. to Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.

Sir, Army Elaboratory, March 21ſt 1797.

I HAVE the honour to ſend you the Bill of the Apothecary General, for the firſt half-year of 1796, and as great part of the difficulties attending his Office from the want of money (none having been yet received) have ariſen from the delay in the delivery of his Accounts to the Treaſury, I have in his name, to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to give the preſent Account an early examination.

I doubt not Sir, you are acquainted that the laſt Bill is ordered to be paid *without any deduction*, as upon a fair compariſon with ſimilar accounts (by expreſs order of the Lords of the Treaſury) the charges were found to be, not only equitable, but moderate. The ſame line of conduct has governed the charges of the preſent Bill; I therefore hope the very unpleaſant differences of opinion, which have occurred with the late Accounts will be done away; and that you will be able *conſcientiouſly* to ſhew that attention to Mr. Garnier which you have always expreſſed a wiſh to do.

Should any of the Articles appear to you to require explanation, permit me to refer you to Mr. Brande, of Arlington Street, who from purchaſing the beſt Drugs, and preparing every Medicine himſelf, is better qualified to decide on their value than moſt gentlemen in the Profeſſion.

The Articles of Lint, Sheets, Linen, and Tow, not having varied in price, are charged as in the laſt Bill. Inſtruments are alſo charged at the ſame rate. The Capitals have had an addition of Camila's, the exact coſt of which, without profit, is added to each Set.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE.

Appendix, No. 61. (B.)

LETTER from the Army Medical Board to George Roſe, Eſquire.

Sir,

THE Lords of the Treaſury have ordered Payment of a half-yearly Bill from the Army Elaboratory, amounting to upwards of fifty-four thouſand pounds, without any deduction, though we not only expreſſed our diſapprobation of the charges of the Bill in queſtion to the Lords of the Treaſury, but poſitively declared to the Comptrollers of the Army Accompts that the Bill was exorbitant.

On this occaſion we feel ourſelves called upon to appeal to the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, as this part of the Army Accounts has always been examined and paſſed by the Phyſician, and Surgeon General of the Army, who, if they do their duty, muſt check exorbitant charges: we muſt requeſt

to be permitted to have the honour of waiting on you for a few minutes on this ſubject, as the expences of Government on this head alone have increaſed to a large amount.

(Signed) L. P.
J. G.

Appendix, No. 61. (C.)

FORM of CERTIFICATE to the Apothecary General's Bill.

I THE underwritten, the Phyſician General, do hereby certify that the Medicines and Materials, as recited in the foregoing Invoices, were agreeable to their reſpective dates, carefully viewed and examined by me, and were found to be very good in their reſpective kinds; and I further certify that I believe that the prices annexed to them, as far as my enquiries can aſcertain, to be reaſonable, as being rated at the current price which they bore at the time they were ſupplied by the Apothecary General.

(Signed) CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM.

Appendix, No. 61. (D.)

MEMORANDUM on the Apothecary General's Bill.

The Apothecary General's Bill to be returned with the under-written Obſervation, if approved of by Mr. Gunning.

WE the Phyſician General and Surgeon General of the Army, return this Bill to Mr. Clarke, Agent for the Apothecary General, without our examinations or approbation of its contents, as we have received no directions from the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury (to whom we applied a conſiderable time ago) to know whether the controul over the Bill ſhould or ſhould not be veſted in us; we have hitherto conſidered this as part of our duty, and we endeavoured always to do juſtice to the Apothecary General, and at the ſame time to the Public.

L. P.
J. G.

Mr. Gunning will pleaſe to expreſs his approbation or diſapprobation at the Board to-morrow of the above. Sir Lucas Pepys is engaged all to-day, and till Board time tomorrow.

Monday, April 17th 1797.

Appendix, No. 61. (E.)

CERTIFICATE taken from the Apothecary General's Bill for 1804.

WE the Phyſician General and Surgeon General, do certify that we have from time to time carefully examined the different Articles contained in the annexed Account, and that we have uniformly found them of the beſt quality; and having examined the prices charged for the ſame, and having alſo taken into our conſideration the directions we have received from the Treaſury, that attention is to be paid to the delay in the payment to the Apothecary General, we do further certify, we are of opinion, that his charges to the Public are fair and reaſonable.

(Signed) L. PEPYS.
T. KEATE.

Army Medical Board Office,
April 5th 1806.

Appendix, No. 62.

LETTER from Thomas Fauquier, Eſquire, to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

Gentlemen, Comptroller's Office, October 3d 1807.

I AM directed by the Comptrollers of Army Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's Letter, dated 31ſt Auguſt laſt, requeſting to be furniſhed with a Copy of the order or directions of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to the Phyſician General, and Surgeon General, authorizing them, in their examination of the Apothecary General's Bills, to pay attention to the delay on the payment of thoſe Bills.

In anſwer to which, I am to acquaint you that no ſuch order or direction appear to be entered in the Books of this Office.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) THO. FAUQUIER.

Appendix, No. 63.

Examination of Mr. JOHN KEMPSON, Wholeſale Druggiſt; taken upon Oath, the 25th May 1807.

Mr. J. Kempſon.

Q. 1. WHAT experience have you had as a dealer in Medicinal Drugs and Preparations?
A. I have been in buſineſs on my own account about ſeventeen years; and I conſider our houſe as in a conſiderable line of buſineſs.

Q. 2. Did you affix the prices to the articles in the paper now delivered in by you?——A. Yes.

Q. 3. Is it your opinion, that theſe prices would have been fair market prices for articles of the beſt qualities, during the year 1805?——A. I think they would, and they would have afforded me ſomething handſome in the way of profit. The price of Bark, particularly, is taken at a high valuation.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. G. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

(Signed) JN° KEMPSON.

Appendix, No. 63. (A.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, ſhewing the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL for a Cheſt of Medicines ſupplied to the Army in 1805, and the Valuation of thoſe Medicines by Meſſrs. KEMPSON and Co. for the ſame year.

			Apothecary General.			Meſſrs. Kempſon and Co.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
℥ 4	Acid. Vitriolic	per lb	0	0	10	0	0	8
℥ 2	Ærug. æris pulv.	—	0	6	8	0	5	4
lb 1	Alumin.	—	0	0	6	0	0	3
℥ 8	Ammon. ppt.	—	0	9	6	0	3	4
℥ 2	Antimon. tartariſat.	per oz.	0	0	5	0	0	4
℥ 8	Aq. Lytharg. acetat.	per lb	0	2	8	0	1	4
℥ 1	Argent. Nitrat.	per oz.	0	8	0	0	6	0
lb 1	Bals. Copaib.	per lb	0	5	4	0	4	8
℥ 8	Calomel	—	0	12	8	0	4	0
℥ 8	Camphor	—	0	8	0	0	4	0
lb 7	Cerat. lapid. Calam.	—	0	1	10	0	1	4
lb 1	—— ſapon.	—	0	3	8	0	1	6
lb 2	Ceruſs. acetat.	—	0	7	0	0	2	6
℥ 8	Confect. opiat.	—	0	4	8	0	5	4
℥ 8	Conſerv. roſ.	—	0	2	4	0	1	8
lb 7	Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv.	—	0	18	6	0	14	0
lb 1	Crem. tartar. pulv.	—	0	1	8	0	1	2
℥ 8	Cretæ ppt.	—	0	0	8	0	0	4
lb 2	Empl. Cantharid.	—	0	8	0	0	5	0
lb 3	—— Lytharg. c. reſina	—	0	1	0	0	1	2
℥ 8	Extr. Colocynth. comp.	—	1	10	0	0	12	0
℥ 4	Ferri Vitriolat.	per oz.	0	0	2	0	0	1
℥ 4	Flor. Chamæm. pulv.	per lb	0	3	8	0	2	8
℥ 8	—— Sulphur. loti.	—	0	0	8	0	1	4
℥ 8	Fol. Sennæ	—	0	6	4	0	4	8
℥ 8	Gum Ammoniac	—	0	6	8	0	8	0
lb :	—— Arabic	—	0	4	0	0	3	0
℥ 8	—— —— pulv.	—	0	5	4	0	4	0
	Carried forward	£.	8	0	9	4	19	8

			Apothecary General.			Meſſrs. Kempſon and Co.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward		8	9	9	4	19	8
℥ 2	Gum Guaiac. pulv. per oz.		0	0	6	0	0	5
℥ 3	Hydrarg. Muriat. —		0	0	6	0	0	5
℥ 4	——— nitrat. rub. —		0	0	8	0	0	6
lb 1	Kali acetat. per lb		0	12	0	0	7	0
℥ 8	—— ppt. —		0	1	6	0	1	4
℥ 2	—— pur. per oz.		0	0	4	0	0	1
lb 1	Linim. ſapon. comp. per lb		0	5	4	0	2	8
℥ 8	Liquor. volat. C.C. —		0	3	0	0	1	0
℥ 8	Magnes. Alb. —		0	6	0	0	4	0
lb 15	Natri Vitriolat. —		0	1	1	0	0	8
lb 1	Nitri purificat. —		0	1	4	0	1	2
ʒ j	Ol. Menth. pip. per oz.		0	5	6	0	4	0
lb 1	—— Oliv. opt. per lb		0	2	0	0	2	3
1 Bottle	—— Ricini opt. per bottle		0	7	6	0	6	0
℥ 8	—— Terebinth. per lb		0	1	4	0	1	4
ʒ 4	Opii purificat. —		2	12	0	2	16	0 (5/6 per oz.)
lb 2	Pilul. Hydrarg. —		0	7	4	0	8	0
℥ 4	Pulv. Antimonial —		1	2	0	0	8	0
℥ 8	—— Aromat. —		1	0	0	0	8	0
℥ 4	—— Digitalis per oz.		0	0	3	0	0	4
℥ 4	—— Ipecac. comp. per lb		0	18	0	0	16	0 (1/ per oz.)
℥ 8	—— rad. Ipecac. —		1	0	0	0	16	0
℥ 8	——— Jalap —		0	8	0	0	5	4
℥ 4	——— Rhubarb —		0	9	0	0	6	0
ʒ j	——— Scillæ per oz.		0	0	5	0	0	3
℥ 4	——— Zinzib. per lb		0	3	8	0	2	0
℥ 8	Quaſs. abras. —		0	2	8	0	2	0
lb 2	Sp. Vini rectificat. —		0	3	6	0	2	9
℥ 2	Succ. inſpiſſat. Cicutæ per oz.		0	0	6	0	0	5
℥ 8	Tinct. Opii per lb		0	8	0	0	6	8
lb 3	Ung. Ceræ —		0	3	4	0	2	4
lb 10	—— Hydrarg. fort. —		0	5	0	0	3	4
ʒ 8	—— ——— nitrat. —		0	2	6	0	2	4
lb 10	—— Pſoric. —		0	1	10	0	1	0
ʒ 4	Zinc. Vitriol. —		0	1	0	0	2	8
		£.	19	18	4	14	1	11

Appendix, No. 64.

Examination of Mr. CHARLES GOMOND COOKE, Chemiſt; taken upon Oath, 12th June 1807.

Mr. C. Gomond Cooke.

Q. 1. WHAT is the firm of your houſe?——A. Godfrey and Cooke.

Q. 2. How long have you been in the buſineſs?——A. I have been in the houſe twenty years, about fourteen of which I have had a ſhare in the concern.

Q. 3. Have you carefully conſidered the prices of the different articles in the two blank Bills ſent to your houſe?——A. Yes.

Q. 4. On what principle are the prices affixed by you in the two Bills, and what credit do you give in thoſe prices?——A. As to a Merchant buying largely, at ſix months credit, the articles being genuine, and of the beſt quality.

Q. 5. How much per-cent. ſhould you have added to the prices you have now ſtated, had the credit been extended to eighteen months or two years, ſuppoſing there being no doubt of the ſecurity?——A. About ten per-cent. for twelve months additional credit; and if longer, more.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Bradſhaw.

(Signed) C. G. COOKE.

Appendix, No. 64. (A.)

The Examination of Mr. JOSIAH MESSER; taken upon Affirmation, 16th June 1807.

Mr. Josiah Messer.

Q. 1. WHAT is the firm of your houſe?——A. Corbyn, Stacey, Meſſer, and Swaine.

Q. 2. How long have you been in the buſineſs of a Druggiſt and Chemiſt?—A. Forty years.

Q. 3. On what principle, and on what credit to be given, have you valued the Articles in the two Bills ſent to you from this Board?——A. We have valued them, as we charged at that time to the Apothecaries, giving twelve months running credit.

Q. 4. What difference would it make in your valuation, on the ſuppoſition that quantities, very greatly exceeding thoſe ſpecified in the two bills, were furniſhed to the ſame perſons in the ſame year?——A. I think, that if furniſhed in thoſe very large quantities, the prices ſhould be reduced to 10 per-cent. on Drugs, and 20 per-cent. on Chemical Preparations.

Q. 5. What difference would it make in your valuation, on the ſuppoſition that the payments made by the purchaſer were not uſually made till eighteen months, or two years, after the Articles were ſupplied?——A. It depends upon ſuch circumſtances that I do not feel myſelf competent to anſwer that queſtion.

Q. 6. Have you, in your valuation, conſidered the Articles contained in the two Bills, as of the beſt quality?——A. Yes.

Q. 7. Was there any great variation in the prices of any of the principal articles in either of the years ſpecified in the two Bills?——A. I am not aware that there was.

Q. 8. Have you, in the valuation of the two Bills, conſidered that there is any conſiderable riſk in dealing with the perſons who purchaſe of you?——A. We do certainly conſider the riſk to be conſiderable, and we have conſidered that riſk in our valuation accordingly.

Q. 9. If there was a certainty, then, of payment, although it might not be made till eighteen months, or two years, after the Articles were furniſhed, what difference would it make in your valuation?——A. I think, that taking the quantities into conſideration, any perſon ſupplying them with certainty of payment, ought to be ſatisfied with the prices which we have affixed to the Bills.

(Signed) JOSIAH MESSER.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Chas. Dufanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.

Appendix, No. 64. (B.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, ſhewing the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL for Medicines ſupplied to the Army in 1804; and the Valuation of thoſe Medicines by Meſſrs. GODFREY and COOKE, and by Meſſrs. CORBYN and Co. for the ſame Year.

		Apothecary General.			Meſſrs. Godfrey and Cooke.			Meſſrs. Corbyn and Co.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
lb 20	Acid. Vitriolic. - - per lb -	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	8
lb 20	Aluminis - - - — -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	4
lb 20	Ammon. ppt. - - — -	0	10	8	0	4	0	0	5	4
lb 6	Antimon. tartar - - — -	0	6	8	0	6	6	(6d. p. oz.)	8	0
lb 50	Aquæ Lytharg. acet. - — -	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	2	4
lb 2	Argent. Nitrat. - - per oz. -	0	8	0	0	6	6	0	7	0
lb 3	Arſenic. ſolut. - - per lb -	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	2	8
lb 20	Bals. Copaiv. - - — -	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	6	0
lb 20	Calomel. ppt. - - — -	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
lb 20	Camphor. - - - — -	0	8	8	0	8	6	0	10	0
lb 100	Cerat. lapid. Calam - — -	0	1	10	0	1	6	0	2	0
lb 20	—— ſapon - - — -	0	3	8	0	1	0	0	2	8
lb 150	Cerus. acetat. - - — -	0	6	4	0	2	4	0	2	8

		Apothecary General.			Meſſrs. Godfrey and Cooke.			Meſſrs. Corbyn and Co.		
		£.	s	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
lb 12	Confect. opiat. - - per lb -	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 12	Conſerv. roſ. - - — -	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	2	0
lb 100	Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. - — -	0	17	6	0	16	0	0	14	0
lb 120	Crem. tartar. pulv. - — -	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	4
lb 20	Cretæ ppt. - - - — -	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	10
lb 120	Empl. Cantharid. - - — -	0	7	4	0	4	6	0	7	0
lb 150	—— Lytharg. cum reſina — -	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4
lb 10	Extr. Colocynth. C. - — -	1	12	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
lb 6	Ferri vitriolat. - - — -	0	2	8	0	1	6	0	2	8
lb 50	Flor. Chamæm. - - — -	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	8
lb 20	—— Sulph. lot. - - — -	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8
lb 12	Fol. Sennæ - - - — -	0	6	4	0	5	6	0	6	0
lb 12	Gum Ammon. - - — -	0	6	8	0	3	6	0	5	4
lb 50	—— Arabic. pulv. - — -	0	4	6	0	3	6	0	4	8
lb 6	—— Guaiac. pulv. - — -	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
lb 4	Hydrarg. Muriat - - — -	0	8	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
lb 6	——— nitrat. rub. - — -	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	7	0
lb 50	Kali acetat - - - — -	0	10	8	0	6	6	0	7	0
lb 20	—— ppt. - - - — -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	8
lb 4	—— puri - - - — -	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	2	8
lb 120	Linim. ſapon. C. - - — -	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	4	8
lb 20	Liquor. Vol. C. C. - — -	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	2	8
lb 10	Magnes. alb. - - — -	0	6	0	0	3	6	0	4	0
Cwt. 5	Natri Vitriolat. - - — -	0	0	10	(5s/p. cwt.)		6¼	0	0	6
lb 112	Nitri purif. - - - — -	0	1	0	(7c/p. cwt.)		7½	0	0	9
lb 2	Ol. Menth. pip. - - — -	4	16	0	2	18	0	3	10	0
Cong. 25	— Oliv. opt. - - per Cong. -	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	15	0
36 Bottles	— Ricini. - - - per Bottle -	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
lb 20	— Terebinth. - - - per lb -	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4
lb 12	Opii purific. - - — -	2	12	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
lb 100	Pilul. Hydrarg. - - — -	0	7	4	0	6	0	not priced.		
lb 8	Pulv. Antimon. - - — -	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
lb 20	—— Aromat. - - — -	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	18	0
lb 6	—— Digital. - - — -	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
lb 10	—— Ipecac. C. - - — -	0	18	0	0	7	6	1	0	0
lb 20	—— rad. Ipecac. - - — -	1	0	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
lb 40	—— Jalap - - - — -	0	7	4	0	6	6	0	6	8
lb 10	—— Rhubarb - - — -	0	10	8	0	9	0	0	10	0
lb 4	—— Scillæ - - - — -	0	6	8	0	4	0	0	8	0
lb 10	—— Zinzib. - - — -	0	3	8	0	2	6	0	2	8
lb 40	Quaſſiæ abraſæ - - — -	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	8
Cong. 40	Sp. Vini. rect - - per Cong. -	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	2	6
lb 6	Succ. ſpiſſat. Cicutæ - per lb -	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 20	Tinct. Opii. - - — -	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	8	0
lb 50	Ung. Ceræ. - - — -	0	3	8	0	2	6	0	2	0
lb 250	—— Hydrarg. fort. - — -	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 10	—— ——— nitrat. - — -	0	2	6	0	5	0	0	4	0
lb 300	—— Pforic. - - — -	0	1	10	not priced.			0	1	8
lb 8	Zinc. vitriolat. - - — -	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
lb 110	Fine Lint - - - — -	0	6	8	0	5	6	0	8	0
lb 200	Surgeons Tow - - — -	0	1	0	not priced.			0	0	9
		29	2	6	20	8	5½	24	3	10
	Allow for the Articles not priced -	-	-	-	0	2	10	0	7	4
	£.	29	2	6	20	11	3½	24	11	2

Appendix, No. 64. (C.)

A Comparative STATEMENT, shewing the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL for Medicines supplied to the Army in 1805; and the Valuation of those Medicines by Messrs. GODFREY and COOKE, and by Messrs. CORBYN and Co. for the same Year.

		Apothecary General.			Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke.			Messrs. Corbyn and Co.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
lb 80	Acet. Distillat. - - per lb -	0	0	6	0	0	6	(3/8 p. Cong.)	5	½
lb 25	Ammon. ppt. - - — -	0	9	6	0	4	0	0	5	4
lb 30	Aq. Lytharg. acet. - — -	0	2	8	0	2	6	0	2	4
lb 20	Camphor. - - - — -	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	8	6
lb 200	Cerat. lapid. Calamin. - — -	0	1	10	0	1	6	0	2	0
lb 60	Ceruſſæ acet. - - — -	0	7	0	0	2	4	0	2	8
lb 15	Confect. Aromat. - — -	0	14	4	0	14	0	0	12	0
lb 20	——— Opiat. - - — -	0	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 10	Cort. Cinnamom. - — -	0	10	8	0	8	6	0	9	0
lb 200	—— Peruv. opt. pulv. - — -	0	18	6	0	16	0	0	15	0
lb 50	Crem. tartar. pulv. - — -	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	4
lb 20	Cretæ ppt. - - - — -	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	10
lb 6	Elect. Senæ - - — -	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
lb 50	Empl. Cantharid. - - — -	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	7	0
lb 60	——. Lytharg. cum resina — -	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4
lb 100	Farin. fem. Lini - - — -	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	6
lb 50	Flor. Chamæm. - - — -	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	9
lb 6	——————— pulv. - — -	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	2	8
lb 6	Fol. Sennæ - - — -	0	6	4	0	5	6	0	5	4
lb 70	Kali ppt. - - - — -	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	8
lb 20	Liquor. vol. C. C. - — -	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	2	8
lb 20	Mannæ - - - — -	0	8	0	0	4	6	(Calab.)	7	0
lb 700	Natri Vitriolat. - - — -	0	1	1	(5s/ p. Cwt.)		6¼	0	0	10
lb 4	Ol. Menth. pip. - - — -	4	8	0	2	18	0	3	10	0
lb 4	——————— sativ. - — -	5	12	0	2	18	0	4	10	0
lb 100	—— Oliv. opt. - — -	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
lb 20	—— Terebinth. - — -	0	1	4	0	1	6	0	1	0
lb 4	Opii crud. - - - — -	1	18	0	1	4	0	1	6	0
lb 15	—— purific - - — -	2	12	0	2	10	0	2	2	0
lb ſs.	Pulv. Cicutæ - - — -	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	4	0
lb 4	—— Digitatis - - — -	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
lb 12	—— Jalap - - — -	0	8	0	0	6	6	0	6	8
lb 10	—— Rhubarb - - — -	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
lb 2	—— Scillæ - - — -	0	6	8	0	4	0	0	8	0
lb 10	—— Serpent. Virg. - — -	0	7	4	0	6	0	0	8	0
lb 20	Sp. Æther Nitros. - — -	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	5	0
lb 40	——Lavend. C. - - — -	0	6	0	0	5	6	0	4	0
lb 50	Tinct. Cort. Peruv. - — -	0	7	4	0	5	0	0	6	8
lb 40	——————— Comp. — -	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	6	8
lb 20	—— Myrrh - - — -	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 12	—— Gentian. C. - — -	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
lb 40	—— Opii - - — -	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0
lb 24	——— Camphor. - — -	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	4
lb 20	—— Sennæ - - — -	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	8
lb 10	Ung. Ceruſſæ acet. - — -	0	3	4	0	1	6	0	2	0
lb 20	Vini Antimon. - - — -	0	3	6	0	3	0	0	5	4
	£.	25	8	7	18	10	10¼	21	6	2½

Appendix, No. 65.

Comparative STATEMENT of the Prices charged by the APOTHECARY GENERAL, by the APOTHECARIES COMPANY, and by Meſſrs. BUSH and HOWARD, for certain Articles ſupplied in July 1805.

	Apothecary General.	Apothecaries Company.	Meſſrs. Buſh and Howard.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Æther. Vitriol. - - - p. ℔ - -	1 4 0	0 19 0	0 10 0
Ammon. ppt. - - - — -	0 9 6	0 9 6	0 4 0
Ceruſs. acetat. - - - — - -	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 4 0
Cort. Peruv. opt. pulv. - — - -	0 18 6	0 18 0	0 16 6
Emp. Cantharid. - - — - -	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 4 6
Fol. Senæ - - - — - -	0 6 4	0 5 4	0 5 6
Gum Arabic - - - — - -	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 0
Magnes. alb. - - - — - -	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 3 6
Natr. Vitriolat - - - — - -	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 8
Opii. purif. - - - — - -	2 12 0	2 3 6	1 12 0
Sp. Vini. rectif. - - - — - -	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 0
Ung. Hydrarg. fort. - - — - -	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
£.	7 4 11	6 7 7	4 10 8

Appendix, No. 66.

Examination of Mr. JOHN EVANS, Surgeons Inſtrument Maker; taken upon Oath, 18th November 1807.

Mr. John Evans.

Q. 1. HOW long have you furniſhed Surgical Inſtruments for the uſe of the Naval Hoſpitals? A. About eighteen years.

Q. 2. On what credit, and according to what deſcription of cuſtomers, have you made your charges?——A. The credit is three months; and we charge the Navy Board the ſame Prices as we charge to cuſtomers in general. We have no difference in our wholeſale and retail prices.

Q. 3. What has been the average yearly amount of your Bills?——A. In years of Peace it is trifling, perhaps not twenty Pounds; in time of War it has amounted to four or five hundred Pounds; this year it will not amount to two hundred Pounds. This anſwer applies both to Home and Foreign Service.

Q. 4. What have been your uſual charges for a full ſet of Capital Inſtruments, and for a ſet of Portable Inſtruments, according to the Regulations of the Army?—— A. Since 1802, our charge for a full ſet of Capital Inſtruments has been ſixteen Guineas, including the caſe, which is three Guineas value; for Portable Inſtruments about nine Guineas, including the caſe.

Q. 5. What do you charge for a complete ſet of Inſtruments for a Surgeon of the Navy? A. The ſet of Inſtruments for Naval Surgeons, including a greater number of articles than thoſe for the Surgeons of the Army, would coſt thirty-three Pounds, which the Surgeon pays.

Q. 6. What difference would you have made in thoſe prices, if the goods ſupplied by you had amounted, on an average of ten years, to upwards of ſeven thouſand Pounds per annum, and that the credit had been extended generally to eighteen months, ſometimes to two years, but with no riſk of payment?——A. We ſhould make no difference in the prices, but we would make a deduction upon the total amount; certainly not leſs than five per-cent.

Q. 7. Do you ſupply any Inſtruments to the Navy upon contract?——A. No article but Screw Tourniquets (Petits) which we ſupply upon an underſtood Contract, at eight Shillings each; the uſual price of which is ten Shillings and ſix Pence.

(Signed)

JN° EVANS.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Cha. Boſanquet.
L. Bradſhaw.

Appendix,

An ACCOUNT of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS from January the 1st, 1796, to

YEAR of Supply.	Full Sets of Capital Instruments.	Portable Sets of Capital Instruments.	Full Sets of Pocket Instruments.	Small Sets of Pocket Instruments.	Cases of Lancets.	Cases of Scalpels.	Cases of Crooked Needles.	Sets of Cupping Instruments.	Screw Tourniquets.	Field Tourniquets.
1796 - - -	134	- -	21	664	511	92	98	19	- -	234
1797 - - -	90	- -	8	278	192	74	59	23	- -	1,198
1798 - - -	13	147	6	475	435	149	14	3	8	2,209
1799 - - -	62	33	72	313	123	82	31	8	36	506
1800 - - -	146	182	324	480	446	307	169	14	287	1,392
1801 - - -	258	336	586	928	662	518	356	20	508	2,964
1802 - - -	50	35	60	206	75	41	35	- -	50	550
1803 - - -	153	318	552	1,787	550	452	324	18	466	18,428
1804 - - -	2	424	57	4	62	34	30	18	20	3,629
1805 - - -	54	54	72	196	130	72	20	- -	20	904
1806 - - -	46	48	68	197	144	68	54	1	62	1,120
TOTAL New Instruments -	1,008	1,577	1,826	5,528	3,330	1,889	1,190	124	1,457	33,134

AMOUNT of INSTRUMENT

1796 - - -	
1797 - - -	
1798 - - -	
1799 - - -	
1800 - - -	
1801 - - -	
1802 - - -	
1803 - - -	
1804 - - -	
1805 - - -	
1806 - - -	

lo. 67.

harged to Government by the APOTHECARY GENERAL to the Army, ecember the 31ſt, 1806, inclusive.

Sets of Tooth Inſtruments.	Dreſſing Forceps.	Dreſſing Sciſſars.	Apparatuſes for injecting Hydrocele.	Lythotomy Inſtruments.	Biſtories for Fiſtula.	Apparatuſes for ſuſpended Animation.	Apparatuſes for Diſlocations.	Bellows Machines.	Elaſtic Gum Catheters.	TOTAL AMOUNT of each Year; including various Surgical Inſtruments not enumerated.		
										£.	s.	d.
4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	6	86	4,073	11	1
12	54	48	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22	150	2,678	4	4
17	12	30	- -	- -	17	1	- -	- -	18	3,520	1	2
16	52	62	- -	- -	44	- -	3	8	64	2,660	13	2
31	55	90	18	1	21	- -	6	18	156	8,036	5	10
27	132	174	103	18	17	19	19	17	116	15,226	2	8
35	35	47	35	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	35	2,376	17	11
136	196	284	196	- -	12	12	12	- -	707	17,865	7	0
22	- -	36	- -	12	8	1	- -	13	36	7,287	16	10
16	32	32	15	- -	9	- -	- -	- -	110	2,814	10	2
52	52	52	44	- -	46	- -	- -	- -	112	2,864	6	0
368	620	855	411	31	174	34	40	84	1,590	£. 69,403	16	2

Repaired and Completed.

			£.	s.	d.
-	-	-	8	2	1
-	-	-	30	8	6
-	-	-	1	4	0
-	-	-	15	5	0
-	-	-	117	13	6
-	-	-	0	0	0
-	-	-	0	0	0
-	-	-	1,447	16	7
-	-	-	137	3	1
-	-	-	493	13	7
-	-	-	1,264	2	2
			£. 3,515	8	6

London, July 6th, 1807.

(Signed) JOHN CALVERT CLARKE,
Depy Apothy Genl to the Army.

Appendix, No. 69.

NOTE from Meſſrs. B. and H. Harriſon to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

B. and H. Harriſon have the honour to inform the Commiſſioners, that their price for Wine and Beer Quart Bottles delivered in London, has for four years paſt been 40*s.* per Groſs, and Pints 36*s.* with an allowance of 1*l.* 6*d.* per Groſs diſcount. Credit ſix months.

Blackfryars Bridge,
July 22d 1807.

Appendix, No. 70.

LETTER from Meſſrs. T. and W. Curtis, Clarke, and Co. to the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

Honourable Sirs, Wapping, 22d July 1807.

IN reply to your Letter of the 20th inſtant, we ſubjoin the prices of Oatmeal and Scotch Barley, agreeable to our purchaſes at two months Credit, in the year 1804.

We are,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) T. and W. CURTIS, CLARKE, and Co.

1804.	Oatmeal.	Barley.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
January - -	18/ per Cwt.	14/ per Cwt.
February - -	18/	11/6 } of inferior
March - -	17/	11/6 } quality.
April - - -	17/	—
May - - -	17/	—
July - - -	18/	—
Auguſt - -	18/6	—
September - -	19/6	16/
October - -	20/6	18/
November - -	21/	20/
December - -	23/	22/

Appendix, No. 71.

RETURN of STATIONS of Dépots of Medicines and Purveyor's Stores, with the Names and Description of Officers in Charge, 1807.

Depôts.	Names of Officers in Charge.	Inſpectors, or Superintending Officers.
FOREIGN SERVICE.		
New Providence - -	- - - - - -	Mr. Shean, Staff Surgeon.
Barbadoes, Windᵈ and Lewᵈ Iſlands - - - -	Mr. Cathcart, Purvʳ; Mr. Toofey, Apothʸ - - -	Dᵉ Ker, Inſpector.
Bermuda - - - -	- - - - - -	Mr. McNeil, Staff Surgeon.
Cape of Good Hope - -	— Clark, Dʸ Purvʳ; Mr. Holland, Dᵒ - - - -	— Baillie, Dʸ Inſpector.
Halifax and Dependencies -	— Fox, Apothʸ; of Purveyor's Stores - - - -	— Boggs, Surgeon.
Jamaica - - - -	— Clough, Dᵒ - Dᵒ - Dᵒ - -	— Rocket, Dʸ Inſpector.
Gibraltar - - - -	— Paterſon, Dʸ Purvʳ; Mr. Maxwell, Apothʸ - -	— Bolton - Dᵒ
Malta - - - -	— Gunſon, Dᵒ; Mr. Hodſon, Dᵒ	— Green Dᵒ
Quebec (for Canada) - -	- - - - - -	— Mᶜ Aulay, Staff Surgeon.
Sicily - - - -	— Dickſon, Purvʳ; Mr. Wells, Apothʸ - - - -	Dr. Franklin, Inſpector.
HOME SERVICE.		
Army Depôt - - -	— Bradford, Dʸ Purvʳ; Mr. Powell, Actᵍ Dᵒ - -	— Moore, Inſpector.
Foreign Hoſpitals - -	— Moore, Dᵒ; Tholon, Dᵒ -	— Verſturme, Dᵒ
Porcheſter Caſtle - -	— Morton, Dᵒ - - -	— McGregor, Dʸ Dᵒ
York Hoſpital - - -	— Wimbridge, Dʸ; Mr. Hoſſe, Dᵒ - - - -	— North, Surgeon.
Falmouth - - - -	— Trevoſſo, Medical Storekeeper	The Deputy Inſpector of the Diſtrict, Mr. Ferguſon.
Jerſey (Medᵍ only) - -	— Codrington, Apothʸ - -	Mr. Coſſins, Surgeon.
Guernſey - Dᵒ - - -	Dr. Graham, Dᵒ - - -	— Saumarez, Dᵒ
Meſſʳˢ Trotters (London) -	- - - - - -	- - - - -
Ditto's Agent (Plymouth) -	- - - - - -	- - - - -
EXPEDITIONS.		
Sir Samˡ Auchmuty - -	— James, Dʸ Purvʳ; Mr. Price, Apothʸ - - - -	— Redmond, Dʸ Inſpʳ.
Bᵗ General Craufurd - -	— - - - Mr. Burnall, Dᵒ -	— Thompſon, Dᵒ

N. B. The Depôt at Barbadoes is conſiderable, in conſequence of the great number of Dependencies within its ſupply, and the Sickneſs and Hurricanes to which theſe Colonies are ſubject.

The Depôts at Porcheſter Caſtle and York Hoſpital are alſo of conſiderable magnitude, as well in conſideration of the quantities in each ordered to be in conſtant readineſs for 10,000 men, as from the great influx of Medicines and Stores received into thoſe Depôts from the breaking up of the Regimental Depôts for Invaſion in 1805, and by the addition of thoſe returned from the Continent in March 1806.

Appendix, No. 71. (A.)

RETURN of DEPOTS formed by Order of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, in May 1798.

Stations.	Eſtabliſhment of the Depôt.	Remarks.
Cheſterfield - -	each 1 Phyſician. 1 Surgeon. 1 Apothecary. 1 Deputy Purveyor.	Theſe Depôts were diſcontinued by His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief's direction, in February 1799.
Wells - - -		
Newbury - - -		
Bedford - - -		

RETURN of DEPOTS formed at the Recommendation of the Surgeon General, and ſanctioned by the Commander in Chief, in Auguſt 1801.

Norwich - - -	- - - - - -	At moſt of theſe Places One Medical Officer was attached.
Colcheſter - - -		At thoſe marked *, there were General Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments, and the charge of the Depôt was given to one or more Medical Officers of the Hoſpital, ſuperintended by the Principal Medical Officer, and the remainder of the Depôts were under the charge of Meſſrs. Trotters.
Chelmsford - -		
Canterbury - -		
Chatham - - -		
Deal * - - -		
Goſport * - - -		
Plymouth * - -		
Falmouth - - -		Theſe Depôts diſcontinued by Order of the Commander in Chief, when Peace was concluded.
London - - -		
Cheſterfield - -		
Wells - - -		
Newbury - - -		
Bedford - - -		

RETURN of DEPOTS formed at the Recommendation of the Surgeon General, and approved by the Commander in Chief, from May 1803 to 1804.

Stations.	Eſtabliſhment of the Depôt.	Remarks.
Hythe		At moſt of theſe Depôts a ſufficient number of Medical Officers and Servants were ſtationed for the duty. At thoſe Depôts where General Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments were exiſting, the duty of the Depôt was done by the Officers of the Hoſpital, ſuperintended by the Principal Medical Officer. And ſeveral Depôts were under the charge of Meſſrs. Trotters. Theſe Depôts have been from time to time reduced as the calls of the ſervice would allow. There are now only Depôts at Porcheſter Caſtle, London, and Falmouth, all three of which ſupply the wants on Foreign Service, and are ſanctioned by the Commander in Chief. It would have given the Surgeon General much pleaſure could he have tranſmitted a more ſpecific Return, but this is rendered impoſſible by the various alterations that have taken place not only in regard to the extent of the Depôts, but in the various movements of the Medical Officers in charge, who have neceſſarily been reduced and increaſed in numbers as well as changed on their being ordered on Foreign or other Service.
Brighton		
Goſport		
Plymouth		
Iſle of Wight		
Deal		
Falmouth		
Maidſtone		
Sevenoaks		
Chatham		
Canterbury		
Chelmsford		
Ipſwich		
Colcheſter		
Exeter		
Edinburgh		
York Hoſpital		
York		
Briſtol		
Durham		
Wincheſter		
Sudbury		
Guernſey		
Jerſey		
Glaſgow		
Fort George		
Bury		
Dover		
Dunmow		
Newcaſtle		
Beverley		
Bedford		
Cheſterfield		
Newbury		
Norwich		
Wells		
Hull		
London		
Litchfield		
Northampton		

Appendix, No. 72.

ABSTRACT of the MEDICAL STORES at the Depôt, York Hospital, 20th July 1807.

Packages.	In Store.	Remarks.
Divisions of Medicines for 2,500 Men, each consisting of		
28 Cases		
51 Casks		
2 Bottles		Two Divisions have been lately issued for Continental Service, and one for Monte Video.
1 Bundle	2	
1 Slipper Bath		
83 Packages.		
Divisions of Medicines for 500 Men, each consisting of		
10 Cases		
14 Casks		Three Divisions of this kind made up for incomplete ones about two years ago, have been lately unpacked for the use of the Depôt.
1 Bundle	None	
1 Slipper Bath		
1 Bathing Tub		
27 Packages.		
Reserve or District Supplies for 150 Men, each consisting of		
6 Cases		
5 Casks		These Supplies* have been very lately unpacked to enable the Depôt to complete requis^{ns} for Foreign Service. * 40.
1 Bundle	None	
1 Slipper Bath		
13 Packages.		
Regimental Medl Chests for Foreign Service - -	19	
D^{o} - - D^{o} for Home D^{o} - - -	21	
Half Regimental Chests - - - - - -	3	
Voyage Medicine Chests - - - - - -	8	32 issued for Cont^{l} Service
Horse Field Chests - - - - - - - -	47	To be unpacked.
Portable Field Chests, new plan - - - -	88	16 lately issued
D^{o} - D^{o} old plan - - - - -	None	45 lately unpacked.
Volunteer Knapsacks - - - - - -	302	} without Instrum^{ts}.
Cases of Articles in add^{n} to Divis^{ns} - - - -	33	
D^{o} - Extra Surg^{l} Articles - - - -	22	
Electrical Machines - - - - - - - -	7	4 Out of repair.

N. B.—In addition to the before-mentioned Packages, there remains a quantity of loose Medicines, and a great many Articles denominated "Materials," which form what is called the iſſuing Store, from which the requiſitions are made up for Foreign and Home Service.

Inſtruments.	N°	Remarks.
Full Sets of Capital - - - - - -	205	Many of theſe Inſtruments were received at York Hoſpital from different Depôts; ſome have been taken from Field Cheſts, and Volunteer Knapſacks, &c. to be repaired; all of which are now without Inſtruments, but will be furniſhed with ſuch as are in good condition when ordered for Service.
Portable Sets of Ditto - - - - -	455	
Full Sets of Pocket - - - - -	320	
Small Sets of Ditto - - - - - -	985	
Sets of Cupping - - - - - -	25	
- - Tooth - - - - - - -	55	
- - Lithotomy - - - - - -	10	
Caſes of Lancets - - - - - -	350	
- - Scalpels - - - - - - -	320	
- - Crooked Needles - - - - -	215	
Silver Probes - - - - - - -	140	
Elaſtic Pocket Spatulas - - - - -	88	
Dreſſing Forceps - - - - - -	40	
Crooked Sciſſars - - - - - -	16	
Biſtories for Fiſtula in Ano - - - -	30	
Seton Needles - - - - - - -	50	
Silver Catheters - - - - - -	15	
Bullet Forceps - - - - - - -	18	
Screw Tourniquets - - - - - -	230	
Field Tourniquets improved - - - -	6200	
Bearers for Sick or Wounded Men, Pairs - - -	1420	
Long Bearers to be carried by two Men only - -	514	
With ſome other Inſtruments.		

This is about the Number, if not perfectly correct.

PH. HOFFE,

Apr to the Forces.

Appendix, No. 73.

Extract of a LETTER from Dr. J. M^cGrigor to P. Grant, Eſq.

Portſmouth, 28th July 1807.

THERE are at Porcheſter Caſtle, Medicines under the charge of Apothecary Morton, for about 30,000 Men; and there are what are termed Purveyors' Stores there for a much greater number of Men; theſe laſt are under charge of the Agent of Meſſrs. Trotters. Of many Articles, both of Apothecaries and Purveyors' Stores, there are more than for the above number, particulary of Inſtruments and Materials; of Capital Surgeons' Inſtruments, there are, I believe, upwards of 300 Sets, beſides looſe Articles of Inſtruments.

Appendix, No. 74.

RETURN of Capital and Pocket Inſtruments in Store at the Depôt, York Hoſpital, Chelſea, 23d March 1807.

Inſtruments.	New.	Lately repaired.	Unpacked, requiring repair.	In Diviſions and Supplies ſuppoſed to require repair.	Total.	Remarks.
Full Sets of Capt	40	151	- -	33	224	This Return does not include the Inſtruments lately received from the Cape of Good Hope, not yet determined on, nor thoſe in the hands of the Cutler for repair.
Portable D° -	40	525	- -	33	598	
Full Sets of Pocket	40	259	32	33	344	
Small Sets of D° -	160	743	38	72	1013	

(Signed) W. NORTH, P. M. O.

Appendix, No. 75.

LETTER from R. H. Crewe, Esq. to ——— Close, Esq.

Sir, Office of Ordnance, 30th June 1807.

IN answer to the request from the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, dated the 4th instant, to be furnished with the Bills of the Druggists who supplied the Ordnance Department with Medicines from London, in the years 1804 and 1805; I am directed by the Board to transmit the same to you herewith, and to desire you will submit them to the Commissioners, with the accompanying List of the Bills.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) R. H. CREWE.

ACCOUNT for MEDICINES supplied by SPEED, BUSH, and HOWARD, for the Board of Ordnance.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1804.	March 31st - -	147 15 6	
	——— 28th - -	270 13 3	
	April 14th - -	237 5 7	
	June - - -	322 5 3	
	——— - -	132 1 3	
	Sept. 12th - -	56 12 —	
	Dec. 11th - -	56 2 —	
	May 23d - -	63 10 —	
	BUSH and HOWARD.		
1804.	June 30th - -	367 13 8	
	Sept^r - - -	292 10 7	
	——— - -	38 1 1	
	Oct^r 19th - -	515 6 8	
	Dec^r 27th - -	448 16 1	
	——— 12th - -	7 16 4	
			2,956 9 3
1805.	Jan^y 11th - -	623 19 5	
	——— 25th - -	84 16 —	
	March 30th - -	395 9 2	
	——— 31st - -	289 12 3	
	——— - -	122 — 3	
	May 27th - -	89 18 4	
	——— 17th - -	45 8 1	
	June 30th - -	276 18 8	
	——— 27th - -	360 13 4	
	August 6th - -	215 15 1	
	Sept^r 30th - -	364 12 10	
	——— 28th - -	193 2 4	
	October 18th -	140 1 11	
	Dec^r 31st - -	125 15 9	
	——— - -	410 10 10	
	——— 19th - -	130 11 7	
	£.		3,869 5 10

Appendix, No. 76.

Extract of a LETTER from R. H. Crewe, Esq. to John Close, Esq; dated Office of Ordnance, 23d Sept. 1807.

. . . . . the Number of Men and Horses belonging to the Ordnance, for whose use Medicines were provided for those Years, (1804 and 1805) is as follows: viz.

Date.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Horses.
1804	18,322	8,336
1805	20,488	8,992

Appendix, No. 77.

Transport Office, 9th July, 1807.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid Quarterly for Medicines and Hospital Stores furnished to His Majesty's Navy ashore and afloat, between the 23d January 1805 and the 31st March 1807.

Times of Payment.	Medicines.	Hospital Stores, viz. Bedding, Clothing, Surgeon's Instruments, Spirits of Wine, Wine, Porter, &c. and Surgeon's Necessaries, such as Linen, Flannel, Tea, Sugar, Sago, Rice, &c. &c.	Total.
Between	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23d January and 31st March, 1805	3,618 5 5	6,699 18 7	10,318 4 0
1st April and 30th June - - -	8,090 12 10	22,636 6 11	30,726 19 9
1st July and 30th Sept' - - -	7,632 12 5	19,554 4 3	27,186 16 8
1st October and 31st Dec' - - -	2,342 19 3	9,094 18 7	11,437 17 10
1st January and 31st March, 1806	2,151 9 10	10,110 13 10	12,262 3 8
1st April and 30th June - - -	5,290 7 3	13,154 14 4	18,445 1 7
1st July and 30th Sept' - - -	3,047 8 7	7,809 11 11	10,857 0 6
1st October and 31st Dec' - - -	2,600 19 0	10,390 8 1	12,991 7 1
1st January and 31st March, 1807	4,368 19 7	8,396 16 1	12,765 15 8
£	39,143 14 2	107,847 12 7	146,991 6 9

Appendix, No. 78.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN from the Adjutant General's Office, of the Effective Numbers on 24th June 1806, of the Regiments on Home Service, which were supplied with Medicines by the Apothecary General, from 1ſt January to 31ſt December 1806, with the Total Amount charged for the ſame, and the average Amount for each Corps of 600 Men.

	N° of Men.	N° of Corps.	Total Amount charged.		
Militia - - - -	56,156	—	—	—	—
Cavalry - - -	17,754	—	—	—	—
Infantry - - -	48,827	—	—	—	—
600	122,737	204	£. 9,327. 19s.	£. 45. 14 16d.	per Corps of 600 men.

Appendix, No. 79.

LETTER from Francis Moore, Eſq. to Peter Grant, Eſq.

Sir, War Office, 4th December 1807.

AGREEABLY to the deſire of the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, ſignified in your Letter of the 24th ultimo, I am directed to tranſmit herewith Anſwers to the Five Queſtions ſubjoined to your ſaid Letter.

I am at the ſame time directed to explain, that the Articles paid for in the mode mentioned by Mr. Keate, are only *Wine and Porter* for General Hoſpitals *abroad*, it not being recollected that any ſuch Payment has been made for Spirits.

The ſupplies of theſe Articles for the General Hoſpitals at home, are paid for by the Purveyors, without any ſpecial authority from the War Office.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) F. MOORE.

PAPER referred to in Mr. MOORE's Letter to Mr. GRANT of the 4th December 1807.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Firſt.—What Documents are communicated by Mr. Keate to the War Office, when he makes an application for an authority for the Payment of thoſe Articles?	The Documents communicated by the Surgeon General, are the Bills of the Tradeſmen who have furniſhed the Articles; the Policies of Inſurance have alſo been called for, when any Premium of Inſurance has been charged.
Second.—What enquiries are made at the War Office, previous to the authority applied for being granted?	The only enquiry that appears to have been made, was whether any Drawback had been or would be received, in caſes where the full Price of the Wine or Porter has been charged.
Third.—In what form is the authority for the Payments given by the Secretary at War.	The recommendation of the Surgeon General is given according to the accompanying Form, which was eſtabliſhed in the year 1801, with the concurrence of the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts; and the ſanction of the Secretary at War has uſually been given by the ſignature of the Chief Examiner of Army Accounts.

Fourth.—Whether any Account of the Diſtribution of theſe Articles, and of their Receipt at the different Stations, is at any time communicated to the War Office?

The Accounts of Diſtribution and of the Receipts of theſe Articles at the different ſtations abroad, are ſent to the Surgeon General, but not communicated to the War Office, unleſs when ſpecially required, or when the Surgeon General ſees any particular occaſion to make a communication on the ſubject.

Fifth.—During what period it has been the practice to obſerve the courſe to which Mr. Keate alludes; and if any alteration has taken place, when it happened, and what is the nature of it?

The practice has been obſerved until within about two years; the preciſe period of the change alluded to by Mr. Keate is not known; but no Payment has taken place under the authority of the Secretary at War ſince the month of November 1805, with the exception of one Hogſhead of Port Wine ſent to New South Wales, payment for which was authorized in the month of October laſt.

The nature of the change is not exactly known to this Department, but it is underſtood that all ſupplies of Wine and Porter for Foreign Stations, are now made under the Orders of the Treaſury.

Appendix, No. 80.

STATEMENT of the Amount charged for Wine, Spirits, and Porter, ſupplied from London to the different Hoſpitals and Stations, by Order of the Surgeon General.

	Wine.	Spirits.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Supplied by Meſſrs. Allan and Smyth:		
To Colcheſter, from 1795 to 1800	2,245 16 8	294 3 —
Chatham, from 1797 to 1801	2,553 15 10	791 13 3
King Road, in Dec^{r} 1794	18 8 11½	5 6 —
Deal, from 1794 to 1803	3,482 9 4	663 9 3
Harwich, in October 1794	80 — —	43 14 1½
Chelmsford, from 1795 to 1800	54 14 5	— — —
Aſhford, in May 1798	80 — —	— — —
Cupers Bridge, in Dec^{r} 1794	4 4 3½	— — —
Southampton, in 1795 and 1796	258 — —	— — —
Hatchet Lane, in July 1800	19 6 4½	— — —
Yarmouth, in Oct^{r} Nov^{r} and Dec^{r} 1799	560 — —	173 10 3
Medina Mill, in 1795 and 1796	496 15 —	45 2 6
On board ſhip at Deptford, in 1794	10 10 —	— — —
Plymouth, from 1795 to 1805	718 17 6	260 8 —
Iſle of Wight, from 1802 to 1806	596 5 2½	366 2 —
Goſport, from 1796 to 1805	4,839 7 4	1,338 9 9
Goree, in Feb. 1805	27 12 —	— — —
Barbadoes, in Sept^{r} 1803	2,512 9 10	— — —
York Hoſpital, Chelſea, from 1794 to 1805	3,610 16 6	490 8 3
Supplied by Meſſrs. Delamaine and Son:		
Shipped for Hoſpitals on the Continent, in the Weſt Indies, Gibraltar, &c. from 1793 to 1803	6,237 10 10	273 19 8
Supplied by Mr. Edwd. Parkins:		
To the Depôt Hoſpital, Iſle of Wight in 1805	94 18 6	— — —
Supplied by Mr. Jones:		
To York Hoſpital, in 1797	162 2 —	— — —
Deal Hoſpital, in 1797	160 9 —	— — —
Supplied by Meſſrs. Denneys and Dumergue:		
To York Hoſpital, in Jan^{y} 1807	102 — —	— — —
Iſle of Wight D^{o} in March 1807	101 8 —	— — —
New South Wales, in June 1807	25 — —	— — —
£.	29,052 17 7	4,656 6 ½
		29,052 17 7
Supplied by Meſſrs. Felix Calvert and Co.		
Amount charged for *Porter* ſupplied to different Hoſpitals at Home, from 1794 to 1806	11,805 15 6	33,709 3 7½
D^{o} D^{o} ſent to Barbadoes in 1803	2,234 1 6	14,039 17 —
Total for Wine, Spirits, and Porter - - £.	- - -	47,749 — 7½

Appendix, No. 81.

ANSWERS of THOMAS KEATE, Eſquire, to Queſtions propoſed to him by the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry; delivered in 15th October 1807.

Mr. Keate.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Does any ſpecific number of Sets of Surgical Inſtruments form part of a Diviſion of Medical Supplies for Foreign Service?	This Queſtion is anſwered by the accompanying Invoice of Medicines and Inſtruments for the uſe of 500 Men (marked A.)
What number of Sets of Inſtruments do Foreign Stations employ?	According to the Force employed on the Station.
	The Diſtribution of the Inſtruments ſo employed is ſhewn by the accompanying Paper (marked B.)
Had you occaſion ſome time ſince to ſend any Perſons to Plymouth, to collect evidence reſpecting Dr. Boone's Accompts?	Yes, under ſanction of the Secretary at War, I ſent there Mr. R[t] Keate, my Aſſiſtant, and Mr. Edward Sheppard of this Office, to whom the arrangement of the old Accompts for General Hoſpitals has been entruſted.
What Evidence or Vouchers did they obtain?	The accompanying Report (marked C.) of their miſſion, to me, is the beſt Anſwer to this Queſtion.
By what means did they obtain them?	Anſwered by the above Report.
Have you examined Dr. Boone's Accompt ſince theſe Vouchers were procured; and did any information reſult from ſuch Examination?	Yes, very material information was obtained, as will be ſeen by my Letter to the Auditors, (marked D.) when theſe Accompts were returned to them, and by a Copy of their Letter in return to me, (marked E.) containing their thanks for my exertions.
Were any ſteps taken by you reſpecting Dr. Boone, when you diſcovered the irregularities in his Accompts?	Yes, independent of the above Letter to the Auditors pointing out the errors I had diſcovered, I made known the circumſtances, and my ſuſpicions to the Secretary at War, as will be ſeen by the accompanying Letters, (marked F. G. H.)
	I beg leave here to introduce a Copy of a Letter from Dr. Boone, (marked I.) when applied to reſpecting his Accompts.
Was you conſulted reſpecting the appointment of Military Superintendants to General Hoſpitals?	I was not conſulted reſpecting theſe appointments.
Is the preſent Military Eſtabliſhment of General Hoſpitals, neceſſary in your opinion to the good government of thoſe Hoſpitals?	The neceſſity of the preſent Military Eſtabliſhment to the good Government of General Hoſpitals, does not occur to my apprehenſion, nor is ſuch neceſſity the reſult of my obſervation.
It has been ſtated to the Board, that the Naval Service has of late been much preferred to that of the Army, by the Medical Candidates who have offered themſelves to the College of Surgeons for examination. Can you aſſign to us any reaſons for this preference?	The ſuperior advantages of the Naval Service, by the regulation of 1807. The effects will be readily ſeen by the accompanying ſtatement (marked K) of examinations at the College of Surgeons.
	I beg leave here to ſtate it as my opinion, that until the Army Medical Officer is placed in a more reſpectable ſituation in point of rank, and until his pecuniary advantages approach nearer to thoſe in the civil branches of his profeſſion, there will ſtill be a great deficiency in the ſubordinate claſſes of the Army.
In many of your Anſwers to the Queſtions from this Board, you have generally replied, that the authority for the Act or Service reſted with the Secretary at War. In what way, and accompanied with what information was the Secretary at War's ſanction or authority obtained?	At the commencement of my Duties as Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, it was uſual to receive the Secretary at War's Orders through the Deputy Secretary at War in perſon and verbally; and this was generally performed daily; but in all matters of importance, and in all new Services, it was uſual to ſend in a ſubſequent official communication by Letter to the Secretary at War, which was anſwered officially. There was alſo, for the ſake of ſaving time, another more eaſy and ready mode of obtaining the Secretary at

We underſtand that it is the opinion of the Auditors of Public Accounts, that the Account of the Agent to the Medical Board is a mere Cash Account, to be diſcharged by the Receipts of the parties to whom payments are ordered to be made. Who then is accountable to the Public for the due application of the Money paid for Wine, Porter, and Spirits?

Mr. Keate.

at War's opinion on the envelopes of Letters and Papers that were ſubmitted to him.

Latterly communication by Letter has been the chief way of my receiving the Secretary at War's ſanction or authority for ſuch Acts or Services as were ſubmitted to him.

This opinion of the Auditors of Public Accounts does not appear to me to be formed upon the facts, nor to be founded in equity. The term Agent to the Medical Board is unknown at this Office. An Agent for Army Hoſpitals was appointed by Government, for the expreſs and avowed purpoſe of removing all reſponſibility reſpecting money concerns from the Medical Board both collectively and individually, and to which, before that time, the Medical Department was liable.

I did, and do conceive it to be one of the moſt important parts of the Agent's duty, to call for and preſerve all Bills and Receipts, to correſpond in detail with the Iſſues of Money made by him, notwithſtanding I have lately voluntarily taken that trouble on myſelf, in order to prevent the confuſion that had heretofore exiſted.

That ſuch was, at the commencement of this duty, the Agent's own opinion can be proved by oral, and I think by written teſtimony; and indeed without this reſponſibility it does not appear how he can be called an Agent, or how he could exonerate this Board as a Public Accountant.

If the payment of a recommendation from this Office approved by the Secretary at War, and the production of the Receipt of the party, be his only duty, the term Banker would ſeem to be more applicable, and ſurely it could not be in the contemplation of Government to place large Sums of Money at the diſpoſal of any one, with an adequate ſalary, without conſidering him reſponſible for Bills and Receipts for the detail, as well as for the groſs ſum approved. And of what advantage could it be to the Board, to take out of the hands of the Inſpector the Public money and ſalary, and give them to an Agent of Army Hoſpitals, leaving all the reſponſibility with the Board.

Had this duty of the Agent been well performed, no deficiency of Voucher could have exiſted, and conſequently the application of the money paid for Wine, &c. would have appeared. For the due application of the Wine, &c. to the uſe of the Sick, the perſon muſt be reſponſible who received the Money from the Agent, or the Wine from London, who, if not a Medical Officer, could at the time have proved his order for its Iſſues by the Diet Tables, or other Documents ſigned by the attending Medical Officer; and if a Medical Officer, he is certainly reſponſible for his own Acts.

My ſanction to the adminiſtering of Wine to the Sick in diſtant Hoſpitals from Town, muſt of courſe be guided by the opinions and judgment of the Medical Officers on the ſpot; and controul, except in caſes of heavy conſumption, was not deemed juſtifiable, even by the Board. In all ſuch caſes, my correſpondence will ſhew that I did not heſitate to exerciſe the controul veſted in me, by ſeeking information and reporting the reſult, with my opinion, to higher authority; I alſo believe that there are few Accounts of General Hoſpitals whoſe Medical Officers are not now in exiſtence, and their teſtimony may be readily obtained, however

Mr. Keate.

We notice eight Pipes of Port Wine ſent to Gibraltar, in September 1796, and which are charged in Meſſrs. Delamaine's Account at £. 78 the Pipe. Could not this Article have been purchaſed at a more moderate price in that Garriſon, allowing for the Drawback on Exportation.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Henry Peters.
B. C. Stephenſon.

ever great the lapſe of years ſince the period of the ſervice.

I cannot conclude this remark without lamenting the cauſes that ſuffered theſe Accounts to be ſo much in arrear of audit.

For an Expenditure of this nature no certain line can be drawn; much muſt depend upon the opinions and judgment of the attending Medical Officers; an early audit, when the parties from memory could anſwer any Queries put to them, would have ſaved all the trouble that has enſued, have precluded all doubts, and have fixed the reſponſibility for the preſervation of and production of Receipts in its proper place, and which even at the preſent moment remain in the ſame undefined ſtate.

This Wine was expreſsly ordered by the Secretary at War, as per accompanying Letter from Meſſrs. Delamaine and Son, (marked L.) and its enclоſures.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Mr. Keate.

Appendix, No. 81. (A.)

EXTRACT from an Invoice of a Diviſion of MEDICINES, &c. for the uſe of 500 Men.

INSTRUMENTS.

Full ſet of Capital Inſtruments	1.
Portable ſet of ditto	1.
Full ſet of Pocket Inſtruments	1.
Small ſets of ditto	4.
Sets of Cupping Inſtruments	—
Sets of Tooth Inſtruments	1.
Inſtruments for Lythotomy	—
Caſes of Lances	2.
Caſe of Scapels	1.
Caſe of crooked Needles	1.
Silver Probes	2.
Elaſtic Pocket Spatulas	—
Dreſſing Forceps	1 pair.
Dreſſing Sciſſars	1 pair.
Crooked Sciſſars	—
Biſteries for Fiſtula in Ano	—
Seton Needle	1.
Fumigating Machines	—
Bellows Machines	—
Silver Catheters	—
Elaſtic Gum Catheter	1.
Elaſtic Gum Bougie	1.
Elaſtic Gum Syringes for Glyſters	—
Elaſtic Gum Syringes for the Urethra	—
Probang	1.
Screw Tourniquet	1.
Field Tourniquets improved	10.
Bullet Forceps	—
Bullet Scoops	—
Apparatus for reducing Diſlocations	—
Apparatus for reſtoring ſuſpended animation	—
Apparatuſing for injecting Hydrocele	1 ſet.
Bearers for ſick or wounded men	12 pair.

Mr. Keate.

Appendix, No. 81. (B.)

RETURN of the Cases of CAPITAL and PORTABLE CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS in Depôt at the several Stations on Home and Foreign Service, as extracted from the last Returns received at the Army Medical Board Office; dated 12th October 1807.

STATIONS.	CAPITAL.	Portable Capital.
York Hospital	Cases, N° 264	Cases, N° 610
Porchester Castle	— 78	— 142
Army Depôt	— 9	— 13
Guernsey	— 11	— 5
Jersey	— 2	— 3
Falmouth	— 7	— 2
Bermuda	— 6	— 6
W^d and Leeward Charibbee Islands	— 25	— 7
Jamaica	— 13	— 9
Cape of Good Hope	— 6	— 16
Nova Scotia	— 6	— 6
Sicily	— 5	— 36
Egypt	— 3	— 6
Malta	— 51	— 157
Gibraltar	— 5	— 6
La Plata	— 24	— 38
Baltic	— 36	— 72
Quebec	— 8	— 3
Bahamas	— 2	—
Total	561	1,137

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 81. (C.)

Sir, June 16th 1805.

We have the honour to report to you, that in pursuance of the directions conveyed to us in your Letter of 20th May, we repaired immediately to Plymouth, and lost no time in entering on the performance of those Duties with which we were entrusted.

Our attention was necessarily called in the first place to the investigation of various Tradesmen's books, and to the oral testimony and relation of circumstances connected with the Accounts in question, which could only be collected from the memory of the Tradesmen whose residences we could discover, and who were disposed to attend to our enquiries.

We deem ourselves fortunate, considering the lapse of time that has taken place since the date of these Accounts, to have found so many of the parties surviving and resident at Plymouth, and to have obtained the quantum of information it is now our duty to report.

In doing this, we conceive that it will eventually save much time and trouble, and preclude the intricacy which must attend a General Report, if we follow in our Remarks the system adopted by Dr. Boone in making up his Accounts, namely, by monthly Abstracts; and we shall therefore beg leave to refer you to the dates and numbers of each according to the enclosed Papers, which are marked Monthly, thereby corresponding with his Abstracts.

Besides the detailed Report, which will be found in these Papers, it is our duty to notice particularly a *Monthly* charge, entitled *Tradesmen's Small Bills*.

From such Tradesmen as had kept and still preserved their books, we have collected a detail of the articles with which they served the Hospital for the periods specified in Dr. Boone's Accounts;

Mr. Keate.

counts; and we are ſorry to obſerve there is a material difference between the Charges in theſe Accounts and the books of the Tradeſmen, who, however, uniformaly aſſured us that the books we inſpected contained the total Amount of all the articles they had ever ſupplied the Hoſpital with for the periods of our enquiry.

The under-mentioned Tradeſmen were in ſo humble a line of life that they either kept no books, or ſerved the Hoſpitals for ready money only; from them, therefore, no other information could be obtained than that they had been in the habit of ſerving the Hoſpitals, and had now no demand againſt them.

As we conceived it our duty not only to examine into the correctneſs of theſe Accounts, and to detect apparent errors, but alſo to put them in a ſhape fit for the eye of the Commiſſioners for Auditing Public Accounts, whenever a Receipt was wanting, and we had aſſured ourſelves, from actual inſpection, that the voucher correſponded with the books of the Tradeſmen, we did not heſitate to requeſt a Duplicate Receipt, charging the ſtamp to Government, as we could not demand it of the Tradeſmen.

This will give riſe to a charge for ſtamps from a ſtationer at Plymouth Dock, which, without this information, might be deemed extraordinary. The Receipts, as well as the Vouchers we collected, which were deficient in Dr. Boone's Accounts entruſted to our care, are herewith encloſed; a liſt of which is alſo ſubjoined.

We cannot conclude without bearing teſtimony to the reiterated accounts of the lamentable ſickneſs and mortality that prevailed at Plymouth on the commencement of theſe Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments, and which we reſpectfully ſubmit may plead as an apology for many irregularities, though not for the improper charges that have herewith been noticed.

We have the honour to be.
Sir,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) R. KEATE, D. I. of H^s.
E^d SHEPPARD.

As the annexed Report contains a ſummary of all the obſervations on Dr. Boone's Accounts, I beg leave to add, that the whole of the arithmetical corrections and remarks were the reſult of Mr. Sheppard's labour, prior to our journey to Plymouth, which have been blended with the other remarks, in order to bring the whole under one view.

(Signed) R. KEATE.

Thomas Keate, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 81. (D.)

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, Auguſt 27th, 1805.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 7th and 19th Auguſt, and, previouſly to my entering into a detail of the obſervations which have occurred to me on my late Examination of the Accounts of Dr. Boone, I beg leave to ſtate, that when they firſt appeared before me at the periods of the expenditure being incurred, it was conceived to be my duty only to examine into the nature and propriety of the articles charged, as far as I was enabled from occaſional inſpection, from returns, and from correſpondence, to form a judgment thereon. That I did this, the remarks ſtill exiſting on ſome of the vouchers will amply teſtify, as well as my correſpondence with Dr. Boone at the time, when perſuaded that the expenditure was juſtifiable; it was neceſſary for me to leave the detection of arithmetical errors to my Clerk, for I then had but one, and my own time was too much occupied to attend to this.

As ſoon as the Accounts were reported to me to be correct, I recommended to the Secretary at War the payment of the Amount, or of the Balances, money on account having neceſſarily been previouſly iſſued to carry on the Service; the collection of the Receipts, their accuracy and preſervation, I always thought the duty of the Agent of Army Hoſpitals, and I therefore never paid any attention to this ſubject.

But when theſe Accounts were returned to me from the office of the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, for my inveſtigation, not ſo much into the expenditure, as to aſcertain the accuracy of the Accounts themſelves, and that there were receipts correſponding to each voucher, my examination was much more minute. I proceeded regularly through the different months, according to the mode in which the Accounts had been originally kept and ſent in, and my chief obſervations reſted on errors in calculation, on deficiency in receipts, or palpable miſtakes in figures. I proceeded in this manner until I came to the examination of the Abſtract, and correſpondent Vouchers, for the month of January 1797. Here my attention was moſt particularly arreſted.

The Commiſſioners are aware of the great deficiency of receipts to theſe Accounts when returned me from their office; after much correſpondence with Dr. Boone, I at laſt received from him, through the interference of the Secretary at War, a very conſiderable number,—which will be found attached to their reſpective bills. Amongſt theſe was found a bill, or rather ſub-abſtract of *Tradeſmen's*

ſmall

Mr. Keate.

ſmall Bills for the month of January 1797, made out in the hand-writing of Mr. Gibbons, Clerk and Storekeeper at that time of Plymouth Hoſpital, and which is encloſed, marked N° 1.; on comparing this with a ſimilar Account in the uſual hand-writing of Dr. Boone, which will be found in his Accounts for that month, a copy of which, for the facility of reference, is encloſed, marked N° 2. and a copy of Mr. Gibbon's receipt marked N° 3.; the very ſtriking difference between charges apparently the ſame, led me to retrace my ſteps, and enter into a ſtill more minute examination. In purſuance of this, I opened a correſpondence with perſons at Plymouth; but not deriving the information from them which I particularly required, I felt it incumbent on me to propoſe to the Secretary at War, that I might be permitted to ſend down to Plymouth two able and confidential perſons to inſtitute and purſue the enquiries which appeared to me ſo neceſſary. The Secretary at War was pleaſed to approve of this meaſure, and accordingly my aſſiſtant Mr. R. Keate, and Mr. Sheppard, Accomptant to the Army Medical Board, were ordered to Plymouth on this duty. I cannot more fully anſwer the object the Commiſſioners have in view, or give a more ample detail of the reſult of my inveſtigation, than by encloſing a copy of the Report made to me by thoſe Gentlemen, on the different points to which I directed their particular attention. I cannot help obſerving, that, although one abſtract only of theſe ſmall bills is found in Mr. Gibbon's hand-writing, yet as his Receipts are, for ſeveral months, leſs than the ſame charge made by Dr. Boone, it might throw ſtill further light on this part of Dr. Boone's Accounts if Mr. Gibbons was ordered to produce all the Abſtracts he gave Dr. Boone to correſpond with the amount of his Receipts.

I cannot conclude without obſerving, that merely confuſion and irregularity would not be ſurprizing at the period in queſtion, and the Commiſſioners muſt be pleaſed to take into their conſideration, that Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments were at that time in their infancy; that there was no preparation at Plymouth for the reception of ſick, until the lamentable diſeaſe and mortality which occurred at that period rendered it neceſſary to provide any accommodation that could be procured; and, under the then exiſting circumſtances, much deviation from regularity would have been natural and unavoidable, even in the moſt perfect Hoſpital Eſtabliſhments of the preſent day.

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

P. Deare, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.
Somerſet Houſe.

Appendix, No. 81. (E.)

Office for Auditing the Public Accounts,
Somerſet Place, 9th Oct. 1805.

Sir,

THE Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts have directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th Aug. laſt, with its ſeveral encloſures, relative to the Accounts of Dr. John Boone, late acting Purveyor of the Hoſpitals at Plymouth, between the years 1793 and 1800, and to ſtate to you the ſatisfaction which the Board feel in obſerving the great attention you have manifeſted in ſo cloſely inveſtigating the buſineſs in queſtion; aſſuring you they ſhall immediately adopt ſuch meaſures upon the information with which you have furniſhed them, as they ſhall deem beſt calculated to bring to light the frauds which, from preſent appearances, there is too much reaſon to ſuſpect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) PH. DEARE.

Thomas Keate, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 81. (F.)

Army Medical Board Office, June 27th 1804.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to ſtate, for the information of the Secretary at War, that Dr. Boone, Phyſician to the Forces, has addreſſed a Letter to my Clerk, a copy of which I encloſe, and has forwarded to him 25 Receipts for Money paid on account of the expences attending the Plymouth General Hoſpital, whilſt under his ſuperintendance; but as theſe Receipts amount only to £. 859. 4. 8. and the ſum which he is to furniſh Receipts for being £. 8,200. a difference remains ſtill to be accounted for of £. 7,340. 15. 4. I beg leave therefore to recommend, that the Secretary at War will be pleaſed to addreſs Dr. Boone again on the ſubject, and direct him to furniſh Receipts for the remaining ſum, and that his half-pay, together with the allowances annexed to his half-pay, may be ſtopped, until he has procured the remainder of the Receipts, to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. KEATE.

W. Merry, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 81. (G.)

Mr. Keate.

Army Medical Board Office, December 26th 1804.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to ſtate to you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that I have called upon Dr. Boone, Phyſician to the Forces, to deliver to me the whole of the Receipts to correſpond with the Plymouth General Hoſpital Accounts, during the time he had the management of the Purveying Department, and after much protracted delay, he has furniſhed me with receipts to the amount of about £. 8,000. only, whereas thoſe required of him are upwards of £. 23,000.; and it is worthy of obſervation, that the receipts for £. 8,000. include a period prior to that which he was directed to produce the receipts in queſtion, as well as ſubſequent to that period, thereby cauſing a conſiderable deficiency in the receipts even for the £. 8,000. It is therefore my duty to repreſent, that unleſs Dr. Boone be directed by the Secretary at War to deliver the whole of theſe receipts, it will be impoſſible for me to arrange his Accounts in the manner I am deſired to do; and as Dr. Boone has declared to one of the Clerks at the office, that he has procured the whole of the receipts, but would not give them up without cauſing me much trouble, I hope Mr. Dundas will ſee the neceſſity of taking ſuch meaſures with Dr. Boone, as will not fail to oblige him to comply with the order; and furthermore, as his half-pay and allowances have been reſtored to him conditionally, that he was to give up all the receipts for £. 23,000. I hope that the Secretary at War will now ſee ſufficient reaſon, owing to his incorrect ſtatements, palpable errors, and groſs miſrepreſentations, to ſtop them again, until he has complied with every order he has received towards ſettling his Accounts, to the ſatisfaction of the Auditors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

W. Marry, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 81. (H.)

Army Medical Board Office, June 27th 1805.

Sir,

I FLATTER myſelf that the important critical ſituation and preſent circumſtances of Dr. Boone's late adminiſtration of Plymouth General Hoſpital Accounts, will be a ſufficient apology for thus addreſſing you, with a view to propoſe for your conſideration, that, on account of the great irregularities and ſeeming deficiencies in Dr. Boone's Accounts, whilſt principal Medical Officer at Plymouth General Hoſpital, his pay and allowances that may have become due to him on the 24th inſtant, may, for the preſent, be ſuſpended, and not iſſued to him.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Right Hon^ble *William Dundas*,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 81. (I.)

Houſe of Commons, 17th March 1804.

D^r Sir,

MY former illneſs returning upon me, has been ſo very ſevere ſince I ſaw you that, have not been out of the houſe, or ſcarcely off the bed ſince I ſaw you. However if can be conveyed in a Chair will endeavour to be at the appointed place; but not from any alarm for Half Pay or Allowance; for if I thought a ſhadow of imputation, or any unbecoming act of mine was entertained much more to be aſcertained, ſhould hope the forfeiture of that would be accompanied, with the utmoſt further ſtigma, but being conſcientiouſly ſatisfied of giving the fulleſt ſatisfaction of my own conduct, I ſhall deſire the fulleſt inveſtigation into the buſineſs.

I am D^r Sir
Your moſt Ob^t Servant
(Signed) JN^o BOONE.

I am ſcarce able to write for pain.

T. Keate, Eſq.
&c. &c. &c.

A literal Copy.
Edwd Sheppard.

Mr. Keate.

Appendix, No. 81. (K.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Numbers of MEDICAL OFFICERS paſſed for the NAVY and ARMY, within the Year 1804; being the Year prior to that in which the Rates of Pay in the Navy were increaſed on 23d January 1805.

NAVAL SURGEONS.	NAVAL ASSISTANTS.	REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.	HOSPITAL MATES.
N° 63.	N° 40.	N° 77.	N° 8.

AN ACCOUNT of the Numbers of MEDICAL OFFICERS paſſed for the Navy and ARMY, within the Year from 3d October 1806 to 18th September 1807, inclusive.

NAVAL SURGEONS.	NAVAL ASSISTANTS.	REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.	HOSPITAL MATES.
N° 74.	N° 60.	N° 29.	N° 8.

Appendix, No. 81. (L.)

Sir, War Office, 8th September 1796.

I HAVE the Secretary at War's directions to deſire that you will have in readineſs eight Pipes of Red Port Wine, to be ſhipped for Gibraltar on board ſuch veſſels as ſhall be provided by the Commiſſioners for Tranſports.

I am,
Sir, &c. &c.
Signed) M. LEWIS.

H. Delamaine, Eſq.

Sir,

IN anſwer to your Letter of yeſterday, we beg to acquaint you, that we did not ſhip exactly the quantity of ſix Pipes of Port Wine, in Sept. 1796, for Gibraltar; we find, indeed, that Eight Pipes were ſent to Meſſrs. Hodſon and Hayter, to be ſhipped in different veſſels for that place, by order of the Secretary at War; a copy of which order we, according to your deſire, encloſe.

We are,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servants,
(Signed) HENRY DELAMAINE & SON.

Berners-ſtreet,
Oct. 2nd. 1807.

Tho. Keate, Eſq.

Appendix, No. 82.

Examination of Mr. THOMAS ANTHY TEULON; taken upon Oath the 5th October 1807. *Mr. T. A. Teulon.*

Q. 1. WHAT ſituation do you hold in the Houſe of Meſſrs. Allan and Smith, and how long have you held that ſituation?——A. I am principal Clerk in their Houſe, and I have been in the Houſe ſince the 6th of May 1778.

Q. 2. Are you acquainted with the Houſe of Allan and Smith furniſhing Wine for the uſe of Army Hoſpitals?——A. I am, in every inſtance in which they furniſhed any, and I have generally ſettled the Accounts.

Q. 3. At what period did the Houſe firſt ſupply Wine for the uſe of Army Hoſpitals?
A. In November or December 1794.

Q. 4. By whoſe orders was it at that time ſupplied, and where did Meſſrs. Allan and Smith obtain Payments?——A. The Wine was ſupplied by order of Mr. Keate, the Surgeon General; and the payments were in general made by the Purveyor at York Hoſpital.

Q. 5. Was the ſupply at that time conſiderable?——A. The firſt ſupply was inconſiderable but it increaſed afterwards.

Q. 6. Was any other Wine Merchant to your knowledge employed to furniſh Wine to Army Hoſpitals, at the time you are ſpeaking of?——A. I do not know whether any other was employed at that time, but having been called upon at different times to ſend taſtes and prices to the Medical Board Office for the purpoſe of being compared with other Samples, we concluded that others were employed, and I know that Mr. Delamaine was afterwards employed.

Q. 7. Are you acquainted with the circumſtances which led to your Houſe being firſt employed to furniſh Wine for the uſe of Army Hoſpitals?——A. I only know that we ſupplied Mrs. Keate's Father, and afterwards Mr. Keate, before he was Surgeon General. We thought this might have led to the Houſe being employed, but ſince that I have heard that Dr. Weir, Phyſician to the Forces, had recommended us to Mr. Keate.

Q. 8. Do the 19 Accounts recently made out by your Houſe and ſent to this Office, include all the Wine and Spirits ſupplied by you for Army Hoſpitals ſince 1794?——A. On referring to the Accounts, I find that they go no further than the end of 1805; ſince that time we may have ſent a Pipe or two to York Hoſpital, but I do not think it has exceeded that quantity. With this exception, theſe Returns, if correctly copied from ours, include all that we have furniſhed.

Q. 9. By whoſe orders was the whole of the Wine and Spirits which appears in theſe Returns ſupplied?——A. By orders of the Surgeon General, either from the York Hoſpital, or from his own Office in town.

Q. 10. What orders did you receive reſpecting the quality of the Wine—and what credit were you to give?——A. With reſpect to quality, the orders were always for the very beſt and oldeſt Wine that could be had, particular ſtreſs being laid on the ſervice for which it was deſtined, namely, for ſick Troops. We never had any Agreement reſpecting credit, but our cuſtom was to deliver in the Accounts quarterly, and we generally were paid in the courſe of the enſuing quarter.

Q. 11. Was the price charged by you to the Surgeon General, ſimilar to that which you charged at the ſame period to the regular cuſtomers of your Houſe, or wherein did it differ?——A. Our charge to the Surgeon General was about 5 or 6 per cent. lower than to our other cuſtomers.

Q. 12. We obſerve that in September 1803, you charged £. 2,500 and upwards, for 25 or 26 Pipes of Port Wine ſent to Barbadoes, without deducting the drawback of Duty allowed on exportation. Is this conſiſtent with the uſual practice of trade on ſimilar occaſions—if not, ſtate to the Board the grounds of the deviation?——A. When we received that Order, the Ship Enterprize, on board of which the Wine was to be put, was not entered at the Cuſtom Houſe, without which no drawback could be claimed. I informed Mr. Keate of this circumſtance, and that it would be the ſame thing to Government, whether the Cuſtom Houſe repaid us the Duty, or the Wine was ſhipped with it on, the recovery of the drawback involving conſiderable expence, beſides an application to the Treaſury to permit it. I alſo mentioned to Mr. Keate that we were in the habit of ſhipping for the Victualling Office with the drawback on, by their own particular requeſt. Mr. Keate's directions were, that I ſhould do that which was moſt advantageous for the Public.

Q. 13. Suppoſing that on Wine ſo ſhipped for a Foreign Station, without deduction of drawback, the ſhipper had been diſpoſed to practice a fraud on the revenue, might he not have received the

Mr. T. A. Teulon.

drawback without the knowledge of the Surgeon General?——A. If the veſſel had entered at the Cuſtom Houſe, it is certainly poſſible, but of ſo eaſy detection, that a Merchant would be out of his ſenſes to attempt it. With reſpect to the ſhipment in queſtion, as the Enterprize was afterwards entered at the Cuſtom Houſe, had we not ſhipped the Wine in the interval, we could have obtained the drawback, but having ſhipped it on board with a permit, the permit once gone, to receive the drawback was impoſſible.

Q. 14. What were the rates of Duty, and of Drawback on Port Wine in September 1803? A. Poſtponed. (a)

Q. 15. At what price per Pipe of 138 Gallons ſhould Port Wine have been ſupplied "*out of bond*" in September 1803, the price, duty included, being £. 98?——A. Without knowing the quality, and the vintage, I cannot take upon me to give an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

Mr. TEULON, attended the 6th October 1807, and delivered in the following Anſwer to the 14th Queſtion:

(a)

Cuſtoms - - -	£. 23	—	—
Exciſe - - - -	24	7	11
Duty - - -	47	7	11 on 138 Gall^{s}.
Cuſtoms - - -	£. 21	7	—
Exciſe - - - -	22	13	5
Drawback - - -	44	—	5 on 138 Gall^{s}.

(Signed) THO^{s} ANTH^{y} TEULON.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Henry Peters.
Chas. Boſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.

Appendix, No. 83.

The Examination of Mr. JOHN WIMBRIDGE, Deputy Purveyor to the Forces; taken upon Oath 24th April 1807.

Mr. J. Wimbridge.

Q. 1. HOW long have you held the ſituation of Deputy Purveyor at York Hoſpital?——A. I was appointed Acting Purveyor at York Hoſpital on 25th Nov. 1797, and received my Appointment of Deputy Purveyor, in July 1799.

Q. 2. What Medical ſituation did you hold previous to this Appointment? —— A. I went to the Continent in 1794 as Purveyor's Clerk, and remained there until the troops returned home, when I was ſent to Ireland as Aſſiſtant Purveyor, and there remained till the latter end of 1796, and was from that period employed as an Aſſiſtant to the Purveyor at York Hoſpital till November 1797, when I was appointed Acting Purveyor, as I have already ſtated.

Q. 3. What are your preſent Duties?——A. My Duties are to take an Account of all Men admitted, their diſcharges, and deaths. I have the charge and keep an Account of Stores of every deſcription received and iſſued, except Medicines, and thoſe under the charge of the Barrack Department. All monies expended for the uſe of the Hoſpital in Tradeſmen's Bills, Servant's Wages, and ſmaller diſburſements, paſs through my hands, of which I make up a Quarterly Account, which, after being approved by the Military Superintendant, and Principal Medical Officer, is forwarded to the Surgeon General. I keep an Account of all Stoppages due for Men in Hoſpital, which I ſend to the Secretary at War and the reſpective Agents, ſoon after the 24th of every Month. I alſo furniſh the men in Hoſpital with ſuch neceſſaries as they may want, for which I am paid by the reſpective Agents; but this does not form part of my Public Account. I alſo make various Returns to the Military Superintendant, the Secretary at War, the Adjutant General, and the Surgeon General. I am likewiſe held reſponſible for the cleanlineſs of the Hoſpital and of the Patients.

Q. 4. What is your Salary, and have you any Emoluments diſtinct from it?——A. My ſtated Pay is Ten Shillings a day, and I have Apartments in the Hoſpital, with Coals and Candles, otherwiſe I ſhould be entitled to Lodging Money. I have no other Emoluments whatſoever.

Q. 5. In

Mr. J. Wimbridge

Q. 5. In what manner, and by whom are Purveyors' Stores procured for the York Hoſpital?
A. Bedding Utenſils of every deſcription, &c. are furniſhed by Meſſrs. Trotter, and are ſupplied upon my requiſition to the Surgeon General, approved by the Principal Medical Officer. Articles of daily conſumption, ſuch as Bread, Meat, Beer, Milk, &c. are furniſhed by contract made by me with different tradeſmen. Groceries and Soap have been furniſhed latterly by Meſſrs. Trotter, and will, I believe, be found in their Accounts. Coals and Candles are ſupplied by the Barrack Department.

Q. 6. In what manner are they received and ſtored by you?——A. The Articles which I receive from Meſſrs. Trotter, are accompanied with two Returns expreſſing the quantities (one of which I return to them as a receipt) and are depoſited in Store until they are wanted. The Articles of conſumption are received daily as wanted, except the Coals and Candles for the Officers, which I receive weekly from the Barrack Store in the Hoſpital: the Expenditure of the Articles of daily conſumption is checked every week by the Military Superintendant, and Principal Medical Officer.

Q. 7. By whom and how often are the Stores in your charge inſpected?——A. They uſed to be inſpected monthly, but now by orders of the Surgeon General quarterly, by a Board of the Medical Officers attached to the Hoſpital.

Q. 8. What are the Forms obſerved, when it is found neceſſary to condemn any Article of Purveyors' Stores?——A. I ſelect out half-yearly all thoſe Articles which appear to be unfit for ſervice, and ſubmit them to the Principal Medical Officer, who then calls a Board, conſiſting of not leſs than Three Medical Officers, if that number can be had, and the Articles deemed unſerviceable are turned over to the Military Superintendant, who orders them to be diſpoſed of, and the amount is credited in my Account.

Q. 9. We obſerve in Meſſrs. Trotters' Account of Stores furniſhed in 1804, a quantity of Spermaceti Candles furniſhed for the uſe of York Hoſpital; for what purpoſe, and on whoſe requiſition were they furniſhed?——A. I have no knowledge of any ſuch delivery, nor do I believe there were any Spermaceti Candles delivered at the York Hoſpital. (a)

Q. 10. In what manner, and on whoſe requiſition are Articles iſſued to the Patients in the Hoſpital from your Stores?——A. On the Diet Table.

Q. 11. Do Wine and Porter compoſe any part of the Stores under your care and controul?
A. They do; they are furniſhed by order of the Surgeon General upon my requiſition.

Q. 12. Under whoſe authority do you iſſue theſe Articles?——A. Under the authority of the attending Medical Officers, as expreſſed in the Diet Table.

Q. 13. Are theſe Diet Tables preſerved for former periods?——A. Since the year 1800, they have been regularly entered in a book for that purpoſe, which has been ſigned weekly by the Military Superintendant, and the Principal Medical Officer. I believe they are not preſerved before that period.

Q. 14. How were the Purveyor's Iſſues checked prior to 1800?——A. There was no check; the Iſſues were made upon the Diet Tables as now; but there was no perſon appointed to check them.

Q. 15. In what packages is Wine delivered to you?——A. A Pipe is always delivered in four Quarter Caſks, and the ſurplus in Bottles, as the Quarter Caſks do not contain a Pipe of Port.

Q. 16. In what mode do you debit yourſelf in your Store Account, for the Wine received by you?
A. I always charge myſelf with the number of gallons received, and the Iſſues are made in gills, pints, or otherwiſe, as ordered by the attending Medical Officer.

Q. 17. For what reaſon is Port Wine delivered to you in the way you have mentioned?
A. It is done for the convenience of the Hoſpital, and to prevent the Wine growing flat.

Mr. WIMBRIDGE attended the 28th April 1807, and was further examined as follows:

Q. 18. You ſtate in Anſwer to the 3d Queſtion, that you ſupply ſome neceſſaries to the men in Hoſpital, which are afterwards accounted for by the Agents of Regiments: deſcribe what neceſſaries you mean?——A. They are ſpecified in the printed Regulations, and conſiſt of Shirts, Shoes, Stockings, &c.

Q. 19. By whoſe direction do you ſupply theſe neceſſaries to the men when wanted?——A. It is with the approbation of the Military Superintendant, who ſatisfies himſelf that they are really wanted.

Q. 20. What profit do you charge on theſe Articles?——A. Not any.

Q. 21. What Vouchers do you give to the Agents as the foundation of your claims on them?
A. Monthly Tickets are given in to the War Office and to the Agents, ſpecifying the neceſſaries furniſhed; that to the War Office is ſigned by the man to whom they are ſupplied, as well as by myſelf; that ſent to the Agent is ſigned by myſelf only.

Mr. J. Wimbridge.

Q. 22. Does the Military Superintendant ſign or approve either of thoſe Returns?——A. He does not.

Q. 23. How do you procure money for the Service of the Hoſpital?——A. By application to the Surgeon General, whoſe leave being obtained, I draw a bill on Mr. Window, which is counterſigned by the Military Superintendant.

Q. 24. Are the Stoppages from the Patients applied towards the Expences of the Hoſpital?
A. No, they are not: they have not been drawn by the Regimental Paymaſter ſince 1800, being deducted in the firſt inſtance from the Pay of the Regiment.

Mr. WIMBRIDGE then requeſted to add the following Explanation to his Anſwer to the 9th Queſtion:

(a) I now recollect receiving ſome panniers, in each pair of which a pound of Spermaceti Candles forms a part of the regular aſſortment. They were originally ſent to the Medical Store, which occaſioned my not recollecting the circumſtance at the time of my former examination.

(Signed) J. WIMBRIDGE.

(Signed) *J. Drinkwater.*
Sam. C. Cox.
Giles Templeman.
Henry Peters.
Cha. Beſanquet.
B. C. Stephenſon.
L. Braddaw.

Appendix, No. 84.

LETTER from Thomas Keate, Eſq. to Francis Moore, Eſq.

Sir, Army Medical Board Office, April 9th 1806.

I BEG leave to repreſent, for the information and conſideration of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and of the Secretary at War, that there exiſts at the Cavalry Depôt at Maidſtone, a Depôt Hoſpital, conducted by a Surgeon to the Forces, with one or more Hoſpital Mates under his directions, and principally on the plan of a General Hoſpital, and ſupplies of all kinds are furniſhed by requiſition from hence.

As the number of Patients uſually received into this Hoſpital is comparatively ſmall, I beg leave to ſubmit my opinion that the ſyſtem might with advantage be changed, and that the Barrack Department be called upon to furniſh Bedding and Utenſils, as is the practice in Regimental Hoſpitals; the Surgeon conducting it might receive the ſtoppages from the Reſident Paymaſter, appropriating and accounting for them weekly on the Regimental Plan; this mode has been adopted at Hilſea, and has alſo with great convenience been practiſed in the Hoſpital eſtabliſhed at Deal for the reception of the Sick left on the Embarkation of Troops, for and on their return from the Continent, under the direction of a Surgeon to the Forces. If H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and the Secretary at War, ſhould be pleaſed to approve of this plan being followed at Maidſtone, I have to requeſt the honour of Inſtructions thereon, and that directions may be given accordingly to the Barrack Department, in which caſe the Bedding and Utenſils, now there appertaining to the General Hoſpital Stores, may be ſent to York Hoſpital, Chelſea, unleſs it ſhould appear expedient to deliver over to the Barrack Department, ſuch Stores as are applicable to Regimental Hoſpital Equipments, as was the caſe at Jerſey and Guernſey.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. KEATE.

Appendix, No. 84. (A.)

CONTRASTED STATEMENT of GOSPORT AND HILSEA HOSPITALS.

GOSPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

		Pay p^r day	£.	s.	d.
Military Superintendant		15/	273	15	—
Principal Medical Officer		20/	365	—	—
Phyſician		20/	365	—	—
Staff Surgeon		15/	273	15	—
Apothecary		10/	182	10	—
Deputy Purveyor		10/	182	10	—
Reſident Mate		7/6	136	17	6
2 Hoſpital Mates		6/6	237	5	—
With Rations of Full Diet.	Purveyor's Clerk	1/	54	12	—
	Matron	2/6	45	12	6
	Head Nurſe	1/	18	5	—
	2 Nurſes (at leaſt)	1/	36	10	—
	Sempſtreſs	1/	18	5	—
	Steward	2/	36	10	—
	Surgery Man	1/6	27	7	6
	Ward Maſter	1/6	27	7	6
	2 Orderly Men, at leaſt	1/	18	5	—
	£.	- -	2,299	7	—

REGULATIONS and ARRANGEMENT.

Under the Directions for the conduct of General Hoſpitals.

MODE of procuring SUPPLIES, and STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE.

Meat and Bread furniſhed by Contract; Wine and Porter from London. The appropriation accounted for by the Hoſpital Books.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTS.

The Accounts are examined Quarterly by the Surgeon General, and the Balance paid by the Agent for Army Hoſpitals, from whom money on account is drawn during the Quarter; the men's Stoppages being credited by the ſeveral Regimental Agents to Government.

EXPENCE.

It appears that in the Year 1804, the average number of Sick in Goſport General Hoſpital (including Foreigners) amounted to - N° 165.

The Expences of the Hoſpital during the year, as paid by Mr. Window - £. 4,548. 3. 8½.

HILSEA DEPOT HOSPITAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

	Pay p^r day	£.	s.	d.
Staff Surgeon	15/	273	15	—
Hoſpital Mate	6/6	118	12	6
Serjeant (in addition to his Regimental Pay)	5/	9	2	6
Orderly Man (Ditto)	4/	6	1	4
Nurſe	1/	18	5	—
£.		425	16	4

REGULATIONS and ARRANGEMENT.

According to the Inſtructions for the management of Regimental Hoſpitals.

MODE of procuring SUPPLIES, and STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE.

Every article of Subſiſtence, Wine, &c. purchaſed on the ſpot at the fair market price, and the appropriation detailed in the weekly returns to this office.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTS.

For the ſupport of the Men in Hoſpital, a ſtoppage of 10*d.* a day for each Man is drawn from the Depôt Pay Maſter, and the diſtribution of this money is given in the weekly return of expenditure.

The Balance, whether for or againſt the Hoſpital, is entered at this Office, and cloſed at the expiration of ſix months, when the general balance is brought to account in the Half-yearly Abſtract.

EXPENCE.

From June to December 1806, the average number of Patients at the Depôt Hoſpital was - - - - - - - N° 22.

Expended for their ſupport during the period	£.	131	1 4½
Servants Wages		13	19 —
	£.	145	— 4½

EXPENCE—*continued.*

Average Expenditure on account of each Patient, per annum - - - £. 27. 11. 3.

Probable Amount of Stoppages drawn by the War Office during the year, at 10 *d.* a day for each Man - - - - £. 2,467. 14. 2.

EXPENCE—*continued.*

Average Expenditure on account of each Patient - - - - - £. 6. 12. 0.

Being for each Man per ann. - £. 13. 4. 0.

Actual Amount of Stoppages drawn from the Paymaster during the period, and accounted for - - - - - £. 160 0 0
Expended - - - - - 145 0 4½

Balance in favour of the Public, brought forward to the preſent Half-year - - - - £. 14 19 7½

Appendix, No. 85.

ABSTRACT of the Quarterly Expenditure of the FOREIGN HOSPITALS, under the care of Surgeon Van Malſon, and Deputy Purveyor John Moore; from the 25th September to 24th December 1805.

N° of Voucher.	Tradeſmens Names.	TRADE or ARTICLES charged.			
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	- - -	Attendance and Orderly Men's Wages - -	- - -		69 4 9
		SUBSISTENCE:			
			lbs. £. s. d.		
2.	J. Antram - -	Meat for General Hoſpitals - -	2,287 - - 62 3 6		
3.	J. Skeates - -	D° - for Temporary D° - - -	584 - - 14 12 0		
			3,071 - - 76 15 6	76 15 6	
			Loaves.		
4.	G. Neeld - -	Bread for General Hoſpitals -	1,097 - - 40 8 1		
5.	G. Neeld - -	D° - for Temporary D° - - -	243 - - 8 13 8½		
			1,340 49 1 9½	49 1 9½	
6.	Purkis - -	D° - for General Hoſpitals -	30 Loaves - - -	1 3 9	
7.	R^d Baker - -	Vegetables for D° - - -	- 8 11 3		
8.	E^d Beach - -	- D° - for Temporary D° -	- 3 4 8	11 15 11	
9.	Tho^s Scard - -	Milk for General Hoſpitals - -	- 10 5 0		
10.	Step^n Cutler - -	D° - for Temporary D° - -	- 1 3 0	11 8 0	
11.	J. Brookman - -	Grocer for General Hoſpital - -	5 18 6		
12.	Edw^d Templer -	- D° - for Temporary D° - -	- 1 13 2	7 11 8	
13.	J. & W. Crouch	Table Beer for General Hoſpital -	- 22 15 0		
14.	J^no Smith - -	- D° - for Temporary D° -	- 6 6 0	29 1 0	
15.	Storekeeper - -	Waters - Diſburſes - - - - -		— 12 9	187 10 4½
		CONTINGENCIES:			
16.	Albert Laney -	To Expences by him incurred - - - -		15 5 11	
17.	Ja^s Judd - - -	To carrying Sick to General Hoſpital - - -		3 8 0	
18.	J. Moore - - -	Deputy Purveyors Contingent Account - -		10 6 0	
19.	J. Waters - -	Storekeeper - - D° - for Gen^l Hoſpital - -		7 3 9	
20.	J. Strongman -	To engraving a Seal - - - - - -		3 4 0	
21.	Alb^t Laney - -	To Expences incurred for collecting Tradeſmen's Accounts - - - - - - - -		2 12 9½	42 0 5½
				£.	298 15 6½

We certify the above Expenditure was incurred under our Authority, ſolely for the Public Service of the General Foreign Hoſpitals.

(Signed) J^no MOORE, D^y Purveyor.

I have examined the above Account with the Vouchers, and find it correct as to its Amount.

(Signed) F^s KNIGHT.

I have examined this Account with the Vouchers, and find them correct, subject to my Remarks on Vouchers 20 and 21.

(Signed) T^s KEATE,
Surgeon General.

REMARKS.

N° 20. I have no authority to admit this Charge.

Feb^r 19th, 1807. (Signed) T^s KEATE.

N° 21. This Expenditure muſt be referred to the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

Feb^r 19th, 1807. (Signed) T^s KEATE.

N. B. The War Office has given an authority for the admiſſion of the Charge, N° 20, on the 22d of April 1807.

The Charge, N° 21, has been referred by the Audit Office to the Lords of the Treaſury.

I certify this to be a true copy of the Quarterly Account, as examined by the Army Medical Board.

Lymington, 7th July 1807. (Signed) L. VERSTURME.

Appendix, No. 86.

Examination of SAMUEL GIBBONS, Eſquire; taken on Oath before the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, relative to the Account of Doctor John Boone, late Acting Purveyor of the Military Hoſpitals at Plymouth and its vicinity, on the 14th day of February 1806.

QUESTION.	ANSWER.
N° 1. WAS you at any time employed as Clerk and Storekeeper to the Military Hoſpitals at Plymouth and its vicinity, under the directions of Dr. Boone? if you was, you will ſtate the commencement and termination of ſuch employ?	N° 1. I was employed from September 1795 to July 1799, including the time I ſerved with Deputy Purveyor Wilſon. *Mr. S. Gibbons.*
N° 2. Is the book now preſented for your inſpection in your hand-writing? if it is, ſtate whether the Sums inſerted therein are the actual Sums, as they appeared in each perſon's bill and receipt as delivered to you?	N° 2. The book now produced was opened by me; and it appears the whole of the Accounts therein is in my hand-writing. I am certain to all the *large* bills that I collected from the Tradeſmen being entered as they appear in the book; but Miſs Boone gave me ſometimes only the *Amount* to inſert therein, without my having ſeen the Bills; ſuch as, Glencroſs, Druggiſt; Collar, Wine Merchant; Joſeph, Merchant; and I think, occaſionally, Kettlewell, Carpenter.
N° 3. Were Monthly Abſtracts made out by you from the book above-mentioned, and delivered to Dr. Boone?	N° 3. Monthly Abſtracts were made out by me from the book above-mentioned, and delivered to Doctor Boone.

Mr. S. Gibbons.

QUESTION.

N° 4. Are the Abſtracts now preſented for your inſpection in your hand-writing, and the ſame as you delivered to Doctor Boone, particularly that for January 1797? if they are not, you will ſtate, if in your power, whoſe they are, and from what cauſe they have been altered?

N° 5. Who was the perſon uſually employed in paying the ſeveral Bills as ſtated in the Book and Abſtracts before-mentioned?

N° 6. Were the Sums which appear againſt each perſon's name in the Monthly Abſtracts, to the beſt of your knowledge and belief, the *actual* Sums paid to them? or was there any per-Centage, poundage, or allowance of any kind, or in any way or ſhape, made either by the perſon paying the money, or by Doctor Boone, or by any perſon employed by him?

N° 7. State, if in your power, whether the articles in the ſeveral bills of particulars were *actually* for the uſe of the Hoſpitals, or whether any part of them were for the *private uſe* of Doctor Boone, yourſelf, or of any other perſon or perſons in his or your family?

N° 8. In each of the Monthly Abſtracts, contained in the Book before mentioned, there is an article inſerted *Tradeſmen's ſmall Bills*, who was the perſon uſually employed in paying them? if yourſelf, did you render a liſt of them to Doctor Boone in the ſame manner as they are entered in the book, and were they entered in the book in the ſame manner as you received and paid them, or was there any addition made to the Amount either by yourſelf or Doctor Boone?

N° 9. Were the articles in each of theſe Bills for the *ſole* uſe of the Hoſpitals, or were any part of them for the *private* uſe of Doctor Boone, yourſelf, or for any other perſon or perſons in his or your family?

N° 10.

ANSWER.

N° 4. The Abſtracts for November 1795, May and June 1796, are in my hand-writing, (the others preſented to me are not, they are in Miſs Boone's hand-writing.) I cannot imagine why they have been altered, unleſs for the purpoſe of increaſing the Sums, particularly on looking at the *Small Bills* and *others*, where eraſures and additions have evidently been made ſubſequent to my giving in the Bills.—And alſo Mr. Joſeph's Account for February 1796, where an article is charged £. 412. 10*s*. and it appears by my book it ſhould be but £. 312. 10*s*. It is evident the ſmall Bills for March 1796, and January 1797, have been conſiderably altered. Likewiſe Courtis the Waggoner's Account in July 1796, which is in my book as £. 17. 18*s*. 3*d*. and the charge in Miſs Boone's Abſtract is £. 23. 18*s*. 3*d*. making a difference of £. 6. and which is occaſioned by an eraſure in the figure of the Pounds.

N° 5. I uſually paid the Baker, Butcher, Brewer, and Waggoner occaſionally, and the ſeveral Hoſpital Contingent Bills, ſuch as Stoke Freary, Mill Priſon, Cawſand, and Stone Houſe Lane, together with Tradeſmen's Small Bills; the reſt were paid by Doctor Boone.

N° 6. All the Sums that appear againſt each perſon's name, that were paid by *me*, and included in the Monthly Abſtracts in the Book, is the actual Sum paid to the Tradeſmen, *with the exception of the Small Bills* (which is to be anſwered in Q^r 8.); and I do poſitively ſtate, that as far as relates to myſelf, or any perſons on my account, that not any per-centage, poundage, or allowance whatever, was made therefrom; but I have heard that ſome Tradeſmen paid a poundage, or made an allowance to Doctor Boone, on his ſettlement of Mr. Wilſon's affairs.

N° 7. I am certain that ſeveral articles inſerted in the Tradeſmen's Bills were appropriated to the private uſe of Doctor Boone, his family, and others of the Hoſpital, particularly Coals, Candles, Beer, Stationary, and ſundry other articles, *together with ſuch Hoſpital Stores as are uſeful in a private family*.

N° 8. I am afraid it is not in my power to anſwer this Queſtion ſatisfactorily *without criminating myſelf*, which I know it is by no means the intention of the Commiſſioners that I ſhould do. This Anſwer applies equally to Queſtions N°^s 15. and 16.

N° 9. The Anſwer to Queſtion N° 7. applies to Q^r N° 9.

N° 10.

QUESTION.

N° 10. What was uſually done with theſe Bills and Receipts after you had entered the Amount in the book?

N° 11. Was it uſual for you to give Receipts to Doctor Boone for the amount of thoſe *ſmall Bills* every month, in the ſame manner as they are entered in the book? if it was, are thoſe now preſented to you in your hand-writing, and ſuch as you gave him at the reſpective times of their date? if they are, you will ſtate, if in your power, what is the cauſe of ſuch material difference between thoſe Receipts, and the Amount as claimed by Doctor Boone in his Abſtracts, in the following months?—viz.

Date of ABSTRACTS.	Mr. Gibbons's RECEIPTS.			D. Boone's ABSTRACTS.		
1795.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
December - -	18	1	1½	31	1	1½
1796.						
January - -	24	11	—	34	7	10
February - -	45	16	8	66	—	4
March - - -	39	—	2½	59	—	2½
July - - -	20	9	10	28	14	4
Auguſt - - -	16	1	9	22	17	3
September - -	20	9	3½	44	14	4½
October - -	23	7	9	35	1	8
November - -	21	—	8	38	18	4
December - -	15	15	7	37	16	1
1797.						
January - -	20	5	4	39	9	3½
February - -	20	19	11	34	3	9
March - - -	16	8	11½	29	3	3½
April - - -	19	1	11	34	19	9
May - - -	18	15	4	34	5	2
June - - -	23	2	10	40	11	10
July - - -	22	19	2	36	16	1
Auguſt - - -	19	17	1	40	7	9
September - -	22	9	4	51	14	7
£.	428	13	8½	740	3	—½
				428	13	8½
Difference - £.				311	9	3½

ANSWER.

N° 10. Lodged in a book-caſe in my room, which likewiſe ſerved for an Office, which on my return to Plymouth, I found were removed.

N° 11. I gave Doctor Boone a general Receipt for the money charged in my Monthly Abſtract of *ſmall Bills*, and thoſe now preſented to me are the ſame as I gave him; and I am utterly at a loſs to account for the extraordinary addition made to their Amount, as ſtated in this Queſtion, but for his private emolument.

N° 12. In the month of April 1796, there is a charge of £. 3. 17 s. 3½ d. made by you for Proviſions ſent on board the Boyne and Dove tranſports; by whoſe orders were they ſent, and what proof of the delivery of them have you got? They are charged in the Accounts £. 13. 17 s. 3½ d. making a difference of £. 10.

N° 12. I cannot recollect the circumſtance of the Boyne and Dove tranſports, but from the Proviſions being purchaſed to appearance ſpecifically for their uſe, I am of opinion it was for ſome French Emigrants whoſe accounts were afterwards paid through another channel; the ten Pounds has been added after the Account was made out by Doctor or Miſs Boone.

N° 13. In the Book and in the Abſtract for the month of June 1796, there is an article for

N° 13. This circumſtance I have no recollection of, notwithſtanding the Amount is inſerted

Mr. S. Gibbons.

QUESTION.

for carriage of Medicines to a Mr. Coombs from London, £. 35. You will ſtate from whom theſe Medicines were ſent, and alſo, if you know any thing more of the *particulars* of this charge; did you at any time ſee the Bill and Receipt of Coombs?

N° 14. There is in the Book now before you a ſtatement of ſeveral Sums received, as is ſuppoſed, for *Stoppages*; were thoſe the actual Sums received, and ſuch as ought to have been received on that Account, from the ſeveral perſons in the Hoſpitals at Plymouth under the care of Doctor Boone?

N° 15. Were articles in any of the Tradeſmen's Bills charged in the Abſtracts, otherwiſe than what they *really* were charged in the Bills?

N° 16. It appears that a conſiderable charge for Stationary is made in many of the Bills; in whoſe care was this Stationary placed; and do you know whether, at any time, a Sum was added to the bill, making it more than the Stationary actually amounted to?

N° 17. In Doctor Boone's Account Current he takes credit for two Sums of £. 187. 7 *s.* 9½ *d.* and of £. 208. 10 *s.* 2 *d.* on account of French Emigrants at Plymouth in the years 1795 and 1796. Are the Abſtracts for the above Sums, now preſented to you, in your hand-writing; if they are you will ſtate, if in your power, the manner in which the Wine and Beer therein charged were ſupplied, amounting to the Sum of £. 132. 9 *s.* 8 *d.*?

N° 18. The French Emigrants Accounts appear to have been kept ſeparate from the General Hoſpital Accounts at Plymouth; ſtate, if in your power, if any directions were given for this being done, and for what purpoſe?

N° 19. It appears in a general ſtatement of Monies expended for the months of October and November 1796, that an article is inſerted of £. 1. 11 *s.* 6 *d.* for Coals ſold at Cawſand; ſhould not the amount of theſe Coals be brought to the account of the Public by Doctor Boone?

N° 20. Were articles of public Stores of any kind ſold, to the beſt of your knowledge and belief,

ANSWER.

ſerted in my Book, and appears in my hand-writing in the Abſtract for June 1796.

N° 14. The Stoppages were always received by me from the Paymaſter of Detachments, or from ſome officer who had charge of Men in Hoſpital; and I, at the expiration of each month, gave Dr. Boone a return of them by name, regiment, and amount, but it ſometimes happened that more or leſs might be credited in this return than was actually received, from the weeks and days of the month not agreeing; likewiſe, a diſcharged Soldier may be in Hoſpital and dieted, but under no Stoppages; and I am of opinion that if the whole amount of Stoppages were added together for which I have given credit in my book, it is very little if any thing ſhort of what Regimental books may prove it ſhould be; in ſome caſes perhaps a day more, in others a day leſs; *but Doctor Boone ought to have charged himſelf with the full amount as appears in my book.*

N° 15. Vide anſwered in Q^s N° 8.

N° 16. Vide anſwered in Q^s N° 8.

N° 17. The Abſtracts preſented to me are in my hand-writing, and the Wine and Beer was ſupplied from the General Hoſpital Stores, but ordered to be introduced into the Abſtracts for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the Expences of their Subſiſtence. *But Doctor Boone ſhould undoubtedly have deducted the amount when he obtained payment, becauſe it was before charged as General Hoſpital Stores.*

N° 18. The Accounts were kept ſeparate from the General Hoſpital Expences, either by an order of General Lord George Lennox's or the Surgeon General's, but I think the former; and I believe on their being admitted, the mode of payment was not decided on, *but I underſtood it would moſt likely be through an Agent for Foreign Corps in London.*

N° 19. Moſt certainly they ought.

N° 20. I cannot charge my memory with the ſale of Stores during the time I was at Plymouth,

Question.	Answer.
belief, during your residence at Plymouth by Doctor Boone, or by his directions, exclusive of the Coals, in the preceding question; if there were, was the produce of such Sale brought to the credit of the Public in any Monthly or other Abstract of the Hospital Accounts given by you to Doctor Boone, or was it appropriated to his private use?	mouth, except the Coals at Cawsand; but I perfectly recollect a considerable number of Cradles or Bedsteads were in a Store at Freary Hospital, and what became of them when that Establishment ceased I do not recollect; but I cannot find any credit for them, if they were sold, in my Accounts. But it is very probable that Mr. Barnacott, who was Landlord of the Premises (and is now at Plymouth,) can give further information on this subject.

Mr. S. Gibbons.

(Signed) S. GIBBONS,
D. Purveyor to the Forces.

Sworn before us the 14th day of Febr 1806.

J. T. BATT.
JOHN MARTIN LEAKE.
C. W. ROUSE BOUGHTON.

Appendix, No. 87.

MONEY drawn by Deputy Purveyor JAMES M^cWHIRTER, on account of CHATHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL; between the 25th September 1800 and 16th July 1801.

		£. s. d.
18th November 1800	On Account	500 — —
21st December 1800	Dº	500 — —
11th January 1801	Dº	500 — —
13th February	Dº	500 — —
1st March	Dº	500 — —
25th	Dº	500 — —
26th April	Dº	500 — —
26th May	Dº	500 — —
10th July	Dº	700 — —
8th	Dº	127 10 9½
19th	Dº	77 16 9½
22d	Dº	79 7 11½
4th	Dº	70 15 10
29th	Dº	111 2 5
4th August	Dº	104 1 —½
5th	Dº	55 4 10
3d November	Dº — Issued under one authority on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, and approved by the Secretary at War.	1,740 7 1½
5th	Dº	1,740 7 1½
4th	Dº	551 11 11
14th	Dº	137 17 6
30th October	Dº	502 — —
	£.	9,998 3 2

The whole of these Sums are accounted for by the Deputy Purveyor, whose Accompts are at this moment under revision by Mr. Knight. It is however scarcely practicable to collect, from the Abstracts, the particular Expenditure of the two Sums £. 1,740. 7. 1½.

(Signed) S. REED.

Appendix, No. 88.

LETTER from S. Reed, Eſquire, to Peter Grant, Eſquire.

Army Medical Board Office,
July 1ſt 1807.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will inform the Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry, that no books in this Office can give the total expence of the York Hoſpital, or of the Depôt Hoſpital, for any one year; our Accounts comprizing nothing more than is found to be charged againſt the Public in the Abſtracts of the Agent for Army Hoſpitals. It appears that the Buildings, with certain articles of Furniture, according to the Barrack Regulations, are ſupplied by the Barrack Department; that the Purveyor's Stores have been ſupplied by Meſſrs. Trotters, and the Medicines by the Apothecary General; that among the Stores furniſhed by theſe laſt two Houſes are found various articles of conſumption, ſuch as Rice, Sugar, Tea, &c. and that the Stores depoſited in General Hoſpitals are intended to furniſh iſſues to other ſervices, as well as for the uſe of the particular Eſtabliſhments.

It is poſſible that by computations founded upon the Returns of Sick, and Tables of Diets, compared with the Purveyor's Accounts, ſomething of an aggregate may be formed; but it will be difficult to give any thing like the preciſe expenditure.

I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

S. REED.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Commiſſioners of Military Enquiry.

ARMY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 1808.