

**Report of the operations of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War during the Egyptian campaign, 1884-85 : together with a statement of receipts & expenditure, and correspondence.**

**Contributors**

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# REPORT

13/

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

## British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War

DURING THE

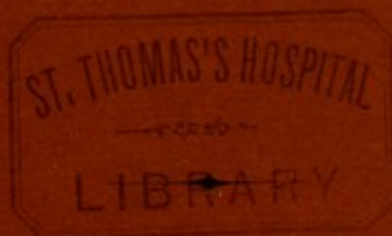
EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN, 1884-85,

TOGETHER WITH A

*Statement of Receipts & Expenditure,*

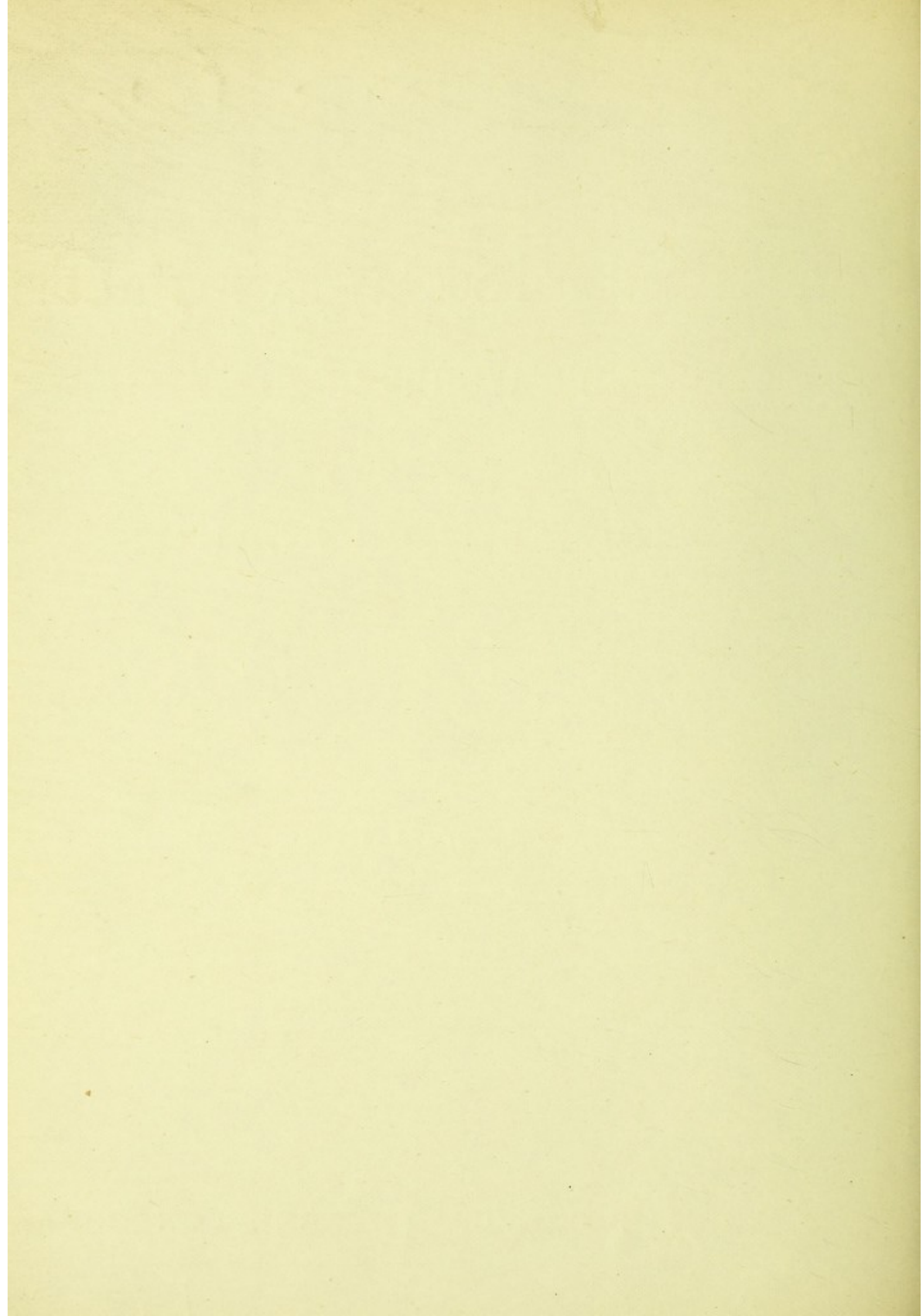
AND

CORRESPONDENCE.

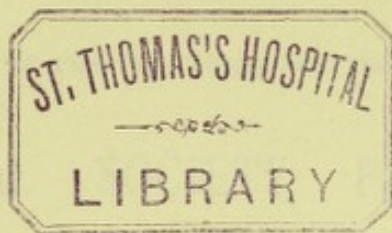


Offices of Society:—

8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON.











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# REPORT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE  
SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

---

# REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES SOCIETY FOR THE  
SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR



# REPORT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE

## British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War

DURING THE

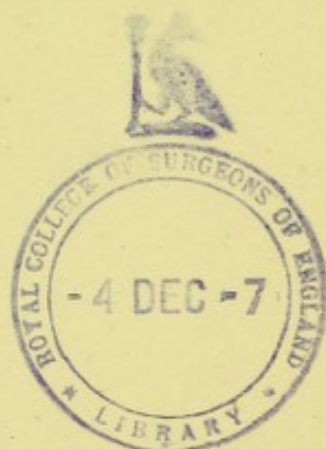
EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN, 1884-85,

TOGETHER WITH A

*Statement of Receipts & Expenditure,*

AND

CORRESPONDENCE.



Offices of Society :—

5, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

REF 907

British Medical Society for Aid to the  
Sick and Wounded in War

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN, 1954-55

CORRESPONDENCE



General Secretary  
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1



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## APPENDIX D

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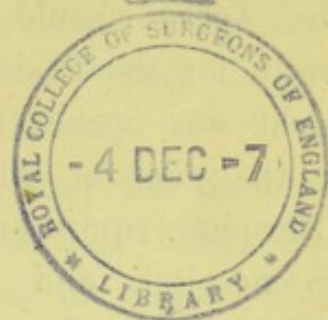
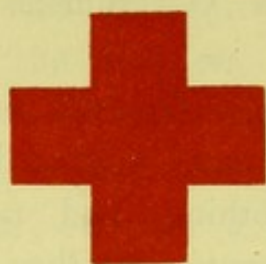
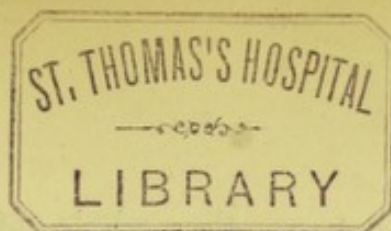
## APPENDIX F

Appendix F

## APPENDIX G

Appendix G

Appendix G



# National Society for Aid to the Sick & Wounded in War.

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## EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

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### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee of the National Aid Society beg to submit a Report of their operations during the recent campaign in Egypt and the Soudan.

Before, however, entering upon this subject it is thought desirable to submit a short sketch of the Society's work at home and abroad since the termination of the Russo-Turkish War, during which a sum a little in excess of £30,000 was expended by the Society in relieving the belligerents on both sides.

In March, 1879, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held for the purpose of considering whether any aid could be rendered to our soldiers in South Africa during the Zulu Campaign. It was decided to appoint a Commissioner to represent the Society at the seat of war and to provide any *extra luxuries* which might appear desirable for the comfort of the sick and wounded, the fact having been clearly established that all *necessaries* were supplied in abundance by the Army Medical Department.

With this view the Secretary of State for War was communicated with, and the services of Deputy-Commissary J. S. Young were obtained, it being



thought by the Committee that as the whole of the Transport was in the hands of the Government, it would be to the advantage of the Society that their Agent should be a Government officer, rather than one acting independently for the Society.

A credit was opened in Major Young's favour at Natal, and during the Campaign the sum of £1,727 was expended in the purchase of medical comforts, hospital equipment, clothing, and newspapers for the recreation of soldiers in hospital, and in grants to the extent of nearly £400 to local funds, to medical officers in charge of homeward bound transports, and to nursing staffs. The results proved most satisfactory.

Major Young was enabled by the kind permission of the Government authorities to watch over the interests of the Society during the Boer Rebellion in 1881. He expended on behalf of the Society a sum amounting to nearly £1,100 by providing extra comforts to invalids in hospital during this campaign, and in other ways alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers.

As an instance of the manner in which the work of the Society was viewed by the medical authorities during the South African Wars, the following extract from a letter written by Surgeon-General J. S. Holloway, the Principal Medical Officer at Pietermaritzburg, as an introduction for Major Young, may be quoted:—"The benefits conferred by this Society during the Zulu and Sekukuné Wars were inestimable, and every encouragement should be given it by providing legitimate objects for its munificence."

In the beginning of February, 1880, the Committee being desirous to carry on in some form the work of the Society in time of peace, took into consideration the best means of utilizing part of the interest yearly accumulating on the invested capital of the Society.

Having in view the valuable services rendered during the South African Wars by the female nurses trained at Netley, it was decided to petition the Government to allow the Society to train a small staff at its own expense at one or more of the military hospitals, for service in any future war.

With this object application was made to the Secretary of State for War (Colonel Stanley) for his sanction to the scheme, and in the following April a notification was received, stating that the Government was favourably disposed towards the Society's proposition, and that the Director General of the Army Medical Department would do everything in his power to give effect to it.



A draft scheme for training the nurses was prepared by Surgeon-General Longmore, and approved by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and on the 1st May, 1881, a staff of eight ladies entered Netley as probationers, to be trained under the auspices of the Society for a term of three years, in order to fit them for their future duties.

During the period which has elapsed since that date, the Society has had under training twelve Sisters, viz.:—Sisters J. Wallace, J. King, H. Stewart, C. Lee, E. Cannell, A. Yardley, E. Wright, K. Forest, K. Hillier, M. Fellowes, L. Burleigh, A. Briggs.

Of these ladies Sisters Stewart and Lee on completion of their term of training left the service, after having agreed to come forward again for duty should circumstances require it; and Sisters Wallace and King were appointed to the permanent Government staff at the War Office.

The work of the Society in this channel was brought to a close on the 31st March last, the whole staff being drafted into the regular service in compliance with the new regulations for Army Nurses, which took effect on the 1st April, 1885.

It is hoped that the work of the Society in this respect has proved useful, since it has aided in establishing in the Army a system of female Nurses in our Military Hospitals, both at home and abroad.

It may be mentioned that of the eight Nurses drafted into the Regular service (namely the last eight on the foregoing list) Sisters Cannell and Yardley have been doing very excellent work at the Citadel Hospital, Cairo, since August, 1884, and were in the Society's pay from that date until the 1st April above alluded to.

This brings the record of the work of the Society down to the recent campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan.

On the 16th October, 1884, the Committee met for the purpose of considering proposals for operations in Egypt—correspondence having previously passed between Lord Wolseley, the Society, and the War Office authorities on the subject, and the services of Assistant-Commissary-General J. S. Young having been again lent to the Society by Government as on former occasions.

It was decided to despatch Major Young at once as Commissioner of the Society to the seat of operations on the Nile, with instructions to render all possible supplemental aid on its behalf.



On the 22nd October, 1884, Major Young left London for Cairo, and on his arrival commenced his duties in accordance with his instructions. He was assisted by Dr. E. F. White, and Mr. J. Dale, who joined him in December, and by Dr. W. H. J. Brown, who followed in April.

The difficulties of transport on the Nile having been fully recognised by the Committee, they decided to endeavour specially to assist the Government in this direction, in accordance with lines indicated by Lord Wolseley. Some difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining a launch suitable for service under the special circumstances connected with the peculiarities of Nile navigation, encountered particularly during the spring and summer months when the Nile falls to extreme shallowness at many places. The Society, however, ultimately succeeded in acquiring a launch which drew only two feet six inches of water, was capable of steaming five miles an hour against the stream, and in every way fitted for the work she was intended to perform. This launch was christened by Lady Baring the *Queen Victoria*, after Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Patroness of the Society. The *Queen Victoria* has been rendering excellent service since her purchase, by transporting on her upward journeys on the Nile comforts for the use of patients in hospitals on the line of communications, and on her downward journeys by conveying, and by towing dahabeahs also conveying, invalids, for whom every comfort was provided on board. A full account of the work performed by this launch, together with that done by the *Alexandra* (the second steamer purchased, of which mention is hereafter made), will be found in Major Young's Reports herewith appended.

Consequent upon the extended operations of Government in the Soudan in the form of the expedition to Suakin, the Committee resolved in the early part of March last to despatch a Commissioner to that part of Egypt also, thus forming two distinct branches under the Society's auspices.

With this view Mr. V. B. Kennett-Barrington, who had successfully served the Society on former occasions, was asked by the Committee to proceed to Suakin as Commissioner for that district, with a small staff of medical gentlemen.

Sir Allen Young, C.B., on hearing of the Society's extended operations in the Red Sea, generously offered to place his yacht *Stella* at the disposal of the Society for the purpose of evacuating sick and wounded from Suakin, and in suitable cases taking patients short trips in the Red Sea, &c. The Committee cordially accepted the kind offer of Sir Allen Young, who was appointed "Commissioner Afloat attached to the Suakin Ambulance," and the Society is greatly



indebted to him for the valuable and useful work they were thus enabled to carry out.

On the 6th March, 1885, Mr. Kennett-Barrington left London, accompanied by Dr. J. Edward Squire, for Suakin; Doctors F. C. H. Piggott and R. Lake having left some ten days previously as medical officers on board the S.S. *Ganges*.

Doctor C. H. Newby sailed in the *Oceano* on the 10th March, as medical officer in charge of that Transport.

Professor Alexander Ogston, who had kindly offered his free services to the Society, also joined the Suakin Ambulance, and was attached to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch.

Four Nursing Sisters, namely—Sisters Kate Hicks, Kate Wrigley, Mary Machen, and Elizabeth A. Dowse, who sailed on the 4th March in S.S. *Navarino*, were also sent out under this Society's Commission and Brassard, but in the pay of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch. Sisters Hicks and Dowse being employed in the Nile district with Major Young, and Sisters Wrigley and Machen being attached to Mr. Kennett-Barrington's staff.

Details of the excellent work done by these ladies and gentlemen on behalf of the Society will be found in the letters and reports published herewith.

In view of the increasing magnitude of the military operations in Egypt, consequent upon the then decision of the Government to prosecute an active Campaign on the Nile in the ensuing autumn, it was thought advisable by the Committee to endeavour to obtain a second launch suitable for transport on the Nile of greater dimensions than the *Queen Victoria*. With this view a few large shipbuilding firms were approached in regard to the provision of a launch or steamer according to requirements laid down by Major Young, who from practical experience was able to specify details of requirements to be provided for in a boat suitable for the intended service on the Nile.

After careful examination of the results obtained, and of all the circumstances of the case, especially in view of the Government having ordered a considerable number of stern-wheel steamers for the service of the intended autumn campaign on the Nile, it was decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Elder & Co., of Glasgow, who undertook to build a stern-wheel steamer to be completed to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Constructor to the Admiralty (Mr. Dunn), who had offered to act as inspector on behalf of the Committee in this matter, and to whom the best thanks of the Committee are due for his kind assistance.

This vessel, which was named the *Alexandra*, was constructed and placed



on board ship for conveyance (in pieces) to Alexandria in the wonderfully short space of five weeks. She was put together at Cairo at the end of May last, and has since been doing duty (as will be seen by Major Young's Reports) in evacuating the sick on the lower reaches of the Nile.

On the termination of active operations and the consequent withdrawal of the Commissioner of the Society from Cairo, the *Alexandra* was made over as a gift by the Society to the Government, to be used in aid of the sick and wounded by the Army Medical Department at the seat of war.

The Committee, however, regret to learn that the *Alexandra* has, since her transfer to the Government, met with an untoward fate, having sunk at three o'clock on the morning of the 5th October, while moored for the night alongside one of the banks of the Nile near Edfou, but rejoice that it was unattended with loss of life, the invalids on board at the time and the *personnel* of the steamer having safely gained the bank of the river. The *Alexandra* has since been successfully raised, and is again available for service on the Nile.

In the Reports sent home from Egypt, many of which will be found in the Appendix, the good services rendered by the various members of the Society's staff are recorded. Whatever success has been attained by the Society's efforts to promote the comfort of Her Majesty's sailors and soldiers in Egypt and the Soudan has been in great measure due to the facilities and assistance given by the Military and Naval authorities.

The General Report of the Society's operations would be incomplete were it not mentioned that to Her Majesty's representative in Cairo, Sir Evelyn Baring, the Society is indebted for obtaining, and to H.E. Nubar Pasha and the Commissioners of the "Caisse de la Dette" for affording, facilities for the entrance free at the various ports, and for transit through Egypt of the stores sent from England; while from Mr. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., President and Sekander Bey Traffic Manager of the Egyptian Railway Administration, also from Mr. Caillard, Director-General of Customs, continual assistance was received which contributed in no slight degree to the efficiency and rapidity with which the stores were distributed. The acknowledgments of the Committee are also due to Deputy-Surgeon General Fox, Principal Medical Officer in Cairo, who proved his sympathetic co-operation with the Society, by providing channels for the supplemental aid rendered by the Society.

The sincere thanks of the Committee are likewise due to Major Young, Doctors E. F. White and W. H. J. Brown, Mr. J. Dale, and to the Nursing Sisters and other



members of the staff of the Society who have served on the Nile. Also to Mr. Kennett-Barrington, Professor Ogston, and Doctors Newby, Squire, Piggott, and Lake, the Nursing Sisters, and other members of the Suakin Ambulance, who have now all returned home after having rendered very efficient aid by every means in their power.

The work of the Suakin Branch was greatly facilitated by the cordial support it received from Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., Major-General Sir George Greaves, Major-General Hudson, and other Military and Naval authorities, including the Medical Staff under the late Surgeon-General Barnett and Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, valuable assistance was also given by Captain More Molyneux, R.N., and Captain Fellowes, Chief Naval Transport Officer.

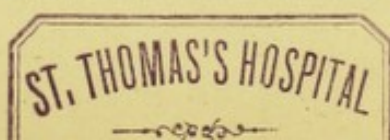
The Committee also desire to acknowledge the services rendered to them by the Eastern Telegraph Company, in franking the Society's telegrams to and from the East, and by its kindly assistance in securing their delivery with the greatest possible promptitude. Also to Messrs. Barnes & Co., 137, Upper Thames Street, for kindly allowing the Society the free use of their warehouse for stores.

With reference to the work done by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, which, as the public are aware, was founded for the special purpose of aiding the sick and wounded in the Soudan Campaign, and was affiliated to the National Aid Society, full information will be found in the Reports issued from time to time by the Ladies' Committee.

The Committee of the National Aid Society desire to place on record their appreciation of the work done by the Princess of Wales's Branch, and their thanks for the co-operation they received from it in supplementing the aid given by the parent Society to the wounded, the sick, and the convalescent soldiers, in Egypt and the Soudan. It may not be out of place for the Committee to allude to the pleasure which was afforded to our troops by the knowledge that H.R.H. the Princess of Wales was personally and actively engaged in ministering to their comfort.

Hearty acknowledgments are due to Lady Baring, President, Mrs. Davis, Vice-President, and the numerous members of the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, for their most excellent work in visiting the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Cairo, and carrying to the patients the comforts provided by the Society; also to Mrs. Royle at Port Said, for visiting the passing transports conveying invalids, and securing to them comforts for their voyage to England.

A Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, audited by Mr. C. L. Ryan, C.B., Assistant Comptroller and Auditor of the Exchequer and Audit Department,





Somerset House, and of the Stores purchased by the Society, the Reports made by the Commissioners and Surgeons as to the Society's work, and various letters of thanks to the Society for its aid, together with a Map will be found in the subsequent pages of this Report.

Before closing their Report the Committee would draw attention to the fact that at the close of the Franco-German War a large surplus fund remained in their hands which was placed in the hands of three Trustees, viz., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay. They have subsequently abstained from soliciting contributions, considering they would not be justified in so-doing, as long as the surplus fund remaining in their hands is found sufficient for the work required.

The Society has deemed it their duty to watch the course of events in all recent campaigns, and to render aid when practicable. But as a preliminary to undertaking any work, they have in every instance placed themselves in communication with the War Office, and the Army Medical Department, and before taking action have obtained the sanction of the authorities, and an assurance that aid given by the Society would be acceptable to the Government.

The Society is convinced that the object they have in view, namely, the alleviation of the sufferings of soldiers in time of war, can only be attained by working in harmony with the military and medical officers, and they gladly acknowledge the ready assistance which has always been afforded them.

They desire to take this opportunity of correcting an error which unintentionally appeared in a paragraph of a previous Report, by which it might possibly be inferred that the Society claimed to be doing work on the Nile by means of their steam launch and dahabeah which the Army Medical Department could not of itself have carried out. Any such inference was unintentional and would have been unjustified.

With the British army sent out to Egypt, the Government provided complete supplies of medical appliances, comforts, and transport for the sick and wounded, and there was consequently not so large a scope for the operations of the National Aid Society as has hitherto existed when working with Continental armies.

Nevertheless under the heavy strain of a campaign, emergencies will always arise in which the free action of private enterprise cannot but advantageously supplement official organization, and in the late campaign we have ample testimony to show that luxuries, and even comforts, have been brought



to our soldiers by the National Aid Society, which they would otherwise not have enjoyed.

Among these special comforts may be named ice and soda-water making machines and other appliances for providing the cooling drinks so necessary in tropical climates, also supplies of fresh fruit, of garden seeds, of games and other means of recreation, and of newspapers.

It is to be hoped that the spirit of friendly emulation subsisting between Government and the National Aid Society employés will be maintained, and will continue to exercise on both a stimulating and beneficial influence.

The result of the labours of the Society should not be estimated solely by the amount of actual work performed. The indirect influence which it exercises both at home and in the field, by raising public interest in matters connected with ambulance work, and by creating a higher standard of efficiency, though less tangible, is no less powerful and important. Nor should the fact be overlooked that the Society affords a recognised channel for the practical expression of public sympathy in time of war, and that its organization enables it to act promptly when emergencies arise. Those who have followed closely the work of the Society since its foundation are fully aware of the good already accomplished, both directly and indirectly, through its agency. We are thereby encouraged to continue our labours in the hope that as the aims of the Society become better known and its position more fully recognized, its powers of usefulness may increase, and further progress may be made in our endeavours to mitigate the severity of the suffering inseparable from war.

WANTAGE,

*Chairman of the Executive Committee and Council.*

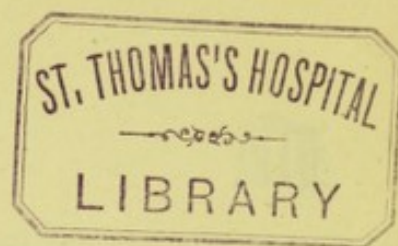
18th January, 1886.





# National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

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## Patron :

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

## President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c.

## Trustees :

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G., SINCE DECEASED.

THE LORD WANTAGE, K.C.B., V.C.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.....\*CAPTAIN DOUGLAS GALTON, C.B., F.R.S.

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\*LIEUT.-COL. J. S. YOUNG, A.C.G.

DR. JULIUS POLLOCK.

\*V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Esq.

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SECRETARY.....MR. JAMES G. VOKES.



# NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO

---

## EGYPTIAN

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**Dr.**

*Statement of Accounts from the 1st July, 1884*

|   |     |     |     |     |     |     | £      | s. | d. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|----|
| To Amount of unsolicited Subscriptions                            | ... | ... | ... | ... |     |     | 257    | 10 | 9  |
| „ Grant made by Trustees for Expenditure during Egyptian Campaign | ... |     |     |     |     |     | 15,000 | 0  | 0  |
| „ Subsequent Grant  | ... | ... | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 4,094  | 18 | 6  |

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£19,352    9    3

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WANTAGE,

*Chairman of Committee.*

JAS. G. VOKES,

*Secretary in charge of Accounts.*

# THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

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## CAMPAIGN.

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to the 31st December, 1885.

Cr.

|   | £       | s. | d. |
|---|---------|----|----|
| By TRANSPORT SERVICE, including purchase of stern-wheel steamer <i>Alexandra</i> and steam-launch <i>Queen Victoria</i> , hire of dahabeahs, all staff and other expenses connected therewith, shipping charges for stores sent from London, purchase and hire of camels, horses and vehicles, stable expenses, repairs, removal of sick and wounded, &c., &c. ... .. | 12,156  | 18 | 3  |
| „ FOOD for sick and wounded, including medical comforts, viz., jams, preserves, wines, spirits, &c. ... ..  | 2,410   | 11 | 3  |
| „ MEDICAL STORES, including hospital furniture and fittings, ice-making and soda-water machines, and all surgical appliances except instruments   | 314     | 7  | 5  |
| „ SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS ... ..   | 166     | 7  | 9  |
| „ MEDICINES ... ..  | 207     | 6  | 2  |
| „ CLOTHING ... ..   | 48      | 2  | 8  |
| „ STAFF ALLOWANCE and expenses abroad, including pay, travelling expenses and outfit allowance of the medical staff and all other employés excepting the transport staff mentioned above ...  | 3,223   | 4  | 8  |
| „ NEWSPAPERS specially for the sick and wounded in hospital... ..   | 172     | 6  | 11 |
| „ GRANTS ... ..   | 17      | 6  | 11 |
| „ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES at seat of operations not classed under preceding heads ... ..   | 274     | 16 | 8  |
| „ OFFICE EXPENSES, LONDON—Salaries and wages, printing, stationery, advertisements, office rent, postage, telegrams, travelling, and other miscellaneous expenses ... ..  | 361     | 0  | 7  |
|   | £19,352 | 9  | 3  |

*I hereby certify that I have examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the Expenditure in connection with the Egyptian Campaign; and that, having regard to the nature of the service, and the conditions under which the expenditure was incurred, it is correct and sufficiently vouched.*

7th January, 1886.

C. L. RYAN.



## Staff engaged at the Seat of War by the Society.

| NAME.  | CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.            | PERIOD OF SERVICE. |                  |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------|
|  |  | FROM               | To               |
| EGYPT & NILE EXPEDITION.                               |  |                    |                  |
| YOUNG, MAJOR JOHN S. ... ..                            | Commissioner ... ..                    | 14th Oct., 1884    | 14th Oct., 1885  |
| WHITE, EDWARD FRANCIS, F.R.C.S. ...                    | Surgeon ... ..                         | 30th Dec. "        | 19th Sept. "     |
| BROWN, WILLIAM HENRY JONES, M.R.C.S. ... ..            | " ... ..                               | 3rd April, 1885    | 3rd Aug. "       |
| LAKE, RICHARD, M R.C.S. ... ..                         | " ... ..                               | 27th May "         | 9th " "          |
| DALE, JESSE ... ..                                     | Superintendent of Nile steamers ... .. | 25th Dec., 1884    | 25th " "         |
| CANNELL, E. (Acting Superintendent [Citadel Hospital]) | Nursing Sister                         | During the whole   | of the Campaign. |
| YARDLEY, A. ... ..                                     | "                                      | " "                | " "              |
| HICKS, KATHERINE PHILLIPA ... ..                       | "                                      | 4th March, 1885    | 2nd Aug., 1885   |
| DOWSE, ELIZABETH ANNE ... ..                           | "                                      | " " "              | " " "            |
| WRIGLEY, KATE ... ..                                   | "                                      | 3rd May "          | 18th " "         |
| MACHEN, MARY ... ..                                    | "                                      | 15th " "           | 2nd " "          |
| DURHAM, EMMA ... ..                                    | Cooking Sister                         | 1st April "        | 18th " "         |
| EDWARDS, ANNA ... ..                                   | "                                      | " " "              | 2nd " "          |
| SHIPLIN, MARY ... ..                                   | "                                      | 10th June "        | 18th " "         |
| COATES, ANNIE ... ..                                   | "                                      | " " "              | " " "            |
| BURRELL, WILLIAM GORE ... ..                           | Clerk ... ..                           | 9th " "            | 7th Sept. "      |
| DOWELL, HENRY JOHN ... ..                              | Soda water maker ...                   | 19th March "       | " " "            |
| SUAKIN EXPEDITION, RED SEA.                            |  |                    |                  |
| KENNETT-BARRINGTON, V. B., M.A., LL.M. ... ..          | Commissioner ... ..                    | 6th " "            | 20th June "      |
| YOUNG, SIR ALLEN, C.B. ... ..                          | Commissioner afloat ...                | 20th " "           | do.              |
| OGSTON, PROFESSOR ALEXANDER, M.D.                      | Surgeon ... ..                         | 18th " "           | 28th April "     |
| NEWBY, CHARLES HENRY, F.R.C.S. ...                     | " ... ..                               | 10th " "           | 18th July "      |
| SQUIRE, JOHN EDWARD, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P. ... ..       | " ... ..                               | 6th " "            | 22nd June "      |
| PIGGOTT, FREDERICK CECIL HOLMAN, M.R.C.S. ... ..       | " ... ..                               | 25th Feb. "        | 31st Aug. "      |
| LAKE, RICHARD, M.R.C.S. ... ..                         | " ... ..                               | " " "              | 26th May "       |
| BURRELL, WILLIAM GORE ... ..                           | Clerk ... ..                           | 31st March "       | 8th June "       |
| WRIGLEY, KATE ... ..                                   | Nurse ... ..                           | 4th " "            | 2nd May "        |
| MACHEN, MARY ... ..                                    | " ... ..                               | " " "              | 14th " "         |
| BEAN, ALFRED ... ..                                    | Soda water maker ...                   | 9th July "         | ...              |
| BURTON, EDWARD ... ..                                  | Servant ... ..                         | 10th March "       | 15th July "      |



# STORES

PURCHASED BY COMMITTEE, OR GIVEN TO COMMITTEE  
BY PUBLIC.

## *Purchased by Committee.*

|                                  |     |     |     |               |                          |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------------|
| Ambulance Stretchers             | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 24                       |
| Ambulance Chair                  | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 1                        |
| Appliances Medical               | ... | ... | ... | 6 large cases |                          |
| Army Stretchers                  | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 6                        |
| Under-carriages for do           | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 6                        |
| Barley (pearl)                   | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 1 cwt.                   |
| Biscuits                         | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 100 lbs.                 |
| "                                | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 27 large tins            |
| Bottling Wire                    | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 4½ cwts.                 |
| Brand's Essence...               | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 12 doz bott.             |
| Brandy                           | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 5 doz.                   |
| Broth, Chicken                   | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 132 doz tins             |
| Canteen                          | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 6                        |
| Champagne                        | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 4 doz.                   |
| Cocoa and Milk...                | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 415 doz tins             |
| Coffee bought in Suakin          | ... | ... | ... | value £15     |                          |
| Corks for Soda Water Bottles     | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 650 gross                |
| Camels                           | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 40                       |
| Donkey                           | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 1                        |
| Eau de Cologne                   | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 27 doz pint bott.        |
| Erbswurst                        | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 36 doz small tins        |
| Flags                            | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 12                       |
| Fly Traps                        | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 74                       |
| Gazogenes (holding 5 pints each) | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 11                       |
| Gazogene Powders                 | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 91 gross                 |
| Groats...                        | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 3 doz. tins              |
| Gum Myocom                       | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 52 doz. pots             |
| Hampers (Ambulance)              | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 2                        |
| Horses                           | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 3                        |
| Ice Making Machines              | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 2 (small)                |
| " " "                            | ... | ... | ... | ...           | with extras... 3 (large) |
| Jams, Assorted                   | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 359 doz pots             |
| Jelly, Calves Feet               | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 24 doz. tins             |
| Kreochyle                        | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 12 doz. bott.            |
| Lime Juice Cordial               | ... | ... | ... | ...           | 6 doz. bott.             |

## 24 Medical Comfort Cases, each containing

|                                   |     |                |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| Valentine's Meat Juice...         | ... | 4 bott.        |
| Brandy                            | ... | 2 bott.        |
| Coal Tar Soap                     | ... | ½ lb.          |
| Candles                           | ... | 1 lb.          |
| Salt                              | ... | 1 box          |
| Compressed Tea                    | ... | 1 lb.          |
| Mustard                           | ... | 2 ozs.         |
| Cocoa and Milk                    | ... | 12 tins        |
| Biscuits                          | ... | 1 lb.          |
| Liebeg's Extract                  | ... | 12 ozs         |
| Do. 12 with the following extras— |     |                |
| Port                              | ... | 4 bott.        |
| Milk                              | ... | 4 tins         |
| Chocolate and Milk                | ... | 6 tins         |
| Marmalade                         | ... | 3 doz. pots    |
| Medicines, Assorted               | ... | 18 large cases |
| Microscope...                     | ... | 1              |
| Milk, Condensed                   | ... | 28 doz. tins   |
| " Preserved                       | ... | 128 doz. tins  |
| Mincing Machines                  | ... | 12             |

Newspapers—12 sets each containing "Daily News," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Army and Navy Gazette," "Broad Arrow," "Graphic," "Illustrated London News," "Mail," "Punch," "United Service Gazette," and "World." These were sent regularly during the campaign.

|                           |     |                   |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Oatmeal                   | ... | 6 doz. 2 lb. tins |
| Odorators                 | ... | 6                 |
| Panniers                  | ... | 2                 |
| Pickles                   | ... | 78 pints          |
| Pipes, Wooden and Clay... | ... | 109 doz.          |
| Pistols                   | ... | 3                 |
| Port Wine                 | ... | 6 doz.            |
| Refrigerators             | ... | 2                 |
| Saddles, complete         | ... | 6                 |
| Sauces, assorted          | ... | 48 pints          |
| Seeds—                    |     |                   |
| Lettuce                   | ... | 32 ozs.           |
| Raddish                   | ... | 4 pecks           |



Seeds (*continued*)—

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Mustard ... ..  | 8 pecks      |
| Cress ... ..  | 8 "          |
| Peas... ..  | 6 bushels    |
| Shirts ... ..   | 144          |
| Soda Water Machines, with filling, bottling<br>Machines, and extras complete ... .. | 5            |
| Soda Water Making Ingredients, as follows—  |              |
| Loaf Sugar ... ..   | 62½ cwts.    |
| Whiting ... ..  | 280 "        |
| Bi Carb Soda... ..  | 490 lbs.     |
| Essence of Lemon... ..  | 140 "        |
| Ginger ... ..   | 70 "         |
| Essence of Capsici ... ..   | 35 "         |
| Cream ... ..  | 44 "         |
| Acid Citric ... ..  | 490 bott.    |
| Sulphuric Acid ... ..   | 340 gal.     |
| Soap ... ..   | 8½ cwts.     |
| Socks ... ..  | 144 pairs    |
| Soups, assorted ... ..  | 40 doz. tins |
| Stern-wheel Steamer ... ..  | 1            |
| Steam Launch ... ..   | 1            |
| Stoves, oil cooking ... ..  | 36           |
| Sun-dials ... ..  | 6            |
| Surgical Instruments ... ..   | 6 case.      |
| Tea ... ..  | 809 lbs.     |
| Tent ... ..   | 1            |
| Thermometers ... ..   | 6            |
| Tobacco ... ..  | 100 lbs.     |

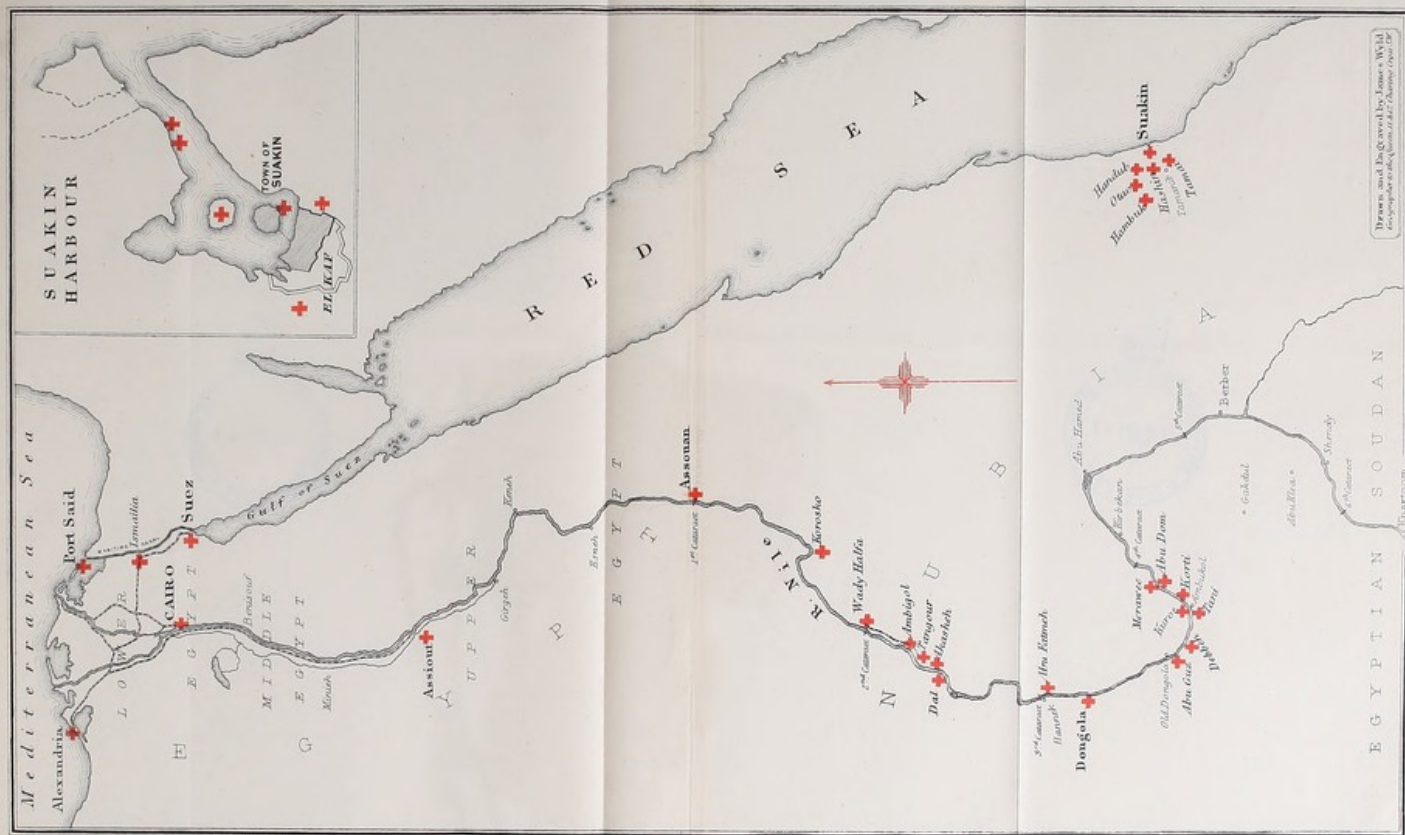
|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Tobacco purchased in Suakin... ..    | 923 lbs.      |
| " " " " " "                          | 3 large cases |
| Valentine's Meat Juice ... ..        | 45 doz.       |
| Vegetables ( <i>Chollet</i> ) ... .. | 64 lb. tins   |
| Washing Machines ... ..              | 6             |
| Whisky ... ..                        | 5 doz. bott.  |

*Contributions from the Public.*

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Glacialine (food preservative)... ..   | 6 doz pkts.        |
| Herrings, Fresh... ..  | 6 doz. 1 lb. tins  |
| Jams, assorted ... ..  | 4 doz. 1 lb. tins  |
| Jellies, assorted ... ..   | 4 doz. 1 lb. bott. |
| Lime Juice Cordial ... ..  | 12 qt. bott.       |
| Magazines, Books, Newspapers, Games, etc.—<br>44 large cases, each weighing about 1 cwt. |                    |
| Marmalade... ..  | 24 1 lb. pots      |
| Mineral Waters... ..   | 96 doz. bott.      |
| Soups, assorted ... ..   | 6 doz. 1 lb. tins  |
| Spirits (Brandy, Whisky, etc.) ... ..  | 40 doz. bott.      |
| Tea ... ..   | 1 chest            |
| Tobacco (Wills's Bird's Eye) ... ..  | 10 cwt.            |
| Valentine's Meat Juice ... ..  | 144 pots           |



MAP SHEWING THE PLACES AT WHICH AID HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE BRITISH NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR







## APPENDIX A.

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Letters and references to the general work of the Society in Egypt and the Soudan.

"BALMORAL,

*" May 28th, 1885.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I ought before this to have thanked you for your letter giving me an account of the distribution of the articles sent out by the Queen, through the National Aid Society.

"I gave your report to Her Majesty, who was much pleased with what had been done.

"Yours faithfully,

"HENRY PONSONBY."

"MAJOR YOUNG."

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"HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE, S.W.

*" November 13th, 1885.*

"My Lord,—I should be wanting in duty to the soldiers whom it has been so often my privilege to command in the field during the last six years, if I failed to place on record our deep sense of gratitude to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to yourself, and the Committee of the 'British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War,' for the effective assistance invariably rendered by that Society to our troops on active service.

"I shall not attempt to enter upon any detail of the numerous benefits conferred, or the good effected by the Society, but I must not pass over in silence the fact that it is to those who have directed its affairs the Army is mainly indebted for the hospital nurses who are now, I am glad to say, a recognized part of our Military Hospital establishment both at home and abroad.

"It would be impossible to over estimate the boon these nurses have been to every force in the field with which they have been associated; they have earned for themselves the respect and heart-felt gratitude of all ranks. Before dismissing this subject, may I venture to add that my experience leads me to believe that the higher the social position of the nurses, the greater their usefulness.

"It is, I think, advisable that the gentlemen who represent the Society in the field should, if possible, have served themselves in the Army. Those who have done so understand our soldiers better than the civilians, and their knowledge of discipline and of military custom makes them better able to work usefully and in perfect harmony with the military authorities in the field.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

"WOLSELEY.

"THE LORD WANTAGE,

&c.      &c.      &c.

*" General."*



No. 4830-7-701.

“WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

“17th August, 1885.

“My Lord,—Having laid before the Secretary of State for War the proposition you have made on behalf of the National Aid Society, viz., to hand over the steamer *Alexandra*, at present employed in Egypt, to the Government for the purpose of its being utilized as a Floating Hospital at Assouan, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Smith to convey through you to the Society his appreciation of this handsome gift, which he accepts with grateful thanks.

“I am to add that in compliance with the hope you have expressed, should the *Alexandra* be eventually sold the proceeds of the sale will be placed to the credit of the Society.

“I have the honour to be,

“My Lord,

“Your obedient Servant,

“H. G. DEEDES.

“Lieut.-Colonel

“The Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B.,

&c., &c., &c.

Speech of Lieut.-General Graham as reported in the *Times*, August 17th, 1885.

“Lieut.-General Graham stated, whether in private life or in the field, speaking as a soldier and in the name of the Army with which he lately had the honour to serve, he expressed the satisfaction which the troops felt at the valuable aid which they received from the National Aid Society. He thanked Mr. Kennett-Barrington personally for his services in the field. They welcomed this aid, not because their own men were inefficient, but because of the assistance and benefit it was to the military authorities both in relieving the wounded and also in preserving men in health. The Ladies' Branch was also most valuable. Nothing was more valuable to soldiers than the sympathy which the women of England exhibited towards them when exposed to danger, and nothing could be more gratifying to the troops than to have such testimony as was afforded by Her Royal Highness, who on this occasion represented the sympathy of womanhood. It was sympathy like this which nerved the soldier in action—(cheers).



## APPENDIX B.

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### Reports from Major YOUNG, Commissioner for Egypt and the Nile Expedition.

“CAIRO, 11th November, 1884.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I arrived here on the 8th inst., and immediately placed myself in communication with the military authorities here.

“Sir Frederick Stephenson I saw yesterday, and he mentioned having heard from you on the subject of my representing the Society.

“Up to the present there has not, I am glad to say, been any need or call for such aid as is afforded by our Society, but there are signs not wanting that the supplementary aid we are prepared to render will be both acceptable and opportune.

“For instance, the estimated monthly consumption of soda water at Assouan alone is upwards of 200 dozen bottles.

“Such a demand is obviously difficult to meet, for soda water bottles are bulky and consequently require much transport in relation to the quantity of soda water obtained. I accordingly telegraphed to our shippers in London to send out to me by first steamer six large size gazogenes, with six gross of powders for each machine in hermetically sealed tins. These should reach me in probably three weeks, and will prove a boon, as their transport will be infinitesimal in comparison with an equal quantity of soda water, and further supplies of the powders can easily follow as required.

“None of these machines could be got locally, and powders locally obtained will spoil, owing to difficulty of getting them packed properly for transport up country, to say nothing of probability of inferiority of quality of ingredients.

“Before my arrival, there had been a demand for newspapers from the expeditionary force, and appeals had been made through the press for contributions.

“I was therefore very glad to find awaiting me here the Society’s supplies of newspapers, dating from the 20th inst to the 31st October, amounting to two sacks full.

“These, with assistance of Mrs. Young, I sorted into sets and finished packing last evening in time to get off two sets for Assouan, two sets for Wady Halfa, and two sets for stations beyond Wady Halfa, by the bi-weekly post for the Nile, which left Cairo early this morning.

“On Sunday, I visited, in company with Surgeon-Major Beattie, the senior medical officer in charge, the large station hospital established in the Citadel, Cairo, where all the invalids from the Nile Expeditionary Force, as well as the sick from the Cairo garrison, are received, and found there the National Aid Society’s superintending sister, Miss Cannell, who gave me a warm welcome, saying she hoped I had not come empty-handed, as she had several small needs for the patients which she had not hitherto had means to provide for.

“With the concurrence of Surgeon-Major Beattie, I gave Miss Cannell a small sum of money, and she was delighted to hear that there would be regular supplies of newspapers and stationery for the use of patients, the latter being exceptionally welcome where the patient by reason of being



separated from his company or battery, which may be hundreds of miles off up the Nile, cannot even purchase writing paper, or at any rate without much difficulty.

"The portion of the Citadel allotted to the hospital, is a rambling pile of buildings overlooking Cairo and all the adjacent country, admirably situated, and containing some immense and a larger number of smaller but lofty rooms. The larger rooms where the bulk of the patients are accommodated, have great staircases and long passages from other parts of the building opening on and into them.

"This causes draughts both in the larger and some of the smaller rooms, and representations have been made for the application of remedies in order to obviate evil effects upon serious cases of sickness, such as fever and dysentery.

"In the summer the evil effects would not be so much felt, but now, in the winter, when it is surprising how chilly the air gets on the going down of the sun, it is easy to understand how invalids from the Expeditionary Force on the Nile, arriving in Cairo with frames weakened by toil and exposure, and constitutions debilitated by sickness, may have their recovery to health retarded by what may at first sight seem minor evils.

"I have consequently agreed to screens, door curtains, and bedside mats, where the floors are stone, being provided by the Society's funds in special cases of necessity.

"Thus you see the Society has already done some real practical good, and as soon as I get the necessary arrangements made, I hope to proceed up the Nile, not empty handed, to bring the Society's supplementary comforts to the sick at the different stations.

"I referred in the first part of my letter to appeals having been made through the Press for contributions of newspapers for the Expeditionary Force. These contributions are sent in to the commandant of the base of operations, Colonel Ardagh, C.B., and, as he is naturally much pressed with the important work of his post, I offered, and he accepted my offer, to receive, sort, pack and transmit to the front these contributions, so as to secure regularity and promptness of distribution.

"Believe me, yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."

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"CAIRO, 25th November, 1884.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I telegraphed to you on Saturday, 22nd inst., as follows—

"Letter will reach you Monday recommending steam launch for Nile work. Have  
 "secured launch here costing under one thousand pounds. Please send young  
 "surgeon, via Trieste, next Friday's boat if possible, and kindly telegraph further  
 "credit as requested letter."

"The letter referred to was dated 18th inst., containing details of reasons for recommending purchase of a steam launch, and giving particulars of requirements if one could not be obtained locally, so that one might be sent out.



"I am very glad that I have been able to find a boat locally which will meet the requirements, for I am afraid one sent from England, even if obtainable without delay, could not have started from here up the Nile before middle of January, and then the river will be lower probably than now.

"I hope to have the boat here fitted and ready to start by 10th December if all goes well, and you send the young surgeon asked for in my letter.

"There is no other way of the Society rendering effective aid, for with the difficulties of water transport every day appearing greater than was ever anticipated, the aid must be rendered by means independent of the official resources in every way.

"I have arranged for coal supplies to be available for the launch up to Wady Halfa, and even if I get no further with the boat, it must be of use in taking up comforts, and in taking down sick between Assouan and Wady Halfa.

"I have not yet actually completed the purchase, several details having to be arranged, but I think there is little doubt these will be settled in a few days.

"The newspapers sent by the Society have proved to be a very great boon, and you will see from the enclosed telegram that the writing materials sent out, and of which I have forwarded supplies to all the hospitals on the lines of communications, will also prove to meet a great need of men in hospital separated from all means of purchasing paper and envelopes."

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"28th November, 1884.

"Yesterday I received your telegram of same morning as follows:—

"Proceed with purchase of boat. Do you require an engineer? Surgeon cannot start this  
"week."

"I had already telegraphed to you the following message:—

"Purchase of steam launch here has fallen through. Please countermand surgeon if  
"possible. Can a steam wheel launch from England be delivered Alexandria  
"first week January? Yarrow & Co., Poplar, could say. Draught of water must  
"not exceed 18 inches. Kindly wire before concluding."

"I was disappointed beyond measure on being compelled to send this telegram.

"The launch I had secured gave accommodation for eight sick or wounded men, four on sofa berths and four in stretchers above.

"After its having run up the canals from Alexandria, I tried the boat on a twelve mile run with and against the stream, and the speed obtained, with ordinary pressure of steam, was ten miles with the stream and over six against.

"I then had the boat drawn up on a slip at the Government Arsenal, and surveyed thoroughly as regards her hull, engines, and boiler, by one of the first engineers in Cairo—a Mr. Wilson—who gave me such a favourable report that I would have had no hesitation in proceeding with the purchase.



"One point, however, threw the purchase out of the question, namely, that the draught of water at the stern, owing to a peculiarity in the build of the boat, was five feet two inches though only three feet ten inches forward.

"I had been informed the draught was less, and it was only when the boat was high and dry that I could myself measure the draught to settle this point.

"With such a draught of water, passing the first cataract even is a matter of doubt, and I am thankful I did not commit myself and the Society to the purchase on verbal information. Had the draught of water been within the mark, I could have had the necessary fittings made and been ready to start up the Nile by end of first week of December.

"It is very disappointing, but this is a land of frustrated energy.

"I now await anxiously the reply you may send to my telegram quoted at commencement of this letter.

"If you can send a launch drawing only 18 inches by first week in January, and meeting the requirements referred to in detail in my letter of 18th inst., I shall be much relieved and delighted.

"In that case, please send an engineer, *if not costing too much*, for I can get one locally I think that would suffice, though I should prefer a man who could be left in charge safely by himself. Please also send the surgeon, who I intended for the boat, so as to make the use of the boat independent of all official aid.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."

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"CAIRO, 17th December, 1884.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—After my return from Suez on 11th inst. I received your letter of 4th December, and very glad indeed was I to receive it with your kind expressions in regard to myself and to the principles of action which should guide me, for I must confess that I have been much exercised from day to day by the difficulties which beset one in coming to a decision, absolutely satisfying in all respects as to the *modus operandi* for carrying out the objects of the Society in connection with the expedition to relieve General Gordon, to say nothing of the actual difficulties which beset the putting into execution any plan.

"From the first my guiding principle has been exactly that referred to in the postscript to your letter, namely, not to undertake anything in the slightest degree unnecessary, or beyond the province of the Society, simply because I find myself with a credit to come and go upon, but at the same time, in view of the peculiar circumstances of this expedition, to place the Society in the position of being able to bring its aid efficiently and promptly to bear at the advanced posts where, should pressure arise, exceptional resources would prove to be of inestimable benefit.

"If the launch first offered me here had completely met all our requirements, I should have had no doubt I was right in purchasing her, as her cost would only have been £850 and I should have been on my way up the Nile by this time with a certainty of doing good work by beginning of January.



"But you have perhaps observed in my letters some uncertainty of tone and anxiety. This has been due to the probability of another launch being only available at a much later date, and costing more than double the above; to fresh information as to the difficulties of the Nile, and of land transport as well cropping up every day, and to the unreliable nature of such little information as is allowed to leak out here on the prospects of the expedition.

"In my letter to you from Suez, dated 10th inst., I recommended purchase of a launch offered me there, and I said if matters progressed favourably I would telegraph for your approval to purchase.

"Matters did not progress favourably, so I have not telegraphed, and I have closed communications with the owners.

"I have two more launches under offer to me which meet our requirements, but one is in my opinion out of the question (unless price reduced) on account of its cost, £2,000 at *Alexandria*.

"The other is on the Nile here ready to start up the river, and belongs to the official department known as 'The Domains,' administered by three Commissioners, one English, Mr. Rowsell, C.B., another a Frenchman, M. Boutron, and the third an Egyptian.

"I have the offer of this launch open to me for ten days from 15th inst., at £1,600. It draws only two feet six inches of water, and could therefore certainly, as far as the Nile, can according to experience, be relied on for depth of water, be passed over first cataract and work, even at low Nile, between end of first cataract and Wady Halfa. It has cabin accommodation for six or seven patients, with all conveniences for comfort.

"Such stores as I have ordered from England not having yet reached here, I cannot with advantage, or without putting the Society to expense which I should regard as unnecessary, start up the Nile for a week or so.

"This being the case, I think it best, in view of the circumstances I have herein detailed, notwithstanding that you have given me authority to purchase a boat on the spot, to refer for your decision whether or not I should effect the purchase of the launch belonging to the 'Domains' at £1,600, and to ask you to be kind enough to let me have your decision by telegraph not later than 25th instant, as the period of the offer to me of this boat expires on that day.

"I will understand a telegram with merely the word 'Yes,' as an authority to purchase, and 'No' as the reverse.

"I have within the last few days been fortunate enough to find a young Englishman speaking Arabic well, who is competent to take entire charge as an engineer of a steam launch, and who is willing in case there is no steam launch purchased, to act as an interpreter and go up and down the Nile in charge of consignments of stores.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."



“CAIRO, *January 6th*, 1885.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—My last letter was written to you on 24th Decr.

“On 31st Decr. I received from you the following telegram.

“Letter received. Yes or no, as you think wise.”

“I had just concluded a special trial of the steam launch of the *State Domains* (one of the launches referred to in my letter of the 17th Decr.) in company with Mr. Ferguson, the Chief Engineer of H.M.S. *Monarch*, whom, at my request, Capt. Bedford, R.N., commanding that vessel, had kindly sent up from Alexandria to survey and report to me upon the engines of the launch, he being an officer of high standing, most competent to give a thoroughly reliable opinion in such a matter.

“Mr. Ferguson’s report being very satisfactory, I at once, on receipt of your telegram of the 31st Decr., gave the matter of the acquisition of the launch renewed anxious consideration before taking the final step of concluding the purchase, and came to the decision to acquire it without delay, and to prepare it to fulfil its special purpose of carrying up the river comforts, and bringing down invalids, so that it might be ready to start as soon as Mr. White, the Surgeon you are sending out, should arrive, probably in three or four days.

“On New Year’s Day I formally notified to the military authorities the action of the Society, and to-day I have had the pleasure to receive from Col. Ardagh, C.B., Commandant of the Base of Operations, a letter written by direction of Lord Wolseley, desiring me ‘to convey to the Society his lordship’s thanks for this most useful and most welcome contribution towards the comfort and welfare of the invalids of the force under his command.’

“I cannot do better, however, than give you *in extenso* both the letter notifying the Society’s action and the letter of Col. Ardagh in reply, adding that Col. Ardagh has himself a thorough personal knowledge of the launch.

“This being the first boat owned by the Society, I have named her *Queen Victoria*, after our most Gracious Sovereign as the Society’s Patroness, trusting that this will meet with your approval.

“I must start off up the Nile to see the success of the launch’s service,

“Yours sincerely,

“J. S. YOUNG.”



The following Letters are Copies of the Enclosures mentioned in the foregoing Letter, dated 6th January, 1885.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

"CAIRO, 1st January, 1885.

"The Commandant,

"Base of Operations, Cairo.

"The above Society being desirous of contributing some aid towards the comforts of the sick soldiers and sailors of the Nile Expeditionary Force, has, on the line of suggestions made to it by General Lord Wolseley, purchased a steam launch, capable of carrying six patients at least, with all the adjuncts for their careful and proper treatment.

"It is proposed to run the launch between Assiout and Assouan, but there is no objection to its being placed above the first cataract if the authorities deem that its service would be of greater use above than below.

"The draught of water of the boat is 2 feet 6 inches, and it can steam against the stream five to six miles an hour.

"There will be a surgeon in charge, who, on the services of the boat being utilised, could, if such a course met with approval, proceed from Assouan to Wady Halfa, to take charge of invalids to the extent of the accommodation of the launch, and remain in charge of each party until their arrival at the Citadel Hospital, Cairo.

"J. S. YOUNG, A.C.G.,

"Commissioner National Aid Society."

"HEAD QUARTERS, CAIRO,

"6th January, 1885.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., announcing that the National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War has purchased a steam launch, and proposes to send her on the Nile for the purpose of aiding in the transport of the sick and wounded of the Expedition, I am directed by General Lord Wolseley to request you to convey to the Society you represent his Lordship's thanks for this most useful and most welcome contribution towards the comfort and welfare of the invalids of the force under his command.

"The service carried out with the excellent arrangements which you describe, and in a vessel of light draught, will be peculiarly well adapted to the period of low Nile, during which large steamers can no longer navigate the river.

"His Lordship does not consider it necessary that any specific project of movement should be laid down, as the requirements are subject to constant variation.

"The military authorities on the line of communication will be requested to afford you every facility.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

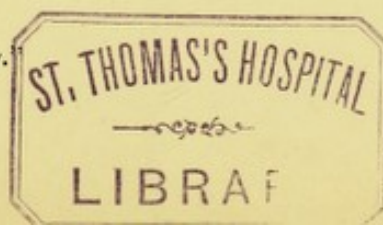
"Your obedient humble servant,

"J. C. ARDAGH, A.A.G.,

"Lieut.-Col., Commandant Base.

"A. C. G. YOUNG,

"Commissioner of the National Aid Society."





“CAIRO, 12th January, 1885.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I am very pleased to be able to report that I have completed to-day the equipment of Society's steam launch with every requisite for its fulfilling, successfully I trust, the important service for which it has been purchased and destined, and that it will have left Cairo to-morrow morning at daybreak on its first journey up the Nile.

“It was a very great satisfaction to me that Dr. White, the surgeon whom you sent out to take medical charge of the launch, arrived on the 8th inst., for not only has he been of great assistance in these last few very busy days, but his presence here before the start of the launch up the river has been conducive I hope to future efficiency, and we have thus been enabled to dispatch the boat as perfect in details as the obviously limited space of such a vessel would admit of, finding room even for a convenient arrangement whereby the valuable medicines he brought out with him are already arranged on a set of shelves, whence they can be at once and easily dispensed.

“This being the first occasion on which the Society's practical sympathy and aid to the sick soldiers and sailors of our own National Forces has taken the shape of a definite and complete organization in supplement to the Regular Hospital establishments in time of War, it seemed to me that it marked an epoch not only in the National Aid Society's history, but in the development of Volunteer aid generally in time of War, towards which the Society has done so much, though unostentatiously, in times of Peace.

“Feeling that the occasion was thus one not unworthy of being commemorated in some especial manner, I asked Lady Baring to honour the Society and the occasion by performing the ceremony of naming the launch the *Queen Victoria*, after our Most Gracious Majesty, as the Patroness of the National Aid Society, Lord Wolseley having in the cordial terms I have already transmitted to you, accepted the service of the launch as a ‘most useful and most welcome contribution towards the comfort and welfare of the invalids of the force under his command.’

“Lady Baring readily and kindly assented to the request, and on Saturday the 10th inst. the ceremony of naming the launch the *Queen Victoria* was performed under circumstances most auspicious as regards weather and in every way, in presence of Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Frederick Stephenson, Surgeon-General Irvine, and other officials, who afterwards proceeded on board to inspect the arrangements for the conveyance of invalids, and to take a short trip on the river, during which the toast of the health of ‘Her Majesty Queen Victoria,’ given by Lady Baring, was drank.

“Dr. White proceeds to-morrow morning in the launch, but I remain to complete the arrangements necessary with the military authorities for the efficient working of the service.

“Yours sincerely,

“J. S. YOUNG.”



" ASSIOUT, 18th January, 1885.

" Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—My last letter told you of the launch *Queen Victoria* having left Cairo on the 13th instant with Dr. White on board, and of my remaining behind to complete the necessary arrangements with the military authorities for the efficient working of the service of the launch.

" I accordingly drew up and submitted to the military authorities a scheme of working the service, in the shape of Regulations for the guidance of the medical officer and superintendant of the *Queen Victoria*, and after an interview with Lt.-General Sir Frederick Stephenson, these Regulations, I am pleased to say, received the approval of the principal medical officer, and subsequently the approval, on behalf of Lord Wolseley, of the Commandant of the Base of Operations, without any verbal alteration even being made in the original, and since I arrived here I have had the pleasure to see these Regulations being circulated to all the Station Commandants on the Line of Communications concerned in the working of the launch's service.

" Thus I trust a new departure has been taken, which may prove not only an efficient and welcome aid, supplementary to, but not interfering with, the military medical organization for the comfort of the sick in this memorable expedition, but also a step in the development of volunteer aid generally, the necessity for which must arise in the event of England being unfortunately involved in warlike operations of a more extensive nature than those of an expeditionary force against uncivilized foes.

" It now remains to work out in practice this scheme of supplementary aid, and I am most hopeful all will work well under Surgeon White's energetic and skilful supervision, for every day the Nile is falling lower and lower, rendering the services of a boat, drawing so little water as does the *Queen Victoria*, every day until June next, when the Nile rises again, more and more valuable as a means of rapid transport over a stretch of the river upwards of 300 miles in length between Assouan and Assiout, and upwards of 560 miles if the launch should go on to Cairo.

" We leave here in the *Queen Victoria* to-morrow morning for Assouan.

" Yours sincerely,

" J. S. YOUNG."

" P. S.—I had a letter from Colonel Henry Brackenbury, who desired me when writing to you to send you his warmest regards, and to say he would help me in my mission in every way possible.

" J. S. Y."

The following are the Regulations for the guidance of the Medical Officer and Superintendent of the *Queen Victoria* mentioned in the foregoing letter.

" THE COMMANDANT,

" BASE OF OPERATIONS, CAIRO.

" Herewith I have the honor to submit for consideration and return if approved, with your approval affixed thereto, regulations which I have drawn up to secure the efficient working of the service of the Society's steam launch, *Queen Victoria*, in view of the medical officer and superintendent being both civilians, inexperienced in military organization.

" These regulations, if approved, would be kept on board the launch for the guidance of the medical officer and superintendent, and to serve as their authority for production to station commandants and other military authorities on the line of communication as necessary in connection with the proposed service of the launch.

(Signed) " J. S. YOUNG, A.C.G.,  
" Commissioner National Aid Society."

" CAIRO, 12th January, 1885."



Steam Launch, *Queen Victoria*—Medical Officer, Mr. E. F. WHITE, F.R.C.S.  
Superintendent, Mr. J. DALE.

## REGULATIONS FOR SERVICE ON NILE.

**Purpose of Employment.**—The launch will be employed with a twofold purpose, viz. :—  
On the upward journeys to carry stores and comforts for the benefit of the hospitals on line of communication. On the downward journeys to convey invalids of the Nile Expeditionary Force to the extent of the accommodation available in the fore-cabin and on deck, as such may be deemed suitable, according to the classes of invalids desired by the military authorities to be conveyed.

**Movement.**—The movement of the launch from one station to another on the Nile will be regulated by the commissioner, or, in his absence, by the medical officer, on the requisition and in strict accordance with the requirements of the military authorities.

**Arrangements with military authorities for service.**—The commissioner will make all arrangements in regard to the service of the launch, but in his absence this duty will devolve upon the medical officer, who will be guided by these regulations and by the printed instructions for officers commanding corps and detachments, or individuals moving up the line of communications, taking particular care on arrival at any station, to report himself immediately to the station commandant with full information of the service upon which the launch is at the time engaged.

The medical officer will also be guided by any specific instructions upon other arrangements necessary for carrying out the launch's service, which he may receive from the commandants or military medical authorities at stations where invalids or stores may be embarked or disembarked.

**Reception of Invalids.**—The number and description of invalids to be conveyed, will be arranged with the commandant at the station where embarkation is required to take place, and especial care will be observed before completion of arrangements that the nature of the cases of sickness or wounds proposed to be taken, are settled with due regard to the accommodation available, and in conjunction with the military medical authorities from whom the invalids will be received.

**Documents, Arms, and Kits of Invalids.**—The medical officer will take over charge from the military authorities concerned all documents, arms, and kits of invalids conveyed taking care that therewith he receives and verifies lists (which he will obtain) specifying the number and description of each document, the number on each arm and the man to whom belonging, the number of articles or packages composing the kit appertaining to each invalid, and he will be particular to sign only such receipts as agree with the lists verified as above directed.

**Custody, Keeping-up, and Transfer of Documents, &c.**—The documents will be found to be of two classes, viz, those which relate to the invalid generally as a soldier belonging to a particular corps, and those concerning him as a patient in hospital. Some of the latter will require to be kept up as records, while the invalid is on board the launch, and in respect of these the medical officer will request and comply with instructions from the transferring medical authorities.

All documents, arms, and kits will be kept in safe custody while on board the launch, and care will be taken that they are kept so as to be ready, with correct lists in duplicate, to be transferred without delay, on the disembarkation of the invalids, to the military authority concerned, who should be required to receipt one of each of the lists, these receipts being retained on board the launch as records.



**Subsistence of Invalids.**—As there will be maintained on board the launch by the Society, bedding, utensils, medicine, and medical comforts, it will be needful only to obtain from the military authorities the ordinary rations. These will be drawn by the superintendent from the commissariat on Army Book 55 for the Invalids, for the number of days which it is estimated they will be on board, and should there be any such rations on hand on the disembarkation of the invalids by reason of the journey having occupied fewer days than the number drawn for, the same will be handed by the superintendent into the commissariat depot at station of disembarkation, accompanied by vouchers on Army Form F. 1033, on one of which the superintendent will obtain and retain on board a receipt for the quantities so returned.

**Coaling of Launch.**—Coals will be obtained from the military depôts or contractors as required by the superintendent, who will be careful personally to witness the delivery from the depôts and give receipts, obtaining at the same time a delivery note for quantities obtained, so as to avoid any subsequent reference or dispute.

**Rations for Medical Officer, Superintendent, and Servant.**—These will be drawn from the Commissariat on army book, 55.

**Conveyance of other than Invalids.**—As the launch is maintained by funds subscribed solely in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, no one but sick or wounded of the British and Egyptian forces or those of the enemy can be conveyed, unless under very special and urgent circumstances on the request of a station commandant given in writing.

(Signed) J. S. YOUNG, A.C.G.,  
*Commissioner, National Aid Society.*

*January 12th, 1885.*

COMMANDANT OF BASE.

I approve of the above instructions.

(Signed) J. IRVINE,  
*Surgeon-General P.M.O. Egypt.*

CAIRO, *January 14th, 1885.*

Approved, by order,

(Signed) J. C. ARDAGH, Lt.-Col., A.A.G.,  
*Commandant of Base, Cairo.*

CAIRO, *January 14th, 1885.*

“WADY HALFA, *7th February, 1885.*

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay,—From Korosko I despatched to you a letter under date 31st January, reporting to that date my proceedings and movements since leaving Cairo on 15th January.

“On the 3rd inst. Dr. White and I arrived at Wady Halfa, after experiencing some of the circumstances incidental to Nile travelling, such as our steamer getting stuck in shoal water, and springing a leak, which at one time seemed not unlikely to arrest our progress altogether.

“On arrival we were warmly welcomed by the Station Commandant, Colonel Francis Duncan, Royal Artillery, whom you know, and who is an ardent and energetic worker in the St. John Ambulance Association scheme of First aid to the injured, is well known at home to very many, is entirely in sympathy with the objects of the National Aid Society, and helpful in its operations in connection with the Nile Expeditionary Force.



"The principal medical officer of this division of the Line of Communications, Surgeon-Major Will, was absent at Ambigole superintending the transport of a convoy of sick from that station, and I had therefore to wait patiently till his return to Wady Halfa, to try to effect the object with which I had brought up Dr. White to this place, namely, to arrange for a small convoy of invalids being placed in Dr. White's charge for transfer to Cairo, so that the practical sympathy and aid desired to be rendered by the Society in organizing the service of the steam launch *Queen Victoria* under Dr. White might be brought into active operation.

"On the 4th inst., by request of Col. Duncan, I explained briefly, in the presence of the heads of all the branches of the Service at Wady Halfa, the objects of the National Aid Society, and the immediate means by which it sought to bring its resources as a mark of sympathy with, and an efficacious supplementary aid for the benefit of, the sufferers from sickness or wounds in the Nile Expeditionary Force, into useful operation.

"In the afternoon Colonel Duncan took us to visit the Station Hospital, which so far has been the most important hospital in the expedition, though now by reason of the moving on of the expeditionary force, and several drafts of invalids having been despatched to Cairo, the number of patients is much reduced below what it has been.

"Some of the patients are housed in what was the terminus of the Soudan Railway, which runs hence to Sarras, 33 miles distant, and the remainder are located in Indian tents and hospital marquees, all admirably cared for under the supervision of the senior medical officer in charge, Surgeon-Major Churchill, and it was pleasant to note how every endeavour had been made to render the surroundings of the patients as cheerful and comfortable as possible, the walls of the wards and of the tents being adorned with mottoes, and with pictures taken from the illustrated journals sent out by the Society and others.

"Here are now concentrated six nursing sisters, one belonging to the National Aid Society, Sister Yardley; and from all sides one hears the warmest testimony to the untiring efforts and efficacious results of the labours of these ladies.

"Yesterday we visited Sarras, which previously was the terminus of the Soudan Railway, and therefore an important station on the line of communications, but it is so no longer owing to the extension of the railway having, in these last two or three months, been effected some 15 to 18 miles further on to beyond the Mohrat Wells, this point being consequently named "Railhead." There we saw brought into use Colonel Zavadosky's admirable plan for transporting sick or wounded in the ordinary railway goods box wagons in stretchers slung by ropes lashed to a cross bar of wood and suspended thereby from hooks screwed into the top of the wagon, and kept from swinging too much by cords attached to ring bolts driven into the floor.

"This morning, Surgeon-Major Will having returned to Halfa the previous afternoon, I was able to bring before that officer the Society's plan of rendering supplementary aid by means of the steam launch *Queen Victoria* under Dr. White, and he accepted the proffered aid in the most kind and appreciative manner, deciding at once to transfer to Cairo, under Dr. White's charge, the necessary complement of invalids for the *Queen Victoria*, and these will it is hoped proceed with Dr. White down the river in two or three days.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."



"CAIRO, May 12th, 1885.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I hope you will agree with me that the enclosed report, for transmission to H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, shows active carrying on of good, though quiet, work in little ways in all directions in Egypt and Nile Valley under the auspices of the National Aid Society.

"Dr. White after being detained a short time at Wady Halfa, waiting for convoy of invalids, got away from there with twenty-two patients on 25th April; nursing sisters Hicks and Dowse being with him. All arrived safely with *Queen Victoria*, and *Dahabeah*, *Estelle*, in tow, at Assiout on May 5th.

"I append a very interesting report from Dr. White of his work, and the very excellent services of the nursing sisters of the Princess of Wales's branch.

"I have sent Dr. White down to Suez to see to the despatch thence by rail to Assiout of a large convoy of stores of the Princess of Wales's Branch, and the National Aid Society, which I intend sending up the Nile under his charge for distribution at Assouan, Korosko, and at Wady Halfa, especially in connection with the Princess of Wales's hut, which I trust will prove of great benefit to the troops returning from the Soudan, in the provision of recreation and as a centre furnishing refreshment not only at Wady Halfa but to the terminus of the railway starting from Wady Halfa southwards.

"I have met all Mr. Kennett-Barrington's demands on me, and have besides sent promptly forward to him all consignments received at Suez from England for him.

"In addition, I sent him by transport *Hercules* on 8th inst., 10,700 oranges and 7,000 limes.

"Up the Nile Dr. Brown has made splendid progress with the Döcker hut and the soda-water and ice-making machines, and it ought not to be very long before he has Mr. Dowell at work with the latter.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."

(Between the period of the previous letter and the above, Major YOUNG came to London in order to report operations personally to the Council, and arrange for the subsequent purchase of a stern-wheel steamer.)



The following Letter is the Report to H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES mentioned in the foregoing from Major YOUNG.

"MADAM,

"CAIRO, 12th May, 1885.

"My last report to your Royal Highness was dated 29th April, since which date the operations in connection with the Ladies' Branch have been actively and satisfactorily carried on.

"*Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee*.—The visiting of the hospitals is being energetically continued with distribution of gifts. I enclose reports from the following :—

|                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Citadel Hospital."   | Lady BARING for weeks ending 3rd and 10th May - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
|                       | Mrs. ROWSELL, do. do.                           | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Abbassiyeh Hospital." | Mrs. LE MESURIER do. do.                        | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
|                       | Mrs. MAITLAND, for week ended 10th May          | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Citadel Hospital."    | Mrs. DU PORT do.                                | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

"Many other Ladies, members of the Sub-Committee, have visited and have done the same excellent work as is recorded in the reports from the above-named, but do not desire to send in any reports, and as the members carry on their work of visiting in pairs, the reports from Lady Baring, Mrs. Rowsell, and Mrs. Du Port, represent the spheres of work of six ladies.

"I would call attention to the case of the wounded man specially referred to in the report from Mrs. Rowsell, that of Samuel Renton, Royal Marines, Chatham Division. This man will probably go to the Haslar Hospital on arrival in England, and thence be discharged as unfit for further service. It may be in the power of your Royal Highness's Branch to do something for this man; or, if not, the case might be brought to the notice of the Egyptian War Fund. Other cases will probably be referred to in further reports.

"*Furniture of Special Descriptions not provided in ordinary Military Hospital Equipment*.—The provision of comfortable pieces of furniture has been suggested from time to time in the course of the operations of the Sub-Committee, and at the weekly meeting held on the 4th inst. a scheme for the provision of such furniture for the Citadel and Abbassiyeh Hospitals, devised, also worked out in detail personally by Lady Baring, was considered, and agreed to be carried out. Before working out the details Lady Baring ascertained from Lt.-General Sir Frederick Stephenson that there would be no objection to the provision of such extra furniture, and subsequently the details were approved by the senior medical officer and the superintendent of nurses. The list of articles having thus been approved, to each lady member of the Sub-Committee was allotted the provision, by purchase out of the funds to be afforded by me, of certain proportions of the whole list. Many of the articles have to be made, such as screens, bookcases, chairs of various kinds, bed tables and rests, &c., but already several ladies have completed their purchases. When all the articles have been supplied, the comfort of invalids sent to Cairo from stations on the Nile, and of others suffering from serious illness contracted in Cairo itself, will as regards furniture be fully provided for, and permanently so to all intents and purposes. In accomplishing this, the Ladies Branch in England, and its Executive Sub-Committees here, will have effected a good work, and a real and lasting benefit for the patients.

"*Supply of Local Newspapers containing Latest Telegrams*.—In accordance with suggestions made by one of the lady members, Mrs. McNamara, and approved of at weekly meeting, I have ordered to be supplied for three months the *Egyptian Gazette*, the best English newspaper here, as follows :—

|                                  |     |   |                 |  |                   |   |   |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|-----------------|--|-------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| "Citadel Hospital -              | -   | - | 7 copies daily. |  | Ramleh Hospital - | - | - | 3 copies daily. |
| Royal Victoria Hospital, Suez, 4 | do. |   |                 |  | Abbassiyeh -      | - | - | 2 do.           |



" *Entertainment.*—The Special Sub-Committee charged with arranging entertainments has arranged for a concert to be given in the Citadel Hospital on the 16th inst.

" *Döcker Hut for Club and Recreation Room.*—I am very pleased to be able to say that this hut has entered upon the last stage of its journey up the Nile, it having been dispatched from Assouan for Wady Halfa to-day, according to a telegram just received from the Society's Agent, Dr. Brown, who is proceeding in charge of it, and accompanying equipment. The progress of the hut to its destination has been much more rapid than could have been expected, and its connection with the troops soon to pass through Wady Halfa on their way down from the Soudan, it ought to render service of the greatest benefit to all ranks, or I shall be much disappointed.

" *Games and other Gifts.*—The shipments of these by the Ladies' Branch by the steamers *Ancona*, *Cathay* and *Indus*, having now arrived, are being rapidly sorted out at Suez as received from the Customs Authorities, and already an issue has been made both to the troops, and for the patients in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Suez, where they were much wanted. Tobacco and pipes, also some medical comforts, have been issued there.

" I may mention, too, that a special consignment of games, consisting of quoits, skittles, draughts and chess, was purchased and sent off to Dongola on the 16th of last month.

" As soon as the sorting of the heavy consignments of stores sent out has been effected, a large quantity will be at once despatched up the Nile under Dr. White, one of the Society's agents, to be distributed at Assouan, Korosko, and at Wady Halfa in connection with the Club hut, which will not only be a centre of local recreation and refreshment for all ranks, but also a centre for provision of comforts further south as far as practicable under the changed and changing circumstances of the Nile Expeditionary Force.

" Dr. White is now at Suez effecting the necessary selection ordered by me, and I hope that the convoy of stores under his charge, which will be a very large one, will be on its way up the Nile in a few days, and that it will make as rapid progress as the last, which was also of considerable amount, numbering as it did 210 packages in all.

" To-day I have telegraphed to your Royal Highness for 500 Pyjama suits, 500 grey flannel shirts, 100 Nightingale capes, for men not able to get out of bed, 4 games of skittles, which I think will be required, and I should be glad to hear of their early dispatch. I should also be pleased to learn that the earthenware cups, &c., enumerated in the list of requirements left by me when in London with your Royal Highness's Committee, were on their way out.

" *Comforts to Invalids proceeding to England.*—Besides gifts of Pyjama suits by ladies of Cairo Sub-Committee, Mrs. Royle writes that she visited H.M.S. *Crocodile*, which passed Port Said on 25th April with invalids for England, and says, 'I gave the medical officer in charge, Dr. Ramsay, £5 for postage of letters of invalids, purchase of fruit, &c., at Malta and Gibraltar; wooden pipes, note paper and envelopes, for the men from Suakin (40 in number), and 300 oranges to be divided between the invalids from Cairo and Suakin. I was particularly asked for common calico for bandages, as the doctor was in great want of them. I supplied this.' By the *Australia*, on the 5th inst., there proceeded by Alexandria a party of invalids from Cairo, including Major Poe, Royal Marines, and Lieut. Lyall, Royal Artillery. For this party I promised tobacco, wooden pipes, note paper and envelopes, and gave £10 to the medical officer in charge, Staff-Surgeon Fleetwood Buckle, R.N., for purchase of comforts, fruit, &c., at Malta and Gibraltar, asking him kindly to communicate expenditure to Lady Roseberry on termination of the voyage. Mrs. Royle having now received the



jerseys and comforters sent by your Royal Highness's Branch, also a case of tobacco sent by me from Suez, being half of a gift forwarded by order of Her Majesty the Queen, she will be enabled thoroughly to provide for the comfort of all invalids passing through the canal for England.

"Nursing sisters Hicks and Dowse have done most excellent service in nursing a convoy of 22 patients, brought down from Wady Halfa in the Society's Dahabeah and the steam launch *Queen Victoria*, the journey being a long and tedious one of nearly 800 miles. They arrived at Assiout on 6th inst.

"*Instructresses in Cooking, Misses Edwards and Durham.*—The services of these ladies have been so productive of real good at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Suez, that the senior medical officer, Brigade-Surgeon Davidge, when I visited Suez on 7th inst., expressed a strong desire that at least one of these ladies might be allowed to remain as long as invalids from Suakin were being received as they are in considerable numbers. I have agreed to this, as I cannot but feel that the results obtained by Misses Edwards and Durham, in preparing the food for the invalids in a manner calculated to induce men suffering from serious illness to partake of sustenance which they would otherwise refuse or avoid, has been of the highest practical value in bringing sufferers back to health and strength, besides improving generally the culinary arrangements of such an important hospital. I enclose a journal of detail work done by these ladies during the weeks ending May 2nd and 9th, and the following extract from a letter addressed to me by the senior medical officer on 6th inst., and which consequently crossed me on my journey from Cairo to Suez, speaks for itself. Brigade-Surgeon Davidge says, 'As regards the sisters, Misses Edwards and Durham, they have been very successful in the 'preparations of delicacies and extras, and even the ordinary diets have been better cooked, notably chicken, 'which is now served up in a variety of ways. The beef tea, too, is greatly improved by the beef being minced. 'The mincing machine is very useful for the purpose. I think that if one of the sisters were allowed to remain 'permanently at Suez it would be very desirable and a decided benefit to the patients, who greatly appreciate 'the little delicacies, such as custards, pancakes, soups, &c., prepared by the sisters, and I shall be very sorry 'to lose either, knowing how useful they have been, and all the good they have done since arrival here.' I have issued for use in the Royal Victoria Hospital a selection from all the different kinds of special medical comforts sent out by your Royal Highness's Branch.

"Either Miss Durham or Miss Edwards will be sent up the Nile, as soon as circumstances will allow.

"I have the honour to be, Madam,

"Your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble servant,

"J. S. YOUNG.

"To Her Royal Highness,

"The PRINCESS OF WALES,

"Marlboro' House."

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The following is the Report from Dr. WHITE, mentioned in the Letter on page 37.



"MY DEAR SIR,

"11th May, 1885.

"After receiving your instructions from England regarding the purchase of camels, I started up to Halfa with Sisters Dowse and Hicks for my third trip on March 28th. Upon arriving at Assiout the Sisters were shown their cabin upon the *Queen Victoria*, which Mr. Dale had put to rights and which was looking very comfortable.

"29th March.—At daybreak we started for Assouan, arriving after a good passage on 3rd April.

"My time at Assouan was spent in the purchase of eight camels to proceed to Halfa with a Government convoy. This we found better to do than to trust to getting them at Halfa; so, after much choosing, we selected eight. These were then all branded with the Society's mark (N. A. S. 2) upon the neck, furnished with equipment, and taken over to the west bank of the river where the convoy had collected.

"8th April.—Crossed by train from Assouan to Shellal, and at once got all stores placed upon our dahabeah *Gazelle*, and set sail for Halfa.

"13th April.—After having for the last two days been almost becalmed, we were taken in tow by the steamer *Benisouef*, and reached Korosko at 8 a.m. Still being towed, we made Derr at 4 p.m.; here we were again left to sail as the next reach to Halfa is towards the south, therefore favourable for us with the north wind.

"14th April.—A strong wind all day, with which we made a run of over 50 miles. We ought really to have done better, but for an accident to our sail that delayed us two hours.

"15th April.—Made Halfa. Here it was necessary for us to remain until the 25th inst. waiting for a convoy. During my stay our camels arrived on the opposite side of the river from Halfa, so crossed over to inspect them. I was much annoyed to find that they were all suffering from bad colds; this was due, no doubt, to the cold winds that we had lately had after a few really very hot days. Temperature 110° in shade. Two afterwards died. Nearly 50 of the Government camels were ill also, and had to be placed in hospital.

"25th April.—Had 22 invalids handed over to me. Of these, eight were placed upon the steamer that is to tow us in charge of Sister Hicks. The remainder upon the *Gazelle*.

"Those upon the steamer were placed in cabins, each holding two, and looked after by Miss Hicks, into whose charge were placed all comforts and rations for one day, she having an English-speaking native to cook and wait upon her. Upon the *Gazelle*, nine had beds given them in the various cabins, five of whom were 'cot' cases, and required constant nursing from Miss Dowse, under whose charge they were. The remainder, for whom no permanent beds were available, were placed upon hospital stretchers covered with a soft cotton bed, upon the floor, these mostly required nursing and extra food as they had come from the front and had taken part in the fighting under General Stewart.

"To assist Miss Dowse in preparing the food and comforts for her men were two native waiters and a cook.

"From this it will be seen that with the assistance of Sisters Dowse and Hicks the nursing of our convoy was well provided for, thus enabling me to do without Army Hospital Corps men, who could not have rendered all the services rendered by these Sisters.

"At night, as usual, we stopped, so had an opportunity of paying a visit to the cases upon the steamer. All had gone on perfectly under Miss Hicks, so after professionally treating and seeing that all was well for the night, Miss Hicks returned to the *Gazelle*, where she shared a cabin with Miss Dowse, returning next day to the steamer.

"26th April.—Owing to a shallow part of the river it was necessary for us to change steamers, so my cases, together with the Sister, were all taken upon the *Gazelle*, and drifted over this place, being taken in tow below.

"At night I inspected our new steamer with a view of placing the invalids upon her, but found what accommodation she had was in such a dirty condition that it became necessary to place our eight lightest cases upon our own deck. This we were prepared to do, having provided extra beds beforehand. The men were covered in both overhead and at the sides with awnings.

"28th April.—Owing to another bad part of the river it became necessary for us again to change steamers. Our transfer was this time for the better, as the steamer was clean, so again had the chance of housing our cases, but they one and all preferred to sleep upon the deck of our own dahabeah.



"30th April.—Arrived at Shellal, where we had a special train over to Assouan.

"At Assouan we were able to place all, except four, upon our dahabeah *Estelle* with comfort. These were all nursed by our Sisters, and were very grateful for comforts and little luxuries bestowed upon them by these ladies, to whom I attribute mainly the success of the trip.

"The remaining four were placed upon the *Queen Victoria* at night (which was towing the *Estelle*), crossing over in a punt in the morning with myself to take their meals; thus during the day we were together.

"5th May.—Arrived at Assiout, all having gone on well, the *Queen Victoria* having towed us faster than we had expected.

"Here our patients were placed in a Government ambulance carriage that is fitted up with stretchers slung from the roof, and taken by train in the usual way to Cairo, thence by ambulance to the Citadel Hospital.

"During the journey we cooked for our cases, providing them with hot broth, cocoa and milk, and tea. This we did upon a paraffin stove belonging to the Society that answers admirably.

"I may also add that one of these stoves is now working upon the railway between Halfa and Railhead, and has been found of great service in providing hot drinks for invalids coming down.

"The cases, with one exception, improved during their stay with us, and some, before leaving, thanked us for all they had received at our hands.

"Hoping that all has been done to your satisfaction,

"I remain, yours truly,

"E. F. WHITE."

"MAJOR J. S. YOUNG, Cairo."



The two following Reports, dated 27th May and 9th June, addressed to H.R.H the Princess of Wales, show the work of the National Aid Society and the Ladies' Branch during that period.

"CAIRO, 27th May, 1885.

"Madam,—In continuation of my letter of 12th inst., I have the honour to report as follows:—

"*Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee.*—Reports are enclosed from

|                     |                 |           |         |           |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| " Mrs. McNamara,    | for week ending | 17th May, | Citadel | Hospital. |
| " Mrs. Sandwith     | " "             | 18th "    | " "     | "         |
| " Mrs. Davis        | " "             | 24th "    | " "     | "         |
| " Mrs. DuPort and } | " "             | 24th "    | " "     | "         |
| " Mrs. McNamara }   | " "             | 24th "    | " "     | "         |
| " Mrs. O'Dwyer      | " "             | 24th "    | " "     | "         |
| " Mrs. Hamilton     | " "             | 24th "    | " "     | "         |

"It will be observed that Mrs. Davis specially refers to the case of a wounded man, Private William Downey, 1st Batt. Royal Sussex Regiment, with a view to his being looked after on his return to England invalided, by some employment being obtained for him, if possible, on his discharge from the service.

"*Ambulance Wagon for Cairo.*—Lady Baring referred to me the desire expressed in a telegram from Lady Rosebery for information as to what should be done in regard to providing this from England. As the result, the following telegram was dispatched:—

"Major Young recommends Howard's Ambulance Wagon, and to be drawn by two horses, 'but that Director-General Army Medical Department should certainly be consulted to secure requirements Egyptian climate being met both in regard of needs of 'invalids carried and timber used in construction.'

"Lady Baring agrees with me that *two* such ambulance carriages should be supplied for use in Cairo, as the distance between the railway stations and the hospitals is some miles, and the number of serious cases in each convoy of sick is greater as a rule than one wagon could accommodate.

"Harness adapted to the vehicle and to the animals which will be used here to draw the wagons, should be sent out with the wagons. The Director-General would perhaps kindly get from Transport authorities at the War Office information necessary to secure suitable harness being provided.

"Tobacco in one ounce packets and wooden pipes with a red cross branded on the bowl are increasingly in demand, and I would suggest that weekly supplies of one cwt. of tobacco and 300 wooden pipes be made until further notice.

"*Entertainments.*—Concerts under the auspices of the Cairo Ladies Sub-Committee were given on the 16th at the Citadel Hospital for the benefit of the patients, and on the 23rd inst. at the Soldiers' Club, Cairo, for the benefit of the garrison generally. Both proved very successful, and were much appreciated by the patients and those of the garrison who attended at the Soldiers' Club.





Sir Evelyn and Lady Baring were present at both concerts ; and that given at the Soldiers' Club was also attended by Lord Wolseley, Sir Frederick Stephenson, General and Mrs. Davis, &c.

" *Döcker Hut for Club and Recreation Room* has been delayed by the difficulties attendant upon the extreme lowness of the Nile, but its arrival at Wady Halfa may be expected any day, as Dr. Brown, who proceeded in charge of it and other stores, has managed to get on with some of the stores, though obliged to leave the hut to come on after him, on account of its weight and bulk. He, however, replies by telegram to a telegraphic message I sent him yesterday :—

" 'Instructions will be carried out to the letter when hut arrives. Fifteen hundred bottles 'ærated waters already made.'

" This morning I also had a telegram from Assiout that the large convoy of stores, containing supplies of every description for purposes of recreation and refreshment, which I referred to in my last report, had been despatched yesterday on its journey up the Nile under Dr. White's charge.

" There also proceeded in this Society's steam launch *Queen Victoria* up the Nile, Sisters Hicks, Dowse and Machem, with cooking Sister Anna Edwards.

" Sister Machen was on the voyage from Suakin to England on board H.M.S. *Tyne* with invalids, when, at Suez, she received orders to disembark and proceed to Cairo. I had, of course, no intimation of Sister Machen coming here at all, and only became aware of the above circumstances by accident, as I was asked to take her away from the Citadel Hospital (whither she had been sent) because there was no accommodation for her there.

" I at once brought her to Shepherd's Hotel, where Miss Williams and Sister Wrigley happened to be staying. I then sent her up next morning to Assiout under Dr. White's charge, to join Sisters Hicks and Dowse, but ultimately to go on to Wady Halfa, to assist in tending and supplying with comforts convoys of sick, on their arrival at Railhead from their toilsome and weary journey across the Desert from Akasheh. This is a part of my scheme for making the Club hut at Wady Halfa and a dépôt proposed to be formed at Railhead, means of bringing comfort to all the returning troops at the first point we can get touch of them—Railhead, also at Wady Halfa on arrival, during their stay, and on their departure thence down the Nile. With the same purpose, I have sent up Sister Anna Edwards to develop, with assistance of native cooks, culinary arrangements of as extensive a nature as possible.

" Sister Wrigley arrived at Suez from England on 15th inst. I at once telegraphed to Mr. Kennett Barrington desiring to know if he wished her to be sent to Suakin. His reply reached me on the 18th, and on the 19th I had arranged that Sister Wrigley should proceed to Alexandria, for duty at Ramleh Hospital. On the 21st, Sister Wrigley arrived in Cairo *en route* to Alexandria, and with her came Miss Williams, who asked me if I had any objections to Miss Wrigley going back to Suez, for duty at the Royal Victoria Hospital under her (Miss Williams). This was in due course arranged with the principal medical officer, and Miss Williams and Sister Wrigley accordingly proceeded to Suez on 23rd inst. for duty. Sisters Hicks and Dowse will be employed in the hospital at Assouan for the present, this having become an important military station in connection with the withdrawal of the troops from the Soudan.



"Cooking Sister Emma Durham remains at Suez carrying on the excellent work done there by her and Miss Edwards. I forward journals of daily work done during weeks ended 16th and 23rd May.

"*Comforts to Invalids proceeding to England.*—Mrs. Royle writes me under date of 22nd May:—'The *Tyne*, *Jumna*, and *Deccan* have all passed through. The *Tyne* before I knew whether there were any invalids or not; but I went on board the *Jumna* and *Deccan*, and gave to the medical officer the articles mentioned on the enclosed lists, viz.:—*Jumna*, for 68 invalids,—68 jerseys, 68 comforters, 68 wooden pipes, 6 quires note paper, 150 envelopes, 500 oranges, 35 lbs. tobacco, 1 bale of newspapers, books and magazines, £3 10s. for postage, fruit, &c. at Malta and Gibraltar. *Deccan* for 8 invalids,—8 jerseys, 8 comforters, 8 wooden pipes, 4 lbs. tobacco, 1 quire note paper, 25 envelopes, 50 oranges, and 10s. for postage, fruit, &c.

"I have the honour to be, Madam,

"Your Royal Highness's most obedient humble Servant,

"J. S. YOUNG.

"To H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

"Marlborough House."

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"CAIRO, June 9th, 1885.

"Madam,—In my last report dated 3rd inst., I regretted that I was unable to give your Royal Highness any definite intelligence regarding the *Döcker* Hut, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication between Cairo and Assiout.

"I am now very pleased to have to report the following information respecting it.

"In a letter dated Wady Halfa, 31st May, Dr. Brown writes:—'I have some of the hut here now, and the dreadful state of the river is keeping the rest back, but there is little doubt but that it will be all ready by the time the troops arrive from the front.'

"On 6th inst. I received from him following telegram:—

"'Been asked to allow Club Hut to take the place of Ambigole Hospital burnt down.'

"To this I replied same day by following telegram:—

"'If Colonel Duncan (Commandant, Wady Halfa) agrees, I approve of Club Hut taking 'place of Ambigole Hospital burnt.'

"receiving also on 6th rejoinder as follows:—

"'Colonel Duncan thinks that sending the hut to replace the burnt hospital, and to afford 'shelter to the troops marching, will prove an advantage beyond description. I will go 'on with it myself. Hut cases all on way up.'



"As I was telegraphing that day to Mrs. Wilton Phipps, in regard to a gift offered of Valentine's Meat Juice, I added to the message:—

" 'Is Pratt's Club Hut available? can use it up Nile with advantage.'

"Up to the present moment no reply to this inquiry has reached me, but as I trust my action in regard to the *Döcker* Hut will meet with approval under the circumstances, I also trust that the vacancy at Wady Halfa left by the removal of that hut to Ambigole will be made up for by the supply of another, whether Pratt's Club Hut be available or not.

"I ought to mention, perhaps, that Ambigole is 56 miles south of Wady Halfa.

"I have made extracts from Dr. Brown's letter of 31st May already quoted from herein, and transmit them herewith believing they will prove of interest to your Royal Highness and the members of the Ladies' Branch.

"I also transmit herewith copy of a letter addressed to me by Colonel Blundell, Commandant, Dongola, in acknowledgment of the portion of the gift of stationery allotted to that garrison from the gift sent out by Her Majesty the Queen, through your Royal Highness's Branch. The portions allotted to other stations on the Nile all reached their destinations, and were likewise most thankfully received just before the orders for return of the troops northwards reached the several garrisons.

"The special gift of table and bed linen, etc., sent out by your Royal Highness's Branch, in accordance with the list prepared by Lady Baring, for the equipment of the officers wards in the Citadel Hospital, Cairo, was duly handed over by me to the senior medical officer in charge of the Citadel Hospital on the 4th inst.

"The following is an extract from a letter from Surgeon White, dated Assouan, June 2nd:—

" 'Sisters Dowse and Hicks are at the hospital upon the Hill, and are comfortably settled in a hut that was put at their disposal by the 19th Regiment.

" 'Cooking Sister Edwards has gone up to the hospital to-day for the first time, and will continue to go up daily so long as we remain here.

" 'The barge with our stores has not yet arrived, and I must wait here for her. She is being worked night and day to get her up.'

"This refers to the large convoy of stores for Assouan, Korosko, and Wady Halfa, which I referred to in my Report, dated 3rd inst., as having been despatched from Assiout on 26th May.

"I enclose a Report from Cooking Sister Durham, Royal Victoria Hospital, Suez, dated 7th inst., and Journal of work done during week ended 6th inst.

"Sir Allen Young left Cairo yesterday to return to England, and Mr. Kennett-Barrington will arrive here to-morrow.

"*Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee.*—During last week there have been distributed by the ladies of this Sub-Committee throughout the various wards in the Citadel Hospital allotments of the games forming the special gift transmitted through your Royal Highness's Branch from Her Majesty the Queen. The remainder of the gift has been allotted to the Abbassiyeh Hospital.

"I have the honour to be, Madam,

"Your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble servant,

"J. S. YOUNG.

"To H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

"Marlborough House."



The following are the Enclosures mentioned in the foregoing Letter :—

Extract from Letter from Surgeon W. H. J. BROWN, Agent, National Aid Society, Wady Halfa, to Major J. S. YOUNG, dated Wady Halfa, 31st May, 1885.

" We are doing great work here with our Aërated Waters, and turn out at least 70 dozen a day, and often nearer 90 dozen, so you see we are not idle. The men on guard getting six bottles per man per day, other men one bottle. Officers only get soda water, the ginger beer and lemonade being for the men, who prefer this sort of drink. Officers pay two shillings per dozen bottles now. The first two days it was four shillings ; but I urged that this should be lowered. We have a hard-working Colour-Sergeant Spokes, who is very particular with the issue and return of empty bottles. This is necessary to insure against our losing them. We have between two and three hundred dozen bottles going, and expect more.

" I have some of the hut here now, and the dreadful state of the river is keeping the rest back, but there is little doubt but that it will be all ready by the time the troops arrive from the front.

" Will have ice by Tuesday or Wednesday at latest, and hand the bulk of it over to the Hospital.

" The books of the Princess of Wales' Branch are an excellent assorted lot, first-class authors, and a splendid gift. I am sending one box by Col. Duncan's request to the Hospital at Dal, they will be returned here. I am cataloguing all the boxes. Glad to hear that you have sent up such a grand lot of stores, you may depend they will be made good use of. Over two hundred men leave here to-morrow, and this will lighten our consumption, or leave more for those left here. Col. Duncan is greatly pleased with the turn out of aërated waters by us.

" Yours very faithfully,

" W. H. J. BROWN."

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Copy of Letter from Col. BLUNDELL, Commandant, Dongola, to Major J. S. YOUNG, dated Dongola Camp, 22nd May, 1885.

" SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the Garrison of Dongola to respectfully offer its thanks to Her Majesty for the Queen's gift of stationery forwarded through the Princess of Wales' Branch of the National Society for the Aid to the Sick and wounded in War.

" Her Majesty's kind thought will be much appreciated by the troops at Dongola.

" I have the honour to be,

" SIR,

" Your obedient Servant,

" HENRY BLUNDELL.

" Colonel, Commandant, Dongola."

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“CAIRO, 14th June, 1885.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—It is a great satisfaction to be able to tell you that the Society's stern-wheel steamer has been completed, and yesterday underwent a trial-trip on the Nile, though there are still portions of the vessel which require attention and finishing touches, before I can send her up the river to fulfil her intended mission, namely, the transport of invalids between Assouan and Assiout.

“I am bound in the first place to bear my testimony to the exertions made by Messrs. Elder & Co.'s representative sent out to construct the boat, Mr. Carmichael, to get the steamer finished without delay. Native labour, in the shape of rivetters, carpenters, &c., had of course to be employed to a considerable extent, and it says a great deal for the excellence of the materials supplied, and the workmanship employed in the building of the steamer at home in Messrs. Elder's yard, prior to its being taken to pieces for conveyance from the Clyde to the Nile, as well as for the skill and energy shown by Mr. Carmichael, and his staff of employes brought out from the Clyde, in their arduous duties, rendered somewhat trying by the climate, and difficult by ignorance of the language of the natives, that the work of putting the steamer together here has been accomplished so expeditiously.

“Believing that it would be in consonance with the wishes of yourself and the Council of National Aid Society, and agreeable to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales and the Ladies' Branch, I invited the members of the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee of the Princess of Wales's Branch, to be present, with the military authorities, on the occasion of the trial trip, and of the christening of the steamer. Yesterday, accordingly, the ceremony of christening was arranged to be carried out immediately prior to starting upon the trip, and was duly performed in the presence of Sir Frederick Stephenson, Deputy Surgeon General Fox, the principal medical officer, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. After a short prayer by the Bishop of Colombo, Dr. Coplestone, Mrs. Frances W. Rowsell, of the Cairo Sub-Committee of the Princess of Wales's Branch, named the vessel *Alexandra*, after Her Royal Highness the President of the Ladies' Branch of the Society, and the trial was then proceeded with, over about 14 miles of the river, under conditions as favourable as could be desired for obtaining a test of the qualities of the *Alexandra* in every respect, the portion of the Nile, over which the trial took place, affording both deep and shallow waters, tortuous windings, as well as fairly lengthy stretches, while the heat of the sun as the vessel went up the river with the wind following, was very great, and the strength of the wind on the return journey was more than the average. Many of the company experienced for the first time what it was to get fairly on to a sandbank, and how, not unpleasantly, though with a few bumps, the *Alexandra* accomplished the feat of getting *over* the bank without sticking fast.

“I think I may fairly say that the *Alexandra* has realized the requirements of the National Aid Society, is a model Nile ambulance steamer, and will, under Providence I trust, successfully carry out the objects of the Society.

“Through the good offices of Captain Chichester, R.N., and by the kind permission of Captain Domville, R.N., H.M.S. *Condor*, the chief engineer of that ship, Mr. W. J. Bray, R.N., has thoroughly examined the *Alexandra*, especially the engines, and was on board during the trial trip. This officer will give me a report after he has made his final inspection to-morrow of the engines, and I will forward the report by next mail.

“I ought to mention that in regard to vibration felt while moving under steam, and to powers of steering, in respect of which some anxiety was felt, very satisfactory results were given during the trial.



I was very pleased that Mr. Kennett-Barrington arrived from Suakin in time to be present on board the *Alexandra* during the trial trip, and as he proceeds to England by this mail, he will no doubt give you additional and interesting particulars of his own experience of the steamer.

"Our agents up the Nile are all actively engaged. Dr. Brown, at Halfa, is doing excellent work with the aerated waters and ice machines, besides supplying the troops passing through from the south with large quantities of comforts for their journey down the Nile.

"Dr. White leaves Shellal for Halfa to-day, so he telegraphs, and takes up the largest convoy of stores I have yet sent.

"Dr. Lake left Cairo on 11th inst. with a special convoy of materials to keep the soda water machines at Halfa in full work, and will, I trust, return with the first convoy of invalids for the *Alexandra*. I enclose two very interesting letters from Lt.-Colonel Maurice, Commandant at Abu Fatmeh.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."

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The following interesting Letters are those alluded to in Major YOUNG's Report, dated 14th June.

"ABU FATMEH, May 22nd, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—In forwarding a letter to you, written by me as long ago as March 25th, I have to apologize for the delay in transmitting it. The cause of the delay will, however, be a somewhat characteristic illustration of the nature of our climate. Many of those who passed through here were interested in the various hospital arrangements I have described to you, and as I was intending to send you a full description of them, I promised copies to several people, amongst others to Lord Wolseley and General Grenfell. I tried therefore to have copies made by the ordinary polyautograph process. My clerk made a succession of attempts to get the preparation to work, and, after a series of failures, lasting for a month or more, I took it in hand myself, and kept the plates cold by damp cloths outside, hoping to get cooler weather in which, either in evening or morning, they could be worked: but hitherto my failures have been so complete that I have decided to send you a single copy of the letter. Perhaps if you are able in Cairo to get the copying plates to work, you could kindly let me have a few copies, if it would not be giving you too much trouble. The delay enables me to supplement the information as to your seeds and other plants. We have been getting a very full crop, now over, from your peas, which were much appreciated, and flourished greatly. We have had, since about April 11th, a continually increasing supply of splendid melons. I am not sufficiently aware of the size of prize melons in England, but I think three I have recently weighed, one weighing (A) 9 lbs. 9 ozs., another (B) 9 lbs. 8 ozs., another (C) 8 lbs.; and in size, the first 27 inches by 24 inches both ways, the second 26 inches by 27, and the third 26 inches exactly both ways round, must compare favourably with ordinary sizes, and the flavour, unlike that of any open air fruit I have ever tasted in a hot climate before, was, as we all judged, as fine as that of the best English hot-house melons. Indeed, B, which was in the best condition of the three, we all thought about the finest melon we had ever tasted. The profusion of the crop has been latterly so great that not only has the hospital been supplied with all they could use, but I have been able to serve them round from time to time to the whole camp.

"Lettuces have also been a most successful crop, and I have been able to send up as many as from 16 to 30 a day to the hospital for many weeks together. The hospital is now reduced by the dispatch of the sick north previous to the move of the troops, to a very small number of cases too bad to move till the last necessity. I think, therefore, that I may now safely sum up our experience on the question you asked me as to the success of the seeds by saying, that the doctors, even more strongly than I, now think that the garden has been of the greatest



service to the sick, and as hospitals are usually fixed early in a campaign, and kept stationary for a long time, we would strongly recommend to your Society to consider the advisability, at the very beginning of any campaign in a climate where growth is rapid, of sending out well selected seeds to each hospital station. I would myself add that I very much regret not having had flower seeds also early in the campaign. I am sure the bright look they would give to a hospital would add very greatly to the comfort if not to the health of the sick. May I ask you, in the name of all the sick officers and men who have been here, to offer our most hearty thanks to the Society for the great help and comfort the Society has afforded to all who have passed through Abu Fatmeh.

"Yours very truly,  
"J. MAURICE."

"ABU FATMEH, 25th March, 1885.

"Sir,—In accordance with my promise in a previous letter, I now send you an account of certain arrangements which we have found very useful in our hospital here. As they are all such as can be easily constructed out of rough materials in the field, it may be useful to your Society to have their attention drawn to them.

"Large quantities of provisions, especially biscuits, are now sent up along the lines of communication in tins enclosed in boxes. All these articles have been made out of either the wood of the boxes themselves, or of the tin linings, with the help of a little canvas from old packing covers.

"The hospital is now raised to supply accommodation for 200 patients. They sleep on native bedsteads, consisting of solid but short four posted legs and wooden frame work laced across with native rope, and except that many of the bedsteads are of very rickety manufacture, and require constant repairs, and that many of them are very short, make excellent bedsteads for the palliases to be placed on. Dr. Corban has arranged a spare hut as a reading room for those who are able to walk so far. It makes a pleasant change for them from the sick room, and, now that we have many cases of men wounded, not in the legs, and otherwise, except for weakness, in fair health, is specially enjoyed by them. Here a considerable proportion of the papers sent by your Society, and by others, are placed, whilst other papers are distributed in the wards. We have a long table for the papers, with stools all round it. Dr. Corban has taken advantage of some refuse sacking to paste all the coloured pictures from the illustrated papers on to solid backings, which enables them to be hung all round the walls of the reading room, and of the wards, tending to give them a brighter and cheerier appearance than they would otherwise have. A large wooden case, sent up with Engineer stores, proved too heavy to be sent on from here, when the Engineer stores were sent on. Dr. Corban has converted this into a large bath, which has proved invaluable for patients in the hospital, and another large receptacle, which happened to be left here, has supplied a second large bath in a separate hut for those who are well enough to use it for themselves.

"I have now further to reply to a request that you made, that I would let you know how the seeds you sent me have answered. The first crops of mustard and cress we tried sowing up at the hospital, thinking that watching the growth of them in boxes would afford amusement to the patients, and at first this answered very well. They were sown in boxes near some of the wards, and whilst the hospital was very small, and there was not much work to be done the patients there looked after them and enjoyed the care of them. When, therefore, your large consignment came, I handed the mustard and cress bag over to Dr. Corban to distribute, but by this time the hospital had greatly increased, patients were being continually sent away north, and the orderlies had no time to attend to the distribution. After some weeks, therefore, Dr. Corban brought me back the bag, and asked me to undertake the sowing as with other seeds. The irrigation culture does not specially suit these little plants, the native gardeners don't understand them, and we had several failures; but we have had some excellent crops, which have been much enjoyed by the patients.

"The round or olive shaped radish have answered admirably. They come up quickly, yield the best, largest and most crisp radish I have ever tasted, the treatment exactly suiting them.

"Spinach has been a most successful crop. I believe I received none from you, but we have had succession after succession of splendid crops, which have been very much appreciated by the sick. It was a particular



satisfaction to me that Major Poe, who has been the most severely wounded officer we had here, his leg having had to be twice amputated, finally close to the top, was always asking for it, and, as Dr. Corban expressed it, quite revelled in the change of food supplied by it.

"My earliest crops of peas were eaten by birds and rats, who very much infested one part of the garden, but I have a fine spread now of succession peas, just stuck and coming into flower. These are also from your seed. Lettuces promise well, and are just coming in now, but the natives don't understand them, and I have had the greatest difficulty in getting them properly treated. Celery at present promises well. Brocoli and cauliflower promise capitally. Parsley is an excellent crop, now in, and yielding excellently. Carrots just fit for thinning, are yielding delicious young carrots, which are very useful in the hospital.

"I feel certain that potatoes would do well; and I think from the experience of the carrots that turnips should be tried. I had neither.

"In sending peas, it would be very advisable to state whether tall or short kinds are sent, distinguishing between them. It saves a great deal of trouble. All kinds of beans do well. The natives grow various coarse kinds, but any French or English seed should answer, I think. A little description of general habits of growth of the kind usually given in a seedsman's catalogue would be useful. Especially, I recommend spinach for all stations. Water cress for sowing along water courses, carrots, round radishes, lettuces, cauliflowers, peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, cucumber, herbs, mint, parsley, sage.

"Yours very truly, and very much obliged,

"J. MAURICE."

"CAIRO, 23rd June, 1885.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—My Report to the Princess of Wales of this date will inform you in detail of all that is being done to carry out the objects which the National Aid Society and Her Royal Highness's Branch have in common.

"I have, however, to report in addition that the Society's steam launch *Queen Victoria* is again doing good work. On the 20th inst. I received the following telegram from Assouan from the Naval Transport officer, at whose disposition the *Queen Victoria* had been placed for use to the best advantage in connection with the transport of invalids.

'*Queen Victoria* left this morning, towing a Government dahabeah with invalids—

'7 officers, 27 men, 1 doctor, 14 attendants.'

"Our steamer *Alexandra* will provide means, too, of transporting invalids who have been accumulating at Assouan, and in this way will materially help the return of the troops who are not to form the garrisons of Wady Halfa, Korosko, and Assouan.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."



“CAIRO, 23rd June, 1885.

“Madam,—Since the date of my last report, 9th June, the results obtained in furtherance of the objects of your Royal Highness's Branch, have been highly satisfactory.

“This has been especially the case at Wady Halfa, where the Society's agent, Dr. W. H. J. Brown, has been untiring in his efforts to supply comforts to the troops, on their passage through that station northwards, from the stores so generously provided by the branch of which your Royal Highness is president, and from the stocks of aerated waters and ice manufactured on the spot from the machines worked by the expert, Mr. Dowell, sent out for the purpose by the National Aid Society.

“The first regiment to arrive at Wady Halfa, and to receive the supplies provided as referred to above, was the Black Watch.

“The following copies of telegrams received from Dr. Brown will report, better than any words of my own can, what has been done to carry out the objects of the National Aid Society and the Ladies' Branch.

‘Wady Halfa, 11th June, 1885.—To Black Watch 600 strong I gave to those who wanted, 2 bottles aerated water a man, 1 sheet paper and envelope per man, 24 dozen of clay pipes, 36 dozen jams, 12 dozen milk, 9 dozen pickles, 3 dozen pencils, also newspapers.’

‘Wady Halfa, June 13th, 1885.—Essex Regiments, 448 strong. 2 bottles aerated water each man, 24 dozen pipes, 36 dozen jams, 16 dozen milk. Naval Brigade, 41 seamen, 2 bottles of aerated water each man, 41 tins of jam, 41 pipes, 1 dozen milk, paper and envelope each man, newspapers.’

‘Wady Halfa, 16th June, 1885.—Gordon Highlanders, 540 strong. 30 dozen jams, 17 dozen milk, 24 dozen pipes, 2 bottles of aerated water per man, 8 packs of cards, 6 pencils, note paper and envelope each, some newspapers.’

‘Wady Halfa, 18th June, 1885.—Heavy and Light Camel Corps, 357 strong. 18 dozen jams, 12 dozen milk, 21 dozen pipes, paper and envelope each, 1 bottle aerated water to those who wished, 4 pencils, 5 packs of cards, newspapers. Royal Irish Regiments, 330 strong. 2 bottles of aerated water per man, 12 dozen jams, 8 dozen milk, 13 dozen pipes, paper and envelope each, 2 pencils, 3 packs of cards, newspapers.’

‘Wady Halfa, 20th June, 1885.—Cornwall Light Infantry, 320 strong. 18 dozen jams, 8 dozen milk, 11 dozen pipes, 1 bottle of aerated water each to 240 men, paper and envelope each. 2 pencils, 4 packs of cards. Royal Irish Regiment, 260 strong. 18 dozen jams, 8 dozen milk, 12 dozen pipes, 1 bottle aerated water each man, paper and envelope, 3 packs of cards, 2 pencils.’

“The following is an extract from letter from Dr. Brown, dated June 8th:—

‘We have been making between 80 and 90 dozen of aerated waters per day since we commenced, and this week we shall be making an additional 30 or 40 dozen with the small machine, in order that if possible we may give the men arriving from the front 2 bottles per man.’

‘Of course the soldiers prefer lemonade and ginger beer to soda water, but we cannot give them this every day. We give three days a week soda water, and now I think the men appreciate it more than they did at first. The new ice machine works very well, and the reason why I did not have it working before the end of last week was because I could not get a place to set it up in, accommodation being difficult to get, now however we have a hut. By Dr. Churchill's permission, I send all the ice for the use of the hospital patients. To-day I sent a block to the sisters. The sisters (4) I present with 2 dozen aerated waters every second day.’

‘This is certainly the place for our luxuries to be given out. I am glad you gave me power to buy. Three hundred of the Black Watch arrive to-morrow, and I am going to give them some of the newspapers you sent me last week, jams, tea, milk, and pipes, Exact quantities you will know by telegraph. I get all information from Chaplain Smith I can as to wants.’



"The following is also an extract from a letter from Dr. W. H. J. Brown, dated Wady Halfa, 15th June, 1885:—

'At the time the troops began to come down we had the misfortune to have the soldiers who had been taught to bottle and wire the aerated waters taken from us, and no hope of getting others was held out by the chairman of the committee of management, who told me we would just have to shut up shop. This of course I felt very hard, and managed after a bit to get hold of one man to bottle for Dowell, and thus supply the troops from the front with two bottles per man, and in two or three days we got a second. This is now the extent of our establishment. In consequence of this, the supply of one bottle per man to the garrison here had to be stopped, and is still, but we can manage to give those on guard four bottles each per day. Dr. Churchill says that there is only one very bad case in hospital requiring ice, and we can therefore let him have sufficient. The reduction of our establishment of course reduced our production of ice, but it is one satisfaction to know that, of all the ice machines between Assiout and here, ours is the only one that ice has ever been made from.'

"I give the above extract to show the difficulties with which Dr. Brown had to contend while obtaining the results tersely told in his telegrams, of which I have given copies, and that I have only done that officer justice in bringing under your Royal Highness's notice that he has been untiring in his efforts to carry out in a thorough manner the objects of the National Aid Society and the Ladies' Branch. The same ought to be said, in his lesser sphere of efforts, of Mr. Dowell, who has so efficiently worked the aerated waters and ice machines under trying circumstances of climate and surroundings, and without skilled or continuously reliable assistance.

"Knowing well the difficulties which have surrounded the operations necessary for carrying out the plans made to give effect at such a distance to all the wishes of the Ladies' Branch, it was most gratifying to me to receive, and I trust that it will likewise be a pleasure to your Royal Highness and the members of the Ladies' Committee to read, the following telegram, sent to me by Colonel Duncan, the commandant, Wady Halfa, on 19th June:

'Your arrangements here are admirable, and the troops greatly indebted to their generous friends in England who have made your Society and the Princess of Wales's Branch a household word.'

"On the 20th June, Surgeon White, with Sister Machen, and Cooking Sister Anna Edwards, and 400 packages stores arrived at Wady Halfa in the National Aid Society's dahabeah, *Gazelle*, and yesterday, in reply to a telegram from me conveying certain instructions, I received a telegram in which it was stated

'White proceeds to Railhead and southwards with camels and stores. Sister Machen perhaps starts with convoy and two Government Sisters, Thursday.'

"This promises a further satisfactory development of operations at and from Wady Halfa.

"In my reports of 3rd and 9th June, I referred to my having sent Sisters Hicks and Dowse to Assouan for work in the field hospital.

"I now enclose letters from Sister Hicks, dated June 10th and 17th, with journals of work performed during the weeks ending with these dates.

"These reports speak for themselves as to how peculiarly opportune was the arrival at Assouan of these sisters to provide efficient nursing, together with special comforts, for the daily increasing numbers of serious cases of illness, chiefly enteric fever, admitted into the field hospital there from parties of invalids on their way down to Cairo, or from the garrison of Assouan, which will shortly be augmented to two battalions of infantry. They also show good results already obtained.

"This brings me to refer to the new stern wheel steamer, which, in plying as often and as speedily as possible between Assiout and Assouan, a distance of 320 miles, will form a very important means towards carrying out the objects of the Branch of which Your Royal Highness is President, for on the upward journey it will convey for distribution at Assouan, Korosko, and Wady Halfa, the gifts sent out from England, and on the downward voyages it will provide accommodation for invalids, who will be conveyed under conditions as comfortable as possible, and who will be tended, and afforded extras in the



shape of food specially prepared by the Nursing and Cooking Sisters of the staff of your Royal Highness's Branch. Some of the adjuncts to comfort in the equipment have also been provided from the stores sent out from the Ladies' Branch, the pillows which will be used being those made at Marlborough House.

"I transmit herewith copy of the communication I addressed to the military authorities, placing the steamer at the disposal of the general officer commanding for service, also extracts from the *Egyptian Gazette* of 15th and 16th June, containing descriptions of the trial trip and christening of the boat by Mrs. Frances W. Rowsell, of the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee, the name given being that of *Alexandra*. The extracts of 16th June refers chiefly to the work done by the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee of your Royal Highness's Branch, and this, with the above and copy of the General Order, No. 10, of 20th June, issued in reference to the *Alexandra*, also enclosed, may perhaps be of interest to your Royal Highness and the Ladies' Branch.

"For duty on board the *Alexandra* I selected Cooking Sister Emma Durham, whose place at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Suez, will be filled by Cooking Sisters Shiplen and Coates, who should arrive at Suez to-day or to-morrow.

"I enclose letter from Miss Durham, dated 13th June, also journals of work done during weeks ending 13th and 20th June, on which date she left Suez, leaving Assiout for Assouan in the *Alexandra* yesterday.

"Mrs. Royle reported, under date of 9th June, the following issues, made 1st June, for the use of invalids proceeding to England in the hospital ship *Ganges*. Surgeon-Major Gribbon in medical charge, £6 10s. for postage of letters, purchase of fruit, &c., at Malta and Gibraltar, 206 Jerseys, 103 lbs. tobacco, 20 quires of letter paper, 425 envelopes, 1240 oranges, 1 bale books, 3 bales of newspapers.

"Learning that the transport *Deccan* would take a large number of invalids from Alexandria, I took the opportunity of Mr. Kennett-Barrington proceeding there on the 13th June, on his way to England, to send by him to the senior medical officer proceeding in the *Deccan* £25 for purchase of comforts for use of the invalids during voyage to England, Mr. Barrington handed the money to the senior medical officer at Alexandria, who gave directions for its application to the desired purpose. Subsequently, I forwarded two cases containing writing paper and envelopes, tobacco, portion of the gift of her Majesty the Queen, and pipes.

"Later on, it came to my knowledge that £22 out of the £25 had been expended in the purchase of comforts at Alexandria, thus leaving only £3 available for further probable necessities at Malta or Gibraltar. I therefore transmitted to Surgeon-Major Lawrence a further sum of £10, through Mrs. Davis, Vice President of the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee of your Royal Highness's Branch, who happened to be proceeding at the last moment as a passenger to England by the *Deccan*.

"I have the honour to be,

"Madam,

"Your Royal Highness's most obedient and humble Servant,

"J. S. YOUNG.

"To Her Royal Highness

"The PRINCESS OF WALES,

"Marlborough House."



Letter from Major J. S. YOUNG to Commandant, Base of Operations, Cairo, placing the *Alexandra* at disposal of Military Authorities for service on the Nile.

“CAIRO, 19th June, 1885.

“Sir,—Referring to verbal communications in respect of this Society's new steamer *Alexandra*, I have now the honour, on behalf of the National Aid Society, and of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, to acquaint you that this steamer left Cairo yesterday at 5.30 a.m. for Assiout, there to take in certain stores, and thereafter to proceed to Assouan for the service of conveying invalids between that place and Assiout.

“I have the honour to propose that the *Alexandra* should perform the service of conveying invalids between Assouan and Assiout under the same Regulations as you were pleased to approve for the steam-launch *Queen Victoria*, except that, with a view to the *Alexandra* being used to the fullest extent possible to assist in the evacuation from Assouan of sick, in connection with the return of troops now going on from Upper Egypt, it is placed absolutely at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding for conveyance of convoys of invalids, whether under charge of Army medical officers, or of the surgeons of the Society. At the same time I should feel obliged if arrangements could be made for convoys, on separate occasions, being placed under the charge of Surgeons Brown and Lake, now at Wady Halfa, and Surgeon White, the Agent for the Society at that place, who should arrive there in the course of a day or two, would be instructed by me to place these officers at the disposal of the P.M.O., Wady Halfa, accordingly.

“The accommodation of the *Alexandra* is as follows :—

“Lower deck, in saloon, 12 on divan at each side.

Do. do. 24 on slung stretchers.

Do. outside saloon, 12 six slung stretchers on each side of the vessel.

Total ... 48

“Should it be considered that in this hot weather 36 invalids are too many to accommodate at night in the saloon, 12 stretchers can easily at night, for sleeping purposes, be transferred to the upper deck and stretched between the forms, of which there is an ample supply to effect this arrangement, which would be a comfortable one. The medical officer would be accommodated in the cabin of the officers of the steamer on upper deck, or in a hammock, or on a stretcher placed in the portion of the upper deck set apart for officers. N. C. officers or orderlies sent with invalids, could sleep on stretchers on upper deck, three stretchers, in addition to those referred to above, having been provided for the purpose, but I may mention that there will be two sisters on board, who are provided with a separate cabin.

“Trusting that this service and these arrangements will prove acceptable to the General-Officer commanding.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“J. S. YOUNG.

“Commissioner of National Aid Society  
and “Princess of Wales's Branch.

“Lieut.-Col. J. C. ARDAGH, C.B.,

“Commandant Base of Operations”



"CAIRO, *June 29, 1885.*

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay,—Just after last mail closed I received the official acknowledgment of my communication placing the *Alexandra* at the service of the military authorities for conveyance of invalids.

"I transmit herewith a copy of this acknowledgment, and as Lord Wolseley records therein his high appreciation of all the work done by the National Aid Society for the Nile Expeditionary Force, I trust that the Council and yourself will regard it as satisfactory.

"The *Alexandra* has had a most satisfactory run up to Assouan, and as I had arranged by telegraphic communication with that place that a convoy of 48 invalids should be ready against her arrival, I am very pleased to be able to say that her detention at Assouan was only of the shortest, as she left there to-day at daybreak and will probably, if all goes well, reach Assiout on the evening of July 1st.

"The return of the troops has been effected much more rapidly to Lower Egypt than was anticipated. I should therefore be glad, should there be no new departure in regard to military operations in connection with Egypt, to receive early intimation of any special instructions for my guidance in regard to winding up the operations in Egypt of the National Aid Society, and the Princess of Wales's Branch.

"Yours sincerely,

"J. S. YOUNG."

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Enclosure referred to in above letter.

"HEAD QUARTERS, CAIRO,

"*June, 22, 1885.*

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. announcing that the new stern-wheel steamer *Alexandra* had been placed at the disposal of the General Officer commanding for the conveyance of invalids, and that she had left Cairo for Assiout and Assouan on the 18th inst.

"I am directed by General Lord Wolseley to request you to convey to the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War—and also to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's Branch of the same Society—his lordship's high appreciation of this new effort to render valuable practical assistance in the transport of the invalids of the Nile Expedition, and also of the large contributions of comforts, luxuries, amusements, and literature which the Societies have furnished throughout the duration of the Expedition for the benefit of the troops; and of the excellent services rendered by the able administrative, medical, nursing, and technical staff engaged in carrying out the philanthropic operations of the Societies under your direction.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble Servant,

"J. C. ARDAGH,

"*Lieut. Col. A.A.G., Comt. Base.*

"MAJOR YOUNG, A.C.G.,

"Commissioner, National Aid Society."



"CAIRO, June 29th, 1885.

"Madam,—In my last report to your Royal Highness I transmitted copy of the communication I addressed to the military authorities, placing at the disposal of the General Officer commanding the stern-wheel steamer *Alexandra* for conveyance of invalids between Assouan and Assiout.

"I have now the pleasure to transmit copy of the letter\* acknowledging my communication from which it will be observed that General Lord Wolseley has caused this occasion to be taken as the means of conveying his lordship's high appreciation generally of the work done by the branch of which your Royal Highness is President, towards contributing to the welfare and comfort of the troops of the Nile Expeditionary Force.

"The *Alexandra* is the first of the twelve new stern-wheel steamers, lately sent out together, to reach Assouan, the first cataract on the Nile, and is already on her way back with a convoy of 48 invalids for Cairo, so that no time has been lost in making use of the boat.

"Mrs. Royle reports from Port Said that she visited the transport *Erin*, and issued the following to Surgeon Marsh, R.N.:—2 dozen port wine, 2 dozen champagne (pints), 25 bottles calves feet jelly, 120 lemons, 47 tins of tobacco (portion of the gift of Her Majesty the Queen), 32 lbs. of tobacco, 75 pipes, 7 quires note paper, 150 envelopes, 12 bales newspapers, &c., £4 for postage of letters and purchase of fruit, &c., at Malta and Gibraltar. This transport was one of those steamers which entered the Suez Canal the day that the Canal became blocked from the sinking of a dredger, and consequently had to remain stationary there for many days before it could proceed through to the Mediterranean. Mrs. Royle writes that the invalids on board seemed to have suffered very much during the detention of the vessel in the Canal. While so detained, in response to the application of Surgeon Marsh, I sent to Ismailia for the use of the invalids, pyjama suits, fans, cocoa and milk, champagne and books.

"The troops returning from Upper Egypt are now beginning to arrive in Cairo. A portion of these will only pass through Cairo en route to Alexandria, and will nearly all halt for a short time to take breakfast. As the railway journey from Assiout to Alexandria will, under the circumstances, be a long and tedious one, I have arranged with the military authorities to be allowed to supplement the breakfast meal provided by the authorities with milk, sardines, bacon, jams, and melons, provided from the funds of your Royal Highness's Branch.

"The corps who will be so provided are—Guards' Camel Corps, Heavy Camel Corps, Light Camel Corps, 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, with portion of the Mounted Infantry.

"I enclose a Report from Sister Hicks from Assouan for week ending 24th June, showing that she and Sister Dowse continue to be doing an increasing amount of work.

"Cooking Sisters Shiplen and Coates arrived at Suez on 24th inst. and at once began work, the former as Sister Durham's successor in the preparation of diets and extras for special cases, and the latter in nursing duty in the wards, the acting superintendent of nurses, Miss Williams, having made application for her services to assist in nursing serious cases, the number of which had been taxing severely the powers of the nursing staff. The arrival of these sisters has therefore proved very opportune.

"I have the honour to be, Madam,

"Your Royal Highness's

"Most obedient humble servant,

"J. S. YOUNG."

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\* Copy of this Letter is on the previous page.



“CAIRO, 28th July, 1885.

“Madam,—I closed my last report to Your Royal Highness on 13th July with the intimation that the Nursing Sisters Hicks, Machen, and Dowse, also Miss Edwards, Instructress in Cooking, had all arrived in Cairo on the previous evening, and that I hoped to arrange for the two first named proceeding in transport *Bulimba* in nursing charge of a convoy of invalids from Suakin, the two others remaining for another opportunity.

“Contrary to expectation it was found that the *Bulimba* on arrival at Suez had room for upwards of 100 invalids from Egypt, in addition to those already on board from Suakin, and that there was ample accommodation for all three nursing sisters and Miss Edwards. As there were more than this number of invalids awaiting passage to England at Cairo and Suez, the Principal Medical Officer agreed that it would be desirable that Sister Dowse and Miss Edwards should go in the *Bulimba* to England in addition to Sisters Hicks and Machen, and this arrangement was accordingly carried into effect, Sisters Hicks and Machen, whom I had sent to Suez on the 14th July so as to be ready for embarkation on the shortest notice, embarking on the 15th July, Sister Dowse and Miss Edwards proceeding on the evening of the 16th from Cairo in the special train which conveyed the invalids direct to the place of embarkation at Suez.

“I directed Sister Hicks to assume the position during the voyage to England of Acting Superintendent for which she has shown herself to be well qualified, and I placed in her charge for the use of the invalids 222 in number the following stores from those sent out by Your Royal Highness’s Branch:—3 cases port wine, 3 cases champagne, 2 chests tea, 6 cases cocoa and milk, 6 cases condensed milk, 1 case Brand’s Essence of Beef, 3 cases calves feet jelly, 1 case Eau de Cologne, 3 cases Eno’s fruit salt.

“At Port Said the *Bulimba* was visited by Mrs. Royle who placed on board for the use of the invalids from the stores sent to that lady by your Royal Highness’s Branch the following:—1 ream note paper, 2 boxes envelopes, 19 doz. pencils, 222 wooden pipes, 200 lbs. tobacco, 93 jerseys, 3 bales newspapers and a number of volumes of Gordon’s Life sent by Miss Nightingale, besides various journals. Mrs. Royle also gave Sister Hicks £10 for postage of letters and purchase of any articles which might be needed at Malta or other port of call.

“I instructed Sister Hicks that she and the other sisters, also Miss Edwards, should on the arrival of the *Bulimba* in England proceed at once to their homes if not required to go with the invalids to Netley, and should report themselves by letter to Mrs. Wilton Phipps, at Lansdowne House, awaiting further instructions from that lady, and I feel sure that Sister Hicks will be able to render a good account of the services she, the other sisters, and Miss Edwards have been able to render to such an important number of invalids as they have had under their nursing charge on the voyage to England.

“From Wady Halfa on the 16th inst. I received the following telegram from Surgeon Lake, the Society’s Agent, in regard to the *Döcker* Hut sent out by the Branch of which your Royal Highness is President to serve as a club and recreation hut for that station:—

“‘Hut formally opened and handed over to Col. Duncan, commandant, who made a very kind speech. All principal officers of garrison present.’

“Thus there has been established with every adjunct and under the best auspices for future success, but after difficulties which at one time I frankly confess I feared would overwhelm and consign it to oblivion, an important means towards providing for the recreation and healthy refreshment of the troops of the most advanced garrison of the Frontier Field Force decided to be maintained on the Nile, and in regard to which the Lieut.-General commanding has been pleased to state in a communication addressed to me on the 25th inst. that it ‘has already proved of the greatest benefit to the men quartered here.’



"As I have been well aware that from the outset of the operations undertaken to give effect to the generous objects with which your Royal Highness's Branch was established, the greatest interest and importance has been attached by your Royal Highness and the Ladies' Branch to this Hut being placed as fully equipped as possible at the furthest point on the Nile from Cairo attainable, I trust that its establishment at Wady Halfa, though later in the day than I hoped for and desired, will, under existing circumstances, be deemed satisfactory, and to have achieved the fulfilment of the object with which it was sent out from England.

"In continuation of previous reports of issues to troops passing through Wady Halfa from stations further south on the evacuation of the Dongola province, I have to report that issues of comforts similar in nature and proportions to those already notified were made as follows:—

- "11th July. To Egyptian Hospital, Wady Halfa, 19th Hussars.
- "12th " " First Half Battalion South Staffordshire Regt., Detachment Royal Artillery.
- "13th " " Second Half Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment.
- "15th " " Egyptian Troops, Railhead.
- " " " " Station Hospital, Wady Halfa.
- " " " " Detachment Medical Staff Corps.
- "16th " " 8th Company Royal Engineers.
- " " " " Detachment Medical Staff Corps and others.
- "17th " " Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Regiment.
- " " " " A convoy of sick.
- " " " " Detachment Medical Staff Corps.
- "18th " " Ordnance Store Staff.

"There is now on the way and should arrive at their destinations within the next few days, final consignments of the gifts sent out by your Royal Highness's Branch to Assouan, Korosko, and Wady Halfa, which will complete the distribution of gifts for the Nile stations.

"This brings me to refer to the special proposal which I asked Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay to submit to your Royal Highness and the Ladies' Branch for approval, for the allotment to me of a sum of £1,200 for the provision of a large wooden hut as a club and recreation hut for the most isolated resourceless station on the Nile, namely Korosko.

"I was very gratified to learn by telegram from Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay that your Royal Highness's Branch sanctioned the provision of this hut, and I lost no time in communicating the fact to the Lieut.-General commanding, with the notification at the same time of the gift of the steamer *Alexandra* for the benefit of the troops composing the frontier field force on the Nile.

"I append copy of the letter I addressed to Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Stephenson on this subject together with copy of his reply, and I have already taken steps for the provision of the hut with as little delay as possible.

"In regard to my having named £1000 as the grant for the hut instead of £1,200, the total sum named in my proposal as laid before your Royal Highness, I have to explain that I have reserved £200 for expenditure upon equipment, in respect of which I propose to take action on my return to England. The hut will be provided locally, in order to secure the benefit of local experience as to requirements, especially in regard to material, which should be of timber, &c., which has been some time in the country, as it has been found that huts and wooden buildings sent from other countries into Egypt, cannot even sometimes be erected, by reason of the splitting and shrinkage in the timbers, owing to the exceptionally dry and hot climate of this country.

"In my report to your Royal Highness dated 29th June, I referred to having arranged with the military authorities to supplement the breakfast meal given to the troops returning from the Soudan as they arrived in Cairo and passed through to Alexandria.

"I have now the pleasure to transmit copy of a letter I have received from the chief of the staff in regard to these arrangements, from which your Royal Highness will observe that a total of 3,489 soldiers participated in the supplementary provision made by means of the funds provided by the Ladies' Branch, and that this provision was highly appreciated.

"I also attach copy of a letter addressed to me by Major-General Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, conveying his thanks for gifts made for the benefit of Egyptian soldiers, and other



services afforded in connection with that branch of the Nile Expeditionary Force, and in connection with this I may mention that the operations of your Royal Highness's Branch and the National Aid Society have been much facilitated by the assistance in various ways afforded by the Egyptian authorities.

"In my report of the 12th July, I stated that I had arranged for the issue of fruit to the troops passing through Assiout on the commencement of their long, hot and dusty railway journey to Cairo and Alexandria.

"The following are the details of the issues made:—

|             |  |         | STRENGTH. |                                   |
|-------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| " 3rd July  | 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment           | -       | 373       | } 500 lbs. grapes.                |
|             | Heavy Camel Corps                            | - - - - | 255       |                                   |
|             | 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Regiment    |         | 320       | } 410 melons.                     |
|             | Details of various Corps                     | - - - - | 50        |                                   |
| " 4th July  | Light Camel Corps                            | - - - - | 201       | } 260 lbs. grapes.                |
|             | Details, various Corps                       | - - - - | 65        |                                   |
| " 9th July  | 9th Company Commissariat and Transport Corps |         | 67        | } 270 lbs. grapes.                |
|             | 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment          | -       | 445       |                                   |
| " 12th July | Mounted Infantry                             | - - - - | 364       | } 260 lbs. grapes.<br>100 melons. |
|             |  |         |           |                                   |
| " 13th July | Detachment 1st Royal Sussex Regiment         | -       | 330       | } 200 lbs. grapes.                |
|             | Details 11th Company Royal Engineers         | -       | 10        |                                   |
|             |  |         | Total     | 2,480                             |

"The *Alexandra* returned yesterday to Cairo with 3 sick officers and 24 invalids, British troops, besides 3 army medical officers. As this boat will now be handed over to the military authorities, the services of Cooking Sister Durham will no longer be required on board.

"As, moreover, the number of sick in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Suez, has fallen very low, without any prospect of any material increase, all the invalids there from the Nile and Suakin having been sent to England, there is no longer occasion to retain the services in Egypt of any of the cooking sisters, and I hope in the course of a few days to be able to make satisfactory arrangements for their return to England.

"The final distribution of stores sent out by your Royal Highness's Branch is now in course of completion, and I have only to await the return of the agents sent in charge to wind up all operations.

"This report may therefore, except as regards the hut for Korosko, be I think taken as the final record of the active operations undertaken to give effect to the objects of your Royal Highness's Branch in respect of Egypt and the Nile Expeditionary Force.

"Trusting that the efforts of the Agents, Nurses, and others employed under and with me, not omitting the Cairo Ladies' Sub-Committee and Mrs. Royle at Port Said, whose labours have been energetic and praiseworthy in the highest degree, are deemed by your Royal Highness and the Ladies' Branch to have been made to the utmost of their power and the best of their ability to give successful effect to the objects of 'The Princess of Wales's Branch of the National Aid Society.'

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

"Madam,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. S. YOUNG."

"To H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,  
"Marlboro' House."



The following are the Enclosures mentioned in the foregoing Letter :--

"WADY HALFA, 12th July, 1885.

"Sir,—I am informed by Surgeon-Major Warry, Egyptian Army, that the National Aid Society, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, have been kind enough to supply certain comforts for the use of the sick soldiers of the Egyptian Army.

"Twenty-three sick of the Egyptian Army have also been conveyed from Wady Halfa to Assouan in the boat belonging to the National Aid Society, and under the charge of one of its officers.

"I beg you will have the kindness to convey to your Committee the expression of my sincere thanks for this valuable assistance and most acceptable presents of stores, which have been much appreciated by the men.

"I am told we shall also be further indebted to your Society, as another party of sick are to be conveyed from this station under its auspices and care.

"I beg to express my thanks for this service also.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"F. GRENFELL, *Major-General.*

"*Sirdar Egyptian Army.*"

"MAJOR YOUNG,

"*Commissioner National Aid Society and*

"*Princess of Wales's Branch.*"

"CAIRO, 22nd July, 1885.

"Sir,—The return of the Troops composing the Nile Expedition being now virtually completed, I am desired by the Lieut.-General Commanding to request that you will convey to the Societies which you represent his sense of the most welcome and appropriate gifts presented from their stores in order to supplement the ordinary rations in providing an ample breakfast meal at the railway station of Boulak Dakrou for the returning troops who broke their long railway journey there.

"Three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine soldiers have profited by the addition of bacon, sardines, jams, milk, and fruit, to their morning meal on those occasions; and the Lieut.-General had personal opportunities of witnessing how much the gift was appreciated, and how grateful the troops have been for the solicitude and generosity which had already done so much to increase their comfort and alleviate their hardships at the numerous points to which the benevolent operations of your Societies extended.

"I have the honor to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"J. C. DORMER, *Major-General*

"*Chief of the Staff.*"

"MAJOR YOUNG, A.C.G.

*Commissioner National Society for Aid of Sick and Wounded in War,*

"*and Princess of Wales's Branch of same.*"

"CAIRO, 23rd July, 1885.

"Sir,—I am empowered and directed by the Council of the National Aid Society and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, to present to you for acceptance for the benefit of the Frontier Field Force on the Nile, the following gifts:—

"1st. The stern-wheel steamer, *Alexandra.*

"2nd. A grant of money for the provision of a club, or recreation hut, specially for the garrison of Korosko.

"In explanation of the grant for provision of a recreation hut being made only for Korosko, I am to state that as regards Wady Halfa the Princess of Wales's Branch has already erected there a hut for purposes of recreation and refreshment, equipped with tea and coffee making apparatus, library, bagatelle board, games, and other articles for recreation, besides a quantity of stores for refreshment, and the National Aid Society has handed over in connection therewith an aerated waters factory (with a stock of materials) capable of making one hundred dozen of aerated waters daily. This hut and the factory are now in full use by the garrison.



"As regards Assouan, it was within the knowledge of our Council that two large wooden huts have very recently been sent to Assouan for use as an hospital, each hut, it is understood, being capable of containing 36 patients.

"It was thought that the *Alexandra* might perhaps take the place of one of these huts, which might then be appropriated as a recreation and club hut for the garrison of Assouan.

"I am, however, merely to bring this under your notice, and to present the *Alexandra* absolutely without any conditions, but with the desire that it may be used for the benefit of the troops under your command, in whatever way you may deem will secure the most advantageous results.

"As regards the hut for Korosko, the cost of which will be defrayed entirely by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch, I am to state that a sum of £1,000 has been allotted for its provision. This sum has been named on the basis of the cost of the hospital huts before referred to, which Colonel Maitland, commanding Royal Engineers, informed me amounted to about £800, and an allowance of £200 for erection and delivery at Korosko.

"Trusting that these gifts may meet with your approval, I have the honour in conclusion to ask that you would be pleased to depute an officer to receive over the *Alexandra*, which is now on the way to Cairo with a convoy of invalids, and that an officer may also be deputed to arrange details in regard to the provision of the hut for Korosko.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"J. S. YOUNG.

"Lieut.-General Sir FREDERICK STEPHENSON, K.C.B.,

"Commanding in Egypt."

"Commissioner National Aid Society."

"HEADQUARTERS, CAIRO, 25th July, 1885.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., and in reply to request that you will convey my most sincere thanks to the Council of the National Aid Society and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch for their very generous gifts of the stern-wheel steamer *Alexandra*, and of a grant of money for the provision of a club or recreation hut specially for the garrison of Korosko.

"The *Alexandra* will be found of the greatest possible use, either to replace one of the hospital huts at Assouan, or for conveying invalids.

"The recreation hut erected at Wady Halfa by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch has already proved of the greatest benefit to the men quartered there, and I feel sure that the garrison of Korosko will be very grateful for the club hut proposed for that station.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir

"Your most obedient servant,

"FREDK. STEPHENSON, Lieut.-General,

"Commanding in Egypt."

"MAJOR YOUNG,

"Commissioner National Aid Society."



## APPENDIX C.

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### Reports from Mr. V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Commissioner for the Suakin Expedition and the Red Sea.

“CAIRO, 18th March, 1885.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I arrived at Cairo on the afternoon of March 13th, and have been actively employed since in providing the requisitions and other necessary authorities for our ambulance, purchasing two horses and a donkey, engaging three ambulance assistants, and transacting other business. I have seen Sir E. Baring, General Stephenson, and others, and the Khedive has given me letters to the Egyptian authorities on the Red Sea.

“I attached Dr. Squire to the Mule Artillery Battery which left here two days ago for Suakin.

“I have written to Professor Ogston to inform him that he is now on the Staff of the National Aid Society, having been transferred to us by the Princess of Wales’s Branch.

“The *Ganges*, with Doctors Piggott and Lake, sailed for Suakin from Suez on March 12th.

“Yours truly,

“V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON.”

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“*Ganges*, SUAKIN, March 25th, 1885.

“Dear Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay,—I have just time to write you a short note. We have been very busy here; all our medical staff actively at work; Professor Ogston attached to bearer corps; Piggott and Lake attached to base field hospital in attendance on wounded; Squire also attached at same hospital to administer chloroform, and do other work; all authorities with whom they are immediately connected have received the assistance of the Society with welcome. Piggott and Lake did good work on board the *Ganges* before being transferred to field hospital. Surgeon-General Gribbon, P.M.O., of *Ganges*, told me that he was sorry to lose them as they gave him valuable help on board. Professor Ogston was at the fight at Hasheen, and has been assisting in various surgical operations since. He is already very popular here, and has free access to all the hospitals. He will accompany the expedition to Tamai. I have authorized these appointments after consultation with the P.M.O. Barnett. All here most satisfactory as far as our Society’s work is concerned. The *Stella* is looked forward to with much interest, as it is expected that she will be most useful.

“Yours truly, in haste,

“V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON.”



“ QUARANTINE ISLAND, SUAKIN,

“ 1st April, 1885.

“ Dear Sir R. Loyd Lindsay,—I received to-day your letter of the 18th March, and am glad to hear that Sir Allen Young's yacht is about to start. We have had a busy time, and I am glad to say that the work of the Society is progressing most favourably.

“ At the risk of repeating some of my former letter, I think it would be desirable to give you a short report of the operations of the Society up to this date.

“ *Medical Staff.*—Professor Ogston arrived by the *Ganges* at Suakin on March 15th, and has since been attached to the First Bearer Company, under Surgeon-Major Wilson. He was actively employed in the field at Hasheen on March 20th, and has since rendered valuable assistance in consultations, etc., on several serious operations. I need hardly say that the presence of a man of his eminence is welcomed heartily at the ambulances and hospitals which he visits. I have supplied him with a horse and various stores, &c., which he thought might be useful. He starts to-morrow morning on the Tamai expedition.

“ Surgeons Piggott and Lake arrived per *Ganges* on the 15th March, and were first attached to the ship's medical staff, in which capacity they were actively engaged within a few days of their arrival in attendance on the wounded. On March 23rd they were attached to the Base Hospital, formed under canvas, at the H redoubt. The most important operations are performed at this hospital, and it was no doubt a compliment to the Society's staff that these surgeons were selected for the posts which they occupy.

“ Dr. Squire was attached by me to the Mule Artillery Battery leaving Cairo, and arrived here March 20th. He was attached to the Base Hospital on March 22nd, and amongst other duties has been appointed to administer anæsthetics, whenever they are used.

“ Surgeon Newby arrived yesterday by the *Oceano*, and will for the next few days be employed on the harbour transport, and distribution of our medical comforts, &c. He began his duties to-day, conveying sick with our steam launch, which I only purchased this afternoon.

“ *Sisters.*—Sisters Machen and Wrigley arrived here per SS. *Queen* on March 26th. They left the *Navarino* at Suez. The following day I attached them to the Auxiliary Hospital, which was just being formed on Quarantine Island, to accommodate 120 patients. The day after, they began their duties, which were somewhat trying, as the hospital was only just being organized. They had the valuable assistance of Miss Williams for two days. I am sorry to report that Sister Wrigley became indisposed, so much so that Miss Williams strongly advised her being appointed one of the four nurses who are to accompany the sick and wounded leaving for England in the *Iberia* to-morrow. This important branch of work has been thoroughly organized, and Sister Williams, with Sister Wrigley and two others, will superintend the nursing arrangements. Sister Byam, one of the Government Nurses, will take Sister Wrigley's place at the Auxiliary Hospital. If Miss Williams is free after her return to England, and we require another nurse, I hope very much that the Ladies' Branch will select her, as she would be of great use. I may add that every endeavour has been made by Dr. Hinde, the P.M.O. of the Base, and myself, to secure the comfort of the nurses. They live in a wooden shed, which is close to the tents of Dr. Hinde and of General Ewart, R.E., commanding the Base.



"Nurses Hicks and Dowse, who were especially asked for by Major Young, went to Cairo from Suez. These nurses arrived at Suez after I left for Suakin.

"On the arrival of Sir Allen Young's yacht, they might be appointed to look after the convalescents on board, but at present they are *fully* engaged.

"*Transport*.—For land transport I have purchased three horses and one donkey. Of these, one horse is given to Professor Ogston, one for the three surgeons at Base Hospital, to enable any one to be sent to the front at short notice and to ride back, send messages, accompany convoys, &c., one for my use, taking the rounds of the Camp Hospitals, and doing general work for convoys, &c., one donkey for the use of the sisters to carry stores, &c., and also for them to ride.

"*Harbour Transport*.—The SS. *Iberia*, which brought the Australians, happened to have a good steam launch on board, which I bought, and the authorities at once offered to give us coals gratis, keep the engines in order, &c. The launch is to be called the *Princess*, in honour of the President of the Ladies' Branch of the National Aid Society; and I propose that the Ladies' Branch should defray the cost of buying her. The want was so urgent that I did not think it right to wait for the arrival of Sir A. Young's yacht, especially as he would probably require to take away his steam pinnace if he went with convalescents or seriously wounded to Suez.

"*Milk Supply*.—Up to the present there has not been any supply of fresh milk to patients by the Government; the P.M.O. of the Base Hospital and the Sisters having thought that fresh milk would be desirable, I have purchased one cow for the Base Hospital and another for the Auxiliary. Messrs. Ross & Co., the leading merchants here, have let me purchase the cows at cost price, about £10 each (rather less).

"*Distribution of Stores*.—The Army Medical Department has supplied the hospitals and ambulances with a good supply of medical comforts, so I have quite enough for the present, especially as Messrs. Ross & Co. have a large supply, from which I can draw at cost price. I ordered Messrs. Barnes & Co. to let me have a copy of their bill for the stores which we purchased, in order that I might compare their prices with those of other merchants selling stores out here at a specially reduced rate. At the request of the S.M.O. of the Indian contingent, I have sent several cases of comforts to their camp, and I am sending some to the "Czarewitch" Hospital, and to some officers and men who, though not on the sick list, are by no means well, and are bravely struggling to keep out of the doctor's hands. This is, I think, entirely in accordance with the principles on which it was agreed I should act. I have bought a large supply of fresh limes and tinned fruit, which the 1st Bearer Company, to which Professor Ogston is attached, will take to the front to-morrow. These, and some other stores asked for by Professor Ogston, will come in usefully.

"Our stores are kept in a special dépôt, handed over to us gratis, on board the SS. *Calabria* where the launch and boat are kept at night.

"As you will see from my report, I have steadily endeavoured to follow the policy which was agreed to by you, *viz.* :—To make use of our *personnel* and material, wherever there was immediate want, and work in with the various Government departments. I had consultations with the General and the heads of various departments, including of course the medical officers, and they all agreed that this was the right course.



"There has not been the slightest hitch or difficulty in getting our stores out of the Government transport. I think that this system is far better than sending them out as private goods by P. & O. Co. We have no trouble about customs, no labour to pay or fees for unloading.

"*Ice*.—The Government have ample means for making ice; one good machine, which has been here for five months, is not put up, as ice can be made in such large quantities on the *Bulimba*. However, it is well for Sir A. Young's yacht to have one on board for her own use.

"I enclose copy of a letter from headquarters.\*

"Believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

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\* See page 87, Letter signed "G. S. CLARKE."



"SUAKIN, 8th April, 1885.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—Since writing to you my last Report, the Tamai expedition has taken place. Professor Ogston was attached to accompany it, and was supplied with all that he asked for, *viz.*, fresh limes, tinned fruit, and a few medicines. Happily there were but few losses on our side. Drs. Squire, Pigott, and Lake remained at their places at the base hospital in camp in the H Redoubt, to which place all the wounded are at once taken. Dr. Newby was at work on the *Calabria*, and utilized the steam launch *Princess* and the boat.

"The enemy not having made a stand at Tamai, the forces are advancing towards Handoub, and zerabas are being constructed along that line.

"The hospitals and field ambulances being really well supplied, I have gladly availed myself of the last clause of your memo. to the Commissioners, and organized a comprehensive system of distributing oranges, tobacco, and other comforts to the men of various battalions, through their commanding officers.

"Professor Ogston working from the H Redoubt superintends distribution to the advancing column; making use of the transport of the bearer companies and field hospitals as means of conveying the stores from the H Redoubt.

"Messrs. Lucas and Aird kindly consent to convey these stores *up to* the H Redoubt, or whatever point on the line Professor Ogston makes his base.

"Oranges and stores bought from Messrs. Ross & Co. (the leading merchants here, with whom I have made satisfactory arrangements) will be sent to the H Redoubt by camels, and thence taken up by Ogston's convoy.

"Dr. Squire, with the H Redoubt as his base, will look after the distribution of comforts, etc., to the regiments in camp in the neighbourhood of Suakin.

"His stores will be conveyed to the H Redoubt as Ogston's, but will be sent for from there by the regimental transport.

"Dr. Newby has the responsibility of seeing that any requisition for stores from our depôt is at once attended to, and the goods conveyed by our launch and boat to No. 3 Pier, and placed on the train or at the spot fixed upon.

"During the last few days the following distribution has taken place:—

"*Berkshire Regiment*, 10 cases of oranges, in all about 1,000, 1 cwt. of tobacco.

"*Shropshire Regiment*, 6 cases of oranges, about 900, 1 cwt. of tobacco.

"*Marines*, 10 cases of oranges, about 1,000, 1 cwt. of tobacco.

"*Dr. Lyons' Field Hospital*, Fort Carysfort, 300 oranges.

"*Hospital Ship 'Czarewitch'*, some oranges and jellies, a few medicines, and four cases of medical comforts, cocoa, etc.

"*Convalescent Transport 'Deccan'*, a few cases of medical comforts.

"*Mounted Infantry*, 1 case of oranges and tobacco.

"*Evatt's Bearer Corps*, 1 large case of oranges.

"*Indian Contingent*, 9 cases of medical comforts, cocoa, milk and jams, etc., 300 ozs. of tobacco.

"*No. 3 Field Hospital*, 4 cases of comforts, cocoa, and oranges.

"*5th Lancers*, Surgeon-Major Riordan, oranges 1 case.

"Other things have been distributed in small quantities.



"The field hospitals are convenient mediums of distributing our comforts. They are all supplied with transport, and as the sick and wounded are rapidly sent away to the rear, the surgeons have in ordinary times time to look about them and attend to the distribution of comforts which we leave with them among men whom they consider require a little extra nourishment. The men appreciate those little gifts very much.

"Sir Allen Young called upon me this morning, having arrived yesterday by the *Geelong*. The *Stella* is expected shortly.

"The launch *Princess* will run at regular intervals between the piers and the hospital ships and depôt, forming a constant means of communication, taking patients and stores, or friends of the patients, orderlies, &c.

"Please thank Lady Brassey for the newspapers, which arrived quite safely and very expeditiously. One packet remains on the *Ganges*, and the other is being distributed at the front by Ogston.

"All our staff working well and satisfactorily. I enclose a report from Professor Ogston.

"Believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

The following is PROFESSOR OGSTON's Report, mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

"SUAKIN, Tuesday, 7th April.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to report to you regarding the work of the past fortnight as follows:—

"During that period I have been attached to the No. 1 Bearer Company under Surgeon-Major Wilson, and have besides been in attendance at the Base Hospital, in the H. Redoubt, assisting chiefly in the exploratory and other operations required by the wounded on their arrival there from the actions and engagements that have taken place. The number of these have been considerable, and the results, so far as it has been possible to follow them up to the period, in many instances of their departure for England, have been unusually good. This is due doubtless to the skill of the surgeons of the Base Hospital, and the thorough manner in which the details of Antiseptic Surgery have been carried out by them. In the action at Tamai, and during the return to Suakin, Dr. Wilson, Bearer Company, was one of the great centres of medical and surgical relief, owing to the suitability of the ambulance wagons with which he was provided for the various exigencies of night shelter and day transport. The benefit of these wagons to the force, and the judgment with which Dr. Wilson employed them impressed me greatly.

"There is room for a good deal to be done by the National Aid Society, in placing at the disposal of the Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals selected parcels of *special* medical comforts, both for the sick and for those who may be verging on sickness from heat, over fatigue, &c, so that they may be at hand whenever required, without the need of their applying for them, and this, I hope, as approved of by you, to be of service in arranging for future expeditions, convoys, and reconnaissances, beyond the lines of the encampment.

"I am,

"Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"ALEX. OGSTON.

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Esq."



“ SUAKIN,

“ 16th April, 1885.

“ Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—Since the date of my last report the work of the Society has been increasing in extent, as regards the distribution of comforts, although happily the number of wounded has diminished owing to the convalescence of some and the return of others to England.

“ On Friday the 10th inst. when at Headquarters, I had an opportunity of inspecting and testing personally the various means of transporting the sick and wounded used in this campaign. The General had ordered the second Bearer Company (mules and dhoolies) and the camels used for transporting wounded to be paraded before him, with the English and the Australian ambulance wagons. The camel litters in which a patient lies at full length are simply intolerable, but the camel cacolets in which the patient is placed in a sitting posture, and the mule litters and cacolets, formed a fairly comfortable means of transport to patients not very seriously injured. I afterwards consulted with Sir G. Graham, with the chief of the staff and the P.M.O. of the expedition as to how the Society could best add to the comfort of the men not actually on the sick list, many of whom were doing their best to keep off it. It was finally arranged that a limited amount of medical comforts should be detailed to the commanding officer of each battalion, and Brigade-Surgeon Warren the Chief Sanitary Inspector at Headquarters was appointed to assist me in the matter of organizing means of transport to the various corps. This arrangement was confirmed in the Field Force orders of the 10th April, 1885.

“ On the following afternoon we issued to the mounted infantry, the 20th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, and Headquarters Staff, at the National Aid Society's tent their share of tobacco and medical comforts. On Monday the 13th inst. the East Surrey Royal Artillery, some companies of the Commissariat and Transport Corps, and the Shropshire Regiment sent down similar parties and received stores at the National Aid Society's tent. At the same time some of the Field Ambulance, especially those of the Indian contingent came down to receive stores required by them.

“ It is distinctly understood that this distribution, as far as regards men not on the sick list (which has been authorized by the last paragraph of the Society's instructions to Commissioners, dated 9th March, 1885) is exceptional, and not to be repeated unless under unusual circumstances. The enclosed telegram from General Freemantle at Handoub, commanding the Brigade of Guards, shows that they attach some importance to what the Society offers. Arrangements are made for sending to Handoub the comforts referred to. We shall endeavour *as a rule* to distribute our stores, as far as possible through the medical officers.

“ On Sunday April 12th, the *Stella* arrived heavily laden with a large selection of stores from the Princess of Wales's Branch, and the decks completely covered with cases of oranges most opportunely bought by Major Young at Port Said and Suez. The same afternoon cases were sent to the hospital ships *Ganges*, *Bulimba*, and *Czarewitch*, and the following day with the assistance of the P.M.O. Dr. Barnett, we arranged a large distribution of the remainder, some 6,000, among the Royal Engineers, Second Field Hospital, the Indian Contingent, and again to the hospital ships.

“ From various sources I have heard that the soldiers appreciate immensely what the Society has done in this matter.



"On Monday April 13th the *Deccan* arrived with Mr. Burrell on board and 25 cases of stores, 23 of which belonged to the Princess of Wales's Branch, having left England in the *Navarino*.

"As Professor Ogston is returning to Suez to day by the transport *Deccan* on his way to England. I propose to detach Dr. Piggott from his surgical work at the Base Hospital, which at present is slack, and utilize his services in the distribution of medical comforts through the various medical officers at Handoub and the front.

"All our staff are working hard. A large number of sick are just starting homewards by the *Deccan*, and we are handing over to Professor Ogston on board such medical comforts as he may think fit for the patients. Some patients will stop at Suez.

"I enclose four extracts from the Report of Dr. Squire which give an interesting account of his work.

"I also enclose a further report from Professor Ogston who has arranged a convenient system of distributing our stores at the front. I think that the system is good, and Dr. Piggott will be detailed to carry it out.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

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The following Extracts from Dr. Squire's Report and Report from Professor Ogston are those alluded to in the preceding letter :—

"*Extracts from Report of J. E. Squire, Esq., M.D., April 14th, 1885.*

"*Extract 1.*—'Drs. Piggott and Lake were doing duty on board the *Ganges*, and I received a 'very satisfactory report from Surgeon-Major Gribbon, the senior medical officer on board, 'who said they were most useful, and that he should regret their being transferred from 'his staff.

"'On March 20th the troops had an encounter with the enemy, and on the 21st a severe 'engagement, as a result of which a large number of wounded were brought in, and by 'direction of Dr. Barnett, Messrs. Piggott and Lake came up on 21st from the *Ganges* to 'assist at the Base hospital.

"'Having had experience in the administration of anaesthetics, I was relieved from ward duty and appointed in orders chloroformist to the Base hospital, and Messrs. Piggott and Lake were transferred to this hospital on March 25th.

"'The most complete harmony has existed from our arrival at the Base hospital between the 'Society's medical officers and those of the medical staff, and I have every reason to 'believe that the assistance sent out by the Society was welcomed by the medical staff of 'the Army.

"*Extract 2.*—'Soon after I had commenced duty at the Base hospital I was requested by 'Brigade-Surgeon Tanner (medical officer in charge) to make and record a series of 'observations on the temperature of the air and tents. Copies of these observations, a 'portion of which is appended to this report, were made use of by the Intelligence 'department, to whom I have been requested to send them weekly. On April 8th, one 'of the medical officers at this hospital being transferred to one of the field hospitals, 'I resumed ward duty and took charge of a portion of No. 1 division, Surgeon Piggott 'being with No. 2, and Surgeon Lake with No. 3 division.'



"April 13th, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—Since the date of my last report the relief of the forces acting beyond our lines in the direction of Handoub has assumed an organized form.

"A cart, mules, and driver have been provided by the Commissariat Department, and they have this morning started for Handoub under Dr. Piggott's charge, with a consignment of medical comforts and luxuries for such as need them there.

"Additional supplies have been sent to outlying stations for distribution, under the care of the First Field Hospital (Surgeon-Major Shaw), the First Bearer Company (Surgeon-Major Wilson), and the Second Bearer Company (Surgeon-Major Evatt.)

"This branch will probably soon require to be extended by the acquisition of more carts, and by Dr. Lake being employed in it.

"Arrangements have been made whereby Dr. Piggott will be kept informed of the convoys going out, and the numbers of the men who may require their relief.

"Having been requested to go to England along with invalids, I leave this to-morrow or next day, but have made all arrangements that the continuity of the work may not be intercepted.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"ALEX. OGSTON."

"SUAKIN, 22nd April, 1885.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I am sorry to have to report that two of our staff are at present on the sick list, *viz.*, Sir Allen Young and Dr. Piggott, the former of whom had dysenteric symptoms; but both he and Dr. Piggott are progressing favourably. Dr. Piggott will, I hope, be able to take charge of our transport service to the front in a few days.

"On April 16th, we distributed a large amount of stores to the *Deccan*, for invalids on their return home (by Professor Ogston), and to the following regiments, Berkshire, Royal Marines, Scots Guards, Coldstream Guards, also to the Indian Contingent, and the Rocket Troop.

"Since the date of my last report, medical comforts and stores have also been sent to the hospital ships *Ganges* and *Bulimba*.

"On the 20th April, I received from Suez a consignment of 5000 oranges and 3000 limes, which I ordered on account of the Princess of Wales's Branch, and on the same day distributed six cases of oranges between the *Ganges*, *Bulimba* and *Czarewitch*, and the Auxiliary hospital and hospital for native followers. On the 21st inst. I gave 1000 of these oranges to the Director of Transport of the Indian Contingent, who has 1000 natives under his command. In his letter he mentioned that oranges would assist in warding off scorbutic diseases, primary symptoms of which were prevalent among the men. The same day I forwarded to the S.M.O. at Handoub, by four camels specially placed at my disposal by General Graham, 2000 limes and 7 cases of oranges, the whole under the personal charge of Hill, the Ambulance groom. Some tobacco and limes for the Scots Guards beyond



Otao, and for the Coldstreams at Otao, were forwarded through the kindness of Messrs. Lucas & Aird, by one of their trains as far as the line goes. Messrs. Ross & Co.'s camels were to take them to their destination beyond the point where the line stops.

" On the 17th inst. I went to Handoub, and consulted with General Freemantle, commanding the Brigade of Guards, Dr. Reid, in medical charge of the Guards' hospital, and Colonel Lampton, C.O. Coldstream Guards, and others, as to the best means of getting our comforts to the Battalions in the extreme front, and establishing near there the Refreshment *Döcker* Hut. General Freemantle is strongly in favour of the latter, and I have seen Sir G. Graham on the subject. The transport difficulty is the only thing that stands in our way, and that is, I am sorry to say, no slight obstacle. At a moment when all available means of transport to the front are being made use of for the conveyance of water and the other bare necessities of life, it is difficult to push forward our medical comforts, which, though appreciated as adding to the comfort and well being of the men, yet cannot be said to be 'necessaries.' We hope, however, to be able to succeed in sending regularly a certain amount of medical comforts to the front, although, for the reasons I have given, that amount must necessarily be limited.

" I enclose a short report from Dr. Newby, dated to-day, giving details of the stores issued during the past week, to which I have made previous reference in this letter.

" The health of the army remains satisfactory, but there are many cases of men sickly, who are not actually on the sick list. When once on the sick list patients are well provided for, and therefore much of our attention is devoted to distributing comforts amongst those who are not quite bad enough to be in hospital.

" I am happy to report that in this work we have the co-operation of several of the army surgeons, who willingly add this to their other duties.

" All our staff are working well.

" Dr. Tanner, head of the Base hospital, has recently expressed to me his great satisfaction at the work done by our three surgeons attached there, one of whom, Dr. Squire, has been recently given the responsible post of being in charge of a division of the hospital. Dr. Tanner said he would be sorry to lose Drs. Piggott & Lake's services should it be found necessary to attach them to the front for our transport purposes. All this is very satisfactory.

" I remain, yours truly,

" V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."



"SUAKIN, April 29th, 1885.

"Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I received yesterday your letter of April 16th. The Staff of the Society will be much gratified at hearing of your approval of the work which they have carried out.

"The list of nurses now engaged in this expedition is as follows :—

"On the *Ganges*,—Government Staff Sisters Cole, Browne, Burleigh, Irving, and Wallace, of whom Sister Wallace has been invalided, and will return at the first opportunity to England.

"At the Base hospital, H. Redoubt,—Government Staff Sisters Ireland, King, and Norman, of whom Sister King has been invalided but is well again, and has resumed duty. These sisters live under canvas.

"At the Auxiliary hospital, Quarantine Island,—Princess of Wales's Branch Sister Machen and Government Staff Sister Byam, of whom the former has been lately indisposed, but continues to carry out her duties.

"We have made a point of giving to the sisters at the Base and Auxiliary hospitals any stores, such as oil-stoves, biscuits, cocoa and milk, &c., which may add to their personal convenience and comfort, under the somewhat trying conditions in which they live. The sisters on the *Ganges* are, of course, more comfortably quartered, but we have handed over to them some stores, principally for the patients under their care.

"During my absence at the front Sir Allen Young took over my entire duties in directing the affairs of the Society at Suakin. He distributed stores to the Hospital Ship *Czarewitch*, No. 1 Bearer Company, the detachment of soldiers at H. Redoubt, and supplied the *Australia*, carrying home invalids, with various medical comforts. He also selected the stores which were taken forward to Handoub and Otao by Surgeon Piggott on April 27th. His presence here is of the greatest use to the Society.

"I went to Tambouk on Saturday, and distributed the stores the same afternoon among the Scots Guards, 17th Company Royal Engineers, 2nd Bearer Company, the Balloon Corps. General Freemantle, who commands the advanced position of Tambouk, was present and told the various detachments that the stores were presents from the National Aid Society and the Princess of Wales's Branch. These men, who have had such hard work at the front, appreciated immensely these tokens of sympathy from England reaching them as they did at their outpost position.

"The stores consisted of cocoa and milk, preserved milk, tobacco, jams, &c.



" That night the camp and Otao was fired upon by the Arabs ; and the following night, while I was still at Tambouk, both that camp and Otao were fired into. Owing to the respectful distance at which the Arabs kept only one man was wounded.

" On returning to Otao, on the 27th April, I met Surgeon Piggott, who had come from Suakin with his convoy of camels, and we at once proceeded to distribute his large selection of stores between the Commissariat and Transport, Mule Battery, Camel Corps, Field Hospital Staff, Detachment of 1st Bearer Company, and Royal Engineers and Coldstreams. We also forwarded to Otao some more stores, which had been specially selected by Sir Allen Young for the Scots Guards.

" We rode back the same day to Handoub, where we had each left stores on our way to the front. At Handoub the stores were given to the First Field hospital, 5th Lancers, and Royal Engineers.

" Our surgeons at the Base hospital, Drs. Squire and Lake, continue to work hard, and are both well.

" I enclose a report from Dr. Newby as to the issue of stores since my last report.

" I remain,

" Yours very truly,

" V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

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" SUAKIN, 14th May, 1885.

" Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—The last week has been one of almost painful uncertainty. It is impossible to form any definite plans as the movement of the troops is so uncertain.

" We have been making a few distributions at Handoub under Dr Newby who sent forward jams to Otao and Tambouk, and have made a few other issues of stores.

" We take care to supply ships returning home with invalids with anything which may add to their comfort. The *Tyne* takes back to-day over 100 patients. We have sent 400 oranges and various other stores on board. Sister Machen (Princess of Wales's Branch) accompanies the invalids, among whom is Sister Irving from the *Ganges*. Sister Machen is thus terminating in a most useful and honourable way her exceedingly valuable services here. Dr. Hinde considers that her health will not stand the hotter weather of the summer.

" Drs. Squire, Piggott, and Lake continue working under Brigade-Surgeon Tanner at the Base hospital, which is very well organized indeed, and is in every way all that could be wished.

" A hospital is being erected at the extreme east point of the land forming the south limit of the harbour. It is designed on the 'echellon' system of detached huts supported by iron piers or pillars three feet high. The site and system seem admirably chosen, and the building is being carried on with vigour.

" The medical authorities are to-day hard at work transporting invalids. They do not require assistance from us in this as they have a first-rate system of dhoolie bearers on shore, and barges towed by launches for harbour work. I have watched the whole system from the time when the patients leave the land hospitals to their arrival on the hospital ships or homeward-bound transports, and as far as I can presume to form an opinion think it excellent. Surgeon-General Barnett, the P.M.O. of the Field force, has of course the general management and control, but the transport of the invalids from the land hospitals to the hospital ships is under the immediate supervision of Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, P.M.O., of Base, Surgeon Major Hamilton, and Surgeon Peyton, while the transport from the hospital ships to the homeward bound transports is excellently managed by the senior medical officers of the hospital ships, namely, Surgeon Major Gribbon in the case of the *Ganges*, and Surgeon-Major Bates in the *Bulimba*.

" I remain, yours truly,

" V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."



" SUAKIN, May 20th, 1885.

" Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—Since the date of my last report events have taken a decided turn. After consulting with Sir Allen Young, and taking the advice of some of the authorities, we decided to distribute at once our remaining stores, and make preparations for departure of the Staff of our Ambulance.

" I telegraphed our proposals to you; but since then have had reason to think that Piggott should remain, attached to the Base hospital.

" *Staff*.—Sir Allen Young left for England by the *Queen* on the 19th instant. His services have been of very great value to the Society. Surgeons Newby, Squire and Lake, will return at the earliest opportunity, I hope in attendance upon the sick. The Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon Hinde, has informed me that he will carry this out if possible. Surgeon Piggott will remain as above stated, informing us of any way in which we can add to the comfort of the garrison. I shall leave with him a horse, servant, instruments, and a few stores. I have been officially informed that the number of nurses now being sent out by the Government is amply sufficient for the wants, and I have telegraphed to Major Young to that effect, so that he will not forward any here.

" During the last week we have been very busy. Major Young sent 11,000 oranges in excellent condition, and 7,000 limes. These were distributed between the hospital Ships *Ganges*, *Bulimba*, and *Czarewitch*, the Marines on board the *Arab*, the returning sick on the *Tyne*, the Indian Contingent hospital at Fort Euryalus, the Coldstreams, Mounted Infantry, and 5th Lancers, these last three in the Suakin Camp, the Berkshire and others at Handoub, and the Shropshire and others at Otao. A large quantity were kept in readiness at Otao for the Scots Guards after their march from Tambouk on the 16th inst. I went up myself to Handoub and Otao in order to be certain that the oranges and other stores which I took should reach their destination rapidly. The oranges were immensely appreciated by all, the more so as the Government supply had been stopped some days.

" Stores have been supplied to the sick returning by the *Deccan* and *Jumna*, and some have been reserved for the *Calabria*, which will shortly return with sick, and also to the P.M.O. and Captain Sylvester (attached to the Medical Department) for further distribution.

" I remain,

" Yours truly,

" V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."



" S.S. *Edinburgh*, SUAKIN,

" June 4th, 1885.

" Dear Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay,—I am now making my official report as from May 21st. By that date we had distributed nearly all the remaining stores, both of the National Aid Society and of the Princess of Wales's Branch, between Brigade-Surgeon Morice, for the *Czarewitch* hospital, the Shropshire Regiment, Brigade-Surgeon Thornton, for the Indian contingent hospital, Deputy-Surgeon General Hinde, and Captain Sylvester the officer in charge of medical stores, A.M.D., for British hospitals. Some medical stores which had been selected by the P.M.O. of the Egyptian hospital, were handed over to him through Colonel Chermside, the Governor, for division between that hospital and the Egyptian military hospital.

" On May 21st, Surgeon Newby and Mr. Burrell left the *Calabria*, which sailed for England the following day, and took up their quarters on the S.S. *Edinburgh* where they have been since that date residing. On the same day a very large shipment of stores, from the Princess of Wales's Branch, arrived by the *Shibeen*, and *Neghila*, having been transferred from the *Cathay*, *Indus*, *Ancona*, and *Ravenna*, at Suez.

" Moreover we were advised that Pratt's Club were sending out, by a subsequent steamer, a large recreation hut, fitted with every comfort. In order to make a careful distribution of the stores, and to superintend the erection and management of the recreation huts, I invited a strong committee of officers to carry out the work. As all this material was sent by the Branch Society, I am fully reporting to them the proceedings of this committee.

" With regard to the final disposition of our Staff, it had been previously arranged that Surgeon Piggott should remain for some weeks at least. I considered his presence here desirable for many reasons.

" On May 26, Surgeon Lake was withdrawn from the Base hospital, and sailed in the *Mareotis* for Suez, *en route* to Cairo, with instructions to place himself under the orders of Major Young, who required his services for our operations on the Nile.

" On May 27th, Surgeon Squire was withdrawn from his post as head of one of the divisions of the Base hospital, and was appointed to the medical charge of the S.S. *Laleham*, returning home with a large number of navvies, which I consider a very responsible post.

" On the 29th May, on H.M.S. *Sphinx*, the first meeting was held of the Officers' Committee, which was formed at my invitation in connection with the National Aid Society and the Princess of Wales's Branch.



"Present:—General Hudson, Commanding the Forces, President; Captain More Molineux, R.N., Commodore; Brigadier-Surgeon Thornton, Indian Contingent, Principal Medical Officer of the Forces; Surgeon-Major Riordan, Senior Medical Officer of British Forces; Captain Dupuis, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Carysfort*.

"The Committee added to their number Colonel Walcott, Indian Contingent, Senior Commissariat Officer of the Forces.

"I attended myself to represent the Societies.

"Surgeon Piggott was elected Honorary Secretary. A sub-Committee was formed, and other proceedings took place.

"Meetings of the sub-Committee took place on the 30th ult. and 1st of June, at which I was also present.

"I am happy to report that we are working in perfect harmony with the medical departments of both the British and Indian forces. The presence of the chiefs of those two branches on the officers committee, and the election of Surgeon Piggott as secretary (not at my proposition), is sufficient evidence of this fact, if any were required. I bring back with me letters received from the chief medical officers of the Base hospitals of both the British forces (H Redoubt) and of the Indian contingent (*Czarewitch*) expressing their thanks to the Society, also one from Colonel Truell of the Shropshire, and others referring to the same subject. Deputy-Surgeon-General Hinde, to whom as P.M.O. of the Base nearly all our staff has been attached, has shown the most friendly spirit towards us throughout, and the same may be said of Brigade-Surgeon Tanner as regards our three surgeons placed under his orders at the important Base hospital in the H Redoubt.\*

"I remain, yours truly,

"V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON."

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\* For the enclosures mentioned herein, see Appendix F.



## APPENDIX D.

### Reports from Surgeons in the employ of the Society.

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The following is Professor OGSTON's Report on his arrival in London.

" LONDON, 28th April, 1885.

" Dear Mr. Barrington,—According to promise I now write you a report of what occurred during my voyage home.

" On leaving Suakin with the *Deccan* I assisted Dr. Tobin with the invalids on their way to Suez so far as lay in my power, and the stores of comforts you had put in my hands from the National Aid Society, were, under his directions, employed in adding to their comfort.

" On the arrival of the vessel at Suez, where those proceeding to England were transferred to the Troopship *Crocodile*, there was some doubt as to the period of her arrival in England, and also little likelihood, I believe, of my being of much further service, I therefore left the stores of clothing, &c., under the charge of Surgeon-Major Fleming, who undertook to distribute them, as the cold weather was reached, among the most necessitous, and proceeded to Alexandria to catch the Indian Mail. I arrived in London to-day.

" I shall call on Sir R. Lloyd Lindsay to morrow and give him every information in my power.

" Believe me,

" Dear Sir

" Very truly yours,

" ALEX. OGSTON.

" V. B. KENNETT BARRINGTON, Esq.,

" Suakin."



## Report from Dr. J. Edward Squire, on his arrival in London.

" LONDON, 26th June, 1885.

" GENTLEMEN,

" The campaign in the Soudan being closed for the hot weather, and the troops being withdrawn, the services of the Medical Officers sent out by the Society are no longer required in Suakin, and the time has come for a final report of their work.

" From my previous reports you are already aware that I was posted to the Base Hospital immediately on my arrival at Suakin, and remained there until it was closed; being first appointed Administrator of Anæsthetics, and afterwards placed in charge of a Division of the Hospital. I had charge of this Division, which consisted of 80 beds, from April 17 till May 26; on which day the Base Hospital was closed. During this time, Mr. Piggott was in my Division till April 19th, and Mr. Lake from April 27th to the close; leaving me the entire work of the Division for the intervening eight days.

" After the closing of the Base Hospital, I was ordered to hold myself in readiness to embark for England; and Mr. Lake, being required for further duty on the Nile, left for Suez on the transport '*Mareotis*,' (No. 16) on May 26th. Mr. Pigott, being authorised to remain with the garrison of Suakin, was posted to the hospital at Graham's Point. On May 27th, I received orders to embark in medical charge of the transport '*Laleham*,' (No. 76) for England. She carried 100 navvies, and two members of Messrs. Lucas and Aird's staff, besides a crew of about 50 men. I was placed on board without an assistant, and had to get one of the navvies to act as my orderly. We were 23 days on board, and I had from 20 to 30 cases to attend to daily; several of these being severe cases of illness. One case of dysentery I was obliged to leave in hospital at Port Said, and on arrival at Plymouth I placed five more cases—chiefly typhoid fever—in hospital there.

" The nature of the cases which came under our care at Suakin was such as might have been expected from the circumstances of the expedition; being the result of a tropical climate on Europeans undergoing the hardships of a campaign. At first, whilst the troops were most actively engaged in making marches and building zarebas, with some encounters with the enemy, the exertion under a hot sun resulted in numerous cases of heat-exhaustion and diarrhoea; while in the engagements a certain number of wounds were inevitable. Later on, when long marches were less frequent, and the troops remained together in camp, enteric fever, which had shown itself early in the campaign, spread more rapidly and contributed a large proportion of the more severe cases admitted to hospital.



It happened, that by far the larger number of cases of enteric fever which were diagnosed in the Base Hospital were admitted into the Division which was under my charge, and I had therefore an opportunity of observing a large number, having over 40 cases of this disease in my division alone at one time. In addition to the above, we had many cases of dysentery, some of them very severe, and a few cases of sunstroke. The precaution of serving out condensed water to all the troops probably saved the men from a larger amount of dysentery; while the strict orders as to wearing helmets during the hotter part of the day diminished the risk of sunstroke, and the difficulties placed in the way of procuring drink made drunkenness and its effects rare.

" We have to thank Surgeon-General Barnett, the principal medical officer of the force, for his kindness in placing us where we were able to do a good deal of work; and our relation with the officers of the medical staff was most satisfactory during the whole of the short campaign.

" As a civilian, who had exceptional opportunities for observing the medical arrangements for the force, I cannot resist mentioning the admirable nature of the preparations made. I found a hospital, almost in the desert, arranged and provided in a manner which would have done credit to a hospital at home; while nothing in the way of medical and surgical necessities or comforts for the sick was wanting. A well-found operating tent made it possible to perform operations without distraction, while it saved the other patients the misery of seeing what might have added to their own sufferings.

" J. EDWARD SQUIRE, M.D.

" *To the* COMMITTEE,

" NATIONAL AID SOCIETY,

" LONDON."

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Report from Dr. F. C. H. Piggott, with reference to his work at Suakim after being left in charge by Mr. Kennett-Barrington on his return to England.

" NO. 2 STATION HOSPITAL,

" GRAHAM'S POINT, SUAKIN.

" 12th August, 1885.

" Dear Sir,—I have just received your letter of July 31st, and beg to append a few informal particulars on those points on which you request information.

" *Steam-launch 'Princess'* was handed over on June 9th to the naval authorities, by whom she was thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

" While the launch was laid up, Surgeon-Major Riordon, S.M.O., retained the four-oared boat with crew; but on June 26th, the launch being again ready for work, the boat was handed over to the Shropshire Regiment, and its native crew paid off. From that date the launch has been in constant use; she has not only formed the official communication between the S.M.O. at Quarantine Island, and No. 2 Hospital, Graham's Point, but has also been requisitioned by the D.A.A.G. on very many occasions for funeral services; all transfers of sick between the two hospitals, which are very frequent, have been effected by this means; convalescents and weakly men have been taken out to sea, by Dr. Riordon's kindness. She has been of the greatest service to me in the operation of transferring stores, etc., and when I last saw her, on August 11th, she was towing a navy lighter full of stores from one of the hired transports to the shore, the naval launch having broken down.

" The soda-water machine is working well, and Mr. Bean, the soda-water maker, gives every satisfaction. The output is about 30 dozen daily, the price—1s. per dozen to officers, 8d. per dozen to men—giving an average of 10d. per dozen, at which rate, it is calculated, the machine will pay its expenses. Though very palatable, the soda water is not of the highest quality, owing to the absence of spring water and the difficulty of cooling the condensed water which we use, ice being very scarce. At Col. Westmacott's request, I have wired to Major Young for the second machine, about which I have been in correspondence with him for some time. The first issue of soda water was made on Monday last, 11th inst.; the present price in the town is 7s. per dozen. The advantages to the men of getting a pleasant and harmless diluent drink at a low price are sufficiently obvious.

" With regard to my own work. When Mr. Barrington left on June 5th I was in medical charge of the four companies Shropshire Regiment stationed at H Redoubt. On June 8th I was relieved by Surgeon Mitchell, M.S., and ordered for duty to No 1. station Hospital Quarantine Island, 80 beds, one



Surgeon-Major, two Surgeons, and myself. By June 10th the two Surgeons were both on the sick list, and for seven consecutive days I was Orderly Officer, and with Surgeon-Major Corry shared the charge of the hospital. On June 22nd I was ordered for duty to No. 2 Hospital, Graham's Point, Surgeon-Major F. E. Barrow in charge, 80 beds ; I was immediately put in charge of two hospital huts, each containing 16 beds, and I have remained here up to the present date. On June 22nd I had the misfortune to be run into by a transport bullock-cart whilst riding, and sustained a slight injury to my knee, the effects of which lasted some time. I was, however, only incapacitated from duty for four days. With this one exception my health has been perfect throughout.

"At a meeting of the Managing Sub-Committee held on the 12th inst., I was requested to forward the following : ' That the cases of tinned fruits sent out have been exceedingly welcome, and 'probably of greater actual use and benefit to the men than any other stores ; and that the Committee 'would gladly welcome a further consignment should the Society see fit to send them.

" Yours very truly,

" F. CECIL H. PIGGOTT,

" *Surg., Nat. Aid Society.*

" The Secretary,

" National Aid Society."



## APPENDIX E.

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Various letters of thanks to the Society for its aid in Egypt and the Nile District

"WADY HALFA, UPPER EGYPT.

"July 20th, 1885.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to state that the hut so generously supplied for the use of the troops in this garrison by the Princess of Wales's Branch of the National Aid Society, has now been some days in full working order, and is an unqualified success. It is highly appreciated by the men, to whose comfort during the hot weather it materially contributes.

"As Commandant, I beg on behalf of all serving under me to tender our sincere thanks to those whose generosity found expression in so practical a form.

"I must also acknowledge the great kindness of your Society, through its active representatives here, in supplying comforts to the troops passing through this garrison from the Soudan.

"Nothing could exceed the thoughtfulness displayed; and the discomforts of the journey have been materially diminished by the efforts of the National Aid Society.

"The soldiers of the Egyptian army have also been recipients of the Society's bounty, and they and their officers highly appreciate the sympathy displayed towards them.

"I have the honour to be, SIR,

"Your obedient Servant,

"MAJOR YOUNG, *Commissioner,*  
"National Aid Society."

"F. DUNCAN, Colonel,

"Commandant, Halfa District.

"ASSOUAN,

"12th July, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,

"On behalf of the 19th Hussars I write to express our gratitude to the National Aid Society for the Stores, &c., given to the regiment when it passed through Wady Halfa. The luxuries were much appreciated.

"Yours truly, P. H. S. BARROW,

"Dr. Lake."

"Lt. Col., Commanding 19th Hussars."

"ASSOUAN,

"24th July, 1885.

"SIR

"I have the honour to enclose receipts for gifts and stores for use of hospital at Assouan from the National Aid Society, and to express, on behalf of Medical Staff and Sick, our thanks for the same.

"I have the honour to be, SIR,

"To MAJOR YOUNG,  
"Commissioner, N.A.S., Cairo."

"Your obedient Servant,

"W. RAMSBOTHAM, S.M.O.



"SIR,

"Received the Stores with very many thanks; they are much appreciated by all ranks. Mr. Dowell left for Cairo about five days ago; during his stay he instructed four men of the Cameron Highlanders in the use of the soda-water and ice machines, and they are now in good working order.

"Your obedient Servant,

"MAJOR YOUNG."

"KOROSKO,

"4th August, 1885.

"E. P. LEACH, Col. Commandant."

"DEAR SIR,

"I write to thank you very much in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders for all the things that you have so kindly sent for the use and comfort of the men, both in and out of hospital, and which is fully appreciated by them and makes their residence in Korosko much pleasanter than it otherwise would be.

"Please convey our best thanks to the National Aid Society, and believe me,

"To MAJOR YOUNG,

"Commissioner,

"National Aid Society."

"Yours very truly and obliged,

"E. EVERETT, Major,

"Commanding Cameron Highlanders.

"Monsieur le Major,

"La Direction des Services Sanitaires et d'Hygiène Publique vient de me communiquer la lettre que vous avez bien voulu lui écrire et dans laquelle vous détaillez les dons que la "National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War," a eu la gracieuseté d'offrir à l'Hôpital de Kasr-el-Aïni.

"Ces dons ont été reçus avec gratitude; ils seront remis à l'Hôpital de Kasr-el-Aïni et serviront à l'usage auquel ils sont destinés.

"Je vous prie, Monsieur le Major, de vouloir bien agréer mes remerciements et ceux du Gouvernement Egyptien, et en transmettre l'expression à la 'National Society.'

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Major, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

"Monsieur le Major J. S. YOUNG,

"Au Caire."

"Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

"ABDEL-KADER.

"ASSOUAN, 25th August, 1885.

"Sir,—In answer to your kind letter of the 31st July, 1885, to the Assistant Adjutant-General Frontier Field Force, I beg to inform you that the whole consignment of stores alluded to therein has now arrived safely at Assouan. I also beg that my sincerest thanks may be given to the Committee of Management of the National Aid Society for the munificent distribution of gifts, which have from time to time been sent to the garrisons of Assouan, and other stations of British troops on the Nile. These gifts have been highly appreciated by the troops, and the recreation rooms established by the National Aid Society have been a great success.

"I feel sure that all ranks of the British Expeditionary Force feel the greatest gratitude to the promoters of this Society for all they have done for them during the Nile expedition.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"F. GRENFELL,

"M.-General Commanding Frontier Field Force.

"MAJOR YOUNG, Commissioner,

"National Aid Society, Cairo."



## APPENDIX F.

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Various letters of thanks to the Society for its aid in the Suakin District.

“SUAKIN, 10th September, 1885.

“My Lord,—As Dr. Piggott, Secretary to the Princess of Wales's Branch of the National Aid Society here, is leaving for England by to-day's mail steamer, I think it only fair to him to write and tell you what excellent work he has done since he has been here.

“In addition to his work as Secretary, which he carried on with great tact, zeal, and energy, he has made himself most useful in the principal hospital at Graham's Point, and has, under all circumstances, and on every occasion, most ably represented the Society.

“I avail myself of this opportunity of assuring your Lordship of the complete success of the efforts of the noble Society over which you preside, to minister to the wants of the troops stationed at Suakin.

“The ample supplies of luxuries, as well as hospital comforts which have from time to time been distributed amongst all ranks under my command, to British and Indian, according to their several needs, have contributed in a very material degree to minimize the climate and other influences which have made service at Suakin very trying. I have gone through many campaigns, but never before have I seen such complete arrangements for the comfort of troops in the field, or for the treatment of sick in hospitals.

“There can be no doubt about the glorious work done by the National Aid Society, and that it is thoroughly appreciated by soldiers of all ranks and races.

“Believe me, my Lord,

“Yours very faithfully,

“J. HUDSON,

“Bg.-General Commanding at Suakin.

“To THE LORD WANTAGE OF LOCKINGE.”



Letter of thanks from the Admiralty for Sir Allen Young's loan of his  
Yacht *Stella*.

"T. 4126.

"ADMIRALTY, 16th July, 1885.

"Sir,—Captain Fellowes, R.N., lately Principal Transport Officer at Suakin, having brought to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the valuable assistance afforded by you to the Naval Transport Department at that place, I am commanded by their Lordships to convey their best thanks to you for the services you rendered during the expedition.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"EVAN MAC GREGOR.

"SIR ALLEN YOUNG, C.B."

"HEADQUARTERS, SUAKIN, 25th March, 1885.

"Dear Sir,—Sir Gerald Graham desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, and say that he is very grateful for the kind offer of aid to sick and wounded made by the National Society.

"Will you assure Sir Allen Young, on his arrival, of the General's appreciation of his generous action.

"There can be no doubt that the *Stella* will be of great value for the purposes proposed.

"I am,

"Yours very faithfully,

"G. S. CLARKE.

"V. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Esq."

From Major-General FREEMANTLE, Commanding Guards' Brigade, to  
Sir R. LOYD LINDSAY, K.C.B., Chairman of National Aid Society.

"CAMP, TAMBOUK, 25th April, 1885.

"With considerable difficulty, Mr. Barrington has arrived at the advanced post with stores as presents for the N. C. O.'s and men. I am giving out tobacco, cocoa and milk, and jams, &c. All are very grateful, as we have had nothing but rations for more than a week, and a few oranges at 6d. each.

"Will you convey our thanks to the National Aid Society, and to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch.

"ARTHUR FREEMANTLE, Major-General."



" ABBASSIYEH, CAIRO, 12th June, 1885.

" Dear Mr. Barrington,—I hear you are now in Cairo on your way home from Suakin, so I take this opportunity to write and thank you most sincerely on behalf of myself and the men of the battalion under my command, for the very kind and liberal manner in which we were supplied with ' comforts ' during our camp life in the Soudan.

" The cocoa and milk, jams, tobacco, and oranges, were real comforts to the men, and were very much appreciated by them, and added much to their comfort in camp.

" I have much pleasure, therefore, in asking you to accept the thanks of the Berkshire Regiment to the National Aid Society for their kindness to us.

" Yours truly,

" A. G. HUYSHE, *Lieut-General.*

" *Commanding 1st Berks Regt.*

" V. B. KENNETT-BARRINGTON, Esq.,  
" *National Aid Society.*"

" RAS EL TIN, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

" 14th June, 1885.

" Dear Mr. Kennett-Barrington,—All the cocoa, jams, tobacco, and oranges which were kindly given as a present to the men of my regiment in the Soudan were much appreciated by them, and I thank you and the National Aid Society for sending them.

\* \* \* \* \*

" Yours very truly,

" W. H. RALSTON, *Colonel.*

" *2nd East Surrey Regt.*"



" BASE HOSPITAL, H REDOUBT, SUAKIN,

" 24th May, 1885.

" Dear Sir,—This hospital is about to be closed, and I cannot allow this to take place without conveying to you the very high appreciation in which I have held the valuable services of the three medical officers of the National Aid Society who have been attached to it during the recent operations Dr. Squire, Messrs. Lake and Piggott.

" They have always displayed the greatest zeal and interest in their work, shewn professional skill of a very high order, and have adapted themselves to all circumstances with readiness and goodwill.

" The assistance they have rendered to me in every way in this hospital has been very valuable, and I feel that my thanks are due to the Society you represent for having placed them at my disposal.

" Yours faithfully,

" W. TANNER.

" *Brigade Surgeon in Medical Charge.*"

" CZAREWITCH, 13th May 1885.

" Dear Mr. Barrington,—I am very much obliged to you for the things you sent us yesterday ; they will all be most useful.

" The sick of the Indian Contingent, European and native, are greatly indebted to you for the kind assistance you have rendered in supplying milk, fruit, stores, &c., in so liberal a manner ; your doing so has enabled us to allow patients a more liberal diet than we otherwise could have done, and I write to thank you for all your kindness.

" Yours sincerely,

" E. H. MORICE,

" *Brigade Surgeon H.M. Indian Contingent.*"

" HEAD QUARTER CAMP, SUAKIN, 17th April, 1885.

" Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for the provisions sent for the use of men and officers of the Head Quarter Camp.

" The jam, cocoa and milk, tobacco, and the greater part of the condensed milk I handed over to the Camp Commandant, who distributed them amongst the men. One dozen tins of milk and the case of chicken broth I have kept as medical stores ; both are extremely useful, and very much appreciated by both officers and men when ailing with some complaint too trivial to necessitate their removal to hospital. Many cases of slight diarrhoea have occurred in the last few days ; to all of these I have given some chicken broth with great benefit.

" Thanking your Society for their assistance,

" I remain,

" Yours very truly,

" W. J. FAWCETT, *Surgeon-Major,*

" *In Medical Charge Head Quarter Staff.*

" To the Commissioner NATIONAL AID SOCIETY, Suakin."



## APPENDIX G.

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### Letters from the Chairman to the Daily Papers, explaining the operations of the Society in Egypt and the Soudan, and its relationship with H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Branch.

"Sir,—It is with some reluctance that I ask you to insert in your columns these few lines respecting the operations of the National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War, but letters have appeared on the subject which seem to render some information desirable. I will, therefore, with your permission, state briefly the general line of action it has adopted, and the principles by which it is guided.

"The National Society has during the last few months been represented at the seat of war in Egypt by Assistant Commissary General Young, who is working on the lines indicated by Lord Wolseley, who himself suggested a steam launch on the Nile as the most desirable form of assistance that could be rendered. Great difficulty was found in obtaining one steam launch constructed to draw so little water that it can be utilised in the extremely low state of the river at this season, but a vessel in every respect suitable has been secured. It is fitted with ample supplies of medical appliances and stores, and is accompanied by a duly qualified surgeon. It is now working on the Nile under the directions of Mr. Young. During the past week the National Society has again been in communication with Lord Wolseley, and with the authorities at home, and it is now equipping an expedition which will go to Suakin under the charge of Mr. V. Kennett-Barrington as their representative in that district, with a staff of surgeons and a liberal supply of comforts and medical appliances. The intention is to form stations for the relief of sick and wounded men along the lines of communications. In this the Society is acting in entire accordance with and under the advice of Dr. Crawford, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. The unlimited command of funds possessed by Government enables provision to be made on the most liberal scale for all medical requirements, but, nevertheless, it is found that the agents and medical officers of the National Aid Society, being untrammelled by the necessarily somewhat stringent Government regulations have frequent opportunities of intervening usefully and efficiently, and of supplying those deficiencies which cannot fail to arise in even the best organised service. The experience of the Society is that the most satisfactory work it has accomplished on previous occasions has been done by judicious representatives acting on its behalf at the seat of war with freedom of action, and working in friendly accordance with the Medical Department of the Army. Personal aid can thus be promptly and efficiently given when required, and extra comforts and luxuries which contribute very greatly to the well-doing of the sick and wounded can be supplied and administered by persons on the spot who can step in at the right moment. Some persons may possibly be disposed to urge more extended and comprehensive action on the part of the Society, but I would remind them that the country very



properly looks to the Government to provide everything that forethought and experience can suggest. It is not the province of any voluntary society to attempt rivalry with Government, or to seek to relieve it of any portion of its duties and responsibilities. The work of the National Aid Society should be of a supplemental character, capable of extension and development in seasons of emergency, when the strain of unforeseen circumstances may prove greater than the power of ordinary resources can deal with.

"The National Aid Society does not at present propose making any public appeal for funds, as it has at its disposal a considerable balance still remaining from previous subscriptions; but should the present campaign continue for a lengthened period, and should our work consequently expand and further funds be needed to carry on that work, the Society will not hesitate to appeal to the public, feeling sure of a ready response from the people of England when called upon to aid towards alleviating the sufferings of those gallant troops who are upholding the honour of our country in a distant land, and under circumstances of peculiar trial and difficulty.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. LOYD-LINDSAY,

*"Chairman of the National Society for Aid to Sick and  
"Wounded in War.*

"5, York Buildings, Adelphi,

"Feb. 16th, 1885."

"Sir,—With reference to a statement in your columns to-day, by which it appears that certain ladies are anxious to promote the comfort and well-being of our soldiers, and especially of the sick and wounded in Egypt and the Soudan, I beg to be allowed to state that the National Aid Society is prepared to undertake at its own expense the transport and the distribution, through its commissioners, of any stores, medical comforts, or other relief which may be provided by the Ladies' Association. The advantage must be obvious of making use of the existing organisation of the National Aid Society and of its representatives who are working at the seat of war, and who have been selected and sent out in harmony with the wishes of the military and medical authorities both at home and abroad.

"It is with much pleasure that I find the Ladies' Association recognise this, and are willing to act in concert with the Society in whose name I write. By this means the confusion and inconvenience which would unavoidably arise from the double action of two societies, having similar objects in view and working in the same field, but independently of each other, will be avoided. Time will also be gained, and greater facilities obtained for carrying out to their full extent the patriotic endeavours of the ladies of England to administer to the relief of the sufferings endured by our gallant soldiers abroad.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. LOYD-LINDSAY,

*"Chairman of the National Society for Aid to Sick and  
"Wounded in War.*

"5, York Buildings, Adelphi,

"February 23rd, 1885."



"Sir,—You were good enough to insert a letter for me with reference to the above on the 23rd of February.

"I have now to request your insertion of a further communication on the same subject, which has become necessary, in order that your readers may be informed as to what the National Aid Society has done during the last few months, and what it proposes for the future, and also in order that the relationship existing between this Society and the Princess of Wales's Branch may be fully understood.

"The Ladies' Branch of the National Aid Society has been recently formed, under the presidency of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with the object of raising funds with the view of supplementing the War Office arrangements, by making some further provision for the health and comfort of the British soldiers in Egypt and the Soudan. An understanding has been come to with this branch society that no separate organization shall be established by them at the seat of war, and that their work shall be carried out through the commissioners and agents of the National Aid Society.

"This proviso is deemed essential to prevent the possibility of any rivalry or confusion in dealing with the Army Medical Department at the seat of war, and to insure that the gifts sent by the Ladies Committee may be transmitted direct to our soldiers without any reductions for expenses belonging to the organization necessarily required.

"All matters connected with female nursing, and with the providing of suitable luxuries and comforts for sick and wounded, and for convalescents, will naturally fall more especially into the ladies' department, and on these points the representative of the National Aid Society will keep them fully informed.

"The representative of the Society in Egypt, Major Young, who has been working there since September, and is now on a short visit to England in order to report personally to the Council, is about to return to his post. He has succeeded in causing the Society's organization to be thoroughly recognized and accepted along the Nile route, and he has successfully established a system of evacuating the sick between Wady Halfa and Cairo by means of a steam launch and a dahabeah fitted up with special conveniences and advantages. He has thus developed a form of aid which the Medical Department of the Army could hardly have carried out to the same extent.



“The military operations in Egypt and the Soudan have become greatly extended since the autumn, and it is most probable that the needs of the wounded, and especially the sick, will become greater as the summer advances

“The Council has therefore sanctioned the extension in the Upper Nile, of the system already inaugurated for evacuating the sick and wounded towards Cairo, and has empowered Major Young to order the construction of another steam launch in every respect suitable for the object to be attained ; this second launch to be employed at a higher level on the Nile than that where the *Queen Victoria* is operating. He will also be at liberty to supplement the steam vessel with the aid of local boats or dahabeahs, as he may find desirable.

“Consequent upon the extension of operations above alluded to, and the departure of a military force to Suakin, the Council has appointed, as second Commissioner to the forces under Lord Wolseley, Mr. V. B. Kennett-Barrington

“It is the wish of the Council that the respective spheres of operations of their two Commissioners should, as far as possible, be kept apart, each Commissioner having supreme authority in his own district over the medical officers and all agents of the Society. At the same time a thorough and complete understanding and accordance should exist between them—bearing in mind the necessity of mutual co-operation in the interests of the objects of the Society.

“The sphere of operations over which Major Young will preside will include the valley of the Nile, Cairo, and Suez. Mr. Kennett-Barrington will take charge of that portion of the expedition which will have its head-quarters at Suakin, and will include all operations extending from Suakin and Berber, and the establishing of depôts and temporary hospitals for the relief of sick and wounded as they are evacuated towards the port of embarkation ; also the evacuation of the sick by means of the sea route to Suez.

“A generous offer has been made by Sir Allen Young to place his yacht, *Stella*, at the service of the Society for the above purpose. This offer has been gratefully accepted, and Sir Allen Young has been appointed their Commissioner afloat, attached to the Suakin ambulance.

“With reference to the selection of the class of goods which will be sent out, the Society will be guided by the consideration that the Army Medical Department has given the most distinct assurance that everything needed for the health and comfort of the troops has been provided, and will continue to be sent out. It will, therefore, be the endeavour of the Society to furnish supplementary comforts and luxuries of a nature somewhat beyond the scope which the Army Medical Department can be



expected to furnish. General Graham has telegraphed to the Society from Cairo that games for the recreation of convalescents in hospital will be specially acceptable. The Council wishes particularly to note the appreciation it entertains of Major Young's successful endeavours to carry out their wishes with regard to the distribution of newspapers to the hospitals at the seat of war. His organization enables him to deliver sequences of newspapers regularly at the various hospitals in Egypt and the Soudan. The Society has received numerous offers from persons offering to collect newspapers and send them abroad. To these the following answer has been given, viz. :—That their contributions are highly welcome, provided the newspapers are in sequence and of recent date, and that illustrated papers and magazines in sequence are especially appreciated; that parcels made up according to these instructions may be sent direct to Major Young, Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo; or may be delivered at the office, to be forwarded regularly to him for distribution.

“There remains one other point to which it is desirable the attention of the agents of the Society should be directed. It is this—that the Society is now engaged in aiding the soldiers of our own country, and that the strict regulations which have hitherto been observed, restricting aid to those who have become non-combatants, are no longer incumbent upon the Society, although it is to be borne in mind that it is the sick and wounded who have the first claim.

“I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

“R. LOYD-LINDSAY,

“*Chairman of the Council of the National Aid Society.*

“5, York Buildings, Adelphi,

“March 9, 1885.



