ECHOES FROM THE PAST

“ A Medical Officer in the Mutiny ” Part I. Being the experiences of Francis William Innes, Surgeon 84th Foot in India (1857-58).

Major-General A. MACLENNAN, O.B.E., M.B., (Retd.)

IN the autumn of 1969 Mr. Barclay Innes, F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Middlemore Hospital, Auckland, N.Z. most generously presented the Museum of the Royal Army Medical Corps with the papers of his grandfather—Surgeon General Francis William Innes C.B. (1812-1885). Amongst these were two most interesting MSS “ Medical Report on the 84th Foot for the year ending 31st March, 1858 ” and “ Medical Report on the Oude Field Force 19th Sept.—27th Nov. 1857 ”. Both give a most vivid account of the conditions under which the campaign was fought, and are so well written that they deserve to be better known. Neither of these accounts has ever appeared in print before and this is happily remedied by the publication of “ The Medical Report of the 84th Regiment ” in this issue and “ The Medical Report of the Oude Field Force ” in the next.

SURGEON-GENERAL F. W. INNES, C.B. (1812-1885)

Before reading the papers some notes on the author may be of interest.

Francis William Innes was born in 1812 and died in 1885. He qualified M.A. at Kings College Aberdeen in 1831 and became an M.D. of Edinburgh in 1836. In the following year he entered the Army and was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 84th Foot in 1837 and served with them until 1858 when he was promoted Deputy Inspector General. He became Inspector General in 1871 and Surgeon-General later in the same year. He retired in 1873. He received the C.B. and Campaign Medal for his Mutiny services.

I was fortunate to find his picture after a prolonged search—it is a photograph taken in old age and we reproduce it in this article.

Innes's narrative is so clear that I have not altered it in any way and the spelling of Indian place-names is *his*. I have kept explanatory notes to the minimum and all the reader need know for the general picture is that the 84th Regiment (The York and Lancaster) formed part of a force advancing to the relief of Lucknow which was besieged by the mutineers. Now read on.

Medical report to accompany the return of sick and wounded of H.M.'s 84th Regiment of Foot for the year ending 31st March, 1858.

During the most eventful period in the History of the Anglo Indian Empire, the 84th Regiment was the first to take the field, and has constantly stood in the front of the battle. One Company formed part of Wheeler's Garrison and after performing prodigies of valour was treacherously massacred at Cawnpore, one man only escaped. Another Company aided in the glorious defence of Lucknow under Lawrence and Inglis, and the remainder of the Regiment followed Havelock and Outram until the Flag of England waved on the Citadel of Lucknow.

This being accomplished we commence a new campaign under new leaders in which the sun and hot winds are likely to form our most formidable foes. As I find it impracticable to arrange this report under the usual heads, I shall proceed to give in chronological order a succinct account of the medical occurrences of the year.

In March 1857 we were all pleasantly employed in house building and gardening at Rangoon when (on the 14th of that month) the Corps was ordered, at an hours notice, to proceed to Calcutta, in the lightest possible "marching order". The sick were all ordered to be left behind, as were all other impedimenta, including Hospital stores and records, and those things have never been recovered. On the arrival at Chinsurah the Corps marched into Barracks but kept moving between that station and Barrackpore as the exigencies of the service and the temper of the Sepoys seemed to require, and on two occasions the men were washed out of their tents by heavy floods.

Whilst thus employed and exposed, Cholera began to appear in Chinsurah Barracks but did not assume a severe form until after the 31st of March when the 84th was employed to overawe the mutinous Sepoy Regiments during the disbandment of the 19th Native Infantry. To the left wing of my Corps was assigned the duty of escorting across the Ganges, the disbanded men and their families amongst whom Cholera in an aggravated form had for some time prevailed extensively. This duty occupied our men from 4 a.m. to 3 p.m. when overpowered by fatigue and heat, they had to encamp near their pestilence stricken charge.

On the following morning the Epidemic broke out with virulence and in the following 19 days carried off as many men all of whom with one exception, belonged to the left wing. Another circumstance probably contributed more than that first mentioned, to the spread of the Epidemic in that portion of the Corps. The Chinsurah Barracks had been long vacant, and the drains and sewers had become vilely foul. The left wing occupied the lower story of the building, while the wealthy portion of the Corps were housed in the upper story. Assistant Surgeon La Presle⁽¹⁾ then in medical charge of the Corps, soon discovered the condition of the sewers and represented the matter when they were immediately cleaned. This was perfected by a heavy fall of rain, about the 20th April, when the plague disappeared.

On the 19th of May two Companies of the Regiment were dispatched in hot haste to Cawnpore and Lucknow, the remainder of the Corps stood fast at Chinsurah, Barrackpore and Dum Dum, perfectly well until the beginning of June when it commenced to move towards the N.W. Provinces, in small detachments from 20 to 120 strong. The smaller parties being carried by horse transit, the larger by bullock carriages, the former making about 100 miles per diem, the latter about 25 or 30, the first party that started was a large one. The men had been much exposed during the day, in packing baggage, to both heat and temptation, and many of them were quite drunk when they left headquarters.

A scene so disgraceful I had not seen in the Regiment since it came to India. Next evening four men were struck down by Heat Apoplexy, and of these only one recovered. After this strict discipline was re-established, and the remainder of the party reached Benares safely. In another detachment of 120 which followed by the same road, and conveyance, Cholera broke out at Shugotty, on the left bank of the Soan river. In one day 6 men perished from this disease, and when they reached Benares, the total loss in this small party amounted to 9 men. This frightful outbreak was also I fear in some degree attributed to the misconduct of the men, who not having (through a grievous blunder) their proper allowances, became discontented and insubordinate, and wandered into the Villages drinking whatever they could get.

While arrangements were being made to send us on, most of us were halted, for about a week at Benares. Here the heat was frightful, and no less than 7 men perished from Coup de Soleil. These cases occurred most frequently in parties moving and shortly after the first start, though they never moved off until the sun was well down, still the packing of luggage and arranging of hackries, with the excitement that every man feels at a first move in a new country leads to much exposure, and the forage cap when covered with a white turban, is a most imperfect protection from an Indian sun in June. Had the cap covers with capes protecting the back of the neck, temples and cheeks which are now used, been sooner introduced I believe some valuable lives would have been saved. Several cases of Cholera occurred at Benares, from that station we were pushed on, partly by bullock transit, partly by steamer to Allahabad. On arrival there I found the Fort occupied by the Madras Fusiliers, who were suffering frightfully from Cholera, having as I was informed, buried 20 men the night before we arrived. At my request, we were permitted to remain on board the Steamer during the night, and next morning without entering the Fort, we marched into cantonments 2 miles distant.

Here we found shelter in the few buildings not destroyed by the enemy, the principal of which were the Church, and a Native General Hospital. In the Hospital of a native

Regiment, I found room for my sick and also for the sick of the 64th(2) and 78th(2) Regiments, as they arrived in the station. There I found a few medicines, in a cupboard which were highly acceptable, as we had been obliged to leave all our medical stores at Barrackpore, taking with us only a few prepared medicines, put up in small parcels such as could be taken by hand, in the Dawk carriages. Both at Calcutta and Benares we were told that our wants would be supplied at Allahabad, but on arriving there found the whole station a complete wreck, the ground strewn with fragments of costly furniture, china, carriages, pianos, books and everything that could minister to the comfort of the Europeans. A few medicines were recovered from amongst the ruins, and we were encouraged with the hope that on arrival at Cawnpore, all we required could be obtained from the great medical depot there. In this also we were destined to be grievously disappointed.

Hitherto our men had wanted for nothing—supplies, fresh and preserved, and all good of their kind, in fact all that forethought and money could supply, had been provided for them at every halting place, henceforth our progress lay through a country in which everything likely to prove useful to us had been appropriated or destroyed by the enemy.

On the 30th June the very hottest period of the year, the first division, of the 84th left Allahabad, as part of a small force, under Major Renaud, sent for the purpose of relieving the beleaguered garrison of Cawnpore. They were pushed on by forced marches, but ere half the distance was accomplished, a native cook boy who had gone to Cawnpore with the G. Company of the 84th Regiment, brought certain tidings of the Capitulation and treacherous massacre of the garrison, and the imprisonment of the women and children. Our little force held its onward course, by easy marches until it was joined by General Havelock, who by a series of marvellous successes, regained possession of Cawnpore, in these operations the 84th had one Officer Captain Currie, mortally wounded by a round shot, which struck him whilst he was in the act of lying down with his men on the ground. It carried away both hips, perineum and urethra and opened the bladder. The poor fellow survived in great agony for 3 days. In these operations we lost 4 men—3 killed and one mortally wounded.

At Cawnpore, the 1st and Headquarter divisions of the Regiment were reunited but owing to our giving many Detachments on our way up Country, we only mustered 400 men. The rains had now fairly set in and poured down in daily torrents, and before crossing the Ganges it became necessary to provide shelter for our sick and wounded.

The best to be had was in the American Mission house, which though partially unroofed, was in better condition, than the other bungalows of the Station, nearly all of which had been gutted and burnt. There then a depot hospital was established under charge of Assistant Surgeon Lundy(3) 64th Regiment and Popplewell(4) of the 84th. With these were left most of our medical stores, comforts and appliances, as no carriage was to be had for them. On the 21st we were ordered to cross the Ganges, "Officers with only a change of linen, and men as light as possible," all of us believing it was our mission to push on at all hazards, and save the Garrison of Lucknow, as we had in vain tried to rescue that of Cawnpore. On reaching the left bank of the sacred river we found what little shelter was to be had in native boats etc. was appropriated by those who had crossed before us so we had to bivouack on ground covered with an inch or two of water, here we were halted until the General should join us, and who was expected early next

morning. The force was under arms, and the whole of the baggage and cattle loaded at daybreak ready for a start, but it was late in the afternoon before he arrived and then only were the Camels and Elephants relieved of their loads. This caused us to be detained for another day, in this most pestiferous spot, and in the night the Sergeant Major had a fatal attack of Cholera, and for the next two months, this disease never left us. Early on the 25th July the force advanced 2 miles and bivouacked near a deserted hamlet, where there was a spot elevated a few inches above the surrounding country which was all under wet cultivation. Here as it rained in torrents, the men sought to shelter themselves, in one or two native huts, and by rigging up blankets on Hospital doolies and on branches of trees. The Guards and Piquets were however exposed night and day. Three cases of Cholera occurred that day. Next morning was fine and we were employed in packing and returning to Cawnpore the mens bedding, as no carriage could be obtained for it. In the evening we advanced two miles further to Murrengawar, a large village on higher ground, in which all found shelter in native huts. Here we remained for three days waiting for guns, commissariat supplies, sick carriage etc., but scanty indeed were the supplies, the most strenuous efforts of our staff obtained, the enemy having destroyed everything. Of tents we had only two a Subalterns used by the General, and a little pall for a post office. Our sick carriage was less than half that allowed for an ordinary march, and of medicine our supplies were most scanty, but such was the good feeling amongst the various medical officers, in lending to one another, that I believe our sick seldom wanted for any essential medicine during that short but arduous Campaign. Fortunately we had for our sick, a fair supply of wine, spirits and medical comforts, shelter was what they most missed, the native huts were so dirty and ill ventilated, that I preferred treating my sick in the Doolies, under the shade of trees.

At 5 a.m. on the 29th July General Havelock advanced with 11 guns and 1400 men, of all arms, and about 2 hours afterwards attacked the enemy, in the village of Onoo, which consisted of high strong mud built houses, with terraced roofs and parapets of all which were loopholed for musketry. Here we suffered severely, Adjutant Brown of the 84th was shot through the leg. He was instantly dressed and put in a Doolie hut but before he could be removed, he received two more wounds from matchlock balls. This could not have occurred in an ordinary campaign, but we were so completely outnumbered and surrounded by merciless foes, that we never had a reserve or shelter in the rear, to which the wounded could be carried. Our only safety was to keep as close as possible to the advancing line or Column, and indeed the Doolie bearers observed the maxim well. After a very obstinate resistance, the Enemy were driven out of Onoo, leaving behind them 13 of the Honorable Companys brass 9 pounders all of which had to be disabled for want of carriage. This was effected by firing round shot at them by which the guns were deeply indented. The ingenuity of the foe however repaired this damage as we afterwards discovered.

Pushing on a mile and a half beyond the village we bivouacked, in an open field under a blazing sun, without a blade or a leaf to shelter us, here I amputated one mans leg, dressed the wounded, and after 3 hours rest, if rest it could be called, we marched on to Bushurett gunge, where we had another fight in which we took 6 more guns, This was a substantially built town consisting of one long straight street, with gates at the Extremities. This street our round shot strewed with bodies, which ere next day were reduced to a horrible pulp by the wheels of the guns that had passed over them.

We bivouacked in a plantation of young mangoe trees, through which the road passed. The ground was very wet but all were too much fatigued to care about that, the loss in the force that day was such as to fill our sick carriages completely. In the Regiment it amounted to killed (11) Wounded (11) and 2 cases of Cholera, but other Corps suffered much more severely. Next day we retired on Onoo, and on the 31st we found ourselves in our old quarters at Munglewar cleaning the huts and making holes in the wall for ventilation, draining and filling up ponds and doing our utmost to make the place habitable, but Cholera continued to decimate our ranks.

On the afternoon of the 4th August the whole force again advanced in high hopes of fighting our way to Lucknow and bivouacked in a swampy field rendered more comfortable, by a constant drizzle—started at 4 a.m. and in very heavy rain marched on to Bushuratt gunge, which had been much strengthened in our short absence. The place was stormed, the 84th clearing every house in good style, and with very little loss, but suffered severely at a bridge a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in advance of the Village. Here Ast. Apothecary Volkers was severely hit in the foot by a matchlock ball while assisting to dress the wounded. Multitudes of the enemy were seen in all the topes, but the country was so inundated that we could not move from the roads, here we halted for the heat of the day, and General Havelock received intelligence that the Enemy 25,000 strong with 30 guns were prepared to defend Bunnee Bridge, over which we must pass to reach Lucknow, no road but the main one being practicable at this season.

Our force was now reduced to less than 1000 Europeans, and pestilence stricken as we were our further advance was deemed impracticable, so wearied and heavy hearted we marched back that evening to Munglewar which we reached about 9 p.m. having won a hard fight and marched 24 miles in 17 hours. During that night and next day 10 men were admitted with Cholera in the most virulent form.

As no vegetables save pumpkins and onions, were to be had, at my instance lime juice was procured, I also got a bakery established as the Biscuit had become unfit for use. As a sanitary measure the Corps was now moved from the left to a Village on the right of the position. This was better built and on a more elevated site, but was even more filthy than the place we left. The inhabitants were all tanners, and their abode bore too many traces of their occupation to be salubrious. Here the Regiment remained until the 12th August when the General, having sent off all impediments, moved out, attacked the enemy in a strong position 10 miles in advance beat them well, then marched back to the Ganges and crossed the whole force over to Cawnpore, so completely cowed were the enemy that though they must have known what we intended not a man of them witnessed its accomplishment which was so complete, that we did not leave a stick or a rag behind us, During the 24 days we spent in Oude, the loss of life and health in the Regiment was frightful 89 men were sent sick to Cawnpore all seriously ill, and there was scarcely a man in the Regiment who was not suffering from watery purgings, some having 40 stools a day, anorexia and debility. The men all looked sallow and worn and their tongues were white, swollen and indented like lumps of wet pipeclay.

They had however to beat another Army, before they could hope for any rest. On the 16th we marched towards Bitthoor the residence of the Nana, where a large sepoy force, had entrenched themselves. The sun was well up before we got out of Cawnpore, and the men suffered dreadfully from sun stroke. Of the 84th only 250 strong 12 men were admitted from this cause, of whom 4 died. One man became quite delirious in the

ranks, firing wildly on his friends. At last he threw himself into a deep wet ditch, from which his own struggles made it difficult to rescue him. So closely were we surrounded that some of our personal luggage and followers, though close up to the column, were cut off, and one man of the 84th who had fallen out was found next morning with his throat cut. The enemy routed and their guns taken, the force retired next day to Cawnpore and found shelter in various buildings in cantonments. The men's residence there conducted, neither to health nor discipline and they were removed out to an open plain about one mile from the town and separated from it by the great canal. Here tents were pitched for the men but the rains were so heavy and the ground so level and swampy, that no sufficient shelter was to be found under canvass. So at my urgent representation we were permitted to occupy a range of sheds, which when inclosed with bamboo blinds (made to lift up and down) gave fair shelter. Native cots (charpoys) were obtained for the men, the drains were cleaned, and other sanitary measures carried out. Supplies, medicines and stores were procured from Allahabad, and the health of the men improved progressively.

Still cholera lurked about the Camp and very many men were suffering from diarrhoea up to the 19th September, when reinforced by the arrival of Sir James Outram with some 1500 Europeans, we recrossed to the left bank of the Ganges. Now the river had subsided considerably and we found tolerable dry ground for our encampment, about a mile from the bank. Here we halted on the 20th September until our heavy guns and supplies should be got over. At daybreak of the 21st we marched for Munglewar where we found the Enemy in great strength and strongly posted, but the Infantry soon drove them from their position, and a charge of Cavalry headed by Sir James Outram, soon converted their retreat into a complete rout. Private Coolie was here struck by a musket ball, where the peak is sewed to the forage cap. A semicircle was cleanly punched out of the leather peak, and another out of the woollen cap, but there was only a slight abrasion of the skin underneath. He was at first stunned but soon got up and wished to go on. I insisted on his getting into a Doolie, but in the evening as he felt quite well, he was permitted to return to duty. When he got into Lucknow the wound sloughed and considerable portions of both tables of bone were thrown off.

We soon pushed on and reached Bushuratt-gunge in the afternoon, where we found some shelter from torrents of rain which poured down incessantly, for the whole of that, and the following day. This delayed our supplies so that many of us had no food until next morning. The men were all in the highest spirits, and marched far better in the rain, than they ever did in the sun.

On the evening of the 23rd we halted within 15 miles of Lucknow, where most of us found shelter in a vilely filthy village. Next day about noon we sighted the minarets and domes of Lucknow and soon after the enemy appeared in vast numbers, drawn up to oppose us. They moved out very steadily and their round shot told severely on our column advancing along the straight road. One shell caused the death of 3 officers of H.M.'s 90th(5) Regiment. Stout resistance was made at the Alum Bagh House, but that captured, the Enemy retreated on Lucknow taking their guns with them. Here we bivouacked on the ground we had won, amidst a storm of wind and rain such as I have rarely seen. Those of us who lay down did so in mud ankle deep but our spirits were high and we had just heard of the fall of Delhi. Next morning was fine and some tents were got up, but round shot and shell dropt into our encampment all day, and did us much

damage. One of the former rudely interrupted the first amputation of the day falling within 3 yards of our table, and literally cutting a man in two at the hips carrying with it penis and scrotum. Our surgery was speedily removed to a safer place, but was kept in full occupation all day. Late in the evening orders were issued, that at daybreak next morning the whole of the sick and wounded, baggage, cattle and native followers etc. should be sent into Alum Bagh, and that at 8 a.m. the force thus disencumbered, should enter Lucknow. For these arrangements the Medical Department were quite unprepared, as an attempt made before leaving Cawnpore, to establish a field hospital, was abandoned from utter want of means, which were quite insufficient, to complete our Regimental Establishment. Some Corps had only one medical officer, and the 90th Regiment alone had three, under these circumstances I thought it my duty as Superintending Surgeon to the force to remain at Alum Bagh, and extemporise a field hospital, and ably was I seconded by Dr. Dominichetti(6) now Surgeon of the 75th(7) Regiment. The only material immediately available were 128 patients, half of whom were badly wounded, but as I have already given a full report of our doings in the Field Hospital(8), I shall now follow the bloody path of the 84th Regiment under medical charge of Assistant Surgeon La Presle into Lucknow.

At 8 a.m. on the 25th September commenced the ever memorable advance on Lucknow and in a few moments the force came under a crushing fire from the enemies guns which swept the straight and narrow road leading to the canal bridge, but the first Brigade (of which the 84th formed part) led by Sir James Outram made a brilliant dash at the batteries capturing seven guns which were thrown into the canal, and gallantly storming the bridge.

Here fell the gentle and brave Captain Packenham a worthy scion of an illustrious race, and here were wounded the Commanding Officer, Captain Willis, and two of his Lieutenants. How many men fell here was never correctly ascertained. Most of the wounded here were carried back to Alum Bagh Field Hospital and the force crossing the bridge turned to the right along the canal and after $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours spent in storming houses all loopholed and strongly held, and in street fighting, the Regiment at length reached the clock tower in front of the Residency, where they captured two very large guns within 50 yards of the gate, and here the men lay down for the night by the captured guns. Few of the wounded were brought in until the following day and very many of our poor fellows were cruelly slaughtered in the Doolies.

The Dooly containing the medicines and instruments for immediate use was also lost and in consequence our sick and wounded had to depend on others for these things. Our warmest thanks are due to Surgeon Scott(9) of H.M's 32nd(10) Regiment for his kindness in this respect. Of the wounded brought in, three required amputation, two of the arm and one of the leg. Of these only one Lieutenant Woolhouse recovered and that solely through the kind nursing of a Lady friend, and even with this advantage he was extremely reduced and emaciated. For the poor soldiers there was no nourishment, save indifferent beef and bread with a very little rum and porter which lasted but for a very short time. The poor fellows were subjected to much fatigue and exposure by their having (owing to the enemies fire) to be removed from place to place, often without due preparation being made for them.

During the two months that the Corps (395 strong) were shut up in Lucknow, there were admitted into hospital 98 cases of gun shot wounds, of these 19 died, 49 were dis-

charged and 30 transferred to Cawnpore. The chief cause of mortality was Haemorrhagic dysentery and Hospital gangrene. Intermittent fever was also common but not intraceable. As the men brought nothing with them save what they carried on their backs, and the cold weather set in immediately after the force entered Lucknow, they suffered much during the siege from cold, all the more intolerable, from the want of sufficient food. This difficulty was mitigated by the discovery in one of the captured Palaces of a quantity of tents which were cut up into sheets and coverings of various devices. The result of amputation was very disastrous. Two of the leg both died, and of three of the arm only one recovered. Of wounded officers, one had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint and died from fatigue and exposure (after the relief) during the march to Cawnpore. The other Lieutenant Woolhouse recovered. The result in other Regiments were even worse than in the 84th. Out of the whole Garrison of Lucknow, only one amputation of the lower extremity recovered to reach Cawnpore. Both in officers and men the most trifling wounds took on the gangrenous action, and some of them proved fatal.

The relief of the Garrison effected and women and children, sick and wounded dispatched to Cawnpore. The 84th (as part of General Outram's Division) took up a position 3 miles from Lucknow, occupying the Alum Bagh House, as an outpost. Here the men suffered much from the loss of all their clothing and bedding, which had been destroyed by the enemy at Cawnpore, or rotted by wet in Alum Bagh. They had therefore only the thin cotton suit, they had worn during the siege, and were also much crowded in their tents, fifty men being crammed into a space calculated for 16. There was also a great scarcity of vegetables, milk etc., but the men saw that the utmost exertions were made to supply their wants and ere the end of the year, they began to recover from the depressing effects of the great hardships they had undergone. Mud huts were run up for hospitals and piquet houses, some warm clothing was gradually obtained, vegetables, milk etc. began to appear in the bazars, and ultimately became abundant. Then came tents, Doolies, carriage and everything essential to an army in the field and during the three and a half months that we held the position, the Regiment was as healthy as it could have been in any Cantonment in the plains of India.

The military position of the force was conducive to health, encamped in a fine open plain, opposed to a vigilant and active enemy, outnumbering us thirty fold, we were kept in a state of perpetual excitement, by attacks at all points, made or expected night and day, while the invariable success which attended all our operations, offensive and defensive, rendered the excitement pleasurable. The health of the force was no doubt owing also to the vigilant attention paid to the sanitary conditions of the camp, which after having been occupied for three and a half months, by 3,000 fighting men and their followers, without almost the shifting of a tent, was absolutely cleaner than when first taken up. The attention and kindness of Sir James Outram to the sick in sending vegetables, fruit and newspapers etc. greatly contributed to keep up their spirits.

The only disease in any degree prevalent, was Intermittent fever and Diarrhoea. Of the former we had 75 admissions into the Regimental Hospital, with two deaths and one of them occurred in an old broken down man, who had suffered for many years from Neuralgia in the scalp, of the latter there were 51 admissions generally of a mild type yielding readily to ipecacuanha and opium.

On the 9th March the Regiment joined the Commander-in-Chief before Lucknow and took a prominent part in the capture of that city, and on the 28th March we started

for a hot weather campaign, in the southern Oude and Behar, the events of which will fall to be narrated here after.

During this eventful year the 84th Regiment has lost:—

Killed by the enemy	....	....	....	90
Died of wounds	....	....	....	25
Died of sun stroke	....	....	....	25
Died of cholera	....	....	....	94
Died of dysentery and diarrhoea	....	....	....	20
All other diseases	....	....	....	25
Invalided to England for wounds	....	....	....	10
Invalided to England for disease	....	....	....	41

Period of service in India of fatal cases of disease

<i>Cases</i>	<i>Under one year</i>	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>Under 10 years</i>	<i>Under 15 years</i>	<i>Over</i>
Cholera	5	32	14	33	8
Stomach and bowels	4	5	4	6	2
Hepatitis	—	—	—	2	7
Sun stroke	—	7	2	13	3

Editorial note—We are unable to explain the discrepancy between these two sets of figures.

NOTES

- (1) Joseph Thomas La Presle. Born 1820—died 1864. At the time of the mutiny was Assistant Surgeon 84th Foot.
- (2) 64th was the Staffordshire Regiment and the 78th was the Ross-shire Buffs.
- (3) Edward Louis Lundy. Born 1831—died in 1881. He entered the Army in 1884 and was appointed to the 64th Foot in 1856.
- (4) George Bell Poppelwell. Born 1830—died 1885. He entered the Army in 1854 and served in the Crimean Mutiny and New Zealand. He was appointed to the 84th Foot in 1856.
- (5) The 90th was the Perthshire Volunteers—Light Infantry.
- (6) Richard Domenichetti. Born 1823—died 1901. He entered the Army in 1846 and was appointed to the 75th Regiment in 1857. He retired in 1872 as a Deputy Inspector General.
- (7) 75th Foot was the Stirlingshire Regiment.
- (8) This refers to the report on the “ Oude Field Force ”.
- (9) Charles Scott. Entered the Army in 1834 and was appointed to the 32nd Foot in 1845. He retired as an Inspector General in 1862 and died in 1877. For his Mutiny Service he was awarded the C.B. and Campaign Medal, and appointed Q.H.S. in 1860.
- (10) The 32nd was the Cornwall Light Infantry.
- (11) The relevant figures are missing.