

season of the year upon man and beast-- the month of March. In proof of which, behold the devastation upon this squad, to wit: out of the 374 soldiers, 75 were stricken down diseased before the expiration of three weeks. But few of our severest fought battles ever proved so fatal to an army. One-fifth of the command lost in less than three weeks. But mark you-- Pinckney stood the severe ordeal, and did not yield thereto until after the return of the command, potentially showing his prior soundness.

Then, the fact that he contracted his disease while in the Army and in the line of duty, is fixed, and cannot be disputed without willing obduracy.

He is then taken to the hospital, and there remains for thirteen months, and until discharged from the U. S. Service; which shows his sickness (typhoid fever) to have been very severe.

Another fact is equally indisputable, to wit: the patient is seldom ever restored to perfect health in all of his parts after a malignant attack of said fever. In point of fact, when that serpent disease coils itself around a person, it seldom lets go but in the death of its victim.

What if the hospital records do fail to show evidence of the head and spinal debility, when typhoid fever was the disease for which he was treated; and the record does show that to be a fact which the Commissioner admits. Therefore, there was no necessity to record the local weakness which followed said disease. But the treatment was, (and of right should be) of a building up character after the pulling down stage had passed-- hence, no record of any but the primary disease; and to have done otherwise would have been ambiguous and unprofessional.

As to another deficiency: that of "no medical evidence describing his physical condition in the service nor since discharged"-- is a very lame proposition, and no just barrier to the claim. His physical condition in the service is clearly implied, both before he took sick