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Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. LXXIII.

REPORT

ON

CIVIL DISPENSARIES,

FOR 1862.

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No. 79.

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,
 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
 FORT ST. GEORGE,
 10th April 1863.

From R. COLE, Esq.,
Principal Inspector General,
Medical Department, Fort Saint George.

To the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the returns of Sickness and Mortality of the Civil Hospitals, and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1862, and to append Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers, with my own observations on the working of the several Institutions.

2. Judging from the various reports before me, the year 1862 has been generally a healthy one in the provinces of the Madras Presidency. Out of thirty-eight stations in the Mofussil, where Civil Dispensaries have been established, Cholera prevailed only in twelve, and in many of the districts only to a slight extent. In the year 1861, Cholera was much more generally prevalent, cases having occurred in thirty-four of the Dispensary stations.

The Presidency town was however afflicted with the pest, more or less throughout the year, and the Mortality from it, especially in the Black Town District, was greater than in any former year since 1854. Cholera prevailed mostly at Chicacole, in North Arcot, in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Trichinopoly, and in the three latter Districts towards the close of the year, as is usually the case in the Southern Collectorates.

3. Epidemics of small pox were rather prevalent on the Western Coast at the end of the year, and also in the Madras and Nellore Districts. At the Presidency, the disease was for several months at the beginning of the year peculiarly rife and fatal.

4. The generally healthy condition of the country, has no doubt influenced in some degree, the slight falling off in the number of persons attending the Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals in 1862. The In-Patients were rather in excess of the number of the former year, as shewn in the margin, but the decrease was chiefly amongst those attending as Out-Patients.

	1861.	1862.
In-Patients	16,609	16,973
Out-Patients	272,445	255,829
Total	289,054	272,802
Net Decrease		16,252

5. In addition to the healthy character of the seasons, however, there have been other causes at work, to account for some reduction in the numbers of those applying for Medical relief. The Returns of the Honore Dispensary on the Western Coast, being now rendered to the Bombay authorities, the sick of that Institution have not been included in these figures; and certain changes in the mode of affording Medical aid now in the course of introduction, have likewise tended to reduce the number of applicants to a slight extent; but the most important of all the causes, as shewn in the various reports of the Medical Officers, seems to have been that the Civil Dispensaries were used as Police Hospitals. This source of injury to the popularity of the Dispensaries will, I trust, soon be amongst the things of the past, arrangements having been sanctioned for the accommodation of these public servants of the Government elsewhere.

6. In the year under review, no new Dispensary was brought into operation. In two or three places the inhabitants have mooted the question of supporting a Hospital. At Suthimungalum in the Coimbatore District, where venereal diseases are said to be very prevalent, an application was received to build a small Dispensary, but the subject was referred back to know what amount of support the inhabitants were prepared to give towards the object. From Cannanore a somewhat similar application was received, a Dispensary is much wanted in that large town, the sick poor being at present provided with Medical aid at the station (Military) Hospital. At the large Hindoo town of Conjeveram, some of the more enlightened natives have agreed to support a Dispensary. They have subscribed liberally and purchased a building.

and, before this report reaches Government, the new Dispensary will be at work. The town of Conjeveram being occupied by about 60,000 inhabitants, and a place of much resort by pilgrims, I look upon the location of a Medical Subordinate there with a supply of medicines, to be an important means of checking the progress of epidemic disease in that locality.

7. Before remarking upon the Financial results of the year, and the amount subscribed by the people of each District, I proceed to introduce such extracts from the Reports of Medical Officers, as merit attention, and to remark briefly upon the progress of the several Institutions.

The Hospitals will be noticed in the alphabetical order of the Towns or Districts, in which they may be placed.

BELLARY.

8. Surgeon Major J. M. JACKSON, in charge of the Dispensary reports as follows:—

“Nothing worthy of particular mention has occurred in the practice of this Institution since forwarding the last Annual Report. Sickness in the station generally, including the classes who chiefly derive aid from the Dispensary, has been trifling and of the most ordinary kind.”

“The Natives of this district do not show any disposition to subscribe for the support of the Dispensary, stating that the Income Tax, Stamp Tax, and other Taxes are sufficiently heavy, and grain of every kind is at a very high price.”

“No epidemic appears to have occurred during the year; a few isolated cases of Cholera in April up to July took place, chiefly amongst the mass of people returning from the Humpy festival.”

“No separate Lying-in-Hospital has been established, but cases come in freely, and there is ample room for them, indeed respectable women in cases of difficulty at once come and are most solicitous of European aid.”

9. The Native inhabitants of Bellary have not shewn much appreciation of the liberality of Government; but it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to close the Dispensary on account of the want of support. The Collector of the District might possibly bring its claims to the notice of the people.

BERHAMPORE.

10. Assistant Surgeon J. A. FOY, who was in charge only for a short portion of the year, has submitted a very meagre report, of which the following extract is the most noticeable feature.

"Judging from the records, there has been no epidemic during the year."

CALICUT.

11. Assistant Surgeon S. J. WYNDOWE, M.D., who was in charge of the Dispensary for the latter half of the year reports as follows:—

"The returns show a considerable decrease in the number of Out-Patients treated during the past year, as contrasted with the year 1861; by reference however to the monthly abstract, it will be seen that the great falling off in the attendance of patients was during the months of January, February, March, July and August, since when there has been monthly a steady increase in the number of applicants for relief. As I only assumed charge in the middle of August, I cannot altogether account for such a considerable reduction amongst the Out-Patients; but believe it to be chiefly owing to the inexperience of the Medical Subordinates."

"The Police have no Hospital, they have many sick and give considerable trouble to the Medical Officer; their presence in the Dispensary is most objectionable, as they not only occupy space, which might be otherwise employed for poor patients, for whom the accommodation is intended, but also I am of opinion, deter others from applying for relief as In-Patients."

"I find no record of any epidemic disease prevailing prior to my taking charge; for the last month and a half Small Pox to a considerable extent has prevailed epidemically."

"A separate Small Pox Hospital has been sanctioned by Government, and is in process of erection."

"Eighteen cases of primary Syphilis have been treated in Hospital, there being an European detachment at this station. I have admitted all women who were willing to enter the Hospital suffering from that disease, and have encouraged others as far as possible to attend at the Dispensary for treatment."

"Efforts were made by my predecessor, Doctor Cleveland, to obtain subscriptions and donations with the view to making the institution self-supporting, and with success so far as many of the influential wealthy natives promising donations and subscriptions in aid, but it does not appear a single person ever paid such sums. I have through the kind assistance of the Collector circulated an earnest appeal for subscriptions and donations amongst all classes of the community, which I have reason to believe will meet with success, it has not, as yet however, been returned."

"If the funds prove sufficient, I purpose with the approval of the Collector to entertain a Peon on purpose to collect these subscriptions, as it appears, it was owing to the want of regular solicitation, that the subscriptions formerly promised were never paid."

"I would have formed a class for instructing Native midwives, but the prejudices of the Natives were not to be overcome, and, even amongst the Christian community attached to the German Mission in my efforts, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Fritz, were unsuccessful."

CHICACOLE.

12. Assistant Surgeon W. H. REAN, M.D., in Medical charge states:—

"The Civil Dispensary during the past year has received

In-Patients..... 279

Out-Patients... .. 3,871

a larger number than the previous year and rather more than the average treated during the period of the preceding ten years, and it is satisfactory to find the institution is esteemed by the inhabitants. In my last report, I stated my belief that the poorer classes only valued European advice and treatment, and I see no reason to alter my opinion from the experience of the past year; the prejudices of caste are so strong here that the greatest reluctance is felt amongst the better educated (from whom by continual association with Europeans, we should have expected otherwise) to submit to any examination of the most ordinary nature, unless it be in cases of severe accidents, when they overcome their scruples and are brought to the Dispensary or allow themselves to be treated at home."

"Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the efforts to make the Institution self-supporting have not been attended with success."

"The poverty of the neighbourhood has also much to do with the paltriness of the subscriptions received, as there is scarcely a wealthy resident in the town. Another cause has also apparently had an effect, viz., locating the Police in the Dispensary; the number of the force treated amounts to 179, and I fear their presence has had an influence in raising apprehensions in the minds of the more respectable classes of females and males who formerly availed themselves of the Dispensary, as I have noticed a diminution in the numbers the last three or four months of the year, and I can ascribe it to no other cause."

"There has also been established a Municipal association, and although the inhabitants at a public meeting assembled, agreed to submit to a small rate for the purpose of carrying out sanitary improvements, yet when waited on for their money, they were much dissatisfied to have to pay the small sum required."

"The monsoon was the most severe that has been experienced for a period of 30 or 40 years. The river rose to a height unprecedented, and for three or four days all business and traffic in the town was suspended; numbers of houses were swept away by the flood, and the roads leading to the town were completely impassable for several days. The Dispensary being situated in a high position escaped injury, but the Jail and Jail Hospital required banking up at the doors to prevent the floors being flooded. The excessive downpour seems to have been hurtful to the health of the town, as Cholera has existed more or less ever since, and at the close of the monsoon was devastating the population by its intense virulence and has continued in a milder form to the end of the year. The early part of the year was marked by a singular epidemic of pustular and vesicular diseases, together with hooping cough, yet no cases of Small Pox came under notice. In the months of January and February I had to treat more cases of Herpes, Chicken Pox, and Boils than usually fall to my lot in the space of two or three years; all classes of people were alike susceptible to one or other of the above diseases."

"There was no great mortality attending the epidemic, and the affections yielded readily to treatment. I am unable to ascribe the epidemic to any peculiar condition of atmosphere, as beyond a rather mild cold season nothing attracted the attention of myself or others."

13. From a correspondence appended to Dr. Rean's Report, it seems that the presence of the Police deterred respectable females from attending as patients. Caste prejudices appear to be strong in this part of the country, and altogether the Dispensary is not well supported. The people of the town are probably poor, but I should be inclined to recommend the removal of the institution to some locality where it would be better appreciated, if on further trial, the same amount of apathy and indifference is shewn in its working.

CHINGLEPUT.

14. Assistant Surgeon J. SHORTT, M.D., states:—

"The Civil Dispensary continues to maintain its reputation for usefulness among all classes of the inhabitants of this extensive District, and I am glad to say that the attendance of both Out and In-Patients continues satisfactory."

"The number of Out and In-Patients treated during the past year was 10,376, thus giving a total of 286 over that of 1861."

"The increase is chiefly among the Out-Patients whilst among the In-Patients there is a decrease of one below that of 1861."

"The best proof I can give of the appreciation of the Civil Dispensary, is the readiness with which all classes of the community have come forward with their contributions to render the institution self-supporting; 812 Rupees, 13 Annas and 11 Pies having been subscribed, of which sum 713 Rupees 15 Annas and 11 Pies have been collected, and 98 Rupees, 14 Annas remains out-standing; nine cawnies of land have been made over by deeds of gift. Brahmmins, Mussulmans, Reddies, Chetties, and Moodaliars are among the donors. The Chetties made over an acre of land belonging to the temple for the benefit of this charity. Of the subscriptions and donations, 530 Rupees are now in the hands of the Agent, Messrs. Binny & Co., 132 Rupees, 14 Annas and 11 Pies have been expended, and 50 Rupees, 12 Annas are now in hand."

"The whole of the land given to the Dispensary has been brought under cultivation."

"The present compound of the Civil-Dispensary was cultivated with cotton, and from the sale of the wool and seeds, 17 Rupees were realized; on deducting the cost of culture, 7 Rupees was carried to the credit of the institution."

"I hope with the assistance of some Native Gentlemen to be able to plant some of the lands presented to the Dispensary with Coccanut and other fruit trees."

"Medical and Surgical aid continues as heretofore to be sought by the Natives, who bring in their sick from great distances for treatment."

"The want of a dead-house and privy is greatly felt, but the means at my disposal will not admit of its being undertaken by private funds just now."

"Messrs. Binny & Co., the Agents to this Institution will be instructed to invest 500 Rupees of the funds now in their hands in the purchase of Government paper for the benefit of this charity."

"My obligations are especially due to A. W. Phillips, Esq., the Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, whose moral support independent of his example and liberal contributions in money, with other valuable assistance and advice, has been the chief means of getting up a fund to render this Dispensary self-supporting."

"I am also greatly indebted for much assistance to Messrs. E. F. Elliott, H. S. Thomas, W. S. Whiteside and W. S. Hooper, Esq., who have also aided in furthering by their contributions the independence of this Institution. It is utterly impossible to do much in the way of collecting subscriptions, &c., without the assistance of the European officials of the district."

"Nothing has been done towards maintaining the sanitation of the Town, parts of which continue in a very filthy state."

15. Dr. Shortt's exertions in aid of this charity have been very creditable to him. It has obtained a fair amount of public support; and will in time, no doubt, be independent of Government aid. Dr. Shortt has also been instrumental in establishing the new Dispensary at Conjeveram, to which the Natives of the district have contributed very liberally.

CHITTOOR.

16. Assistant Surgeon W. F. DEFABECK, reports as follows:—

"There have been but few cases of Cholera during the year, not more indeed than are usually noticed. In the district of North Arcot, the

complaint has appeared, more particularly in the town and neighbourhood of Palmanair, from whence indeed it seems to have spread to Chittoor. Large numbers of travellers en-route to Tripetty annually pass through to take part in religious feasts held at that spot, and in that neighbourhood and the Chandragherry Taluq cholera showed itself. Means were accordingly adopted to prevent the arrival of large parties, and to check as much as possible the increase of the disease; orders were given to the Police to insist upon these devotees pursuing some other line of march. Numerous cases of Cholera were heard of in the town and Taluq of Chittoor which were not brought for treatment to the Dispensary."

"It is with regret that I have to record the disappointment which has attended the efforts that have been hitherto made to induce the more wealthy Natives to assist in the support of an institution, originated principally for the benefit of their own sick poor. Many of them very readily enter their names in the subscription book, while they decline to pay the money entered opposite their own signatures. Few indeed but European residents and Native officials employed in the Public Offices assist by prompt payment of subscriptions. Not that others are unwilling to admit the many advantages the poor sick may derive, they see all that, but as to giving their substantial support to the undertaking they stand aloof—all this is very disheartening. Stronger efforts will continue to be made, however, and success will I trust attend them ultimately, for I feel confident that when a regular system is adopted, it will be easily maintained."

17. At Chittoor the people generally have not shown much interest as yet in helping themselves. It remains to be seen whether Mr. DeFabeck's anticipation of future success will be realized. It seems probable that the people here as in some other districts do not quite understand what is required of them.

COCONADA.

18. Assistant Surgeon E. E. LLOYD as usual, submits an encouraging and satisfactory report of progress, of which the following extract appears to be worthy of notice:—

"The town of Coconada is, as I have already stated in former

Reports, divided into two parts, having the Coconada river, running out to the sea between them. The one is known as Coconada Proper, the other Juggennaikpooram, lately an old Dutch town, and recently purchased from that Government, in which latter part is situated the Civil Dispensary. The river is crossed by an old wooden bridge which is, I believe, shortly to be replaced by an iron one. These towns are particularly well laid out, more especially the former one, to catch the vivifying and purifying effects of the easterly winds setting in direct from the sea. The streets run in parallel lines, as it were, with the sea, of a remarkable breadth for a native town, the main street, of considerable length, having an average breadth of 45 feet—the others, are also in proportion, having good open broad streets, running at right angles from them to the sea, and through which the sea breezes sweep up with their invigorating and health-giving influence, setting every particle of the impure air in the bazaars in motion, changing and consequently purifying it in a most efficient manner; and to which very fact I am convinced the place owes its salubrity, for, when Cholera, which has been the only disease known as an epidemic for many years, does break out, it generally has its commencement in the part least open to the sea. There has been no Cholera or other disease of an epidemic nature, but there have been more admissions this last year under the head of Fever than usual; the greater part of those, however, suffering have not been residents, but have come in from the interior and hilly portions of the district for treatment.

Within the last 18 months I have endeavoured to keep up a Mortuary Register, but I fear, like most other undertakings of the kind, where Natives have to be dealt with, implicit reliance must not be placed upon it. I requested, as the best means at my disposal, the Sub-Magistrate of the town to give orders to the Police Constables to report all deaths to him that occurred in their respective beats, and he to report to me weekly, in a tabular form previously supplied by me; but, if the reports received during the last year are to be depended upon, (scarcely probable), then Coconada, though generally looked upon as a healthy town, must indeed be the most favoured one in that respect in the whole Presidency, for, out of a population of nearly 18,000, the deaths of but 255 are recorded, giving in round numbers a mortality of 14 per 1,000 per annum, a mortality lower, I should say, than that of any other Native town. I will however persevere, and trust next year for some improvement, though the difficulties in one's way in the Mofussil, where ignorance

and prejudice hold such sway, cannot but be acknowledged by all. The classification of Deaths reported is as follows:—

Classes.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Euro-peans.		East Indians.		Hindoos.		Mahom-medans.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	MORBI ZYMOTICI.										
	Order. 1 Miasmatic Diseases.....	...	...	...	3	72	44	3	3	75	50
	2 Enthetic Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	4	1
II.	MORBI CACHECTICI.										
	1 Diathetic Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	19	11	1	...	20	12
	2 Tubercular Diseases.....	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
III.	MORBI MONORGANICI.										
	1 Dis. of Nervous system.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	2 Dis. of Circulatory system.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Dis. of Respiratory system.....	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	9	8
	4 Dis. of Digestive system.....	...	...	1	...	17	12	1	...	19	12
	5 Dis. of Urinary system.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	8 Dis. of Integ. system.....	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	5	4
IV.	MORBI METAMORPHICI.										
	1 Dev. Dis. of Children.....	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	5
	2 Dev. Dis. of Women.....	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
	Total.....	...	...	3	4	133	104	8	3	144	111

The town will, I trust, by the end of next year have a Municipal Association in full work, when many sanitary improvements will, I trust, be effected which require to be carried out. The town itself wants a new and thorough system of drainage, latrines erected, and the removal of sundry nuisances, all of which cannot be done at present for want of sufficient funds. Those are the objections which meet my appeals for action. There have of late however been meetings among the Europeans and influential Natives of the place, who appear to be inclined to take the matter up in earnest, so I shall hope to see some of the numerous requirements carried out shortly.

The Dispensary can I think again show a satisfactory balance sheet. This year the Fund has been greatly benefited by one or two who have interested themselves in obtaining subscriptions. Captain Thomson, the Master Attendant presented us with the sum of Rupees 252, the proceeds of a fancy fair got up for the occasion, and the Zemindar of Pittapur, who has lately come of age and taken charge of his property, has very liberally given a monthly subscription of Rupees 40, the greater part of the land of Coconada being his property. The Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury K. Jagannathum has also rendered service in getting subscriptions, so that we have again this year done without the Government monthly grant of Rupees 50. The amount received will be seen

below, when the sum of Rupees 100 has been transferred from the funds of the Seaman's Hospital being in excess to those of the Civil Dispensary. Of the money received as subscriptions and donations, the following shows the source from whence derived:—

		RS.	A.	P.
Monthly Subscriptions..	Europeans.....	273-0-0	487	8 0
	Natives.....	214-8-0		
Donations.....	Europeans.....	273-0-0	401	6 0
	Natives.....	128-6-0		
Total Rupees...		888	14	0

The Debtor and Creditor account stands thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Dieting, &c. to 31st Dec. 1862	388	9	6½	Balance remaining 31st Dec 1861	61	11	9½
Perishable articles including stationery, &c.....	105	4	8½	Invested in 1861	353	13	0
Washing Hospital clothing ..	43	10	4	Interest on sum to 31st Dec. 1862.....	20	10	7
Total.....	537	8	6	Sum received in 1862	888	14	0
Sum invested in 1862	400	0	0	Transferred from Seaman's Hospital Funds.....	100	0	0
„ already invested.....	353	13	0				
Interest on sum to 31st Dec. 1862.....	20	10	7				
Balance remaining in hand 31st December 1862	113	13	½				
Total.....	1,425	1	4½		1,425	1	4½

“Since the introduction of the new Police to my portion of the district, the sick Constables from the Taluqs of Poddapore, Pittapur, Samulcotta and Coconada have been admitted into the Civil Dispensary at this station; but as the wards of the Hospital are but just sufficient to admit the sick of the Native population generally, there has been an over-crowding, much I fear at the expense of those for whom the Institution was originally intended, and which may probably account for the decrease of admission of In-Patients this year, for from some cause the two classes do not appear to amalgamate. I have suggested that a new ward be added to the building expressly for the Police, and I believe the District Engineer has drawn up an estimate for the same, but nothing further has as yet been done.”

19. Mr. LLOYD's remarks as to the salubrity of the site of Coconada are interesting, and tend to confirm the views of those who think that sea side towns, in the tropics, when they are unhealthy, owe it more to dirt, and over-crowding, to purely remediable causes in fact,

than to other influences. If the rate of mortality is at all near the mark, Madras must have lost *more than two* persons for each one who died at Coconada in the year 1862, and the mere mention of this fact will suffice to show Government the importance of acquiring and recording trustworthy population returns of the various districts.

20. The Dispensary, except in the matter of medical aid and medicines, is fully self-supporting, and when the Police are located elsewhere, will be in every respect in a satisfactory working state.

The Seaman's Hospital at Coconada.

21. This institution under Mr. LLOYD's charge, appears to have been less resorted to, but on the whole to have worked well. He reports:—

“That known as the Seaman's Hospital of this Port is under the same roof as the Civil Dispensary, a wing being set apart for each Institution with the centre Surgery common to both, it has not a separate establishment, but two extra servants are employed as patients present themselves, viz., a cook and a ward cooly, not at the expense of Government, but paid out of the per diem charges fixed upon in May of last year to cover the expenses of the Hospital. From the table of accounts given below, after deducting the expense of dieting, servants' wages, and perishable articles, a tolerable balance remains, which instead of carrying to the credit of Government, a portion, viz., Rs. 100, has been transferred to the funds of the Civil Dispensary to be made available when any great outlay may be required, such as clothing, bedding or Hospital furniture, &c.”

The Debtor and Creditor Account stands as follows:—

Dr.	RS.	A.	P.	Cr.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Dieting to 31st December 1862.....	102	14	4½	Balance remaining 31st Dec. 1861.....	98	6	9½
„ Perishable Articles.....	25	15	7	Payments received as per diem charges.....	221	0	0
„ 2 Servants' Wages.....	46	9	3				
„ Washing.....	7	14	4½				
Transferred to the Funds of Civil Dispensary.....	183	5	7½				
Balance in hand 31st Dec. 1862.....	100	0	0				
	30	1	2				
Total.....	319	6	9½	Total.....	319	6	9½

“There has been a great falling off in the number of admissions

this year, for which it may be difficult to account, unless it is from the vessels making a shorter stay in port than usual; for, owing to the scarcity and high price of grain and seeds of all kinds, they have not been able to procure cargoes here, and have gone at once elsewhere.

COCHIN.

22. Assistant Surgeon F. DAY reports as follows:—

"During the past year the working of the Civil Dispensary has been on the whole satisfactory, but owing to several causes, the number of sick treated has not increased in that ratio I had reason to hope for, whilst the In-Patients have decreased. I will enumerate what appear to me to be the reasons for this. The total treated has been 7,587 against 7,565 in 1861 showing an increase of 22 over the previous year.

1861.	In-Patients,	585	Out-Patients,	6,980
1862.	"	507	"	7,080

The first thing that I would mention as detrimental to the Dispensary is the fact of the Police being treated within the same building. Many persons complain that they interfere very much with the In-Patients, and also considerably with the Out ones. In fact, unless the Police are removed, in my opinion respectable persons will never become In-Patients, and hesitate before attending as Out ones."

"The proportion of females who came for treatment in the two years under review, have been as follows:—

1861	Out-Patients	1	Female	in	$3\frac{1}{3}$	In-Patients	1	in	$3\frac{1}{3}$
1862	"	"	"	"	$4\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	"	$3\frac{1}{3}$

"The above would show a considerable decrease of females, which appears to me due to the presence of the Police."

"The new dieting system has also perhaps partly decreased the numbers, as very great care is taken, not to admit old chronic cases of disease, as ulcers and such like. Epidemics of Variola and Cholera have fortunately shown a decrease of above 50 patients."

"The dieting funds are in excess of the expenditure, the amount in hand now being 332 Rupees. All the respectable old standing firms now subscribe, some of the as yet unsettled new ones, will doubt-

less also join during this year. If the Government aid were made available, at least half of it, for improving and repairing the building for six months in the year, I believe it would be a very great benefit to the Dispensary. I would undertake that the dieting funds should not be deficient. I would strongly urge no rules or regulations should be enforced to touch the Dispensary fund, which is under a local Committee who act well."

"I have completed building the dead-house, paying the difference myself; my plans respecting the Small Pox Hospital are being carried out, and will shortly be completed at a large saving to Government. The new ward for females 27 by 16 feet, exclusive of bath room and privy, built without cost to Government is nearly complete, having cost about Rupees 1,200, and will by the monsoon time be ready for the reception of females. It is erected in stone and chunam and tiled."

"Operations have proved peculiarly satisfactory during the past year, for no fatal cases have occurred; many of the lesser operations have been performed by 1st Dresser T. Soondrum Pillay, No. 147 attached to the Civil Dispensary who has also reduced and set several cases of fracture."

"If the Police are removed and Government would permit me to expend as I have proposed half of the money they allow for dieting for six months, or Rupees 150 yearly on the Dispensary, no one could be a loser; as it is, the local funds are too large, the subscriptions are increasing, and the assets *must* augment. If Government reduces their subscription, offence is sure to be taken. If the surplus continues augmenting, subscriptions will be most assuredly decreased; some remedy is urgently needed, whilst the Dispensary owing to no Collector or senior official, who takes an interest in its working being on the spot, is almost bare walls. If I were allowed to purchase some useful things, improve the appearance of the place, and fill up more of the foul swamp, a great benefit would be accomplished, no one would be the loser, no offence could be taken, and the patients would be gainers. Since my coming here, the following buildings have been erected in stone and chunam and tiled, and out of the whole, Government have only been put to an expense of Rupees 50 towards the dead-house. Dressers' house Rupees 550; new lock Hospital 1,200, Dead-house 150 or a total of Rupees 1,900, exclusive of the large sums raised for the dieting funds. Having pointed this out, I feel certain my request will be acceded to, and the

Dispensary made more worthy of the place and the importance of the cases treated therein."

23. I have quoted Mr. Day's report to some extent, but it does not seem to be clearly understood at Cochin, that the Government grant of 50 Rupees per mensem can be expended in dieting, and that the subscriptions can be disbursed as the local Committee think right. I am of opinion, however, that, in all these Dispensaries, much labour and trouble would be saved, if the money grant as sanctioned in the Budget were paid over as required by the local Committee, leaving them to expend it in the most suitable manner for the benefit of the charity. The auditing of these dieting bills, without being any real check, throws a considerable amount of labour upon the Civil Auditor and the Medical Officers of Dispensaries.

The residents of Cochin take an interest in the welfare of the Dispensary which seems to be very useful, though like most of these institutions injured by being used as a Police Hospital.

COIMBATORE.

24. Assistant Surgeon G. S. W. OGG, M.B., reports as follows:—

"The only Epidemic disease of any importance that has prevailed during the past year has been Cholera. During the months of November and December 1861, Cholera prevailed rather extensively in the town and taluk of Coimbatore. In January and February 1862, a few sporadic cases occurred. In March, it again broke out in an Epidemic form and raged with some violence for about a fortnight. It then began to decline, and by the end of the month had almost disappeared. I have no official statement from the Civil authorities of the number of fatal cases in the town, but I apprehend the visitation must have been a severe one. Unfortunately, Cholera is a disease for which the Natives seldom apply for European Medical aid, regarding the visitation as the out-pouring of the wrath of an offended deity, from the effects of which there can be no escape in the use of merely human means. Of those who do apply for aid, the great majority do so when all hope has gone."

"I regret to state that the sanitary state of the Town is by no means so satisfactory as might be wished. I have on several occasions

called the attention of the Civil authorities to this subject, but unfortunately though anxious to help as far as may be in their power they can do little to remedy the evil. The want of funds prevents their undertaking any really efficient measures of sanitary improvement, and the absence of a Municipal Act ties their hands still further by rendering it impossible for them to interfere in many cases when interference is much needed and would be highly beneficial."

"I have much pleasure in recording the continued steady increase in the number of applicants for Medical aid at the Coimbatore Civil Dispensary. The total number treated during the past year has been 6,311 being an increase of 277 as compared with the year 1861."

"I regret that the report I am obliged to make regarding the voluntary contribution is far from encouraging. My experience in this matter is the same as that of my predecessor, who in his last report states that he had not found the inhabitants of Coimbatore disposed to contribute liberally to the support of this Institution. The inhabitants of the town and district are no doubt poor, and they have been afflicted of late years by a succession of bad seasons, but making due allowance for these circumstances, it must be confessed that the inhabitants of this district have hitherto shown no disposition to follow in the footsteps of those of their fellow-country men, who have come forward so liberally to the support of similar institutions in various parts of the Presidency. Unfortunately for the success of the self-supporting scheme in this district, several of the heads of departments do not think it their duty to subscribe to the Dispensary, and as their conduct is closely watched by their subordinates and by the Natives generally as a guide for themselves, such an example is eagerly caught at and held up as an excuse and an argument for non-subscription. The Collector of the District, with whom I have frequently conversed on this subject, and who is anxious to do all in his power to forward the interests of the Dispensary has promised to stir up the Natives to a sense of their duty in this matter, but before doing so, he wishes first to complete and bring into working a scheme he has devised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district, by the operation of which he believes their condition and prospects will be materially improved."

"A Lying-in-Hospital has not as yet been established here, there being no accommodation in the Dispensary and no funds to erect a sepa-

rate building. It is my intention however, as soon as the sick of the Police Corps who are now treated in the Dispensary have been removed to a Hospital of their own, to have one of the rooms in the female Hospital (now used for another purpose) fitted up as a lying-in ward."

25. The frequent outbreaks of Cholera in the town of Coimbatore seem to point to the neglect of conservancy, and the urgent need which exists for introducing some Municipal regulations for the promotion of sanitary improvements. The want of energy in making the Institution self-supporting is to be regretted.

COMBACONUM.

26. Assistant Apothecary A. SAVIEL, reports as follows:—

"Small Pox was prevailing sporadically when I arrived in November, some cases becoming confluent, but none proving fatal to my knowledge. Cholera appeared in the Town in December when Small Pox subsided, the former prevailed epidemically attacking almost all the villages included in the Taluq, and inflicting great mortality, the extent of ravages being however greater in the town than at other places. Many resorted to the Dispensary for medicines on account of the disease appearing in their families, but none were admitted as In-patients."

"The G. O. No. 407, dated 19th March 1861 not affecting this Dispensary, the latter has continued upon the old footing of maintenance from the Chutrum fund. Fifty Rupees being allowed from it monthly which it is contemplated should cover all expenses of the Dispensary, but as this is virtually impossible, a subscription fund has been opened and all expenses exceeding the 50 Rupees are paid therefrom. This fund amounts now to Rupees 591-5-2, and there has been a monthly collection from subscriptions of 30 Rupees upon an average; a considerable reduction in the latter, however, I regret to say, has taken place since the removal of the Courts to Tanjore in November. The Dispensary is therefore almost self-supporting, funds. Touching the monthly subscriptions, I may however be permitted to state that there is generally an unwillingness to contribute on the part of the rich inhabitants of Combacorum, and but for the praise-

worthy exertions of the Tahsildar, who takes a lively interest in the matter, very little if any would be realized monthly."

27. Since the removal of the Zillah Courts to Tanjore, this Dispensary has been managed by Assistant Apothecary A. Saviel. It is in a great measure independent of Government support.

COONOOR.

28. Surgeon W. A. LESLIE, reports as follows:—

"The sanitary condition of this station and the surrounding district (which is noticed more at length in the station report,) has been very satisfactory during the past year; one proof of which is the comparatively small number of patients who have had to apply for Medical aid at the Civil Dispensary, the accompanying return for the past year shows a decrease of about a hundred as compared with the return for 1861, and this deficiency principally amongst the Out-Patients, the difference between the two last years and the year 1860 is very great; that was a very unhealthy one, rich as well as poor suffered, and in every village round about sickness prevailed to a greater or less extent."

"This place is so small and the Native residents of so low a class, that I have not been able to obtain any subscriptions towards the support of the Dispensary, and I do not see any immediate prospect of a change in this respect. Amongst the Europeans to whom I have spoken on the subject there seems to be a feeling that they are sufficiently taxed already."

29. With reference to Mr. Leslie's report, I would remark that Coonoor is a station essentially occupied by European residents, and that many persons unconnected with the Government use the Dispensary for their servants or themselves in cases of emergency, and that the dieting of the sick poor should be provided from local funds. There is no excuse for planters and others, whose servants benefit by the Dispensary, refusing to subscribe to its support. The attention of the next Medical Officers will be directed to this matter.

CUDDALORE.

30. Assistant Surgeon H. E. BUSTEED, reports as follows:—

"The number of applicants for relief during the past year exceeds that of the year before by 1,527. There is an increase of 146 among the

In-Patients due mainly to the admission of men belonging to the Mofussil Police. It is in contemplation to open a separate Hospital for this body, as it is found that the admission of Policemen into the Dispensary operates to the prejudice of the Institution by preventing the more respectable of the inhabitants from resorting to it. The diseases from which they suffered were chiefly Venereal and Itch.

"The District on the whole has been healthy during the past year; and the inhabitants of the Towns have enjoyed immunity from epidemic disease—a result due probably to certain sanitary measures actively carried out in the old Town especially. Thousands of bandy loads of old accumulations of filth of every description have been removed from the streets and lanes, and I believe that the people are making some arrangements among themselves for preserving the Town in a state of cleanliness—a measure which has been urgently pressed on them by the Magistrate in communication with me.

"The Branch Dispensary situated in the old Town is being more liberally supported by the inhabitants, and it will consequently be enabled to work on a larger scale than hitherto. The sum of Rupees 39-9-0 is now collected monthly, and donations to the amount of Rupees 300 have been realized towards the purchase of a building better adapted for a Dispensary than the house now rented for the purpose."

"No success has attended the efforts to make the Dispensary self-supporting. The contributions received from the people are small and, wholly inadequate to the purpose. As the expenses of the Institutions do not exceed the 50 Rupees sanctioned by Government I have handed over the subscriptions received to the Branch Dispensary in the old Town; further information on this point will be given by the Native Surgeon in his yearly report of the Branch Dispensary."

"A Lying-in-ward is attached to the Dispensary, but no female has availed herself of it during the year, several have been attended at their own houses."

"Native Surgeon J. Rajandrum and 1st Dresser A. Loganandum, conducted their several duties throughout the year satisfactorily."

31. At Cuddalore there are two Dispensaries, and a large number of sick receive benefit. The Branch Dispensary, was established for the convenience of the inhabitants of the old Town, and upon the understanding that it caused no extra expense. The support given to it

however seems to divert the stream of benevolence from the original charity, and it may become necessary by and by, to close one or the other, should the local assistance be inadequate to the support of both.

Branch Dispensary at Cuddalore.

32. Native Surgeon J. RAJANDRUM, reports as follows:—

"The number of Patients treated at the old Town Dispensary during the past year is 8,658 shewing a slight increase of 170 over that of the preceding year. This includes the 89 Pauper patients who received the benefit of the in-door treatment, diets, &c., in the Hospital. The institution is maintained by voluntary contributions from the People, chiefly in old Town and from a few in Munjacoopam."

"In all the sum collected during the past 12 months was Rupees 218-0-7, being on an average of 18 Rupees a month, a sum hardly enough to meet the expenses of the Hospital. However, during the early part of last month the inhabitants of old Town showed a more liberal spirit than heretofore, at the instance of C. W. Rade, Esq., who in communication with Dr. Busted, took a warm interest in the matter. At present the monthly subscription of the people amounts to Rupees 39-9-0, and the donation for purchasing a house for Hospital to Rupees 300. Besides, for the latter purpose Rupees 77 have been formerly collected and deposited in the Collector's Treasury. As soon as the whole amount is realized, it is intended to buy a house in a convenient part of the Town."

CUDDAPAH

33. Assistant Surgeon J. T. J. DOYLE, reports as follows:—

"I am happy to be able to record that the Dispensary continues to be well attended with a steady increase in the number of the Patients resorting for advice and treatment.

"The following tabular view demonstrates the success of the Institution:—

Out-Patients,...	1860	1861	1862
In-Patients,...	4,236	4,375	4,604
	186	258	382
Total...	4,452	4,633	4,986

showing an increase of 124 In-Patients and 229 Out-Patients over the past year 1861."

"There has been a remarkable freedom from epidemics amongst the inhabitants of Cuddapah—a very few cases of Cholera occurred in the Town in the month of July, and the number of cases of Fevers in comparison to former years is also less."

"Native Surgeon M. Iyasawmy, I am happy to say has given me every satisfaction in the discharge of his duty, which he executes with ability, zeal and attention."

"I have but few remarks to make regarding the success that has attended the efforts to make this Dispensary a self-supporting one, several attempts have been made during the period under review to collect donations and subscriptions from the inhabitants of the Town, but without any success. The extreme ignorance of the people of his District, together with a scarcity of grain and other provisions from a want of rain, and the existence of Income Tax, appear to me the chief obstacles, but time and education will I trust, soon overcome these difficulties."

"There is a Poor house attached to the Dispensary, which is supported principally by the European Officers, the Natives have subscribed about 1,200 Rupees, which is now lodged in the Government Savings' Bank, the interest of this amount is drawn whenever the monthly subscription fails. From 8 to 12 poor and helpless individuals are daily fed and clothed in this Institution."

"A meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Town was held on the 16th June last at the request of the Collector, when the Native Surgeon explained to them the usefulness and advantages of erecting a Lying-in-ward, and that their aid was solicited for procuring funds for that purpose, but without any success—at present one of the rooms of the Civil Dispensary is set apart for the reception and treatment of a few women."

"The Native Surgeon is at present instructing eight women in the principles and practice of Midwifery in their own language—six of the advanced students receive from Government $8\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per mensem."

34. The progress made at Cuddapah in getting the people to appreciate the true value of Civil Hospitals and Medical aid to Lying-in-women is very unsatisfactory, but as in other places it is hoped that

better success will follow patient and persevering efforts in this direction."

GHOOTY.

35. Assistant Apothecary A. WHITE, reports as follows:—

Ghooty has not been visited with Cholera or any other epidemic during the past year, and may be considered to have been remarkably healthy.

"An epidemic of Cholera however broke out early in June, and is reported to have raged with some violence in nearly all the adjacent villages and neighbourhood to within four miles of this. The scourge gradually died away in four or five weeks, and seemed quite indiscriminate in its course, passing over Ghooty, and travelling both with and against the prevailing winds."

"The number of cases treated at the Dispensary during the year amounts to 2,920, shewing an increase of 424 over the previous year."

"No efforts have ever I believe been made to make the Dispensary self-supporting. This has been chiefly owing to the fact, that no expense has been incurred by Government for either the dieting of the pauper patients or the Medical Officer's Civil allowance of 30 Rupees per mensem, or the cooly's wages (at 3 Rupees per mensem). Since this Institution was opened, these items having all along been paid out of the grant-in-aid of Sir Thomas Munro's Chuttrums—Vide Extracts of Minutes of Consultation under date the 19th August 1858, and order thereon."

36. The Ghooty Dispensary is supported out of local Funds in all things, except the pay of the Assistant Apothecary and the value of medicines supplied.

GUNTOOR.

37. Assistant Surgeon T. CROUDACE, reports as follows:—

"In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the new Civil Dispensary had been completed with the exception of some out buildings, viz., a Privy and a Dead room, these have been built during the past year, and the Dispensary is now apparently resorted to as much as formerly

by the sick poor of the District, as will be seen by the numbers treated during the year. It does not however meet with that support from the wealthier natives of the Town and District which was anticipated, and which it deserves. I fear there is little probability of their giving more support to this useful Institution in future, while the present avaricious spirit predominates. For this reason, as also the hereditary prejudices of the natives, there is very little chance of any encouragement being given towards the establishment of a Lying-in-Hospital. The amount of subscription received for the Dispensary during the year has been contributed by the European residents of the station. The monthly allowance of Rupees 50 received from Government has in very few instances sufficed to cover the expense of dieting the In-Patients.

38. The efforts to obtain local contributions from the natives of this district appear to have been so far unsuccessful. I trust that a change may soon take place in this respect.

KAMPTEE.

39. Assistant Surgeon M. C. ELLIOT, reports as follows :—

"Since the last annual report by Surgeon Major W. W. RAWES, I have to observe that as several important repairs have been undertaken, the building itself is now in a most satisfactory and efficient condition. A new set of bed clothing has been provided for the patients out of funds collected by voluntary subscriptions. The financial condition is most satisfactory, there being upwards of four hundred Rupees in hand, as the accompanying tabular form will shew. This sum has been deposited with Bunselal Abeerchund and yields an interest of 6 per cent. per annum; attempts to make the Institution self-supporting have been therefore successful.

"During the past year there have been In-Patients, 268 admissions, and of Out-Patients 1,809. Among the In-Patients there have been 51 deaths, 14 of which occurred from Cholera alone, and the remainder from other causes."

40. The Dispensary at Kamptee is well supported by the European and Native residents, and the subscriptions are ample, with the amount of the Government grant for its support.

KURNOOL.

41. Assistant Surgeon J. KEES, M.D., reports as follows of the Dispensary at this station :—

"Cholera prevailed at Kurnool from 9th June to 23rd August 1862. During this period, the Police reported the daily number of cases and deaths from this disease. Persons attacked 459—recovered 237, died 222. These figures are only approximative, as cases must have occurred, of which the Police were not cognizant. Shortly before the final disappearance of Cholera, there was a temporary increase for four days, from 12th to 15th August, coincident with an unusual stillness and oppressiveness of the atmosphere."

"During the last few months, efforts have been made, with some success, to raise funds for the Civil Dispensary. Two native gentlemen have been induced to subscribe 100 Rupees per annum commencing with 1863."

"As the effort to make the Dispensary self-supporting had not been tried before, like every thing new, it has met with a certain amount of opposition from some who think that such a charity should be entirely supported by Government as heretofore.

"It is with much pleasure I record the aid I have received from Deputy Collector R. Ragoonath Row and other native gentlemen in inducing the native community to show their appreciation of the benevolence of Government, by assisting the Dispensary with funds."

"Taking into consideration the fact that there is a large Mahomedan population at Kurnool, and the aversion of their women to be confined out of their own houses, I am of opinion that a properly instructed midwife for the present would be more useful to the female portion of the population, by attending them at their own houses, in time of need; than a Lying-in-Hospital attached to the Dispensary."

MADRAS.

Black Town Dispensary.

42. Assistant Surgeon W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., reports of this Institution :—

"Six thousand and four hundred were treated during the twelve

months, whilst in the preceding year there were 10,970, shewing a decrease of 4,570 in 1862."

"I think that the death of the old Dresser Vencatachellum, who was extensively known, respected and trusted, affords a partial explanation of this large difference, while the return of Dr. Patterson to the Medical Mission Dispensary in the neighbourhood of my own has served still further to diminish the number of applicants here. But with every allowance for these two circumstances, I am at a loss to account satisfactorily for the fact, that, while there has been a considerable increase in the number of In-Patients at the Infirmary, there is such a falling off in the proportion of Out-Patients seeking aid at the Dispensary adjoining."

Chintadrepett Dispensary.

43. Surgeon Major T. H. ORR, C.B., M.D. reports as follows:—

"The number of Out-Patients admitted during the past year has been 11,919, being a considerable decrease to the number treated during the previous year.

"The defect is chiefly under the head of the more trivial diseases as Obstipatio, Ulcers, &c.

"It is satisfactory to report the continued favourable operation of the establishment and of its beneficial influence among the inhabitants of Chintadrepett and neighbouring towns."

"From the want of accommodation very many cases of professional importance had to be sent to the Civil Dispensary attached to the General Hospital and to other similar Institutions in the Presidency."

"Cholera prevailed to a great extent, attacking young and old indiscriminately—48 cases were admitted, of these 6 proved fatal."

Dispensary attached to the General Hospital.

44. Assistant Surgeon J. L. PAUL, reports as follows:—

During the year 611 Patients were treated in the house and 2,016 received advice and medicines as Out-Patients. Cases of Cholera prevailed throughout the year, the largest number of admissions having occurred in October and November, and the smallest in July—74 cases of

this disease in all were treated—of these, so many as 42 died. During the month of November the disease appeared to be peculiarly virulent and quite unamenable to all treatment. During the year under review, I have remarked the unusually large number of cases that died during the secondary febrile condition, and long after they had apparently recovered from the disease. A few years ago it was generally believed that when patients made urine freely, they might be considered safe, not so lately. I have, on several instances observed that many cases became either comatose or apparently exhausted long after the full establishment of the urinary secretion, as if indeed the brain had, during the attack, sustained some irreparable shock or injury. With regard to the treatment of the disease, I do not think that I have been able to remark any advantage of one method over another. I gave doses of Turpentine along with the yolk of egg, Tincture of Lavender and Olive oil as recommended by Dr. MUDGE, a fair trial. In some cases it seemed to suit well as a stimulant during the stage of depression; in others to be perfectly inert, and on the whole, I am unable to say that it is more or less efficacious than any of the many other remedies that have been so frequently recommended."

45. The fatal character of the Cholera in Madras during 1862 as brought to notice by Dr. PAUL seems to indicate that the sources of the disease during this period must have been peculiarly rife. The attention of Government is solicited to the matter in connection with the lamentable defects in the cleanliness and conservancy of the Town, which have been pointed out from time to time.

Dispensary attached to the Lying-in-Hospital.

45. Assistant Surgeon W. AITKEN, M.D., reports as follows:—

"The Table shows the number of admissions of In and Out-Patients at the Dispensary of the Lying-in-Hospital; of these 202 were Europeans, 1,399 East Indians and 2,466 Natives."

"The falling off in the number of Native In-Patients was in consequence of the uncertainty of the Budget arrangements, as it was late in the year before intelligence was received of the amount sanctioned for expenditure on this account. In consequence of the falling off of the In-Patients there has been a proportionate diminution in the No. of Out-Patients also. No cases of especial interest have occurred."

Dispensary at Triplicane.

46. Surgeon Major H. W. PORTEOUS, reports as follows :—

"This valuable and well appointed Institution supported solely by Government, continues to maintain the confidence of the inhabitants of this densely populated District.

"The utility of the Hospital and Dispensary is amply verified by perusal of the returns, which show a total of 16,012 Out-Patients who were recipients of Medical aid with the small mortality of 26."

"From the situation of the establishment in a locality, where the greatest bulk of the Mahomedan population reside, they have naturally comprised the largest proportion of the admissions, viz., 5,628 males and 3,114 females. The remainder being made up of other classes."

"The admission of In-Patients was rigidly restricted to those suffering from disease, and the numbers were 756 with a total of 71 deaths; this may appear a heavy mortality, but when it is considered that many are brought in at the verge of death, and others in a hopeless condition from far advanced and long standing organic disease, it is readily accounted for."

"The District has been particularly free from any epidemic, and considering the difficulty of drainage, its state of cleanliness is creditable to the Municipal Commissioners."

"It is with pleasure that I record my high opinion of Mr. Mooden Sheriff, Native Surgeon, who has taken the deepest interest in the working of the Establishment and is fully deserving the confidence placed in him by the Native Public.

"Mr. Trutwein, Assistant Apothecary is fully deserving my best thanks for the manner in which he has carried out all my instructions and orders, both as regards the due attention and comfort of the patients as well as the cleanliness of the Hospital."

First Dresser C. Appavoo and 2nd Dresser L. Murian are careful, trustworthy and most attentive subordinates, doing their duty cheerfully and kindly towards the Patients."

"The Hospital servants are all sober and being strictly supervised, their duties are regularly and satisfactorily gone through."

47. Mr. Porteous notices the generally healthy state of the Triplicane district. Whatever the causes may be, it is certain that epidemic Cholera, which was so fatal in other parts of the town scarcely prevailed at all in this part.

Dispensary at Vepery.

48. Assistant Surgeon H. B. MONTGOMERY, M.D., reports as follows :—

"No change has been made in the buildings or arrangement of the Dispensary, but it is contemplated shortly to carry out some redistribution of the rooms, which will render it possible to locate venereal Patients of the female sex in a separate building, and which will place an additional ward at the disposal of the Surgeon for special cases requiring isolation."

"In the following comparisons it should be borne in mind, that the whole number of In-Patients, treated (709) during the past year have been slightly less than (773) during 1861; so that apparent decrease in any form of disease may not be an indication of actual diminution of disease. Only 55 cases of fevers were seen—of these, 5 were of small pox—the admissions last year were 78 and 2 respectively under these heads."

"Diseases of the stomach and bowels amounted to 70 cases treated as compared with 65 of the year 1861. Here an actual increase occurred—this may be accounted for by the fact that the tanks and wells were very low during the hot weather. But epidemic Cholera, though present more or less during all the year was only witnessed in 54 cases, while 85 had come under notice the previous year—the diminution in this item of disease may probably in part account for the decrease in admissions apparent in the general total of all cases treated in the Hospital. With reference to the mortality from the disease it may be remarked, that of the 85 admissions 48 died, or 50.5 per cent (nearly) and of the 54 admissions, only 26 proved fatal or 48.16 per cent (nearly)—this improvement is so far satisfactory."

"The mortality from all cases treated was in 1861, 12.9 per cent, and in 1862, 11.7 per cent."

"The Institution continues to be well attended both by internal and external Patients."

"The decrease in the number of the Out-Patients during the last quarter of the year would appear to have arisen in great part from the state of the weather, which precluded Native Patients attending at Hospital treatment in the external department. The operations have been few and unimportant, and many of the Patients have labored under long standing disease, or affections due to general debility consequent on exposure and indifferent food."

Eye Infirmary.

49. Surgeon Major J. SHAW, F.R.C.S., reports as follows:—

Table showing the number of persons treated as In and Out-Patients during the last twelve years.

TABLE A.

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
1851	1,022	458	1,480
1852	1,063	679	1,742
1853	1,140	912	2,052
1854	1,609	1,220	2,829
1855	1,615	1,256	2,871
1856	1,597	1,271	2,868
1857	1,100	1,621	2,721
1858	899	1,965	2,864
1859	1,076	1,673	2,749
1860	758	2,309	3,067
1861	714	2,230	2,944
1862	315	2,057	2,372
Total.....	12,908	17,651	30,559

TABLE B.

No. of operations performed with their results for the last 12 years.

	Have had useful vision restored.
1851	57
1852	50
1853	53
1854	49
1855	49
1856	73
1857	57
1858	76
1859	49
1860	66
1861	76
1862	87
Total...	742

TABLE C.

No. of operations performed with the results during 1862.

	No. operated on.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Remaining.
Artificial Pupil	1	...	1	...	...
Cataracts... ..	58	36	13	3	6
Operation for removal of Chemosis... ..	1	13	...	...	...
Foreign bodies, &c... ..	1	3	...	...	...
do. Cornea,	3	22	11	...	...
Globe, puncture of ...	2	...	2	...	...
Hypopion (pus evacuated)... ..	2	...	2	...	...
Lid operation on for tumors, abscesses, &c.	3	3	...	...	...
Obliteration of Canaliculi	3	3	...	...	...
Pterygium.	6	6	1	...	...
Lachrymal abscess.	1	1	...	...	...
Staphyloma	5	4	1	...	...
Total...	127	87	31	3	6

"My apology for the defectiveness of this Report is, that during a great part of the year I have, owing to serious illness been unfit for duty. I was absent upon privilege leave during the months of May and a portion of June at the Neilgherries, and within a few days of my return was attacked with inflammation of the Liver terminating in abscess; after my recovery from this illness, I was sent to sea on sick certificate, and returned on the 19th of last month. During my illness the duties of the Hospital were kindly undertaken by Dr. Paul and Mr. Chipperfield.

"Table A shows the number of Patients treated annually during the years I have been Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary. Table B, the number of persons who have had useful vision restored to them during my incumbence, and Table C the number of operations performed with the results during 1862;—those from May inclusive were operated upon by Messrs. Paul and Chipperfield. The successful results of the operations bear a fair proportion to the number of cases."

"The marked falling off in the admissions of In-Patients since the year 1857 shown in Table A cannot but be observed."

"Previous to 1857 all the European and East Indian Patients suffering from Ophthalmic diseases were treated in the Ophthalmic ward in the General Hospital; but, consequent upon the increase, in the numbers of European Troops during the mutinies, more accommodation was required for the general sick, and the Europeans suffering from affections of the Eye were removed to the Native Eye Infirmary."

"In all the Annual Reports since 1858, the injurious effects which resulted in placing Europeans in the same building with Natives and without the means of separation has been pointed out.

"It is unnecessary to enter fully upon this matter again, as there is reason to expect that the additional wards now building at the General Hospital will shortly be fit to receive Patients, where accommodation will be set aside for the European Patients."

"Another cause for the decrease in the numbers of In-Patients this year has been the closure for upwards of seven months of the large Native ward, the roof of which having become unsafe was removed and rebuilt. The repairs are not yet completed, but will be so in a few days."

"As this may be the last Annual Report I shall have the honor of submitting as Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, I take the opportunity of again recording how highly I estimate Mr. Apothecary Turnbull's services during the many years he has been attached to this Institution. Mr. Turnbull by his consistently kind and conciliatory manner has acquired the confidence and respect of those who apply here for professional aid, the greater number of whom are timid natives, many very old, and their natural timidity increased by the impaired state of their vision."

Female Asylum.

50. Assistant Surgeon H. B. MONTGOMERY, M.D., reports as follows:—

"A small building attached to the Bathing room with suitable apparatus has been erected during the past year, for carrying on the process of washing, &c. The elder girls are now enabled to perform this without exposure to the sun. No bad consequences appear to have resulted from their being regularly instructed in this way."

"No fatal case has occurred during the year."

General Hospital.

51. The upper story of the new wing is now nearly completed. The walls have been chunamed, the doors painted and the floor of all the wards and verandahs coated with asphalt. The lower story is not quite so far advanced towards completion—accommodation is much wanted for European females, and it is hoped that some of the wards may soon be ready to receive patients of this description.

Dr. Blacklock has applied for an increase to the establishment, to enable him to carry on the duties when the new wards are finished, and the subject was disposed of by Government in their proceedings, as per margin. Dr. Blacklock's Annual Report relates chiefly to professional details. The following extract from Dr. Paul's Report of the Civil Patients is appended:—

"No Civil Native Patients nor females are included in this report, as there are no wards at present open for the accommodation of female

Public Department, No. 1492,
dated 23rd December 1862.

patients in the General Hospital, and all Civil Native Patients are accommodated in the Civil Dispensary. The number of admissions during the year are less by 20 than during 1861."

Leper Hospital.

52. Surgeon W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., reports as follows:—

"The admissions during the past year have been many, but the daily average of sick continues the same as it was in 1861. The number treated is 264—the casualties were 26. The diseases which constituted the proximate causes of dissolution in the patients who have died are shewn in the Annual Return. The occurrence of Cholera, Phthisis and Apoplexy, as intercurrent affections in Leprosy is noteworthy.

The circumstance of most importance which I have to record in connection with this Institution, is a considerable reduction in the number of inmates, which became necessary during December, in consequence of an inadequate provision in the Budget of the year for the dieting of so many patients.

53. "With reference to Dr. vanSomeren's remarks, I would observe that it seems desirable, under the system of Budget grants, to fix the number of Lepers to be maintained at Government expense, otherwise difficulties will occur in the provision of funds. For 1863-4 estimates have been submitted for 100 patients."

Lunatic Asylum.

54. Assistant Surgeon S. MASON, reports as follows:—

"The year under report has not been a healthy one. Cholera prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Asylum more or less severely for several weeks, more particularly during October and November, and a few cases occurred among the inmates of the Asylum, two of which proved fatal. Several of the patients, both Europeans and Natives suffered from bowel complaints, Diarrhoea being the most common form, occurring chiefly during the damp weather, attacking those patients who are in the habit of throwing off their clothes at night, and apparently insensible to cold, remain in a state of nudity."

"There have been six deaths during the year, the first in January of Atrophy complicated with chronic cerebral disease; in September, an aged woman of the same disease, and one of Hydrothorax; in November, two of Cholera, one Native and one East Indian; and a Native, who, after recovering from an attack of Cholera in November, Dysentery supervened, which terminated fatally in December last."

"The number of patients disposed of by transfer during the period embraced in this report, are as shewn below:—

- 5 European male patients embarked for England on the "Barham" on the 25th February.
- 1 European female patient do.
- 9 European male patients embarked for England on the "Trafalgar" on the 15th March.
- 3 European male patients embarked for England on the "General Caulfield" on the 26th June.
- 6 European male patients embarked for England on the "Cornwallis" on the 25th September.
- 1 Portuguese female to the care of her daughter, 10th October.
- 1 East Indian female to the care of her brother, 21st October.
- 1 Native patient to the care of his family, 15th November.
- 1 Native patient to the care of his relatives, 26th August.
- 1 Do. do. 18th September.

Lying-in-Hospital.

55. Assistant Surgeon W. AITKEN, M.D., reports as follows:—

"Actual confinements	1,079
Brought in immediately after confinement or confined on the way to Hospital	24
Died in labor undelivered	1
Total.....	1,104

Class.	Division.	Sub-division.	
I. Natural.....	{	1st. Purely natural.....	962
		2nd. Varieties of natural...	
		{ Face.....	1
		{ Head and hand...	1
II. Difficult.....	{	1st. Tedious.....	11
		2nd. Instrumental.....	
		{ Forceps.....	26
		{ Crotchet.....	12
III. Preternatural.	{	1st. Breech and lower extremities....	31
		2nd. Thorax and upper extremities..	11
IV. Complex.....	{	1st. Plural Births.....	
		{ Twins.....	18
		{ Triplets.....	3
		2nd. Convulsions.....	
		{ Epileptic.....	3
		{ Apoplectic.....	4
		{ Accidental.....	2
		3rd. Hæmorrhage.....	
		{ Unavoidable.....	12
		{ Post Partum.....	6
		4th. Rupture of Uterus and Vagina.....	1
		5th. Prolapse of the Funis.....	1
		6th. Adherent Placenta.....	1

"The Report of the Lying-in-Hospital for the year 1862 now submitted, shews an increase of 18 cases of Parturition over the number for the previous year, which number it was remarked in the Report for that year was the greatest which had been attained to since the opening of the Institution."

"This result will, I think, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the great and continued success of the Institution, as well as of the popular estimate of its usefulness."

"The following Table shews the extent to which the various sections of the community have participated in its benefits."

Europeans.....	17
East Indians.....	107
Hindoos.....	121
Mahomedans.....	22
Pariahs.....	837

Total..... 1,104

"These 1,104 women gave birth to 1,121 children, of which 36 were the produce of twin-births:—

"Of the children, 569 were males, 552 females, and of the whole 1,017 were born alive—104 or about 9½ per cent. still born."

"The mortality from all causes has slightly exceeded that of the previous year—14 deaths having occurred, or about 1½ per cent."

Class of Female Pupils.

Remained.....	6
Admitted.....	15 (10 on Government allowance.)
Passed with Certificates.....	11
Dismissed without Certificate.....	1
Resigned.....	1
Remained.....	8

"As shewn above, 10 pupils have been admitted on the Government allowance; 5, as out pupils who maintained themselves, and there still remains a long list of candidates waiting for admission. Of these, eleven received certificates of qualification, one resigned, and one was dismissed for incapacity. The progress and attainments of the pupils generally has been very satisfactory."

"Expenses incurred on account of the class of female pupils during the year, Rupees 483-6-0."

56. The usefulness of this charity has been steadily maintained throughout the year.

Male Orphan Asylum.

57. Surgeon C. M. DUFF, M.D., reports as follows:—

"Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form during several months of the year in Madras and its neighbourhood. Three cases occurred in the Institution, of these two died and one recovered."

"There have been four deaths during the year under review."

"During the past year, a 'Cooking Range' on the plan proposed by myself and now extensively used for the public service was introduced into the Asylum with the happiest results. Food is now cooked daily in seven different shapes, and the whole number of boys divided into as many messes, so that each individual boy has a separate dish daily

during the week. To this variety in diet, and to the fact of its being always thoroughly cooked, may be fairly attributed the diminished number of admissions during the latter part of the year as compared with similar preceding periods. I may here, as a further instance of the benefit arising from well prepared food, mention the fact, unprecedented I believe, that recently for a period of ten days with a daily average of 240 boys in the Institution, there was not a single case in Hospital."

58. The improvement in the health of the inmates of this Institution, since the introduction of a cooking apparatus and greater variety in the diets, has been very marked, the fact is deserving of special notice, and credit should be given for the same to the judicious recommendations of Dr. Duff.

Native Infirmary, Black Town.

59. Assistant Surgeon W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., reports as follows:—

"With a larger number of admissions, our Annual Return shews a larger number of casualties, but I am happy to say the proportion of the latter to the former is this year an improvement on the preceding one. There have been 1,550 under treatment, and 358 deaths, the ratio of the latter to the former being 1 in 4·329."

"In the order of Miasmatic diseases, there have been as many as 268 cases of Diarrhoea, and the malady proved fatal in no less than 115 of that number. In some of these, the affection of the bowels was only a symptom of the substantive disease, such as Phthisis for example, and the cases were returned with the name of the symptom merely, as this constituted the prominent and most alarming feature present. A little delay in determining the designation of the disease, and a little more care as well, would obviate this defect; and attention having been drawn to it, is a pledge for the application of the remedy."*

"We have had 129 cases of Cholera and 92 deaths, giving a proportion of 1 recovery to 3 cases."

* The causes of the great fatality of this disease have been fully described in former reports.

Idiot Asylum.

60. "The annexed memorandum shows amongst other particulars the number of admissions into the Asylum during 1862."

Memorandum.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on the 31st December 1861...	63	40	103
Admitted from Police	49	31	80
By Transfer from Lunatic Asylum	4	1	5
" " Hospitals...	43	38	81
Discharged as Sane	16	15	31
" by order of Police	8	3	11
" by Transfer to Lunatic Asylum	4	0	4
" by " to Hospitals	63	46	109
Deserted...	7	1	8
Remaining	61	45	106

"The occurrence of four cases of Cholera in the Idiot Asylum is suggestive of unsanitary conditions, which are not far to find. The patients still sleep on the brick floors, and although asphalt has been laid down near the apertures, through which the urine (still passed on the floors of the dormitories) flows, the remedy is but a partial one. I believe that only vigilance and discipline are required to train these men as a body to habits of cleanliness, as similar Insanes are trained at Home; and it is impossible for me to subscribe to the dogma that the class of inmates in the Asylum differs from that found in similar Institutions in England. I have seen what they are there as well as here, and, believe that what is required both to improve their personal habits and promote their physical health, is simply care, watchfulness, and judicious discipline on the part of their attendants."

Sanitary Condition of Black town.

61. "During 1861, I have had to solicit attention to the unhygienic condition of certain parts of my district. Among these is Caseemood, where the death rate is high, and the demand for improvement urgent. On the west of the main road there is an open area used by the people, who crowd into the adjacent huts as a necessary, and those

huts themselves are so closely packed together, that cleanliness and healthiness must be positive impossibilities. The opening out of paths, at least 10 feet wide, through the length and breadth of the locality is required, and the Police should be stimulated to greater watchfulness with the view of preventing any resorting to the plain in question for the purposes of nature."

"I am glad to report that the plain, north of the Leper Hospital, is no longer used as a depository for the refuse of the town. During the recent severe outbreak of Cholera in the adjacent parts of Royapooram, alarm was taken, and not only was the former practice discontinued, but the garbage already deposited was covered with a layer of earth."

"I have received, during the year, requisitions from the residents in two very insalubrious parts of Black Town. Anderson and Stringer streets on the one side of Popham's Broadway, and Soonkaramen and Francis Joseph streets on the other. In the former case, I recommended the formation of streets from Umpherson's street to Rattanman street, and the interdiction of public stables in a locality so densely populated. And in the latter, I urged the removal of a number of native huts on a small area, where they and their occupants prove a dangerous nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. These recommendations did not meet with the support of the Municipal Commissioners, and nothing has been done in consequence."

"The objectionable practice of laying down offal where it must prove injurious, was commenced about the middle of the year near the new Mauritius Emigration Dépôt, but an early representation to the Commissioners arrested it at once."

"The Tinnevely Settlement, Attapaulum, the locality east of the parade ground of the 4th Regiment N. I., and another north of the new Cemetery in Washermanpettah are all situations in which I have urged the opening out of new streets at right angles to one another, and I am glad to learn that measures are being taken to give effect to my recommendation. Besides the different improvements already specified, I am glad to be able to state that others of a similar nature are in progress in other parts of my district, and that tree planting is being carried on vigorously within the limits of Black Town; and it is to be hoped that by the energetic and unwearying extension of such measures for months

and years to come, a corresponding improvement will be observable in the salubrity of this the most populous, most impoverished, and most sickly district of Madras. It must however be recollected that it is not only a defective drainage and the evils attendant on it, especially in an over crowded district that constitute causes of disease. The habits and poverty of the people, their ignorance of the laws of health, and their disposition to huddle together in large numbers in a circumscribed and limited space, are fertile sources of danger to life, which only advancing civilisation and increased knowledge will remove. The healthiness of every place depends more on the enlightenment and wisdom of the *units* of its inhabitants, than on the administrative vigour and skill of any Municipal corporations or Governments."

62. Dr. VanSomerén's remarks on the sanitary condition of his district show the urgent need of improvements being carried out, for removing its insalubrious character.

MADURA.

63. Assistant Surgeon R. WILSON, M.D., submits an interesting report, of which the following is an extract:—

"During the past year 7,568 Out-Patients and 290 In-Patients have been under Medical treatment at the Dispensary. On comparison with the previous year there appears a decrease of 229 Out-patients."

"The year just closed has been one of great scarcity over this district, and the price of food so high (Rice being for some months six measures the Rupee) that many of the villages in the eastern part of the district have been almost deserted, all the able-bodied inhabitants having emigrated for the time to Ceylon."

"We have had however during the north East monsoon, commencing in October, an unusual heavy rain fall, much waste land being brought under cultivation, and the crops, both wet and dry grain, are most luxuriant, and there is every indication of the present year being a most abundant one."

"With the exception of a partial epidemic of Small Pox, the past season has been free from endemic or epidemic disease in this district."

"With respect to the letter, No. 888, dated 28th May 1861, from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, suggesting to the Executive Medical Officers attached to Civil Dispensaries, the propriety of using their influence among the influential Native population to collect Subscriptions and Donations, so as to render if possible these Institutions self-supporting. I have to report that the Native Surgeon (Y. Anthony) attached to the Dispensary, exerted his influence among the inhabitants of the town of Madura, and succeeded in collecting Rupees 156 up till the 31st December 1861, and during the year 1862, Rupees 147-8-0 was also collected from this source, the Subscription about the middle of last year began however to diminish, some of the Subscribers having removed, and others allowed their Subscriptions to fall into arrears, and were not visible when called upon by the Hospital peon, some indeed after entering their name on the Subscription list, never paid any part of the amount promised."

"About August of the past year, however, my solicitations prevailed with the Collector to take an active part in raising funds for the Civil Dispensary by donations alone, thus doing away with Subscriptions, which were found to work imperfectly and unsatisfactorily, and congratulate myself that the efforts and influence of the Collector have been most satisfactory, the amount has been beyond our expectations. The sum collected is over 50,000 Rupees, the exact amount I am unable to state at the time I write, as the Returns have not all come into the Treasury—the Subscription lists were closed over the district on 31st December 1862."

"This sum is to be invested, I believe, in the names of Trustees, and the interest appropriated to the support equally of the Civil Dispensary and the Lying-in-Hospital now nearly completed at this station."

"With the income arising from this funded capital, I hope to be enabled in a few months to relieve Government from all cost for food, perishable articles, medicines, and inferior servants. The only expense to the State will be the salaries of the Medical Officer and Medical Subordinates attached to both Institutions."

"On the 1st January 1863, I had in hand the sum of 200 Rupees, balance of unexpended Subscriptions from the past year, and also 50 Rupees, the advance received from Government to carry on the dieting

of the In-Patients, making 250 Rupees—this amount I consider will be sufficient to discharge the current expenses of the Hospital for food, &c., until the income arising from the funded capital be available, a period of some three or four months—Government is therefore relieved from the allowance of 50 Rupees per month from 31st December 1862."

"With reference to the Lying-in-Hospital, the Collector placed the amount that had been collected (2,000 Rupees) at my disposal, and I undertook to superintend the building. I had hoped that this building would have been completed by the end of the year 1862, but owing to the unusually heavy monsoon rains in October, November and December, the work had to be suspended. I hope however to have it completed by the end of January 1863. This Hospital is a detached building and will consist of three wards."

"Government have sanctioned a qualified Nurse for this Institution, and for whom I propose erecting a cottage in the Hospital compound. With the exception of 25 Rupees per month, being half the Nurse's salary sanctioned by Government—all other expenses connected with this Hospital when opened will be defrayed from the interest of the funds collected for this and the Civil Dispensary."

"The wards for the accommodation of In-Patients at the Civil Dispensary occupy two opposite sides of a quadrangle, those on one side are badly constructed and ventilated, the breadth of one of these wards being only $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet and is nearly useless—this ward I propose to raze and rebuild, and also to divide the quadrangular space into two equal parts by a low wall, so that the two sets of wards may be perfectly distinct. This I do at the request of influential Brahmin inhabitants, who, when the Donations were initiated to endow the Hospitals, pointed out that no arrangement existed for the accommodation of In-Patients of high caste, and who objected to be mixed up with low caste Natives in the same ward."

"I pointed out to the Collector this proposed change, who approved of the plan, so also does the Pundarum (or Chief Brahmin) of the Pagoda here. This proposed arrangement will of necessity entail two cook-houses and cooks, and two sets of ward coolies, &c., yet as the inhabitants of the district have subscribed the necessary funds, to endow the Hospital and defray all this additional expense, I consider I am only jus-

tified in acceding to their wishes, however injudicious it may be to truckle to caste. Besides the new ward to be rebuilt here, a new cook-house, and a dead-house which does not exist, an additional female ward on the opposite side where only one exists, so that I may separate Syphilitic females from other female patients, will all be required, and for which we must draw upon the general funds for about 700 Rupees, which I fancy will be about the probable cost—when these contemplated changes and alterations are completed, I have no doubt but the efficiency of the Hospital will be much increased, as all classes will be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages held out to In-Patients without offending caste prejudices.

"I beg here to record that the Collector has given me his hearty co-operation and influence, and indeed has taken the most lively interest in collecting funds for these Institutions, so much so, that part of the amount collected has been drawn from sources beyond the district by his own personal influence, and he has always given his best attention to my suggestions respecting the improvements contemplated, and matters of internal management."

"The cost of dieting the In-Patients has averaged one anna, eight pie day during the past year—it will be remembered however, that the cost of food has been unusually high in the district, and for six months has been at famine prices."

"I beg respectfully to bring to the favourable notice of the Principal Inspector General, the zeal which Native Surgeon Y. Anthony Pillay evinces upon all matters connected with the working and management of the Civil Dispensary, and his efforts to make the Institution appreciated and popular among the Native inhabitants of the district. He performs a large proportion of the operations at the Hospital with much skill and judgment."

64. The liberality of the people in Madura in subscribing for the permanent endowment of the Civil Dispensary has already been brought to the notice of Government. From the great interest taken in the subject by Mr. Levinge the Collector, most satisfactory results have followed, and the example here shewn may well be pointed out as worthy of imitation in other districts.

MALLIAPOORAM.

65. Assistant Surgeon C. R. G. PARKER, reports as follows:—

"A serious epidemic occurred during the past year."

"The members of the Police Force and Rifle Reserve Corps, have often occupied the beds intended for a poorer class of people, and their being admitted into or receiving attendance as Out-Patients at the Dispensary, is equally objectionable."

"No Subscriptions have been received from private individuals towards its support, nor have I any hope, that the native community in this locality, will ever voluntarily contribute any thing worth mentioning."

"A zealous intelligent Dresser, might get some Subscriptions, but conducted as it is at present, none need be expected."

"For want of funds many deserving cases have been refused admission—the 50 Rupees a month allowed by Government is quite inadequate. Altogether, the internal economy may be said to be in a most unsatisfactory state."

66. The Dispensary at Malliapooram from various causes has not worked satisfactorily.

MANARGOODY.

67. Native Surgeon P. S. MOOTOOSAWMY reports as follows:—

"During the year, 333 In-Patients were treated and 10,351 received advice and medicine as Out-Patients. There is a diminution in the latter to that of the preceding Return, which I beg to say is attributable to the paucity of attendance of applicants during the rainy season. There has never been so much rain in the district for the last seven years as in the month of December last. So much so, that the people were hardly able to procure the daily necessities of life."

"The station has been healthy throughout the year, but a few cases of Cholera made their appearance in December, when the weather was cloudy with a strong current of north east wind; 21 cases came under treatment, of these five proved fatal."

Kerr Lying-in-Ward.

"It is now 14 months since the Kerr Lying-in-Ward was opened, and I am glad to state that this useful Institution is thriving. Females of all classes of this and of the adjoining talooks resort for relief. During the period under report, 21 women were confined in the Hospital, and 41 deliveries have been attended to outside, in connection with this charity."

"Since the date of the last Report, steps have been taken to give gratuitous instruction in Theoretical and Practical Midwifery to the ignorant Native Midwives practising at present in the town and neighbourhood; but they being poor were not able to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them. To ensure success, it will be desirable to hold out an inducement in the shape of stipendiary allowance, as was suggested in my Report for 1860, and now pursued at Cuddapah. The Institution of a class of educated Midwives and Nurses is highly essential for the better protection of the public. I would most respectfully beg to request that the Principal Inspector General of the Department will be pleased to recommend my proposition for the favorable consideration of Government."

"I have the pleasure to state that the female ward and the long contemplated necessary out-houses have been completed. The arrangement of the building of the Hospital is at present appropriate and striking. The male ward occupies the centre, the Kerr Lying-in and the Charity female ward (erectations of the same style and proportions) form the wings. These with the addition of the out-houses constitute a compact and complete Civil Hospital with the exception of an operating room, which I hope to have constructed in the course of a year or two."

It is gratifying also to state that the Hospital is in an airy and healthy locality, and that the wards are cool and well ventilated.

The particulars of the female ward have been already fully entered upon in my last Annual Report. It remains now for me to state the changes that have been made since.

The construction of the female ward was originally undertaken by Deputy Collector V. Ramah Iyengar in 1859, and its foundation was laid

in the end of 1860: the superstructure was commenced in 1861. A sum of 1,070 Rupees was raised by him for the building. While so, he was unhappily transferred to the Salem District—the work was stopped for a time for want of funds in hand. I then managed to collect subscriptions through the agency and liberality of the Thasildars of Manargoody, Puttocottah, Tritapoonflee, and Negapatam. W. M. Cadell, Esq., Collector of the district very generously granted also three hundred Rupees in February 1862, making a total of 2,173 Rupees. This sum was found inadequate. A further amount was required to complete the scheme. I was therefore obliged to borrow 450 Rupees and carry on the work, with a firm belief that the sum could be realized by a further call upon the charitable and benevolent public. It has at last been finished at a cost of 2,623 Rupees with a debt of 450 Rupees.

* Revd. W. O. Simpson.
 Revd. W. R. C. Cockill.
 Deputy Collector A. Ramachandra Row, Member and
 Secretary.
 Deputy Collector A. Streenivasa Row, Inam Com-
 missioner.
 Sub-Engineer J. Atchooda Naidoo.
 District Moonsiff Venketachella Iyer.
 Native Surgeon P. S. Meetoosawmy Moodelly.

A Managing Committee of the Native Officials and the Wesleyan Missionaries of this station as per margin* was formed for the inauguration of the newly built Hospital.

The Hospital was then opened to the public on the 22nd August 1862 by Captain C. E. Bates, Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, before a large concourse of the inhabitants of the station. It was then resolved that the building be named the "Manargoody Charity Female Ward."

Reverend W. O. Simpson of the Wesleyan Mission of this station took a most active part in the proceedings of the day. He moved the audience by a very able and most impressive address in Tamil and English, and raised 244 Rupees on the spot to clear off the debt of 450 Rupees.

The female ward in question is exactly similar to the Kerr-Lying-in-ward, it is like its companion 60 feet in length and 16 in breadth with a verandah of 8 feet all round. The end of the verandahs are converted into two small rooms. The building consists of two large halls. Each is capable of holding 8 beds, and the entire edifice could accommodate 20 beds. The whole Hospital (the three buildings) with its several compartments can provide beds for 60 patients.

I am sorry to state that 35 Rupees have only been since collected, and 171 Rupees yet remaining to be liquidated, for which a Subscription list is in circulation."

The amount of Subscriptions collected is Rupees 101-8.

I am trying to move the mind of the merchants and bazaarmen of the town, to render their help with small Subscriptions to the support of the Hospital. The result of which I hope to submit in my next Annual Report."

68. The progress of the Hospitals at Manargoody is very creditable to the Native Surgeon. Government will observe that the Lying-in-Hospital is resorted to by a considerable number of persons, and considering the willingness of the people to receive instruction, I would beg to recommend for sanction that four female pupils be entertained and paid as at Cuddapah 34 Rupees per mensem while qualifying as Midwives.

The energies of the people in Manargoody seem to have been hitherto chiefly directed to the building of Hospitals, and it is hoped that with the example of Madura before them, they will now begin to make a provision for the adequate support of the charities.

MANGALORE.

69. Assistant Surgeon S. RUIE, M.D., reports as follows:—

"On comparing the number of patients treated during the past year with that of the preceding year, it will be seen that there is a slight decrease, viz., of 422.

	1861.	1862.
In-Patients.....	128	113
Out-Patients.....	3,873	3,461
	<u>3,996</u>	<u>3,574</u>

"This is probably owing to the station having been more healthy.

"No cases of epidemic disease have been treated in the Dispensary, but Small-Pox has occurred in different parts of the district. The pau-

per In-Patients have been dieted as heretofore at the expense of the inhabitants of Mangalore, the fund established for the purpose continues in a tolerably prosperous condition."

MASULIPATAM.

70. Assistant Surgeon C. ROBERTSON, M.D., reports as follows:—

"During the past year this Institution has continued its course of usefulness. The Return shews a considerable increase in the number of Out-Patients, though the limited means available have rendered it necessary to refuse admission as In-Patients to many applicants."

"As regards the building, I regret to say, that matters are still *in statu quo*. Early last year, I called the attention of the Collector to the dilapidated state of the building occupied as a Dispensary, and also to the fact that, though in July 1859, a large sum had been sanctioned, no steps whatever have really been taken towards the erection of a new building. I need not here relate all the difficulties brought forward regarding any site chosen by my predecessor or myself; it was obvious that if such difficulties were considered of importance, no site ever would be obtained.

"In July last, the District Engineer happened to be in Masulipatam for a few days, and gave his opinion that, owing to the greatly increased price of materials since 1859, a building, such as was then contemplated, could not now be erected for the sum of Rupees 8,300, but that after inspecting the present building, he believed it could be made very good and suitable, if thoroughly repaired. It was therefore determined to recommend to Government the purchase and repair of the building at present occupied. This has been sanctioned, and I understand that the building is to be immediately purchased and materials are being collected to commence the repairs. I pointed out several minor alterations which I thought advisable to be carried out."

"The money collected by the sale of medicines, now amounts to Rupees 485-11-5, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury. When I took over charge of the Dispensary, I found that it was customary to charge one Anna for every dose of medicine, but on consulting the price list of medicines, I found this average too high, and consequently reduced it to half an Anna. The sum collected monthly will however continue to increase—Rupees 40 having been collected last

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month against an average of Rupees 24 during the last year. It would perhaps be premature to offer any suggestion on this subject until the new arrangements regarding the purchase of medicines from Civil Hospitals have been carried into effect, but I think that in any scheme for rendering a Dispensary self-supporting, this should not be lost sight of. At present, the prices are on the lowest possible scale, and might be doubled or even trebled with the best effect, if the surplus could be made available for the Dispensary."

"My predecessor attempted to raise subscriptions for the Dispensary, but in vain; every one, I believe, refused to subscribe. As the argument generally advanced was, that they had already subscribed for a new building, of which they had hitherto seen nothing, I did not consider it advisable to renew the attempt until the building shall have been renewed, when I shall not fail to make another attempt."

"The number of the new Police Force of the Kistna District Masulipatam, is 968 at present, and the Civil Hospital has lately been overcrowded by invalids belonging to the Police Corps."

"No epidemic has prevailed during the past year. Cholera appeared at one of the frontier towns on the Hyderabad road for a short time in May last, but rapidly disappeared. Small Pox has appeared in some of the Taluqs, but has not prevailed to any great extent."

"A large number of Syphilitic patients presented themselves; the cases are generally of a very aggravated nature, and of a tertiary form. I have seen many young persons of both sexes, whose constitution has been hopelessly destroyed by that loathsome disease."

71. I would wish to draw the attention of Government to the fact, that in Masulipatam the respectable natives do not object to pay for the medicines prescribed for them, although they show no disposition to subscribe for the Civil Dispensary, probably owing to the great delay which has occurred in the construction of the building which they subscribed for some years before.

Considering the amount of labour devolving upon the Public Works Department, I would suggest that, in future cases of this kind, where money is subscribed locally for building a Hospital, the Local Committee should be left free to carry out the work themselves—the District Eng-

neer and Civil Surgeon approving of the plans and estimates. Much injury results to the cause of Medical charities from delay in executing works for which the public have provided the chief part of the funds.

MERCARA.

72. Surgeon Major C. BARCLAY reports as follows:—

"No epidemic has prevailed during the year."

"The unsuitable and inconvenient position of the Dispensary here has, I see, been noticed in the Annual Report by almost every Medical Officer who has been in charge of it. It is a mile and a quarter from the town, about a mile and a half from the Fort, and still further from the Native Traveller's Bungalow. It is hid away out of sight among the hills completely out of the way of any public thoroughfare, and the road to it becomes so slippery during the rains that riding or driving is a service of some danger."

"Estimates for such a building are now, I understand, being prepared, and I trust that by and by the Institution may be removed to a suitable locality."

NELLORE.

73. Assistant Surgeon H. ADAM reports as follows:—

"In reporting upon the working of this Institution for the past year, I regret being obliged to shew a continued decrease in the number of In-Door recipients for relief. This is owing not so much to the smaller number of applicants for treatment in Hospital; (and choice selection has been required to be made of those cases most urgently in need of aid) as that the means at my disposal for dispensing the charity being so small, I am unable to afford entertainment to other than the most emergent cases. I have in a former report shewn the difficulties that lay in my way in the endeavours which I made to arouse the charity of the richer natives towards the maintenance of the sick poor, and I am sorry still to report, that as yet not a single Subscription or Donation has been received. And it is needless to hope for any assistance from the native community, as long as the present self-supporting system

receives so little countenance from the Civil authorities of the station. By the liberality of one European gentleman, one pauper was dieted in the Hospital, and for his support, before and after surgical operation the sum of Rupees 14-4-1 were expended."

"From the sale of medicines dispensed since May 1st 1861, the sum of Rupees 174-5-2 has been obtained, and it has been necessary from this to provide the means for the supply of Wines and Spirits required for certain of the sick, as well as for repairs of the Dispensary. A balance from this sum of Rupees 129-10-4 remains on hand."

"There were returned in 1861 as In-Patients of this Dispensary 433, and in the past year 368 have been admitted, shewing a decrease of as many as 65. Analysis of this number shews, that while 252 were men of the Police, 28 peons of the various Civil establishments, workmen on the Pennar anicut, and sepoys passing through the station on leave, and 12 of the better circumstanced natives, who with these dieted themselves, only 73 of the poor have during their stay in Hospital been provided with food and two more from the medicine fund."

"There is no Hospital in the station for the reception of sick of the Police, and there being accommodation sufficient for them in the wards of the Civil Dispensary, they have been entertained here, rather than entail the necessity of building another Hospital or of keeping two establishments. This arrangement seems to me advisable until at least the charity is able to accommodate a greater number of the sick poor."

74. The continued want of interest shown by the people of Nellore in supporting the Dispensary, perhaps may cause Government to declare as in another instance, that, where the benefits are so little appreciated by the richer inhabitants for the sake of their suffering poor, the Institution might well be abolished. I would, however, most respectfully deprecate such a measure, on account of the many sufferers who find relief at the Institution, whom it would be hard to punish because the rich fail in their duty.

OOTACAMUND.

75. Assistant Surgeon L. W. STEWART reports as follows:—

"A good and complete system of drainage throughout the bazaar remains still the greatest desideratum. If any thing, the filth in the

upper and lower streets has accumulated considerably, though sickness amongst the native population has not proportionably increased. In the wells which I alluded to in my last Annual Report as having been built by the Collector, the water is unfit for drinking purposes, in consequence of all kinds of rubbish being thrown in, and no care taken to preserve the water from such accidents."

"The following table will show the difference for three years."

Years.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Difference between the two last years.
In-Patients.	446	326	301	25 }
Out-Patients.	3,624	2,739	2,558	241 } less.

"The principal diseases amongst the In and Out-Patients have been Influenza, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, though amongst the Out-Patients "Obstipatio" swells up the number considerably."

"With reference to the success which has attended the efforts to make the Dispensary self-supporting, I beg to state that the sum of Rupees 600-13-0 has been collected by Donation and Subscription during the year; of this sum, 452-11-0 Rupees have been received from Europeans, and 148-2-0 Rupees from Natives, in which latter class are included the Parsee and large shop-keepers. There has been a falling off in the Subscriptions from the Native merchants and others, in consequence of their not being allowed to have medicines gratis in their own houses, without attending the Dispensary."

I have no doubt that if the wealthier Natives were allowed medicines from the Civil Dispensary whenever they pleased to have them, they would subscribe a small sum monthly, but it is doubtful whether they would not obtain medicines far beyond the equivalent of their Subscriptions. A few too of the European residents have withdrawn from the Subscription list."

"A Committee of Management of the Civil Hospital Fund meet once a quarter to audit the Accounts, but the Native members never think of troubling themselves to attend.

"Many of the Cloth and Timber merchants have given a Donation from five to ten Rupees, but a regular monthly small Subscription from all would be more conducive to the interest of the fund. I have on two occasions appealed to the Native community for Subscriptions, but it has not been responded to. The regular monthly amount of Subscriptions is now Rupees 30-15-10."

POLLACHY.

76. Native Surgeon S. B. KANAGAROYAN reports as follows:—

"The health of the station has been comparatively good during the year."

"During the past 12 months there were a few Sporadic cases of Cholera and Small Pox in the villages in the immediate vicinity of the Annamallays—they were mild in their nature, and only six cases of the former and seven of the latter came under my care and treatment."

"The Return shows that there were 7,227 applicants that had obtained Medical aid during the period; of these 6,797 were Out-Patients and 430 In-Patients."

77. The Pollachy Dispensary was built at the expense of the Polygars of that neighbourhood, who promised Annual Subscriptions to the amount of about 500 Rs. per annum towards its support. It does not appear that these Subscriptions have been regularly paid. Perhaps the Collector of Coimbatore can give some information on the subject.

RAJAHMUNDY.

78. Assistant Surgeon J. MACDONALD reports as follows:—

"I have now the pleasure to inform you that our monthly Subscriptions amount to Rupees 39-8-0, and that our balance in hand on 31st December 1862 amounts to Rupees 312-12-6. In February, I began to fear that the Hospital would not be able to support itself even with the monthly allowance given by Government of Rupees 50, and accordingly began to curtail the expenses and to reduce the number of In-patients as much as possible, so that now our monthly expenditure, besides the Government allowance averages between Rupees 15 and 16.

leaving a clear surplus from the Subscriptions of about Rupees 24. In a few years I hope that the Hospital, from the interest derived from accumulated and increasing savings, along with monthly subscriptions will be able to support itself without any allowance from Government."

"In forwarding the Annual Return of sick for 1862, I am glad to be able to report favorably on the practical utility of the Institution."

"It will be observed from the accompanying returns that there has been a slight increase in the number of In-Patients, while on the other hand there has been a considerable falling off in the number of Out-Patients. The number of Out-Patients in 1862 being 2,140, while in 1861, 2,498 were treated, showing a decrease this year of 358. The number of In-Patients in 1861 was 466, and in 1862, 494, showing an increase of 28. The falling off since last year may be easily accounted for, as it is becoming generally known throughout the district that food is not provided for those who apply for treatment as Out-Patients, while formerly many malingering paupers used to attend Hospital merely on account of being provided with rations. Many still apply at the Civil Dispensary, stating their inability to procure food themselves, and when such appear before me with real ailments, I offer to take them as In-Patients, while those who have no appreciable disease but poverty, are at once told to go to the poor house. Since the Police has been established, many cases picked up from ditches and roadsides, principally beggars and pilgrims have been brought to Hospital in a dying state—this has not only increased the mortality, but has been a drain on the funds of the Hospital."

"We had no epidemic last year—a few scattered cases of Small Pox from time to time have been reported, but not one case has been treated in Hospital. Cholera has not appeared in Rajahmundry or its neighbourhood."

RANPETT.

79. Apothecary A. SPIERS reports as follows:—

"In submitting the Annual Return of the Civil Dispensary, Ranpett, for the year just closed, I beg to observe that the station as well as the towns and villages near, were as far as I could ascertain healthy."

with the exception of the month of January, when Cholera prevailed more or less, and a few cases were admitted into the Dispensary."

"The total number of sick treated during the year was 2,215, being 98 in excess of the previous year; of this number were 183 In-Patients, and 2,032 Out-Patients; of the former, 41 died themselves, twenty-seven of whom were Constables of the Mofussil Police."

"The following table will show the number treated at the Dispensary for the last five years."

	Years.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
At Wallajahpett...	1858	215	5,112	5,327
	1859	233	5,071	5,304
	1860	187	2,004	2,191
At Ranepett. ...	1861	218	1,899	2,117
	1862	183	2,032	2,215

It will be seen from the above, that the number seeking Medical aid at the Dispensary is considerably less than when the Institution was located at Wallajahpett,* one of the chief towns in the Taluq, the distance being three miles from the Dispensary, and further it will be observed that the number of In-Patients treated during the past year is less than that of the previous one, although there appears a slight increase in the number of Out-Patients."

* The removal has been sanctioned in late Proceedings of Government, dated 11th March 1863, No. 270, Public Department.

"The only cause I can assign for this falling off is, 1st, the inconvenient distance of the present Dispensary to the chief towns, viz., Wallajahpett and old Arcot, the former, as already remarked, being three miles east of Ranepett, and the latter lying south about two miles, abroad the river Palaz, running between it and Ranepett; 2nd, the secluded situation of the Dispensary as has already been shewn, and its immediate vicinity to a burial ground."

"I do not doubt that, if the Dispensary was removed to its former locality, Wallajahpett, or, at least, to a more open one, and nearer the towns, the number of applicants for Medical aid will be greater."

"The expenses of the Institution for dieting and procuring perishable articles, &c., have not exceeded the amount allowed by Government—the total amount expended for the above purpose being Rupees 335 and Annas 15."

"I do not know of any obstacle, unless it be that the Dispensary being situated in Ranepett, so far away from the residence of the more wealthy Natives, such as merchants, traders, &c., as well as of the employees in the Taluq Cutchery, who reside at Wallajahpett, no interest is taken by them, which perhaps would otherwise be the case if the Dispensary was located in that town—my reason for thinking so is, that, since I joined the Institution in May last, I have noticed that the persons usually seeking Medical aid at the Dispensary are paupers and persons living from hand to mouth, who are unable to pay for medicines, or receive other Medical aid, while of the more wealthy inhabitants hardly any apply at the Institution."

"No Lying-in-Hospital has been established at this station, neither has any application been made at the Dispensary for aid in cases of Lying-in-Women, during the year under notice. In the year previous, only one case was brought to the Dispensary when Craniotomy was performed by Surgeon Major Harper, and the case did well."

"In conclusion, I beg to state that the Dispensary is frequently visited by the Medical Officer at the station, Surgeon Major J. C. Burton, and the treatment of serious or difficult cases is usually conducted with his assistance and advice."

SALEM.

80. Assistant Surgeon H. R. D. MARRETT reports as follows:—

"The year under review has been remarkably healthy. The seasons also, compared with those of the three or four past years have been very favorable."

"The Hospital building is in good repair."

"I am happy to be able to state that the number of applicants for relief still continues to be large. But the admissions as compared with those of the previous year have slightly decreased. This is due partly no doubt to the district having been healthy during a greater portion of this year, and partly I think to the stationing of Dressers at three different places of this district, besides the Salem Cusbah—for in this way, the patients that were in the habit of coming from distant villages are, as it were, portioned off, and the consequence is, that the Salem Civil

Dispensary does not get so many applicants from those sources as before. The Railway Dresser even comes in for a share, and I believe two or three of them are also posted in different parts of this district, and there is also a Dresser attached to the Revenue Survey. Weighing these circumstances together, the decrease in the number of admissions is but small, the grand total of In and Out-Patients, amounting to 4,160."

"The district was free from Cholera during the latter half of this year. In the first few months it prevailed in an epidemic form, but not to any extent."

"There have been a few capital and several minor operations performed, as will be seen in the accompanying list. There were three Obstetric operations performed by the Native Surgeon H. N. Manickum. In one of these cases, the forceps had to be used, and the other two were cases of Craniotomy. In one of these latter, the case proved unsuccessful. The patient having been in an exhausted condition when brought to Hospital, she succumbed under the depressing influence of the operation, and without the slightest attempt at rallying she died after lingering for four or five hours. It again affords me much pleasure in speaking favorably of Native Surgeon H. N. Manickum. He is attentive to his duties, and has gained the confidence and good will of all around him."

"1st Dresser Nairainsawmy Pillay continues to give satisfaction, and is still held in the same high estimation by the inhabitants as regards his professional knowledge."

"The system of a fixed Government allowance of 50 Rupees per mensem for the dieting of patients has been in operation for nearly two years. As there has been no money yet collected by public contribution, the admissions of In-Patients were regulated according to the fixed allowance—many paupers who sought for In-door relief, though fit subjects for admission, were refused, and only those that were very sick and in very destitute circumstances were admitted. Thus the monthly expenses were kept under 50 Rupees."

"The attempts that have been made at raising money by public contributions towards the support of the dieted patients in Hospital have met with some opposition, owing to the reluctance of the people generally. During my absence in England, Dr. Lowe, who was then in

charge of the zillah, requested the late Collector Mr. H. A. Brett publicly to notify the intentions of the Government on the subject, and also endeavoured to influence the people, through the Native officials. But none appear to have come forward. Since I resumed the charge of this zillah, attempts have again been made on various occasions to call for a general meeting of the inhabitants, so as to address them publicly on the subject. This method even met with no success, at the same time no opportunity was lost, either by myself, or by my subordinates, to persuade the people individually to contribute something. Native European Manickum having in a few instances taken advantage of a public meeting to address the people on the subject. The inhabitants generally having been informed of the wishes of Government, a Subscription list was opened, headed by the Collector the Honorable D. Arbuthnot, but not many have followed his example; several Native Subscriptions, and up to the present time the list shows a monthly Subscription of Rupees 30, which will be collected from the 1st January 1883 and I trust we shall have no difficulty, not only in keeping up these Subscriptions, but adding to the list of Subscribers."

"There has been no Lying-in-Hospital established here for want of room, nor do the Native women appear at all desirous to be attended to in a building of this nature."

3. A beginning having been made to aid the Salem Dispensary by charitable contributions, I trust it may not be necessary to close the Institution at the end of the year, in accordance with the order of Government 11th March 1883, Public Department, No. 270."

SECUNDERABAD.

82. Assistant Surgeon G. BAILLIE, M. D., reports as follows—

"The present year has been an unhealthy one, the rains were very late, but the total fall has been above the average of former years, upwards of 30 inches having been registered. Provisions have nearly reached famine prices during the year, and the poor have suffered much in consequence."

"During the year, 2,940 Out-Patients and 159 In-Patients have been treated. The decrease of In-Patients in former years is remark-

able, but accounted for by the withdrawal by Government of the liberal support granted in former years, and the substitution of a sum not exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem to diet In-Patients."

"The wealthy inhabitants have hitherto showed little disposition to contribute to the relief of their poorer brethren, but lately, the Superintendent of Police, the only European Officer who comes much in contact with the Non-official residents has managed to collect a small sum of money which will be available for the wants of the Institution."

TELLICHERRY.

83. Assistant Surgeon M. C. FURNELL reports as follows:—

"For general observations bearing upon the climate, seasons, atmosphere and their influence upon the public health of the District I must refer to the Jail Report, but it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that the building for a public Dispensary, the funds for which were subscribed as far back as 1859 is at last commenced. The ground to obtain which, there was some difficulty, having been at last granted. It will be (judging from the place) a building too large for the number of In-Patients, which our very small Subscription list will enable us to maintain."

"The number of patients attended during the past year has been 2,197."

TINNEVELLY.

84. Assistant Surgeon J. D. GILLIES, M. D., reports as follows:—

"I beg to draw attention to the large number of recipients of charity, particularly In-Door Patients at this Institution, during the past year as borne on the face of the Return; which fact, cannot fail, I think, to afford satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which English Medical practice is held by the Natives in the town and district of Tinnevelly, where caste prejudices are rife. It must not be lost sight of that the Civil Dispensary is situated in the midst of the town and not above 10 paces from one of the pagodas."

"Four thousand, five hundred and forty cases, including 326 In-door Patients were treated in this Institution during the past year."

which shows a decrease of 817 Out-Door Patients, and an increase of 159 In-Door Patients on the number treated during the preceding year. The former can only be accounted for by the healthiness of the seasons of the year, and the latter to the private funds, enabling the Institution to support a large number of In-Door Patients."

"Small Pox and Cholera have prevailed in the district during the past year, the former will be noticed in my Annual Vaccine Report; touching the latter I have to state, that it first appeared in the Fort of Palameottah in a mild form, and gradually extended itself to Tinnevelly and its neighbouring hamlets; after which, it suddenly broke out in several Christian and Heathen villages, south of Tinnevelly in a virulent form, principally sweeping away people in the prime of life; such cases as have come under my personal observation displayed no peculiar symptom—the most prominent being rapid and uncontrollable, sinking after repeated vomiting and purging, head and lungs being free almost to the last. As I am hopeful of being put in possession of particulars, touching the nature and character of this disease as it occurred in the several Missionary stations, I shall refrain from dwelling on it, until I submit my Annual Report of the zillah generally; the cases treated at the Dispensary both In and Out were 53, of which 15 died."

"A Christian convert at about 40 miles from Tinnevelly suffered for several years with a direct Hernia of right groin: on applying to a Native Vithien, an operation was at once proposed, to "let out the air," which the tumour was supposed by the Vithien to contain; sometime afterwards the operation was consented to and accordingly performed, and to the alarm of all concerned resulted in the protension of a large portion of the small intestines and omentum,—the Vithien then decamped from the village, leaving the patient to such as can afford him any relief; after much persuasion on the part of the Reverend Missionary of that station, he was induced to proceed to Tinnevelly and arrived at the Dispensary on the 4th day of the injury, with the protusion in a high state of mortification and died in a few hours. To this matter the prompt interference of the Magistrate was at once solicited."

TRANQUEBAR.

85. Assistant Surgeon J. M. JOSEPH, M. D., reports as follows:—

"With the exception of a few Sporadic cases of Cholera, Small Pox and Measles amongst the Natives, the town of Tranquebar and the vil-

ages in its vicinity have been during last year free from epidemic disease."

"The endeavours to make the Dispensary self-supporting have been successful, the Subscriptions collected for this purpose from the 1st January to 31st December 1862 have amounted to Rs. 706-12-0."

"The practice of Midwifery amongst the Natives of this town is almost altogether in the hands of Native Midwives, every effort however is being made to induce them to apply either to me or to the Medical Subordinates attached to the Jail and Civil Dispensary in all cases of difficult labour, and a few cases have been attended by me and the Dresser."

"The working of the Dispensary I am happy to say has been most satisfactory. There has been a large daily attendance of patients of all classes and castes eager to receive Medical and Surgical treatment."

"The total number of admissions has amounted to 5,609; of these, 190 were In-Patients and the rest Out-Patients. The number of deaths was 18."

TRICHINOPOLY.

86. From constant changes of Medical Officers in charge, no Report has been received up to date regarding the working of the Civil Dispensary at this station. It appears from the Returns that 319 In-Patients, and 12,566 Out-Patients were admitted in the course of the year.

Branch Dispensary, Trichinopoly Fort.

87. Native Surgeon C. BAULOO Moodelly reports as follows:—

"The Branch Civil Dispensary, I am glad to state continues to answer satisfactorily the purpose for which it has been established, viz., to afford Medical relief to the people in the Fort of Trichinopoly and Streerungum."

"The increasing confidence of the Natives in European Medical skill is evinced by the eagerness with which the rich, as well as the poor call for my services—the preference they show me over those Native Physicians, who generally surround the sick cot of a rich patient, and the strict attention they pay to Medical advice, and the minute details

of treatment. I shall adduce a single instance, to show how much European treatment is appreciated by the higher classes. Many of the more respectable Brahmins of Streerungum, who belong to the priesthood, apply to me in cases demanding much care and treatment for several days; and I often advise them to come and live by me in the Fort, that is amongst a lot of Sudras and the low castes. Although this militates much against their caste observances, yet their confidence in English medicines is such, that they unhesitatingly do so."

"The total number of operations performed by me in the Dispensary was 32; and of these, 2 were capital cases of Midwifery requiring instrumental aid, and the others were minor ones of little or no importance."

"My endeavours to render the Branch Dispensary self-supporting, I am happy to state, have been partially successful. The Subscriptions collected during the year under review amongst the Native gentry of the place amounted to Rupees 148-8-0, which is not equivalent to one half of the amount originally subscribed. This was owing to some of the Subscribers withholding payment altogether, and others not having paid all the money that is due up to 31st December 1862. I am very sorry to say that I had to contend with many difficulties even in collecting this small sum, although there are many rich natives in Trichinopoly and its neighbourhood, who can well afford to subscribe largely, but evince unwillingness to do so."

"The Dispensary under my charge is rising in usefulness, and the number treated annually is increasing. In the year under report 6,776 Out-Patient cases have been treated, a number equal to, or perhaps greater than that treated in several of the Civil Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency. Besides In-Patients are being received for admission into Hospital since 1861, and dieted from private subscriptions. The duties of the Dispensary have thus become doubled, and the services of a permanent Dresser have therefore become very necessary. I therefore beg to solicit that the Principal Inspector General will be pleased to take the above circumstances into his favorable consideration, and direct a Dresser to be permanently posted to the Branch Civil Dispensary at this station."

88. The Native Surgeon wishes to have a Dresser posted to the Branch Dispensary—I would recommend this to the favorable consideration of Government. The distance from the Fort to Cantonment is considerable, and the number of sick treated in the former place justifies the recommendation for an additional Medical Subordinate.

VELLORE.

89. Assistant Surgeon W. FRY reports as follows:—

"The total number of Patients treated in the Vellore Dispensary during the year 1862 were In-Patients 228, Out-Patients 5,929. During the year 1861, the numbers were 171 In-Patients, 6,324 Out-Patients."

"Thus it will be noticed that there is a considerable falling off in the Out-Patients, not I think owing to any disinclination on the part of Natives to take advantage of the Institution or want of confidence in the resident Dresser, but there has been less sickness this year, no epidemic having prevailed in the bazar."

"The In-Patients have increased considerably—71 cases more having been admitted than in 1861."

VIZAGAPATAM.

90. Assistant Surgeon C. A. ANDREWS reports as follows:—

"During the year 881 In-Patients and 10,024 Out-Patients were under treatment; of these, 872 In-Patients and 9,934 Out-Patients were fresh admissions, having an increase of 172 In-Patients and 2,695 Out-Patients—528 of the In-Patients were Police and are not included in the Return. As there has been no epidemic to account for this large increase, it is a striking proof of the continual popularity of the Institution—the attendance of sick having more than doubled in the past three years. There is not much increase in the admission of pauper In-Patients, owing to the continued occupation of the Police, of which force there is a daily average of 20½ sick, who not only occupy the room of the paupers, but a considerable portion of the time of the Dresser which should be devoted to them."

91. The treatment of the sick of the Police in a building which was erected by public Subscription for the use of the sick poor, is, I consider objectionable, and it is hoped that other arrangements will soon be completed for the location of the sick of this force.

Cost of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

92. Hitherto it has not been practicable to submit in an exact form the expenses connected with Medical charities, but this year I am enabled to furnish a financial statement, showing the cost of each Hospital or Dispensary supported by Government. In the year 1861, the stated expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals was Rupees 2,35,149-9-8, and

in the present year the cost to Government was Rupees 2,51,143, or an increase of 15,994 Rupees. The increase however is more apparent than real, for in the last year's statement, the grant of Government towards the dieting of the Patients in the Native Infirmary, Idiot Hospital, and Foundling Asylum,—Institutions in connection with the Monegar Choultry,—was not entered, but in the present year's statement the sum of Rupees 13,972-6-8 has been entered as the actual disbursements by Government on these charities, which accounts for the whole increase all but 2,000 Rupees. Some extra expense has occurred owing to the higher rates of provisions in 1862, and this has been chiefly the case at the Presidency, where all the Medical charities, with the exception of the Monegar Choultry have been entirely supported at Government expense.

93. The expenses of the Presidency Institutions for the two last

years are entered in the margin. The Mofussil Dispensaries have been maintained, therefore in the past year at a cost of Rs. 82,225-0-11, this sum in-

cluding the full value of European medicines and instruments. The disproportion in the cost of the Presidency Hospitals is occasioned in some degree by charging the whole Pay and Allowances of Medical Officers, viz., of the General Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Eye Infirmary and Lying-in-Hospital against those respective Institutions, while the Mofussil Dispensaries are only debited with the special allowance of 600 Rupees per annum to the Medical Officer in charge. Four of the Dispensaries being under the charge of Native Surgeons, their whole Pay has been debited against the Institutions to which they are attached.

94. With regard to the amount of private aid in the shape of donations and subscriptions in the past year, the progress is on the whole encouraging. At the beginning of the year, the floating balance in hand of private funds was Rupees 5,394-12-11. During the year the receipts were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Local Funds	1,795	15	2
Interest of invested capital	305	0	1
European donations and subscriptions	10,069	8	9
Native do.	8,158	5	10
	20,328	13	10

95. There is another item, regarding which I would request the instructions of Government. I allude to the sum recovered from those who are able and willing to pay for their medicines, and which amounts altogether to Rs. 1,239-15. The medicines have already been written off as issues to the Civil Department, and if the value is re-credited to Government, they will in fact be paid for twice over. I would beg to suggest that the sums so recovered should be reckoned amongst the legitimate assets of the Dispensary where they are received, and with the sanction of Government, will instruct the Medical Officers accordingly.

96. From the variable sums entered in this column, it is evident that the intentions of Government as expressed in Order No. 407 of 19th March 1861 are not fairly carried out in every case. I believe it would simplify matters very much, if those not entitled to the gratuitous issue of medicines were required to pay a small fixed sum monthly to the Dispensary near at hand, to entitle them to the privilege of obtaining medicines prescribed by their Medical attendant. A graduated scale from 2 Rupees downwards, according to the number of the family, and social position of the subscriber would not only add largely to the funds of the Dispensaries, but be more than sufficient to reimburse the trifling outlay in the cost of medicines in bulk. I think it not unlikely that the funds accruing from this source would go far to meet the expenses connected with the dieting and clothing of the sick, and the maintenance of the Hospital buildings in repair; and, with the permission of Government, I would draw up a set of rules, embodying the principle of regular, but very moderate payments by all who desire to receive the benefit of medical aid, but who do not present themselves at the Institutions as Pauper applicants for relief. This I am inclined to think would prove a more fixed and certain means of support than that to be derived from voluntary contributions.

97. At the close of the year 1862, there remained a floating balance of Rupees 11,276-1-1, with which to meet the demands of the Mofussil Dispensaries. This sum does not in fact represent the whole of the balance, for, in the Madura district alone, about 60,000 Rupees would have to be added to it. The accounts of the recent collection by Mr. Levinge had not been closed at the end of the year, and I have not been able to ascertain the exact sum collected, but it is amply sufficient to endow the Madura Dispensary in perpetuity with a sufficient in-

come to meet all its future wants independently of Government support. The financial statement of this Institution will be more clearly shown in the next year's report.

98. At Chingleput too, there had been grants of land, the value of which is not shown in the balance above recorded.

99. On the whole, I look upon the efforts to make the Civil Dispensaries independent of Government aid, as having been attended with a fair amount of success. Private contributions towards this object to

the extent of Rupees 80,000,* in the course of the first entire year of the experiment must be regarded as satisfactory, when we consider how slow the people are to adopt any thing new or strange, and especially when the changes involve an outlay of money.

100. In the Administration Report for the Madras Presidency of 1861-62, I observe that the total expenditure in the Educational Department was Rupees 5,44,672, and the recoveries by school fees and sale of books 34,721, thus reducing the expenditure to Rupees 5,09,951. But the voluntary contributions of the public towards building schools, &c. only amounted to Rupees 8,407. Now, considering that the Educational Department has been established for some time, and the people to a certain degree alive to the advantages of Education, it must be admitted that the total contributions towards the support of medical charities in relative to the Government expenditure, will admit of favorable comparison with those for Educational purposes.

101. There is, however, still much to be done before the Dispensaries can be put on a proper footing. The good example of Mr. Levinge at Madura requires to be more generally followed by the influential residents of other districts. To that gentleman's personal influence and example is due in great part the munificent endowment of the Madura Dispensary. In many districts, it is apparent from the reports of the Medical Officers, that the contributions of the people do not flow in, because the necessity of supporting local charities has not been impressed upon them by the officials, who, by their position and personal character are enabled to influence those able to contribute something in aid. All progress in changes of this kind must be necessarily slow, but, on a consideration of all that has been done, I am in hopes that Government will not be disappointed at what has been already accomplished.

Statement showing the Capital, Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals

[illegible]

* Received as loan to be repaid

and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the year 1862.

INCOME.															
THE YEAR 1862.															
Interest of vested Funds.		European Donations or Subscriptions.		Native Donations or Subscriptions.		From sale of Medicines.		Total.		Medical Officer's Salary.		Medical Subordinates Salary.		Servants Wages.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
...	...	122	0 0	30	0 0	5	15 1	2,448	4 4	800	0 0	420	0 0	240	0 0
...	...	10	0 0	15	0 0	...	...	1,632	5 1	606	0 0	294	0 0	187	7 1
...	...	74	0 0	28 14	0	10	0 0	2,057	4 5	532	4 2	351	1 7	186	0 0
...	...	352	8 0	363 15	0	...	...	2,170	14 2	606	0 0	420	0 0	216	0 0
...	...	20	0 0	8	0 0	0	4 5	2,807	0 2	600	0 0	420	0 0	228	0 0
50	10 7	546	0 0	342 14	0	...	...	3,220	0 10	600	0 0	900	0 0	360	0 0
...	...	221	0 0	...	...	...	...	3,473	0 3	600	0 0	1,348	14 4	216	0 0
...	...	132	0 0	132	0 0	48	5 6	819	6 9	...	...	...	...	46	9 9
...	...	145	8 0	23 12	0	8	15 4	3,128	10 5	600	0 0	420	0 0	222	0 0
...	...	183	0 0	195	7 6	...	...	2,995	5 1	462	0 0	588	14 8	318	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	6 3	2,156	2 0	600	0 0	420	0 0	162	0 0
...	...	160	0 0	139	8 6	...	...	2,420	14 0	600	0 0	366	0 5	384	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	0 7	1,200	0 0	420	0 0	216	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,329	14 6	600	0 0	...	...	57	1 0
...	...	46	0 0	...	...	26	2 2	581	9 3	380	0 0	420	0 0	180	0 0
...	...	212	0 0	504	0 0	1	8 0	2,158	0 11	600	0 0	420	0 0	192	0 0
...	...	160	8 0	55	4 5	...	...	2,887	10 4	600	0 0	294	0 0	888	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,769	8 0	600	0 0	714	0 0	282	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	4 10	...	...	655	13 4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,677	10 9	...	...	1,080	3 9	162	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,446	12 1	...	...	753	1 7	1,066	4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,481	2 4	...	...	294	0 0	228	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,867	5 2	...	...	1,874	0 0	978	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,227	11 6	...	...	1,814	0 0	654	5 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,867	9 2	12,000	0 0	1,845	4 0	708	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	6 4	...	...	1,855	4 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,647	7 7	18,308	8 0	2,773	4 0	2,818	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,067	3 1	...	...	385	0 0	1,983	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,712	14 1	5,179	2 8	690	0 0	2,744	7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	0 0	...	...	294	0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,737	2 4	8,400	0 0	1,160	8 0	3,105	4 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	0 4	...	...	669	0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,904	13 6	...	...	1,805	4 6	267	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	2 7	600	0 0	497	0 0	228	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	4 5	600	0 0	278	0 0	186	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,063	15 10	1,290	0 0	156	9 10	196	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,587	8 1	600	0 0	618	0 0	360	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,536	3 5	600	0 0	609	0 0	216	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	10 1	380	0 0	294	0 0	279	10 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,827	3 3	600	0 0	294	0 0	176	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621	9 7	600	0 0	294	0 0	312	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	5 4	280	0 0	216	0 0	265	14 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,389	0 1	240	0 0	72	0 0	36	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	6 5	1,200	0 0	294	0 0	318	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	5 0	600	0 0	420	0 0	222	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,409	12 1	...	...	1,679	4 0	222	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,165	19 1	600	0 0	420	0 0	174	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,533	7 2	600	0 0	420	0 0	676	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,611	6 10	600	0 0	609	13 4	234	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910	9 7	600	0 0	294	0 0	216	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	1 0	600	0 0	294	0 0	188	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,289	4 6	600	0 0	875	0 0	234	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	0 1	1,200	0 0	...	...	46	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,218	12 7	600	0 0	420	0 0	222	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,147	3 5	600	0 0	294	0 0	216	0 0
306	0 1	10,089	8 9	8,158	5 10	1,239	15 0	2,78,106	14 9	65,221	14 10	33,407	10 11	23,147	10 0

* Hospital stoppages.

† Hospital stoppages, recovered by Military Paymasters.

† Sale of old clothes, &c. ‡ For the Lockward the cost of diet, wines, servants, &c. on account of the Native Infirmary is borne by the funds of the Monegar Choultry, and not inserted in this Statement.

Statement showing the Capital, Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals

DISPENSARIES AT	EXPENDI					
	European Medicines from Medical Stores.		Purchased European Medicines.		Half yearly supplies.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Bellary	517	3 7	...	...	86	13 7
Berhampore	234	11 8	...	...	13	12 2
Calicut	77	4 0	...	...	275	8 8
Chilacole	367	3 7	14	8 0	58	0 6
Chingleput	199	6 10	...	...	69	0 0
Chittoor	233	8 2	...	...	...	...
Coconada	238	13 7	...	...	...	...
Do. Seaman's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	934	14 5	...	...	169	0 0
Cotabato	413	13 9	...	...	77	1 8
Comacorum	126	10 0	...	...	61	0 2
Coonor	354	12 5	...	...	37	11 9
Cuddalore	336	5 4	...	...	84	15 6
Do. Old Town	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	439	10 10	...	...	78	0 0
Ghoory	84	12 6	...	...	19	13 3
Guntur	934	5 2	...	...	94	7 4
Kamptee	179	9 6	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	359	2 3	...	...	120	1 11
Black Town	243	11 6	...	...	...	...
Chindrapettah	315	15 2	...	...	77	15 6
General Hospital	570	1 2	...	...	149	9 10
Lying-in-Hospital	593	6 2	...	...	253	8 7
Trichicane	699	15 1	...	...	339	13 0
Vepary	909	2 3	...	...	350	13 0
Eye Infirmary	182	5 1	...	...	183	8 7
Female Asylum	39	2 4	...	...	691	19 9
General Hospital	1,350	8 1	...	...	67	12 6
Leprosy Hospital	91	0 3	...	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylum	64	9 0	...	...	...	...
Lungekhanna	...	...	...	...	353	3 7
Lying-in-Hospital	592	0 2	...	...	...	...
Male Asylum	111	0 2	...	...	96	1 4
Native Infirmary and Idiot Asylum	349	5 5	...	...	39	2 1
Madras	354	7 10	...	...	32	7 0
Madras	341	15 5	...	...	139	2 10
Mallapooram	278	15 8	...	...	77	0 0
Munargoody	347	2 0	15	8 0	...	...
Mangalore	522	11 4	...	...	63	9 0
Masulipatnam	208	7 0	...	...	52	13 10
Mercara	621	11 8	...	...	165	15 2
Nellore	257	8 6	25	1 0	49	14 1
Ootacamund	125	13 3	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallipatti (Lazaretto)	153	12 5	...	...	70	0 0
Pollachi	314	14 11	...	...	124	1 6
Rajahmundry	75	2 1	...	...	28	1 3
Ramespett	414	0 6	...	...	63	11 1
Salem	261	3 3	...	...	55	0 0
Secunderabad	459	15 0	...	...	82	11 6
Tellicherry	123	6 4	...	...	38	3 0
Tychevelly	251	3 3	3	12 0	5	8 0
Tranquebar	297	1 10	...	...	120	0 1
Trichinopoly	202	8 8	...	...	36	6 0
Do. Branch	241	11 1	...	...	37	9 1
Vellore	1,002	1 0	20	...	30	12 0
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,520	13 10	79	13 0	4,945	2 1

and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the year 1862.

Annual Supplies	Dieting Sick		Wines and Spirits		Other Charges		Miscellaneous		Total		Balance in hand on 1st January 1863
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
...	43	7 0	578	13 5	8	6 9	133	8 0	2,448	4 4	...
...	...	...	137	11 6	2	0 0	134	5 11	1,598	0 1	...
...	...	...	599	2 0	...	...	12	0 0	2,064	4 5	...
...	16	10 8	436	0 0	...	...	27	10 6	2,138	1 2	...
...	...	...	509	15 9	...	...	164	4 7	2,224	1 2	...
...	...	...	613	12 9	...	...	418	14 2	2,324	4 5	...
...	...	...	348	9 5	...	...	148	15 1	2,339	4 5	...
...	...	...	102	14 5	...	...	33	13 1	2,347	12 11	...
...	140	0 0	232	9 0	...	...	...	...	2,394	6 9	...
...	...	...	533	0 7	10	0 0	160	8 3	2,594	16 11	...
...	...	...	257	15 2	27	1 4	188	4 3	2,135	9 10	...
...	...	...	232	15 2	9	7 0	157	10 9	2,180	1 5	...
...	114	1 3	518	13 2	...	...	72	0 0	1,417	2 9	...
...	...	...	88	2 1	...	...	...	...	2,392	14 6	...
...	61	0 0	321	15 0	8	15 0	213	5 8	2,561	9 3	...
...	40	12 0	...	...	14	4	108	8 11	2,158	0 11	...
...	...	...	510	11 8	...	...	40	10 4	2,474	11 7	...
...	...	...	671	11 9	95	12 0	246	6 4	2,705	10 11	...
...	23	14 0	393	0 2	16	1 8	65	14 1	1,025	4 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777	10 9	...
...	571	4 0	4,000	4 6	383	8 4	122	0 0	7,446	13 1	...
...	...	...	1,734	5 0	165	4 6	1,396	12 7	4,666	5 4	...
...	...	...	9,222	6 9	4	8 0	858	10 4	6,867	5 2	...
...	607	7 10	6,112	2 9	131	12 0	1,617	15 3	11,927	11 6	...
...	...	...	997	6 9	216	0 0	1,936	9 9	17,867	9 2	...
...	951	2 3	16,238	12 11	2,707	4 0	4,211	4 1	33,110	9 8	...
...	173	9 6	6,009	4 0	25	0 0	299	15 2	8,067	3 1	...
...	1,379	13 11	5,462	9 3	595	2 5	3,302	0 0	19,712	14 1	...
...	...	...	5,396	12 7	330	9 0	1,339	12 7	20,629	14 4	...
...	413	12 1	13,973	6 8	...	...	...	...	771	0 6	...
...	...	...	584	3 8	6	0 0	...	...	13,904	18 6	...
...	69	7 0	453	8 8	...	...	107	14 4	2,289	2 7	...
...	136	15 6	435	6 3	...	...	238	2 3	1,778	4 5	...
...	...	...	236	10 10	93	13 0	130	12 6	2,972	5 4	...
...	68	1 0	341	0 1	30	0 0	55	10 4	3,032	14 4	...
...	39	8 0	88	9 6	8	0 6	44	10 10	3,095	5 4	...
...	124	1 0	601	2 3	...	...	...	...	1,836	11 10	...
...	64	11 11	425	5 4	44	6 6	341	14 7	2,697	8 11	...
...	...	...	1,166	5 8	12	8 0	572	1 1	2,459	14 4	...
...	...	...	1,032	0 1	...	...	9	0 0	3,037	4 1	...
...	69	0 0	464	7 7	...	...	165	10 6	1,869	0 1	...
...	...	...	600	0 0	...	...	194	9 1	2,715	16 6	...
...	...	...	281	15 5	3	0 0	160	15 7	2,475	5 6	...
...	...	...	314	1 7	77	8 1	117	2 9	2,396	14 11	...
...	...	...	373	15 10	2	0 0	231	6 1	2,184	0 1	...
...	...	...	359	1 10	39	5 7	321	5 9	2,414	15 2	...
...	70	9 0	664	6 4	5	13 0	69	9 5	2,895	18 0	...
...	40	5 0	292	5 9	41	0 0	344	10 11	2,096	4 4	...
...	...	...	613	18 0	22	8 11	472	1 6	2,961	11 11	...
...	...	...	110	13 1	9	4 0	56	0 0	2,233	10 2	...
...	6	2 0	243	10 5	...	...	301	9 10	1,664	0 7	...
...	...	...	411	2 3	...	...	168	15 9	2,198	10 5	...
...	5,446	15 0	80,284	14 8	4,960	15 2	22,236	11 1	2,663	5 2	...

* Invested in 1862. † Transferred to Dispensary. ‡ Paid into Treasury being value of medicines sold.
 § Hospital stoppages recovered by Military Paymasters. || Paid into Treasury.
 ¶ Invested in the Agra Bank at 4 per cent. ** Including value of stock in store, as Spirits &c.
 †† Hospital stoppages. ‡‡ Nearly 50,000 Rs. have been subscribed by the inhabitants to endow this institution, but the subscription lists not being closed at the end of the year, the amount is not included in this statement.

102. The following shows the increase and decrease in the number of Patients treated in the various Hospitals during the year. The decrease as observed before has been chiefly amongst the Out-Patients.
Comparative Table of the Sick in the Civil Hospital and Dispensaries, showing the Annual average of the Treated for 10 years, and that for 61 & 62; also the Increase and Decrease in 1862.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Average annu- ally treated from 1851 to 1860.	Treated in		Increase over 1861.	Decrease over 1861.
			1861.	1862.		
Bellary	{ In-Patients. Out	157 2,621	345 3,614	343 3,634	... 20	2 ...
Berhampore	{ In Out	86 1,349	126 1,918	94 2,292	... 374	32 ...
Calicut	{ In Out	265 4,350	187 7,731	280 2,957	93 ...	4,774 ...
Chicacole	{ In Out	257 3,429	241 3,099	296 3,917	55 818	... ...
Chingleput	{ In Out	202 7,447	156 9,786	149 10,069	... 262	7 ...
Chittoor	{ In Out	180 6,899	197 6,235	241 5,585	44 ...	... 650
Coconada	{ In Out	167 1,456	188 1,318	167 1,665	... 290	21 ...
Do. Seaman's Hospital	{ In Out	75 360	55 614	21 535	... ...	34 ...
Cochin	{ In Out	360 3,601	7,106 345	7,225 181	119 ...	79 ...
Coimbatore	{ In Out	259 4,458	345 5,689	181 6,130	441 ...	164 ...

Combaconum	{ In Out	340 3,503	138 1,780	137 2,264	... 484	1 ...
Conoor	{ In Out	165 1,894	125 851	120 737	... ...	5 114
Cuddalore	{ In Out	173 10,757	287 22,178	436 23,532	149 1,354	...
Do. Old Town	{ In Out	... 4,780	34 8,487	89 8,609	55 122	...
Cuddapah	{ In Out	152 2,981	265 4,424	397 4,649	132 225	...
Ghooty	{ In Out	1,596 290	2,476 134	2,920 75	444 ...	59 ...
Guntoor	{ In Out	3,400 375	1,900 203	1,994 283	94 80	...
Kamptee	{ In Out	1,768 186	2,004 88	1,835 134	... 46	169 ...
Kurnool	{ In Out	8,397 11,956	7,390 10,970	6,663 6,400	... ...	727 4,570
Black Town	{ In Out	12,377 547	13,606 575	12,193 716	... 141	1,413 ...
Chintadrepettah	{ In Out	1,543 412	2,268 471	2,048 211	... ...	220 260
General Hospital	{ In Out	5,800 771	6,104 665	3,937 789	... 124	2,167 ...
Lying-in-Hospital	{ In Out	13,470 564	19,188 773	16,273 709	... ...	2,915 64
Triplicane	{ In Out	9,123 ...	13,085 ...	12,827 ...	... ...	258 ...
Vepery	{ In Out	...	...	...	...	...

Comparative Table of the Sick in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(Concluded.)

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Average annu- ally treated from 1881 to 1890.	Treated in 1891.	Treated in 1892.	Increase over 1891.	Decrease over 1891.
Tranquebar.	{ In-Patients.	...	95	194	99	...
	{ Out " "	...	3,427	5,473	2,046	...
Trichinopoly.	{ In " "	409	389	335	...	54
	{ Out " "	11,004	21,744	12,784	...	8,960
Do. Brunch.	{ In " "	...	...	42	42	...
	{ Out " "	...	...	6,776	6,776	...
Vellore.	{ In " "	209	184	228	44	...
	{ Out " "	4,729	6,376	5,929	...	447
Vizagapatam.	{ In " "	227	276	353	77	...
	{ Out " "	4,629	7,329	10,024	2,695	...
Total... { In " "		16,669	16,609	16,678	1,892	1,828
" { Out " "		2,05,189	2,72,445	2,55,829	17,743	34,359
General Total...		2,21,856	2,89,054	2,72,502	19,635	36,187
Black Town Dispensary by Native Surgeon Jesudasan		12,984	13,517	12,710	Net Decrease, 16,552	
Out-Patients. ...		234,840	3,02,571	2,85,912		

103. The next table shows the number and proportion of the sexes of each class obtaining Medicinal relief.

tioned Hospitals and Dispensaries, arranged according to Caste and Sex for 1882.

43

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries, and Civil Institutions for the year 1862.

IN-PATIENTS.										OUT-PATIENTS.									
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									
CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.									
CLASS IV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS IV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS VI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS VI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS VII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS VII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS VIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS VIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS IX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS IX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS X. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS X. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
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CLASS XII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS XII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS XIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS XIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS XIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS XIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS XV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS XV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
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CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXX. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXI. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIII. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXIV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXV. VIOLENT DISEASES.									
CLASS LXXXXXXVI. VIOLENT DISEASES.										CLASS LXXXXXXVI. V									

104. The Medical Officers and subordinates of the several Institutions have generally exerted themselves creditably in the discharge of their professional duties. The labours of some of these have been noticed in the remarks on the extracts from the Annual Reports. The success of a Dispensary depends very much upon the personal character, tact, and kind behaviour of the Medical staff.

105. In conclusion, I would urge upon Government the desirableness of making immediate arrangements for the reception of the sick of the Mofussil Police elsewhere than in the Civil Dispensaries, which are now in some measure supported by local funds. I am aware that provision has been made in the Budget of 1863-4 for providing accommodation for the sick of the Police elsewhere, but it is much to be desired that no delay should occur in carrying out the proposed scheme.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT COLE,

*Principal Inspector General,
Madras Medical Department.*

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries, and Civil Institutions for the year 1862.—(Continued.)

IN-PATIENTS.															OUT-PATIENTS.																																		
CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.					CLASS IV. VIOLENT DISEASES.					CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.					CLASS IV. VIOLENT DISEASES.				
Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers. Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers. Eruptive Fevers. Dysentery. Diarrhoea. Spasmodic Cholera. Ophthalmia. Rheumatism. Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases. Other Zymotic Diseases.										Phthisis Pulmonalis. Other Constitutional Diseases. Bronchitis. Hepatic Diseases. Skin Diseases. Delirium tremens. Other Diseases of Nervous System. Aneurism. Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels. Other Local Diseases.					Diseases of Nutrition. Wounds and Injuries by Accidents. Wounds and Injuries by Battle. Corporal Punishment. Other violent Deaths.					Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers. Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers. Eruptive Fevers. Dysentery. Diarrhoea. Spasmodic Cholera. Ophthalmia. Rheumatism. Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases. Other Zymotic Diseases.										Phthisis Pulmonalis. Other Constitutional Diseases. Bronchitis. Hepatic Diseases. Skin Diseases. Delirium tremens. Other Diseases of Nervous System. Aneurism. Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels. Other Local Diseases.					Diseases of Nutrition. Wounds and Injuries by Accidents. Wounds and Injuries by Battle. Corporal Punishment. Other violent Deaths.														
Total.															Total.																																		
Average daily number of Sick for the year.															Average daily number of Sick for the year.																																		
Cholera.															Cholera.																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
Died ...															Died ...																																		
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
Died ...															Died ...																																		
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
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Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
Died ...															Died ...																																		
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
Died ...															Died ...																																		
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		
Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...															Remained 31st Dec. 1861 ...																																		
Admitted since ...															Admitted since ...																																		
Discharged ...															Discharged ...																																		
Died ...															Died ...																																		
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...															Remaining 31st Dec. 1862 ...																																		

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries, and Civil Institutions for the year 1862.—(Continued.)

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries, and Civil Institutions for the year 1862.—(Continued.)																													
Dispensaries.	IN-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.					CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.					Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.			
		Intermittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhæal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.			Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	
Madura.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 10 10	 1	 1	... 10 7 3 ...	... 5 4 1 ...	... 8 1 2 ...	... 4 1 2 ...	... 2 2 2 ...	... 59 61	... 2 1 1 ...	... 43 36 3 ...	... 2 3 4 ...	 3 1 ...	 4 1 ...	... 50 46	 1 ...	 6	 2		 3 4 ...	... 19 16 1 ...					... 14 270 14 20	13	87 7,568 7,598 7 50
Mallapooram.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 18 18	... 1 1	 3	 3	... 1 1	 1	 2 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 8 7	... 15 14	 8 1 ...	... 1 8 1 ...	 1	 35	 3 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 2 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1 306 306 ...	 42 42 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 5 124 118 4 7	8	5 671 671 5	
Manargoody.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 6 6	 7 4 ...	 4 2 ...	 4 2 ...	... 1 1	... 6 3 2 ...	... 4 3 2 ...	... 23 28	... 36 36	... 7 7	... 2 1 1 ...	... 32 32 2 ...	... 101 103 2 ...	 3	 3	... 41 45 1 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 11 11 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 3	... 35 34 2 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 23 333 331 15 10	14	95 10,351 10,406 5 35		
Mangalore.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 13 12	 7 4 ...	 4 2 ...	... 6 3 3 ...	... 1 4	 3	 2 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 11 15 12 ...	... 2 3 1 ...	... 1 6 3 ...	... 1 6 2 ...	 7 5 ...	 14 2 ...	 13 1 ...	 14 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 3	 2	 1	 5	... 10 103 92 17 4	5	41 3,420 3,408 2 56	
Masulipatam.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 18 19	 1	 2 1 ...	 1	... 1 1	 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 19 11	... 7 7	... 6 11	... 11 11	... 2 2	 13 2 ...	 2	 12	 12	 3 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 30 27 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 4 138 134 2 6	7	49 5,101 5,090 3 51	
Madura.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	10 484 490 ... 4	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 2	... 76 74 ... 3	1 106 107	... 20 14 ... 6	3 340 343 ... 3	6 554 557 ... 3	8 373 377 ... 4	... 126 123 ... 1	... ... ... ... ...	3 134 130 ... 1	6 155 160 ... 1	23 2,523 2,531 ... 20	... ... ... ... ...	2 479 477 ... 4	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	14 1,724 1,732 ... 6	1 2 3	449 449 ... 4	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	87 7,568 7,598 7 50		
Mallapooram.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	... 85 85	... 11 11 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 9 20 ...	1 20 20	 15	 46 45 ... 1	1 12 12 ... 1	2 44 44 ... 2	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 3 4	 53 53 ... 1	1	 20 20 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1 306 306 ...	 42 42 ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 5 124 118 4 7	8	5 671 671 5	
Manargoody.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	4 247 249 ... 2	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 64 64	2 57 59	6 15 10 ... 3	12 1,232 1,239 ... 5	4 140 144	... 125 126 ... 3	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 61 61	4 116 120	8 3,023 3,024 ... 13	... ... ... ... ...	11 647 656 ... 2	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 3 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 23 333 331 15 10	14	95 10,351 10,406 5 35		
Mangalore.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	6 694 695 ... 4	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 3 3 ... 4	4 161 161 ... 2	 118	1 86 86 ... 1	2 171 166 ... 7	3 90 90 ... 3	3 372 372 ... 3	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 41 40 ... 2	124 123 ... 3	21 19	326 331 ... 5	... ... ... ... ...	166 167 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 3 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 10 103 92 17 4	5	41 3,420 3,408 2 56		
Masulipatam.	Remained 31st Dec. 1861 Admitted since Discharged Died Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	4 791 778 ... 17	... 1 1	... 8 8	... 93 93	1 133 133 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 73 73	3 295 291 ... 7	7 136 135 ... 7	4 600 602 ... 2	... 1 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 127 119	142 145 ... 1	6 637 638 ... 4	... ... ... ... ...	6 524 527 ... 2	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1	 3 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... 4 138 134 2 6	7	49 5,101 5,090 3 51		

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In and Out-Patients at the Civil Dispensaries, and Civil Institutions for the year 1862.—(Continued.)

Dispensaries.	IN-PATIENTS.														Average daily number of Sick for the year.	Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.														Average daily number of Sick for the year.
	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.				CLASS IV. VIOLENT DISEASES.										
Vellore.	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other violent Deaths.	Total.					
	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other violent Deaths.	Total.					
Remained 31st Dec. 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9					
Admitted since	17	...	7	5	9	3	19	36	2	...	8	...	...	52	...	8	...	...	25	...	26	...	...	...	219						
Discharged	17	...	6	4	2	6	16	34	2	1	5	...	...	50	...	7	...	...	22	...	25	...	...	...	196						
Died	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	20						
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12						
Remained 31st Dec. 1861	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11						
Admitted since	53	...	6	6	18	2	6	27	43	23	1	22	5	1	51	...	7	...	52	...	19	...	...	...	342						
Discharged	52	...	6	5	15	1	6	25	43	22	...	18	4	1	50	...	7	...	49	...	12	...	...	...	321						
Died	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	20						
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12						
Remained 31st Dec. 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Admitted since	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the preceding Returns.

IN-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.						CLASS IV.		CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.		
	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.			Other violent Deaths.	Total.	Intermittent, Remittent and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.		Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.
Remained 31st Dec. 1861	59	1	14	19	15	6	32	108	148	4	39	6	3	122	...	71	...	1	163	11	72	...	...	...	900	Remained 31st Dec. 1861	298	15	1	53	86	4	55	263	206	286	6	80	98	9	655	...	194	...	2	483	14	194	...	...	...	3,002	
Admitted since	1,526	118	277	326	732	496	21	905	1,675	1,167	131	777	214	37	2,054	7	484	2	20	3,020	274	1,311	...	3	15,773	Admitted since	22,837	1,136	204	3,246	5,997	696	8,979	16,992	9,074	17,471	150	2,672	4,342	312	50,967	6	15,023	3	41	77,799	500	13,380	...	...	...	2,52,827	
Discharged	1,510	111	229	270	510	196	218	871	1,653	1,182	80	617	204	32	1,998	6	441	2	15	2,961	185	1,249	...	3	14,543	Discharged	23,845	1,120	202	3,216	5,984	525	8,986	17,013	9,053	17,508	144	2,656	4,358	308	50,960	4	15,040	3	40	77,787	492	13,352	...	...	...	2,52,596	2,000
Died	44	5	57	61	214	299	...	10	19	26	46	163	7	6	53	...	58	...	6	108	76	71	...	...	1,329	Died	12	6	3	18	22	159	...	1	1	8	6	33	3	...	4	2	15	...	1	24	7	9	...	...	...	334	
Remaining 31st Dec. 1862.	31	3	5	14	23	7	5	56	111	107	9	36	9	2	125	1	56	...	...	114	24	63	...	...	801	Remaining 31st Dec. 1862	278	23	...	65	77	16	48	241	226	241	6	63	79	13	658	...	162	...	2	471	15	213	...	...	...	2,899	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

(Here enter 10th April 1863, No. 79.)

ORDER THEREON, 12th October 1863, No. 1,122.

1. In the foregoing letter the Principal Inspector General Medical Department submits, with his own observations, the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers in charge of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency for the year 1862.

2. The returns, as given in the margin, show a slight falling off in the number of persons attending these Institutions in 1862 as compared with the previous year, the decrease being attributed partly to the generally healthy character of the seasons, and partly to the unpopularity which is said to have attached to the Civil Dispensaries from their having been used as Police Hospitals. Arrangements have, however, been already sanctioned for the accommodation of the Police in separate buildings.

3. The stated expenditure on account of Civil Hospitals for 1862 was Rupees 2,51,143, against Rupees 2,35,149-9-8 in 1861, showing an increase of Rupees 15,994; but of this only about Rupees 2,000 are an additional charge to Government, the remaining, Rupees 13,972-6-8, consisting of grants made by Government to Institutions connected with the Monegar Choultry, which were not before included.

4. The details of this expenditure however appear to the Governor in Council to require further explanation. The increase of Rupees 2,022-9-4 has not only occurred entirely at the Presidency, where it appears from the returns that a decrease of nearly 12,000 patients, or nearly 7

	1861.	1862.
In-patients...	16,609	16,673
Out-patients	2,72,445	2,55,829
	<u>2,89,054</u>	<u>2,72,502</u>
Net decrease in 1862		16,552

	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure at Presidency in 1862.	1,68,918	4	1
Deduct special payments.....	13,972	6	8
	<u>1,54,946</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
Deduct expenditure in 1861.....	1,47,403	0	0
Remain excess in 1862, Rupees...	7,540	13	5
Total number of patients treated at all the Institutions of the Presidency. } 1861...	73,781	0	0
Do. do. do. } 1862...	61,910	0	0
Decrease in patients in 1862.....	11,871	0	0

of the total decrease in the whole number of patients for the year has taken place, but there must be added to it the sum of Rupees 5,518-4-2, which exhibits the decrease of expenditure in the Mofussil, leaving for the Presidency the very unsatisfactory result of an increased expenditure of Rupees 7,540-13-5, and a simultaneous decrease of 11,871 in the number of patients benefited by it. The Governor in Council cannot admit the increased number of patients at the Leper Hospital, or the explanation suggested by Dr. Cole, ascribing the increase to the higher rates of obtaining provisions in 1862, as in any way sufficient to account for this, and will await an early report on the subject.

5. The Governor in Council is glad to find that the Principal Inspector General considers the progress made during the year in procuring private aid for the Dispensaries to be on the whole encouraging; but His Excellency considers that the Principal Inspector General would do well to impress more particularly on the Officers in charge of the Civil Dispensaries noted in the margin, the determination of Government to adhere to the resolution announced in the Notification published on the 11th June last. The Governor in Council has read the reports made by these Officers with regret, for though aware that at one or two stations the poverty of the people may seem to leave no alternative, he cannot but think that their apathy in a matter that ought to be so important to them, casts some reflection on the Officers in charge. With a zealous Medical Officer and proper co-operation from the District authorities, there is no place so poor that something cannot be done.

6. The suggestion made by Dr. Cole in paragraph 95 of reckoning the sums recovered by the sale of medicines amongst the legitimate assets of the Dispensary where they are received, is approved and may be acted upon at once.

7. The Governor in Council, however, adheres to the opinion expressed in the order quoted by Dr. Cole in paragraph 96 regarding the contract system. With a fixed price for every article supplied away from the Dispensary to any one but a Military Officer with his Regiment, or on sick leave, or the sick poor unable to come to the Dispensary, the Governor in Council cannot see what difficulty there can be in arranging that every one should pay for the medicines he requires

as he receives them. The system of charging every one alike for medicine, without reference to the quantity supplied, seems not only unfair to the public and open to abuse, but is less likely to conduce to the great object in view, viz., the establishment of Druggists' shops and the consequent relief of Government from the necessity of supplying the public with medicines. If Dr. Cole has reason to believe that the simple rules for the sale of medicines already sanctioned, are misunderstood or disobeyed, he should take measures to ensure their being attended to for the future.

8. The Governor in Council will now proceed to pass orders on such of the reports as call for remark taking them in the order in which they are given by the Principal Inspector General.

9. *Chingleput*.—Dr. Shortt's exertions in aid of this charity are very creditable to him. Dr. Shortt has also been instrumental in establishing a new Dispensary at Conjeeveram, to which the Natives of the District have contributed very liberally.

10. *Cocanada*.—The Governor in Council notices with pleasure the endeavours made by Assistant Surgeon Lloyd to establish a Mortuary Register at this station. From the result of the calculations from the Register kept last year, it seems doubtful whether the latter can as yet be entirely depended on; but it is no small matter to have made a beginning. His Excellency is much pleased also at the exertions made by Captain Thomson, the Master Attendant of the Port, in procuring private aid for the Dispensary.

11. *Cochin*.—The Governor in Council does not clearly understand the Principal Inspector General's remarks on Mr. Day's report; he would seem to propose the disposal of the Government grant for dieting in a way that would imply its being a permanent endowment of the Hospital by Government, a supposition directly opposed to all recent orders on the subject. Mr. Day is at liberty to expend the money raised by subscription in the way that may be deemed most advisable by himself and the subscribers, but the Government grant of Rupees 50 for dieting, while drawn at all, must be expended on that alone. The Governor in Council will, if necessary, be prepared to consider applications for repairs to the Government Hospital buildings separately.

12. *Cuddalore*.—The Governor in Council observes that the

Branch Dispensary was established in the Old Town upon the understanding that it should cause no expense to Government. His Excellency does not consider that this end is gained by handing over the subscriptions received at the principal Dispensary for the support of the Branch, and then letting the whole charge for the former fall upon Government. Both Dispensaries will be equally liable to be closed under the Notification of June last, and it is only fair therefore that each should have the benefit of its own subscription.

13. *Madras—Black Town Dispensary.*—The decrease in the number of the out-patients at this Dispensary by 4,590 out of last year's total of 10,970, which was again 1,000 below the average of the ten previous years, is very remarkable. The Governor in Council would have been glad to have had the Principal Inspector General's opinion as to the causes of this sudden falling off, amounting to nearly one-half of the average number treated. Dr. vanSomerén, it seems, is at a loss to explain it, for it can hardly be attributed to the absence of one Dresser, or the return of any one Doctor to the Mission Dispensary.

14. *Leper Hospital.*—The Governor in Council does not think that the course suggested by the Principal Inspector General in paragraph 53 would be advisable in regard to this Hospital. Lepers are a class of patients that must always be more than any other, dependent on public Institutions for treatment, and one that the Governor in Council would be averse to rejecting except on the ground of absolute necessity. He thinks that the objects of the Institution are much more likely to be gained and that the interests of Government will at the same time be duly protected by the submission of an estimate of the requirements of each year by the Officer in charge.

15. *Lying-in-Hospital.*—The Governor in Council remarks with pleasure the continued success of this Institution.

16. *Sanitary condition of Black Town.*—The attention of the Municipal Commissioners will be drawn to the suggestion made at the commencement of paragraph 61.

17. *Madura.*—The Governor in Council has already expressed his satisfaction at the liberality of the people of this District in subscribing* for the permanent endowment of the Civil Dispensary. He has now only to record his high appreciation of the

* Rupees 60,000.

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103

52

exertions made for this object by Mr. Lovinge, to which the success of the subscription is mainly attributed, and of Assistant Surgeon Wilson and Native Surgeon Anthony Pillay, the Officers in charge of the Dispensary. The success of these Institutions cannot but depend in a very great degree on the personal character of the Medical Staff.

18. *Manargoody.*—The Governor in Council sanctions the entertainment at this Dispensary of four female pupils to be instructed as midwives, on salaries of Rupees ($3\frac{1}{2}$) three and a half per mensem, as recommended by the Principal Inspector General. The success of the Manargoody Hospitals is very creditable to Native Surgeon Mootosawmy Moodelliar.

19. *Masulipatam.*—The Governor in Council observes with reference to the remarks made by Dr. Cole, in the latter part of paragraph 71, that there will be no objection to the local Committee's carrying out any work themselves for which they have raised the funds; but when the funds are granted by Government, as appears to have been the case at Masulipatam, the work must be done by Government Officers.

20. *Pollachy.*—The attention of the Collector of Coimbatore will be drawn to the remarks made by the Principal Inspector General regarding this Dispensary.

21. *Trichinopoly.*—The Principal Inspector General's recommendation of the appointment of a Dresser to the Branch Dispensary will be referred to the Military Department, with a view to one being posted to it as soon as available.

(True Extract.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.



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