

H.

Statement showing the Average Cost of dieting each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872, the Cost ranging from 1 Anna $2\frac{3}{4}$ Pies at Namkul to Rupees. 10-7-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Madras General Hospital.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	*Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Namkul	42	2,420 6 0	57 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Kurnool	141	700 2 10	4 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cochin	581	3,245 7 5	5 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dindigul	101	4,136 1 6	40 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 5	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yercaud	11	861 0 11	78 4 5	0 12 1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghoaty	77	2,302 9 11	29 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mannargoody	363	5,307 5 5	14 9 11	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Mangalore	180	2,411 0 3	13 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Adonie	67	1,135 1 0	16 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Negapatam	167	4,223 11 6	25 4 8	1 6 6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddapah	544	6,352 15 0	11 10 10	1 6 9	16
Ponnani	159	1,722 9 7	10 13 4	1 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chingleput	155	1,527 0 3	9 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantapur	34	380 6 1	11 3 0	1 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollachi	256	3,310 6 11	12 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Cocanada	232	3,020 10 8	13 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddalore, Old Town	161	3,074 15 6	19 1 7	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kimedy	172	3,079 7 9	17 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trichinopoly	281	3,916 5 2	13 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ootacamund	379	4,197 3 3	11 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Hospett	59	1,119 0 9	18 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raneepett	440	2,913 5 2	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Rajahmundry	222	2,319 2 11	10 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumbum	67	1,158 5 0	17 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conjeeveram	199	4,694 12 4	23 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 11	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madanapally	349	5,496 12 3	15 12 0	2 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital Midwifery Cases	1,425	24,253 6 2	17 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Ramnad	388	5,345 2 0	13 12 5	2 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tripticane	808	7,538 2 2	9 5 3	2 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coonoor	148	2,782 1 0	18 12 9	2 10 8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native Infirmary	1,916	13,119 12 0	6 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Chittoor	287	2,861 15 1	9 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Vizagapatam	297	2,899 12 11	9 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Chicacole	147	2,059 10 11	14 0 2	2 12 3	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calicut	320	4,704 4 6	14 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nellore	285	4,557 14 11	15 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 8	18
Cuddalore	257	2,942 4 2	11 7 2	2 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coimbatore	186	5,228 8 7	28 1 9	2 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bellary	208	3,262 14 7	15 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Munjeri	408	4,697 5 4	11 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Secunderabad	282	4,114 2 2	14 9 5	2 15 11	24
Vellore	480	4,461 7 2	9 11 2	3 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Tellicherry	137	1,968 15 10	14 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palghat	202	1,629 4 1	8 1 0	3 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamptee	277	3,932 14 8	14 3 2	3 2 6	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Combacorum	218	5,225 15 5	23 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodalore	63	3,498 9 10	55 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 4	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevely	109	2,534 4 11	23 4 0	3 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tranquebar	133	3,558 2 5	26 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salem	212	6,342 13 10	29 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guntoor	146	2,659 10 3	18 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Berhampore	141	2,221 14 1	15 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

H.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Average Cost of dieting In-patients, &c.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	*Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Palamcottah	342	5,454 9 7	15 15 2	4 13 11	19
Madura	244	6,733 5 8	27 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15 8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masulipatam	69	3,478 9 6	50 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 0	28
Vepery	887	13,217 0 10	14 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 1	15
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	228	5,990 13 11	26 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocanada Seamen's Hospital	43	746 4 0	17 5 8	7 15 11	1
Eye Infirmary	268	26,110 10 5	97 6 10	10 0 8	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Hospital	3,496	1,06,787 3 5	30 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edyangoody	26	1,118 6 3	43 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		14
Female Asylum	282	1,120 4 5	3 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		7
Male Asylum	180	2,107 5 10	11 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nundial	23	850 4 3	36 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		1
Paumben	2	327 9 7	163 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		29
Tuticorin	6	925 8 10	154 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anjengo		603 13 6			
Caroor		656 7 1			
Chellumbram		1,109 6 3			
Darapooram		733 2 0			
Kotagerry		3,931 15 7			
Black Town, North Side		1,373 10 0			
Mayaveram		644 13 6			
Nellore Branch		2,127 7 5			
Ongole		1,322 10 3			
Palcondah		1,661 10 9			
Parvacomul		954 15 1			
Seevazunga		768 4 9			
Sheally		836 0 0			
Streevilliputtoo		858 2 1			
Sydapett		872 0 7			
Tripathy		877 1 9			
Tripatoor		565 11 0			
Trirapundi		503 5 2			
Udipy		439 8 7			
Uppinangady		473 7 8			
Total	20,995	3,99,739 3 5	18 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	*3 11 7	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Special Institutions, the Diet Cost* ranging from Rupees 10-8-6 in the Calicut Leper Hospital to Rupees 44-10-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Madras Leper Hospital.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	*Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	124	3,121 5 10	25 2 9	10 8 6	55
Pallipor Lazaretto	41	2,560 7 5	62 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 8 7	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras Leper Hospital	214	17,171 12 7	80 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	379	22,853 9 10	60 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Obtained by dividing the total diet expenditure by the total number of such in-patients only as have the diet rate shown against them

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Primary syphilis	1	...
Phthisis pulmonalis	3	...
Dropsy	1	2
Diarrhoea	4	1
Wounds	1	...
Amputation	1	...
Small-pox	...	1
Dysentery	3	...
Remittent fever	1	...
Dengue	...	1
Tetanus	1	1
Abcesses	...	...
Hepatitis	1	...
Total ...	17	7

From date of last inspection to present date there were 17 self-supporting in-patients.

APPENDIX.

A considerable piece of ground has been obtained on the side next to the river, which will very shortly be demarcated by a new road (just commenced) which will separate it from the Munsif's Court, the only building standing between it and the river, and which, moreover, it is desired to convert into the Police Hospital. On this block of land two sets of buildings are in course of erection, viz., an office block in front to consist of office, dispensary, and store-room, and a double ward in rear to be used as an "Infectious Diseases Ward" with latrine attached. So soon as these blocks are completed, the present cook-room and dispensing-room will be removed; the medicines, &c., transferred to the new buildings; and a smaller and more convenient cook-room erected in rear of the present one; close to the centre of the back boundary wall. Between this and the former limits, an additional strip of land, some 20 or 25 feet in breadth, has been purchased. Next the in-patients, whose numbers must be *ad interim* reduced, will be put into the newly completed "Infectious Ward," and the present building thoroughly repaired and set in order thus:—

- (a.)—Floor to be taken up and laid down in asphalt.
 - (b.)—Central deciding wall of front verandah removed (to improve light and air).
 - (c.)—Office-room converted into a ward for European and East Indian patients.
 - (d.)—Doors facing the road converted into windows (as being more private).
 - (e.)—Large archways instead of small doors between the main wards and smaller wards or verandah-rooms which open into them, whereby both light and ventilation will be improved.
 - (f.)—Minor repairs to roof, walls, &c.
- Lastly, the present hospital "dead-house," which is most objectionably situated, being only 43 feet from the wards, will be removed, as well as the

latrine close to it, and a new latrine built in the far corner at the same side. When these alterations are completed, the in-patients will then be brought back to their own building, and the "Infectious Ward" devoted to its proper purpose, viz., the reception of prostitutes, when the needy female sick of this room will be relieved from compulsory association with those of their own sex who live on the wages of iniquity.

SECUNDERABAD.

Visitors' Book.

Date and Month.	Hour.	Names.	Remarks.
17th October 1872.	6-45 A.M.	Major-General deSausmarez.	Well satisfied with the appearance of the dispensary Do. do.
17th "	6-45 A.M.	Col. W.C. Phillips, Assistant Quartermaster-General.	All in good order. Do. do.
19th "	9-15 "	Rev. V. Bigi	All right.
19th "	9-15 "	Do. Y. Rossi	
20th "	5-30 "	Do. V. Bigi	
20th "	9 "	Do. V. Bigi.	
4th November "	6-30 "	Do. V. Bigi.	All regular Do.
20th "	6 A.M.	Hissamodeen, Asst. Magistrate.	
25th "	7-45 "	Rev. V. Bigi	
4th December "	9-40 "	Do. V. Bigi	
11th "	10-15 "	Do. Estanislau P. V. deSouza	
13th "	7-30 A.M.	Hissamodeen, Asst. Magistrate.	
24th "	10 "	Rev. V. Bigi.	
26th "	10 "		

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General C. BARCLAY.

- The conservancy of the neighbourhood, under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate, is carefully and satisfactorily attended to.
- The hospital is clean and in good repair. Ventilation and drainage good. Accommodation ample. Water of good quality from the Bearers' Well.
- Since last inspection the following alterations have been made:—
- (1.) A new gate, a new sign-board, and two lamps have been put up.
 - (2.) Three sides of the front verandah and the centre of the large ward have been paved with granite.
 - (3.) The floor of the surgery has been repaired and matted with bamboo.
 - (4.) A verandah-room has been built for the midwife, and one of the female wards converted into a lying-in ward.
 - (5.) A cook-room has been built for the midwife.
 - (6.) The building in rear of the hospital has been converted into a Lunatic Asylum, the old Lunatic Asylum being temporarily used as a contagious diseases ward.

I.

Statement showing the Average Cost* per In-patient in each Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency for the year 1872, excluding in this calculation the Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the Cost for Medicines, the cost ranging from Rupees 3-15-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Madras Female Orphan Asylum to Rupees 163-12-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Paumben.

Hospitals.	Total In-pa- tients treated.	Total Expenditure.	* Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Female Asylum	282	1,120 4 5	3 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		7
Kurnool	141	700 2 10	4 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cochin	581	3,245 7 5	5 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raneepett	440	2,943 5 2	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native Infirmary	1,916	13,119 12 0	6 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palghat	202	1,629 4 1	8 1 0	3 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Triplicane	808	7,538 2 2	9 5 3	2 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vellore	460	4,461 7 2	9 11 2	3 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vizagapatam	297	2,899 12 11	9 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Chingleput	155	1,527 0 3	9 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Chittoor	287	2,861 15 1	9 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
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Ponnani	159	1,722 9 7	10 13 4	1 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ootacamund	379	4,197 3 3	11 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Calicut	320	4,704 4 6	14 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 5	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vepery	887	13,217 0 10	14 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Bellary	208	3,262 14 7	15 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Berhampore	141	2,221 14 1	15 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Palamcottah	342	5,454 9 7	15 15 2	4 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Adonie	67	1,135 1 0	16 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 2	14
Lying-in Hospital Midwifery Cases	1,425	24,253 6 2	17 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Cocanada Seamen's Hos- pital	43	746 4 0	17 5 8	7 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kimedy	172	8,079 7 9	17 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Coonoor	148	2,782 1 0	18 12 9	2 10 8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hospett	59	1,119 0 9	18 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Cuddalore, Old Town	161	3,074 15 6	19 1 7	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevely	109	2,534 4 11	23 4 0	3 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$

I.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Average Cost* per In-patient in each Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency for the year 1872, excluding in this calculation the Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the Cost for Medicines, the Cost ranging from Rupees 3-15-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Madras Female Orphan Asylum to Rs. 163-12-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Paumben.

Hospitals.	Total In-pa- tients treated.	Total Expenditure.	* Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Conjeeveram	199	4,694 12 4	23 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 11	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Combaconum	218	5,225 15 5	23 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Negapatam	167	4,223 11 6	25 4 8	1 6 6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital Dispen- sary	228	5,990 13 11	26 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tranquebar	133	3,558 2 5	26 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madura	244	6,733 5 8	27 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coimbatore	186	5,228 8 7	28 1 9	2 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghootty	77	2,302 9 11	29 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salem	212	6,342 13 10	29 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Hospital	3,496	1,06,787 3 5	30 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nundial	23	850 4 3	36 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dindigul	101	4,136 1 6	40 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 5	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edyangoody	26	1,118 6 3	43 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Masulipatam	69	3,478 9 6	50 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 4	28
Goodalore	63	3,498 9 10	55 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Namkul	42	2,420 6 0	57 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yercaud	11	861 0 11	78 4 5	10 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eye Infirmary	268	26,110 10 5	97 6 10		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuticorin	6	925 8 10	154 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		29
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Anjengo		603 13 6			
Caroor		656 7 1			
Chellumbrum		1,109 6 3			
Darapoorum		733 2 0			
Kotagerry		3,931 15 7			
Black Town, North Side		1,373 10 0			
Mayaveram		644 13 6			
Nellore Branch		2,127 7 5			
Ongole		1,322 10 3			
Palcondah		1,661 10 9			
Paryacolum		954 15 1			
Seevagunga		768 4 9			
Sheally		836 0 0			
Streecvilliputtoo		858 2 1			
Sydepatt		872 0 7			
Tripathy		877 1 9			
Tripatoor		565 11 0			
Tritrapundi		503 5 2			
Udipy		439 8 7			
Uppinangady		473 7 3			
Total	20,995	3,99,739 3 5	*18 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 7	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure (after deducting the expenditure of those hospitals where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of in-patients treated.

No. XXXVII.

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
MADRAS.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL DISPENSARIES,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1872.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1874.

I.—(Continued.)

Special Institutions, the Rate per Patient ranging from Rupees 25-2-9 in the Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals to Rupees 8-3-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the Madras Leper Hospital.

Hospitals.	Total In-pa- tients treated.	Total Expenditure.	*Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals ...	124	3,121 5 10	25 2 9	10 8 6	55
Pallipport Lazaretto...	41	2,560 7 5	62 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 8 7	284 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras Leper Hospital ...	214	17,171 12 7	80 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	379	22,853 9 10	60 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure (after deducting the expenditure of those hospitals where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of in-patients treated.

K.

Statement showing the Average Cost of Medicines for each Patient (In and Out included) in each civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872, the Cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Tuticorin to Rupees 3-7-10 in the Male Asylum.

Dispensaries.	Total In and-Out Patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	*Average Cost per Patient.	In- patients treated.	Cost of Wines and Spirits.	Average Cost per Patient.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tuticorin ...	1,811	3 1 8	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	...	...
Nundial ...	3,210	16 9 0	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	4,691	201 2 8	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	222	...	...
Paumben ...	1,633	12 2 7	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	...	...
Pollachy ...	4,828	68 6 8	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	256	10 15 0	0 0 8
Mayaveram ...	2,888	56 0 8	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
Sheally ...	2,811	55 0 0	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
Sydapett, Madras...	5,323	115 6 0	0 0 4	...	...	...
Seevagunga ...	3,903	106 3 6	0 0 5	...	...	...
Adonie ...	4,205	121 0 0	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	0 15 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mangalore ...	5,411	161 9 0	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	180	8 11 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vizagapatam ...	7,817	258 14 0	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	297	...	...
Manargoody ...	3,460	395 12 0	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	363	...	...
Chellumbrum ...	8,291	129 6 3	0 0 7	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	8,291	347 11 1	0 0 8	141	3 0 0	0 0 4
Conjeeveram ...	11,046	347 11 1	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	199	4 13 11	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ramnad ...	9,614	414 2 9	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	388	71 0 4	0 2 11
Kimedy ...	7,445	329 9 1	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	172	19 8 0	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Town, North Side ...	8,383	401 12 0	0 0 9	...	...	...
Combaconum ...	6,413	322 12 2	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	218	...	...
Chingleput ...	4,485	234 15 10	0 0 10	155	...	...
Cuddalore... ..	8,735	501 2 11	0 0 11	257	...	...
Madura ...	17,132	993 10 8	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	244	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	9,334	554 10 10	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	281	60 14 0	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nellore ...	5,139	318 0 7	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	285	...	...
Kamptee ...	10,542	740 2 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	277	53 13 6	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ongole ...	2,533	176 14 3	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
Cumbum ...	2,662	189 8 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	...	...
Edyangoody ...	3,699	263 8 0	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	...	...
Chicacole ...	3,245	259 10 5	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	147	...	...
Coimbatore ...	6,475	518 15 11	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	186	...	...
Chittoor ...	7,640	626 3 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	287	...	...
Anantapur ...	1,554	128 12 7	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	...	...
Raneepett... ..	5,108	420 4 7	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	440	...	...
Palcondah... ..	3,736	317 14 0	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
Hospett ...	2,019	175 7 0	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	...	...
Tinnevely ...	3,934	276 13 7	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	...	...
Tranquebar ...	3,847	335 0 5	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	133	12 4 0	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ponnani ...	2,344	202 1 5	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	159	...	...
Cuddalore (Old Town) ...	5,247	464 12 6	0 1 5	161	16 15 6	0 1 8
Negapatam ...	5,884	523 6 3	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	167	14 14 0	0 1 5
Triplicane... ..	16,457	1,545 0 9	0 1 6	808	30 2 0	0 0 7
Bilary ...	5,772	549 10 11	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	208	10 12 1	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Madanapully ...	7,747	750 0 7	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	349	22 0 0	0 1 0
Salem ...	8,164	789 15 10	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	212	43 12 0	0 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Anjengo ...	443	45 15 8	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	2,324	240 14 7	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	141	...	...
Ootacamund ...	6,642	705 3 5	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	379	11 2 0	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cochin ...	10,610	1,153 14 2	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	581	4 1 0	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cuddapah... ..	10,345	1,118 14 0	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	544	26 5 4	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been executed from dispensary funds; Nos. 4, 5, and 6 by the Cantonment Committee, which also pays the salary of the midwife (Rupees 30 a month) and contributes Rupees 30 more to the general fund, besides providing diet for European vagrants and for patients sent by the Police to the contagious diseases ward.

Latrine and other out-houses in good order. Cook-room needs lime-washing. No cesspools or foul drains.

The principal diseases for which medical aid has been sought were ague, chronic rheumatism, and dysentery. Seventy-four cases of small-pox, chiefly brought by the Police, were treated in the contagious ward during the prevalence of that disease in the station, with nine deaths.

The surgical cases treated were chiefly simple and compound fractures, dislocations, wounds, and hydroceles. Two operations for cancer were performed successfully, and many cases of ulceration of the womb were treated.

Six midwifery cases were received into hospital, and six were attended by the midwife outside.

From 1st January to 31st October, 56 Europeans and East Indians, and 186 natives, were received as in-patients—total 242, of whom 118 received hospital diet, 45 dieted themselves, and 79 were dieted by the Cantonment Magistrate.

The number of out-patients during the same period was, of Europeans and East Indians 316, and of natives 2,709—total 3,025.

Vaccination by medical subordinates since 1st January, 62 operations, of which 55 successful. By public Vaccinators for same period 1,436 operations, of which 1,237 successful, 112 unsuccessful, and 87 unknown. From end of July to 23rd September only one Vaccinator was working.

Of 85 young persons examined in the town, 18 had had small-pox and 67 had not. Of the former class nine had vaccine marks, and nine had none or indistinct ones. Of the latter 53 had vaccine marks, and 14 indistinct marks or none.

SEVAGUNGA.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant
T. L. PALANEYANDY PILLAI.

During the year 3,878 out-patients were treated at the institution; out of these 3 deaths occurred. The number treated at the dispensary during the past year exceeds that of any previous years since the first establishment of the dispensary in 1857.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Sevagunga—a town in the Southern Carnatic, and comprehended within the Madura District—is the principal town of an extensive zemindari of the same name.

In the numerous dilapidated houses, and ruins of others to be met with in almost every part of the town, evidence is afforded of its having once been of greater importance than it is now, and that it has ceased to be the wealthy place it once had the reputation of being. There are 1,952 houses included within its area, whilst by the last census its population amounts to 7,625.

A town at least in Southern India, which has never felt the ameliorating influences of municipal institutions, may well be regarded as typical of all others similarly situated, all being alike in the presence of almost all those evils exposed to them. And so in this town all these conditions are rife—accumulations of filth and refuse impurities in every direction, streets littered with filth and seamed with hollows, the receptacles of seething masses of semi-liquid sewerage discharged from the houses. Human ordure in every direction, rendering the air heavy and poisoned with its disgusting fœtor. And never an effort is made to stay the evil, save by the pigs—the only scavengers allowed, the poor animals not being equal to the demands on their ordure-consuming powers. The statement is made, on the authority of the medical officer, to the effect that for the past eight years, no scavenger has been allowed, nor has one effort been made to cleanse the town. Several of the intelligent and more wealthy townspeople, I am told, recognising the danger which menaces the public health, and which from time to time culminates in outbreaks of disease springing from such sources, are desirous of having the "Municipal Act" applied to their town; but somehow the question hangs free, possibly because isolated from the outside world by roads almost impassable, few and far between are the visits paid to it, at least by any in authority likely to give it an impulse.

The dispensary is under the control of the Local Fund Board of the Madura Circle, and has been located in a small, low, ill-ventilated bombproof building, unfit even for the storage of its few medicines, owing to the heat which is never absent from the building day or night. And thus it is that the applicants for treatment are received in the corner of the verandah of a neighbouring house. Only out-door patients are received, and there is no immediate prospect of extending the working of the institution, to the treatment of in-sick by providing another building.

The principal diseases have been measles, which raged epidemically and caused great mortality amongst the town's children. Fever of continued with several cases of a remittent type. From fever above 50 deaths occurred, the majority amongst the children. Guinea-worm prevailed, confined for the most part to the south of the town and to the people using the water of a tank laden with the impurities swept into it by storm water. Variola prevailed to some extent, its ravages being confined for the most part to this portion of the town.

A Vaccinator is employed under the orders of the Local Fund Board. On this occasion I made it my duty to itinerate the town, my object being the examination of its children, to ascertain the relative proportion of the vaccinated to the non-vaccinated. On the completion of the tour of inspection, on which I have so recently entered, I purpose

K.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Average Cost of Medicines for each Patient (In and Out included) in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1872, the Cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Tuticorin to Rupees 3-7-10 in the Male Asylum.

Dispensaries.	Total In and Out Patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	*Average Cost per Patient.	In-patients treated.	Cost of Wines and Spirits.	Average Cost per Patient.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dindigul ...	6,924	771 7 5	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	101		
Female Asylum ...	311	33 10 11	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	282		
Palghat ...	2,275	248 15 3	0 1 9	202		
Tripatoor ...	2,110	234 3 11	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Lying-in Hospital						
Dispensary ...	9,274	1,057 0 3	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	231 8 6	1 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Secunderabad ...	3,851	450 11 8	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	282	116 14 7	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eye Infirmary ...	2,110	258 2 7	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	41 0 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vepery ...	4,637	693 12 1	0 2 2	887		0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tellicherry ...	2,239	304 14 11	0 2 2	137	23 8 0	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Udiply ...	872	121 4 10	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Vellore ...	5,600	780 4 11	0 2 3	460		0 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guntoor ...	2,557	389 0 10	0 2 5	146	68 10 9	0 2 0
Palamcottah ...	3,352	536 4 3	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	342	43 2 9	0 2 0
Ghooty ...	1,078	173 11 6	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	77		0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocanada ...	3,414	625 12 10	0 2 11	232	13 12 0	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calicut ...	7,849	1,639 8 1	0 3 4	320		
Paryacolum ...	2,028	428 12 6	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Uppinangady ...	662	142 2 3	0 3 5		30 14 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Munjeri ...	2,848	639 12 4	0 3 7	408		0 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kotagerry ...	1,251	288 15 0	0 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 0 0	0 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodalore ...	2,127	544 8 11	0 4 1	63		0 3 6
Caroor ...	837	228 12 1	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		32 7 1	0 3 6
Coonoor ...	1,539	426 6 6	0 4 5	148		
General Hospital,						
Madras ...	12,302	4,246 1 9	0 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,496	7,646 4 9	2 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Namkul ...	2,483	863 13 11	0 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42		0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masulipatam ...	2,318	868 15 2	0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	25 0 0	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native Infirmary ...	1,916	861 10 0	0 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,916	522 4 5	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Darapoorum ...	529	254 15 10	0 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Yercaud ...	477	259 0 8	0 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11		
Lying-in Hospital						
Midwifery Cases.	1,425	1,057 0 2	0 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,425	231 8 6	0 2 7
Leper Hospital ...	214	301 5 0	1 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	65 0 0	0 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospi-						
tals ...	124	221 15 3	1 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	124		
Pallipor Lazaretto.	41	120 3 11	2 14 11	41		
Male Asylum ...	180	628 3 10	3 7 10	180		
Seamen's Hospital,						
Cocanada ...	43			43	41 4 9	0 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nellore Branch Dis-						
pensary ...	6,218					
Streevilliputtoo ...	986					
Tripathy ...	3,346					
Tritrapundi ...	2,932					
Total ...	416,116	39,824 7 9	* 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,374	9,576 2 9	0 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure for medicines by the total number of such patients only as have the medicine cost shown against them.

L.

Statement showing the Average Cost of Wines and Spirits * for each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, the cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pies at Cochin to Rupees 2-2-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the General Hospital at Madras.

Dispensaries.	Total In and Out Patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Average Cost per Patient.	In-patients treated.	Total Cost of Wines and Spirits.	*Average Cost per Patient.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin ...	10,610	1,153 14 2	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	581	4 1 0	0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Adonie ...	4,205	121 0 0	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	0 15 0	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kurnool ...	8,291	347 11 1	0 0 8	141	3 0 0	0 0 4
Conjeeveram ...	11,046	484 11 4	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	199	1 13 41	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ootacamund ...	6,642	705 3 5	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	379	11 2 0	0 0 7
Triplicane ...	16,457	1,545 0 9	0 1 6	808	30 2 0	0 0 8
Pollachy ...	4,828	68 6 8	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	566	10 15 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddapah ...	10,345	1,118 14 0	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	544	26 5 4	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mangalore ...	5,411	161 9 0	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	8 11 0	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bellary ...	5,772	549 10 11	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	10 12 1	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocanada ...	3,414	625 12 10	0 2 11	232	13 12 0	0 1 0
Madanapully ...	7,747	750 0 7	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	349	22 0 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Munjeri ...	2,848	689 12 4	0 3 7	408	30 14 0	0 1 5
Negapatam ...	5,884	523 6 3	0 1 5	167	14 14 0	0 1 5
Tranquebar ...	3,847	335 0 5	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	12 4 0	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddalore (Old Town) ...	5,247	464 12 6	0 1 5	161	16 15 6	0 1 8
Kimedy ...	7,445	329 9 1	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	19 8 0	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palamcottah ...	3,352	536 4 3	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	342	43 2 9	0 2 0
Eye Infirmary ...	2,110	258 2 7	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	41 0 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital						
Midwifery ...	1,425	1,057 0 2	0 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,425	231 8 6	0 2 7
Cases ...	2,239	304 14 11	0 2 2	137	23 8 0	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tellicherry ...	9,614	414 2 9	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	388	71 0 4	0 2 11
Ramnad ...	10,542	740 2 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	53 13 6	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamptee ...	8,164	789 15 10	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	212	43 12 0	0 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salem ...	9,334	554 10 10	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	281	60 14 0	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trichinopoly ...	1,539	426 6 6	0 4 5	148	32 7 1	0 3 6
Coonoor ...	2,127	544 8 11	0 4 1	63	17 0 0	0 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodalore ...						
Native Infir-						
mary ...	1,916	861 10 0	0 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,916	522 4 5	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leper Hospital,						
Madras ...	214	301 5 0	1 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	65 0 0	0 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masulipatam ...	2,318	868 15 2	0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	25 0 0	0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Secunderabad ...	3,851	450 11 8	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	282	116 14 7	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guntoor ...	2,557	389 0 10	0 2 5	146	68 10 9	0 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seamen's Hospital,						
Cocanada ...	43			43	41 4 9	0 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital						
Dispensary ...	9,274	1,057 0 3	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	231 8 6	1 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Hospital,						
Madras ...	12,302	4,246 1 9	0 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,496	7,646 4 9	2 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantapur ...	1,554	128 12 7	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	34		
Anjengo ...	443	45 15 8	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	141		
Berhampore ...	2,324	240 14 7	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Leper and Small-pox Hospital,						
Calicut ...	124	221 15 3	1 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	124		
Caroor ...	7,849	1,639 8 1	0 3 4	320		
Chellumbrum ...	837	228 12 1	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	3,360	129 6 3	0 0 7			

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure for spirits by the total number of such in-patients only as have the wine charges shown against them.

No. 137.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE, 25th March 1874.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL E. G. BALFOUR,

Surgeon-General,

Indian Medical Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Public Department.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in this Presidency, for the year 1872.

The late date at which it is submitted is entirely due to the difficulty which has been experienced in getting correct annual financial statements from the various local bodies, which now maintain and manage the institutions. Many of these statements when received had to be returned for correction; others were not forthcoming till late in 1873, although asked for repeatedly; and one is still due at the date of writing. With the view of preventing, as far as possible, such delay in future, I have prepared, and will circulate, a printed form of financial statement, exhibiting the various heads of expenditure; so that merely the figures will have to be entered, to render the document complete.

2. SEASONAL PHENOMENA.—Generally speaking, there was nothing worthy of notice as regards the temperature. South of the Kistna the rainfall was ample, but in some of the Northern Districts the fall was scanty, and led to precautions being taken to prevent famine and sickness. The most notable meteorological phenomena in the southern portion of the Presidency during the year were a severe cyclone and a flood. The cyclone occurred in the beginning of May. It raged with great violence at Madras, and travelled across the peninsula in a westerly direction. During the height of the storm, nearly every ship in the Madras Roads was driven on shore and wrecked; many houses were more or less injured; and large numbers of trees were broken or uprooted. Considering the number of wrecks, the loss of lives was small, owing to the exertions of the officers and the soldiers in garrison, and of private individuals. The cyclone throughout its course to the westward was accompanied with heavy rain, and at Vellore it fell in such torrents, as to cause a series of tanks above the level of the town

L: 14-2-1874

1874



L.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Average Cost of Wines and Spirits* for each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872, the cost ranging from 1½ Pies at Cochin to Rupees 2-2-11½ in the General Hospital at Madras.

Dispensaries.	Total In and Out Patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Average Cost per Patient.	In-patients treated.	Total Cost of Wines and Spirits.	*Average Cost per Patient.
		RS. A. P.	RS. R. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chicacole	3,245	259 10 5	0 1 3½	147	...	...
Chingleput	4,485	234 15 10	0 0 10	155	...	...
Chittoor	7,640	626 8 4	0 1 3½	287	...	...
Coimbatore	6,475	518 15 11	0 1 3½	186	...	...
Combaconum	6,413	322 12 2	0 0 9½	218	...	...
Cuddalore	8,735	501 2 11	0 0 11	257	...	...
Cumbum	2,662	189 8 6	0 1 1½	67	...	...
Darapooram	529	254 15 10	0 7 8½	...	...	...
Dindigul	6,924	771 7 5	0 1 8½	101	...	...
Edyangoody	3,699	263 8 0	0 1 1½	26	...	...
Ghooty	1,078	173 11 6	0 2 6½	77	...	...
Hospett	2,019	175 7 0	0 1 4½	59	...	...
Kotagerry	1,251	288 15 0	0 3 8½	...	...	...
Black Town,						
North Side	8,383	401 12 0	0 0 9	...	...	...
Vepery	4,637	693 12 1	0 2 2	887	...	...
Female Asylum	311	33 10 11	0 1 8½	282	...	...
Male Asylum	180	628 3 10	3 7 10	180	...	...
Madura	17,132	993 10 8	0 0 11	244	...	...
Manargoody	11,494	395 12 0	0 0 6½	363	...	...
Mayavaram	2,888	56 0 8	0 0 3½	...	...	...
Namkul	2,483	863 13 11	0 5 6½	42	...	...
Nellore	5,139	318 0 7	0 0 11½	285	...	...
Nellore Branch						
Dispensary	6,218	...	...	...	...	...
Nundial	3,210	16 9 0	0 0 0½	23	...	...
Paloondah	3,736	317 14 0	0 1 4½	...	...	...
Pallipor Laza-						
retto	41	120 3 11	2 14 11	41	...	...
Paryacolum	2,028	428 12 6	0 3 4½	...	...	...
Paumben	1,633	12 2 7	0 0 1½	2	...	...
Palghant	2,275	248 15 3	0 1 9	202	...	...
Ponmani	2,344	202 1 5	0 1 4½	159	...	...
Rajahmundry	4,691	201 2 8	0 0 0½	222	...	...
Raneepett	5,108	420 4 7	0 1 3½	440	...	...
Seevagunga	3,903	106 3 6	0 0 5	...	...	...
Sheally	2,811	55 0 0	0 0 3½	...	...	...
Stredevilliputtur	986	...	...	...	...	...
Sydapett, Madras	5,323	115 6 0	0 0 4	...	...	...
Tinnevely	3,934	276 13 7	0 1 4½	109	...	...
Tripathy	3,346	...	...	...	...	...
Tripatoor	2,110	234 3 11	0 1 9½	...	...	...
Trirapundi	2,932	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	1,811	3 1 8	0 0 0½	6	...	...
Udipy	872	121 4 10	0 2 2½	...	...	...
Uppinangady	662	142 2 3	0 3 5	...	...	...
Vellore	5,600	780 4 11	0 2 3	460	...	...
Vizagapatam	7,817	258 14 0	0 0 6½	297	...	...
Yercaud	477	259 0 8	0 8 8½	11	...	...
Ongole	2,533	176 14 3	0 1 1½	...	...	...
Total	416,116	39,824 7 9	0 1 6½	21,374	9,576 2 9	* 0 10 3½

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure for spirits by the total number of such in-patients only as have the wine charges shown against them.

The Death-rate amongst the In-patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries was in 1872 as under, ranging from 1 in every 37.4 in Kamptee to 1 in 268.00 in Eye Infirmary.

Hospitals.	Of the Treated 1 Death in every	Hospitals.	Of the Treated 1 Death in every.
Kamptee	3.74	Combaconum	16.76
Mangalore	4.86	Cuddalore	17.13
Kurnool	5.22	Kimedy	17.20
Yercaud	5.50	Ponani	17.22
Bellary	6.11	Masulipatam	17.25
Leper Hospital	6.68	Vellore	18.40
Secunderabad	6.71	Tranquebar	19.00
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	7.29	Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	19.90
Cocanada	7.48	Conjeveram	19.90
Berhampore	7.83	Dindigul	20.20
Goodalore	7.87	Adoni	22.33
Coonoor	8.22	Cumbum	22.33
Trichinopoly	8.26	Palamcottah	24.42
Ghooty	8.55	Cochin	25.26
Native Infirmary	8.70	General Hospital	25.51
Tellicherry	9.13	Pollachy	25.60
Guntoor	9.73	Chingleput	25.83
Rajahmundry	10.09	Nellore	25.90
Pallipor Lazaretto	10.25	Manargoody	25.92
Chicacole	10.50	Edyangoody	26.00
Palghant	10.63	Cuddalore, Old Town	26.83
Calicut	11.42	Ootacamund	27.07
Nundial	11.50	Ramnad	27.71
Salem	11.77	Hospett	29.50
Madura	12.20	Cuddapah	32.00
Coimbatore	12.40	Anantapur	34.00
Tinnevely	13.62	Munjeri	37.09
Vizagapatam	14.14	Namkul	42.00
Chittoor	14.35	Lying-in Hospital Midwifery	45.96
Vepery	14.78	Cases	58.16
Triplicane	14.96	Madanapully	146.66
Negapatam	15.18	Raneepett	268.00
		Eye Infirmary	268.00
		Average	23.68

drawing out a report of the results of like examinations of all the towns visited by me. It may be well, however, to state here that from the examination of a great number of the children of this town, including those of three large schools, I came away very far from satisfied, for not, perhaps, more than 1 in 15 of the children thus examined, presented any marks of vaccination at all, while of those who did, very few had scars of such an appearance as would warrant the belief of their having been subjected to successful vaccination.

SHEALLY.

BRANCH CIVIL DISPENSARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
T. MUTHURANAYGUM PILLAY.

The dispensary is situated on the western part of the town lying near the main road leading to Cuddalore. It has tiled roof, and consists of two rooms by side of each other. The one serves as surgery and the other as an office-room. There is also a verandah in front. There is a good circulation of air by the opening of the two windows with which each room is furnished.

The dispensary, being a branch to the Civil Dispensary at Tranquebar, is supported by that institution, and, therefore, I have very little to say about the financial affairs. This dispensary is intended only for out-patients, and in case of accidents a temporary relief is here first given, and then the patients are sent to the main dispensary at Tranquebar for complete cure.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General,
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The conservancy of this town is of the most primitive nature. It will be nearer the truth to say there is none whatever. To record the insanitary condition which exists in this town, in the utmost state of concentration, would exhaust the space allotted in this report. Yet I must add: Is it certain that nothing can be done in the sanitation of such small towns as this, save through municipal instrumentality? To apply the Municipal Act in its entirety to such towns is simply impossible, but surely some local agency might be called into being, were only some slight pressure to be brought to bear on the intelligence of the inhabitants of these towns by the District European officials. The thing is worth trying, if only as a means of developing some local public spirit independently of legislative interference. The possibility of succeeding in this is, I am well aware, denied, but has the attempt ever been made?

This hospital is solely intended for the treatment of out-door sick. The small house in which it is established answers its object well, and it is conveniently placed in a central position in the town.

The principal diseases during the year under observation were fevers, rheumatism, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Comparative Table.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Admitted	2,645	2,805
Number of out-door sick this day 14.		

SYDAPETT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
C. PEDDANAH.

Remained	33
Admitted	5,290
Total	5,323
Discharged	5,288
Died	1
Remaining	34
Average daily sick	38½

TELLICHERRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon H. HYDE.

The practice of burying the dead in the compounds of private dwellings, which prevails along this coast, is objectionable; but, as it is a custom two thousand years old, the municipality are loth to interfere.

A shed for small-pox and cholera patients has, at my suggestion, lately been erected about two miles from the fort at a place called Durampatam, to which all cases of infectious diseases are now sent.

During the year 124 cases were treated as in-patients and 2,084 as out-patients, showing a decrease of 26 in the former and 77 in the latter as compared with the preceding year. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that a case of small-pox was admitted into the dispensary in March, which spread to two other patients, from which time the number of applicants for medical treatment sensibly fell off. I brought these facts to the notice of the municipality, and, as before mentioned, a shed has since been erected for the reception of all such cases.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

In the wealthier parts of this town little is found at which to take exception, but from those to the poorer districts in the narrow lanes and bye-ways much has been left undone. Refuse matter in partial heaps and scattered in every direction. Drains, for the most part worse than useless, the receptacles of sewerage filth and decaying organic matter.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department :—

(Here enter 25th March 1874, No. 137.)

ORDER THEREON, 1st December 1874, No. 1261.

Though the Report on the working of the Civil Dispensaries is dated 25th March 1874, the printed copy was not ready to be laid before Government until early in November. Hereafter the Surgeon-General will see the report through the press before submitting it. The late date at which the report was ready for the press is attributed to the difficulty of getting returns from the various local bodies. This difficulty was probably only a temporary consequence of the recent administrative change under which the management of these institutions was transferred, as far as possible, to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, and the Government trust that it will not recur. The working of the bulk of the institutions has already been under the consideration of Government in connexion with the annual reports on the various Municipalities and Local Fund Boards of the Presidency.

2. Except for a Cyclone in May the season was an ordinary one, food supplies were abundant and moderately priced. Cholera was less prevalent than usual, but the mortality from small-pox and fever was much above the average. The most remarkable medical fact of the year was the outbreak of the painful, but otherwise comparatively harmless, disease known by the name of "Dengue."

3. The Government fully agree with Dr. Balfour in considering it much to be desired "that the amorphous quinine made on the Neilgherries, or some kindred cinchona preparation, could be sold at such a price as would bring it at all times within the reach of the poorest laborer." He will be informed that the subject has for many years received, and still continues to receive, that grave attention which he now reports that it appears to demand.

4. The number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in operation during the year is given in paragraph 8 of the report as 96, which is stated to be an increase of eleven as compared with those existing in 1871, but in paragraph 16 only nine new institutions are shown as having been opened in 1872.

5. The number of persons treated during the year was 416,116. The whole of this increase is attributed by Dr. Balfour to the opening of new

and communicating with each other, to burst their embankments. As the result of these breaches, an enormous body of water was suddenly liberated, and, rushing down on the town, it completely overwhelmed a large portion of the military station. The frail native houses being unable to withstand such an impetuous torrent, tenements, inhabitants and cattle were in a moment swept away by the flood. The number of human lives lost by this awful catastrophe was estimated at over 800. Immediate steps were taken to relieve those who, having lost their houses and property, were exposed, or in want of food, and gangs of prisoners and a body of Sappers were employed in clearing away ruins and in recovering and burying the dead. No severe outbreak of sickness followed this flood. At the close of the year an extraordinary fall of rain took place in the town of Madras, and surrounding country. No less than 15.69 inches fell during the week ending the 29th November. All the nullahs, open drains, and the Cooum river overflowed their banks, and all the lower parts of the town were flooded. In many places the water was several feet deep, and a large number of the poorer classes were thus driven out of their houses. In numerous cases, also, houses, the walls of which were merely mud or rotten bricks, subsided. The total number of houses that fell was 1,044, and about 5,205 of the humbler part of the population were thus literally thrown into the streets during very inclement weather, but the Municipality very promptly provided temporary shelter and food for those who were houseless and destitute, though many of the houses still remain unrestored. This flood was not followed by any outbreak of sickness.

3. FOOD-SUPPLIES.—There was at one time some apprehension, lest the Northern Circars should be visited by famine, but no serious scarcity occurred, grain having been imported from other districts to meet the deficiency in the local crops. Throughout the Presidency generally food-supplies were abundant, and articles have been selling at moderate prices.

4. GENERAL STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Cholera has been comparatively in abeyance, but fevers, small-pox and dengue were very prevalent, and the mortality, both from fevers and small-pox, was much in excess of the ordinary amount. Of all causes of deaths registered in 1872, fever was by far the most fatal, no less than 214,148 deaths, out of a total of 508,182, having been ascribed to this disease. Small-pox was also unusually prevalent and fatal in 1872, but the deaths from this disease were less than one-fifth of those resulting from fever. One of the most notable facts, however, in the medicinal history of the year was the invasion of dengue—a disease until lately unknown in the history of this Presidency. It prevailed in Secunderabad in the year 1869, and cases occurred at Cannanore in the beginning of January

1872. Here it was introduced by a party of Royal Artillery, who had arrived from Bombay. In the town of Madras dengue appeared early in February, but there is no certain information as to the means of introduction. Subsequently to this, it spread over the Presidency and Southern Districts, and invaded Bangalore, and slowly travelled up the coast to Cuttack. Europeans and Natives, of all ages and both sexes, were attacked indiscriminately. But, although a painful, dengue is not a fatal disease, and the deaths from it were very few, though it caused a good deal of suffering and privation among the laboring classes, many of whom were rendered unfit for work for a considerable period after an attack.

5. CHOLERA, as already stated, was much less prevalent than in many previous years. The recorded deaths from it numbered a little over 13,000, and the chief incidence of the invasion was experienced in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and the Godavery Districts. A few cases also occurred in the Kistna, Kurnool, and Nellore Collectories. In the Northern Districts this pestilence was present more or less from March till August, and in September it broke out in Kurnool.

6. FEVER.—Since the year 1868, there has been in the Madras Presidency a gradual, but very notable, annual increase in the mortality from fever. In 1868 the registered deaths from this cause numbered 105,692, while in 1872 they reached the enormous number of 214,148, and the death-roll gives but a small portion of those who had been attacked by the disease. Such a large mortality is all the more to be regretted, seeing that fever is more or less preventable and quite amenable to early and judicious treatment. Nothing can more clearly indicate the pressing necessity for more perfect sanitation, as fever has declined, or disappeared in other countries under radical sanitary improvements. The need for an increase of medical aid and a cheap cinchona preparation is also very urgent. Municipal and Local Funds are doing something in the way of opening Hospitals and providing medical men, but Dispensaries require to be multiplied to a much greater extent than at present, before skilled medical advice will be within the reach of the great mass of the people. It is also much to be desired that the *amorphous quinine* made on the Neilgherries, or some kindred cinchona preparation, could be sold at such a price as would bring it, at all times, within the reach of the poorest laborer. The cost of the European-made alkaloids removes them out of the reach of all except the rich, or those who can attend a neighbouring Charitable Hospital *in forma pauperis*, and there seems no prospect of the refined alkaloids ever being sold at a much cheaper rate than at present. This subject appears to demand the gravest attention, seeing that the amount of sickness and mortality from fever might be so largely reduced by the free sale of a cheap and efficient febrifuge.

hospitals in fresh places, as otherwise the older institutions show a decrease. The older institutions referred to are not specified, but from

Calicut.
Coonoor.
Cuddapah.
Ongole.
Raneepet.
Vellore.
Vizagapatam.

Appendix C it is evident that the increase was only due in a small degree to the new hospitals opened during the year. The institutions which showed a notable decrease were those noted in the margin, and it is observed, Dr. Balfour reports, that the cause of the falling off has not been detected.

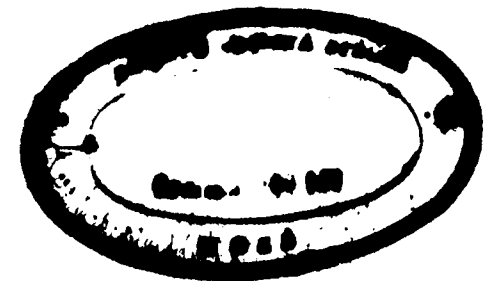
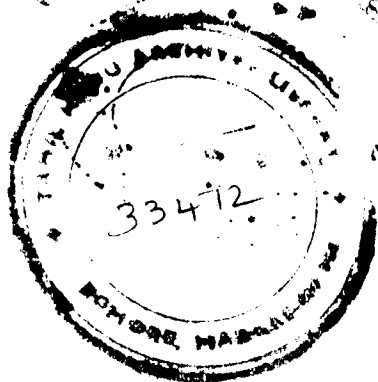
6. The reported reduction of Rupees 19,581 in the funded capital is not explained in the report; but from other papers before Government it appears that in a number of cases there has been considerable expenditure on new dispensary buildings and permanent improvement generally, from Local or Municipal Funds, supplemented by appropriations from funded capital. The Government are not aware of any case in which the capital has been drawn on for annually-recurring expenditure. The Surgeon-General is undoubtedly correct in attributing the decrease in the income from voluntary contributions to the fact that the institutions have now been made dependent for support on recently-imposed local taxation.

7. The remarks in paragraph 15 of the report, regarding the stay in hospital and the cost per patient, should receive the attention of all Local Committees and Officers in charge of Dispensaries.

8. As the report for the year 1873-74 is now due, the Government do not consider it necessary to consider, in detail, any of the reports on the working of individual institutions during the year 1872.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.



On the present occasion of its inspection it was satisfactory to find nothing against which exception could be taken. The wards were scrupulously clean, and every thing went to prove that the internal economy and general arrangements were conducted to ensure the efficient working of the institution. Of the three wards into which the building is sub-divided, one has been set aside for the accommodation of the sick of the constabulary on duty in the town and district. Those wards are well ventilated, the roof ridge being open throughout, and the walls pierced by oval ventilators close to the juncture of the eaves with the roof. The floors of the entire building are throughout asphalted.

Principal diseases prevalent during the year 1872 were ague, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscess and ulcers.

The following is a comparative table of admissions and deaths during the years 1872 and 1871 of in and out patients, viz. :—

<i>In-patients.</i>		1872.	1871.
Admissions ...	{ Europeans and East Indians ...	6	6
	{ Natives ...	118	150
Deaths ...	{ Europeans and East Indians ...	...	...
	{ Natives ...	15	14
<i>Out-patients.</i>		1872.	1871.
Admissions ...	{ Europeans and East Indians ...	345	253
	{ Natives ...	1,739	1,880
Deaths ...	{ Europeans and East Indians ...	...	...
	{ Natives ...	...	...

TINNEVELLY.

Extract from the Annual Sanitary Report by Assistant Surgeon
H. D. COOK, M.B.

The amount of venereal disease is most distressing in the station; it is met with in all classes of people, and it will never be decreased unless a Lock Hospital is established in Palamcottah, for the number of diseased prostitutes who practise their disgusting trade is something appalling. There are a good many leperous cases and Madura-foot, but little or no elephantiasis.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Since last annual inspection report, the efforts of the municipality have apparently been concentrated on widening the narrowest streets of the town, by throwing back and reducing within their proper limits the walls of compounds which had been permitted to encroach on the streets. The town conservancy under a new system, that of contract, appears to be well conducted, judging from the absence of surface impurities from the streets.

But this is only true of the better parts of the town, for in the narrow streets and lanes rubbish and human ordure were everywhere present, but not nearly to the extent adverted to in former reports. The drainage remains much as it was; the drains for the most part clean, while in some places, from original faulty structure, especially in inattention to the levelling, collection of liquid filth were not uncommonly met with. The source whence the townspeople derive their water, is an irrigation channel taking its departure above the town from the Tambrapurny river. Walls enclose this channel on either bank, and these are pierced in every direction near the base, to permit the escape of liquid sewerage from the numerous compounds by which the houses are enclosed. The water thus polluted must become a source of disease; nothing could be more simple than the formation of an intercepting drain running at right angles to the channel, to receive and carry elsewhere such matters as now contaminate the water.

The structural condition of the hospital and its subsidiary buildings was excellent; the wards were clean.

Total admitted in-patients 101, out-patients 3,633. There were 7 deaths amongst in-patients, viz., dyspepsia 1, general dropsy 4, dysentery 1, ulcer 1.

There were 11 self-supporting in-patients under treatment during the lapsd year, viz., 10 males and one female.

Venereal disease prevails to a lamentable extent in this and the neighbouring town of Palamcottah. And if ever there was a need for legislative interference it is in this regard—to strive to resist the progress of such a disease, some of whose terrible effects are even now visible in the dehumanised features of children and infants in arms—the victims of its hereditary transmission, are to be met with in the streets of this and other towns such, *e.g.*, as Madura. And to say, as many do, that the time has not yet arrived for such interference, is almost tantamount to saying that, the highly intelligent people of this country are not endowed with the mental grasp, fitting them to apprehend the evil in its full extent. But such an idea is untenable. Only let the question be brought into proper light, to let them see what havoc venereal disease is dealing amongst all classes of the native community, and they will not be slow to demand the application of a remedy.

The dead are interred or burnt with such precautions as the public health require.

The records are all in good condition, and kept in strict accordance with the regulations.

The hospital is supported and maintained by the municipality.

TRANQUEBAR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon
H. G. ARCHDALL.

In the early part of the year the hospital in the fort, known as the Station Hospital, was closed by an order of Government; the inhabitants, however,

The great body of the people are already well acquainted with the efficacy of quinine in fever; and, if a cheaper preparation were made available, it would be used by many who cannot afford to pay the present prices of quinine. Every village in the country has its shop, where medicines of kinds are sold, and every such shop should have a supply of amorphous quinine for sale, at the lowest possible price. Fever prevailed in every Collectorate of the Presidency, and in nearly all to a greater extent than in 1871.

7. SMALL-POX.—As in the case of fever, this disease was greatly more prevalent and fatal in 1872 than during the previous year. It did not confine its ravages to any particular district, but in some it ranged with unusual violence. The subject of vaccination has been submitted in a separate report.

8. GENERAL WORKING OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—During the year 1872 the number of these institutions in operation amounted to 96, giving an increase of 11, as compared with those existing in 1871. Their distribution in the several circles of supervision was as follows:—

Presidency and Northern Districts ..	...	...	35*
Southern Districts and Malabar and Canara ..	...	...	46*
Mysore and Ceded Districts...	...	...	10
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ..	...	...	1
Nagpore Force ..	...	...	1
Total ...			93

As was remarked last year, the above number of Charitable Hospitals is "very inadequate to the wants of the people." This becomes the more apparent when it is considered, that our Civil Hospitals are the only sources whence the native population can obtain medical advice or surgical aid better, than what is afforded by the empirical and often barbarous treatment of the indigenous professors of the healing art. With a population in the Madras Presidency of about 34,000,000, we have only 93 Civil Hospitals, or one for about every 365,591 inhabitants. The Towns' Improvement and Local Fund Acts have already increased, and promise to augment the number of Civil Hospitals; but in addition to these, properly educated native practitioners are urgently required, in very large numbers, before the benefits of European medical science can be extended to the mass of the people. I have thought that some of the religious monasteries of the Hindoos might be rich enough to establish Hospitals; and in this hope I visited the Sri Mahaut Dharma Doss Ji of the Tripaty temple, and he at once, at my request, endowed an Hospital there with Rupees 3,600 a year.

* The Madras, Calicut, and Vizagapatam Lunatic Asylums are excluded, as a separate report is submitted for these institutions.

I subsequently saw the church wardens of Srirangam, near Trichinopoly, and they give Rupees 600 a year to aid in forming the Civil Hospital, which has now been opened at that place. I have since been in correspondence with the church wardens of the temples in Madras Town, but as yet without result. I append extracts from the reports of executive and administrative officers, showing that the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries has been satisfactory, and that the institutions have been appreciated by the people.

9. STATISTICS OF SICK TREATED, &c.—Table C. of Appendix shows the numbers treated in Civil Hospitals during the year, and that there was an increase to the extent of 61,222 over the numbers treated in 1871. This was entirely due, however, to the opening of new Hospitals in fresh places, as otherwise the older institutions show a decrease. The actual figures for the two years were as under:—

		1871.		1872.
Europeans ...	{ In-patients	2,841		3,261
	{ Out do.	20,048	22,889	21,610
				24,871
Natives ...	{ In-patients	15,314		18,113
	{ Out do.	316,691	332,005	373,132
			354,894	391,245
				416,116
			Total Increase ...	61,222

The Hospital showing the greatest increase in the number of patients is Madura, there having been during 1872 no less than 58 European and 4,954 Native patients, more than in 1871. The other institutions exhibiting any notable increase are Adoni, Conjeveram, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Edyangoody, Kimeddy, Madanapully, Manargoody, Negapatam, Palcondah, Pollachy, Ramnad, and Salem. The institutions in which there was any remarkable decrease in the numbers who applied for relief during 1872, as compared with 1871, are Calicut, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Ongole, Rancepet, Vellore, and Vizagapatam. The causes for this falling off have not been detected. Table C. attached gives full information as to numbers in each Dispensary during 1871 and 1872.

10. DISEASES.—The diseases admitted were of the usual varied character, and a detailed statement of them will be found in Table E. appended to this report.

11. MORTALITY.—The mortality amongst the in-patients was as follows:—

	Total Treated.	Total Died.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
European in-patients ...	3,261	111	3.40
Native do. ...	18,113	1,277	7.05

petitioned, and it was re-opened on the 1st August as a branch of the Civil Dispensary. A good number of people attend daily for relief, and to the European community it is a great convenience, as otherwise they would be obliged to send to Poriar (nearly two miles distant) to have all their prescriptions made up. Number of admissions since re-opening on the 1st August 439. Number of deaths 4—caused by 1 hæmorrhoids, 1 ascites, 1 ague, and 1 general debility.

In December last, having succeeded in obtaining the services of a midwife, who had been instructed by the Native Surgeon of Manargoody, I opened a ward for lying-in patients in the hospital at Poriar, but as yet it has not been occupied; that the people will avail themselves of it in time I have no doubt, and as a proof they appropriate the services of a trained nurse. I may mention that during the very few days she has been here, her aid has more than once been sought for. If I find that a lying-in ward is likely to prove popular, I propose opening another in connexion with the Branch Dispensary in the fort, for those who would be unable to get out to the Civil Dispensary.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

During the year no structural change has taken place. Minutely examined on this occasion of its inspection in all its details, its interior economy, and general arrangements for the well being of the sick, both "in" and "out," it is satisfactory to have to report on all these conditions in very favorable terms.

As recommended last year, an excellent bath-room in the central portion of the hospital has been completed, in which are to be found all the necessary bath means—tubs, large and small.

The principal diseases for the last year have been fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatic, bronchial, and syphilitic affections, dyspepsia, colica, worms, abscess and ulcers, guinea-worm, wounds and injuries.

Since date of last inspection, viz., on the 15th February 1872 to present, there have been 3,214 out-patients and 113 in-patients admitted for treatment. Seven deaths are recorded amongst the in-patients, viz., strictura urethra 1, hemiplegia 1, dysentery 2, and ascites 3; of out-patients one death is recorded, viz., collapse after delivery.

The following is a comparative table of admissions of in and out patients during the years 1871 and 1872:—

				In-patients.	Out-patients.
Admitted in 1871	...	...	...	113	2,988
Do. in 1872	...	...	...	127	3,682

Number of self-supporting sick during the year under observation has been 10.

Mr. Cadell, having in view the growing importance of Negapatam, not only as a seaport, but also as being the head of the Great Southern of India Railway, and seeing in Tranquebar conditions the very opposite, is desirous

of bringing about an interchange of services—the Zillah Surgeon taking the place of the Assistant Apothecary at Negapatam, while the latter moves to Tranquebar, and he grounds his suggestion on reasons of the strongest. The population of Tranquebar is but a fraction of that of Negapatam as the recent census shows. As a seaport the comparison is still more apparent in respect of the latter town. Again it is a depôt for cooly emigrants to the West Indies and Mauritius, whose conditions before embarkation require more notice than is bestowed on it, while the arrival of shipping in increasing numbers renders it very desirable that the rules prescribed in the Proceedings of Government, Marine Department, of the 14th May 1872, should be carried out in their entirety. Other reasons might be adduced which would add force to the necessity of having a Commissioned, instead of a Warrant Medical Officer here. For example, it is reasonable to expect that his suggestions in the direction of the sanitation of this most neglected town, would have more weight, and it has elsewhere in this report been shown how urgent is the need of interference.

Let it be added here, that while during the year under observation this portion of Southern India at least has enjoyed an almost complete immunity from cholera, five deaths from this disease have been registered by the municipality at Negapatam Fever is there endemic, and I strongly suspect that were attention to be given to the subject, it would be found that its type is for the most part typhoid. Variola is never absent from the town; no more are measles and hooping-cough.

TRICHINOPOLY.

HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. COOKE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report.				Number of Sick.	Natives.	Europeans.
					7	...
Remained	{	In-patients	...	...	62	4
		Out do.	...	...	246	28
Admitted	{	In do.	...	...	8,642	345
		Out do.	...	...	253	28
Total	{	In do.	...	...	8,704	349
		Out do.	...	...	156	25
Discharged	{	In do.	...	...	8,474	348
		Out do.	...	...	30	...
Relieved	{	In do.	...	...	78	...
		Out do.	...	...	17	1
No better	{	In do.	...	...	8	...
		Out do.	...	...	...	...
Absconded	{	In do.	...	...	77	...
		Out do.	...	...	32	2
Died	{	In do.	...	...	3	...
		Out do.	...	...		
					22	

These results, so far as Europeans are concerned, are rather favorable. The mortality amongst natives, however, is heavy, but may be partly accounted for by the fact, that a large number of native patients only apply for relief at Dispensaries as a last resource, when there is little or no hope of recovery, or when afflicted with incurable ailments. The general death-rate amongst all classes of in-patients is given in detail in Table M., from which it appears that the mortality ranged from 1 in 3·74 at Kamptee, to 1 in 268·00 in the Eye Infirmary, Madras.

12. SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—In 1871 the number of operations performed amounted to 856, whereas in 1872, 1,004 were recorded. Out of 128 operations on native in-patients, 12 were followed by a fatal issue, giving a death percentage of 9·37.

13. AVERAGE STAY IN HOSPITAL.—The average residence of each patient in Hospital ranged from three-fourths of a day at Yercaud to 36 days at Berhampore. In *special* institutions the stay was of necessity much more protracted. Thus, in the Calicut Small-pox and Leper Hospitals, the average residence was 55 days, in the Madras Leper Hospital 118½, and in the Pallipott Lazaretto 284½ days. Table G. gives detailed information as to stay in Hospital, and will be again referred to in speaking of the finances of the Dispensaries.

14. CREED OR CASTE OF PATIENTS.—Table B. in Appendix gives some interesting details as to the race and sex of the individuals who applied for relief. The facts given there, in detail, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

In-patients of each Caste and Proportions of Females to Males admitted.

	Number.	Percentage of Females to Males.
Europeans	855	23·73
East Indians	2,283	76·29
Hindoos	15,436	50·06
Mahomedans	1,816	29·62

The small number of Mahomedans who sought relief, as compared with the proportion in number which that section of the community bears to people of other creeds, is remarkable. As might have been anticipated, nearly all the European in-patients were inmates of Presidency Hospitals, no less than 503 of the 855 having been patients in the General Hospital. It will be observed that the relative proportion of European females admitted into Hospital was smaller than in the case of any other creed. This may be explained by the fact, that there are in India but few European females in that rank of civil life, which chiefly furnishes the applicants for relief at Charitable Hospitals. The proportion of East Indian females, who became in-patients, is the largest of all. This is partly owing to the poverty of many of that

class, but the percentage was also increased by sickness in the Female Orphan Asylum, 251 East Indian girls having been admitted as in-patients there during 1872. That more than half of the Hindoos, who applied for relief, should have been females, is an encouraging sign, as it indicates that our Civil Hospitals are rapidly securing the confidence of the great body of the people. The relative proportion of Mahomedan women is also satisfactory.

15. FINANCIAL.—Annexed Table A. gives, in detail, the capital income and expenditure of each Dispensary and Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency. The funded capital on 31st December 1871 and 1872 respectively, was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Funded capital on 31st December 1871	5,03,350	0	3
do. 1872	4,83,498	14	9
	19,851	1	6

It thus appears that there was a reduction of capital to the extent of Rupees 19,851.

The several heads of income and the amount realized under each were as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
From Government	2,44,190	0	0
Do. Municipal and Local Funds	1,16,628	0	5
Do. local sources	47,768	12	10
Do. interest on capital	14,280	13	7
Do. European donations and subscriptions	11,597	3	11
Do. Native donations and subscriptions	11,686	8	11
Do. sale of medicines	5,440	5	6

The sum debited to Government is for the charges on account of the Presidency Hospitals and some Mofussil institutions, not transferred to Local Funds or Municipalities. There has been a very marked decrease in subscriptions to Charitable Hospitals, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Classes.	1871.	1872.	Decrease.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
European subscription, &c.	17,312 13 9	11,597 3 11	5,715 9 10
Native do.	19,098 12 3	11,686 8 11	7,412 3 4

This decline is, no doubt, the result of the transfer of the institutions to Local Funds and Municipalities and their support by direct taxation.

		Natives.	Europeans.
Remaining ...	{ In-patients ...	18	...
	{ Out do. ...	64	1
Average daily sick	{ In do. ...	11.57	.67
	{ Out do. ...	44.84	1.40

Dengue fever, a new importation from the Western Coast, appeared in an epidemic form, attacking almost every one of the military as well as the civil population; men, women, children, and infants all suffered alike: although so very prevalent, few deaths are recorded.

No cholera has been reported, and only one case of small-pox recorded; so that, excepting the dengue, the whole district has been remarkably healthy.

The Sreerungum festival has just passed over, commencing on the 28th December 1872 and ending on the 19th January 1873. The crowd was less this year than last owing to the Pongul feast occurring at the same time. The feast was exempt from cholera, small-pox, and other diseases generally following on the congregation of so many thousands of pilgrims.

The principal diseases were dengue, fevers, rheumatic ailments, conjunctivitis, diseases of the ear, syphilis, primary and secondary, bronchitis, caries dental, diseases of the stomach and bowels ascaris lumbricoides in children very prevalent, and various forms of skin diseases, wounds and injuries.

Deaths—in-patients, Europeans 2, Natives 32, against European 1, and Natives 34 last year. These deaths have occurred as follows from:—

Ague	1	Dysentery	3
Typhoid fever	2	Diarrhoea	1
Primary syphilis	1	Parturition	1
Scrofula	1	Ulcer	7
Phthisis pulmonalis	2	General Debility	4
General dropsy	7	Privatio	1
Traumatic tetanus	1	Amputation	1
Bronchitis	1		

It will be noticed that the greatest number of deaths are from general dropsy 7, general debility 7, privatio 4. The greater number of these cases were admitted either moribund or in a hopeless condition.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The conservancy of the neighbourhood of this dispensary, placed as it is in a densely populous part of this large town, is very well attended to under municipal direction. The hospital compound is very well looked after, and kept free from refuse accumulations and jungle growth.

It is understood, though it is not within my official knowledge, that a new building is soon to be erected in another part of the town on some plan unknown to me. The site of the new dispensary, assuming my information to be correct, is, I believe, a very eligible one in relation with the most populous parts of the town—as indeed all such institutions should be, but on what

plan I know not—not, it is to be hoped, on that which has recently been suggested under authority.

Inspected as this dispensary often is by me, it was so with considerable minuteness on the present occasion, when very satisfactory indications were afforded of the careful attention bestowed on its working by the Garrison Surgeon in charge. This is apparent in the conduct of the interior economy of the institution and the entire arrangements for the well being, not only of the inmates, but equally so of those resorting to it for “out-door” relief. The subsidiary buildings—cook-room, dead-house and latrine—are also in very fair order, and conducted so as to secure efficient working.

Comparative Table.

Patients.							1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
In-sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	224	205	253
Out-sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,834	8,232	7,662	8,704

It will be seen that a marked increase has followed the efforts of the medical officer now in charge, not only as seen in “in,” but equally so in “out” patients. Further, it is to be recorded that 58 self-supporting sick are included in the number of “in-sick” during the lapsed year.

The principal diseases were dengue, intermittent fever, rheumatic and venereal affections, conjunctivitis, bronchial and skin affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, colica, constipation, abscess, ulcers, worms, wounds, and injuries.

Number of sick in hospital this day 13, out-patients 64.

TRIPATTY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 1st-class Hospital
Assistant L. RUTHNASAWMY NAIDU, No. 175.

Remained	...	...	...	...	...	35
Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	3,311
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,346
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	3,296
Died	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	49
Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3311}{365} = 9\frac{1}{3}$

Observations.—People for treatment come from Calastry, Nuggery, Chendragherry, &c., from a distance of about 15 or 20 miles all round. The population of Tripatty is upwards of 10,500.

many persons deeming it unnecessary to subscribe under the altered circumstances. Tables G. to L. for the year under review have been prepared and included in the report, with the view of directing the attention of medical officers to the subjects to which these returns refer. Reference has already been made to Table G., as showing the average stay in Hospital of each in-patient. The cost per patient depends to a considerable extent on the stay in Hospital, and it is hoped that these figures will lead to the economical working of the institutions—the stay ranged from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 36 days. In Table H. the Hospitals are arranged according to the average cost of dieting each patient, and it appears that the rate ranged from Annas 1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Namkul to Rupees 10-7-6 in the General Hospital, Madras. The rate of dieting in the latter institution was enhanced by the large number of European patients treated there. Table J. shows the average cost per in-patient to each institution, excluding out-patients. The rate varies very much, being affected by various circumstances. Thus, in Hospitals in which but a small number of patients are treated, the expense per individual must necessarily be comparatively high, as certain charges will be divided amongst a few, instead of many. As already stated too, the length of stay in Hospital and the class of patients, whether European or Native, will also have a sensible effect on the average cost of each.

The charge per patient, it will be seen, ranged from Rupees 3-15-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the Female Asylum to Rupees 97-6-10 in the Eye Infirmary, Madras.

The long period that cases of eye disease are sometimes under treatment will account for the high rate in the latter institution. Paumbem is higher, but from exceptional circumstances, and is, therefore, excluded here. As a general rule, the average cost of medicines per patient was small, as will be seen on reference to Table K. The rate varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ pie at Tuticorn to Rupees 3-7-10 in the Male, now Lawrence Asylum. The cause of the great cost of medicines in the latter case is not obvious, but will be duly investigated, as also will all the other extremes above noticed. In the Leper Hospitals, Madras, Calicut, and Pallipport, the charges for drugs were also high, but this is explained by the protracted residence of the patients of these institutions. Table L. shows the average charge per patient on account of wines and spirits, and the rate varied from the extremely small sum of Pie 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ at Cochin, to Rupees 2-2-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Madras General Hospital. In the Lying-in Hospital the mean charge per patient for alcoholic stimulants was Rupees 1-0-2 $\frac{3}{4}$, and in the Seamen's Hospital, Cocanada, Annas 15-4 $\frac{1}{4}$. In all the other institutions the average charge was under 8 annas per patient.

16. NEW DISPENSARIES.—The following New Dispensaries were opened during 1872:—

Towns.			Districts
Pulney	}		Madura.
Seevagungah			
Nunganary	...	...	Timmevelly.
Nundial	...	...	Kurnool.
Darapooram	}		Coimbatore
Caroor			
Udipy	}		South Canara.
Upanangoody			
Anjengo	...	...	Malabar.

17. PRESIDENCY CIVIL HOSPITALS.—As will be observed from the following tabular statement, there was a net increase of 3,675 in the number of patients treated in these institutions during 1872, as compared with 1871:—

Hospitals.	Treated in 1871.	Treated in 1872.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease under 1871.
Black Town, North Side	8,987	8,383	...	604
Do. Royapooram Mission	11,232	12,362	1,130	...
General Hospital	10,467	12,302	1,835	...
Lying-in Hospital	9,876	9,274	...	602
Triplicane	15,345	16,457	1,112	...
Vepery	3,904	4,637	733	...
Eye Infirmary	2,135	2,110	...	25
Female Asylum	515	311	...	204
Leper Hospital	231	214	...	17
Lying-in Hospital	1,384	1,425	41	...
Male Asylum	139	180	41	...
Native Infirmary...	1,681	1,916	235	...
Total ...	65,896	69,571	5,127	1,452

Total net increase 3,675.

The institution in which the greatest increase took place was the General Hospital, the increment there during 1872 having been 1,835. The Hospitals showing the next largest increase were the Black Town Dispensary and the Triplicane Hospital. The Vepery Hospital also shows a notable increase. The institutions exhibiting any remarkable decrease in the number treated are the Black Town, North Side Dispensary, and the Lying-in Hospital. The total increase in seven of the Presidency Hospitals during 1872 amounted to 5,127 patients, but as a set off against this, there was a decrease in five to the extent of 1,452. The subjoined statement shows the total admissions of *out* and *in* patients at each of the Presidency Hospitals for 10 consecutive years, and will form a useful record of the progress of these institutions.

TRIPATORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 1st-class Hospital Assistant
A. BARTHASAWRAHY, No. 348.

This dispensary, which was opened on the 11th July 1872 within the range of the Head Assistant Collector of Salem, consisting of the two taluqs, Tripatore and Utengherry, and containing nearly 85,987 houses, with a population of 344,308 inhabitants, is kept in a temporary thatched building, in the Head Assistant Collector's Office compound, on the north-western part of the town. The site of the present building is a convenient place for patients to resort to from all parts of the two taluqs, and the establishment of the dispensary is a great boon to the people, who hasten to obtain the full benefits it offers.

The total number of cases admitted during the period was 2,110, of which no less than 1,870 have been successfully cured. There were only two cases of mortality, one from tetanus and the other from partus. Respecting the second case, I beg to say that I found the child's arm which had appeared ten hours before my arrival had come off the shoulder owing to continual pulling by native midwives. The foetus was turned and extracted with much difficulty. The mother died three days afterwards.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The dispensary is situated on the south-west angle of the compound, in which stood once the travellers' bungalow, now converted into a cutcherry. The building in which it is now located consists of a mud-walled, straw-roofed, structure, very much resembling an ill-constructed stable, and like one completely walled in on the north, but open throughout on the south. It is sub-divided into three unequal parts—one used as a surgery, and in which is an almirah containing the medicines, a compounding table and chair; the second containing four iron cots, while the third is a lumber receptacle. It is a miserable place, and wholly unsuited to its purpose. Soon, it is to be hoped, another building will be secured; and to accelerate this, I have placed myself in communication with the President of the Local Fund Board.

This dispensary was opened on the 11th July last, and up to this date 1,324 cases have been subjected to treatment. The principal diseases were fever of a peculiar type, of the persisting quartan exacerbations, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscesses, and ulcers.

TRITRAPOONDY.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

This dispensary is designed solely to afford relief to "out-door" applicants for it. Its work is conducted in a small, mean, mud-walled hovel situated in

the centre of the small town or village of Tritrapoondy. Such as it is, however, it fulfils its purpose well, and its usefulness is fully appreciated by the suffering poor of a population of 1,800 souls inhabiting the town and the people of the neighbourhood for miles around.

The principal diseases during the year under review have been fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, dyspepsia, abscess and ulcers, and wounds and injuries.

There were 230 admissions from fever, 132 from diarrhoea, 43 from dysentery, 3 cases of hepatitis, 83 of dyspepsia, and 153 wounds and injuries.

		Cases.	
Admitted from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871	...	2,561	
Do.	do. 1872 to	do.	1872 ... 2,932

TUTICORIN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
D. O'LEARY.

Description of Station.—The town of Tuticorin, lying upon the borders of the sea, is divided into a northern and southern half by a swamp or back-water, which runs in an irregular semi-circle from north to south, and completely encloses the southern half of the town in its embrace.

Soil.—The soil is a loose bed of sand extending for some miles inland, with soft sandstone underlying at various depths.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of the station may be stated to be decidedly dry, rain seldom falling except during the north-east monsoon, which lasts from September to December. Last year rain fell during the months of April, September, October, November, and December, the total fall amounting to 16.75, and the number of days on which it fell being 21.

Condition of Public Health.—The condition of public health during the past year was not very satisfactory, small-pox having prevailed more or less throughout the year, and hooping-cough during the latter half of the same period. From a return obtained from the Municipal Office (copy appended) the number of deaths from small-pox is found to be 26, and of this number 20 occurred during the last three months of the year; 60 deaths are recorded from fever and 60 from bowel affections. Fevers are most fatal during the hottest months of the year, and bowel-complaints during the coldest. The total number of deaths recorded is 364, being in the ratio of 34.72 per mille of the population.

Drainage.—The drainage of the town is very defective. Being on a lower level than the sea, there is no slope by which the water can drain away, and consequently after heavy showers of rain large pools of water collect in some of the low-lying localities and stagnate for a few days till absorbed by the soil and evaporated by the sun. The evil, however, is greatly obviated by the loose sandy soil which readily absorbs all moisture. An efficient system of drainage, however, would be a great boon, particularly if the swamp already mentioned could be thoroughly drained; but, as the town lies on such

Table showing the Number of Admissions of In and Out Patients among Europeans and Natives in the under-mentioned Presidency Hospitals from 1863 to 1872.

—		1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
General Hospital	Admissions.	{In-patients... {Out do. ...		1,456 2,481	1,669 3,335	1,827 2,975	2,716 3,753	2,668 5,187	2,953 6,462	2,444 7,659	2,566 8,687	24,300 54,746
	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		302 1,914	295 1,672	308 1,735	324 1,774	294 1,831	270 2,235	281 2,069	312 1,802	2,909 19,137
Black Town Dispensary	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		8,115	9,431	6,229	7,365	7,191	7,165	7,881	8,906	76,739
	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		530 19,033	479 18,567	378 16,412	503 14,811	473 14,574	472 14,552	421 12,777	457 14,710	4,927 154,279
Native Infirmary	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		1,353	1,278	1,386	1,590	1,185	1,390	1,542	1,593	14,958
	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		139 5,281	56 8,665	61 8,891	101 9,124	145 10,597	234 8,515	224 8,518	258 9,476	1,675 85,521
Lying-in Hosp. Dispensary	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		1,540	1,557	1,349	1,208	1,099	1,483	1,324	1,346	13,636
	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do.	{In do. ... {Out do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		{In do. ... {Out do. ...		5,211 36,824	5,334 41,670	5,309 36,242	6,442 36,827	5,864 39,380	6,807 38,929	7,011 43,448	7,280 45,697	65,294 407,808

The comparative cost of the Presidency Hospitals during 1871 and 1872 is exhibited in the annexed table.

Table showing Some Details of the Presidency Hospital Expenditure.

		1871.			1872.		
		Hospital Stop- pages recovered, &c.			Hospital Stop- pages recovered, &c.		
		Expenses.			Expenses.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
		1,195	5	5	1,373	10	0
		6,670	6	8	7,538	2	2
		15,387	2	5	13,217	0	10
		23,333	7	3	26,110	10	5
		905	9	4	1,120	4	5
		1,01,521	4	1	1,06,787	3	5
		18,989	13	6	17,171	12	7
		30,239	15	11	30,244	4	1
		1,262	10	4	2,107	5	10
		12,374	3	7	13,119	12	0
		2,11,879	14	6	2,18,790	1	9
		6,958	6	3	8,813	12	9
		2,04,921	8	3	2,09,976	5	0
		Net Cost.			Net Cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
		1,195	5	5	1,373	10	0
		6,670	6	8	7,538	2	2
		15,224	4	11	13,090	4	10
		23,250	14	3	26,032	2	5
		905	9	4	1,120	4	5
		95,687	15	4	99,199	11	2
		18,989	13	6	17,171	12	7
		29,360	4	11	29,203	3	7
		1,262	10	4	2,107	5	10
		12,374	3	7	13,119	12	0
		2,04,921	8	3	2,09,976	5	0

Increase in net cost above that of 1871 is Rupees 5,054-12-9.

a low level, the question appears to present serious difficulties. There are no drains or sewers. Some old ones in a ruined state exist in a few places.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Tuticorin, a seaport town on the Gulf of Manaar, has grown to some importance, which will be added to when it becomes the southern terminus of the Great Southern of India Railway. According to the recent census its population amounts to 10,000 souls. And sooner or later Tuticorin must become a town of considerable size: vigilance is demanded in anticipation of its sanitary wants.

The present sanitary condition of the town is of a very primitive order. No drains were seen by me in making the circuit of the town.

Eight public latrines have been provided with the effect of lessening recourse to the neighbouring fields.

The necessity of adverting to the water-supply of this town no longer exists, since, thanks to the energy of the municipality, an abundant supply of good, wholesome water is about to be provided. Its source is the river Tambrapurney, and by means of a channel the water is conducted into a large supply-tank, whence, on a raised embankment, the water will soon be supplied to the town by means of glazed earthen Staffordshire pipes. Towards the west of the town the existence of a swamp is a source of the malarious fever which prevails when the wind blows towards the town and over the tank. Against the successful drainage of this swamp is opposed the low surface level.

This hospital, intended solely for the treatment of "out-door sick," is established in a bungalow in the centre of the town, and apparently answers its purpose well since it appears to be appreciated by the townspeople.

The principal diseases for the year under review were fevers, rheumatism, syphilis, general debility, sore-eyes, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscess, and ulcers.

Total admissions during the last nine months, viz., from 1st January to 30th September 1872, 1,163. Deaths not ascertained.

No in-patients treated in this dispensary.

Self-supporting sick none.

UPPINANGADY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 3rd-class Hospital Assistant
G. NARAINASAWMY NAIDU.

Chicken-pox prevailed to a great extent in town and districts during the year epidemically in the month of August, and gradually declined on following months.

Cattle disease (called Dottah Rogah) has prevailed in the town of Uppinangady in May, resulting in unusual mortality.

Vaccination has been extensively carried out by Government Vaccinators in this taluq.

VELLORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Surgeon W. S. Fox.

The financial state of the hospital will be seen from the accompanying statement to be very satisfactory. The year was begun with a balance of Rupees 1,945, besides a couple of cawnies of land; we have now Rupees 2,500 invested in Government $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. and Rupees 254 cash, being an increase to the private funds of upwards of Rupees 700. The institution is now under the municipality; the Local Funds contribute Rupees 750 per annum and the Lungerkhana Funds Rupees 2,200 per annum; only Rupees 2,016-10-8 is shown in the financial statement under the latter head, in consequence of the balance not having been drawn from the treasury on the 1st of the year 1873.

The hospital was transferred from the former small inconvenient building in the town, to the present large and commodious building in the fort, formerly used as the Fort Jail. There is accommodation, if necessary, for 100 patients; the building is thoroughly well ventilated, and makes a capital hospital; the situation is not as central as the former hospital, but it is not more than five or ten minutes' walk from the principal part of the town and market place. The average number of out-patients was 33.05, while in the year previous it was 46.32. The falling off has been chiefly due to country sore-eyes having been very prevalent the previous year, and very little so last year; also to the hospital not being quite so close to the public as before. Fewer people come for slight cases, but there is no falling off in severe cases whatever, rather the contrary; the number of in-patients has considerably increased. In 1871 the average daily number was 20.21, last year 28.06. The total number treated in 1871 was out-patients 6,911, in-patients 292. In 1872 the number were out-patients 5,140, in-patients 460, deaths of in-patients 25, out-patients 3—total 27. Two of these were from cholera and two from small-pox.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Surgeon
G. S. WHITTON, M.B.

The totals for the year were 283 in and 7,452 out patients.

The health of the town of Vizagapatam was for the first four months of the year pretty good. From the month of May to October inclusive it was decidedly bad, and for the last two months of the year the health of the town was very good.

In the month of May cholera commenced, 5 deaths occurring during that month, 9 in the following month, 55 in July, 63 in August, 8 in September, and 17 in October, after which no more cases occurred.

There was thus in 1872, as compared with the preceding year, a net increase of Rupees 5,684 in the total charges for these institutions.

This was partly owing to the increased number of patients. The hospitals in which there was an increase of charges were seven in number, while in three there was a reduction of expenditure.

APPENDIX.

ADONI.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
S. R. JEEYAROOSAWMY GAROO.

The year 1872 is remarkable for the fact of this institution being transferred to the Municipality of Adoni, which has taken up to support it in all its requirements. I am happy to say that a dispensary upon a standard plan, suited to accommodate the requirements of this institution, will shortly be erected. To this purpose a contribution of Rupees 13,000 has been conjointly made by the Local Fund and Municipal Boards in their budget for 1873-74. There has been a steady increase in the number of both in and out-patients, who have applied for medical and surgical treatment at the dispensary.

The following return is the general results of sick treated during the year :—

European Out-patients.

Remained	Discharged	19
Admitted	Died	...
Total	Remaining	...

Native In-patients.

Remained	Discharged	60
Admitted	Died	3
Total	Remaining	4

Native Out-patients.

Remained	Discharged	4,040
Admitted	Died	...
Total	Remaining	79

The total fall of rain was 28·7 inches. The cold season, which succeeded in the month of October, was similar in some respects to what we had on the previous year, excepting in the middle of the month it began to assume a very unexpectedly monsoonish appearance, being cloudy, foggy and chilly, giving birth to that most singular disease so well known as "dengue."

As aforesaid, the dengue was the epidemic disease of the month. The first case that came to my notice was on the 17th. The epidemic rapidly increased to a very innumerable number. I made from house to house visitation and treated 283 cases, of which 848 of adults, 181 youths, and 44 chil-

All expenses connected with the charity are paid by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, with the exception of the salaries of the medical officer and subordinate, the pay of the peon, and the cost of European medicines.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary H. M. OLIVER.

Population of the Shevaroy Hills	...	...	...	10,778
Total admissions	...	{ In-patients	...	11
		{ Out do.	...	466
Total discharged	...	{ In do.	...	8
		{ Out do.	...	457
Total died	...	{ In do.	...	2
		{ Out do.	...	2
Total remaining	...	{ In do.	...	1
		{ Out do.	...	7

The average daily attendance of sick 10³₁₉³₂.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

This building is in every way suited to its purpose. It is substantially built of stone and tile roofed. It forms one room, 33 feet $\times$ 21 feet, and has a closed verandah; its rear aspect used as a surgery and office.

Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, showing the Annual Average treated for ten years, and that for 1871 and 1872, as also the Increase and Decrease in 1872.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.			Annual Average treated from 1861 to 1870.	Treated in 1871.		Treated in 1872.		Increase over 1871.		Decrease under 1871.
				Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	
Adoni	...	{In-Patients...}	52	...	50	...	67	...	17	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	2,293	42	2,358	19	4,119	...	1,761	23
Anantapore	...	{In do. ...}	...	...	15	...	34	...	19	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	444	3	1,520	1	1,519	...	...	2
Aunjengo	...	{In do. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	...	...	...	...	443	...	443	...
Bellary	...	{In do. ...}	224	14	197	9	199	...	...	5
	...	{Out do. ...}	4,833	25	5,270	63	5,501	38	231	...
Berhampore...	...	{In do. ...}	131	8	120	9	132	1	12	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	1,992	46	2,066	29	2,154	...	88	17
Calicut	...	{In do. ...}	346	11	328	3	317	...	89	8
	...	{Out do. ...}	4,867	2,224	6,585	1,835	5,694	...	...	389
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	...	{In do. ...}	99	...	65	...	124	...	59	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroor	...	{In do. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	...	...	...	18	819	18	...	...
Chellumbrum	...	{In do. ...}	4,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	183	5	4,088	3	3,457	...	...	2
Chicacole	...	{In do. ...}	3,701	44	2,374	40	3,038	...	16	1
	...	{Out do. ...}	111	2	56	5	150	...	684	4
Chingleput	...	{In do. ...}	6,111	26	3,197	2	4,328	3	94	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	24
Chittoor	...	{In do. ...}	215	...	244	...	287	...	43	...
	...	{Out do. ...}	6,923	37	7,250	65	7,238	28	38	...
	...	{In do. ...}	177	4	174	7	225	3	51	...
Cocanada	...	{Out do. ...}	2,206	259	1,942	296	2,886	37	944	...

dren, of male and female respectively, with success. Previous to the outbreak of the disease at this station it was prevailing at Bellary, and as the people from the last station were coming into the town the outbreak of the disease here may be attributable to it, and its progress having been more increased by the weather as already stated.

Dengue, fever, rheumatism, disease of eye and ear, stomach and bowels, abscess and ulcers, wounds and injuries, and skin diseases and small-pox are the prevailing diseases during the year.

No surgical operations were made during the year.

I beg to describe the sanitary condition of the town for the year under review.

- (1.) Widening a principal street and a lane, and laying over them a good metalled road with a masonry tunnel across.
- (2.) Making a channel to drain a portion of the town water at the east end.
- (3.) Improved two more lanes by widening and repairing them.
- (4.) Constructing of 29 dust-boxes of stone in chunam.
- (5.) Excavation of dirt-pits outside the municipal limits for the burial of the contents of public and private latrines.
- (6.) Employment of eighteen toties to clean daily both the private and public latrines and cart the filth to the pits.
- (7.) Cleaning the streets by twelve sweepers, and removing the dust from the boxes by means of carts and buffaloes
- (8.) Occasional repairs to the mud-walled latrines used by the public were attended to.
- (9.) During the prevalence of dengue the cleanliness of the town was more carefully attended to, and carbolic acid was widely used in numerous dengue-stricken houses.
- (10.) Six hundred and twenty-five cases were vaccinated by the Municipal Vaccinator on result system.
- (11.) Two hundred and seventy-seven stray dogs were killed.
- (12.) A female latrine of stone in mud was commenced in the last month of the year on an estimate of Rupees 2,000 and upwards.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. L. RANKING.

Food-supplies have been abundant, at about the rates of the preceding year. The dry grain crops are reported to have suffered from the excessive and late rains.

The town is steadily undergoing improvement, and progress is being made in all its sanitary conditions. The main streets of the town are very clean and well drained. But the lanes are resorted to more than they should be for purposes of nature, and great difficulty is experienced in putting a stop to the practice, or in keeping these places clean, owing to the paucity of scavengers. The Tahsildar and Inspector complain that the Police do not sufficiently exercise their powers in controlling and stopping

nuisances of this nature. The Tahsildar, as Vice-President of the Municipal Board, gives earnest and intelligent attention to all sanitary matters, and material progress is being made.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Several entries, and all testify to the cleanliness of the hospital, and care taken of the sick.

ANANTAPOOR.

Extract from the Annual Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant

PATCHAYAPPAN NAIDOO.

Remained on the 31st December 1871 ...	10
Admitted since January 1872 ...	1,510
Discharged cured...	1,326
Relieved ...	112
No better ...	51
Absented ...	2
Died ...	19
Remaining 31st December 1872 ...	

The number of admissions during the year is 1,510, including 1 East Indian; of which 253 fever, 74 rheumatism, 502 conjunctivitis, and the rest digestive, venereal, and cutaneous diseases, &c. One thousand three hundred and twenty-six cases have been successfully cured and discharged, 112 relieved, 51 absented from various causes, and there had been 2 deaths, 1 from fever, and the other from Bright's disease admitted in advanced stage for treatment.

As far as my experience goes, I believe the sanitary condition of the town is concerned I am glad to say is free from bring unhealthy, and no cases of dengue fever during the year, as the Municipality use their best endeavours to preserve public health. There had been heavy rainfall in this year from May to latter part of November, during which time fever cases of slight nature prevailed among the agricultural classes of this town and its vicinity. Owing to most of them having been successfully cured (one proved fatal) not only the inhabitants of Anantapoor of every class availed themselves of the medical aid in this institution, but also those of the surrounding villages and adjacent taluqs, at a distance of 20 to 30 miles; that much about out-patients.

Thirty-two in-patients have been admitted with such complaints as fever, rheumatism, cancer, syphilis, &c.

There had been no epidemic diseases of any kind during the year under report, but some sporadic cases of small-pox of a mild nature have been observed in the town, chiefly among children (two proved fatal); none of these cases came to hospital for treatment.

The subscriptions towards the dispensary have been discontinued by subscribers from April last, since the institution was transferred to the

Municipality. Amount of Rupees 2,033-12-1 invested up to 31st December 1872 in the Government Savings' Bank.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. L. RANKING.

The town under municipal control has much improved in its sanitary conditions. The roads are good and the streets kept very clean by a staff of twenty scavengers. The public latrines (nine) originally built of mud are being gradually replaced by more permanent and durable materials. The water-supply is abundant, good, and near the surface. Numerous wells exist, many of which have been furnished with parapet walls to cut off surface drainage, and afford security against accidents. The old fort walls have been levelled, and a broad road made round the town. The streets are fairly lighted.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Six entries since last inspection; all favorable to the cleanliness and order of the hospital; and left a memorandum for the Superintendent of Police regarding the want of clothing.

BELLARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major J. BRETT, M.D.

	In- patients.	Out- patients.	Total.
Remained on the 31st December 1871	13	61	74
Admitted during the year 1872	195	5,503	5,698
Discharged	164	5,505	5,669
Died	34	1	35
Average daily sick	11.70	52.16	63.86
Remaining on the 31st December 1872	10	58	68

Small-pox prevailed both in the district and town of Bellary during the first half-year of 1872. There have been 115 deaths from this disease recorded in the municipal mortuary returns. It began to decline in the month of July, and at the close of the year was nearly extinct: dengue also appeared in August. It was rumoured that the disease was present in the bazaars, but the first credible information of its presence was furnished by the medical officer in charge of the 4th Regiment N. I., who reported two cases amongst the men of that regiment in his weekly return ending 30th August. It did not extend to others in that corps, but the returns of the 16th Regiment N. I., which was soon after attacked, showed many admissions from the disease. The native population generally has suffered, and some cases have also appeared amongst the European and East Indian residents in the fort. I am, however, informed that the European Regiment and Artillery have escaped. In the majority of the cases amongst the natives

that came under my observation I could discover no eruption. The manner in which the disease entered Bellary could not be traced. No deaths have been recorded. In the Civil Dispensary there were forty-one cases; all, with one exception, out-patients, and mostly Government officials who probably would not have presented themselves had they not wanted medical certificates. There has been no other epidemic.

There have been (including the minor) 59 surgical operations performed during 1872. The principal were as follow:—

I. *Fungoid disease of left foot.*—An emaciated man of middle age, admitted on the 16th February. Disease said to be of three years' standing. Flap amputation of the leg under chloroform was performed on the 15th March, the operation having been delayed to allow of the man's regaining some strength by good nourishment. The case did well, and the man was discharged on the 22nd April.

II. *Cancer of penis.*

III. *Strangulated hernia.*

IV. *Fungoid disease of left foot.*

V. *Wound—cut-throat.*

VI. *Fungoid disease of left foot.*

VII. *Extensive and deep ulceration.*

Agreeably to Government Order No. 622, dated 3rd May 1871, the management, economical and otherwise, of the dispensary was taken over by the Municipality of Bellary in May 1872, and the assets transferred to the Commission were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Government Paper at 4 per cent.	2,500	0	0
In the Government Saving's Bank	1,150	10	1
In hands of the Purveyor	30	0	0
In hands of the Secretary	0	8	4
Total ...	3,680	2	5

In conclusion I would say that the institution fulfils its mission well, by alleviating much misery and by curing many diseases which, without it, would continue to a fatal end.

Inspection Report of Civil Hospital of Bellary by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. L. RANKING.

The hospital is precisely as described last year. The old lock wards are now occupied, and add materially to the accommodation which is now much in excess of ordinary requirement. The building is in good repair and scrupulously clean, as are also the out-houses. The latrine is very well kept.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Kept up; very few entries, but those satisfactory. I have recorded my satisfaction with the state in which I found the hospital.

Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, showing the Annual Average treated, &c.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Annual Average treated from 1861 to 1870.	Treated in 1871.		Treated in 1872.		Increase over 1871.		Decrease under 1871.	
		Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.
Madanapally ...	97 2,656	...	186 5,771	...	349 7,398	...	163 1,627	...	...
Madura ...	344 8,590	2 29	237 11,847	2 87	242 16,801	5 58	5 4,954	...	...
Manargoody ...	276 9,537	...	227 7,236	1 103	362 11,028	1 47	135 3,792	...	14
Mangalore ...	182 2,835	7 140	181 3,912	13 331	167 4,900	6 191	6 988	...	26
Masulipatam ...	105 3,500	1 46	95 2,037	...	69 2,162	...	...	1	...
Munjeri ...	184 1,327	...	341 2,288	1 3	407 2,437	1 3	66 149	...	...
Mayaveram ...	2,007	6	2,355	...	2,888	...	533	6	...
Namkul ...	...	...	...	2	42	...	42	...	...
Nazareth ...	...	...	No Return received.	...	2,439	2	2,439	...	...
Negapatam ...	157 4,332	20 229	104 3,415	21 383	146 5,334	1 154	42 1,919	...	14
Nellore ...	374 4,155	6 20	297 4,196	2	283 4,854	...	658	20	...
Do. Branch	5,413	26	6,155	32	6,186	6	31	...	...
Nundial ...	...	...	...	...	3,187	...	3,187	...	...
Nunguany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oagole ...	2,633	...	3,320	...	2,533	...	63	28	787
Ootacamund ...	273 3,898	45 469	299 5,130	17 529	362 5,734	60	604	...	...
Palamcottah ...	287 1,878	11 99	287 2,522	11 120	331 2,890	21	44 368	...	3
Palcondah ...	15 1,270	...	3 1,826	...	...	55	1,845	...	...
Paliport Lazaretto ...	43	...	39	...	41	2	2	...	...
Pariacolum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulghaut ...	114 1,677	...	186 2,462	5 52	2,023	5	2,023	...	...
Paumbem ...	771	78	522	157	1,474	79	952	...	441
Pollachy ...	287	...	249	...	256	...	7	...	...
Pollachy ...	4,251	19	2,913	14	4,558	...	1,645	5	...
Ponnani ...	86 1,398	...	154 2,096	...	159 2,185	...	5 89	...	...
Pulney ...	...	...	No Return received.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	268 3,240	3 30	225 4,736	...	222 4,437	...	...	3	299
Ramnad ...	262	1	328	3	385	...	57	...	...
Raneepett ...	4,346	...	6,882	14	9,212	14	2,330	...	362
Salem ...	333	...	799	3	437	3	...	...	2,519
Secunderabad ...	3,118	...	6,930	257	4,411	257	...	...	...
Salem ...	193	2	176	5	207	...	32	...	...
...	4,338	79	5,791	215	7,737	136	1,946	...	...
...	289	29	118	66	216	37	98	...	...
...	3,612	384	2,987	352	3,217	...	230	32	...
Seevagunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheally ...	2,417	17	2,645	6	2,805	...	...	11	...

BERHAMPORE.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon E. M. MURPHY, M.D.

The climate of the district was very good during the greater portion of the year under review. The first few months, however, were characterized by what nearly approached to a drought, but in June the south-west monsoon set in, after which to the end of the year atmosphere became cool and healthy. During this monsoon, i.e., from 13th June to 13th October, 25.85 inches of rain fell.

The crops have been abundant, but rarely escaped severe injury during the early portion of the year from heavy rainfall in October. A famine was apprehended owing to the scarcity and irregular rainfall of the year previous. Little absolute distress nevertheless occurred, and what did was mainly relieved by public works and charities.

The first case of cholera in this station occurred on the 24th March in Pannethgow, a village on the outskirts of Berhampore to the north-east. It was brought by a pilgrim from Juggernat, who fell sick and died at that village; from thence it spread to another village named Longipelly to the south-west. Thence it attacked the town of Berhampore, which is situated to the north-west of Longipelly. The disease disappeared on the 8th July, early in the monsoon season, after having caused 152 deaths. If the returns furnished me are correct, the highest, cleanest, best drained, and generally less-crowded portion of the town suffered most. The regiment and jail quite escaped. When the disease appeared, the country, as has been already stated, was suffering from a drought. Most tanks and wells were dried up, so that drinking water was difficult to procure, or, if procured, was frequently dirty; again, though no absolute famine existed, the constitution of several people was deteriorated from want of proper food. These circumstances may in some measure help to explain the great virulence of the disease during the past year in this district. The disease travelled west from Lower Bengal (or, more correctly speaking, Juggernat) through Ganjam, and thence to the Vizagapatam District. The prevailing winds blew at first in a southern and in June in a south-west direction. The disease arrived at Pannethgow, near Berhampore, in a westerly direction, then travelled south-west to Longipelly, and then north-west to Berhampore, the prevailing winds during all that time blew in a southern direction. Dengue attacked the regiment stationed here on the 20th November, from thence it spread to the town on the 15th December; 200 cases in the town are registered; no deaths.

The number of in and out patients treated in 1872 closely corresponds with the figures of the previous year.

—	1871.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
In patients ...	127	122	...	5
Out patients ...	2,112	2,123	11	...

The number of in-patients would have been much greater but for the very

limited amount of accommodation in the hospital. Beds (and space) are provided for only sixteen patients, where at times I have seen twelve or fourteen more, whose diseases required in-door treatment, asking admittance. In October last a letter was written to the Municipal Board stating these circumstances, and requesting that a small separate hospital might be built for females, so that the entire present building might be reserved for male patients; a reply was received that an application would be made to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, for the copy of the standard plan of dispensaries; another drawback to the increased utility of the dispensary is its great distance from the town.

The chief diseases treated were ague, and chronic rheumatism.

No capital operations. A large amount of minor surgery was performed.

The management and support of dispensary were made over to the Municipality. A fund of Rupees 2,771-8-2 then existed. Charitable subscriptions seem to have fallen off since that time, owing probably to the fact that no fears are now entertained that the institution will fail of support. These subscriptions were and are given mainly by European gentlemen, who derive no sort of advantage from the hospital.

CALCUTTA.

Extract from the Annual Report by Surgeon W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Madras.

There was nothing specially remarkable in the climate and season of the past year. The rainfall measured 13.42 inches, about the average. Public health was fairly good till towards the close of the first quarter of the year, when measles began to prevail, and gave place to small-pox which has been steadily gaining ground during the last quarter of the year, and may now be said to be epidemic. The sanitary condition of the town is fairly good.

Measles and small-pox prevailed, the former giving place to the latter as above stated. I am unable to account for this invasion of small-pox. This coast, considered by some its natural home or habitat, has had much immunity from it for several years past till this year, in which it has burst forth with fresh vigor and fatal virulence.

The following table shows the working of the Dispensary during the year, and also as compared with the year 1871:—

		1871.		1872.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
European ...	Admissions ...	11	2,216	3	1,813
	Deaths ...	...	...	...	1
	Daily sick ...	54	23.45	20	20.9
Native ...	Admissions ...	219	6,552	299	5,630
	Deaths ...	27	2	28	...
	Daily sick ...	9.99	74.10	14.56	69.39

C.—(Continued.)
Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, showing the Annual Average treated, &c.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Annual Average treated from 1861 to 1870.	Treated in 1871.		Treated in 1872.		Increase over 1871.		Decrease under 1871.	
			Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Native s.
Streevilputtoor	{ In-Patients... { Out do. ...	...	...	555	5	981	5	426	...	...
Sydapett	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	4,783	47	5,733	42	5,281	...	...	5	452
Tellicherry	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	2,886	253	1,908	348	1,754	95	35	1	28
Tinnevely	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	3,420	...	3,763	...	3,825	...	62	...	154
Tranquebar	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	213	3	124	1	132	...	8	2	...
Trichinopoly	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	3,581	18	2,994	51	3,653	33	669	...	...
Tripathy	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	247	11	205	28	253	17	48	...	...
Tripatoor	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	10,164	202	7,662	349	8,704	147	1,042	...	...
Tritrapundi	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	...	...	595	...	3,346	...	2,751	...	...
Tuticorin	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	1,629	2	2,559	...	2,110	...	2,110	2	...
Udipy	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	...	15	1,743	70	1,735	55	...	...	8
Uppenangady	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	...	...	...	...	872	...	872	...	...
Vellore	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	205	6	292	7	662	1	662	...	...
		5,573	49	6,911	157	4,933	108	161	...	1,928
Vizagapatam	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	308	18	764	219	17	280	...	61	1
Yercaud	{ In do. ... { Out do. ...	8,416	764	...	7,765	746	6,774	...	11	18
		...	...	...	...	37	429	37	429	...
	Total... { In do. ... { Out do. ...	17,591	2,841	15,314	3,261	18,113	587	3,515	167	716
		305,244	20,048	316,691	21,610	373,132	3,135	69,726	1,573	13,285
Grand Total...		322,835	22,889	332,005	24,871	391,245	3,722	73,241	1,740	14,001
	Net Increase ...						1,982	59,240	...	...
	Total Net Increase ...						61,222	...	...	...

This shows an increase in the native in-patients of 80, and a decrease generally of the out-patients, European and Native. I cannot account for this circumstance, which I deplore very much. I am certain it is not owing to any disrepute of the institution in the estimation of the public, for it is quite as useful and popular as heretofore. There were 81 self-dieting during the year. The principal diseases and classes of disease which prevailed during the year were fevers (intermittent and remittent), rheumatic affections, venereal diseases, anæmia, general dropsy, chest affections, diarrhœa, vermes, abscesses and ulcers, itch, wounds and injuries. The returns appended will exhibit these in detail. The deaths were 28 in number. An explanatory statement is furnished.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Much of this town, notably its poorer portions, its lanes and narrow places, were visited by me when pursuing my investigations on vaccination and the hold it had secured on the inhabitants. And it is in those places, and not in the more wealthy and better parts of a native town, that the proofs are to be gathered of the successful exercise of municipal action in the direction of its sanitation. If this be true, one would search in vain for these proofs in the places to which I was led. The system of drainage which obtains here is of the most primitive order. Such as those drains are, they were found replete with refuse, filth, and sewerage. The streets were everywhere foul, especially the lanes and narrow places such as end in mere *cul de sacs*. Those lanes, shut in on either side by high walls and during the long monsoon rains mere water-courses, and it is well that being thus flushed, they are, for the time, cleansed of their abomination. Graveyards, forming high cumuli are to be found in the most crowded parts of the town. There are no public latrines, at least I saw none. Each house has its latrine, consisting of a pit which is never cleansed of its contents. What the quality of the water must be, coming from the wells which receive much of their contents from *sub-soil* sources, may be easily imagined.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Of a favorable tenor.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

This hospital for several years but very little used, and for a time disestablished, has, I regret to report, been called into urgent requisition by the appearance of small-pox in an epidemic and virulent form. It is now fully engaged with full complement of servants, &c. Measles and small-pox have prevailed for the last nine months of the year, the former giving place to the latter for about two-thirds of this period.

There were 56 admissions into hospital; of these 12 died. Of the 56

cases, 15 were confluent and 41 discrete. The whole 12 deaths were of the confluent form; of these 11 had not been vaccinated; one said to have been vaccinated. The immediate causes of death are usually hæmorrhage from the bowels and general dropsy, the latter especially.

LEPER HOSPITAL, CALCUT.

The total number of cases treated in this hospital during the period under review amounts to 48; of which 5 cases died.

The average daily number of sick for the past year has been 16.32.

The following statement shows the admissions, deaths, and daily number of sick for the years 1871 and 1872:—

	1871.	1872.
Admissions	49	48
Daily sick	18.08	16.32
Deaths	3	5

The following table gives a concise view of this year's work:—

Form of Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.
Scaly	4	24	28	12	8	...	2	1	5
Ulcerative and S.	12	20	32	12	9	...	...	1	10
Do. <i>z.</i> oblation	2	2	4	...	2	1	1	...	...
Tubercular Dif.	2	2	4	...	2	1	1	...	...
Total	20	48	68	24	19	1	3	5	16

The deaths occurred chiefly in those patients who suffered from the ulcerative form of the disease.

The treatment was of the same palliative nature as described in former reports. Towards the close of the year, treatment by carbolic acid fumigation was tried (at the suggestion of Dr. Johnston, Deputy Inspector-General of this district) and with promising results, so far as the few cases in which it was tried will permit me to judge. A more extended and persistent trial is necessary. Results will be duly recorded in next year's report.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The hospital was re-opened for the reception of small-pox sick in August last on the appearance of variola in the town. Since then the disease has steadily increased, and no wonder when one reflects on the neglect vaccination, in certain quarters, has experienced and as recently reported on by me.

Statement showing the Treated and Deaths from Cholera in the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.

Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	In-patients.		Out-door Patients.		In-patients.		Out-door Patients.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Adoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjengo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14
Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chellumbram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	1
Chingleput ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Seamen's Hospital.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combacoanum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeveram ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
Coonoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Old Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darapooram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dindigul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edyangoody ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ghooty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodaloor ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kimedy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	6
Kotagcherry ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	...
Black Town, North Side.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town and Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boyapooram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lying-in Hospital	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leper Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lying-in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madanapully	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Treated and Deaths from Cholera in the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.

Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	In-patients.		Out-door patients.		In-patients.		Out-door patients.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Manargoody ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munjiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayaveram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namkul ...	...	...	No return received.				...	...
Nazareth ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Branch	...	...	No return received.				...	...
Nundial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nungunary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallipott Lazaretto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paryacolam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paulghant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pollachy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnani ...	...	...	No return received.				...	...
Pulney ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneepet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevagunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sheally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Streevilliputoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydapett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Tripathy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripatoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trirapundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udipy ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	2
Uppinangady ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
Vellore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yercaud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	2	1	20	11	196	30

As an indication of the epidemic prevalence of variola in this town, the few sick, treated in this hospital, are not to be viewed as even approximative of its severity, as was abundantly evident to me during my progress through the streets and lanes.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The site of this hospital, not more than 200 yards from the sea-shore, secures it against many of the evils arising from the absence of sanitary improvements, of conservancy more especially so apparent in other parts of this populous sea-faring town. But even here this neglect is apparent, and is to be found in the human ordure, by which the sea-shore and cocoanut plantations which close in the hospital are everywhere polluted. A few inexpensive latrines would be of great use here.

HOSPITAL.

On the present occasion of its inspection, it was found fairly clean; but many of the boards of the flooring are loose and need replacing.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Favorable.

CAROOR.

Extract from the Medical Report by M. MOOTOOSAWMY NAIDOO, 2nd-class
Hospital Assistant.

Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	819
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	807
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Average number of sick	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

The dispensary was opened on the 1st July 1872 in a small room attached to the Taluq Cutcherry, formerly used as a Taluq Post Office.

The number of admissions for the half-year amounted to 819, inclusive of sick from the Police, Judicial, Revenue, Survey, and Public Works Departments. The diseases principally treated were those of fevers, disease of the stomach and bowels, rheumatisms and venereal affections, abscesses and ulcers, and accidents; of three cases of burns admitted, one proved fatal.

The number of admissions would have been much greater had the dispensary been situated in a more favorable locality. Many respectable people do not like the idea of being seen near so public a place as a Taluq Cutcherry and Police Station are, particularly women.

The taluq has been healthy throughout the year, but the last quarter, when dengue broke out in an epidemic form in the town of Caroor and gradually spread throughout the taluq, the number of cases reported from October to December amount to 8,138, inclusive of 1,662 cases in Caroor. Forty-one fatal cases from dengue are reported from villages Arvacoorchy and

Pullaputty, distance 18 and 22 miles respectively from Caroor; immediate causes of death in these cases are not known. Dengue is still prevailing in the taluq to a slight extent in a modified form.

Extract from Inspection Report of Civil Dispensary, Caroor, by Deputy
Surgeon-General W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The conservancy of this town is of the most primitive nature. It will be nearer the truth to say there is none whatever. To record the insanitary condition which exists in this town in the utmost state of concentration would exhaust the space allotted in this report, yet I must add—Is it certain that nothing can be done in the sanitation of such small towns as this, save through municipal instrumentality? To apply the Municipal Act in its entirety to such towns is simply impossible, but surely some local agency might be called into being, were only some slight pressure to be brought to bear on the intelligence of the inhabitants of these towns by the District European officials. The thing is worth trying if only as a means of developing some local public spirit independently of legislative interference. The possibility of succeeding in this is, I am well aware, denied, but has the attempt ever been made?

Hospital.—This dispensary was opened on the 1st July last. Its work is carried on in a closed verandah in the end of a building, common to the Police Station and local Revenue authorities, near the centre of the town. In such a place, so contracted as scarcely to afford space for an almirah to store the medicines, a compounding table and a chair, the work of administering to the necessities of the "out-door applicants" for professional aid, to which the establishment is limited, must be one of great difficulty. And it would, perhaps, be well were the authorities, moving in the establishment of such institutions, to look to this matter, providing, in the first instance, suitable accommodation, and not as here to commence operations in so mean and squalid a corner.

CHELLUMBRUM.

Extract from the Medical Report by 1st-Class Hospital Assistant
P. RAGAVA ROW, No. 471.

The state of public health, both in the station and in the surrounding villages, was good. There have been seasonable falls of rain during the year, and no epidemic has occurred.

There were 3,393 natives of all castes and three Europeans treated as out-door patients at this institution. This number, added to the 64 cases which remained at the beginning of the year under review, comes to 3,460, thus showing a decrease of 697 over the previous year. The decrease in the number is owing to the healthier condition of the town. The average daily attendance was 35. Two deaths were entered in the returns to have occurred.

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1872.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Sub-Division A.	GENERAL DISEASES.						
	1 Small-pox	18	3	8	185	29	46
	2 Cow-pox						3
	3 Chicken-pox	24		9	11		11
	4 Measles			34	13		64
	5 Scarlet fever						12
	6 Dengue	551	4	611	946	3	2,718
	7 Typhus fever				1	1	3
	8 Cerebro				1	1	5
	9 Typhoid fever				6	2	
	10 Relapsing fever	14	5				2
	11 Simple continued fever	16	1	213	131	9	2,746
	12 Febricula	53		1,262	167	1	8,610
	15 Ague	121	2	1,785	1,024	19	31,386
	16 Remittent fever	34	1	11	84	23	547
	17 Simple cholera	1		1	4	1	145
	18 Malignant cholera				14	9	43
	18a Choleraic diarrhoea			1	2	1	8
	19 Diphtheria	1					
	20 Hooping-cough	10		111	1		309
	21 Mumps	1		18	2		255
	22 Influenza	2		182			885
	28 Sloughing phagedæna				4	2	2
	29 Hospital gangrene				8	3	4
	30 Erysipelas	6	2	7	28	2	180
	31 Pyæmia				1	1	1
	32 Puerperal fever	4	2	5	3	3	7
	33 Puerperal ophemia	1					6
	Total	857	20	4,258	2,636	110	47,998
Sub-Division B.	34 Acute rheumatism	11		135	146		3,229
	35 Gonorrhœal do.	10		8	38		341
	36 Synovial do.			2			
	37 Muscular do.	28		232	63		4,715
	38 Chronic do.	21	1	473	594	3	14,469
	39 & 40 Gout			1	1		5
	42 Arthritis						21
	43a Primary syphilis	27		58	481	4	2,079
	43b Secondary do.	56	1	69	551	11	2,752
	43c Hereditary do.	2		1	16	2	94
	44 Cancer	16	2	4	177	14	435
	45 Non-malignant tumours	13		1	63		388
	46 Lupus	2		1	12	1	18
	47 Rodent ulcer				2		3
	48 Leprosy	39	2	5	317	44	553
	49 Scrofula	2		14	95	6	1,184
	49i Phthisis pulmonalis	48	12	29	193	67	368
	49i Tabes mesenterica						10
	49i Other local scrofulous affections						
	49i Tubercular peritonitis				1	1	32
							3

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.
Sub-Division B.—(Contd.)	GENERAL DISEASES.—(Contd.)				
	50 Rickets	2		40	2
	52 Diabetes	1		1	
	53 Purpura	8	1	10	1
	54 Scurvy	14		222	21
	55 Anaemia			4	
	56 Chlorosis	7	2	29	447
	57 General dropsy	1		6	118
	58 Beri-beri				3
	Total	308	21	1,300	298
Nervous System.	Total General Diseases..	1,165	41	5,558	6,139
	LOCAL DISEASES.				
	59 Encephalitis	1		1	3
	60 Meningitis	1			2
	63 Softening of the brain	7	4	2	14
	65 Apoplexy	6		5	3
	66 Sun-stroke				
	67 Hydrocephalus				1
	69 Atrophy of the brain				2
	71 Fibrous tumour				
Nervous System.	75 Inflammation of the spinal cord	2			4
	77 Atrophy (spinal)	3			1
	80a Spina bifida				
	83 Neuroma	3		10	98
	84 Paralysis	3		4	54
	85 Hemiplegia	5	1		17
	86 Paraplegia			1	2
	87 Locomotor-ataxy				
	88 Infantile paralysis	1		2	10
	89 Local paralysis	3	2		38
Nervous System.	90 Tetanus				1
	91 Hydrophobia	5	3	5	2
	92 Infantile convulsions	8		23	57
	93 Epilepsy			5	2
	94 Convulsions				6
	95 Spasm of muscle			3	2
	97 Shaking palsy	1	1	2	10
	98 Chorea	13		37	13
	99 Hysteria	16		239	59
	101 Neuralgia				
Nervous System.	102 Hyperæsthesia	4		5	1
	103 Anæsthesia			1	
	104 Hypochondriasis	2			25
	105 Mania	4			2
	106 Melancholia	7			20
	107 Dementia				2
	109 Idiotcy				3
	110 Imbecility				
	Total	95	11	345	455

red—one from puerperal fever, and the other from fracture, attended with chronic diarrhœa. The daily attendance of out-patients was very irregular, and they were in the habit of coming to the dispensary at any hour of the day or night as they pleased.

The principal diseases that prevailed during the year were fevers, rheumatism, inflammation of the eye and ear, bronchitis, diarrhœa, dysentery abscesses, ulcers, boils, fracture, and wounds. Ordinary treatment was used for the cure of these diseases, and nothing worthy of remark occurred. Most of the cases of ulcers and rheumatism were of venereal origin, and were brought to the dispensary after they had undergone a course of native treatment.

The hospital is still in want of a suitable accommodation. The suggestions of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals have not yet been attended to by the authorities. The Local Fund Board have sanctioned a very liberal establishment to the Civil Dispensary proposed to be established at Virdachellum, which is not even half as populous as this town. Chellumbrum, I beg to state, being a large and populous town, with upwards of 17,000 inhabitants, about 4,000 houses, 110 streets, and a large temple, and where thousands of pilgrims collect themselves from different parts of the Presidency during the bi-annual festivals, necessarily requires a building, a clerk, a vaccinator, a cook, a peon, and a toty.

As stated in my former reports, the sanitary arrangements are only made during the festivals. Fortunately dengue fever has not made its appearance here, although there was an unusually large crowd during the last festival.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTONE, M.D.

In the course of my vaccination examination of the juvenile classes of the inhabitants, I made a complete circuit of the town, diverging from its principal streets into its narrow lanes and obscure places in my search for the children. And in this way were disclosed to view innumerable sources of human suffering, most, if not all, of them, easily removable, and this too at cost out of all proportion small to the good which must certainly result from it. Judging from what I saw here and in the neighbouring town of Sheally, in the scarred faces of the inhabitants, especially of the juvenile classes, variola must hold high carnival in both these towns; for, in both, in their most concentrated forms, are to be found the true sources which foster this loathsome disease, and it may be added vaccination has done comparatively little in the way of prophylaxis.

Hospital.—The work of this hospital, established solely for the relief of "out-door" applicants for curative treatment, is carried on in a native house near the centre of the town; however conveniently situated in relation with the people of the town, the place is wholly unsuited to its object, a dark, deep, open verandah looking into a narrow yard enclosed on every side. The population of this town is very considerable, numbering 16,043,

and it is, therefore, most desirable that a hospital, adapted to the necessities of its suffering poor and so constituted as to admit within the circle of "in-door" relief all classes, should be possessed by this town.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Honorary Surgeon
D. GILLESPIE.

The dispensary of Chicacole has given relief to 3,190 patients during the year 1872, of which number European and Native in-patients were 137, out-patients 3,053, showing an increase of 15 in and 675 out-patients from last year, owing to the great number of them resorting for medical aid from villages at some distance, about 20 to 30 miles.

Amongst the native in-patients there were 14 deaths, of which most of them were admitted in a weakly and emaciated state, while others were old and sufferers of chronic diseases, resulting probably from poverty and starvation.

Three deaths occurred among the out-patients, one of whom an East Indian child and a native from choleraic diarrhœa, and a native lad from a deep abdominal wound; this latter case was brought into hospital from a village 10 miles off three days after the boy was gored by a buffalo.

Cholera made its appearance in a sporadic form in the town, and, I believe, as an epidemic in the district. It had travelled from Berhampore towards south, crossing Itchapore, Raganadpore, Chicacole, invading nearly every surrounding village on its way from the month of April to the end of September 1872. Brinjaries have lost a pretty good number from this disease on their way from and to the salt pans, and it was supposed that the disease had been brought by them alone into the district.

Small and chicken pox have prevailed, the former to a greater extent in various forms than the latter. In the months of January and February there were several cases of virulence. Some deaths have occurred from fever and dysentery, the sequelæ of small-pox.

The following were the prevailing diseases during the past year, viz., fever, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, and bronchial affections.

The daily average number has been $32\frac{1}{2}$ of out-patients. The attendance of men, women, and children of all classes from the town and surrounding villages has been great and very regular, and the aid afforded by the institution is invariably availed of by all people without reference to any caste prejudices.

The dispensary is supported chiefly by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and the European gentlemen of the town and district.

The following sanitary improvements have been carried out by the Municipality for the Town of Chicacole during the year 1871-72:—

- I. Masonry drains completed on either side of the main street and principal bye-lanes in the town, measuring 5,265 running yards.
- II. Thirty-three masonry dust-bins have been completed in convenient places in the town pointed out by me.

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Diseases of the Eye.	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
	111 Conjunctivitis ...	35	...	219	47	...	19,555
	112 Catarrhal ophthalmia ...	9	...	61	5	...	1,538
	113 Pustular do. ...	4	...	6	1	...	118
	114 Purulent do. ...	2	...	4	4	...	23
	115 Ophthalmic neonatorum...	3	...	5	...	...	7
	117 Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	118 Chronic do. ...	12	...	20	11	...	239
	119 Chemosis ...	1	...	2	...	...	11
	121 Pterygium ...	...	...	3	2	...	62
	125 Keratitis ...	5	...	20	29	...	205
	127 Keratitis with suppuration	...	...	...	6	...	17
	128 Ulcer of cornea ...	5	...	6	15	1	126
	129 Opacity of do. ...	1	...	14	18	...	185
	132 Staphyloma do. ...	2	...	3	13	...	50
	134 Scleritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	136 Iritis ...	...	...	3	13	...	104
	141 Sequelæ of iritis ...	4	...	...	...	...	30
	143 Choroiditis ...	1	...	...	6	...	13
	144 Retinitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	146 Amaurosis ...	...	...	2	8	...	43
	147 Impaired vision ...	...	...	...	2	...	63
	152 Cataract ...	1	...	30	...	...	718
	154a Congenital cataract	8	...	45	113	1	11
	155 Traumatic ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	156 Glaucoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	157 Hydrophthalmia ...	1	...	5	7	...	5
	158 Total disorganization of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...
	159 Short-sight ...	1	...	2	9	1	17
	160 Long do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	17
	162 Hemeralopia ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	163 Nyctalopia ...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	165 Lachrymal obstruction...	...	...	1	2	...	29
	166 Abscess and fistula ...	...	...	7	2	...	36
	168 Diseases of the lachrymal gland	...	...	1	1	...	53
	169 Inflammation of the eye lids	...	...	...	...	...	5
	170 Hordeolum ...	...	...	...	1	...	21
	173 Entropium ...	...	...	3	...	...	42
	174 Ectropium ...	...	...	6	...	...	8
	175 Trichiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	177 Tarsal ophthalmia ...	...	...	3	1	...	14
	178 Blepharospasmus ...	...	...	12	14	...	460
	179 Cyst of the lids ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	180 Abscess in the orbit ...	1	...	8	...	...	31
	181 Stabismus ...	1	...	...	3	...	5
	185 Affections of the orbital nerves...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	97	...	498	343	3	23,957

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Diseases of the Ear.	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
	188 Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	190 Inflammation external meatus ...	3	...	99	5	...	4,880
	191 Abscess do. ...	1	...	46	4	...	639
	192 Accumulation of wax ...	...	...	...	...	...	313
	193 Polypus ...	...	...	24	...	...	103
	196 Inflammation membrana tympani ...	1	...	171	14	...	11,858
	197 Ulceration do. ...	...	...	2	1	...	136
	198 Perforation do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	203 Organic diseases of the internal ear ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	204 Necrosis of the petrous bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	205 Deafness ...	...	...	9	3	...	504
	Total ...	5	...	351	27	...	18,471
Diseases of the Nose.	209 Ozæna ...	1	...	9	4	...	209
	210 Ulceration of the pituitary membrane ...	...	...	...	2	...	20
	213 Epistaxis ...	...	...	2	...	...	105
	214 Hypertrophy of the pituitary membrane ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	215 Folypus nasi ...	1	...	4	11	1	213
	Total ...	2	...	15	17	1	549
Circulatory System.	219 Pericarditis ...	...	...	2	3	1	33
	222 Dropsy of the heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	224 Endocarditis ...	11	3	15	19	6	1
	225 Valve disease of the heart ...	...	...	1	...	...	57
	227 Myocarditis ...	3	...	6	1	...	1
	229 Hypertrophy of the heart ...	...	...	8	1	...	6
	230 Dilatation do. ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	242 Angina pectoris...	1	1	...	1	1	7
	243 Syncope ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	244 Palpitation and irregularity of the action of the heart ...	21	...	35	...	...	...
	249 Dilatation of the aorta ...	1	1	...	9	2	27
	250 Aneurism ...	6	1	3	3	...	5
	260 Phlebitis ...	...	...	...	2	...	8
	261 Phlegmasiadenitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	3
	266 Varicose veins ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	267 Nævus vascularis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	45	6	74	40	10	180

III. Prickly-pears to the extent of about 100 yards in length and 3 to 4 yards in breadth, which was encroaching on the side of a road leading to Pata Chicacole, has been removed; also about 50 yards in length behind the travellers' bungalow, which also has been removed as recommended by me. There is a great deal more on the north-west and south-west side of the town which requires to be removed, but the funds in the municipality are quite inadequate to undergo such an undertaking as to remove the whole extent of the prickly-pear thorns.

VI. The drainage and cleanliness of the town are looked after, but there is ample room for further improvement.

5. There were four latrines built by the municipality, of which only one near the market (built by brick and mortar) is resorted to by the people and cleaned out daily by a scavenger. The excrement, as well as a portion of the sweepings of the town, are carried and thrown amongst the prickly-pear jungles, quite out of the way betwixt the town and the river; but the best part of the inhabitants resort to the proximate fields and beds of the river. The police take little or no active part in taking up such cases and charging them before the Magistrate. They also give no assistance to the Municipal officers in the performance of their duty.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
BLACKLOCK.

The neighbourhood is very clean, and the roads well drained. Storm-water runs direct to the river Langulia, 200 yards to the west. The compound of the dispensary is laid out as a flower garden with broad gravel walks, and is in very good order. The town is kept fairly clean by sweepers acting under an Inspector employed by the Municipal Commission. Cavity baskets and carts are employed to remove sweepings and night soil to the fields north and south. There are one pukka and three cutcha latrines kept clean by toties. The pukka latrine, being near the large bazar, is much resorted to; the others are little used. Most of the people go to the river or to fields.

The houses near the thoroughfares are a much better kind than are seen in most other towns. They are of good height, and ventilation is well attended to. Most of them have a grated window, 3 feet in length by 2 in height, over each pial.

The lowest classes have mean, low-walled and thatched huts, away from the main roads, and it is said that there is much difficulty in keeping the narrow lanes among these huts in a fair state of cleanliness. But even in the worst parts of the town foul drains and cess-pools are rarely seen.

Dust-bins are placed in every street and regularly emptied. Straw and ashes are never seen about the streets.

The water-supply is chiefly from the river and partly from wells. Only a few of the wells afford good drinking water. Most of them yield brackish water, probably from being within four miles of the sea. There is abundance of water in the river bed at present, owing to a recent fresh from the

Palcondah Hills. But even in very dry seasons the river bed is seldom dry at the surface above a few days, and then water can be obtained by digging a few feet deep into the channel.

Many well-fed, well-developed men and women are to be seen on the roads; but the generality have pot-bellies, lanky limbs, and anæmic appearance.

Hospital.—The dispensary is in the centre of the town, and at the east side of the Palcondah road. It was originally a private dwelling-house, and is, therefore, in some respects not perfectly suitable for its present purpose. The main building is at the north side of the well-enclosed compound, extends from east to west, and is set apart for male in-patients and dispensary business. The block for women is extended at a right angle to the main building, and is at the east side of the compound.

Some of the ward doors are solid, some half venetian. The ward windows are all venetianed. The windows of the office are partly glazed, partly venetianed. There is no ridge ventilation anywhere; but the whole of the apartments are unusually well supplied with light and air; roofs are tiled; floors chunam, and all are in good repair. Every part of the buildings is extremely clean.

The out-houses are very well arranged, and are very clean. The seats of the latrines are tarred. Tar is to be laid on the floors and on the walls to a height of two feet. The latrines are on the dry-earth system, and have tarred chatties. Excreta are removed by the toty to fields on the north of the town.

There is no dead-house, but the adjacent powder magazine could easily be converted into one.

The principal diseases during last year were, in the order of their frequency, fevers, chiefly intermittent, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, anæmia, catarrhal affections, rheumatism, and ulcers.

There is small-pox during the hot months of every year in this town.

25. *Visitors' Book.*—General tenor of remarks.—The remarks are all very favorable.

CHINGLEPUT.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon E. A. TRIMNELL.				
Remained 31st December 1871 ...	...	...	...	30
Admitted during the year 1872 ...	...	...	...	4,448
Total Treated ...				4,478
Discharged ...	...	...	...	4,451
Died ...	...	...	...	6
Remaining 31st December 1872	...	...	...	21
Average daily sick { In-patients	...	...	...	6.12
{ Out-patients	...	...	...	23.20

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Following Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.							
Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.	
LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)							
Absorbent System.	269	Inflammation of lymphatics					
	270	Suppuration of do.	4		5	3	13
	271	Inflammation of glands					20
	272	Suppuration of do.	3		49	6	696
	273	Hypertrophy of do.					18
		Total	9		18	4	52
Ductless Glands.	280	Goitre	16		72	13	799
	281	Cyst			1	5	2
							17
		Total					1
Respiratory System.	288	Croup			1	5	2
	289	Coryza					18
	292	Catarrh	1				9
	293	Laryngitis	1		112		347
	296	Œdema of the glottis			34	6	251
	302	Aphonia	1		1	5	10
	305	Bronchial catarrh			17		
	306	Bronchitis	2		2		4
	314	Asthma	21		1,038	43	1,600
	315	Pneumonia	68	2	1,338	209	8,852
	316	Abcess of the lung	27		190	103	1,767
	318a	Hæmoptysis	8	1	11	49	158
	319	Pulmonary extravasation				1	1
	322	Emphysema			5	3	50
	325 & 326	Pneumonic phthisis	2				10
	331 & 332	Pleurisy	15	3	2	24	7
	335	Hydrothorax	10		4	9	139
		Total			1		
			156	6	2,754	454	35
	Digestive System.	344	Ulcer of lip				
346		Cystis					38
347a		Hare-lip					2
348		Stomatitis					4
349		Ulcerative stomatitis			1	1	133
350		Thrush			22		7
352		Abcess of the cheek					738
353		Cancrum oris			79	3	4
355		Ranula				1	4
359		Fibrous tumour				3	17
365		Teething					3
366		Caries of the dental tissue	6				83
367		Necrosis do.	1		62	3	807
					1		23

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	
		Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.		Treated.
Digestive System.— (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)							
	369	Absorption of the dental tissue	...	...	...	...	...	30
	370	Irritation of the dental pulp	...	...	2	...	...	20
	371	Inflammation do.	1	...	15	5	...	459
	372	Ulceration do.	...	...	...	...	...	17
	373	Gangrene of the dental pulp	...	...	...	1	...	...
	376	Inflammation of the dental periosteum	...	...	...	...	...	11
	377	Gum-boil	1	...	12	...	...	249
	380	Inflammation of the gums	...	...	2	...	...	73
	381	Ulceration do.	...	...	...	2	...	27
	386	Epulis	...	...	...	1	...	11
	388	Necrosis of the alveoli	...	...	...	...	...	4
	389	Caries do.	...	...	18	1	...	128
	393	Mercurial inflammation of the gums	...	...	...	1	...	23
	395 to 409	Irregular dentition	...	...	...	...	...	28
	411	Mechanical injuries of the teeth	...	...	...	1	...	2
	412	Glossitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
	413	Ulcer of the tongue	...	...	...	4	...	16
	414	Aphthous ulcer	1	...	17	...	...	24
	418	Tongue-tie	...	...	...	...	...	6
	419	Sore throat	10	...	51	3	...	102
	420	Relaxed throat	...	...	...	...	...	3
	421	Ulcerated throat	...	...	...	4	...	10
	422	Quinsy	1	...	...	...	...	5
	423	Tonsillitis	14	...	76	4	...	308
	424	Sloughing sore throat	...	...	...	...	...	1
	425	Enlarged tonsils	1	...	5	1	...	7
	426	Elongated uvula	...	...	6	...	...	54
	427	Perforation of the palate.	...	...	...	...	...	5
	431	Pharyngitis	1	...	19	...	...	2
	432	Ulcer of the pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	3
	438	Salivation	...	...	...	...	...	14
	439	Abscess of the salivary glands	...	...	...	...	...	2
	440	Salivary fistula	...	...	...	1	...	11
	446	Stricture of the œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	1
	449	Gastritis	3	...	4	11	1	83
450	Chronic ulcer of the stomach	...	...	...	2	...	2	
451	Hæmatemesis	1	...	...	...	...	10	
452	Perforation	...	...	...	1	1	...	
456	Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	10	
460	Dyspepsia	54	...	1,157	353	4	15,129	
461	Gastrodynia	...	...	2	4	...	44	
462	Pyrosis	2	...	5	2	...	18	

The following table shows the number of in and out patients of the year 1871-72 compared :—

		1871.		1872.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
Europeans.	{ In-patients...	2	...	5	...	3	...
	{ Out-patients.	27	...	2	...	...	25
Natives ...	{ In-patients...	56	4	146	6	90	...
	{ Out-patients.	3,197	...	4,302	...	1,105	...

The town of Chingleput consists of three principal streets—the largest, the Hindus' street, is well built with open brick drains for surface sewage on each side of the road; the Brahmin street is irregularly built, and has merely two shallow ditches in the place of drains; the trunk road ascends a high hill, so that the fall is particularly good, and the drainage sufficient. The town is kept very clean and free from bad smells. The convicts in the jail have recently cleared out the drains in the principal streets. The houses in the town are mostly built of bricks or stone with tiled roofs; those in the pancherry of mud-walls and thatched roofs.

There are no public latrines in the place. In the better houses there are private latrines for the use of the occupants, from which the excrement is removed and buried; the poorer people go into the fields and surrounding country for the purpose of defecation.

The water-supply is abundant. There is one large tank several miles in circumference, but the water is hardly fit for drinking or cooking, and is principally used for irrigation. There are several smaller ones for washing and drinking, and some for purposes of ablution. Several of the houses are provided with private wells, and there are some public ones scattered about the town. The quality of the water is generally good and fit for drinking. Hinds are buried in the open air.

Hindus are buried or burnt at a considerable distance from the town close to the Palar river, Mussulmans inside the town near the Mahomedan Mosque; it in no way interferes with the health of the living.

Provisions have been ample and cheap, and the crops abundant—a condition of things which appears to lessen the amount of crime in the district, and, doubtless, may account, to a certain extent, for the satisfactory condition of the public health.

The only epidemic that occurred was a very slight one of dengue. The first case was that of the Civil and Session Judge, who was attacked with the disease on the 2nd July, a day or two after his return from the Neilgherry Hills. With him it must have been contracted while passing through Madras or Saint Thomas' Mount, where the disease was prevailing. The

Intermittent fever has prevailed more or less during the year. The number of cases increased during the rainy and cold months, but it has been of a very mild type. A few cases of remittent fever have been under observation, but the number was very small. Diabetes appears to be a common disease in the district, but few cases came under treatment. Dysentery has not prevailed to any extent, and there has been very little diarrhoea.

The principal diseases amongst the in-patients during the past year are, in order of frequency, ague, wounds, syphilis and bubo, abscess, ulcers, dyspepsia, carbuncle, and partus; amongst the out-patients, constipation (being cases of patients applying for an occasional purgative), inflammation, membrana, tympani or otitis, ague, conjunctivitis, ulcers, boils, and abscesses. Though the number of in-patients has increased by 90, yet there are only six deaths, compared to four in the preceding year. The deaths were caused by the following diseases:—

Partus.—The woman had been in labor four days before admission, and was in a low, weak state. Labor had entirely ceased, and the os uteri was contracted. After several efforts it was sufficiently dilated to allow of the hand being passed into the uterus to effect turning. The base of the child's skull was perforated, and the brain extruded before the head could be brought out on account of the outlet being small. The woman did well at first, but gradually sank from exhaustion, though stimulants were freely given.

Dysentery.—This was a case of a Bengal Brahmin who had been suffering from chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. He was very emaciated and half-starved. There was a considerable improvement in his symptoms at first, but diarrhoea, which had been arrested, again made its appearance, and he died from exhaustion.

Ulcer.—In this case there was a large foul ulcer in left buttock filled with maggots, and another large ulcer on the right leg, through which maggots were burrowing. She was much better after treatment, and all the maggots were removed; but hectic came on about a fortnight after admission, from which she gradually sank.

Morbus Valvul. Cord.—This was a case of mitral regurgitation combined with ascites, cedema, and albumenuria. His symptoms were occasionally relieved by treatment, but no permanent benefit was effected, and he died about five weeks after admission.

Compound fracture.—In this case both bones, tibia and fibula, had been thrust through the skin, causing a large external wound, and a portion of the fibula had to be removed before reduction. As he objected to amputation,

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-Door patients.	In-patients.		Out-Door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Digestive System.— (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
	463 Vomiting ...	...	...	...	1	1	4
	464 Enteritis ...	...	...	...	7	3	17
	465 Typhlitis ...	1	...	...	2	...	1
	466 Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	473 Melæna ...	145	4	537	433	111	5,278
	475 Tympanitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	476 Obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	478 Intussusception ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	480 Hernia ...	1	...	...	4	2	1
	483.1 Ascaris lumbricoides ...	7	1	8	34	3	257
	483.10 Oxyuris vermicularis ...	11	...	676	23	...	12,635
	483.18 Tænia solium ...	...	...	...	...	...	183
	484 Diarrhoea ...	3	...	139	...	...	186
	486 Colic ...	99	6	1,232	453	154	7,631
	487 Constipation ...	14	...	236	127	...	7,472
	488 Ulceration of rectum and anus ...	4	...	3,629	31	...	47,482
	489 Abscess do. ...	6	...	...	8	...	6
	490 Fistula in ano ...	...	...	...	20	1	75
	491 Hæmorrhoids ...	3	...	1	55	...	153
	493 Fissure of the anus ...	15	...	54	46	1	692
	494 Prolapsus do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	495 Stricture do. ...	1	...	2	1	...	58
	496 Condyloma of the anus ...	3	...	...	...	...	1
	497 Thread-worm ...	1	...	2	10	...	37
	501 Hepatitis ...	...	...	5	...	...	202
	502 Abscess of liver ...	26	3	62	53	5	302
	504 Simple enlargement of liver ...	5	5	...	2	...	3
	506 Cirrhosis ...	10	...	8	4	1	17
	513 Jaundice ...	2	...	1	...	...	1
	520 Gall-stones ...	7	1	29	21	4	376
	524 Splenitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	526 Congestion of the spleen ...	4	...	19	82	3	600
	528 Hypertrophy ...	...	...	...	14	...	20
	531 Peritonitis ...	6	1	4	36	2	158
	532 Ascites ...	2	...	2	22	5	22
		3	2	3	143	22	210
	Total ...	480	23	8,247	2,051	324	102,910
Urinary System.	538 Bright's disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	539 Nephritis ...	6	3	7	54	15	22
	543 Hydronephrosis ...	1	...	...	2	1	...
	550 Calculus ...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	553 Hæmaturia renalis ...	...	...	...	1	...	17
	554 Suppression of urine ...	...	...	2	2	...	117
	555 Diuresis ...	...	...	15	4	2	180
	557 Cystitis ...	1	...	6	5	...	60
	567 Hernia of the bladder ...	3	...	7	17	...	3
		...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out-Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out door patients.	In-patients.		Out door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Urinary System.— (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
	570 Calculus of the bladder ...	...	...	...	16	2	29
	571 Hæmaturia (vesical) ...	1	...	...	2	...	22
	572 Paralysis of bladder ...	...	...	...	2	...	3
	573 Irritability do. ...	3	...	...	9	1	49
	576 Incontinence of urine ...	2	...	3	26	1	49
	577 Retention do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	578 Inflammation of the prostate gland ...	...	...	...	1	...	18
	580 Abscess do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	582 Chronic enlargement do. ...	...	...	...	4	1	32
	585 Gonorrhœa ...	31	...	173	200	1	3,525
	586 Balanitis ...	...	...	3	...	...	9
	587 Phimosis ...	3	...	3	87	...	345
	588 Paraphimosis ...	...	...	3	19	...	131
	589 Bubo ...	20	...	15	126	2	1,150
	591 Epididymitis ...	2	...	2	...	...	32
	593 Condyloma ...	3	...	2	5	...	18
	594 Gleet ...	...	...	10	...	...	56
	596 Stricture of the urethra ...	21	...	13	126	3	807
	597 Ulcer do. ...	...	...	...	5	...	1
	598 Urinary abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	599 Urinary fistula ...	1	...	4	37	...	60
	600 Recto-urethral fistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	601 Extravasation of urine ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	601* Impacted calculus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	99	4	271	752	30	6,777
Male Organs of Generation.	602 Inflammation of penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	603 Abscess do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	604 Gangrene do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	608 Sloughing of the scrotum ...	...	...	1	8	1	2
	609 Œdema of do. ...	1	...	...	1	...	9
	610 Elephantiasis of the scrotum ...	...	...	...	16	2	10
	612 Hydrocele of the cord ...	...	...	4	4	...	150
	613 Varicocele ...	1	...	2	1	...	12
	615 Neuralgia of the cord ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	617 Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis ...	23	...	24	63	...	386
	618 Hæmatocele ...	...	...	1	20	1	8
	620 Orchitis ...	21	1	35	48	...	772
	620* Epididymitis ...	...	...	3	1	...	2
	621 Abscess of testicle ...	2	...	...	7	...	3
	622 Protrusion of tubuli ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	625 Cystic disease of testicle ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	627 Spermatorrhœa ...	1	...	12	1	...	79
	628 Impotence ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	49	1	82	178	4	1,445

the wound was covered with carbolic putty, and the leg put upon splints. The man did well for several days; but during an exciting dream, he jumped up and displaced the bones, which produced tetanic symptoms, and he died during a prolonged convulsion.

Phthisis.—In this case the woman had been ill for six months before admission. There was a vomica at the apex of the right lung with hectic. Edema subsequently came on, and she died of exhaustion.

There were no deaths amongst the out-patients.

CHITTOOR.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon-Major G. S. W. OGG, M.D.

	No. of Sick.
Remained on the 31st December 1871 ...	51
Admitted ...	7,524
Discharged ...	7,481
Died ...	23
Remaining on the 31st December 1872 ...	71
Average daily number of sick for the year ...	49½

There has been no epidemic during the past year.

There has been a slight increase in the number of both in-patients and out-patients treated in the dispensary during the past year as shown in the statement given below:—

	1871.	1872.
In-patients ...	225	287
Out-patients ...	7,232	7,353

The principal classes of diseases prevalent during the year have been as usual fever, diseases of the digestive system, rheumatism, and diseases of the skin, including ulcers, which are often of long standing and most intractable. The prevalence and virulence of venereal disease in this station have, I observe, been frequently brought to notice by my predecessors. Many of the cases which proved fatal under other headings have owed their intractable character to the patient being saturated with the venereal poison. The fatal cases among in-patients entered under the headings "gonorrhœa, primary syphilis, and secondary syphilis" occurred in prostitutes worn out with disease and want.

The fatal cases of dropsy were complicated, one with disease of the heart, the other with disease of the kidneys. The fatal case entered as epilepsy occurred in a beggar subject to epileptic fits, who was picked up by the police, and brought in a dying state to the dispensary. The cases of splenitis and ascites were both of long standing, accompanied with extensive organic disease.

Of the tumours operated on by me, one was a fatty tumour on the thigh, one a cystic tumour on the forehead, the third a tumour of similar character on the back of the hand.

A woman was brought to hospital by the police, in order that she might be examined and a certificate granted as to her having been recently

delivered, as she had been arrested on a charge of procuring abortion. The woman (a widow) strenuously denied having been pregnant. On examination there were evident signs of recent delivery, and, on introducing the finger into the vagina, the os uteri was found to be patulous. On passing the point of the index finger through the os, a foreign body could be detected within the womb. As the foreign body could be barely reached with the point of the finger, and could not be seen through the speculum, it was with some difficulty removed with a dressing forceps. On removal it was found to be a piece of bamboo covered with cloth about 3 inches in length and of the diameter of a crow quill, which the woman then confessed had been introduced into the womb by a native midwife for the purpose of procuring abortion, and, as she admitted, with success.

The casualty entered under the head of wound was a case of vaginal hernia caused in a singular way. The patient, a Mussalmanee woman, was brought by her friends in a dooly from a village about 12 miles distant. On examination many feet of intestines were found protruding through the vulva, having escaped through a rent in the vagina. The woman had been walking along a lane in a bent position, when she was suddenly charged by a buffalo, and the wound inflicted, through which the protrusion occurred. The prolapsed intestines were carefully returned, but the woman died on the following morning.

The only addition to the hospital buildings during the past year is a small mud hut for high-caste patients, consisting of two wards with a cook-room, bath-room, and latrine attached. These buildings are not quite finished, and have not yet been handed over for occupation.

A pandal has also been erected in front of the hospital to shade the two front wards from the glare of the morning sun.

A dead-house has been sanctioned by the Local Fund Board, but has not yet been built.

COCANADA.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon W. E. WRIGHT.

The year under review was marked by a particularly heavy rainfall. The rains commenced in June and continued off and on until December. 48.80 inches were recorded in Cocanada against 33.69 in the previous year.

2. *Epidemic disease*.—Cholera was more or less prevalent this year in the district. As far as it could be ascertained, it travelled down from Bengal through Ganjam and Vizagapatam, whence it invaded this district. In the town of Cocanada thirty-six deaths were recorded as due to this disease; 3 of these occurred in March, 25 in August, and 8 in September.

3. *Freedom from dengue*.—The town has been free from another epidemic that has been prevalent in many parts of India. Though dengue has prevailed 40 miles north of Cocanada and 16 miles to the south, yet the disease never invaded the town.

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated.							
Order and Disting- uishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out- door pa- tients.	In-patients.		Out door patients.
		Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.	
	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
Female Organs of Gene- ration.	630 Inflammation of the ovary	3	...	1	6	1	4
	634 Hypertrophy do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	6
	635 Fibrous tumour do. ...	2	...	...	3	...	10
	636 Encysted dropsy ...	1	...	...	8	...	...
	637 Complex cystic tumour...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	650a Pelvic peritonitis ...	2	...	...	3	...	1
	650b Do. cellulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	651 Do. abscess ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
	653 Do. hæmatocele ...	...	...	...	2	...	19
	654 Catarrh of uterus ...	8	...	2	3	...	4
	655 Inflammation do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	656 Granular inflammation of uterus	3	...	5	2	...	1
	657 Abrasion ...	...	...	2	...	...	1
	658 Ulcer of the uterus ...	2	...	...	3	1	...
	660 Utero-vesical fistula ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	661 Stricture of the orifice ...	...	...	3	...	...	18
	662 Do. canal ...	8	...	5	3	...	4
	665 Hypertrophy ...	8	...	19	1	...	...
	667 Non-malignant tumour ...	1	...	...	10	1	16
	667a Tumour fibrous uteri ...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	667b Polypus uteri ...	2	...	...	1	...	2
	669a Anteversion ...	1	...	6	...	...	3
	669b Retroversion of uterus ...	9	...	11	1	...	...
	669c Ante flexion do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	669d Retro flexion do. ...	8	...	14	5	...	...
	669e Inversion do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	5
	669f Prolapsus do. ...	5	...	7	13	...	76
	670 Catarrh of the vagina ...	4	...	31	12	1	...
	671 Inflammation do. ...	...	...	7	1	...	1
	673 Cicatrix or band ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	675 Vesico-vaginal fistula ...	4	...	...	17	...	...
	676 Recto-vaginal do. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	680 Inflammation of the labia.	...	...	...	1	...	1
	683 Abscess labia ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	685 Hypertrophy ...	...	...	...	8	...	1
	686 Occlusion of the vulva ...	...	...	...	1	...	305
	690 Amenorrhœa ...	4	...	57	4	...	144
	691 Scanty menstruation ...	5	...	40	9	...	...
	692 Vicarious do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	404
	693 Dysmenorrhœa ...	4	...	60	13	...	144
	694 Menorrhagia ...	8	...	50	7	...	10
	695 Metritis ...	11	...	13	9	...	2
	698 Hysteralgia ...	3	...	...	1	...	6
	701 Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	702a Prolapsus uterus ...	...	...	...	4	1	...
	702c Retroversion do. ...	2	...	...	2	...	17
	703 Abortion ...	4	...	...	4	26	2
	704 Premature labor ...	...	...	...	1	1	...

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients.								
Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.			
		In-patients.		Out door patients.	In-patients.		Out door patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	
Female Organs of Generation.— (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)							
	705 Extra uterine gestation...	...	...	...	1	1	18	
	706 Atony of uterus ...	...	...	...	5	2	...	
	708 Mechanical obstacle to the action of uterus ...	...	...	...	4	2	9	
	708v Malposition of the fœtus ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	709 Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	
	713 Rupture of perineum ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	714 Retention of the placenta ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	717 Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
	718 Milk-fever ...	1	...	1	2	1	1	
	719 Metro-peritonitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	
	726 Puerperal mania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	727 Puerperal convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	729 Inflammation of female breast ...	1	...	4	1	10	27	
	730 Abscess of female breast.	4	...	...	4	...	10	
	731 Sinus ...	...	...	...	...	...	201	
	732 Galactorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	737 Chapped nipple ...	1	...	1	...	...	97	
	738 Sore-nipple ...	176	3	22	1,323	34	7	
	Vomiting during pregnancy ...	1	...	3	...	...	1	
	750 Mastodynia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	
	Diseases of the Male Mam-milla.	Total ...	305	4	378	1,543	48	1
		751 Inflammation of the male mam-milla ...	...	...	...	...	2	3
752 Hypertrophy do. ...		...	...	...	2	...	4	
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
•		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Organs of Loco-motion.	755 Ostitis ...	12	...	11	46	...	351	
	759 Caries of bones ...	4	...	34	85	3	772	
	760 Necrosis do. ...	3	...	1	24	1	80	
	761 Mollities ossium...	...	...	...	4	...	1	
	765d Exostosis...	15	...	12	90	2	3	
	768& Synovitis...	...	...	...	...	...	555	
	769 Abscess of joints ...	...	...	...	1	...	22	
	771 Ankylosis ...	...	3	...	12	...	54	
	772 Dropsy of joints...	1	...	1	...	...	34	
	773 Relaxation of ligaments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	777 Knock-knee ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	779 Caries and necrosis of the spine ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	
	784 Iliac abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
785	...	...	...	...	...	...		

4. *Mortality among population.*—The death-rate during the year was 20.53 per 1,000, and the mortality is due to the following causes:—

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONGST THE POPULATION OF COCANADA IN 1872.							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Accidents.	All Other Causes.	Total.	Population.
36	11	57	65	6	157	332	16,167

5. *Sanitary condition of the town.*—The sanitary condition of the town may on the whole be considered satisfactory. In the new town most of the streets are wide and well laid out and kept very clean. In the older parts of the town the dwellings are much crowded; and, being inhabited chiefly by the lower and poorer classes, the streets and alleys in these parts are naturally not as clean as in the better portions of the town.

6. *Drainage.*—Many parts of Cocanada are very low, and there are great practical difficulties in the way of drainage. During the last rainy season the water stagnated about the houses in several places, and the walls of several houses were injured in consequence. A series of levels, however, are being taken with the view of draining the town and remedying this state of things as far as possible.

7. *Latrines.*—At present latrines are not at all in favor with the inhabitants, who prefer resorting to the waste grounds in the neighbourhood of the town. If a number of small and conveniently-placed latrines were provided, natives might perhaps be induced to use them.

8. *Water-supply.*—Most of the wells in the town afford brackish water only. The chief sources of water-supply are tanks fed from the canals coming from above the anicut at Dowlaishweram, but during the last hot season this source of supply failed and some of the tanks became dry, while in others the supply was much reduced and deteriorated in quality. The improvement of water-supply is a matter that is engaging the attention of the Municipal Commissioners.

9. *Skin-grafting.*—In some of the cases of ulcer, skin-grafting has been tried with success, but I do not consider it is suitable in the case of anæmic ulcers of long standing. The graft it is true takes root, but the vitality of the ulcer is too low to nourish the graft and at the same time keep healthy. I noticed in one case that the grafting of skin was followed by sloughing at the circumference or in some other part of the ulcer. It seems to me that this mode of treatment is only suitable to ulcers that are healthy and where the parts are of good vitality.

Use of nitrous oxide gas.—During the past year we have frequently used nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for minor operations, such as extraction of teeth, operations for fistula, &c. It is an extremely convenient agent for short operations as anæsthesia is produced rapidly and with great ease and without the slightest distress to the patient. There are moreover no unpleasant effects after its administration, no vomiting, no head-ache, and

its inhalation produces no feelings of suffocation, but on the contrary is pleasant and agreeable to the patient. The great advantage of this agent is the rapidity with which insensibility is produced. Patients usually become impervious to pain in about a minute; insensibility is of short duration only, but continues long enough to admit of the performance of short, though painful, operations. I have no doubt the period of insensibility could be maintained for a longer time if required.

12. *Increase in the number of patients.*—From the following table it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients compared with the previous year, and that the inhabitants of the town and district are resorting more freely to the institution for the benefit of treatment and advice:—

Patients treated in 1871 and 1872.

Class.					1871.	1872.	Increase.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	174	224	50
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	2,177	3,154	977

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

This institution is in connection with the Civil Dispensary. A ward of the latter is devoted to the accommodation of sick sailors.

2. During the past year 43 sailors have been admitted, this being a decrease of 2 compared with the previous year.

3. No less than 50 per cent. of the admissions were for bowel complaints and disorders of the digestive system, and the remainder were chiefly for rheumatic and chest affections.

4. The financial condition of the Seamen's Hospital is satisfactory, and the receipts slightly exceed the expenditure. The year 1872 commenced with a balance in its favor of Rupees 839-8-0 and closed with a balance of Rupees 891-7-5, of which Rupees 839-5-9 is invested in the Savings' Bank. A per-diem charge of Rupee 1 per day is made to the masters of vessels for each sailor who is treated in hospital. A sum of Rupees 171-4-8 was realized from the rent of a small bungalow adjoining the hospital, which was originally built for the Apothecary in charge, and a small sum was also realized by the sale of medicine.

COCHIN.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. DOYLE, M.D.
& F.R.C.S.I.

The total number of patients treated in the Civil Hospital during the past year amounted to 10,610; of these 10,029 were extern, and 581 intern patients. Of the latter 531 were self-supporting and 50 only were dieted by the hospital. This speaks well for the popularity of the institution, and of the

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Disease of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-door patients.	In-patients.		Out-door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Organs of Locomotion.— (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.—(Continued.)						
	786 Angular deformity of spine ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	787 Lateral curvature of spine. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	788 Anterior curvature do ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	792 Deformity ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	794 Abscess of the muscles ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	795 Gangrene ...	...	...	...	4	1	3
	796 Atrophy do. ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	797 Progressive muscular atrophy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	807 Contraction of tendons ...	...	...	...	10	1	66
	808 Club-foot ...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	811 Wry neck ...	...	...	...	2	...	39
	812 Enlarged bursa patella. ...	1	...	1	...	...	2
	813 Enlarged bursa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	814 Bursal tumour ...	...	...	5	...	...	34
	815 Bursal abscess ...	2	...	...	...	...	3
	817 Ganglion ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	41	...	69	288	9	2,043
Cellular Tissue.	818 Inflammation ...	9	...	46	43	2	520
	819 Abscess ...	75	3	217	437	11	9,532
	820 Inflammatory induration. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	821 Slough ...	...	...	...	2	1	26
	822 Obesity ...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	825-5 Guinea-worm ...	19	...	18	156	...	745
	Total ...	103	3	281	639	14	10,829
Cutaneous System.	827 Erythema ...	4	...	3	...	...	5
	829 Roseola ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	830 Urticaria ...	...	...	...	5	...	168
	834 Prurigo ...	...	...	33	1	3	157
	835 Lichen ...	1	...	1	...	...	37
	837 Pityriasis ...	...	...	3	1	...	33
	838 Psoriasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,260
	841 Herpes ...	5	1	44	199	3	3,077
	842 Pemphigus ...	5	...	107	18	...	30
	843 Eczema ...	1	...	6	7	1	1,479
	844 Impetigo ...	11	...	66	25	...	147
	845 Rupia ...	1	...	8	1	...	10
	846 Ecthyma ...	...	...	1	4	...	13
	847 Acne ...	1	...	...	1	...	4
	848 Syccosis ...	1	...	1	...	...	2
	850 Ichthyosis ...	...	...	...	1	...	5
	851 Xeroderma ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	852 Leucoderma ...	...	...	...	4	...	26
	855 Melasma ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	859 Ulcer ...	62	...	649	1,290	38	40,648
	860 Fissures ...	1	...	...	...	...	45
	861 Boil ...	25	...	289	33	...	9,319

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
		In-patients.		Out-door patients.	In-patients.		Out-door patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Cutaneous System (Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
	862 Carbuncle ...	5	2	4	62	...	377
	863& Onychia ...	2	...	3	5	...	164
	864 Whitlow ...	2	...	31	9	...	866
	865 Gangrene ...	...	...	...	9	4	...
	866 Hypertrophy ...	...	...	1	6	...	4
	868 Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	869 Elephantiasis arabum ...	2	...	11	36	...	335
	871 Fibro-cellular tumour ...	...	...	2	11	1	187
	872 Fatty tumour ...	...	...	2	19	...	134
	873 Nævus ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	875 Sebaceous tumour ...	...	...	...	2	1	6
	877 Warts ...	1	...	8	5	...	220
	878 Condyloma ...	...	...	...	3	...	8
	879 Molluscum ...	...	...	...	4	...	1
	880 Cheloid ...	...	...	1	1	...	6
	884 Ingrown nail ...	2	...	3	3	...	19
	885 Pruritus ...	...	...	11	1	...	78
	888 Ring worm ...	3	...	3	2	...	710
	889 Tinea decalvus ...	...	...	8	4	...	201
	890 Tinea favosa ...	...	...	...	4	...	139
	891 Tinea versicolor ...	...	...	...	14	1	12
	893 Mycetoma ...	149	...	359	357	...	3
	894 Itch ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,765
	895 Phthiriasis ...	1	...	...	...	...	5
	896 Pediculus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	900 Irritation caused by stinging insects, &c. ...	...	...	1	...	...	40
	Total ...	285	3	1,659	2,150	49	80,802
	Total Local diseases ...	1,778	61	15,096	8,957	574	271,214
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases.	902 Still-born ...	...	...	3	6	1	7
	903 Premature birth ...	1	1	...	20	11	31
	904 Old age ...	17	1	341	421	157	12
	905 Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942
	Total ...	18	2	344	448	169	1,992
Poisons.	906 Arsenic ...	1	1	...	21	3	32
	907 Mercury ...	1	...	1	4	1	2
	912 Silver stain ...	2	1	...	4	1	5
	936 Opium ...	1	...	...	5	2	6
	937 Indian hemp ...	88	2	20	39	1	33
	938 Alcohol ...	...	...	...	6	...	4
	943 Stramonium ...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	949 Monkshood ...	...	...	40	26	1	786
	985 to 991 Poisoned wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93	4	61	107	10	868

esteem in which it is held by the people. I do not know how it may be in other places, but I should think there are few mofussil hospitals in the Presidency which can show more self-supporting patients in proportion to the total number of in-patients than the Cochin Civil Hospital. The total revenue of the hospital amounted to Rupees 1,512-0-6, of which Rupees 861-10-4 resulted from monthly subscriptions, Rupees 253-8-5 from the sale of medicine, Rupees 220 fees charged on the admission of sailors, and Rupees 175-14-9 from the interest of Rupees 4,398-2-3 deposit receipts in the Bank of Madras, which has been added to the principal. The total expenditure was Rupees 1,287-9-3, so that there is a surplus of Rupees 172-2-2 to be carried to the account of the present year. One source of revenue, however, will probably soon fail, viz., that arising from the admission of sailors, as a Sailors' Hospital has been built, and will probably soon be opened.

The public health was good although fever was prevalent during the months of April and May and dengue was said to prevail; but dengue seemed to be in fashion about that time, and almost every feverish attack was called dengue. However I saw only one or two cases of the disease, and not a single case is registered in the hospital, which shows either that it was not so prevalent as people imagined, or that persons when attacked did not come to hospital, or, if they did, that the disease was not diagnosed. This last I think was not the case, as the fevers which came to hospital appeared to differ in no respect from the ordinary country fevers. No cases of cholera occurred during the year, and only two cases of small-pox were admitted, one of which proved fatal.

Exclusive of itch and worms, the principal diseases were fever, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, bronchitis, anæmia, and dropsy. More than double the number of cases of fever and rheumatism were admitted in the past year than in 1872. I am unable to account for this, as I am not aware of any local cause why such should have been the case; but, judging from the complaints made of fever throughout the country, I conclude this was rather a feverish year. General dropsy also was more prevalent by more than 200 cases than it was last year. On the other hand cases of anæmia have decreased more than one-half, and worms by more than a-fourth.

No cases of unusual interest presented themselves during the year with the exception of the following:—A leper at Palliport put her foot into the fire when sleeping, and, without her knowledge, burned off the entire dorsum, charring even the metatarsal bones, so that amputation was necessary. I had her brought to Cochin and performed Chopart's operation. The operation was done without chloroform and without pain to the patient; the wound healed well, and she has a good stump.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General

W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

My inspection of the town of Cochin, its streets, lanes, and unoccupied spaces within its area, while carrying out due investigation in respect more

particularly of the Bôld vaccination has taken on the children whom I met in my itinerations on the 12th and 13th instant, left on my mind an unfavorable impression, one suggestive either of defective or else of languishing municipal activity. And such inaction is nowhere to be more deprecated than in this town—one which more demands a steady persistent determination on the part of its municipal authorities to cause the removal of conditions which inevitably compromise the health of a population exposed to them, and often are the sources of epidemic outbreaks of disease in their midst. To enumerate only one or two such conditions, take, e.g., the custom—a time-dishonored one—of each house having within its narrow walled-in enclosure a pit of varying depth, in which the domestic sewerage accumulates, or overflowing discharges, thus outpouring into the open ditches which pierces the walls of the yard, discharging the black pitchy contents into the open street drains, which are often mere earthworm furrows; and, as if this were not enough, this evil is still further intensified by privy contamination; for, together with its sewerage pit, each has another in which the household excrements are deposited, not to be hereafter removed and utilized in agriculture as is the custom of the semi-barbarous Chinese, but allowed to accumulate and to remain in the pit, how long it is hard to say, though I have tried hard to gather. Again, no system of drainage could be more defective than that which obtains in this town.

Hospital.—This dispensary continues to maintain, and, therefore, to deserve, the reputation it has won of being the most successful one in the Presidency. It is difficult to explain why this should be—why under conditions so precisely alike to those which obtain in other large centres of population. Success in the one case should contrast so boldly with comparative failure in the other. Possibly, however, much of this may be owing to this institution having, from its first establishment, commanded the services of a succession of Medical Officers specially qualified for the task they have succeeded so well in executing, and of thus giving to the Presidency a model of what a dispensary should be.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Favorable.

COIMBATORE.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon-Major C. J. ROGERS.

Number of Sick.				In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st December 1871	...	...	...	12	16
Admitted since	...	...	...	174	6,273
Discharged	...	...	...	160	6,271
Died	...	...	...	15	2
Remaining 31st December 1872	...	...	...	11	16
Average daily number of sick	...	...	...	11.05	35.69

No epidemic has existed in Coimbatore during the past year. Small-pox

E.—(Continued.)

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated, &c.

Order and Distinguishing Number.		Names of Diseases.	EUROPEANS.			NATIVES.		
			In-patients.		Out-door patients.	In-patients.		Out-door Patients.
			Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
General Injuries.	992 993 994 995 996	LOCAL DISEASES.— (Continued.)						
		Burns and scalds	7	...	18	105	8	893
		Lightning stroke	...	...	...	2	...	3
		Multiple injury	...	...	1	12	3	10
		Asphyxia...	...	...	...	5	...	3
		Privation	20	...	1	65	14	2
		Total	27	...	20	189	25	911
Local Injuries.		Contusions						
		Wounds	57	...	119	479	2	3,440
		Gun-shot wounds	74	...	209	1,026	29	6,698
		Cut-throat do.	...	...	...	7	1	3
		Sprains	...	...	...	17	4	6
		Fractures	15	...	137	67	...	1,875
		Dislocations	21	1	26	427	39	674
		Foreign bodies	3	1	11	36	...	306
		Concussion of the brain.	...	...	7	5	...	661
		Blisters of the feet	3	1	...	13	3	10
			1	...	...	...	...	17
				Total	174	3	509	2,077
		Surgical operations	1	...	14	128	12	861
		Not yet diagnosed	5	...	7	68	1	65
		Grand Total	3,261	111	21,610	18,113	1277	373,132

F.

Table showing Summary of Surgical Operations on In and Out Patients treated in the Civil Dispensaries and Hospitals in the Madras Presidency during the year 1872.

Surgical Operations.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		
	In-patients.		In-patients.		Out-door patients.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Amputation of finger ...	...	...	...	3	...
Do. forefinger ...	...	...	...	3	1
Do. arm ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. forearm ...	...	...	...	2	...
Do. upper arm ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. knee joint ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. shoulder joint ...	...	...	...	4	1
Do. thigh ...	...	...	...	5	...
Do. leg ...	...	...	...	2	...
Do. toe ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. penis ...	...	...	...	27	5
Amputation not specified ...	...	...	...	15	...
Tumours removed ...	...	...	...	...	11
Foreign bodies in the nose removed	...	...	...	...	5
Do. ear do.	...	...	...	...	1
Do. thigh do.	...	...	...	1	3
Do. pharynx do.	...	...	...	...	2
Operation for solution of lens ...	...	...	...	2	14
Do. extraction ...	...	...	...	1	2
Do. staphyloma ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. cicatrix lip ...	...	...	...	6	25
Do. after native operation ...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. circumcision ...	...	...	...	1	1
Do. tracheotomy ...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. harelip ...	...	...	...	2	1
Do. craniotomy ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. calculi ...	...	...	...	2	...
Do. solution of cataract ...	...	...	...	1	...
Restitutio hernia ...	...	...	...	1	...
Excision of elbow joint ...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. from necrosis right thumb	...	...	...	...	4
Partus abortion ...	...	...	...	1	11
Paracentesis of hydrocele ...	...	...	...	3	8
Phimosi ...	...	...	...	...	3
Reduction of paraphimosis ...	...	...	...	...	1
Anus imper. ...	...	...	...	...	30
Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...	1
Embryulcia ...	...	...	...	...	1
Venesection ...	...	...	...	2	5
Paramenia ...	...	...	...	...	14
Leucorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged clitoris ...	...	...	...	...	10
Dentitio ...	...	...	...	10	38
Causes not specified ...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	1	...	14	128	12
					861

has existed to a certain extent in all the taluqs of the Coimbatore District, and also in the town itself. Of the number attacked very few presented themselves at the Civil Dispensary for treatment—four as out-patients and only three as in-patients during the whole year. The natives have peculiar ideas regarding this disease, and consider any curative treatment wrong. Measles and chicken-pox prevailed to a slight extent during September and October in Coimbatore and adjacent villages. Dengue broke out in an epidemic form at Caroor, 18th October, and continued during the year.

No cholera, except at Bhowany, where sixteen fatal cases were reported. On the report of the outbreak, cholera medicines were at once forwarded. The attack was confined to the month of March.

It is gratifying to be able to report the continued appreciation of the benefits conferred by the Civil Dispensary. The principal diseases during the past year have been as follows:—

Fevers, principally of an intermittent type. 1,495 were treated as out-patients and 32 as in-patients. The majority assumed no severe form. The two fatal cases under the head "Remittent fever" were brought to the dispensary in a moribund condition, one dying a few hours after admission.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery show an increase of 109 over the past year. 370 cases were treated, and 5 terminated fatally.

Venereal Diseases.—Although the total number of admissions has been less this year, yet the number of grave cases has increased, and there is evidence which leads me to suppose that this disease is as prevalent as ever if not on the increase.

From the financial statement appended it appears that the expense has been 1,895 rupees in excess of receipts. But this has been occasioned altogether in enlarging, improving, and furnishing the hospital and on accounts which are not likely to recur. The ordinary expenses are well within the receipts.

Condition as to usefulness of Lying-in Ward, if any.—During the past year the admissions as in-patients into the lying-in ward were 9, and 26 were attended at their own houses either by the native midwife or myself. Some prejudice has still to be overcome ere this branch of the institution is resorted to as it ought to be. Probably the situation of the lying-in ward has something to do with the existence of this prejudice. It is contiguous to the casual female ward, in which cases of all descriptions, contagious and otherwise, are admitted. I have had a notice inserted in the *Coimbatore Gazette* in English and Tamil to the effect that the ward is open, and that women desirous of acquiring a knowledge of midwifery and wishing to qualify themselves as nurses will be instructed by me on their presenting themselves at the dispensary. The services of the midwife attached to the lying-in ward seem to be appreciated, as she is frequently asked to attend women of a better class than that which usually avail themselves of the institution.

The sanitary condition of Coimbatore is very satisfactory, and there is no doubt that under municipal action the health of the people is improving.

Many reforms have of late been effected by the removal of objectionable buildings, the construction of new latrines in various parts, and the cleansing of the town by the regular and constant removal of all accumulations of filth.

The municipal committee have been very strenuous in their efforts to improve and keep clean the town. The principal improvements on their part have been—erecting new latrines, a slaughter-house, and a recreation ground, and the removal of chucklers' huts, &c. Great readiness is shown in carrying out any suggestions offered to them for the improvement and sanitation of the town.

The native town, which covers an area of about three-fourths of a square mile, is for a native town well laid out and intersected by many fine streets. The houses are on the whole substantial ones.

Measures have been taken to improve the purity of the supply of drinking water, and the construction of a bund to prevent the town drainage from mixing with the water used for drinking purposes.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

It is not the better and more wealthy parts of a town under municipal control which furnishes the best proofs of the successful exercise of this control in its sanitation, but in the narrow and obscure places, where poverty lives and breeds the numerous evil conditions, which in time re-act so injuriously on the public health. Led into those places of this town during my vaccination investigations, the proofs were everywhere presented of the very excellent results which had rewarded the efforts of the Municipality. Such, for example, as were found in the absence of surface impurities, of cess-pools, of choked drains and sewerage accumulations, of the absence of human ordure from the fields and narrow places, showing that the many public latrines were resorted to by the people.

No doubt much yet remains to be done, especially in the direction of a good water-supply and a more complete system of drainage than at present obtains; but, considering that the efforts of the municipality are persistent, it is only reasonable to expect that soon the sanitation of the town will be placed on a most satisfactory basis, and be all that could be desired.

HOSPITAL.

During the year that has elapsed the female ward represented in the plan has been completed. Half of the building is in use as a lying-in ward, while the other half is occupied by diseased prostitutes; this, no doubt, is a great blot, but it will soon be removed on the erection of a female hospital in the hospital compound. Another change to be noted is the conversion of the dead-house into a ward for the reception of the European and East Indian sick. As a dead-house, its position in the close vicinage of the main

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Statement showing the Average Stay* in Hospital of each In-patient in the year 1872 in the Civil Hospitals of the Madras Presidency, the Stay ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day at Yercaud to 36 days at Berhampore.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
Yercaud	11	rs. 861 0 11	A. P. 78 4 5	BS. A. P. 0 12 1	2
Nundial	23	860 4 3	36 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuticorin	6	925 8 10	154 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Female Asylum	282	1,120 4 5	3 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	7
Ootacamund	379	4,197 3 3	11 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocanada Seamen's Hospital.	43	746 4 0	17 5 8	7 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Native Infirmary	1,916	13,119 12 0	6 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocanada	232	3,020 10 8	13 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Cuddapah	544	6,352 15 0	11 10 10	1 6 9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery cases	1,425	24,253 6 2	17 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palghaut	202	1,629 4 1	8 1 0	3 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Triplicane	808	7,538 2 2	9 5 3	2 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manargoody	363	5,307 5 5	14 9 11	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Adoni	67	1,135 1 0	16 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 2	14
Edyangoody	26	1,118 6 3	43 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	14
Cuddalore, Old Town	161	3,074 15 6	19 1 7	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conoor	148	2,782 1 0	18 12 9	2 10 8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vepery	887	13,217 0 10	14 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Kurnool	141	700 2 10	4 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Negapatam	167	4,223 11 6	25 4 8	1 6 6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trichinopoly	281	3,916 5 2	13 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chingleput	155	1,527 0 3	9 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Calicut	320	4,704 4 6	14 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 5	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghootty	77	2,302 9 11	29 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mangalore	180	2,411 0 3	13 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Ramnad	388	5,345 2 0	13 12 5	2 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Palamcottah	342	5,454 9 7	15 15 2	4 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Hospital	3,496	1,06,787 3 5	30 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rajahmundry	222	2,319 2 11	10 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Male Asylum	180	2,107 5 10	11 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddalore	257	2,942 4 2	11 7 2	2 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dindigul	101	4,136 1 6	40 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 5	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary.	228	5,990 13 11	26 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 15 8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tellicherry	137	1,968 15 10	14 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Secunderabad	282	4,114 2 2	14 9 5	2 15 11	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantapur	34	380 6 1	11 3 0	1 10 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bellary	208	3,262 14 7	15 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamptee	272	3,932 14 8	14 3 2	3 2 6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kimedy	177	3,079 7 9	17 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ponnani	159	1,722 9 7	10 13 4	1 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumbum	67	1,168 5 0	17 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vizagapatam	297	2,899 12 11	9 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Madura	244	6,733 5 8	27 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coimbatore	186	5,228 8 7	28 1 9	2 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nellore	285	4,557 14 11	15 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 8	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raneepet	440	2,943 5 2	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vellore	460	4,461 7 2	9 11 2	3 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guntoor	146	2,659 10 3	18 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eye Infirmary	268	26,110 10 5	97 6 10	10 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

Statement showing the Average Stay* in Hospital of each In-patient in the year 1872, &c.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Madanapulley	349	5,496 12 3	15 12 0	2 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollachi	256	3,310 6 11	12 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cochin	581	3,245 7 5	5 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chittoor	287	2,861 15 1	9 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Salem	212	6,342 13 10	29 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicacole	147	2,059 10 11	14 0 2	2 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Tranquebar	133	3,558 2 5	26 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hospet	59	1,119 0 9	18 15 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Namkul	42	2,420 6 0	57 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conjeeveram	199	4,694 12 4	23 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 11	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodalore	63	3,498 9 10	55 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 4	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Combaconum	218	5,225 15 5	23 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
Masulipatam	69	3,478 9 6	50 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	29
Paumben	2	327 9 7	163 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Munjeri	408	4,697 5 4	11 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnevely	109	2,534 4 11	23 4 0	4 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Berhampore	141	2,221 14 1	15 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Anjengo	...	603 13 6	...	...	...
Caroor	...	656 7 1	...	...	...
Chellumbrum	...	1,109 6 3	...	...	...
Darapooram	...	733 2 0	...	...	...
Kotagherry	...	3,931 15 7	...	...	...
Black Town, North Side	...	1,373 10 0	...	...	...
Mayaveram	...	644 13 6	...	...	...
Nellore Branch	...	2,127 7 5	...	...	...
Ongole	...	1,322 10 3	...	...	...
Palcondah	...	1,661 10 9	...	...	...
Paryacolum	...	954 15 1	...	...	...
Seevagunga	...	768 4 9	...	...	...
Sheally	...	836 0 0	...	...	...
Streevillputtoor	...	858 2 1	...	...	...
Sydapett	...	872 0 7	...	...	...
Tripathy	...	877 1 9	...	...	...
Tripatoor	...	565 11 0	...	...	...
Tritrapundi	...	503 5 2	...	...	...
Udippy	...	439 8 7	...	...	...
Uppinangoody	...	473 7 3	...	...	...
Total	20,925	3,99,739 3 5	18 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 11 7	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Special Institutions, the In-patients of which, from the Nature of their Disease, make a long stay in Hospital, the stay* ranging from 55 days in the Calicut Leper Hospital to 284 $\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Pallipott Lazaretto.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.	Diet Rate per Patient.	Average Stay in Hospital.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Days.
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	124	3,121 5 10	25 2 9	10 8 6	55
Madras Leper Hospital	214	17,171 12 7	80 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pallipott Lazaretto	41	2,560 7 5	62 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 8 7	284 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	379	22,853 9 10	60 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$

hospital, was most objectionable, but converted, at some little expense, to its present object, it supplies a want long felt.

Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.—All of a favorable tenor.

COMBACONUM.

Extract from the Medical Report by 1st-Class Assistant Apothecary
J. G. ASHWORTH.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Remained 31st December 1871	2	127
Admitted during 1872	53	6,231
Total	55	6,358
Discharged	53	6,211
Died	1	16
Remaining 31st December 1872	1	131

There was nothing unusual occurred during the year 1872, the state of the weather being much the same as in previous years, excepting on the 1st and 2nd May on which dates there was very strong winds accompanied with an almost incessant downpour of rain, which commenced at noon on the 30th April and continued up to the morning of the 3rd May, the total fall being 11.27 inches.

The general sanitary condition of the town is pretty fair considering that its situation between two rivers and much below the level of the high freshes rendering it difficult of drainage, particularly the low-lying streets and backyards which are more or less flooded during the monsoons when the irrigation channels are full, and it is only on the subsidence of the rivers or the head sluices being closed that these stagnant waters could be drained away. To add to this, there are in several places large pits in the backyards of houses in which water collects both from percolation from rivers and rain-water which overflows and inundates the surrounding low grounds. Sholayappa Mudally Agragaram is about the lowest portion of the town and situated in the north-western limits. An allusion to this place was made in my last Annual Report for 1871 with reference to the storm, when the streets were inundated for some days together. An attempt was made by the Municipality to construct a drain connecting it with the main drainage channel this side of the town; but, as it was considered impracticable by the Engineering Department owing to the fall being insufficient, the work was abandoned. I have, however, observed during the last monsoon, when the street was flooded, that the water was drained away in the same direction by cutting across the road which was the line of the proposed drain. The Municipality have it in contemplation to obtain a complete survey with levels for a general system of drainage, and it is hoped when this is completed that there will be no difficulty in the construction of proper drains. The streets are kept clean by the daily removal of all rubbish,

&c. Ash-tubs and iron dust-bins are placed on the sides of streets for the deposit of ashes and other sweepings from houses. There are nine public latrines in different parts of the town; these are insufficient to meet the wants of this large population. A few more, however, will be constructed in the course of the current year. No unusual outbreak of sickness occurred. Although the town of Tanjore is only 23 miles from here, where "dengue" was prevailing and a constant communication existing between the people of both places, yet I am happy to state not a single case occurred to my knowledge in this town. A few, however, who were attacked at Trichinopoly and Tanjore returned to this place, still suffering from the effects of the dengue.

There were no epidemic outbreaks during the year. Only four cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred in January and February; of these two died and two recovered. A few cases of small-pox and measles also occurred during the hot months, and only 16 deaths reported as per municipal return.

The return submitted with this, reports a total of 6,413 of all classes treated at the dispensary during 1872. The admissions of Europeans, East Indians, and Natives were as follows:—Europeans and East Indians—inpatients 3, out-patients 52; Natives of all castes—inpatients 215, out-patients 16½, out-patients 83¾; European and East Indian out-patients ¾.

The principal diseases which occurred in their order of frequency, were dyspepsia, diseases of the ear, scabies, constipation, fevers, ascaris lumbricoides, rheumatism, herpes, wounds and injuries, ulcers, diarrhoea, catarrhal ophthalmia, abscess, and anaemia.

The total income from all sources during the year amounted to Rupees 5,319-12-0, making a total of Rupees 24,144-12-10 with the balance, Rupees 18,825-0-10, of the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 5,296-12-9, leaving a balance of Rupees 18,848-0-1 on the 1st January 1873.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Satisfactory progress has, during the year under observation, been made in the sanitation of this town. In the last Inspection Report, submitted on the 22nd February 1872, the salutary influence exercised by the municipality has been duly noticed, and in the steady progress since made, one may well augur favorably of the future of this wealthy town.

Hospital minutely inspected on the present occasion; the hospital proper, male and female wards, were, in respect of structure, in fair condition, and so too were the attached buildings. The house for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant in rear of the male wards is still incomplete and in the hands of the workmen. The female ward is detached from the male ward. Its wards were clean, but were without inmates.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Favorable.

CONJEVERAM.

Extract from the Medical Report by Native Surgeon T. RUTHNUM
MOODELLY.

Europeans.

	In- patients.	Out- patients.
Remained 31st December 1871 ...	...	...
Admitted since ...	...	14
Total ...	...	14
Discharged ...	...	14
Died ...	...	...
Remaining 31st December 1872 ...	...	...
Average daily sick ...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$

The accompanying return of sick Europeans exhibits, as heretofore, a very small number of admissions during the year, owing to the want of European and East Indian residents in the town, except about half a dozen of both classes put together.

Natives.

	In- patients.	Out- patients.
Remained on the 31st December 1871...	10	81
Admitted since ...	189	10,752
Total treated ...	199	10,833
Discharged ...	175	10,742
Died ...	10	12
Remaining 31st December 1872 ...	14	79
Average daily sick ...	$14\frac{1}{3}$	$83\frac{1}{4}$

There has been a considerable increase in the numbers treated, both in the in-door and out-door departments. The admissions under the former amount to 189 against 128 in the year previous, whilst the out-patients muster so much as 10,752 against 8,776 in 1871, showing an increase of 61 in the one and 1,976 in the other respectively. The increase of out-patients to three-fold since 1870 is a sufficient proof that the benefits of the charity are being widely appreciated. The average daily number of sick of both classes of patients has been $14\frac{1}{3}$ in and $83\frac{1}{4}$ out, whilst the deaths were 10 and 12 respectively.

In-patients.—The total number of patients that received in-door treatment during the year is 189, of which number only three died themselves. The chief causes of the mortality have been—fever one, diarrhoea and dysentery four, bronchitis one, ulcers one, tertiary syphilis one, variola one, and accident one.

Cholera.—In my report for the year 1871 I had brought to notice the outbreak of cholera in a particular portion of the town, where it was imported by the returning pilgrims from a holy shrine in the North Arcot District. As an extension of this epidemic, a few scattered cases continued to occur till the first week of February 1872. A separate report, as required by the

rules of the department, has been submitted on the cessation of the outbreak. The disease was of a mild type, and the only treatment that was employed was acetic acid, which had a beneficial effect, aided by local sanitary measures. The total number of attacks from the commencement is 27, of which 10 proved fatal, including five cases which were reported after death or in a dying state.

Small-pox.—Small-pox broke out in the first quarter of the year, prevailed pretty largely in the second and third quarter, and declined towards the close of the year. It was confined to certain streets only both in Little and Big Conjeveram, and the greatest number of attacks appears to have occurred amongst those who had been unprotected by vaccination. The total number of deaths registered at the municipal office is 104.

Dengue.—It is gratifying to report that this town was not visited by dengue in an epidemic form, although there had been free intercourse with Madras and Vellore, and I venture to think that the disease will not attack the station now that it has almost disappeared in those towns with which Conjeveram has a free inter-communication. According to report, a few solitary instances of dengue, about 15 to 20, between the 15th October and 15th November, did occur, but these were invariably confined to those who had paid a visit to Madras or other dengue-stricken locality, and had returned with the poison in their system ready to burst forth within a few days of their arrival, or with the disease actually on them in one or other of its stages.

The institution has no funded capital, nor does it receive any support from private subscriptions. It has some landed endowments which are now leased out, the annual value of such lease being about Rupees 30.

The sanitary well-being of the town has been entrusted with a municipal corporation since 1866 under the Towns' Improvement Act, and the labors of this body, under the Presidentship of the Collector of the District, have proved successful. The streets are regularly swept, and the rubbish from the houses are received by the conservancy carts and removed to appointed depôts in the most convenient parts of the suburbs of the town. The recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, not to use the river bank and the vicinity of wells, tanks, and springs for casting rubbish, has been adopted by the Commissioners. There are five large latrines, and their number will be increased as soon as suitable sites are obtained. The conservancy of the town is well cared for, and the state of the streets in respect of cleanliness has always secured the approbation of European and Native gentlemen who visited the town. Within the past two years metalled roads, which had been unknown in Conjeveram, have come into existence in the room of huge sandy streets to walk or drive upon, which had been a task of no small amount of trouble and labor. It is hoped that, before the close of the present official year, a continuous road will be established between the Little and Great Conjeveram.

The year under review was a remarkable one for the well-known storm of 2nd May and the unusual fall of heavy rains such as had not been witnessed for the past 30 or 40 years. The storm itself, unattended as it was with the disasters that befel other places, proved a blessing in a sanitary and

economical point of view, and the seasonable rains thereafter encouraged extensive agricultural operations, which recalled to the mind of the ryot the golden times of the past. But unfortunately these hopes of the bright future were partly blighted as the year drew to a close. The north-east monsoon set in rather late, but then it was a continuous downpour in the third and fourth week of November, and the tanks filled and re-filled and breached; paddy-fields, channels, nullahs, rivers, roads, streets, some houses and their compounds, the tanks in the town, the compounds of temples and their tanks, and the railway compound were one and all alarmingly flooded more than once. The railway, the telegraph, the post office, and all other means of communication with the north-east and south simultaneously came to a standstill at one time. In the town itself the communication with the third municipal division and a portion of the second was once entirely interrupted by the flood which had converted the intervening road and water-courses into an unfordable river.

COONOR.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. FRY.

The following are the remarks on the Civil Dispensary of Coonor recorded by Surgeon W. F. Davis, who was in medical charge of the station from January until the end of October.

2. The numbers treated during the past nine months of 1872, both as in and out patients, have been—Europeans 107, of whom only 3 were treated inside the hospital; Natives 988; grand total 1,095. This number is, on the whole, as regard Natives smaller than the average for the five years, of which it is the last by about a third (312). This falling off is not easily explained; but it is to be observed that the previous year's number was exceptionally high.

3. As pointed out in the Station Report, up to date no epidemic has occurred; and except among the Sappers and others living on the ghaut during the feverish part of the year of the south-west monsoon, there has been no class of people especially obnoxious to disease of any kind.

4. The more prevalent affections have been fever of the ordinary intermittent type and thoracic disease, principally bronchitis. Pneumonia too has been the cause of a good deal of the mortality. Dysentery and diarrhoea have been as usual prevalent in the colder weather.

Admissions.		Europeans.		Natives.
In-patients	...	...	5	139
Out-patients	...	...	135	1,234

Sixteen deaths occurred.

I may here mention that patients are brought to the Civil Dispensary (principally coolies from the coffee estates) in almost a moribund condition, and when the chance of recovery is very small, which will account for the large proportion of deaths. They remain working on the estates until unable

to perform any more work, and are then sent by the owners of the estate for treatment to the dispensary, but in too far an advanced state of disease for recovery.

Of the 16 deaths 15 were from diseases contracted by bad living, exposure to miasmatic influences and to wet weather; 13 died within a week after admission into hospital, and 2 within the fortnight.

5. Two cases of interest are appended. Vellachey, aged 20 years; this woman was brought in from Wellington on the 7th day after delivery; the labor was a difficult one, and the child died about twelve hours after birth. The symptoms which presented themselves were chiefly of a typhoid type; and in addition to the tongue being quite parched and brown, the patient was never conscious for many minutes together. The treatment was at first antiphlogistic calomel and camphor with a simple saline, nourishing diet, boiled milk, &c. A blister was applied to the neck, which for a time restored her to consciousness; from this, however, she soon fell back and died on the eighth day after admission. There did not seem to be any laceration, and the birth was said to have been complete.

A cooly was brought in from an estate on the 25th November 1872, who three days previously had a large tree fall upon him, severely bruising his chest and lacerating the buttock; there was a large open sloughing wound on the left buttock, 6 inches long and 4 inches wide, which had been filled with charcoal, &c., and was in a filthy condition when the patient was admitted; no bones were broken, but the man was extremely prostrated; he made a very fair recovery, and was discharged cured on the 19th January 1873.

6. The state of the finances is as follow:—In the Bank Rupees 464-14-6; in hand Rupees 81-15-9. The monthly subscriptions vary considerably, and have lately fallen off, as several of the influential residents at Coonor have left for England.

The money collected by sale of medicines averages over Rupees 50 per mensem.

The municipal donation of Rupees 400 to the Civil Dispensary for the years 1872 and 1873 has, in accordance with G.O., No. 543, dated 10th October 1871, been placed to the credit of Government; and I fear that, if this is always done, the finances of the Civil Dispensary will soon be very small, as it is impossible to collect large sums by subscriptions, &c., owing to the small population of Coonor.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The sanitation of this hill sanitarium continues to make satisfactory progress under its Municipality. When reporting on this subject on the 11th March 1872, I enumerated somewhat minutely all that had then been done, and now nothing more appears to be necessary than to record here that during the interval that has elapsed since submitting the Inspection Report

ut supra the efforts of the Municipality have been persistent, thus inspiring the hope that soon the station will be left under the most favorable health condition.

Hospital.—In the report now referred to will be found detailed all the information called for under this heading in respect of the building in which the dispensary work is carried on; its site, construction, sub-divisions, means of ventilation, heating and lighting, subsidiary buildings, &c. And to illustrate the descriptive statement then given a ground plan was appended. During the intervening period no structural changes have been effected, and minutely inspected, as the institution was on the present occasion, the interior economy, and general management, were found all that could be desired. The wards, recently white-washed, were found to be scrupulously clean and every thing in very fair condition.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Favorable.

KOTAGHERRY.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Hospital.—The work of this dispensary, wholly given to the treatment of "out-door" applicants, is carried on in a small mud-walled, thatched, squalid, hovel, situated at the entrance of the station on the Coonoor Road.

No doubt the institution fulfils its purpose tolerably, but it certainly is a question in an economic point of view, and with due attention to efficiency, whether that, seeing the station is so small and so sparsely inhabited, the duties now performed by an Apothecary, should not devolve on one of the Hospital Assistant class?

Visitors' Book—General tenor of remarks.—Favorable.

CUDDALORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Surgeon R. WILSON, M.D.

	EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.		NATIVES.		TOTAL.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st December 1871	1	...	7	22	8	22
Admitted in 1872	1	389	218	8,067	219	8,456
Discharged	1	388	228	8,073	229	8,461
Died	...	...	15	...	15	...
Remaining 31st December 1872	...	1	12	16	12	17
Average number of sick	1 &c.	1,303	12,91	34,66	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The past year has been healthy all over the district. There have been several cases of sporadic cholera, but this did not assume an epidemic form. Small-pox has claimed a number of victims, as it does in most districts.

The Civil Dispensary has worked well during the year. There has been a considerable increase both in in and out patients as compared with former years, viz. :—

	In.	Out.
1871	171	5,909
1872	249	8,456

The funded capital of the dispensary, Rupees 26,000, has been handed over to the President of the Municipal Commissioners, and now the Municipality bears all charges of the institution.

A lying-in hospital has been completed for several months past, including the necessary cots, bedding, nurse's cottage, &c., but has not been opened. Application had been made, several months ago, to Government for the services of an educated nurse,—all other expenses to be met by the Municipality,—but till date, the Government have not replied; so this institution, which would be specially useful in the district, remains closed.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The year that has elapsed since the date of last inspection report, has witnessed a steady progress on the part of the Municipality of this town, in the direction of its sanitation, and since these efforts are apparently persistent, and are equally brought to bear on the four other sub-divisions, besides, viz., Old Cuddalore, Bandipolliem, Thirupapulloor, Rutupalliern, included within the wide circle controlled by this Municipality and comprising a population of 40,478 souls, the best results to the public health may be anticipated.

The principal diseases treated in this dispensary during the year 1872 were as follows :—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Fevers	23	867
Rheumatism	7	155
Syphilis	33	44
Conjunctivitis	3	279
Bronchitis	3	83
Dyspepsia	8	115
Dysentery	15	39
Diarrhoea	9	81
Ulcers	46	1,222

Self-supporting sick treated in the dispensary, were 7, viz., Natives 6, East Indian 1.

The following is a comparative table of sick for the past three years:—

Admitted.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
In.....	{ Europeans and East Indians...	5	4	3
	{ Natives	154	144	165
Out ...	{ Europeans and East Indians.	195	59	480
	{ Natives	8,363	5,688	6,380
Number of sick in hospital this day—in-patients 13, out-patients 17.				

OLD TOWN, CUDDALORE.

Extract from Annual Report by Sub-Assistant Surgeon
M. PARASURAMA NAICKER.

Number of sick	...	...	...	5,169
Remained 31st December 1871	{ Out-patients	...	...	71
	{ In-patients ...	...	...	7
Total ...				78
Admitted ...	{ Out-patients	...	...	5,015
	{ In-patients	...	...	154
Total ...				5,169
Discharged ...	{ Out-patients	...	...	5,039
	{ In-patients ...	...	...	149
Total ...				5,188
Died	{ Out-patients	...	...	3
	{ In-patients ...	...	...	6
Total ...				9
Remaining 31st December 1872	{ Out-patients	...	...	44
	{ In-patients	...	...	6
Total ...				50
Average number of sick ...	{ Out-patients	...	...	46.94
	{ In-patients ...	...	...	6.43
Total ...				53.37

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On a rough calculation recently made, the Old Town is found to contain 235 cases of elephantiasis of leg, scrotum, and hand. The disease seems to attack rich and poor, old and young, men and women, without discrimination. The public health of the town was, on the whole, favorable. No epidemic diseases occurred within the town, but it is stated that cholera of an epi-

demic form appeared in two of the taluqs, namely, Trickalore and Virdachellum, during the months of February and March, when many lives succumbed to the disease. It is said that three or four cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred within the town and they proved fatal, as the victims had no recourse to good medical treatment.

Sporadic small-pox prevailed here and there throughout the year, especially, to a great extent, in those places where the people showed religious scruples against vaccination.

Good drinking water is not obtainable nearer than a mile and a quarter distant from the town; many poor people are obliged to drink saltish water, which engenders diseases. The town is almost surrounded by a salt-water canal, which imparts a brackish taste to the water of the wells. It was once proposed by Mr. Garstin, the late Collector, to bring in fresh water from a lake two miles distant from the town to supply the people with drinking water; but the project was kept in abeyance owing to the want of sufficient funds.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The dispensary is now located in a small bungalow situated on the north-east aspect of the town and close to the backwater. This building is subdivided into six unequal-sized rooms, a central or larger, flanked by two small wards, with a united superficial area of only 84 feet, and capable of giving accommodation to six sick. Two rooms, with a united superficial area of 84 feet, are taken from the rear verandah. Altogether this building is an ill-conditioned one, and not at all adapted to the purposes of a dispensary; for, irrespective of its accommodation being so contracted, its means of ventilation and lighting are very defective. Such as it is, it is turned to some use by its medical officer, while, as a means of affording relief to "out sick," it certainly conduces greatly to the well-being of the people who resort to it, in increasing numbers.

The following is a comparative table of sick treated during the year under review and 1871:—

	1871.	1872.
In-patients	101	149
Out-patients	5,621	5,039
Principal diseases—fevers, rheumatism, sphillis, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, abscess, ulcers, itch, boils. Of the 149 in-patients treated in the dispensary nine died from the following causes:—		

2 Bronchitis, chronic.	1 Anæmia.
1 Continued fever.	1 Chronic diarrhoea.
1 Remittent fever.	1 Wound.
1 General debility.	1 Dislocation of hip-joint.

Number of sick in hospital present this day—one European in-sick, and nine native out-door patients.

CUDDAPAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Acting Zillah Surgeon
M. IVASAWMY.

Amputation of shoulder joint	...	...	1 died.
Do. of upper arm	...	...	2 cured.
Do. of forearm	...	...	2 do.
Do. of leg	...	...	3 do.
Do. of toe	...	...	2 do.
Do. of thumb	...	...	1 do.
Do. of finger	...	...	2 do.
Do. of penis	...	...	1 do.
Lithotomy	...	...	2 do.
Removal of mamma	...	...	3 do.
Do. of tumors	...	...	5 do.
Craniotomy	...	...	4—3 cured and 1 died.

The dispensary is freely resorted to by all classes of people. Its usefulness is well known, and highly appreciated throughout the district. The institution was formally made over to the Municipality in June 1872, by order of Government. During the period 9,472 out-patients, and 525 in-patients have been treated, showing a decrease of 1,078 in the former, and an increase of 178 in the latter over the preceding year.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. L. RANKING.

The principal improvements in the sanitary condition of the town, since my last inspection, comprise progress in the drainage of the principal streets, and the opening out, by new streets and lanes, of the more crowded localities. The town generally is very clean. There is ample provision for removal of ordinary street and house sweepings. The public latrine accommodation is being extended; progress is being made in the construction of the new market, and the new slaughter-house is nearly completed. The water-supply scheme is still under consideration. The cess-pit system is common in the private dwellings of the native community, especially amongst the Mahomedans. These pits are said to be emptied periodically, and the contents sold to the ryots, who are quite alive to its value as a manure.

The "present state" of sick is 21 *in*, and 98 *out* patients. The health of the town and district is reported to have been good. No epidemic disease has prevailed. The admissions during the year have been in-patients 484, (with 17 deaths, or in the ratio of 3.5 per cent., which is very moderate) and out-patients 9,116. The average daily attendance of out-patients has been 101 for the past eleven months. Out of a population of 16,437 souls residing within municipal limits, there have been 627 deaths and 666 births, or in the ratio per mille of about 38 and 40 respectively, pointing to progress in registration. Many of the births still doubtless escape registration. The subject will be considered more fully in my annual report.

CUMBUM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
TEKERAM.

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained on the 31st December 1871	...	2	41
Admitted during the year	...	65	2,533
Total	...	67	2,574
Cured	...	62	2,520
Relieved...	...	...	...
No better	...	...	...
Absented	...	3	4
Died	...	2	50
Remaining on the 31st December 1872	...	3.83	35.94
Average daily sick for the year	...	...	...

The Civil Dispensary, is mainly supported by the Municipality, with a grant from the Local Funds, and partly by voluntary contributions, from both the European and Native community here; but I am sorry to say that, since the dispensary was transferred to the Municipality, many of the natives have withdrawn their subscriptions to this useful institution.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. L. RANKING.

The principal improvements in the town since last inspection comprise (a) widening narrow streets, and opening out communications; (b) clearing out the supply channels from the large tank, which had become choked and overgrown by rank vegetation; (c) the construction of a tank or cistern for washing and bathing, in view to the conservancy of the channels, which supply drinking water to the entire community. The streets are kept clean and general conservancy is well attended to. There are eight public latrines for the use of females. Men resort to waste lands and fields on the outskirts of the town. Indeed everything is being done that the means of the Municipality admit of.

The "present state" of sick is 3 in-patients in dispensary and 7 Police, which latter is beyond the accommodation of the small Police Hospital. There are 49 out-patients in attendance at the dispensary. The admissions into the latter were 65 in 1872 with 3 deaths, or 4.6 per cent. The admissions amongst out-patients numbered 2,533. The population of the town by the last census is 7,312. During 1872 there were 284 deaths and 256 births registered, or in the per mille ratio to population of 38.9 and 35.0 respectively. The death-rate is very high. The "fever" mortality governs this high death-rate, and is 26.8 per mille of the population. The Assistant Collector informs me that the bulk of the inhabitants are an impoverished race, the ryots being heavily in debt to the sowcars, and their lands mortgaged to them.

The Municipal Vaccinator has vaccinated 54 persons only, or less than one a week, out of a population of 7,000! and with 256 registered births! Prejudice against vaccination is said to be particularly strong.

DARAPURAM.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

This town is the cusbah of a taluq of the same name in the Coimbatore Zillah, and is distant from the latter 45 miles. It possesses a population of 6,756 souls. Itinerating its streets, in quest of information, in respect of the condition of vaccination amongst the juvenile classes of the inhabitants of this town, its sanitary condition was found neither better nor worse, than other of the many towns inspected by me, and like them wholly left to their own untutored devices—a ground-surface polluted with refuse matter, and human ordure left to rot in the sun, and to be dissipated by the wind. And for the source whence the inhabitants draw their drinking water—wells, whose main supply, coming from subsoil sources, must necessarily be more or less contaminated, by having to percolate through so polluted a ground surface. Tanks wholly unprotected; their banks—latrines, common to both sexes and cleaved by the monsoon rains, by which the tanks are filled—may be seen at all hours, the resort of the inhabitants for the ablution of their persons, the washing of their clothes, and for the water they use for drinking and cooking purposes. The observations submitted under this paragraph in the Inspection Report of the Caroor Dispensary, dated 7th instant, are in every respect applicable to the conservancy and sanitation of this town. In the course of my vaccination examination of the juvenile classes of the inhabitants, I made a complete circuit of the town, diverging from its principal streets, into its narrow lanes and obscure places, in my search for the children. And in this way were disclosed to view, innumerable sources of human suffering, most, if not all, of them easily removable, and this too at a cost out of all proportion small to the good which must certainly result from it.

This dispensary was opened on the 1st October 1872. Its working is carried on in a small mud-walled, tile-roofed hovel near the centre of the town. It is wholly devoted to the treatment of out-door sick. From the date of its opening, viz., 1st October 1872, to present date, 942 applicants for relief have been treated, the average daily number of sick being 22.49.

DINDIGUL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by EDWARD CHESTER, M.D.

Total of newly-registered cases is	...	...	...	7,086
Aggregate attendance of old and new cases	...	...	...	14,357
Number of villages from which patients have come	...	...	...	418
Subscriptions and donations of native friends	Rs.	160	8	0
Amount received in dispensary charity box	...	50	5	0
Medicine sold at dispensary	...	3	2	3
Subscriptions and donations from friends among the civilians	...	270	8	0

Of the newly-registered cases 3,144 were medical, 3,554 surgical, 187 both medical and surgical, and 201 cases of vaccination.

Of these, 74 were Europeans, 49 East Indians, 1,429 Native Christians, 599 Mahomedans, and 4,935 Hindus.

There have been 100 in-patients.

The Mission Establishment in Dindigul, exhibits in its dispensary, a very satisfactory illustration of the system, of extending to "caste" sick the benefits of "in-hospital treatment."

No institution of the kind could be better ordered, than is that, on which I now proceed to report, the results having been found such, as fully to justify the expectations, and realise the intentions, of the originators of the design, viz., that of organizing a hospital under such conditions, as would bring within the range of its operations, all classes of the native community, and this without any infringement on, or violation of, caste or religious prejudices or principles, so opposite to the system, which hitherto has obtained, in the dispensaries in this Presidency under Government support.

In my Inspection Report on this institution, dated 17th October last, I illustrated my descriptive statement by a pen-and-ink sketch, of the buildings in which it carries on its operations, and to this I beg to refer.

During the year that has elapsed the only changes that have been effected in the disposition of these buildings, are the erection of two additional cottage hospitals, a cooking range, a lavatory, a wall enclosing the hospital compound. Portions of this compound have been tastefully laid out in garden plots. An important addition is about to be made, almost immediately, in the erection of a building in the southern angle of the hospital compound. The sub-divisions of this hospital will be exhibited in the accurately executed ground plan, and the completion of this building, will permit of the range of rooms, shown in the last year's sketch, being wholly assigned to the uses of a lying-in hospital, for which it is admirably fitted.

The following is a comparative table of sick of in and out patients :—

	1870.	1871.
In-patients	53	103
Out-patients	5,895	5,956

EDYENGUDY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
M. E. MAUCILLAMONY PILLAY.

The dispensary continues to be well attended by all classes of patients with great confidence, as is evidenced by the great proportional increase of admission amongst the out-patients. The total admission this year has been 3,609. This shows an increase of 1,647, over that of 1871, when there was only 1,962. There has been a great decrease in the admission of in-patients

this, I think, is attributable to the patients not being dieted in the hospital, as is the case with other dispensaries.

The sanitary condition of this village is satisfactory. It is situated on red sandy soil, about two miles from the sea coast, and about 35 miles from Palamcottah, the chief town of the district. The village in which there are about 150 houses, all of which are thatched with palmyra leaves, is divided into five streets, and contains a population of about 650 souls, almost all Christians. The streets are generally kept clean, and drained by channels. No public latrines exist here; the people resort to fields in the immediate vicinity of the village. The water-supply is plentiful, pure, and obtained from wells.

No addition has been made to the hospital, but it is understood that soon there will be additions made to the detached cottage hospital for the reception and treatment of "caste" sick. That the institution is not only held in high estimation by all classes of the native community, but increasingly so, is seen in the increase of "in-patients" of 24, all of them *self-supporting*; and of "out-patients" the return is even more satisfactory, during the period under review. The following comparative tabular statement will show this more clearly:—

	1871.				1872.			
	In.		Out.		In.		Out.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Treated ...	...	41	15	1,976	...	26	17	2,823

Thus it will be seen that the benefits, the institutions are intended to afford, are more and more fully appreciated by the people of the neighbourhood, and there are significant indications that the rows of detached cottage hospitals, recently and about to be erected, will draw to them the sick of the higher castes, for the benefit of European treatment. A want greatly felt by Dr. Caldwell is a fund for dieting the poorer sick, who are wholly unable to support themselves. This institution was transferred on the 1st of the present official year to the "Local Funds."

NAZARETH.

The station is purely a mission one about 35 miles to the south of Tinnevely. Once a mere hamlet, it is now a large village inhabited by 1,889 souls, all professing the Anglican Christian creed. It is within six miles of three large populous towns, viz., Alwar Tinnevely, Tricaloor, and Thenthapary.

Three years ago, the necessity for such an institution having been fully recognized, a dispensary was opened, and placed under the immediate control of its present Medical Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Strachan, himself at once a missionary and a medical graduate of a university. This dispensary is ostensibly confined to the treatment of "out-patients," and its usefulness is increasingly apparent, extending to the towns and villages for many miles around. According to the statement of Dr. Strachan, "the hospital and dispensary are private, and in no way connected with Government. . . . A grant of Rupees 500 per annum from the Local Fund Board of Tinnevely is received, but the Board has not taken the hospital and dispensary under its charge." It is under contemplation to build a hospital, which will enlarge its sphere of usefulness by including the treatment of "in-door sick," and, in fulfilment of this object, a very eligible site has been secured, at the hands of a benevolent native gentleman in the neighbourhood. Although, as stated above, not professing to treat "in-sick," yet the necessity of doing so during the past year has often arisen, and, in the presence of suffering and misery, difficulties soon vanish in an encounter with the class of men who work here. Thus, during the lapsed year, 200 "in-sick" have been treated, most of them cases of severity, and needing surgical assistance, and all those, with scarcely one exception, were "self-supporting" while under treatment, one of the truest tests of the estimation in which the institution is held by the people.

Of "out-door sick," not less than 150 daily, receive treatment, and these come from all quarters, and from all distances, often more than three miles.

The following comparative table will exhibit the working of the institution for the last year:—

	1871.	1872.
In-patients ...	100	200
Out-patients ...	35,000	40,000

Extract from Inspection Report of the three Mission Dispensaries of Edyengudy, Nazareth, and Dindigul by Deputy Inspector-General W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Two of these missions are included in the Tinnevely District, viz., Edyengudy and Nazareth, the last being in the Madura District. The principle on which these three dispensaries are governed and maintained, is that, in association with efforts to diffuse Christianity among the people, in whose midst they have been established, the practice of medicine and surgery occupies a prominent place. Taught by, and initiating with, the precepts and example of the Divine founder of their creed, the success which has already rewarded the labors of those "Medical Missionaries" has equally confirmed the wisdom, which at first suggested the experiment, and has since encouraged them to persist in it. To be able to work as the skilled representatives of the science, and art of modern medicine, and

surgery, and thus to contrast it with the foul product, of ignorance and superstition, which dominates so powerfully on the people of India, is at the same time, to give occasion to those missionaries, to proclaim the truth, that the art which they practise, equally with the civilization with which it has grown up and been associated, both have had their true source in that Christianity, which it is the disinterested object of their lives to diffuse. Differing from the system which now obtains in our "Municipal Dispensaries" in respect of "in-door sick"—a system which is so arranged as to narrow the circle of its operations, and confine it to the lowest castes of the people, to the almost complete exclusion of the higher—these three Missionary Dispensaries are governed, on a more comprehensive and enlightened principle, and which brings within its sphere of action all classes, the higher castes equally with the lower, and this without the least infringement on native prejudices. And this is one of the primary reasons, why the one class of dispensaries flourishes, while the other languishes, being, in effect, little else than mere pauper houses.

GHOOTY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
J. E. CARRAPIETT.

	In- patients.	Out- patients.
Remained 31st December 1871	10	17
Admitted in the year 1872	67	984
Total	77	1,001
Discharged cured	51	949
Do. relieved	8	29
Do. no better	1	...
Do. absent	4	6
Died	9	1
Remaining 31st December 1872	4	16
Average daily sick for the year	3.46	12.95

Small-pox prevailed to a small extent in the months of January and February. Four cases were treated in the dispensary, three being native railway passengers proceeding from Benares to Cochin; the men, on arrival at the Ghootty station, were sent by the station-master for treatment; two of the cases proved fatal, one about half an hour after admission. The fourth case of small-pox was a prisoner sent from the Royalcheroo Jail: this man recovered.

The town was perfectly free from cholera, the only case admitted during the year being that of a native railway passenger, who was sent to the dispensary at the same time as the small-pox cases alluded to above; this man was attacked with the disease at Raichore: the case proved fatal. Although dengue fever prevailed to a great extent in villages 10 and 15 miles from Ghootty, it is remarkable that not a single case occurred here.

List of Surgical Operations performed during the year.

CAPITAL OPERATIONS.				Cured.	Died.
Amputation of arm, 1	...	...	...	1	...
Tumors removed, 2	...	...	...	2	...
MINOR OPERATIONS.				5	...
Fractures set, 5	...	...	...	6	...
Passing catheter, 6	...	...	...	...	...

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. L. BANKING.

The Proceedings of Government (Financial) of the 28th September and 23rd November 1872, contain accounts of the progress made in the sanitary condition of the town during 1871-72. The roads are remarkably well metalled; the streets are kept very clean by a staff of scavengers; the drainage, both by natural configuration of the ground and by improvements made to the road-side drains, is good; there are numerous (8) latrines, which are well kept; the water-supply from wells and tanks is abundant and good; and the streets are fairly lighted. Indeed, the sanitary condition of the town generally appears to be creditable to the Municipality.

The new hospital, which I reported last year as finished and ready for occupation, has not been taken into use owing to no out-houses having been built. A whole year has elapsed, and no progress has been made.

GOODALORE.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary T. CONQUEST.

The sanitary condition of the village, and neighbourhood of Goodalore, is very unsatisfactory. There is no conservancy establishment kept up, or paid by the Local Fund Board of the Circle. The inhabitants themselves keep and pay two sweepers to sweep the streets once or twice daily.

Small-pox prevailed in a few villages, about 8 or 10 miles from Goodalore, in the months of January and February 1872. Those afflicted did not seek medical aid, and refused it when offered to them; but deserted the villages in which it appeared.

Fever of the intermittent type prevails here during the year, and epidemically in the months of April, May, and June. Bronchitis during the cold months.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Goodalore is situated on the south-east division of the Wynaad plateau, at the foot of a recently-constructed pass, leading from Neddiwuttum, which crosses the south-west crest of the Neilgherry chain of mountains. Here a few squalid mud huts are clustered together, forming a small hamlet, in

which are a few miserable shops for the convenience of the coolies employed in the neighbouring coffee plantations. These plantations abound here, and where they are not, is the jungle from which they have been reclaimed.

On two former occasions I have inspected this dispensary, and on both I have not failed to record the results—all equally expressive of dissatisfaction at its working and management. But on this occasion I was scarcely prepared for the spectacle that presented itself; for, altogether wanting in one redeeming point, all I saw, bore but one impress—neglect. The wards filthy to a degree, perhaps so much so as to be one of many causes to repel the fever-stricken people of this region from seeking relief in them. In the interstices, which the exposed brick-facing of the floors presented, dust and refuse filth were accumulated. Wholly unprovided with cots (for I take no account of the few allotted to the police stationed here, whose sick are treated in one of the wards), the suffering inmates must lie on this brick flooring exposed to the moisture, miasmata more properly arising from the ground. No bedding save six men's cloths and 12 cumblies; the latter supplied only last month. On seeking for the clothing I was shown a mass of filthy rags, rotting in a lumber-room off the surgery. Neglect is supreme here, and is evidently the normal condition of this ill-conditioned hospital—neglect, sufficient to repel suffering, and to explain why only one inmate, a prostitute stricken with the disease of her calling, is present on the floor of one of the wards. Bearing in mind the conditions which attach to this dispensary, and which first led to its establishment, a country well adapted to coffee culture, sufficient to induce many European planters to enter on this industry, is yet cursed with a climatic malaria to a degree. Immigrant laborers, attracted to it by high wages, flock to it from all quarters to work in the plantations, most, if not all, of them, sooner or later, to become fever-stricken, many succumbing from the disease and its sequelae. Many plantations are in the neighbourhood of the hospital, and in these numerous coolies work. Few of those escape the endemic malady, and sad stories are told of men and women, no longer able to labor, and, therefore, no longer profitable, left unheeded and perishing miserably of neglected disease. This subject commends itself to notice if only from its supposed relation to that of "coolie protection" long since legislated on. On Assistant Apothecary T. Conquest must rest the blame attaching to the very discreditable condition to which he has brought the Goodalore Dispensary entrusted to his charge.

Comparative Table.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
<i>Europeans.</i>				
In-patients ...	3	26	2	7
Out-patients ...	292	333	291	308
<i>Natives.</i>				
In-patients ...	274	247	215	56
Out-patients ...	3,890	1,754	1,729	1,756

The principal diseases amongst the in and out patients were fevers, ague and remittent, rheumatism, syphilis, general dropsy, bronchitis, sore throat, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, constipation, ulcers, itch, general debility, wounds and injuries. Eight deaths amongst in-patients during the year under review are recorded.

GUNTOOR.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon S. M. TYRRELL.
Number of Sick.

	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.
Remained 31st December 1871 ..	4	7	1	31
Admitted	3	135	1	2,379
Discharged	..	81	..	2,302
Do. relieved	..	18	..	16
Do. no better	..	15	..	55
Do. absent	..	15	..	11
Died	1	13	..	26
Remaining 31st December 1872 ..	532	9	2431	265
Average number of sick for the year ..				

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

Men 1,617, women 302, children 601.

It is gratifying to be able to record that more patients were treated in the past year than in 1871.

There were 139 in-door, and 2,380 out-door patients, against 98 in-patients and 2,342 out-patients in 1871.

The townspeople do not seek advice or treatment at the dispensary, in as large numbers as those from the country do, among whom it appears to me to be more popular.

The natives will only come to us after the *hakeems*, of whom there are a good many in this town, have given them up, or have failed to cure them.

The principal diseases and conditions for which relief was sought were ague, chronic rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, bronchitis, primary and secondary syphilis, abscesses and boils, ulcers, otorrhoea, itch and other skin diseases, dropsy, phthisis, pulmonalis, burn, general debility, &c.

Six capital and seven minor operations were performed during the year in the in-patient, and 18 minor operations in the out-patient department of the hospital.

The results, as shown in the tabular statement, are very satisfactory.

We have received Rupees 1,302 from the Municipality and Local Fund Board during the past year. They have made ample provision in their

budgets for 1873-74 to meet all the requirements of this institution, which I hope will in time become more and more popular among the natives, and which it will attain, if but the leading men among them, *e.g.*, the Native Commissioners, &c., would take an active part in its management.

The interest on the Rupees 1,050 invested in the local Bank on the 13th December 1871, was Rupees 42, which will be added to the capital.

As the Bank will not re-invest the money, the orders of Government will, therefore be required, to have it transferred to the Municipal Funds. Fourteen patients dieted themselves while under treatment as in-patients.

It is intended to build a lying-in ward in connexion with the dispensary, and I have recommended, in order to do away with the present class of midwives, that a few women be instructed as such in the coming year.

Two Native Christian women of the American Lutheran Mission are desirous of being instructed, and I shall request the Commissioners to entertain them as pupils on a salary of Rupees 5 each per mensem.

The women of the mission are the only persons, (dancing girls excepted) who are able to read and write Telugu.

It is my intention, in order to give the women who may be placed under my tuition the means of becoming acquainted with the principles of nursing in their own language, to translate into Telugu the "Manual for Nurses in India," published under the orders of the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

The Municipality have at last purchased the vacant sites situated to the east of the hospital for Rupees 440-8-0. We shall now be able to erect the buildings proposed by the Deputy Inspector-General at his last inspection.

List of Visitors to the Civil Dispensary, Guntoor, for the year 1872.

Date.	Signature.	Remarks.
13th January 1872.	A. Blacklock, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division.	I have examined this and the out-buildings carefully, and have found almost every part in good order. The floors of the main building require repair. A brick floor would be better than the present. The floors of the latrines and dead-room should be well tarred and the walls also (inside) to three feet from the floor. A properly-constructed table is much required for the dead-room. The medicines, instruments, &c., are all well cared for. The bedding is clean and comfortable. Every thing here is most creditable to the medical officer and his subordinate. (Signed) A. BLACKLOCK, Dy. Inspector-General, I.M.D., Presidency Division.

HOSPETT.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. L. RANKING.

Hospett is not a municipal town, but ordinary conservancy is effected partly from Local Funds and partly by a small tax levied upon the community. The streets are generally clean and drainage fair.

There is only one civil in-patient and four Police Constables. (I may note that the Police do not appear to contribute anything towards the maintenance of the hospital, the supplies of which are used for them as well as for the civil sick. As these supplies are paid for by Local Fund Boards, the Police Department might, I think with propriety be required to contribute something towards the upkeep of the dispensary.)

The admissions during the year have been 59 in and 1,959 out patients. The operations, therefore, of the institution are very limited, more so than might have been anticipated in a town of over 9,000 inhabitants.

KAMPTEE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon B. T. SUFFREIN.

Amputation of the leg just below the knee for leprous affection of the foot was successfully performed by Assistant Surgeon C. Sibthorp, who also operated with success on several cases of cataract.

I am glad to be able to report a great improvement in the financial state of this institution owing to the greater liberality in subscribing shown by both the European and Native members of the community during the past two years.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General E. S. TRIBE.

The Civil Dispensary building was minutely described in a former report. It is clean, well ventilated, and well drained, and has lately been put in a state of thorough repair. Properly speaking it accommodates very few, as the wards are very narrow, the building, the old Cantonment Jail, being in no way fitted for an hospital. I have not, however, in any way pressed for any improvement of the building, as I consider hut hospitals very preferable to regular wards. There is one such erected, because the ulcer cases did not do well in the hospital, and I have sanctioned the erection of two more. The courtyard is paved with stone, but this is to be taken up (as the stone can be utilized) and grass put down in its place. I think that, with the addition of two or three more hut hospitals, the accommodation will be very good and sufficient.

There are at present in hospital 25, viz., ulcer 9, general debility 4, diarrhoea 3, acute rheumatism, general dropsy, anæmia, conjunctivitis,

dysentery, condylomata, Bright's disease, fracture of leg and wound—of each one. Since 1st January there have been 201 in-patients admitted with 47 deaths, while no fewer than 7,967 were treated as out-patients, of whom 7 died, there having been last year for the whole year only 110 in-patients with 21 deaths and 8,375 out-patients with 3 deaths. I think that much of the increase in the number of admissions is due to the care and attention bestowed on the patients by Assistant Surgeon Sibthorp, well seconded by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant V. Coopooasawmy. Last year it* was 19 per cent, on 110 admissions; this year it is 23 per cent. on 201 admissions. But if we exclude diarrhoea and general debility, each of which caused 15 deaths, there are only 17 to be accounted for. Of these 6 were from fever and 2 from dysentery, while the remainder were all from different diseases. Last year there were 7 deaths from diarrhoea and 2 from dropsy, but there appear to have been few admissions of the class of diseases that might have been entered as general debility. This may be owing to the increase in the funds, which has enabled the institution to admit cases, which could have been admitted, with little or no expectation that they would ever recover. It is said that there has been a very much larger number of travellers, chiefly pilgrims, this year than for several preceding years, chiefly from north to south, but I cannot hear that there is any *mêlée* in the south of India, like that at Hurdwah, which only takes place once in several years.

PURLAH KIMEDY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary

E. AILSWORTH.

The hot season of the past year has been remarkable for its extreme unhealthiness, cholera and small-pox, having prevailed epidemically, throughout the district. From the commencement of April to the 14th of May, the heat was very intolerable. Several cases of death from insolation occurred. During this period the tanks and wells having become almost dry, both the people and cattle suffered a good deal from want of water. On the night of the 14th May, the south-west monsoon was ushered in by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder; the temperature was immediately reduced, but it had very little influence in producing an improvement in the general health of the inhabitants. Cholera still continued to ravage the district without showing any tendency to abate.

The cholera epidemic which commenced in the middle of April, continued its ravages during a greater portion of the rainy season.

The quantity of rainfall that was registered at the dispensary during the past year, has amounted to 59.40 inches, being 12.40 inches more than in the preceding year. Owing to the abundant and seasonable rains, the paddy

crops have realised an excellent outturn, and the price of the staple food of the inhabitants has been cheaper than in last year.

The main streets of the town are kept tolerably clean, by a number of scavengers, employed under the orders of the Sub-Magistrate. The sweepings of the streets are daily removed in baskets, and deposited in the adjacent fields, at a distance of 500 or 600 yards from the town; but the filth and rubbish of a large number of houses, especially those in the outskirts of the town, are allowed to accumulate and rot in small ponds or excavations, situated frequently only a few yards from the house, and become prolific sources of pestiferous exhalations.

The conservancy of the town is very unsatisfactory. Privies exist only in a few houses; the majority of the inhabitants resort to the adjacent fields for the calls of nature; the ground in the immediate vicinity of houses is often rendered very abominable, by being strewn with human excretions. The introduction of municipal regulations, similar to those in vogue in the large towns of the Presidency, appear to me very necessary, for the improvement of the general sanitary condition of the town.

Water of good quality is procurable from wells, of which there are a great number in the town. I consider the water of the neighbouring tanks unfit for drinking purposes, on account of the inhabitants, not only washing themselves and their cattle in it, but during heavy rains, the whole filth of the town is swept down the water courses to mingle with it.

Small-pox, measles, and cholera have appeared in the district in an epidemic form during the past year. The former was very rife at Mekalingum, and Hirimundalum, during the months of April and May, and caused a great number of deaths; but in other villages, where people readily availed themselves of the protective power of vaccination, the disease soon disappeared.

Measles prevailed to a considerable extent in the months of November and December, but none of the cases have been reported to have terminated fatally.

The cholera epidemic of the past year originated in Ganjam, which is looked upon by some as the focus of the disease. It gradually advanced in a southern direction, along the trunk road that runs between Berhampore and Chicacole, and about the 10th of April showed itself at Tekally, a small town lying about 20 miles to the east of Kimedy. Thence it proceeded in a south-west direction and appeared on the 16th of April at Hirimundalum, a large village, situated about 12 miles to the south of Kimedy; afterwards it spread from village to village till it invaded the whole district. The first case of cholera occurred in this town on the 5th of May, and proved fatal; the victim was a bandyman who lately returned from Berhampore. A few days afterwards, the disease showed itself in one of the Brahmins' streets and thence spread to other portions of the town, and continued to prevail with unusual persistence until the 5th August.

There are abundant evidences to prove that the dissemination of cholera from one place to another is effected by human agency alone, although the water contaminated with putrid organic matter, and a certain condition of the atmosphere, may predispose the system to the invasion of the disease by

* The rate of mortality.

lowering the general health. I consider they are not themselves the causes of it, unless they contain also the choleraic germs, derived either from the soil or excretions of the infected person. During the late epidemic I was able to trace the appearance of cholera in a number of villages, to the arrival of persons from infected localities.

About 4,200 cholera pills without opium, were distributed among the infected villages through the police agency.

A second epidemic of cholera appeared about the 15th of November, at the villages of Chapara and Jalakalingapuram, situated about six or eight miles to the east of Kimeddy, where it was said to have been imported by dhooly-bearers, who had lately returned from Pooree. The disease, however, did not show any tendency to spread, and after confining itself to the above-mentioned villages, disappeared altogether on the 6th December. Most of the cases were reported to have been of a mild type, and the number of recoveries was consequently above the average.

When I assumed charge of the dispensary in October last, I found that two annas were allowed for each patient's diet, without any reference to the actual cost of the articles that composed it. I knew that this was rather an extravagant sum, especially in a station like Kimeddy, where the ordinary necessities of life could always be had at a cheaper rate, than in any other station in the district. I, therefore, caused the various articles of diet supplied to the sick, to be charged for every day, according to the existing bazaar rates. By this system the cost of each patient's diet was reduced on an average to Annas 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The whole expense of the institution, including a moiety of the pay and allowance of the Medical Officer in charge, is defrayed by the Local Fund Board.

The total expenditure for the past year has amounted to Rupees 2,538-10-6.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General

A. BLACKLOCK.

The principal diseases during the past year were, in the order of their frequency, ague and a few cases of remittent fever, catarrhal ophthalmia, rheumatism, dysentery, and diarrhoea. There was no cholera in 1871. Cholera was imported from the Tekally Taluq, from the Ganjam District in the middle of April 1872, and spread in all directions. It appeared in the Town of Kimeddy on the 7th of this month, that five Brahmins and two of lower caste died. The Assistant Apothecary wrote on the 16th April, to the Sub-Magistrate of Purla Kimeddy, recommending that drains should be cleared and kept clean, and that the people should be directed to clear filth out of their courts, and have it burned or buried at the lee-side of the town. He also recommended that two of the best tanks which have water during the whole year, should be reserved for the supply of drinking water, and the people forbidden to bathe and wash in them; that the bazaars should be visited daily and bad articles of food seized and destroyed, and that Brinjaries

and pilgrims should be prohibited from entering the town. On the 7th May 1872 the Assistant Apothecary wrote two letters to the Sub-Magistrate requesting he would proclaim to the people the necessity of applying early for medicine and forbidding them carrying cholera bodies through the main streets of the town, and ordering them not to burn bodies near the town.

KURNOOL.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon P. ANDERSON.

Epidemic cholera prevailed in the town and district from the middle of September to the middle of November. The disease was of a mild type, and it was brought in by a traveller from Raichore to the village of Tandra-pad, on the north bank of the Toombudra, from whence it found its way into Kurnool, and subsequently spread into some of the taluqs. A full report of the late outbreak was forwarded on the 26th November. Seventy-two cases were reported to have occurred in the town with 40 deaths, and 155 in the district, resulting in 72 deaths.

Fever of a malarious character has been prevalent during the whole of the year in the Nundicotcoor and Nundial Taluqs; in fact, it is still existing in the town and district; and small-pox had also prevailed to some extent. On the whole the year has been an unhealthy one.

The principal diseases treated were ague, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, rheumatic affections, abscesses, and ulcers.

The total number of in-patients treated was 141, and that of out-patients 8,150. Of the former there were 27 deaths, and of the latter one died.

On the 1st April, the dispensary, with all its funded capital, had been given over to the Municipality, under whose entire management the institution has been working since then. The change has in no way affected the well-working of the dispensary. In fact, from the increased number of applicants, it stands pretty clear that the reputation it has gained is still maintained to all intents and purposes. It is, however, strange, to remark, that no individuals of high caste will seek for admission as in-patients.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General J. L. RANKING.

Progress is being steadily made under municipal action in the sanitary state of the town, which offers a marked contrast to its condition a few years ago. The principal improvements during the past year comprise (a) opening out the more crowded localities, (b) extension of water-distribution channels, and (c) improvements in drainage. General conservancy is well attended to; the streets are clean, and the drainage fair.

The average daily sick of in-patients during 1872 has been Europeans 0.27 and Natives 6.0, while out-patients have averaged Europeans 2.3 and Natives 63.6. The actual number of admissions is Europeans in 2, out 301; Natives in 49 (with 10 deaths) and 4,245 out-patients. The mortality is 20.4 per cent. Mr. Anderson is unable to give me the birth and death rates of the town for the past year, though he applied for the information twice prior to my arrival. There is a good deal of fever prevailing in the town and district, attributed to the late and excessive rains. Cholera prevailed in the town and district from 17th September to 16th November, but not to any great extent. There is a general impression, probably well-founded, that the mildness of the epidemic, as refers to the town, is due to the great improvements which have been made in its sanitary conditions.

The Municipal Vaccinator has vaccinated only 274 persons during the year 1872. I have advised that he be ordered to go through the town, street by street, or district by district, and have instructed Mr. Anderson to test his work as far as lies in his power. The population of the town, being rather over 26,000, the annual births would number about 800. I have told the Vaccinator that he ought to vaccinate at least five persons, children and adults, daily. The batta system has been introduced, but has not yet made any mark upon the numbers vaccinated.

The children whose arms I inspected presented large and remarkably good vesicles of seventh and eighth days.

MADRAS.

NORTH BLACK TOWN.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

	No. of Sick.
Remaine 31st December 1871	63
Admitted	8,320
Discharged cured	8,326
Do. relieved	
Do. no better...	
Do. absent	
Died	
Remaining 31st December 1872	57
Average number of sick for the year	88½

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Men 4,450, women 1,879, children 1,991.

As in the preceding twelvemonth, both amongst Europeans and Natives, the largest number of admissions at the dispensary were occasioned by general diseases and diseases of the digestive, respiratory, and cutaneous systems, by diseases of the ear among local diseases, and by accidental injuries.

Among general diseases the admissions of both Europeans and Natives have been considerably larger during the year under review than in 1871, while under local diseases there has been a considerable reduction in both classes, and the total number of treated during the past twelve-month is 541 less than in the previous year.

Our list of surgical operations continues to show that a large amount of assistance and relief is rendered by this institution to the sick and injured poor of the district.

BLACK TOWN.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by W. E. DHANAKOTI RAJU, M.D.

The number of cases treated at this dispensary during the past year has greatly exceeded that of the preceding one. This may be partly explained by the growing popularity among the natives of the European treatment of disease, and partly by the late dengue epidemic. Regarding the latter we need not say much. The most striking feature of the disease was the rheumatic pains, which often continued for weeks after the attack of fever. There were several cases of second, third, and even fourth attacks. We had not many opportunities of observing the rash, but in several cases there was well-marked desquamation of the cuticle.

On looking at the annual return it will be observed that the highest number of admissions is under the head of Ulcers, being in all 717. The origin of the vast majority of these is small boils, to which the natives in Black Town appear to be peculiarly liable, owing, probably, to the large quantities of rice and hot curries which form their staple food.

ROYAPOORUM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by W. E. DHANAKOTI RAJU, M.D.

The number of cases admitted in Royapoorum Dispensary during the past year has likewise exceeded that of the preceding one, although not to the same extent as at Black Town.

During the past year the largest number of admissions at this dispensary has been those of fevers. Dengue was very prevalent in the district, but only a few applied for relief. On looking at the Annual Return it will be observed that the cases of febricula, or simple continued fever, are by far the most numerous. These, however, although common, are not devoid of interest. In the course of the treatment of these cases we tried the virtues of several lauded remedies, such as arsenic, gentian, cheretta, &c., but none of these, either alone or combined, proved of much avail. In the majority of cases we had to administer quinine, which always produced a satisfactory result. The quantity which is required for each of these cases is generally small, not exceeding 5 or 6 grains. We find, however, that

cases of real ague are not so easily checked, for before a cure can be accomplished a larger quantity of quinine requires to be administered.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major GEO. SMITH, M.D.

The report now submitted includes all classes of patients treated in the medical wards of the General Hospital during the year 1872.

During the year in question 920 European and 1,118 Native patients came under treatment, of whom 41 Europeans and 56 Natives succumbed. This gives a mortality rate of 42·531 per mille for European and of 51·188 per mille for Native cases.

The following return shows the death-rate per 1,000 of cases treated in the medical wards since 1867 inclusive :—

Return showing the Numbers treated and Death-rate per 1,000, including and excluding Cholera, from 1867 inclusive.

Years.	NUMBERS TREATED.		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000, INCLUDING CHOLERA.		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000, EXCLUDING CHOLERA.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
1867 ...	998	725	57·692	129·653	57·114	115·715
1868 ...	1,188	765	26·936	95·424	26·936	95·424
1869 ...	782	700	39·641	107·112	38·161	60·00
1870 ...	663	694	58·823	100·850	51·004	75·590
1871 ...	738	601	36·573	101·825	32·831	89·253
1872 ...	920	1,118	42·531	51·188	42·531	51·188

From this table it may be noted that the death-rate per mille of European patients in 1872, namely 42·531, is a little below the average mortality of the preceding five years, namely, 43·933, and that the death-rate per mille of Native patients in 1872 is, to the average death-rate of the preceding five years, as 51·188 to 114·978.

The value of these results is diminished by the fact that, whereas most Europeans, whose cases terminate fatally, die in hospital, it is otherwise with East Indians and Natives, some of the former and many of the latter being removed moribund from hospital by their friends and relatives. In connexion with this fact it is open to consideration whether it would not be advisable to have separate columns in our returns for "Moribund" cases of admission and discharge.

The table further shows that the number of European and Native cases under treatment in 1872 is higher in the case of native patients than that of any of the antecedent five years, and in the case of European patients than those in 1869, 1870, 1871. This increment was largely due to the presence in Madras of dengue in an epidemic form, which disease claims, in the returns, 350 European, and 598 Native cases.

The following table exhibits the principal causes of admission to hospital, entered in the order of their frequency, as affecting European and native patients.

Return showing the Principal Causes of Admission, ranged in the order of their frequency, with the Numbers of Admissions and the Ratio of Deaths per 1,000.

Diseases.	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.			
	Order of Frequency.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.	Order of Frequency.	Treated.	Died.	Died per 1,000.
Dengue ...	1	350	3	8·57	1	598	2	3·34
Paroxysmal fevers, including remittent fever	2	75	1	13·30	2	57	1	17·54
Alcoholism and delirium tremens ...	3	61	2	32·78	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, acute and chronic ...	4	56	4	71·42	7	23	3	130·43
Bronchial affections ...	5	48	...	...	3	53	...	...
Scabies ...	6	47	...	...	6	28	...	...
Diseases of liver, including abscess ...	7	37	8	216·21	11	17	...	...
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	8	29	7	241·37	4	38	7	184·21
Dyspepsia ...	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, acute and chronic ...	10	27	...	...	13	16	...	...
Diarrhoea, acute and chronic.	11	22	2	90·90	5	35	7	200·
Palpitation ...	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Febricula and simple continued fever ...	13	14	...	...	8	19	...	...
Asthma ...	14	5	...	...	12	17	...	...
Bright's disease, acute and chronic ...	15	4	1	250·	14	13	2	153·84
Diabetes ...	16	2	...	...	10	18	7	38·88
Debility ...	17	2	...	...	15	11	...	...
Privatio ...	18	1	...	...	16	9	1	111·11
General dropsy, including beri-beri ...	19	1	...	...	9	18	7	38·38
Total ...	...	630	28	33·73	...	970	37	38·14
All other Diseases ...	...	161	13	80·74	...	148	19	128·37

A few remarks may be made upon the annual medical in-patients return for 1872.

In the class of eruptive fevers 17 cases of variola and varioloides appear in the return with two deaths. The largest item belonging to this class of disease is due to dengue. As dengue is a disease which was seen by me during the late epidemic for the first time, I may be permitted to give an abstract account of its principal features as they fell under my personal observation.

Dengue is a febrile eruptive disease caused by the (hypothetical) specific virus dengue. Incubation 48 hours to one week. One case had an incubation determined of 75 hours. Premonitory symptoms often absent; when present, have a rheumatic character with headache, chilliness, and in children

convulsions. Seizure often sudden, with joint pains, and severe frontal headache. Primary fever commences with local erythema of face, neck, &c., and upper part of chest; subsequently surface becomes scarlatinous and measly, the coloration being dusky, rather than bright. Tongue foul with prominent red papillæ and lake border at edge of the organ; in other cases clean and erythematous. Eruption lasts generally 12 to 24 hours. Temperature may rise to 105° Fahr. Treatment, chlorides and sulphates. Then follows a remission or intermission. On the fourth, fifth, or sixth day the secondary eruption appears, marked by more or less erythema of the surface; on this erythematous surface may appear eruptions of papules, or of vesicles, or of small pustules, or of boils of small size, or of bullæ. Aphthæ and vesicles have been seen in the mouth and on the palate; diphtheritic patches on the uvula and tonsils. An eruption, like urticaria, has also been observed. The eruption at times closely resembles measles; along with febrile action arthritic pains are developed, at times of a rheumatic, at times of a neuralgic character, often in the joints, at times in the muscles, tendinous expansions, fibrous coverings of nerves and bones. Local pains, as pleurodynia, are often observed. The symptoms vary in degree and in kind from the slightest to the most severe groups. Secondary fever have not been well marked. Relapses common; second attacks, though not very common, have been seen. Arthritic pains severe, constant. Urine very acid; abundant during febrile stage. Eruptions are often limited (a) to face, (b) to neck and chest, (c) to hand and feet, (d) to one leg. Skin is left dry, scurfy, and sometimes itchy. No albumen in urine, phosphates abundant, and alternating with acid lithates. Secondary fever may be remittent and last many days. In these cases papular and vesicular eruptions are common, great nervous and cardiac weakness; depression out of proportion to force of fever. Mental energy suffers as well as physical. Convulsions not limited to children. Pulse during the attack is weak and not so high as might have been expected from the rise in temperature. Old rheumatic or injured joints suffer specially in dengue. Glandular affections are common, especially of the concatenatæ of the axillary and of the inguinal glands. The liver is frequently congested; among the more prominent sequelæ are diarrhœa, dysentery, hepatitis, bronchitis, renal disorders, muscular pains, anæmia, neuralgia, sciatica, periostitic pains, febricula, recurrence of erythema, arthritic pains. The disease is very communicable. It goes through a house and remains pertinaciously in a hotel; fomites very communicable. Patients in hospital took the dengue from dengue cases; adults and children equally susceptible. In some cases head symptoms violent. Public health much depressed by the epidemic. Dengues might be called arthrodynia exanthematica.

The class of fevers is largely represented in the return by the various agues, quotidian intermittent being the most numerous of the three groups. Seventy-four admissions of quotidian intermittent fever, many of them from Madras itself, show that there is no lack of malarial causes of fever in the Presidency town itself. Thirty-one cases of remittent fever came under treatment, with two deaths, showing the mildness, during the past year, of this dangerous form of malarial fever. In connexion with this subject I may

remark that the diagnosis between enteric and remittent fever is, generally speaking, easy in the case of the European; in the case of native patients it is just possible, though I hardly think it probable, that cases of enteric fever may have been classed as remittent. As a general rule, remittent fever, as seen in Madras, is a manageable disease, and little likely to be confounded with the more severe and dangerous enteric fever. Both typhoid and remittent fevers seem to be more fatal in Calcutta than in Madras, if we judge from the returns of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, for 1871, compared with the Madras General Hospital return for 1872. In the Calcutta return 15 cases of typhoid fever came under treatment, with a mortality of 5, or 33·33 per cent., and 45 cases of remittent fever, with a death-rate of 6, or 13·33 per cent. Whilst in Madras the cases of enteric fever numbered 4 with one casualty (= 25 per cent.), and the cases of remittent fever numbered 31, with 2 deaths (= 6·45 per cent). I have never seen cases of typhus or of relapsing fever in Madras.

Of the remaining general diseases coming under the group A of the classified list, the admissions are so few as to call for no remark. The year was a non-cholera one, only two cases of the disease having come under treatment, both of which recovered. The prevalence of dengue seemed to have had some influence in fending off other fevers of the specific class.

The most prominent affections coming under group B of the classification during 1872 were rheumatism, phthisis, and general dropsy, the admissions from which affections amount, respectively, to 43, 43, and 15.

Of the cases of phthisis, 24 occurred in native patients. This disease occupies the seventh place in the list of European and the fourth place in that of native admissions. As in Europeans so in natives true tubercular phthisis is considerably less frequent than phthisis, the result of alveolar catarrh, is considerably less frequent than phthisis, the result of inflammatory than type; in a word, phthisis is more common as the result of inflammatory than of tubercular lesions. Many of the native patients were men well advanced in years. In addition to the cases of phthisis already referred to, there were 12 admissions from hæmoptysis, which symptom as we know is too frequently the precursor of phthisis.

Diseases of the nervous system did not present any prominent features for remark during the year 1872. Two cases of hemiplegia and three of paraplegia occurred among the European admissions, and eight of hemiplegia with three of paraplegia among the Native admissions. Of these varieties of paralysis, paraplegia is most frequently caused by sexual and alcoholic excesses. Neuralgias give a total of 10 cases among Europeans and of five among Natives. During the last year neuralgias appeared among the sequelæ of dengue.

Under the head of Diseases of the Circulatory System valvular diseases, palpitation, and aneurism of the aorta appear as the more important items of the list.

Valvular diseases were more common amongst the European patients. Palpitation, due in many cases to alcoholic excesses, in others to vermination, was restricted to the same class, whilst out of six cases of aneurismal dilatation of the aorta, four occurred in native subjects. Aneurism is by no

means common in the case of natives. The only artery in them which shows special proclivity to aneurismal disease is the aorta.

Diseases of the respiratory system constitute an important group of the affections recorded in the return for 1872. Bronchial catarrh (including bronchitis, acute and chronic,) heads the list with 43 European and 48 native cases. Asthma, not very common among European patients, claims five European and 17 native cases; 10 cases of phthisis in Europeans are recorded, and 14 cases in natives.

Diseases of the digestive system form an important class in the return of last year. Under the head of dyspepsia there are entered 29 European and 11 native cases, no inconsiderable proportion of which was due to alcoholic excesses. The various kinds of dysentery claim 51 European and 23 native subjects, with an aggregate of four and three casualties respectively. The varieties of hepatitis, including abscess, number 23 European and 10 native patients, with a mortality of seven and one respectively. Parasites, especially the *ascaris lumbricoides*, are very common in East Indian and native patients.

Diseases of the urinary system are represented in the return, chiefly by albumenuria, which affection claims four European and 13 native cases. This disease is frequently the sequelæ of alcoholic excesses.

Diseases of the cutaneous system show a paucity of varieties; the most prominent affection of this class was scabies, 47 European and 28 native cases being registered under this head.

Poisons.—This class presents a few (five) cases of poisoning from opium and cannabis. Under the group alcohol and sub-group delirium tremens however, we find sad proofs of the prevalence of alcoholic excesses among the European classes, from which our hospital subjects are chiefly drawn. During 1872, 53 cases of alcoholism and eight cases of delirium tremens in Europeans were admitted, whilst the native population contributed but three cases of alcoholism to the list. I am under the impression that habits of intemperance are on the increase in Madras among the poorer classes of European, East Indian, and Native recipients of hospital relief.

C.

Table of European Patients treated in the General Hospital for Diseases arising directly from Alcoholic Excess.

	Europeans.	Alcoholismus.	Delirium Tremens.	Total.
1863	...	30	3	33
1864	...	38	9	47
1865	...	26	6	32
1866	...	60	4	64
1867	...	97	15	112
1868	...	66	11	77
1869	...	40	2	42
1870	...	57	21	78
1871	...	51	14	65
1872	...	53	8	61

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from Annual Surgical Report by Surgeon-Major
J. L. PAUL.

During the year 1872 there were 499 Europeans and 888 Natives treated in the surgical wards, being an increase of 24 Europeans and 35 Natives over the numbers treated last year, and being a daily average of 24 Europeans and 44½ Natives. The death-rate has been small, viz., nine among the 499 Europeans, or 1·8 per cent., and 31 among 888 Natives, or 3·4 per cent.

There have been fewer patients in the European wards during the last year than usual, but the native wards have continued well filled throughout the year, so that the increased space afforded by the new wards, obtained from the Regimental Hospital early in the year, has not been sufficient to enable any of the wards being entirely vacated for a time.

GENERAL DISEASES.—A.

Under the head of erysipelas three cases only were admitted, one European and two Natives; of these, two died, one European and one Native.

Section B includes the classes of disease that yield the largest admissions to the surgical ward, viz., syphilis and its sequences and some of the effects of gonorrhœa.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Syphilis primary	20	44
Do. secondary	32	26

The total number of cases of primary syphilis admitted during 1872 was 64 (20 Europeans and 44 Natives), somewhat more than the admissions under this head of the previous year, while the cases of secondary disease were 58 against 101 in 1871, making up the total of 122 treated for syphilis and its sequences.

Twenty-four cases of cancer came under observation during the year 1872, viz., as under:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Tonsil	1	...
Tongue	5	1
Lip	1	...
Orbit	...	5
Lower jaw	...	1
Cheek	...	7
Penis	...	2
Finger	—	—
Total	7	17

There are 17 cases of *non-malignant* tumour recorded in the returns; six of these absconded when they discovered that operative procedure was necessary for their cure, viz., two Europeans and four Natives.

Of the four European cases operated on, one was a proliferous cyst of the

scalp, two were small cystic tumours of the neck, and the fourth was a sanguineous cyst of the back; all recovered satisfactorily.

Of the seven cases in Natives, two were fatty tumours of the scalp, and both were removed with success; the third was a large fatty tumour of the nape of the neck, weighing upwards of 2 lbs. It was also successfully removed by operation; the fourth case was a large fibro cellular tumour of the arm, springing from the periosteum.

It gave the patient great annoyance, and was successfully dissected out. The fifth case under this section was a large tumour of a similar nature growing from the dorso lumbar region.

It was found to be attached to the spinous processes of the vertebrae and was also successfully removed. The sixth was a sanguineous cyst of the palm; it was incised and made to heal up by granulation. The seventh was a cystic tumour of the leg, treated similarly. All these cases were discharged cured.

Only two cases of traumatic tetanus came under treatment in 1872. Both were treated by belladonna; one proved fatal, the other recovered. The fatal case died suddenly of tetanic spasm after vomiting a lumbricus.

On *post-mortem* examination another worm was found in the larynx, but whether its presence there had caused death, or whether the lumbricus had crawled into the larynx from the oesophagus after death, it is impossible to determine. The case of recovery did so under enormous doses of belladonna, on the three days to the extent of an ounce daily of the officinal tincture and on several occasions to the extent of six or seven drachms; in all from the 20th March to the 3rd April he took ℥x.℥iv.Mxxx . It is to be noted that both these cases vomited lumbrici.

Hernia.—There were 19 cases of hernia admitted—6 Europeans and 13 Natives during the year. These may be classified as under:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Reducible ...	2	8
Strangulated...	1	4
Irreducible ...	1	1
Obstructed ...	2	...
Total ...	6	13

Of the reducible all were relieved and left cured. Of the strangulated and obstructed cases two died of peritonitis subsequent to operation. In both of them peritonitis existed before the patient came into hospital, and one indeed showed symptoms of collapse before he could be put on the table, although there was no delay in doing so, as he was operated on as soon as admitted. In the other a large portion of the intestine was found gangrenous.

Calculus of the bladder.—Under this head four admissions took place, one patient being twice admitted. On the first admission the calculus, which was of considerable size, was seized with a lithotrite and crushed, but a small portion only of the stone could be crushed at one sitting. He

absconded, but returned to hospital some months afterwards in a dying state with fever and diarrhoea having got himself mercurialized outside. He was then too weak to undergo either lithotomy or lithotrity. Rest was procured by opiates, and it was hoped that with good food and sedatives he would rally sufficiently to enable lithotomy being performed, as it was desirable to rid the patient of the irritation at once, but he succumbed to diarrhoea and fever.

The third case was a young lad also with a large stone which was seized with the lithotrite, and about the third of it broken off. This portion was dealt with at several subsequent crushings, and the *bébris* passed by the urethra very satisfactorily. When these were all passed, the large remaining portion of the calculus was seized; but, in attempting to crush it, the thread of the screw was found to turn under the pressure, and the instrument failed to make any impression on the stone. As soon as the patient had recovered from the irritation of this, he was cut by the lateral operation, and a stone weighing upwards of seven drachms was removed. The patient recovered without a bad symptom.

The fourth case was one of calculus impacted in the urethra anterior to the scrotum. The stone could not be pressed forwards, so the urethra was incised, and a calculus about the size of a date removed. The urethra healed kindly, and the patient left hospital in about a fortnight.

There were 17 Europeans and 44 Natives admitted with stricture of the urethra. No deaths occurred under this head in either class. Of the 17 Europeans 6 cases were treated by Mr. Holt's method of rupture or immediate expansion, and 11 by dilatation more or less extensive. Of the 44 Natives, 7 were treated by Holt's method, and the remainder by rapid or gradual dilatation. In several severe cases only the most delicate dilators could be passed; in one nothing larger than a horse hair. These were retained for 48 or 60 hours and replaced by a larger instrument when the process of more gradual dilation at long intervals was commenced.

There are three cases entered under the head of chronic enlarged prostate. Of these, one proved fatal from diarrhoea which seemed to have no connexion with his prostatic affection which was of the ordinary kind causing inability to pass his urine, but easily relieved by the use of a full-sized catheter.

Under the head of elephantiasis of the scrotum, there were 10 admissions; of which, seven submitted themselves to operation. Of these seven, six made good recoveries and were discharged well, and one died of traumatic delirium 14 days after operation. One died of diarrhoea having had no operation performed for the removal of the elephantoid scrotum, as he was admitted with the latter in a sloughing condition, which of itself would have contra-indicated operative interference, but diarrhoea supervening rendered it impossible, and under the latter he succumbed. Two left hospital declining to undergo any operation, as the tumors were comparatively small and gave little inconvenience.

There were 17 admissions under the head of hamatocoele—10 were chronic enlarged and treated by free incisions of the tunica vaginalis. The bloody colored fluid and the gelatinous and fibrinous solids being removed, the cavity was stuffed with lint soaked in carbolic oil. One death occurred from

sloughing of the scrotum; three were acute cases, and comparatively small; they were tapped; four absconded.

From *necrosis* one death occurred. The patient was admitted in an extremely emaciated state, with extensive death of bone, but with œdematous feet and diarrhœa, so that the limb could not be removed. Of the other three cases, one remains in the house, and the second was discharged after the removal of a considerable portion of her lower jaw, while the other absconded the day of his admission.

Under the head of inflammation of the cellular tissue one admission only occurred, and that died. The case was peculiar and interesting. The patient was admitted with great swelling of the hand and arm of one month's duration connected apparently with limited disease of the elbow-joint. The swelling ran a lingering course, and showed no tendency either to run on to suppuration, or to resolve itself. In the course of time, however, the patient showed symptoms of brain implication, and after a short period of delirium he fell into a state of coma, in which he died. The brain was found diffuent, and portions of its membranes coated with lymph. The cellular tissue of the arm was greatly infiltrated, and in the elbow-joint commencing caries.

There were 30 admissions among Europeans and 46 among natives under the head of ulcers; of course, these were of different varieties and of various grades of severity, but such as are daily met with. One death occurred only under this head, in the person of an old man who came into the house with a sloughing ulcer over the ankle, the result of a kick some months before he sought relief.

There were 17 cases of carbuncle treated during the year. No death occurred under this head. The great majority of these were treated without incision by means of pressure by strapping and poultices with constitutional remedies and good nourishment.

Two cases of gangrene of the leg came under observation. One was most extensive, extending from the toes to the hip; he died the day after admission: the other was more limited in extent, but still extensive; he died on the day of his admission.

Filaria medinensis brought 13 admissions of Europeans and 80 natives, in all 93 into the surgical wards during 1872. No deaths from this affection occurred, though many of the cases were of great severity.

Abscess.—Under the head of abscess 43 Europeans and 90 natives were admitted. These numbers of course include trifling cases as well as cases of great gravity. Of these, two Europeans and six natives died. One of the Europeans of a pelvic abscess of long standing dependent on caries in the iliac fossa beyond reach; the other was admitted in a dying state with diffused cellular suppuration of the neck, from which large sloughs and pus in considerable quantity were discharged. The six fatal cases of abscess in natives were all admitted in a very advanced stage, some of them moribund and quite beyond relief.

Burns.—Under this head 5 Europeans and 10 natives were treated with only one fatal result, a case of very extensive burn from the explosion of fireworks involving the whole of the trunk.

Fractures.—11 Europeans and 40 natives—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Fracture of upper and lower jaws ...	...	2
Other facial bones ...	...	3
Ribs ...	...	5
Spine ...	...	1
Clavicle ...	1	3
Scapula ...	...	1
Humerus ...	1	2
Forearm ...	1	6
Hand ...	3	6
Femur ...	5	7
Patella ...	...	1
Leg ...	...	2
Foot ...	...	1
Total ...	11	40

Of these, one European and four natives died. The European under this head died a couple of hours after admission from complex fracture of femur, tibia, and fibula, and fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs.

One native was brought in with fracture of the facial bones and compression of the brain; he died the same night he was admitted.

2. Fractured ribs and perforation of the lung died the day of admission.

3. Compound fracture of metacarpal bone of thumb and laceration of the hand followed by gangrene for which amputation of the arm was deemed necessary. Abscesses formed in the chest and shoulder, and the patient died of septicæmic poisoning.

The fourth case was one of fracture of the spine which occurred in the dorsal region. The patient lived 13 days after the injury.

Wounds.—Three deaths occurred from wounds—one in the thigh, which in itself was not of a very serious nature, but resulted in tetanus, of which the patient died. A second case of wound in the leg of great extent died of diarrhœa after a considerable residence in hospital. The third fatal case under this head was a wound of the stomach and liver that died two hours after admission.

Twenty-nine cases were admitted under the head of shipwreck. These were admitted into the surgical wards, as they had bruises and slight injuries in addition to the exposure, wet and privation, to which they were subjected. They all left well.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from Annual General Report by Surgeon-Major Geo. SMITH, M.D.,
for the year 1872.

During the year 1872, 1,490 Europeans and 2,006 natives came under treatment as in-patients of the medical and surgical wards of the Gene-

ral Hospital, making a total of 3,878 treated; of which number, 50 European and 87 native patients, or 3.33 per cent. of the former and 4.33 of the latter are returned as casualties.

Return (A) attached shows the admissions (in and out patients) deaths, classes of patients (Europeans, East Indians, and Natives) with average daily numbers of sick for the last 11 years, *i.e.*, from 1862 to 1872, inclusive.

Return (B) shows the return of sickness and mortality for the year 1872, showing the monthly admissions of in and out patients, the classes to which those admissions belong, and the number of casualties in each class.

Return (C) gives the Annual Caste Return of in and out patients of the General Hospital for the year 1872.

From Return (A) it will be seen that, from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, the numbers of Europeans treated as *in-patients* gradually increased from 1,118 to 1,480, the highest numbers admitted within the last 11 years; and that since 1865 the numbers have been decreasing more or less steadily up to 1870, inclusive, a slight increment taking place in 1871, and a more decided one in 1872, probably owing to the number of cases of dengue treated during that year. If from the experience of 1869 to 1872, inclusive, which shows that the European out-patients are to the Native out-patients as one to three, we apply the same proportion in determining the probable admissions of European and Native out-patients for the years from 1862 to 1868, inclusive we shall obtain the numbers as indicated in red, from which we gather that there has been a nearly steady increase in the numbers alike of European and of Native out-patients since 1862, and that the maximum in both cases was reached in 1872. The diminution of European in-patients has gone hand in hand with an increase of European out-patients, and this I believe, proves that a more careful selection is being made of those applicants for aid who are really entitled, by the character of their ailments, to be treated as in-patients of the hospital.

The death-rate among the European in-patients during the last 11 years finds its lowest expression 2.6 per cent. in 1871, and its highest 6.4 in 1866. In 1872 the death-rate stood at 3.5. These results are somewhat fallacious, inasmuch as moribund patients of the East Indian community are frequently removed from hospital by their friends. The same fact renders the mortality returns of native in-patients very untrustworthy.

From Return (B) we gather that the most unhealthy months as regards Europeans in 1872 were August and September, as regards natives July, August, and September. European out-patients were most numerous in August, and native out-patients in July.

From Return (C) it results that of every 1,000 in-patients there will be 150 Europeans, 276 Eurasians, 38 Mahomedans, and 536 Hindus. 132 Europeans, 369 Eurasians, 39 Mahomedans, and 998 Hindu females sought aid at the out-patients' department of the hospital during 1872. Every fifth applicant was a female. The popularity of the out-patients' department is highly creditable to the Medical Officer, who is officially responsible for its success.

The health state of the hospital during 1872 has been very satisfac-

tory. Fevers of the septic group, now classed as hospitalismus, have been entirely absent, alike from the medical and surgical wards.

The year has, upon the whole, been a healthy one, if we except the severe attack of epidemic dengue which has lowered considerably the health standard of the population of Madras.

During 1872 one large and four small wards have been added to the accommodation of the hospital, raising the number of bed spaces in the building itself from 172 to 215. Steam power was applied to the hospital punkahs on the 2nd of April. The range of contagious sheds was destroyed by the cyclone in May, and was temporarily replaced before the close of the year. A ward was set apart as quarters for Nurse-pupils in June, and was occupied by them on the 1st of July. Arrangements for the supply of water to the upper storey of the hospital were in progress at the conclusion of the year, and the preparations for the utilisation of the latrines and lavatories of the central block were, at that time, considerably advanced. The whole building was undergoing a process of cleansing and repair at the conclusion of the year.

Nurse-pupils.—The appended table (D) gives the principal details regarding the class of Nurse-pupils, which commenced study in the General Hospital on the 1st of July 1871.

In addition to such general instruction as can be given in the wards by the Medical Officers and Medical Subordinates, these pupils are taught five days a week for one hour daily the general duties required of Nurses as laid down in the manual published for their information.

The system at present in operation has one radical defect. There is no Matron or trained Nurse over these pupils to teach them practically and by personal example what the duties of a Nurse really are. These Nurse-pupils have no natural turn for nursing; their experience in their own houses has taught them habits which must be got rid of before they can take the first steps in real nursing; they have all to be taught to respect themselves, and to place a high value upon all the duties which a true Nurse is called upon to perform. Cleanliness, tidiness, method, manner, gentleness, firmness, proper feeding of the sick, discretion, preparation of invalid diets, interest in their wards and patients, &c., can only be taught to ignorant women by instructed women. No man, however willing and zealous, can possibly, in such matters, take the place of an experienced Matron or trained Nurse. Under the present system the Nurse-pupils have more book than ward knowledge; more head lore than dexterity and neatness of hand; more readiness in answering questions on their "Manual" than willingness to soil their hands, or ability to prepare a pint of good beef tea. Some of these Nurse-pupils are unmarried women, others are young widows; some are discreet and steady; others are light in manner, and possibly light in thoughts. In a word, they are not the stuff as a general rule, of which Hospital Nurses at Home are made.

Until Nurse-pupils are trained in Madras in the careful practical manner found necessary in England, we may have *certificated*, but we cannot have, what practical medical men regard as truly *qualified* Nurses.

A.
Return showing the Admissions, Deaths, Percentage of Deaths, and Average Daily Sick of In and Out Patients in the General Hospital
from 1862 to 1872.

Years.	EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.						NATIVES.					
	In-patients.			Out-patients.			In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Percent- age of Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Percent- age of Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
1862	1,118	39	3.48	66½	672	...	15½	741	106	14.30	793	1,344
1863	1,229	37	3.00	62½	827	...	13½	651	78	11.96	803	1,654
1864	1,326	48	3.61	72½	1,111	...	10½	650	81	10.90	81½	2,224
1865	1,480	42	2.83	82	991	...	6	663	109	16.45	62	1,984
1866	1,478	95	6.42	92½	1,251	...	12½	1,238	144	11.63	94½	2,502
1867	1,402	68	4.92	99½	1,729	...	17	1,265	131	10.35	98½	3,458
1868	1,489	43	2.88	100	2,154	...	14½	1,469	117	7.96	97	4,308
1869	1,252	39	3.11	56½	1,532	...	10½	1,374	93	6.55	74	4,979
1870	1,025	54	5.28	48½	1,653	...	11½	1,416	102	7.20	72½	6,006
1871	1,178	30	2.54	57½	1,913	...	15	1,388	93	6.70	82½	5,763
1872	1,435	50	3.48	67½	2,178	...	17	1,933	87	4.42	100	6,509

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
MADRAS, 1st January 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Physician, General Hospital.

B.
Annual Abstract Return of Sickness and Mortality in the General Hospital, Madras, for the year 1872.

Military In-patients ... Civil do. ... Out-patients ...	Average Annual Strength.	Remained 31st December 1871.	ADMITTED.												Total.	Total Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average Daily Sick for the Year.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.						
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Europeans ...	...	4	16	16	12	8	21	8	26	58	42	17	8	5	239	243	236	4	3	11
Natives ...	...	6	37	33	21	20	19	78	129	73	57	35	17	14	615	621	498	13	10	25½
Europeans ...	...	51	94	72	81	76	136	89	130	141	136	114	59	70	1,196	1,247	1,116	46	55	56½
Natives ...	...	67	72	71	50	100	120	136	154	173	172	132	85	95	1,418	1,485	1,352	74	59	74½
Europeans ...	...	21	212	202	197	209	164	160	214	240	173	176	109	121	2,178	2,199	2,178	...	21	17
Natives ...	...	98	531	505	591	633	528	607	660	595	445	411	407	597	6,509	6,607	6,511	...	96	59½

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
MADRAS, 1st January 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Physician, General Hospital.

C.

Annual Caste Return of In and Out Patients of the General Hospital, Madras.

	EUROPEANS.				EURASIANS.				MAHOMEDANS.				HINDYS.				TOTAL.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
General Hospital	503	...	252	102	930	2	1,425	369	127	...	333	39	1,805	1	5,139	998	3,365	3	7,179	1,508

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

MADRAS, 1st January 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,

Physician, General Hospital.

D.

Table showing the Number of Nurse-pupils entertained, with Cost of Salary, Furniture, &c.

	ENTERTAINED.		RESIGNED.		DISMISSED.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO		Salary.	Gratuity.	Cost of Furniture.	Salary of Noly Woman.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.				
For 1871 ...	11	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	Rs. A. P. 1,371 8 0	Rs. A. P. 432 0 0	Rs. A. P. 208 2 0	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0
For 1872 { Paid Pupils	16	2	...	...	1	1	16	...	1,459 13 8	...	47 0 0	48 0 0
For 1872 { Unpaid Pupils	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	3	2	1	1	1	22	...	2,831 5 8	432 0 0	255 2 0	68 0 0

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
MADRAS 1st ...

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

MADRAS, 1st January 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,

Physician, General Hospital.

Extract from Annual Report by Surgeon R. W. COCKERILL.

Delivered in hospital, including abortions ...	1,317
Delivered on the way to hospital, or brought in immediately after delivery ...	10
Died undelivered ...	...
Total ...	1,327

Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General A. BLACKLOCK.

HOSPITAL.

This hospital was reported on, and plans of it furnished on 7th November 1871. Since that a new ward, named the Prince of Wales' Ward, was opened in February last. The working of the punkahs by steam begun on 2nd February, and the block for infectious diseases was in great part blown down on 3rd May.

The hospital and out-buildings are all clean and in good order, except the cook-room and its two cooking ranges. The room is too small. The ranges are too small, and not on the plan devised by Surgeon-Major C. M. Duff, M.D., and they are so much out of repair as to occasion considerable difficulty in getting the work done. The infectious block is partly re-built.

The ventilation is excellent by doors and windows and upper wall ventilators, except in the officers' wards or rooms, which are always close, and cannot have any current of air through them, as there is no opening at the back of any of them, owing to the wards of the Regimental Hospital being at their rear.

By day the light is everywhere ample. By night the wards are gloomy, owing to the lamps affording little light, and that little being partly lost by the blackness of the asphaltic floorings. The wards are not so well lighted as those of the adjoining Regimental Hospital. The verandahs and the lower passage into which the medicine store-room and compounding-room open are dark, neither verandahs nor passage having any lamps. Although I am so well acquainted with this hospital, I have much difficulty in finding my way through it at night.

The accommodation for European males is ample, and they have always sufficient ventilation. The native wards are sometimes rather crowded for brief periods.

The drainage, natural and artificial, is very good. The supply of water for drinking is from pipes from the Seven Wells, and is tolerably good. Measures are being carried out for laying pipes for the under storey from the municipal main in Hospital Street and for placing an iron tank on the roof to supply the upper storey. The present tank building next Hospital Street is to be converted into an engine-house from which the punkahs will be pulled and from which Red Hills water will be pumped into the tank on the roof of the hospital.

Among European in-patients, the principal diseases during the past year have been, in the order of their frequency, dengue, ague, alcoholismus, dysentery, abscess, and syphilis.

Among native in-patients the principal diseases, in order of frequency, have been dengue, ague, abscess, syphilis, and stricture.

Obstetric Operations.					
Class.	Division.	Sub-Division.			
Forceps.	Difficult labor	Head presenting ...	63		
		Face do. ...	3	66	
	Complex	Twins (first child) ...	1		
		Post-partum convulsions ...	1		
		Puerperal convulsions ...	6		
		Accidental hæmorrhage ...	4		
		Prolapse of funis and hand ...	1		
		Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	5	18	84
	Preternatural	Arm ...	6		
		Right side ...	1		
		Hand ...	4	11	
Version.	Complex	Puerperal convulsions for failed craniotomy after version ...	1		
		Puerperal convulsions (forceps failed) ...	1		
		Puerperal convulsions ...	2		
		Accidental hæmorrhage ...	1		
		Unavoidable do. ...	2		
		Prolapse funis with hand ...	6		
	Difficult	Ruptured uterus (face 1) ...	3		
		Do. do. craniotomy after version ...	1	17	28
	Craniotomy.	Head presenting ...	9		
		Do. (forceps failed) ...	1		
		Do. (forceps and version failed) ...	1		
		Do. child ascitic ...	2		
Craniotomy.	Difficult	Do. hydrocephalic ...	1	14	
		Face (version failed) ...	1		
	Complex	Ruptured uterus and vagina ...	1		
		brow ...	2		
		Ruptured uterus ...	4		
		Convulsions (breech) ...	1		
	Complex	Do. (forceps failed) ...	1		
		Do. after version ...	1		
		Mania ...	1		
		Deformed pelvis ...	1		
		Narrow pelvis (forceps failed) ...	1	13	27
		Prolapse funis ...	1		

Obstetric Operations.						
Class.	Division.	Sub-Division.				
Eviscera- tion.	Preternatural...	Shoulder ...	1	1		
	Complex ...	Mania ...	1			
		Prolapse funis and hand ...	1	2		3
Decapi- tation.	Preternatural...	Arm...	1	1		
					1	
Induction of Premature Labor.	Natural ...	Anasarca albuminuria ...	1	1		
	Preternatural ...	Diarrhoea and vomiting (foet) ...	1			
		Putrid foetus ...	1	2		
	Complex ...	Puerperal convulsions ...	1	1		
	Compound ...	Dropsy and anæmia, head, hand, and foot ...	1	1	5	
Total ...					148	

The annual return of the Lying-in Hospital for the year 1872 exhibits an increase of 30 deliveries over those of the previous year, while the excess over the average for the five preceding years, viz., from 1867 to 1871, inclusive, is 71. The largest number of monthly deliveries during the year under review was 139 in August, and the smallest (97) in December. The average monthly number of women confined was 110.58.

The hospital has been fairly healthy, though the mortality maintained its usual high degree owing to the number of morbid labors admitted amongst women who were not on the hospital rolls awaiting their accouchement, and who had been almost invariably severely ill-used in their houses by native attendants attempting to effect delivery.

Race and Caste.—The subjoined table shows the distribution of race and castes compared with the averages of the five previous years.

	Average of five years from 1867 to 1871.	1872.
Europeans ...	10.8	14
East Indians ...	126.4	146
Mahomedans ...	21.4	33
Hindus ...	205.6	220
Pariahs ...	891.6	914
Total ...	1255.8	1,327

Deliveries and their Classification.—During the year under report 1,327 women were delivered in hospital, or brought in immediately after delivery,

deducting from this total, 25 abortions and one cystic disease of the ovum (Hydalginous mole), there remain 1,301 cases to be classified as follows:—

Natural ...	1,047, or 80.47 per cent.
Difficult ...	110, or 8.4 do.
Preternatural ...	42, or 3.2 do.
Complex ...	102, or 7.8 do.
Total ...	1,301

Difficult Labor.—All cases of head presentations not terminated by the natural powers within 24 hours, or in which artificial delivery was resorted to, are included under this class. 110, or 8 per cent., are noted, divisible as follows:—

ORDER I.—Tedious Labor.
26, or about 1.9 per cent.

No deaths occurred in this class.

ORDER II.—Laborious Labor.
84, or about 4.8 per cent.

All cases which required assistance on account of delay alone. Delivery was effected by forceps in 66 cases, by craniotomy in 17, and by evisceration in 1, exclusive of other instrumental cases which will be referred to under complex labors and obstetric operations.

In three cases craniotomy was resorted to, after unsuccessful attempts to use the forceps or to turn.

In the majority of instances in which craniotomy was performed, the child was found dead in consequence of undue delay in the women being brought to hospital. In a few cases, however, it was absolutely necessary on account of firm impaction of the head in deformed and narrow pelvis, precluding the use of forceps and the tonic contraction of the uterus so common in native labor cases, rendering version a highly dangerous operation to the mothers.

The following table exhibits the modes of delivery and results to mother and child in these 110 cases of difficult labor:—

The following table exhibits the results of the treatment of labor, and child in these 110 cases of difficult labor:—												
Labors.	Mode of Delivery.	No. of Cases.	MOTHER.						CHILD.			
			Recoveries.	Per Cent.	Died.	Per Cent.	Removed.	Per Cent.	Alive.		Still.	
									M.	F.	M.	F.
Tedious ...	Natural powers ...	26	26	100	...	...	...	...	9	13	2	2
Labori- ous.	Forceps ...	66	64	96.9	2	3.03	...	...	26	25	13	2
	Craniotomy ...	17	9	52.9	3	17.6	5	29.4	...	...	11	6
	Evisceration ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total 110 cases: 2 died (3.03) one from valvula												

Of the 66 women delivered by forceps, only 2 died (3.03) one from valvular disease of the heart, and the other from subsequent metro-peritonitis. 51 of the children were born alive, 77.3, and 15 were still, 22.8.

The percentage of deaths in laborious labor to the total of this order was 11.9, including five cases removed dying. The children were lost in 39.2 per cent.; but, excluding the craniotomy and evisceration cases, the fatality amongst the offsprings was reduced to 22.7.

III. PRETERNATURAL LABOR.—Forty-two uncomplicated preternatural labors are recorded, divisible into inverted 29, or 2.2 per cent., and transverse and compound 13, or 1 per cent.

In the 42 uncomplicated cases the results to mother and child are given in the statement below:—

Presentation.	No. of Cases.	MOTHER.			CHILD.					
		Recovered.	Died.	Removed pre- ca- rious.	Alive.		Still.		Putrid.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Breech	16	16			5	5	1	2	2	1
Foot or feet	13	13			5	3	1	1	1	2
Upper extremity	12	12			1	2	5	2	1	1
Head, hand, and foot	1	1			1					

The death-rate in the above preternatural labors will be seen to be nil.

In the breech cases the head was extracted in two instances, in one of which it was hydrocephalic. In the foot or feet presentations it was necessary to extract the head in three cases, in all the rest of the above sub-division delivery was accomplished by the natural powers.

In presenting upper extremities version was performed in 11 and decapitation in 1.

In the compound cases of head, hand, and foot the child was extracted.

IV. COMPLEX LABOR.—Under this class is included all complications attended with unusual danger either to mother or child during the course of labor without regard to duration or presentation.

102, or about 7.8 per cent., cases of this class are recorded, divided as follows:—

Plural-births	...	...	24, or 1.8 per cent.
Hæmorrhages	...	...	23, or 1.7 do.
Puerperal convulsions	...	...	21, or 1.6 do.
Prolapse of funis	...	...	16, or 1.2 do.
Ruptured uterus or vagina	...	...	7, or .5 do.
Puerperal mania	...	...	1, or 0.7 do.
Other complications	...	...	10, or .7 do.

Total ... 102

The proportion of complex, as well as of nearly all morbid labors compared with European tables, was exceedingly high; and as the majority of these were admitted to hospital after the occurrence of the complications and after

they had already been injured by injudicious treatment outside, in fact often brought in moribund, and as some of the cases were complicated with disease of a serious character, the ratio of mortality has necessarily been high.

A. PLURAL-BIRTHS.—Twenty-four women were delivered of twins, or nearly 1.8 per cent., 23 recovered, and 1, the subject of accidental hæmorrhage, was removed by her friends in a dying condition.

Of the children born, the sexes were equally divided, being 24 each; 38 (20 males and 18 females) were born alive, and 10 (4 males and 6 females) were still.

The subjoined table shows the presentations.

Head.		Double Cra-nial.		Head and Arm.		Head and Funis.		Head, Hand, and Feet.		Arm.		Breech.		Double Breech.		Feet.		Feet.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	6	10	12	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	2	2	...

Eleven of the children required aid. Forceps was used in one, version performed in one, and nine were extracted by the feet. All the other cases terminated without interference.

Note.—Not included in the above, but to be commented on in other divisions are three other cases of twins, two complicated with puerperal convulsions, one ending fatally, and the third with mania. Of the offsprings of these three were one male and two females; four born alive and two still; one was aided by forceps and one was delivered by evisceration.

B. HÆMORRHAGES.—The total number of cases complicated with hæmorrhage returned under this division is 21, or 1.6 per cent., sub-divided into accidental 5, unavoidable 3, and post-partum 13. Two other cases of accidental hæmorrhage are noted, included elsewhere, one in a birth of twins (*vide* Case XI.), and the other (*vide* Case VI.) delivered by forceps.

Hæmorrhage with abortion and morbid adhesion of the placenta are excluded.

In the five cases of accidental hæmorrhage three were delivered by forceps and two by the natural powers; all recovered.

The placenta prævia cases were delivered in one instance by the natural powers, and in the other two by version, both ending fatally. Of the cases of post-partum hæmorrhage, six were assisted by forceps and seven required no aid for delivery; one was attended with a fatal issue from excessive bleeding.

The total mortality from this serious complication was 3, or 14.3 per cent.

D. PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.—Twenty-one cases came under treatment (1.6 per cent.); two of these were twins. All of the epileptiform variety; nine died, three were removed in a precarious condition, and one in a dying state,

the remaining eight recovered; the percentage of mortality, therefore, was 47·6. The mode of delivery in the above cases was as follows: by the natural powers five, by forceps seven, by version four (in one of which labor was artificially induced, and in another perforation of the after-coming head was necessary), and by craniotomy five.

Of the children, 23 in number, 8 were born alive (4 males and 4 females), and 15 were still (6 males and 9 females), yielding a percentage of 71·4 children lost.

E. PROLAPSE OF FUNIS.—Seventeen cases of this accident are embodied in the return (one of which is included under the head of twins), 1·7 per cent. The mothers in all did well, except one, who was removed in a precarious state.

The following table shows the presentations, mode of delivery, and result to child:—

Presentations.	No. of Cases.	Mode of Delivery.	RESULT TO CHILDREN.			
			Alive.		Still.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Head ...	5	Natural	3	1	2	1
Head ...	1	Version			1	
Head ...	1	Forceps			1	3
Hand ...	4	Version				1
Hand ...	1	Evisceration			1	
Head and hand	1	Craniotomy			1	1
Hand and feet	2	Extraction			1	1
Hand and feet	1	Version				
Head, hand, and feet	1	Extraction		1		

D. RUPTURED UTERUS AND VAGINA.—Seven instances of this complication (0·53) have been recorded under this division, sub-divided into ruptured uterus four, ruptured vagina two, and rupture involving both uterus and vagina one; in the former delivery was accomplished by craniotomy in two and version in two cases, in the next by extraction in one and version in the other, and in the third the woman was delivered by craniotomy.

The issue to the mothers was favorable in only one case. Of the remaining, three died in hospital and three were removed in a precarious condition.

All the children, five males and two females, were lost.

E. PUERPERAL MANIA.—Although 4 or 0·30 instances of this affection came under observation, only one has been actually returned under this division, the other three being included under different heads. The former was a twin-birth delivered of the second child (a female with arm presenting); by evisceration the first child, also a female, was born alive, the mother died.

In the latter three cases craniotomy in one and forceps in the second were resorted to, the third was confined naturally; in all three the attack of mania followed a few days subsequent to delivery; two of the mothers recovered

and one was removed in a dying state. Of the children, a male was born alive and a male and female still.

F. OTHER COMPLICATIONS.—This division includes all cases complicated with general diseases where the danger is not necessarily dependent on labor. Of these, 10 have been returned as shown in the subjoined table:—

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Removed.	Mode of Delivery.	Children.	
						Alive.	Still.
Albuminuria ...	1	1			Natural	F.	M.
Do. anasarca ...	1	1			Do.	F.	
Dysentery ...	1	1			Do.	F.	M.
Diarrhoea, chronic ...	2		2		Induction of labor		M.
Do. and vomiting ...	1	1	1		Do.	F. & M.	
Dropsy and anæmia ...	1	1		1	Natural		M.
Gastro enteric fever ...	2	1		1	Induction of labor		
Putrid fœtus metritis ...	1			1			

G. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.—Eighteen cases of abortion, 7 of retained placenta after abortion, and 1 of cystic disease of the ovum are noted, total 26, nearly 2 per cent.; of these, two died, one in thirteen, and one was removed in a precarious state.

MATERNAL DEATHS.—The mortality for the year under report, including those who actually died in hospital and those removed by relations in a dying state, amounted to 41, or 3·08 per cent.; of the former, there were 31 (2·33 per cent.) and of the latter 10 (0·75 per cent.). Thirty-one deaths were due to puerperal and 10 to non-puerperal causes, as follows:—

Puerperal Causes.		
Puerperal peritonitis ...	...	2
Exhaustion ...	...	3
Accidental hæmorrhage, puerperal mania, pneumonia ...	...	1
Puerperal mania, sloughing of vagina ...	...	1
Rupture and sloughing of vagina, puerperal peritonitis ...	...	2
Placenta prævia ...	...	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage, puerperal peritonitis ...	...	1
Exhaustion, hæmorrhage, retained placenta ...	...	10
Puerperal convulsions ...	...	1
Ruptured uterus and vagina ...	...	3
Do. vagina ...	...	1
Do. uterus ...	...	1
Puerperal mania and peritonitis ...	...	1
Putrid fœtus, exhaustion ...	...	1
Retained placenta, hæmorrhage after abortion ...	...	1
Metro-peritonitis, gangrene of uterus ...	...	—
Total ...		31

Non-Puerperal Causes.

Valvular disease of the heart, albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and vomiting	...	...	...	...	1
Do. chronic	...	...	...	...	4
Gastro-enteric fever	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	1
Anasarca with albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	10

Arranged in accordance with obstetric classification there followed—

Natural labor	...	...	...	...	4
Laborious labor	...	...	...	...	9
Complex do.	...	...	...	...	26
Abortions	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	41

CHILDREN.—1,325 children were the result of 1,301 deliveries, 24 being twin births. At or near the full term, there were born 996, or 75·17 per cent., prematurely 329, or 24·83.

NOTE.—Children weighing 5 pounds and upwards are considered as full term, those between 2½ and 5 pounds as premature, while those under 2½ pounds are regarded as abortions.

Sex.—Of the “full term” children 531 were males and 465 females, while of the premature there were 162 males and 167 females. The proportion in all of males to females is 52·3 per cent., or 109·6 males to 100 females.

Live and Still-births.—Of the total number of children born, 1,170, or 88·3 per cent., were alive (597 males and 573 females), including 252 premature births (122 males and 130 females), and 155, or 11·7 per cent., (96 males and 59 females) were still-born, including 48 (22 males and 26 females) premature, and 41 (28 males and 13 females) putrid, excluding the putrid, the percentage of children born still is 8·6 per cent. Of the 66 “full term still-births” 46 were males and 20 females.

The still-births are classified as follows:—

Classification and Order of Labor.		Mode of Delivery.	Still.	Total
Natural labor		Natural powers	19	
		Head hydrocephalic extracted	1	
Tedious labor		Natural powers	2	
		Forceps	10	
Laborious labor		Craniotomy, 2 hydrocephalic and 2 deformed pelvis	14	
Preternatural	Inverted	Natural powers	3	
		Version	7	
		Evisceration	1	
		Natural powers	1	
		Forceps	1	
	Transverse	Natural powers	5	
		Forceps	2	
Complex	Plural-births	Version (arm) accidental hæmorrhage	1	
		Extraction	3	
		Evisceration	1	
	Accidental hæmorrhage.	Natural powers	2	
		Forceps	1	
	Placenta prævia	Version	2	
		Forceps	3	
	Post-partum hæmorrhage.	Version	2	
		Version and craniotomy	1	
	Puerperal convulsions	Do. induction of premature labor	1	
		Craniotomy	3	
		Forceps	4	
		Natural powers, breech	1	
Prolapse of funis		Head; natural powers	2	
		Head; version	2	
		Hand; version	3	
		Head and feet; version	1	
		Head; forceps	1	
		Hand; evisceration	1	
		Hand and foot; extraction	1	
		Head and hand; craniotomy	1	
Ruptured uterus and vagina		Craniotomy	2	
		Version	2	
		Extraction	1	
		Craniotomy	1	
Puerperal mania		Anasarca with albuminuria; induction of labor	1	
		Dropsy; induction of labor	1	
		Valvular disease of heart and albuminuria; forceps	1	
		Metritis; gangrene of uterus	1	
		Dysentery; natural powers	1	
Other complications		Putrid fœtus	...	114
			...	41
Total			...	155

Deaths of Children in Hospital.—The mortality amongst children within the first 10 days of life is shown with their causes in the table below :—

Atelectasis pulmonum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Infantile convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Trismus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hereditary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia from overlying	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premature	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total						55

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.—During the year under review it was found necessary to render assistance to 143 women in their labor. 10.9 per cent., or 1 in every 9 deliveries.

The forceps.—The deliveries accomplished by means of this instrument aggregate 84, or 1 in 15.3 cases. In 66 the labor was difficult and in 18 complex. The children in 60 instances were born alive, and were still in 24, 40 per cent., or 1 in 2.5. This high death-rate is due to the serious complications attending many of the labors, and which exercise a considerable influence on the issue, not only to the mother, but also to the child.

Version was performed in 28 cases, 2.1 per cent. Of these, the head only presented in seven, viz., four in puerperal convulsions—in two of which the forceps failed—two in placenta prævia—and one in ruptured uterus. The head with hand descended in one—a case of ruptured uterus. Head with funis in one and face in two (one ruptured uterus). The remaining instances are recorded as having been transverse presentations, complicated in one with accidental hæmorrhage and in four with descent of the funis, the others being uncomplicated. The children were born alive in 8 and still in 22, two being twins.

With a very few exceptions these cases were brought in hours after the escape of liquor amnii, the uterus firmly contracted over the fœtus, the arm protruding out of the vagina, and the shoulder jammed against the brim, while the signs of fœtal life, though present, were slight.

Craniotomy was resorted to in 27 labors, 2.07 per cent., in most of which the child's death had been previously ascertained. In 23 the head was presenting; of these, two were hydrocephalic and one complicated with prolapse of the funis. In one perforation of the after-coming head after version, forceps having failed, was necessary. Two were cases of deformed pelvis, and the remaining one was a breech presentation, the head being arrested at the brim. Three women had ruptured uterus, six puerperal convulsions, and one puerperal mania.

Evisceration was performed in three cases. All had been in labor for a long period previous to admission. The membranes had been ruptured many hours, and there was no doubt as to the death of the children.

Decapitation in one case of shoulder presentation, the neck of the child being in a favorable position, delivery was effected by this operation.

Extraction by the feet was effected in 24 labors.

Induction of premature labor was considered necessary in five cases, viz., one anasarca with albuminuria, one diarrhœa with vomiting, one dropsy with anæmia, one puerperal convulsions, and one putrid fœtus.

INTERNAL ECONOMY.—The average daily cost of diet, including liquor, to each European or East Indian pregnant or confined woman has been Annas 9-8, and the average cost of each confinement was Rupees 7.3-1.

The total amount expended in the allowance in lieu of rations to native pregnant and confined women was Rupees 2,233-2-0, yielding an average of Rupees 1-14-7 for each confinement.

The hospital stoppages recovered from European and East Indian patients amounted to Rupees 280-15-0. No recoveries are made from native patients.

The expenditure on account of Midwifery Pupil, Nurse Class during the year has been Rupees 1,006-0-4.

During the year 12 Pupil Nurses completed the regulated course of instruction, and, having passed a satisfactory examination, received diplomas to practise as Midwives. Of these, three were Europeans, seven East Indians, and two Natives. Two pupils resigned, one absconded, and four were dismissed. Of these latter, one was a European considered unlikely to qualify, the rest were natives. In the past year a new system of instruction has been introduced. Heretofore, the pupils studied Midwifery only for a period of nine months, receiving diplomas as Midwives. Now the course extends over twelve months, of which the first six is spent in a General Hospital, learning sick nursing, the last six in this hospital devoted to Midwifery, and those who pass the two examinations receive two diplomas. As only three have as yet done so, it is too early to form an opinion as to which system is preferable, but it is evident that the number of labors attended by each woman must be considerably less under the new system than under the old, and I have grave doubts as to whether the advantages of the six months' general nursing are not neutralised by the loss of practical experience. The six Midwives who entered the General Hospital to study nursing after having obtained diplomas at this hospital cannot be considered as having been educated under the new system, as they derived the full benefit of both.

Numerous attempts have been made to obtain respectable native women of the Barber caste to learn the European system of Midwifery, but they have failed. Christians, Mahomedans, and Pariahs are easily got, but none, or very few, have any wish to practise Midwifery as a livelihood. They rather think that, when instructed, they should be provided for in a Government Hospital.

The reason assigned by Midwives for not practising amongst the native community, for whose special benefit they were instructed, is the inadequate remuneration obtained for their services, which they state is insufficient for their maintenance. The fact of an instructed native woman, hard working and intelligent for her class, preferring to remain in the Lying-in Hospital on the small pay of Rupees 6 a month to seeking private practice is a proof that instructed Native Midwives are held in but little repute by their country

women, and I believe any attempt to induce native women to attend hospital for the purpose of being instructed would prove, as on former occasions, an utter failure, even supposing females with a good elementary education were procurable, which is not the case in Madras.

Annual Report of the Dispensary attached to the Lying-in Hospital for the year 1872.

		Preceding four years.				Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average Daily Sick.
		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.			
In-patients...	Europeans and East Indians	122	138	119	134	105	29	6.5	
	Natives	112	113	105	124	110	14	5.1	
Out-patients...	Europeans and East Indians	2,776	2,918	3,089	3,070	3,129	59	17.5	
	Natives	4,739	4,615	5,129	6,106	5,792	614	33.5	

The annual returns of the Dispensary attached to this institution exhibit the number of in and out patients treated during the year. The table above gives the admissions of the year under report and those of four previous years. It will be observed that the figures for 1872 with one exception (European and East Indian out-patients in which an increase is shown), are less than those of the preceding year. More particularly so in the class of native out-patients, this falling off is accounted for by two circumstances which occurred—1st, the dengue epidemic in the months of August, September, October, and November, and during these months the decrease was most, the patients being aware that they would not be admitted into hospital and being too unwell to attend as out-patients, preferred seeking aid in other hospitals where they would be taken in; 2nd, the inundation of the hospital and its vicinity by the overflowing of the Cooum's banks in the month of November. This will be more fully commented on at the end of this report.

The number of deaths during the year has been 12, including one native woman who was removed in a precarious state, six amongst native adults, four amongst children of East Indians, and two amongst those of natives. The following are the causes:—

		Adults.			
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
Ovarian dropsy	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Inverted uterus	...	...	...	...	1

Children.

Abscess	...	...	...	...	1
Dengue (convulsions)	...	...	...	...	2
Trismus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea convulsions...	...	...	...	...	1

Total ... 12

Besides numerous trifling operations, the following, worthy of note, have been performed during the year:—

Ovariectomy	...	...	...	...	2
Elephantiasis of labia	...	...	...	...	2
Removal of foreign body from uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Lacerated perineum	...	...	...	...	3
Vesico-vaginal fistula	...	...	...	...	5
Utero-vesico fistula	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapsus uteri	...	...	...	...	1
Polypus labia	...	...	...	...	1
Do. uteri	...	...	...	...	1
Ovarian dropsy cyst punctured through vagina and fluid withdrawn by the pneumatic aspirator	...	...	...	...	1
Recto-vesical fistula	...	...	...	...	1
Hare-lip	...	...	...	...	1

The inundation of the entire hospital, the out-houses, and Apothecary's quarters which commenced on November 24th and necessitated the removal of the patients, and the almost closing of the hospital for a week demands attention. On this occasion the water was not only slower to subside than on any former one, but returned and flooded the compound after it had once dried. A panic was created, and the patients thought that those who remained would be drowned. All the Europeans and the majority of the natives went home, and hardly one of the former, and a portion only of the latter returned.

The records of the hospital show that this is not the first time the wards have been flooded. In October 1846 Dr. Richmond, in bringing to notice the praiseworthy exertions of some individuals who assisted in carrying the patients to the Scotch Kirk, says, "at the time this was effected there were three feet of water in the wards, and the depth of it around the institution was such as to render the service they kindly performed one of no little danger."

Again in November 1857, Dr. Paul reported to the Presidency Superintending Surgeon, that the Cooum river overflowed its banks, and inundated the whole compound and buildings, to the depth of a foot and a half above the level of the highest basement of the hospital, while the floors of the out-houses were three feet under water.

The following are extracts from my report on the recent flood:—

" On Saturday, November 23rd, the river overflowed its banks shortly after dark, and before midnight the water made its way into the wards, where it rose steadily till about 2 P.M. on Saturday, when in many places it was about 6 inches deep. During Sunday night the river fell, and by Monday morning (25th) the only water in the hospital, was what was retained by the door frames, the wards being somewhat lower than the verandah.

" 4. As the water rose, the patients, most of whom were women recently confined, became much alarmed; and, finding that it would be impossible to remain in the building, I ordered that every assistance should be given to those who had houses or friends, and that the few who had none should be removed to the Eye Infirmary.

" 6. The Apothecary's quarters, store godowns, cook-houses, privies, &c., being on lower ground than the hospital, were flooded to a much greater extent.

" 9. The damage that this inundation has done is considerable—damage to the reputation of the hospital which time will hardly efface; damage to the health of the patients, the extent of which we shall never know."

In addition, with every heavy monsoon the compound is inundated, proving what has been repeatedly reported, the utter unsuitableness of the present site of the Lying-in Hospital.

Extracts from Inspection Report by Surgeon-Major GEORGE SMITH, M.D.,
for Deputy Surgeon-General, I.M.D., Presidency Division.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean. Drainage defective, as the ground is but slightly above the high level of the Coom. Water runs off very slowly, and frequently stagnates. After a heavy fall of rain the compound and godowns are flooded. Ventilation by doors and windows good and sufficient. Accommodation deficient. It often happens that every bed in the wards is occupied. The wards are not sufficient in number. There should be so many, that one-third could be empty for a week or ten days at a time, as the unpleasant lochial odor, clings to the wards for some time after they have been much used. There is quite enough of light during the day. Till very recently the lighting at night has been insufficient. Now the lighting at night is very good, as the old oil lamps have been re-placed by others for kerosine. The expenditure for lighting will now be much diminished. Drinking water is obtained from wells in Egmore in sufficient quantities and of good quality. The three-chatty filter is used. The well in the hospital compound yields an abundant supply of water, which is transferred to a reservoir, and conveyed to labor wards and other rooms in the building; but it is brackish and only suitable for ablution purposes.

Assistant Apothecaries F. W. Newland and J. Dale, and 1st-class Hospital Assistant C. Mootoosawmy, No. 393, are all doing their work most satisfactorily.

TRIPPLICANE DISPENSARY.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon
MOODEN SHERIFF.

15,649 cases have been treated as out-patients during the last year, with the following results:—

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,857
Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,173
Absented	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
No better	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Total							15,649

The medical history of 1872 is very remarkable for some new and important events. Foremost in these stands the prevalence of a disease, which was not known before in this Presidency, viz., dengue.

The next important event was the supply of drinking water from the Red Hills through pipes to the whole city of Madras. This is the greatest sanitary improvement ever made in Madras, and there is no doubt that it will be greatly conducive to general health of the population. The water, however, was supplied only to a few localities in each village of the district, and discontinued after a few months. So it is not yet brought into general use, nor continued permanently.

The third circumstance worthy of notice is the rainfall during the last rainy season, which was more abundant and continuous, than had been ever witnessed by the inhabitants of Madras, during the preceding 30 or 40 years. Many streets, roads, &c., were submerged and inundated, and the number of houses damaged and fallen down was very great. Fortunately there was only the loss of one life from the above cause in the whole district. The rains produced a great change for the better in the health of the population, and checked the progress of dengue which was then prevalent.

On the whole the year 1872 was very unhealthy, it being worse in this respect than the year preceding it. The chief cause of unhealthiness was small-pox and dengue; the former having prevailed much for four or five months in the early part of the year, while the latter raged fearfully for about the same period, commencing from July.

No case of cholera fell under my observation during the last year, and some deaths which have been marked as from that disease in the returns of the municipal department, are of doubtful nature.

ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
P. G. FITZGERALD, M.D.

The total deaths among the in-patients amounted to 43.
No cholera prevailed during this period.

Small-pox, according to municipal returns furnished to the hospital, prevailed in the district, and many fatal cases are recorded by the municipal officers. Those attacked with this disease among the non-official classes of natives, seldom or never apply for treatment. Vaccination among those living in infected localities was recommended, and many yielded to the operation.

The admissions from this disease (small-pox) were one as in-patient in February, and four as out-patients in March and April.

One case of typhus fever occurred in February, which terminated fatally. Dengue fever prevailed epidemically in the district; the first case applied for treatment in July, and was the servant of a gentleman residing on the Mount Road. The total number of cases treated amounted to 399, viz., 213 Natives and 56 Europeans and East Indians as out-patients, and 130 Natives as in-patients; of these none proved fatal. The disease usually set in with fever, severe headache, and pains all over the body; ran its course in from 56 to 72 hours, leaving the patient very weak, and with pains in all the large and small joints, sometimes very severe: in a few cases a rash was seen on the fifth day; it is possible that owing to the dusky color of the natives the rash was not observed in all the cases. Very few of the patients had a relapse. One case terminated in dysentery: the fever in this instance was accompanied with diarrhoea.

One case delayed applying for treatment for three days, and finding that he was nearly suffocated from spasms, applied for aid and was relieved.

The disease was first noticed in Aden, afterwards in Bombay, Calcutta, and Burmah; and as free intercommunication was held with these places, it is not difficult to tell how Madras became infected with the poison; and from the fact of certain Somali lads from Aden having received aid at this dispensary, during the time of its prevalence in Madras, might it not be safely urged that Aden supplied it? for on questioning the lads they stated that they arrived here by sea, and that at the time they were leaving their country dengue prevailed there, and on board their vessel during the voyage.

The weather during the year has been good, the rainfall plentiful, and under these circumstances I cannot attribute the appearance of the disease to any peculiarity in the weather. It is impossible to give a correct return of the number who were attacked with dengue in the district, which is a large and scattered one, and inhabited chiefly by Mahomedans.

I can but guess the population to be about from 30,000 to 40,000, and that out of this number but one-fourth have escaped. The mortality, according to Municipal Returns received, appears to have been large. This is not to be wondered at when it is known that but few non-official persons applied for relief, the admissions recorded being chiefly men from the Police and Government Offices, who had to account for their absence from duty. It is stated that people refused to take medicine of any kind for three whole days, and that after this time only those who became dangerously ill would seek advice and treatment, if not from the dispensary, from quack vytheans and hakeems, or generally they listened to the advice of their Brahmin priests, and made peace-offerings to Moodookoo Mariatha, the goddess of spasms. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that many died, if not from the fever itself, no doubt from the sequelæ—convulsions, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

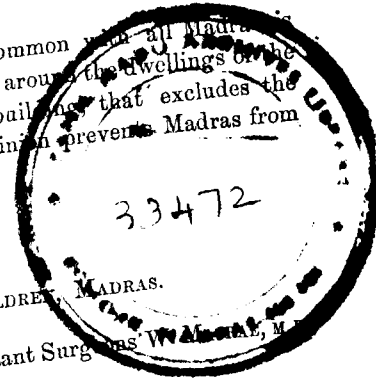
For the whole year there were of in-patients 786 admissions, with a mortality of 54, against 457 admissions, and 33 deaths in the previous year. The increase appears to have been principally due to dengue. There was also an increase in the number of out-patients during the year, but not in the same proportion as among the in-patients. There were 15,465 admissions in the former class, of whom 966 were Europeans, with a total mortality of 15, while in 1871 there were but 14,710 admitted, with a mortality of 17. A separate report will be furnished by Honorary Assistant Surgeon Moodeen Sheriff on this class of patients.

No change has taken place in the hospital or adjoining buildings since last annual report. It has not had the usual half-yearly whitewashing, last half-year, although requisition was made for it, consequently the hospital is not in a satisfactory state. The hospital compound is quite open, and any person or any stray animal, can walk into the wards without let or hindrance.

A cholera-shed has been erected in the compound of the hospital, but it is quite unenclosed, and any person may walk into it from the street, and commit a nuisance if so disposed. This is not a mere possibility, but a thing that has actually happened repeatedly, and, moreover, it is not an uncommon thing for vagrants to take up their abode in it for the night. The want of a railing or boundary wall has been brought to notice by Dr. Duff, but nothing has been done.

Water for washing is obtained from wells in the compound of the hospital, that for drinking and culinary purposes is procured from a well in Pater's Road; the latter is of good quality.

The great sanitary want of the district, in common with all Madras, is the want of efficient drainage and letting air freely into, and around the dwellings of the people, whose habits conduce to a system of building that excludes the health-giving sea breeze, which alone in my opinion prevents Madras from generating an annual pestilence.



HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MADRAS.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon and L. C. NANNEY.

Every person connected with the hospital without exception got the dengue. The total admissions of in-patients from this disease were 123—1 in May, 4 in June, 14 in July, 50 in August, 47 in September, and 7 in October. There was only one death in a case of a child, 6 years, who was brought to hospital in a state of convulsions, and died in a few minutes.

Small-pox.—98 deaths were reported in the district during the year, their average age being 3.6 years, or, deducting a few who were over 10 years of age, only 2.6. The greatest mortality was in April and May, the lowest in January and October. These facts show how necessary it is to vaccinate.

The number of in-patients for the 10 months under review was 746, or, deducting 123 for dengue cases, was 623.

Sanitary state of the district.—The 2nd District is defective in its drains, its tanks, its latrines, its bandy-stands, and its burning-grounds.

The total admissions for the 10 months ending 31st October, were 746. The total number for 1870, was 717 and for 1871, 707. This is evidence that the institution has worked well during the period under review. This I consider mainly due to the devotion to his duties, of the present Assistant Apothecary in charge, Mr. J. Norman.

Mortality.—There were 51 deaths during the 10 months, being 6·8 per cent. on the total admissions. The percentage for 1870, was 12·1 and for 1871, 8·9.

The duties of the hospital are so heavy, that the medical subordinates have very little time for private practice. I have reason to believe, however, that Assistant Apothecary Norman might have a great deal of practice in the neighbourhood, if he had more time available; as it is he is a good deal in request.

MADRAS, (Signed) W. MACRAE, M.D.,
25th November 1872. Acting Surgeon, 2nd District.

The total treated for the year is 887 and the mortality 6·7.

Class I.—Zymotic and Constitutional Diseases.—315 cases were treated, or 35·5 per cent., of all the cases which were admitted from this class of disease. 22 deaths are recorded, giving a mortality of 6·9. The fatal cases were small-pox 1, typhoid fever 4, remittent fever 1, puerperal fever 2, cancer 1, phthisis pulmonalis 7, syphilitic affections 2, and anasarca 4.

Class II.—Local Diseases.—The total treated were as follows:—Nervous affections 45, disease of eye 1, disease of nose 1, disease of circulatory system 12, absorbent system 1, respiratory system 74, digestive system 125, urinary 15, generative 61, locomotive 17, cellular tissue 48, and cutaneous 56, giving a total of 456, or 51·4 per cent. of sick from this class of complaints. There were 32 deaths, or a mortality of 7·0 per cent. The deaths were as follows:—Apoplexy 3, paraplegia 1, tetanus 3, infantile convulsions 1, valve disease of heart 1, phlebitis 1, abscess of lung 1, pneumonia 1, pneumonic phthisis 2, intus-susception 1, vomiting 1, peritonitis 2, diarrhœa 4, dysentery 3, Bright's disease 4, carbuncle 1, ulcer 1, and contraction of tendon 1.

Class III.—Conditions, &c.—14 cases were treated, or 1·5 per cent. of sick resulted from debility and old age. There was one death from senectus.

Class IV.—Poisons.—15 cases of poisoning occurred—9 alcoholic, 2 opium, 3 arsenic, and 1 mercurial, or 1·6 per cent. of sick from this class of disease. There was one death from opium poison.

Class V.—Injuries.—10·2 per cent. of the total sick resulted from injuries and accidents, 86 cases were treated, and there were 3 deaths, or a percentage of 3·4. The fatal cases were burns 2 and concussion of brain 1.

Class VI.—Operations.—Tracheotomy was performed in an old woman 55 years of age, who was admitted with difficulty of breathing, and pain in larynx, who had swallowed a fish-bone, which stuck in the windpipe. On the 23rd March, laryngeal obstruction became intense, and face became livid. The trachea was opened low down and a tube was introduced. No vessels were tied, but a good deal of capillary hæmorrhage took place. She improved

all the 17th April of Operations performed formed, in front of the right thigh, 6 inches in diam. _____ ak on 4th May 1872.

Operations

Extracts from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
A. BLACKLOCK, M.D.

Hospital.—Since last annual inspection, two wards on the ground floor have been assigned to the Matron, and there is now accommodation upstairs for 26, and downstairs for 14 patients. The infectious diseases block, has good accommodation for 28 patients. The building is everywhere clean. Ventilation is thorough in all the wards. The lighting during the day is good, but at night, the oil lamps afford only a very dim light, which cannot be increased quickly, on emergency, as with kerosine lamps, and a lamp is much required at the top of the staircase. Water for cooking and drinking is obtained from the famous well in the Poonamallee Road. There is a water tap in the street near the hospital.

The compound is so flat, that it lodges a good deal of water, and dries up very slowly after rain. The compound and the whole neighbourhood is so little above mean sea level, that good drainage is impossible. The enclosing hedge is full of gaps, and allows people to trespass freely. The latrines are all in excellent order. The dry-earth system is thoroughly carried out, and coal tar is freely used.

EYE INFIRMARY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon
W. N. CHIPPERFIELD, M.D.

European and Native Sick.

The following table shows the working of the Eye Infirmary during the year ending 31st December 1872:—

	IN-PATIENTS.			OUT-PATIENTS.		TOTAL. Europeans and Natives.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Non-fighting Men.	Europeans.	Natives.	
Remained 31st December 1871 ...	3	16	...	2	30	51
Admitted in 1872 ...	58	229	10	320	1,490	2,107
Total Treated ...	61	245	10	322	1,520	2,158
Discharged in 1872 ...	59	223	10	313	1,461	2,066
Died in 1872 ...	2	21	...	9	59	1
Remained 31st December 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	...	91

This gives a total of admissions, 2nd District is defective 107, which is 3 less than in 1871.

Comparison of the numbers for the paths ending 31st Jan in the following table:—

Table of Admissions from 1868 to 1872.

Years.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.			OUT-PATIENTS.		Total.
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.	Non-fighting Men.	Europeans.	Natives.	
1868	4	44	22	176	22	331	1,964	2,503
1869	1	28	20	186	31	382	1,687	2,351
1870	2	71	24	179	6	268	1,534	2,110
1871	1	42	31	221	13	320	1,490	2,107
1872	2	56	28	201	10			

EUROPEAN MILITARY.—Two cases only of European Military patients were treated in the Infirmary,—both of them Artificers of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, for injury to the cornea by hot steel.

EUROPEAN CIVIL.—Fifty-six cases were admitted from among the civil population, eighteen more than last year.

NATIVE MILITARY.—Eight remained, and 28 admitted, being three less than in 1871. Sixteen of these cases were impaired vision from cataract, and diseases of choroid.

NATIVE CIVIL.—Eight remained, 201 admitted, or 20 less than last year. This diminution has reference simply to cases of cataract, of which there were 82 admissions in 1872 to 104 in 1871.

OUT-PATIENTS.—The total number of Europeans admitted as out-patients was 320, and of Natives 1,490, grand total 1,810, or 8 more than in 1871. The tables fully show the diseases for which relief was sought.

List of Operations performed during the year 1872.

Operations.		Number.	Cured.	Relieved.	Failed.	Remaining.
Cataract	Extraction flap	27	18	3	6	1
	Do. Liebreich	4	3	...	2	...
	Do. Schuft	2	1	...	...	...
	Do. linear (McNamara's)	1	1	4	1	3
	Do. linear (McNamara's)	9	1	2	...	...
	Anterior solution	2	1	1	...	...
	Iridectomy	2	1	1	...	...
Contracted pupil	Do.	6	...	5	1	...
Posterior synechia	Do.	2	...	1	1	...
Glaucoma	Do.	2	...	2	...	...
Traumatic cataract	Do.	2	...	1	...	...
Glaucoma	Division of ciliary muscle	1	1	1	...	...
After native operation	Do.	7	2	5	...	...
Abscess of cornea	Tapped with broad needle	1	1	...	...	...
	Incised with Beer's knife	2	1	1	...	...
	Tapped with do.	1	...	1	...	...
Cyclitis	Operation for artificial pupil	1	1	...	...	...
Closed pupil	Operation by Ait and Graefe's	1	1	...	...	...
Entropium	method	1	...	...	...	1
	Incised	1	...	...	...	...
Chemosis	Enlarging palpebral fissure	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic ophthalmia	Incision through globe with	1	...	1	...	...
Injury of globe	Beer's knife	6	6	...	...	...
	Canaliculus laid open	...	...	...	...	...
Lachrymal obstruction	Laid open with director and	1	...	1	...	...
	bistoury	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of frontal sinus	Cretaceous deposit on cornea	1	...	...	...	1
	removed	1	1	...	...	...
Opacity of cornea	Excision	1	1	...	...	...
	Tapped and touched with	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapse of iris	mitigated C.	2	1	1	...	...
	Incision	3	2	1	...	...
	Excision	6	5	1	...	...
Staphyloma	Excision	7	2	4	...	1
	Abcission	1	...	1	...	...
	Tapped with broad needle	1	...	1	...	...
	Strangulation	1	...	1	...	...
Pterygium	Corneal adhesion relieved	5	1	4	...	...
	Division of globe	3	2	1	...	...
Panophthalmitis	Ligatured	3	2	1	...	...
Nævus of eyebrow and lid	Excised	5	5	...	...	...
	Incised	1	1	...	...	...
Tarsal tumour	Enucleation	...	...	...	...	...
Tumor of eyeball		...	...	...	...	...
Total		119	59	43	11	7

(Signed) W. N. CHIPPERFIELD, Surgeon,
Superintendent, Eye Infirmary.

Statement showing the Admissions under the following Heads in each Month for the year 1872.

Months.	Diseases of Conjunctive.				Diseases of Cornea.				Diseases of Iris.				Diseases of Choroid and Retina.				Diseases of Lens and its Capsule.				General Affections of the Eye.						
	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.
1872.	3	10	33	46	1	4	3	25	34	2	7	9	1	4	7	13	2	8	3	28	41	1	3	1	4	9	
January	2	1	15	32	50	1	6	2	18	27	1	3	4	1	2	5	10	17	9	25	34						
February	5	1	10	37	53	2	1	7	18	28		4	4		1	2	6	7	16	111	35	47					
March	3	2	10	33	48	1	5	2	20	28		1	5	9					2	4	1	28	35				
April	2	5	8	31	46		6	3	23	32		2					4	6									
May	1	7	38	47		1	3	2	21	27		7	9		1	7	7	8	3	7	2	29	41				
June	3	2	6	44	55		7	3	24	36		1	4	5	1	3	6	10									
July	5	1	12	57	76		5	3	26	34		1	4		1	1	3	5	8	6	3	24	33				
August	2	1	11	65	79		2	6	3	28		1	4	5	1	2	4	4									
September	2	1	6	28	37		3	2	22	28		1	1	2	2	3	1	4									
October	1	12	28	41		1	2	2	28	31		4	4		2	5	5	7									
November	1	2	21	24		1	4	5	34		2	8	10		1	5	3	9									
December	28	314	109	447	602	10	361	37	378	3	1	12	151	68	1	8	732	61	109	6	882	43	391	530	2	11	731
Total																											

Statement showing the Admissions under the following Heads in each Month for the year 1872 — (Continued.)

Months.	Various Defects of Sight.				Diseases of Lachry-mal Apparatus.				Diseases of Eyelid.				Diseases within Orbit.				Injuries of the Eye.				Surgical Operations.				Casual Nurses.			
	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	European Military.	European Civil.	Native Military.	Native Civil.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
1872.																												
January																												
February																												
March																												
April																												
May																												
June																												
July																												
August																												
September																												
October																												
November																												
December																												
Total																												

Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General A. BLACKLOCK, M.D.

The condition of the building is good, except the walls of the native female ward, the roof of which leaks slightly. Every part is very clean. Drainage partly natural by very slight slope of ground, and partly artificial by two street ditches. Ventilation thorough. Accommodation ample. Water-supply for drinking is brought from Egmore by coolies. There are two wells of brackish water in the compound. The conservancy is excellent. Coal tar is freely used in the latrines.

A few repairs were made to the roofs after the storm at the beginning of May last.

Cataract, catarrhal ophthalmia, ulcers, and opacities of cornea. Daily average of European in-patients 6; of Native in-patients 17; of out-patients 35.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon L. C. NANNEY.

Total treated for the year 282. Percentage of sick to strength 151.6. Of the total treated, 156 were zymotic or constitutional diseases, 1 nervous, 3 eye, 1 circulatory, 15 respiratory, 63 digestive, 1 generative, 8 cellular tissue, 23 cutaneous, 2 debility, and 9 injuries or accidents. No deaths have occurred during the year.

LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1871	...	...	107
Admitted	...	...	107
Discharged	...	...	84
Transferred	...	...	...
Died	...	...	32
Remaining on the 31st December 1872	...	...	98
Average daily number of sick in hospital	...	...	96.91

The occurrence of one case of *small-pox* in an East Indian leper is a noteworthy feature of the year's experience; and so also is the perfect immunity from *dengue* enjoyed by the inmates of the Lazeretto when that disease was prevailing epidemically in all parts of Madras.

Thirty-eight East Indian lepers, and 176 Natives have been treated during the past year. These numbers include re-admissions amongst all classes. 70 deaths have occurred amongst the East Indians, and 30 amongst the

Natives. The percentage of mortality has been 14.953; but, as usual, the death-rate has been relatively, as well as absolutely, greater amongst the Natives, of whom 17.04 per cent. died, than among East Indians, among whom it was only 5.26 per cent.

In my last report I alluded to a then pending inquiry into the use of the phosphate of lime as a therapeutic in leprosy. I am sorry to say that the records of those cases in which the salt was exhibited, and exhibited for months and months together, do not justify me in regarding it as possessing any remedial power or action in this dire disease.

I am now carrying out, as far as I can, the means recommended by Dr. Beauperthuy for the treatment of leprosy. The present native dietary is unfavorable for making native lepers the subjects for that treatment. My observations have, therefore, been limited to four East Indians, three of whom presented the tubercular, and the fourth the anæsthetic form of the malady. I do not think it can be questioned that the oil of cashew-nut acts as a dis-culent of the tubercles when applied to their surface, but whether it does more than this is very questionable. Certainly its application has not reduced anæsthesia in the only patient with the anæsthetic form of the disease on whom it has been used.

MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
C. M. DUFF, M.D.

Strength on date of arrival, 15th January 1872	...	...	...	Boys 119 Girls 63	182
Joined during the year	...	...	...	Boys 15 Girls 11	26
Discharged or removed by friends, &c.	...	...	...	Boys 11 Girls 19	30
Strength on the 31st December 1872	...	...	...	Boys 115 Girls 63	178

General Observations.—The only disease which occurred in an epidemic form during the season under review was that of dengue fever; the admissions under this head were 10, five boys and five girls, varying in age from 8 to 16 years.

The admissions during the past year, including the above 10 cases of dengue, amounted to 180. Of these 169 were discharged, leaving 11 for further treatment.

Ophthalmia and itch were the principal diseases for which the children came under treatment.

The internal economy and direction of the institution, including the hospital, is entirely in the hands of the Committee of Management. The

income is derived from private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant-in-aid from Government. The salaries of all officials in connexion with the institution are paid from the above sources, with the exception of the salaries of the Surgeon and Apothecary in medical charge.

MADRAS NATIVE INFIRMARY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

Number of Sick.

Remained 31st December 1871 ...	51
Admitted ...	1,865
Discharged ...	1,474
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum ...	5
Do. to Lying-in Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Leper Hospital ...	10
Do. to Dispensary and Choultries ...	155
Died ...	220
Remaining 31st December 1872 ..	52
Average daily number of sick in hospital ...	60.51

Review of the whole year.—There have been 1,865 admissions into the Native Infirmary during 1872, and these are 272 more than in the previous twelvemonth. Of the number, 188 were drafted from the Monegar Choultry, 86 from Venkatagerry Rajah's Choultry, 41 from the Foundling Asylum, and the remnant, 1,550, from the town of Madras. As there were 51 remaining in hospital at the close of last year, the number treated in the period embraced by this report was 1,916. Of these, 1,474 were discharged, 48 were transferred to the dispensary, 107 to one or other of the choultries, 2 to the Lying-in Hospital, 2 to the Eye Infirmary, 5 to the Lunatic Asylum, and 6 to the Leper Hospital; 220 have died, and 52 remain under treatment. I am happy to report a reduction in the ratio of mortality. The proportion of our fatal cases was 11.48 per cent., or 1.1 per cent. less than in 1871.

Table of Deaths from 1 to 80 Years of Age and upwards.

1 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.
3	7	25	38	37	52	49	9	...	220

General diseases, diseases of the nervous system, digestive and cutaneous systems, accidents, and general debility have occasioned, as usual, most of the admissions, and all of them (excepting cutaneous diseases and accidents) most of the mortality too. The manner in which the numbers under these several heads approximate every year is very remarkable.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Remained on the 31st December 1871 ...	22
Admitted ...	10
Discharged ...	5
Died ...	1
Remaining ...	26

The subjoined table shows the maladies from which the others suffered.

Order.	Classes of Diseases.	Specific Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
I.	Sub-Division A...	Ephemeral fever ...	...	4	4	3	...	1
		Remittent fever ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Sub-Division B...	Dengue ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
		Scrofula ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
		Scurvy ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
II.	Disease of Eye ...	Inflammation of right eye.	...	1	1	1	...	...
		Bronchitis ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Do. of Respiratory System.	Colic ...	...	5	5	4	...	...
		Diarrhoea ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Do. Digestive System.	Worms ...	...	21	22	22	...	2
V.	Cutaneous System.	Itch ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
		Burn, 2nd degree	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Accident ...	Sprain ...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Total ...			1	44	45	41	1	3

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Remained on the 31st December 1871 ...	19½
Admitted ...	69½
Deported ...	24½
Employed ...	14
Absconded ...	12
Shipped ...	15
Expelled ...	1
Paid their own expenses ...	2
Died ...	1
Remaining ...	19½

EMIGRATION DEPOTS.

During 1872 two depôts for West Indian Emigrants, one for Jamaica and the other for Trinidad, have been opened, and I have inspected a third proposed to be opened for British Guiana.

MAURITIUS EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

Five ships have proceeded with emigrants to Mauritius. The following table gives the date of departure and name of each, and the number of souls embarked on board:—

Date of Departure.	Number of Souls.	Names of Vessels.
29th January 1872	338	<i>Evelyn.</i>
11th June "	299	<i>Latona.</i>
14th " "	322	<i>Mars.</i>
5th July " "	339	<i>John Allan.</i>
20th Aug. " "	294	<i>Hurkaru.</i>

I am happy to continue my favorable report of the sanitary condition of this depôt and of the excellence of the food issued to its inmates.

I have passed 1,845 souls during the past twelve-month as fit for emigration to the colony in question.

TRINIDAD EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

The Trinidad Depôt was opened on the 18th of July 1872.

I have examined 338 emigrants, and of their number 334 passed and 4 were rejected.

There is no potable water on the premises, but an adequate supply is daily furnished from an adjacent garden.

The food provided for the inmates has been always found good.

Only one shipment has taken place, and that of 324 emigrants by the *John Allan* on the 20th of October.

I have passed 197 souls for British Guiana in this (Trinidad) depôt.

JAMAICA EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

This was opened on the 4th of September 1872.

No shipment has yet taken place.

I have passed 245 coolies as fit for emigration.

The depôt is on the whole healthy.

MADANNAPULLY.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Apothecary T. WARD.

	IN-PATIENTS.		In-crease.	OUT-PATIENTS.		In-crease.
	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.	
Total Treated	186	349	163	5,771	7,398	1,627
Discharged	161	325	164	5,720	7,352	1,632
Died	8	6	..	10	2	..
Average daily sick for the year	12.01	21.90	9.89	72.54	79.66	7.12

There were 128 cases of illness amongst the European residents; they were treated at their houses, hence no return is submitted.

Economic Statistics and Management.

Number of In-patients.	1st Class (On Hospital Diet).	2nd Class (Self-dieting.)	Average Number of Days in Hospital per Patient.	Maximum Number of Days in Hospital.	Minimum Number of Days in Hospital.	Death-rate per 100.	Total Expenditure, exclusive of Medicines.	Cost per Patient, exclusive of Medicines (both Classes).	Cost of Diet per Patient of those dieted in Hospital.
332	244	88	23.0	142	1	1.80	RS. 4,746 A. P. 11 8	RS. 14 A. P. 4 9	RS. 3 A. P. 4 7

The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 5,496-12-3. All articles supplied were of good quality, and the medicines received on the annual and extra indents were sufficient to cover the expenditure.

The clothing and bedding on hand are enough for present purposes. Provision has been made in the budget for 1873-74 for increased expenditure under all heads.

The necessary steps are being taken to have the funds (Rs. 16,157-4-10) of this institution transferred from the Cuddapah to the Madanapully Circle.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
J. L. RANKING.

The sanitary condition of the town of Madanapully, is no better nor worse than that of Indian towns generally, which have not been brought under municipal control. Conservancy is limited to the maintenance of a small staff of scavengers to sweep the streets. There are no public latrines, and in consequence waste lands, the river bed, and even the smaller streets and alleys are resorted to for purposes of nature. The site on which the town is built—the banks of a river or stream which intersects it—is favorable to drainage. The main streets have road-side drains, but I found many of them choked and much sewage stagnant. There is no conservancy of houses and backyards; no removal of excreta or any utilisation of it. The water-supply is abundant, and analysis by Mr. Ward of several wells shows that it is a pure, wholesome water.

Although the sanitary condition of the town is as represented above, I am aware, that remedy of the defects in drainage, sewerage, and general conservancy, cannot be effected without a larger expenditure, than the Local Funds will at present bear. As the town contains closely upon 5,000 inhabitants, and as it is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collectorate, it might, with advan-

tage, be brought under the operations of the Towns' Improvement Act No. III. of 1871.

I have no alterations in, or additions to the hospital to report, except the erection of a dead-house which is in course of construction. The sum of Rupees 4,000 has, I am informed, been assigned, and only awaits the sanction of the Revenue Board for the purpose of building another ward, for extension of the accommodation, which is quite insufficient for the demands made upon it. I found the building scrupulously clean, and the different wards very much improved in appearance, by marking the floors, space occupied by the beds, and the walls by a broad band of yellow ochre. The beds have also been painted with coal-tar.

The general conservancy of the entire building of the out-houses, latrines, &c., is every thing that can be desired, and all the arrangements most creditable to Mr. Ward.

The water-supply is abundant.

The "present state" of sick in hospital on inspection is 26. The admissions during the year 1872 were 99 with 6 deaths, giving a mortality of 6 per cent. nearly. The out-patients numbered 2,096. The annual report will convey to the Inspector-General, all necessary information regarding the statistics of diseases treated. Suffice it to say here that the institution maintains its reputation. That it is doing a large amount, and that it is the best equipped and best ordered dispensary, in my range of superintendence. Additional accommodation is much required.

No epidemic diseases prevailed during the year. No cases of dengue came under observation.

The population of the town is 5,892. The births registered in 1872 were 25 and the deaths 47, or in the per mille ratios of 7.98 and 4.24, respectively, figures which show that registration is a farce, and affords no index to the health or material progress of the community.

MADURA.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. GAMACK, M.D.

General Observations.—The past year has probably been the most healthy this district has enjoyed for many years. There has been no cholera, comparatively little fever, and the mortality small, though in some taluqs small-pox has been fatal, and the larger towns and villages have, within the last three months, been visited by "dengue." In the early part of the year the crops suffered from want of water, and prices rose; but since July there has been more than the usual quantity of rain; the crops are now flourishing; and every prospect of abundance and low prices. Our annual Chittra festival, held in April, which usually lasts for about a fortnight, I am happy to say, passed off without any unusual sickness; but, seeing that this year we had from 70,000 to 80,000 visitors, special precautions had to be taken. Not only had the immense concourse of people to be dealt with, but, as a cattle fair is held at this time, the bullocks and bandies had to be looked after

and duly arranged. Temporary sheds were put up for latrines, extra scavengers and carts were employed, and an hospital-shed was erected near the river where an Assistant was stationed with a supply of medicines. These arrangements were carried out under the direction of the Vice-President of the Municipality, and were most satisfactory.

Town.—The sanitary arrangements in the town are progressing under the municipal rule.

A few of the main drains have been re-laid, so that water may run along them, which was not the case formerly, and thus some of the numerous cesspools have been got rid of; many back-streets and by-lanes have been gravelled and drained; steps are being taken to introduce new and improved latrines for the public, and it is hoped that all graveyards within the town will soon be closed. These are the principal improvements; the general conservancy of the town is carried on as before. The population by the last general census was 52,519, and I find that the deaths for the year according to the register in the Municipal Office amounted to 677, and births to 465, giving the death-rate as 11.84 per 1,000, and births 8.82.

This must be very far from right, and shows how very inaccurately the reports are made, for in the Lying-in Hospital alone there were over 100 births. Some improved plan of registration might, I think, be adopted, but it is difficult to know how to induce the people to report deaths or births, especially the latter.

The greatly increased rate of mortality from small-pox, says very little for the efficiency of vaccination in the district, and from my experience in Madura town, I have very little confidence in the returns submitted from the district; if they could be believed, I think a better result might be expected. Two years ago I saw little sign of much having been done in the way of vaccination in the town, and as reported last year, instead of giving one Rupees 18 per month, whether he did any thing or not, the Municipal Commissioners at my suggestion appointed three vaccinators on a small salary, beginning with Rupees 5 per month, and each to receive in addition one anna for every case vaccinated. As a check, they bring me a nominal roll of their cases, showing street, number of house, and father's name, so that any false entries may be discovered. This system seems to answer well in a municipality where the vaccinators can be looked after, but I doubt how it would work in the district with only native supervision. In Madura a fair proportion of children can now be seen, bearing marks of successful operations; and as each vaccinator tries to get as many cases as he can, they seem to be working off arrears.

Last year 2,959 were vaccinated, and the year before 2,084, probably more than the number of births; but the most satisfactory result is shown in that only 33 deaths from small-pox were reported in the town during the year, while it prevailed to a considerable extent in the surrounding district, and the mortality amounted to 2.724 per thousand of the total population.

Epidemics.—There has been no epidemic except "Dengue Fever," which made its appearance in the district from the Trichinopoly side in the beginning of September, and soon spread through every taluq except Parea-

colum, in which as yet there have been only a few cases. In Madura town it broke out in the end of September, and there was no difficulty in tracing its origin to men who had come from Trichinopoly, where it was then raging. At first the cases reported were few in number, but soon the fever spread along the different streets, and appeared in all parts of the town. So general in fact did the epidemic become, that for a time it was with difficulty that the work in the different public offices, or in almost any department, could be carried on. Fortunately the type was very mild, and as a rule from 5 to 10 days was the time people were generally laid up, though in some cases the disease was much more severe, the patients becoming considerably reduced, and cripples for a considerable time, or are so still. Several instances occurred of a man having two or three attacks, but these were usually complicated with ague, and were accordingly the worst cases. A few deaths are said to have taken place, but I have not been able to discover one owing to this cause alone, though no doubt in several cases it accelerated death, and perhaps in young children it may have proved fatal of itself. In order to judge of the extent to which the epidemic prevailed, the Municipal Commissioners had a special census of the town taken in a rough way, and the returns showed, that out of a population of 52,997, about 75 per cent. had been attacked up to 31st December. The exact numbers were 19,880 males and 19,968 females on a total of 39,848. Of course all cases of ague must have been included in this estimate, so that it would exceed the reality, still, as dengue now exists, though apparently dying out, I think these figures may be taken as a fair approximation, to show the extent to which the inhabitants of the town were affected. From the statistics it appears that in the most densely crowded parts, it raged much more than in the parts where there was a free circulation of air. In one division containing 8,135 inhabitants, only 457 are said to have escaped, while in the parts of the town least populous and nearest the houses of the European community, considerably less than 50 per cent. suffered, and the Europeans themselves with one exception were not attacked. Very few applied for any treatment, as the natives have the superstitious idea, that the disease is a visitation by one of their goddesses, under whose tutelage are all eruptive diseases. Almost without exception, they steadily refuse to take any thing in the shape of medicine till the fever had passed off, lest by provoking the goddess in thus interfering with her prerogative, it might prove fatal. The only thing I have noticed them do was, as soon as a case occurred in any house, to hang up a twig of a margosa tree over the door, but why, I cannot tell, unless it was to conciliate the goddess. As the disease runs a regular course the objection to medicine may not be of much importance; but I found that during the prevalence of the epidemic the attendance at the dispensary was less than usual. Only 71 applied for relief from this cause, and these were either public servants who were obliged to get certificates, or some who suffered from the painful sequelæ.

Dispensary.—The dispensary continues to be exceedingly well attended, and year by year the numbers resorting to it to increase. Last year there were 5,015 more applicants than in any previous year. This great increase may be partly owing to the extra facility afforded by the Branch Dispensary

opened in the centre of the town, at which 5,069 were treated during the year. The actual number of in and out patients to whom relief was afforded during the last three years was as follows:—

1870.		1871.		1872.	
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
696	9,872	239	11,876	242	16,888

The diseases for which the patients attended, have been principally, and in order according to numbers treated, diseases of the stomach and bowels, ulcers and abscesses, skin diseases, diseases of the eye, malarious fever, rheumatism, and venereal affections. There has been no unusual sickness calling for special remark with the exception of "Dengue" already referred to, and ophthalmia which prevailed to a very great extent in April, May, to, and June. At that season we are generally troubled with eye-flies, and the country sore-eye is common amongst young children; but last year the flies were a greater nuisance than usual, and bad eyes were the common complaint. 1,752 cases were treated at the dispensary, and generally did well under caustic drops of various strengths.

The funds of the institution have now been made over to the municipality, so it is hoped that some progress in the building of a new dispensary may be made during the year.

The following is a detailed list of 112 operations of various kinds performed during the year, 37 of which were amongst the in-door, and 75 amongst the out-door patients.

Four legs and two arms were amputated, 15 tumors of various sizes were removed, 24 fractures were adjusted, 17 dislocations reduced, and a number of other minor operations performed. All did well, except one case of amputation of the leg for Madura-foot, which died from tetanus, one ascites case which ultimately terminated fatally, and the case of a little boy who had both bones of left arm, and also left humerus, broken by an accident, and after having the bones set, was removed from the hospital by his friend, and died in his own house.

Lying-in Ward.—The number of women confined was 103, or 34 more than the previous year. Children born 104, 56 males and 48 females; twin cases one; still born 4, 3 males and 1 female; and the only casualty amongst the mothers was one who died from chronic disease of the ovaries. Two cases occurred requiring instrumental interference, viz., craniotomy for malformation.

The hospital is in good repair, but extra accommodation is required for women awaiting confinement, and for pupils. The municipality lately allowed the entertainment of three Pupil Midwives; but, as there was no place where they could live in the hospital, I brought this to notice, and sanction has now been obtained for the erection of eight new huts, three for the pupils, and five for women awaiting confinement.

Only two pupils have as yet come forward, and though the vacancy has been advertised in the local gazette, there has been no applicant.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

In the inspection report of this dispensary, dated 6th October 1871, in speaking of the conservancy of the town, and of certain defects more especially apparent in its drainage, I alluded, with satisfaction, to the "impetus which had been recently given" towards the introduction of a better system of drains, by the removal of much that was faulty in the existing ones, and in the substitution of another more in accordance with modern ideas. The year that has elapsed has witnessed a steady progress in this respect, very evident in the numerous narrow, tortuous streets which intersect the town—V-shaped drains having been substituted, for earthworm sewage-laden gutters, and with such a fall given to them as will prevent accumulations of liquid filth. Still, however, much remains to be done; but, assuming a steady persistence in the efforts now being made, time will soon reward those efforts, and a system of drainage will be given to the town, which will greatly tend to the improvement of the public health.

There is an evil of great magnitude pressing on the public health, which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. I allude to the existence, within the area of the town and municipal limits, of some five or six burying-grounds, extensively used for the interment of the dead, in the close vicinity of the houses of the people. Not that the municipality are not fully alive to the necessity of discontinuing a custom, so much at variance with the public health, as intramural sepulture undoubtedly is, but its efforts have hitherto been frustrated, as much by apathy on the part of the people, as by the passive opposition inspired by prejudice and bigotry, on that of those interested in perpetuating the evil. But the time has gone by, when questions involving the public health, might once have been postponed to such narrow consideration, and it is suggested that, in order to give effect to the desire of the municipality in this regard, the question should be submitted for the consideration of Government.

The principal causes of sickness and mortality amongst the in and out patients during the past year, have been diseases of the stomach and bowels, abscesses and ulcers, ophthalmia, skin diseases, ague, rheumatism, and venereal affections. The following table will supply the detailed information as to admissions and deaths, since date of last inspection to this date, of in and out patients:—

Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Diseases of the stomach and bowels...	14	10	3,497	Not known.
Abscesses and ulcers ...	24	...	3,498	
Ophthalmia ...	...	...	1,851	
Skin diseases ...	...	...	1,488	
Ague ...	8	...	1,237	
Rheumatism ...	12	...	934	
Venereal affections ...	8	...	709	
	61	...		

Of 171 in-door patients since 1st January 1872, 9 males and 4 females have been self-supporting.

Comparative Table of Sick treated in the Dispensary during the period under review and compared with former years.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872 to Sept.
In-patients ...	331	321	281	239	171
Out-patients ..	10,407	10,838	9,796	11,876	10,621

MANNARGOODY.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon
P. S. AUTOOSAMMAL, G.M.M.C.

Special Sanitary Arrangement.—For the local Hindu festival, which commenced on the 27th February and terminated on the 16th March last, it was believed that between 10,000 to 15,000 persons attended the festival from all parts of the district and other stations. Every precaution was taken for the protection of public health in providing convenient spots for carts and cattle, and temporary latrines for both sexes on dry-earth system. Roads and streets were kept clean. There was no water in the river adjoining the town, and in consequence several wells were sunk in the bed of the river. A certain number of tanks were reserved for drinking purposes, and watersheds were opened in places where they were much needed. It is gratifying to add that not a single accident or sickness occurred during the festival.

The public health has been good, and there has been no epidemic during the year.

The town has been free from epidemic cholera for some years back. Four deaths were recorded in the Commissioner's register as having taken place in the town—one in February and three in November last; these were cases of sporadic kind.

Small-pox has been prevalent among the general population, and 42 deaths were registered in the Commissioner's office for the whole year, of which there were eight deaths in June. There were cases of chicken-pox and measles in the town in the months of August and September, but the cases did well.

Happily the town was free from dengue.

The Vaccinator's return for the year exhibits 367 cases:—

					Town.	Village.
Successful	...	...	...	...	151	359
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	5	8
Total ...					156	367

and that of the Hospital Assistant 115 cases—

Successful	...	...	...	...	...	98
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total ...					115	

Dispensary.—The dispensary has afforded relief during the past year to 103 Europeans and Eurasians, and 11,028 native out-door applicants, and one Eurasian and 362 native in-patients. On comparing these numbers with those treated in 1871, there is an increase both under the head of in and out patients, which is set forth in the following statement :—

		1871.	1872.	DIFFERENCE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients...	{ Europeans	...	...	...	...
	{ Eurasians	...	...	...	...
	{ Natives	...	1	...	...
Out-patients.	{ Europeans	227	362	135	...
	{ Eurasians	56	103	47	...
	{ Natives	7,236	11,028	3,792	...

The average daily attendance has been $13\frac{1}{2}$ of the in, and $49\frac{1}{2}$ of out patients.

The mortality was 14 amongst the in and 4 of out patients.

The deaths were from the following diseases :—

<i>In-patients.</i>				<i>Out-patients.</i>			
Puerperal mania...	...	...	1	Partus	...	...	1
Atrophia ...	...	...	1	Burn	...	...	1
General dropsy ...	...	...	5	Ulcer	...	...	1
Ascitis ...	...	...	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	...	...	4
Scrofula ...	...	...	1	Total ...			—
Ulcer ...	...	...	3				
Wound of abdomen	...	...	1				
Dysentery ...	...	...	1				
Total ...							

The following abstract will exhibit the general results of the year :—

	NATIVES.		EUROPEANS.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Remained on the 31st December 1871	13	40	...	...
Admitted in the year 1872	349	10,989	1	103
Total treated	362	11,028	1	103
Discharged	333	10,996	1	103
Died	14	4	...	...
Remaining	15	28	...	...
Average daily attendance	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Surgical Operations.—One hundred and six surgical operations were performed during the year; of these three were capital operations, comprising 1st, amputation of the left arm; 2nd, of the right shoulder-joint; and the 3rd, of the left thigh for traumatic gangrene: they all did well.

Kerr Lying-in Ward.—The working of the institution has been better during the past year. There were 19 admissions, and with the two remaining on the return of the previous year make 21 against 13 in 1871.

Instruction of Female Pupils.—On the date of the last annual report there were two female pupils remaining under instruction; they were sent out as usual on the 15th March 1872 to practise their calling as Midwives on their own responsibility. Another class of four female pupils was formed on the 1st May last. Of the four, one was discharged for incompetency, and the other three resigned, and a fresh set was entertained, of whom one resigned, and the other three are under instruction, and have made a fair progress. They will be sent out at the termination of their course of study in March next. I regret to state that I labor under good deal of difficulties at present, from not getting good materials to teach. In addition to their professional course of study, I have got to teach them Tamil. The pupils are able to read the Tamil First Book, but it is very hard to get them to take a liking to it.

An application was received in December last, from the Zillah Surgeon of Tranquebar, for the services of a Trained Midwife, for employment in his district. The Hospital Midwife, a passed pupil, who has had experience of her work for the last 15 months, was appointed as a Midwife of Tranquebar on a salary of 10 rupees per mensem, and the woman having left her post conditionally for six months, another passed pupil has succeeded to act for her during her absence.

I avail myself of the present opportunity of bringing to notice, for the favorable consideration of the head of the Indian Medical Department, that the number of female pupils now under instruction, be raised from four to six, so as to meet all contingencies, discharges, and resignations, and that a sufficient number may remain at the end of the year ready to be sent out to take up their work for the benefit of the public.

The Civil Dispensary was transferred to the municipality in September last, in accordance with Section 15 of Act III. of 1871, and the notification published in the District Gazette of the 1st February 1872, with all the medicines, furniture, and the funds and endowments possessed by the

institution. All accounts and correspondences relating to the dispensary are accordingly submitted to that office, and the management of the dispensary having been transferred to the municipality, the old Managing Committee has been dispensed with.

The Branch Dispensary at Tritrapoondy, has been transferred to the management of the Local Fund Board of Negapatam, with a capital of 5,000 rupees from the fund of this dispensary, to yield an annual income of Rupees 200.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

During the interval that has elapsed since the last annual inspection of this town, little has apparently been added to its sanitation by the municipality. In respect of drainage, matters remain much as they were, scarcely one drain having been seen by me during my progress through the streets and lanes on vaccination inspection. No latrines exist—a want which made itself apparent in the odious factor of human ordure, which poisoned the air, arising from the fields and narrow places being thus polluted. The design of bringing water from the “Vudoovoore,” from a distance of 12 miles, by means of a channel, has made considerable progress. Indeed much of the work has been completed, and only a few culverts remain unfinished. The accomplishment of a work of such undoubted utility, will confer on the inhabitants of the town the boon of pure water, one sadly wanted here.

The principal diseases during the year were fevers, rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhoea, ophthalmia, abscess, and ulcers.

Comparative Table.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Admitted in 1871	223	7,638
Do. in 1872	348	10,387

During the year there were only 16 women confined. Of these, one died from puerperal mania. Of the children, two died from convulsions.

MANGALORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Acting Zillah Surgeon
R. DEMPSTER.

I am pleased to give a very favorable report of the charity. The following comparative statement shows a total increase of 1,155 admissions above the previous year. There is a decrease in number of in-patients, but the previous year included 30 cases of small-pox; of which disease there have been no admissions during the last year:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1868	134	3,594
1869	158	3,227
1870	160	2,534
1871	172	4,038
1872	169	5,196

Self-supporting patients during the year three.

Thirty-seven deaths took place during the year—ague 3, remittent fever 1, rheumatism chronic 1, primary syphilis 1, anasarca 5, phthisis pulmonalis 2, epilepsy 1, pneumonia 1, diarrhoea 3, dysentery 5, parturition 2, abortion 1, ulcer 2, cancer 1, general debility 1, old age 4, wounds 2, self-inflicted 1. The great majority of these were destitutes brought to hospital in the last stage of disease and wants, there being no other place provided for their reception.

Great improvements have been effected during the past year. A new portico has been erected, and a new dead-house is being built outside the hospital compound, agreeably to the desire of the Inspector-General.

A new cook-room, store-room, and dead-house have been erected in the compound of the Small-pox Hospital.

I hope, in the course of the year, the main building (Small-pox Hospital) may be much improved; it would have been done before, but for want of funds.

The dispensary has much benefited by transfer to Municipal Commissioners, as funds are now generally available for necessary alterations and repairs.

IN-PATIENTS.

List of Surgical Operations during the year 1872.

No.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Admission.	Diseases.	Nature of Operation.	Remarks.
1	Thimmamah	22	M.	18th January 1872	Tumor on left angle of lower jaw...	Removed	Cured.
2	Iytha	60	M.	15th April "	Malignant ulcer of penis ...	Amputation of the organ.	Do.
3	Beejan Bee...	60	F.	9th May "	Tumor of left breast	Amputated	Do.
4	Somoo	12	F.	5th "	Compound fracture of right femur.	Set	Died.
5	Ponnappay...	26	F.	18th "	Hand presentation, child dead in womb.	Removed by crochuet...	Cured.
6	Alleem Bee	28	F.	3rd June "	Tumor of left breast	Amputated	Died fourth day.
7	Venkettnamah	25	F.	18th July "	Hand presentation ...	Removed by crochuet.	Cured.
8	Thookara	26	M.	12th August "	Foreign body in back	Removed	Died.
9	Kanthoo	30	M.	29th "	Perforating wound of abdomen	Intestines returned and sutures.	Cured.
10	Parvathy	40	F.	11th November "	Comp. comminuted fracture of tibia and fibula above ankle.	Set	In hospital, doing well.
11	Gooroo vah	30	M.	2nd December "	Fracture of tibia and fibula above ankle.	Sutures and straps	Cured.
12	Hanya	28	M.	14th "	Fracture of tibia and fibula above ankle.	Set	In hospital, doing well.

OUT-PATIENTS.

List of Surgical Operations during the year 1872.

No.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Admission.	Diseases.	Nature of Operation.	Remarks.
1	Luxoommah	10	F.	11th January 1872	Hare-lip	Operation	Cured.
2	Lackunnah...	4	M.	18th February "	Stone in urethra	Removed	Do.
3	Pocker	12	M.	26th "	Polypus nasi	Do.	Do.
4	Soobooroya	9	M.	26th "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
5	Shaik Moideen	35	M.	26th "	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Iytha	25	M.	1st March "	Paraphymosis	Circumcised	Cured
7	Jakra Beari	35	M.	12th "	Tumor on left cheek	Removed	Do.
8	Hassayummah	30	F.	20th "	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Erriah	12	M.	22nd "	Dislocation of elbow	Reduced	Do.
10	Aboobaker	40	M.	30th "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
11	Abdool Rhymon	45	M.	5th April "	Dislocation of thumb	Reduced	Cured
12	Shaboo	40	M.	18th "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
13	Dassa	50	M.	25th "	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Monupoo	71	M.	29th "	Foreign body in nose	Removed	Cured.
15	Junna Bhoi	8	F.	6th May "	Fracture of radius	Set...	Do.
16	Irya Cumty	40	M.	18th "	Do. clavicle	Do...	Do.
17	Fakeera	41	M.	21st "	Foreign body in thigh	Do.	Do.
18	Kunnah	25	M.	22nd "	Phymosis	Removed	Do.
19	Puttiah	21	M.	22nd "	Foreign body in hand	Circumcised	Do.
20	Pully	30	M.	28th "	Foreign body in hand	Removed	Do.
21	Soobooroya	14	M.	29th "	Do. nose	Do.	Do.
22	Mookumby	30	F.	12th June "	Extra thumb...	Set	Do.
23	Ally Mahomed	30	M.	17th "	Fracture of radius	Set	Do.
24	Vitappah...	10	M.	29th "	Foreign body in ear	Removed	Do.
25	Annoo	36	M.	3rd July "	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	Abdool Khyman	13	M.	9th "	Polypus nasi...	Do.	Do.
27	Cochia Setty	85	M.	15th "	Tumor of the lobe of the right ear.	Extracted	Do.
28	Krishna Butta	16	M.	18th "	Tumor on right cheek	Removed	Do.
29	Thumskathoo	30	M.	27th "	Hydrocele	Do.	Do.
30	Sahador Souza	50	M.	30th August "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.

OUT-PATIENTS.—(Continued.)
List of Surgical Operations during the year 1872.

No.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Admission.	Diseases.	Nature of Operation.	Remarks.
31	Badara Beari	24	M.	6th September 1872	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
32	Luxoomy	5	F.	11th "	Occlusion of vagina...	Separated	Cured.
33	Davupphah...	35	M.	17th "	Foreign body in leg...	Removed	Do.
34	Mugale Souza	35	M.	20th "	Phymosis	Circumcised	Do.
35	Kooty Assa	20	M.	24th "	Polypus nasi	Extracted	Do.
36	Ambody	44	M.	1st October	Tumor on forehead	Removed	Do.
37	Krishnuah	4	M.	4th "	Foreign body in nose	Do.	Do.
38	Hunkara	26	F.	4th "	Hand presentation	Child removed by crochet.	Do.
39	Dassa	40	M.	11th "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
40	Syed Ally	34	M.	26th "	Foreign body in nose	Removed	Cured.
41	Munjoo	9	M.	14th November,	Do. ear	Do.	Do.
42	Elizabeth	41	F.	19th "	Dislocation of elbow	Reduced	Do.
43	Thearam	20	M.	20th "	Tumor under lower jaw	Removed	Do.
44	Jacob Rigo	6	M.	5th December	Dislocation of elbow	Reduced	Do.
45	Soniah	25	M.	6th "	Hernia	Do.	Do.
46	Aboobaker...	40	M.	7th "	Do.	Do.	Do.
47	Abdool Khader	42	M.	12th "	Hydrocele	Tapped	Relieved.
48	L. Pacheco	45	M.	17th "	Tumor on right cheek	Removed	Cured.
49	Francis Fernandez	53	M.	30th "	Fracture of radius	Set	Do.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

In speaking on this subject in the annual inspection report of this institution, submitted on the 29th November 1871, I alluded to the want of public latrines generally throughout the town. Since then four have been added, and others, it is said, are about to be erected.

Again, in alluding to the drainage, attention was called to defects under this head, and it is here to be reported that the faulty conditions still remain unremedied. What more easy, and, it may be added, inexpensive, than to take advantage of the natural facilities afforded by ground configuration, to amend this glaring defect in the sanitation of this town. When on this occasion, conducting my vaccination inspection of the juvenile classes, I was led into the poorer parts of the town, and saw much to offend the senses, and much that ought to suggest municipal interference; because a ground surface so polluted with organic matter, human ordure, and refuse of every kind in the places visited by me on this occasion, must tend to the contamination of the water of the wells, supplied to the inhabitants. Nothing was wanting, in further proof of the excellence of the system which ruled the interior economy of the hospital, so apparent in the cleanliness of its wards, the effective latrine system, and generally of the arrangements for the well-being of the sick resorting to it. One defect must be adverted to, and this is in the want of detached accommodation for caste sick; for it is not to be gainsaid that this institution, like the vast majority of kindred ones in this circle of supervision, exists only for the use of the paupers, and of the very lowest caste of the people, to the virtual exclusion of the higher. This is clearly unjust, and, therefore, a glaring defect in our dispensary system.

The principal diseases, amongst in and out patients, treated in this dispensary during the year under observation, have been fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, ophthalmia, rheumatism, primary syphilis, anasarca, phthisis, bronchitis, abscess, ulcers, general dropsy, wounds and injuries.

The following is a comparative table showing the admissions of in and out patients for the last five years:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Admitted in 1868	134	3,594
Do. 1869	158	3,227
Do. 1870	160	2,534
Do. 1871	172	4,038
Do. 1872	169	5,197

Number of sick in hospital this day—in-patients 14, out-patients 40.

MASULIPATAM.

Extract from Annual Report by Zillah Surgeon T. CROUDACE.

The north-east monsoon commenced on the 4th November. The rainfall was heavy and amounted to 51.829 inches, being 11.86 inches in excess of the previous years. A considerable portion of the adjoining country was

covered with water, and it is said that much damage was in consequence done to the crops.

The sanitary state of the town is fairly good; conservancy is carried out by the municipality. There are now six public latrines which are kept clean and dry-earth used. These latrines appear to be insufficient for the size of the town (the population being 36,203). Four additional ones are to be erected.

The town is supplied with drinking water from the Kistna Canal, which feeds a large reservoir in its centre, and from thence numerous conduits conduct the water to other reservoirs, and to the houses of those who are able and willing to defray the extra cost of the works. During the past years, six new reservoirs, and almost 2,000 yards of earthen pipe and masonry, conduits were constructed.

Small-pox prevailed from January to August 1872 in the town, but only 27 fatal cases were registered. Fifty-four deaths from fevers were also registered, but the type of fever is not stated.

No epidemic of cholera has prevailed in the town, but it appeared in the taluqs of Palnad, Narsarowpet, and Vinookondah. It is reported to have commenced in Narsarowpet Taluq August 8th, and continued prevalent till the end of September. It is supposed to have been introduced by travellers, including sepoy on leave, halting at the village of Nadella on their way from and to Madras. The number of cases and deaths reported to the Collector were as follows :—

Cases occurred	...	...	...	...	...	413
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	133

The number of cases treated at the dispensary during the year has been more than the previous year.

		ADMITTED.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1871.	1872.		
<i>Natives</i>					
In-patients	...	89	65	...	24
Out-patients	...	2,039	2,064	25	...
<i>Europeans.</i>					
In-patients	...	1	...	...	1
Out-patients	...	45	84	39	...

The diseases most prevalent during the year, were ague, rheumatism, chest and bowel complaints, and cutaneous diseases; four cases proved fatal—one an old weakly man from ascitis, one from chronic diarrhoea, one from tetanus after amputation of leg in a lad aged eight years. A sepoy aged 33, sent on sick leave from his regiment, was admitted with psoriasis affecting the entire body, with great irritation and loss of rest; dysentery supervened on this, and he died.

The following operations were performed during the year :—

Amputation of arm for gangrene.	...	...	...	1
Amputation of leg for mycetoma.	...	...	...	1
Parasitosis abdominis.	...	...	...	2

The sums received from the municipality amounted to Rupees 1,604-4-5, and that from private subscription, sale of medicines, &c., amounts to Rupees 1,142-7-6. These funds have sufficed to defray the expenses. The sum deposited in Government Savings' Bank, amounts to Rupees 2,426-14-0. The said amount has been transferred to the municipality, and re-invested in the name of the President of the Municipal Commission, agreeably to G. O. dated 10th October 1872, No. 1,294.

Extract from the Visitors' Book.

I have this day carefully inspected every part of this institution and found every part clean and in good order, and the patients well cared for.

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

22nd January 1872.

Inspected the dispensary building to-day. It is much in need of repair. Originally a private bungalow; it appears to me singularly ill-adapted for the purpose of a hospital, both as regards its position, and internal arrangement. The dispensary building should, undoubtedly, occupy a central position within the town, so as to be ready of access by day and night.

The attendance of out-patients, in proportion to the population of the town is singularly scanty. The building is kept clean, and the comfort of the in-patients is studied.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.

12th February 1872.

MUNJER.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant T. ANNACHELLUM PILLAI, No. 599.

In-patients	...	...	...	...	391
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	2,411
Total Treated...					2,802

	RS.	A.	P.
Rent of the building as a dispensary	...	992	2 1
Establishment	...	1,212	0 11
Dieting patients	...	2,493	2 4
Other charges	...	4,697	5 4
Total Expenditure		...	17

Number of Sick treated for the year 1872.

	In.	Out.
Remained 31st December 1871 ...	17	29
Admitted during the year 1872...	391	2,411
Discharged ...	364	2,396
Died ...	11	13
Average daily sick ...	32 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₄
Remaining 31st December 1872...	33	31

No epidemic occurred during the past year.

The diseases chiefly prevalent during the year, were intermittent fever, anæmia, general dropsy, bowel-complaints, and skin diseases.

Throughout the year, the dispensary was under the management of the Local Fund Board, and was wholly supported by them.

A new building, consisting of two wards, measuring each 16 feet square, has been built on the northern side of the original female ward. It was solely intended for the use of the females, but owing to the insufficiency of space in the other wards, an apartment of it is occupied by the males.

It has been recommended by the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, that the ward now occupied by the Police, be made over to increase the accommodation in the Civil Dispensary, and another be built for the Police at some distance from the premises of the dispensary.

The whole building was put under thorough repair during the year, and is in a good order. For the use of the dispensary, a well had been dug at a distance of 150 yards on the expense of P. Ramoony Marar, Tahsildar of this taluq. As there was only one man employed for the supply of water from this distance, the dispensary had to suffer much in consequence of the limited quantity of the supply; seeing that this difficulty bore somewhat hard upon the dispensary, another has been dug within the premises, close to the bath-room, at the expense of the same personage. This well has cost him about Rupees 100. The water is good and wholesome.

There is an increase of 77 in-patients, and 144 out-patients over the last year. Year by year it increases in popularity. Caste prejudice still exists among the Brahmins, and among the other Hindus to some extent. In cases where native treatment fails to effect a cure, caste influence seems to relax its hold for a time.

People come for aid even from a distance of 25 miles.

As my dispensary duties engross all my time, I should candidly say that, from the time of my appointment here, I have been able to direct but little of my attention to vaccination. Prior to the appointment of Vaccinator A. Kistnen Nair in November 1871 vaccination was, I must say, a thing almost unknown to the people here. During his stay (seven months) he did much work. This he was enabled to do by his frequent visits to the dispensary, where he came in contact with many influential people coming from distant places. The acquaintance thus acquired, together with my speaking to them of the advantages derivable from vaccination, had a great deal to do with his success. As he was a Nair, he had access to all people.

Extract from the Visitors' Book.

Names.	Designation.	Date.	Remarks.
W. Austin ...	Civil Service.	23rd February 1872.	Hospital full as usual. The institution evidently is becoming very popular.
F. Waghorn, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.	16th March 1872.	Every thing very clean and orderly, and apparently conducted in a satisfactory manner.
Capt. Coningham ...	Superintendent of Police.	18th March 1872.	All in good order as usual.
A. Macgregor	Collector	6th April 1872.	The hospital is in excellent working order. The wards are overcrowded, but two new wards are in course of construction, and likely to be available in a couple of months. Several patients are without cots, and an indent for 12 additional cots should be made, so as to admit of the new wards being utilised. It is very desirable that there should be palliasses for at least a dozen cases, and to ensure cleanliness double that number must be kept. There should be indented for as well as an additional quantity of clothing, a list being sent of the number of suits on hand. A well has lately been built in rear of the buildings, for which we are indebted to the liberality of the Tahsildar, and various necessary articles of furniture lately sanctioned have been furnished, or are in course of construction. The want of menial attendance has been supplied by the appointment of an additional sweeper from the 1st instant. The energy and care exhibited by the Hospital Assistant in charge deserve all praise.
F. Waghorn, M.D.	Staff Assistant Surgeon.	12th September 1872.	Found the hospital clean, and apparently being conducted in an orderly and satisfactory manner.
L. Garthwaite.	Inspector of Schools, 6th Division.	4th October 1872.	I visited the hospital in the evening. Found everything clean and orderly, and, as far as an unprofessional eye could judge, quite satisfactory, except that there is an evident want of room. There were 35 in-door patients. T. Arnachellum Pillai is evidently an intelligent man, and takes an interest in his work.

*List of Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Dispensary at Munjeri by
2nd-class Hospital Assistant T. Arunachellum Pillai, No. 599.*

Diseases.	No.	Nature of Operations performed.	Result of Operations.
Cancer involving the left lower lip and a small portion of the cheek.	1	Removed by operation ...	Successful.
Tumors varying from the size of an ordinary fist to that of a bonduc nut.	6	Extirpated ...	Do.
Compound dislocation of the second phalanx.	1	Amputated below the head of the first phalanx.	Do.
Compound fracture of the first phalanx.	2	Amputated below the head of the second phalanx.	Do.
Compound fracture of the left humerus.	1	Splints and bandage ...	Died.
Simple fracture of the left clavicle.	1	Figure-of-8 bandage ...	Do.
Simple fracture of the tibia and fibula.	1	Splints and bandages ...	Do.
Simple fracture of the ulna ...	2	Do. do. ...	Do.
Hare-lip.	1	The edges pared and united by sutures.	Do.
Primary syphilis ...	11	Circumcision ...	Do.
Phimosis ...	7	Do. ...	Do.
Polypus nasi ...	11	Removed by torsion ...	Do.
Polypus ear ...	1	Do. ...	Do.
Foreign bodies in the ear ...	21	Removed ...	Do.
Do. do. nose ...	2	Do. ...	Do.

*Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.*

Munjeri is less a town than a village, although it is the cusbah of the Ernaad Taluq. Having its site in one of the numerous lateral spurs of the mountain masses to the east, it is bounded on almost every side, by country in a state of nature, passing insensibly into the jungle and forests, which clothe the mountain sides on the east. Of conservancy there is no need, in a place so small, and amongst so sparse a community.

Dating from its establishment, this dispensary has enjoyed an increasing popularity amongst all classes of the inhabitants of this region, and over a wide and widening circuit. Hence it arose, that long ago its spare accommodation soon ceased to suffice for the wants of the necessitous sick, who sought admission into its wards. And thus it no doubt came to pass that, overlooking the probability of such a result as has been shown in the report above adverted to, much valuable space has been sacrificed to a taste for the ornate, quite in my view thrown away in this retired region. Hence the suggestion then made by me to recover the one, which, however, could only be done by the sacrifice of the other—a suggestion which has not been approved of. In its place, the addition of another ward to the north of the series of semi-detached buildings figured in the plan has been made during

the year, but still the cry is for more room, and until this want is satisfied the evils of overcrowding, so apparent to me while inspecting the hospital, must continue. To obviate this, however, I have suggested the erection of a certain number of detached cottages, sufficiently far from the main building as to admit of the reception of the higher castes of sick, who object to the close vicinage with the lower castes. Of the management of this hospital by its present medical officer it would be impossible to speak too highly; for has he not secured for the institution he presides over, the high estimation in which it is held far and wide, by the disease-stricken poor, and for himself the reputation of being a skilled and humane medical practitioner?

In the two baths attached to two of the semi-detached wards, are ample lavatory means for the sick.

The principal diseases during the year under observation, were fevers, general dropsy, bowel-complaints, and skin affections.

The following is a comparative table of sickness and mortality as compared with the previous year:—

		1871.		1872.	
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
In-patients	...	314	4	391	3
Out-patients	...	2,267	1	2,412	2

Average Daily Sick during the same years.

In-patients	...	25½	32¾
Out-patients	...	24	24¾

Number of sick in hospital this day 32.

The medical officer does his utmost to extend vaccination amongst the people. He has, however, only 14 cases operated on by him to show. Vaccination has been greatly neglected here. According to the medical officer's statement no vaccinator has visited the station for eight months. At Malliapporam a vaccinator is stationed, who never leaves the place, assigning as his reason the necessities of the detachment of British Infantry garrisoning the station. The Superintendent-General of Vaccination has never once visited the station.

2nd-class Hospital Assistant T. Arnachellum Pillay, No. 559, a very intelligent medical subordinate officer, bears an excellent character. He attends daily and prescribes personally.

MAYAVERAM.

BRANCH CIVIL DISPENSARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant

R. DAVASAGAYUM.

Total in-patients treated	...	...	...	None.
Do. out-patients do	...	...	...	2,888.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The sanitation of this town under its municipal control continues to make satisfactory advances.

This dispensary is devoted exclusively to the treatment of "out-door" applicants for relief. Its work is carried out in a small building, formerly set apart for the treatment of the sick of the establishment of the Head Assistant Collector, and situated towards the east of the town. The institution has, apparently, a long history.

The institution has, apparently, fulfilled its object very fairly, and is held in estimation by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

Comparative table of sick treated during the last three years, viz. :—

[illegible]

In the order of frequency the diseases have been fevers 140, rheumatism 124, hooping-cough 15, primary syphilis 25, otitis 165, neuralgia 38, conjunctivitis 126. Number of sick this day 21.
Vaccinated 64, successful 59, unsuccessful 5.

NAMKULDROOG.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 1st-class Hospital Assistant
M. VALOYDEM, No. 144.

Items.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Total remained			
Discharged			
Died	12	2,439	2,481
Remaining	40	2,357	2,397
Average daily number of sick	1	...	1
	1	82	83
	3	56	59

The persons of ...

The persons of the following communities, were generally admitted as in-door patients in the year under review. From the date of their joining the dispensary, till they were happily discharged, they were supported by

Hindus,

Mussulmans,

Pariahs

Pullers.

A few months after the opening of the institution, a latrine and a dead house were necessary, for the well accommodation of the in-patients. This

The principal streets have masonry drains, while others have earthen ones, by which the drainage is carried to the outskirts of the town. Many improvements are to be made under this head, and the attention of the Sanitary Committee is directed towards it. It is hoped that the beginning of the next official year will be the happy period, when all the improvements that are in the contemplation of the said Committee will soon come to light.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

This town is the "cusbah" of the district, and is distant from Salem 32 miles in a nearly southerly direction. The recent census records a population of a little over 5,000 souls. Its streets are without drains—the result being sewage accumulations without outlets, cesspools, and refuse filth in almost every direction. Like accumulations, the product of years, was found massed in the rear of most of the houses or in their narrow enclosures.

The main source whence the inhabitants derive their water-supply, is from a tank directly below the high isolated rocky mass, on whose summit there exists the ruins of an old fortification, from which is given the affix "droog" to the name of the town. This tank is stonefaced, and is approached by flights of steps. Its water is the product of the monsoon rains which were falling while I was present. And, standing there on its muddy, oozy banks, which everywhere was dotted with human ordure, I saw multitudes of the townspeople of either sex, washing their bodies and filthy clothes, while others were filling their vessels with the polluted water, to be used for drinking and cooking purposes. This I learnt from two intelligent native gentlemen, both officially connected with the town. Wells afford a supply of water, but from its being brackish, the tank water now spoken of is preferred.

The dispensary is situated beyond and to the south of the town in a building which was erected some years ago, but for what purpose it is not known. Its internal sub-divisions are two wards apart from each other by a walled passage used as a surgery. In the rear there is a closed verandah 36 feet $\times$ 10 feet. On the front there is a deep open verandah. This house is substantially built of brick and lime, is tile-roofed, and is now in very fair repair.

The institution was opened for the treatment of the sick in March last, and it is now increasingly resorted to by the towns and neighbouring people. In-patients are occasionally admitted of the usual pauper class.

Since the opening of this institution on the 1st March last, a period of nine months had elapsed, during which 34 in-patients have been treated in the wards and 2,016 out-patients. Of these the principal diseases were continued fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscesses, and ulcers.

NEGAPATAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 1st-class Assistant Apothecary J. CHADWICK.

There appears to be a growing desire on the part of the respectable Mahomedan and higher-class Hindus, for obtaining at their dwellings, European aid on behalf of their females. In cases of accouchement and other uterine diseases, the services of the nurse of the dispensary, inefficient as they are, was often and often sought, when my attendance could not be secured.

Cholera.—Five deaths from this disease are registered by the municipality. Six admissions and one death are returned by dispensary records from choleraic diarrhoea. These cases occurred at a time—late end of August—when the town was thronged with visitors to the Mahomedan festival at Nagore, and the Christian festival at Velangunny, which followed soon after each other, in the meanwhile emigration actively going on. I deemed it advisable to correspond with the Sub-Collector, advising precautions in regard to the shipping, and suggesting an examination of the emigrants prior to embarkation, and that no vessels should leave the port without a clean bill of health.

Small-pox has been less prevalent this year, though the mortality is about the same, 48 against 49 of last year, as shown by municipal registration. Vaccine operations do not figure as high as last year. The numbers successfully vaccinated by myself (46) and that of the Vaccinator (495), aggregating 541, contrasted with the number of births, 1,552, is not satisfactory. The Vaccinator, I am satisfied, does his best, as he can only be paid according to results, and some of the Commissioners are monthly deputed to check his returns, precluding any falsifications. He has often returned home after itinerating the whole forenoon without vaccinating a single subject.

The past year has witnessed considerable changes in the internal economy and external arrangements of the hospital, which has been well fitted out by the municipality in the shape of furniture, bedding, &c.; the sick have now excellent quilts, sheets, red blankets, tea-pots, &c., for use. The surgery supplied with a good office table; benches for out-door patients; in short, altogether the comforts of the institution are more substantial, and when we have our iron cots in lieu of the present unsightly wooden ones, there will be little left to desire.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The vaccination inspections which I have undertaken this year, in the various towns at which I have halted, have enabled me at the same time to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the sanitary condition of these towns; for, in order to ascertain the hold vaccination has taken on the inhabitants of a town, notably its juvenile classes, one is necessarily led into the more populous and poorer districts, and thus has facilities of observing the degree of sanitation that there obtains; and in this way I dealt with Negapatam. I diverged from its broad and well-conditioned streets, and soon was engaged in places in which, as it appeared to me, a morbid ingenuity had been strained, in order to accumulate within the narrow lanes and obscure places of the town, concentrated sources of human suffering. On the east of the town, and along its entire seaface, innumerable squalid huts are confusedly massed together, all "flush" with the ground surface. Narrow, circuitous lanes, bounded on either side by cadjan-leaf fences, form a sort of labyrinth, which it is often difficult to penetrate. So narrow are those lanes, that the conservancy carts cannot enter, so that refuse accumulations meet one at every turn; and these are the latrines used by the fisher inhabitants of these huts. Complex stenches poison the air,—rotting fish and human ordure, striving for the mastery. And the sea breeze, which should bring with it exhilaration and health, blows over this pestiferous centre, and is a nuisance instead of a blessing to the inhabitants. But it fares little if at all better, with other of the poorer districts of this ill-conditioned town, for, together with an apparently total absence of conservancy interference,—seen in the accumulations of refuse matter and human ordure in backyards and lanes,—pools replete with sewerage are very far from uncommon, while from each mud wall at its base, which encloses the numerous squalid huts, a black ooze is seen to issue, and to flow into partially trapped holes which obstruct these highways. Much of the water used by the inhabitants is obtained from wells supplied from subsoil sources, and with a ground surface so polluted, one may easily infer what the quality of this water must be. Such is the town of Negapatam, and I think it will be admitted that it has concentrated within it all the conditions necessary for an explosion of disease, such as Asiatic cholera and typhoid fever; and, assuming that such diseases and others of a cognate character, cannot be developed *de novo* (and I firmly believe they can), all that there would be required would be the importation of one case, say cholera, to result in an extensive and disastrous epidemic outbreak. Let it be added here, that while during the year under observation, this portion of Southern India, at least, has enjoyed an almost complete immunity from cholera; five deaths from this disease have been registered by the municipality. Fever is endemic, and I strongly suspect that were attention to be given to the subject, it would be found that its type is for the most part typhoid. Variola is never absent from the town; no more are measles and hooping-cough.

The principal diseases were fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, and

venereal affections, bronchitis, dyspepsia, abscess and ulcers, and wounds and injuries.

The following is a comparative statement:—

		Admitted.	
		1871.	1872.
In-patients.	{ Natives ...	103	145
	{ Europeans ...	20	21
Total ...		123	166
Out-patients.	{ Natives...	3,385	5,293
	{ Europeans ...	228	378
Total ...		3,613	5,671

The admissions in 1872 show an increase of 2,101 over the previous year. Of 166 in-patients (Europeans and Natives) 88 died themselves during the year.

During the year only five parturient women have availed themselves of the lying-in ward—two East Indians and three Natives.

NELLORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon E. LLOYD.
In-patients.

Remained 31st December 1871.	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	21	...	21
Admitted during the year 1872.	{ Europeans ...	1	...	
	{ East Indians ...	1	...	
	{ Natives ...	262	...	264
Total Treated ...				285
Cured ...	{ Europeans ...	1	...	
	{ East Indians ...	1	...	
	{ Natives ...	241	...	243
Relieved ...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	7	...	7
No better...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	9	...	9

Died ...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	11	...	11
Remained 31st December 1872.	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	15	...	15
				285

Out-patients.

Remained 31st December 1871.	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	21	...	21
Admitted during the year 1872.	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	4,833	...	4,833
Total Treated ...				4,854
Cured ...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	4,611	...	4,611
Relieved ...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	100	...	100
No better...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	7	...	7
Absented...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	110	...	110
Died ...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	4	...	4
Remaining 31st December 1872.	{ Europeans ...	...	...	
	{ East Indians ...	...	...	
	{ Natives ...	22	...	22
				4,854

Though I am not able to show this year so large a number of admissions of in-patients, there being a difference of 22 as compared with last year, I am happy to be able to state that the working of this institution has been very satisfactory; for to make up for the deficiency above alluded to, there has been an increase of 662 among the out-patient, the admissions being of in-

patients 262 and of out-patients 4,833, against 284 and 4,171, respectively, of the preceding year.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Females to Males.
In-patients	...	...	...	476	86	262	32.82
Out-patients	...	...	...	3,893	940	4,833	19.44

	DIETED.						NON-DIETED.						Grand Total.
	Residents.			Non-residents.			Residents.			Non-residents.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In-patients ...	46	32	78	121	48	169	4	5	9	5	1	6	262
Out-patients...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,409	811	4,220	484	129	613	4,833

The cost of dieting the above in-patients was Rupees 795.10.11, being Anna 1-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head per diem; the average daily sick of dieted and non-dieted being 16.625 and of out-patients 27.65.

During the past year under review, the town and southern portion of the district was visited by a severe epidemic dengue. Quite 50 per cent. of the inhabitants have suffered; the type does not appear to have been very severe; the fever as a rule seems to have lasted for three days.

The principal diseases and classes of diseases prevalent and under treatment, taken in order of frequency, were in the in-patients; diseases of skin, rheumatism, diseases of the digestive organs, and venereal affections; in the out-patients diseases of the digestive organs, cutaneous disorder, fevers, including febricula, ague, and dengue, chronic rheumatism, venereal affections, and diseases of the respiratory system. Of the 283 in-patients under treatment, 11 only terminated fatally, being 3.88 per cent., just about half of the percentage of deaths of the last two years, that in 1870 having been 6.81 and in 1871 6.27.

In the month of May last the dispensaries as per G. O. were handed over to the Municipal Commissioners. Quarterly meetings since then have been regularly held, the old Committee having been dissolved, and a Sub-Committee of five of the Commissioners, with the Vakcel of the Rajah of Venkatagherry, appointed in its place.

There is no lying-in ward attached to the dispensary. As it was thought by the Committee that it would be a good thing to form a class in connexion with the dispensary, to instruct some females in the town in the art of midwifery, to enable them to conduct a case of simple labor, without putting the patients to the torture that many have now to undergo; application was made to the Superintendent, Lying-in Hospital, Madras, for deplomaed nurse to take charge of this class, and instruct them in their duties. We had many

responses, but none had any or sufficient knowledge of the Telugu language, which was considered to be a *sine qua non*, so the appointment is still in abeyance; the salary offered was Rupees 50 a month.

The Nellore town has a population, according to the census taken on 15th November 1871, of 30,252.

Public Health.—In the census taken in July 1867 the population of the district amounted to 1,168,664, that of the municipal town of Nellore to 22,851, whereas in November 1871, when the census was again taken, the number in the district was 1,357,757, and in the town 30,252, showing an increase of 189,093 in the former and 7,401 in the latter; and if the registration in the district is at all to be depended upon, this increase is still going on, for the total number of deaths in the district from all causes in 1872, is given as 16,277, or 1.19 per cent. of population, and the total number of births as 19,504, showing an increase of 3,227 of the latter over the former. On examining the tables, I find that of the number of births 245 children were stillborn, showing a percentage of 1.50 to total number of births, and 1.25 to total number of births. There must be here something very defective, though in these days of superstition and prejudice among the natives, we should consider even these numbers as encouraging, and look forward with hope for better days and more enlightenment; but according to recent writers on the subject at home, the tables of the Continent of Europe give an average of 5 stillbirths per cent., while in British practice they ranged from 3 to 10 per cent., of the whole number of births. These figures show a wide difference between the Europe rates and those of the district. The registration of stillbirths I believe to be of the utmost importance in a medico-legal aspect, as it must tend to check artificially induced abortion and feticide, both of which crimes in this country are so constantly and continually committed.

The general health of the town has not been below that of former years. Nay, I think I may say owing to the sanitary arrangements carried out by the municipality, (though there is still much work to be done by them) that it has considerably improved. There were many cases of fever and ague, dysentery, and other diseases of bowels and respiratory system, caused by the heavy rains at the latter part of the year. The town has suffered much from dengue, small-pox, and fevers of a malarial type. No cases of cholera have been reported during the year, but a few have occurred in the district.

Small-pox still continues to commit sad havoc against 910 in 1871, in the town; in the former the numbers are 1,022, against 910 in 1871, in the latter 49 against 9 in the preceding year. I am of course unable to give the number of cases that have occurred during the year; but, taking into consideration the number of deaths, the cases must have been many.

Snake-bite.—I must make a few remarks on the deaths from this cause, on account of the number of snakes that have been killed within the last quarter of the preceding year, and the extraordinary large sum that has been paid in this district during the same period, as rewards for killing them. In 1867 there were 91 deaths in the district from snake-bite, and 12 from wild beasts; in 1868 there were 115 and 13; in 1869 there were 105 and 17; these three years giving an annual average of 104 deaths from snake-bite

and 14 from wild beasts. In 1870-71, and part of 1872, these two deaths were incorporated, the total of both in 1870 being 104, in 1871 130, and in 1872 for the first six months there were 57 deaths registered from both causes; and in the latter, when the deaths were shown separately again, those from snake-bite are given as 83 and from wild beasts only 6, showing that by far the greater number of deaths from this series has been from snake-bite; and that comparatively speaking but few from wild beasts, the greater number of which latter have, I believe, been from scorpion stings in young children. Taking this high mortality from snake-bite, therefore, into consideration, it was high time that some means should be taken by Government to check it, and which is being done I am given to understand; and I believe these figures to be correct, enormous though they may appear, that from the month of September to December, both included, upwards of 110,000 venomous snakes were killed throughout the district at a cost, (at 2 annas each,) of Rupees 17,000; at this rate these venomous reptiles must soon be eradicated from the district altogether; there was a sensible diminution in the number of deaths in the month of December, viz., 5 against 14, 10, 20, 20, and 14 of the five preceding months.

The Yanadies of the district, who used formerly to be always ready at hand for cooly or any other work, are now scarce commodities, for whole families of them, men, women, and children, are engaged all day killing snakes, and it has not been at all an uncommon thing, for one family alone to bring 100 snakes in one day; this occupation, though a hazardous one, being generally more to their liking than cooly labor, as well as being a more lucrative one.

I append below tables showing in our deaths in the district for 1872, and in the other deaths in the municipal town of Nellore, from which it will be seen that, though the town shows a considerably better state than that of the district, there remains still much to be done in the way of drainage, conservancy, and general cleanliness, in order to reduce the number of deaths, especially of fevers, small-pox, and bowel disorders:—

Deaths in District in 1872.	Total.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.
All causes	16,277	1.19	...
Cholera	80	.005	.049
Small-pox	1,022	.075	6.27
Fever	7,846	.504	48.20
Bowel-complaint	745	.054	4.51
Deaths in Nellore Municipality in 1872.	Total.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.
All causes	471	1.22	...
Cholera	...	...	...
Small-pox	49	.003	.301
Fever	85	.280	18.04
Bowel-complaint	5	.013	1.06

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. W. SITHAMBARUM.

	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.
Remained on the 31st December 1871	31	54	55
Admitted since 1st January 1872	32	6,132	6,163
Total Treated	31	6,186	6,218
Cured	...	6,015	6,046
Relieved	...	1	1
No better	...	119	119
Absented	...	1	1
Died	1	50	51
Remaining 31st December 1872	283	33.5	33.788
Average daily number of sick for the year	...	...	...

There had been small-pox in the town more or less throughout the year, and we still hear of cases here and there; fortunately there were not many cases of death from it. The advantage of vaccination is beginning to be generally understood by people of all descriptions.

The principal diseases prevalent during the year, were small-pox, dengue, fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, digestive and urinary systems, and several cases of accidents.

The dispensary, having been transferred to the municipality in the month of May last, its management rests in the hands of the Commissioners, the Dispensary Committee being a permanent Sub-Committee of the Municipal Commission.

There was no addition made to the funded capital during the past year, the amount remaining the same, viz., Rupees 7,500 in ten Government Promissory Notes.

NUNDIAL.

Extract from Inspection Report, by Deputy Inspector-General J. L. RANKING.

The town of Nundial contains over 9,000 inhabitants, and when I say that for its sanitation the sum of Rupees 300 per annum only is allowed from Local Funds (exclusive of the pay of four scavengers), I need scarcely enter at any length into its sanitary condition. Drainage there is none properly so called, though the site upon which the town stands is favorable to the ready escape of storm-waters. The water-supply is abundant from wells and a small river which flows round two sides of the town, but nothing done towards preventing contamination. Conservancy of houses and courtyards there is none; refuse of all kinds lies in heaps about the place; stagnant pools

of filthy water abound, and night-soil is thrown into pits in backyards of houses. There are no public latrines, but the waste spots on the outskirts resorted to by the people are hedged in, and the ordure is left to be disposed of by the cattle !! The sanitary conditions of the town in fact are much those pertaining to all towns and villages, which have not been brought under municipal control. The Deputy Collector is fully alive to the wants of the place; but it is entirely a question of money. He has submitted a scheme of improvements involving an outlay of some Rupees —, a sum which equals the allotment from Local Funds for the sanitation of the district. He took the Hospital Assistant into conference on the subject, and they are quite in unison on the more pressing sanitary requirements; but, as I have remarked, nothing can be done without money, and the Local Funds do not admit the assignment of such a sum for the sanitation of a single town.

There is no hospital properly so called, only a dispensary; a native building located in the centre of the town and hired at a monthly rent of Rupees 4. It comprises an open verandah and two rooms, each 27×9 feet, terraced with skylights for light and air. The dispensary is on the verandah room. The other rooms are used only very occasionally, as the only in-patients admitted are from cases of accident or injury, or cases under judicial inquiry. The building is as well adapted to its purpose as any native building can be, and is fairly ventilated, and very clean.

The dispensary was opened on the 15th of January 1872. The admissions during the year are 26 *in* and 3,195 *out* patients, and the average daily attendance of the latter has been 45. These results for the first year of the institution's existence are, I think, satisfactory and creditable to the Hospital Assistant in charge. The principal diseases are fevers of malarious type; of the 26 in-patients 3 died—1 from pneumonia, 1 from dysentery, and 1 from sloughing of cellular tissue following snake-bite. The town is said to be a healthy one. The deaths reported during the year are 125, or in the ratio of 13.9 per mille of the population, but the figures are not reliable. The reported births number only 89, or 9.8 per mille.

There are abundant remediable causes of disease and mortality doubtless within the town if money can be assigned to meet them.

ONGOLE.

Extract from the Annual Report by Mr. L. NIPPS.

All the relief afforded at the dispensary is to out-patients. No in-patients are admitted into it, owing to its small dimensions, but, as it is proposed to hand over for the dispensary, the entire old military building, the greater portion of which is now occupied by the Police, accommodation it is hoped will soon be provided for them.

The diseases most prevalent in the year, were fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal, and diseases of the skin.

The total number of out-patients treated in the year amounted to 2,526, exhibiting a decrease of 776 over that of last year.

Sanitary.—The first objection that presented itself to me was the too close proximity of the Baptist Mission burial-ground, to the Civil Dispensary and Police Hospital. The ground appears to have been acquired by the Mission but very recently, and four dead bodies have already been interred in it. The depressing effects of dead bodies being frequently carried for interment before the eyes of the in-patients in hospital, need scarcely be commented on, and I would strongly recommend that the Mission be required to select a less objectionable site.

With a few exceptions, the streets of the town are extremely narrow, and from the fact they have no side-channels, are literally swamped in the rainy weather. I would draw particular attention to one street known by the name of the "Datchana" Bazaar. I have rarely seen a street of this kind; it is embedded with rock stones, and has been cut up and made hollow by the rush of water passing through it during the rainy season, when serious inconvenience is felt by the people. It would be well were a good road made through this street, with side-channels to drain off the water. The streets of the higher class are kept pretty clean, but not so that of the lower.

Meat that is sold is also of a very inferior kind, stale meat and the flesh of sickly sheep and goats, being also frequently exposed for sale.

The worst parts of the town are the Pariahs' and Wudders' Streets, which abound with filth and heaps of dung and rubbish, which are allowed to accumulate.

The eastern, western, and northern parts of the town abound with prickly-pear, which is a positive nuisance, particularly the eastern part, which is resorted to by all classes for answering the calls of nature; and there human ordure is literally strewn, notwithstanding that the swine (the only scavengers of the town) are daily at work in clearing the same.

The open space of ground close and to the south and west of the travellers' bungalow, is the halting place of hundreds of carts, passing through the town, and such being the case, every kind of rubbish is thrown there by the cart-owners, and permitted to remain on the ground all the year round.

In several parts of the town there are ruined buildings, allowed to remain as they are, without any attempt on the part of the owners being made either to re-build, or clear the buildings off the ground altogether.

The number of houses in the town are about 1,750, of which upwards of 1,000 are tiled, and the remaining thatched houses; the population amounts to 7,479.

In conclusion, I must give it as my opinion that Ongole appears to be a most neglected town, and that, to secure the health and comfort of the inhabitants in a sanitary point of view, various improvements are required to be made to it; but to effect any good at all, the municipality must be introduced, and this measure I earnestly hope may be effected as early as possible.

NEILGHERRIES.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. PEARL.

Finance, &c.—The dispensary is still maintained by the charitable donations and subscriptions of the public, the dispensaries on the hills having been specially exempted from the operation of the Local Funds Act. The balance in hand this year is Rupees 1,717-6-2, against Rupees 1,585-6-0 of last year, the whole of which amount has been placed in the Government Savings' Bank.

Epidemics.—There have been no epidemics during the past year. Two cases of small-pox have been treated in hospital; they were brought up from the low country, and were very severe. Hospital Apprentice Allan caught the disease while attending on one of the cases, but with this exception it showed no tendency to spread. Three cases of chicken-pox have also been treated in hospital.

Prevailing Diseases.—As in last year's report the most prevalent diseases have again been agues, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhoea. There has again been a considerable increase in the number of admissions, which, compared with the two years preceding, is as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
In-patients	269	344	379
Out-patients	4,268	5,599	6,263

thus showing that the benefits of the institution are being more appreciated by the natives year by year:

The number of deaths have been 13 among the natives and 1 European; the latter was a case of chorea occurring in a girl at the Lawrence Asylum; she was brought to the hospital in a very reduced and emaciated state, and died the morning after admission. The 13 deaths among the native in-patients were from the following causes:—

Bronchitis	1	Hydronephrosis	1
Pneumonia	3	Prolapsus uteri	1
Dysentery	2	Stricture of the urethra	1
Diarrhoea	3	Partus	1

There is a marked similarity in the cause of death with those last year, when there was—

Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia	3
Dysentery	2
Diarrhoea	2

Vaccination.—The Municipal Vaccinator has worked steadily throughout the year; he has vaccinated 631 cases—successful 590, unsuccessful 41.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

On the present inspection, it was found to deserve the high character which for many years the institution has sustained of being, of its kind, a model dispensary. The most fastidious would be satisfied, and would come from its inspection with the conviction that nothing was wanting to conduce to the comfort and well-being of the sick inmates, while there are others, whose shrewd conviction would be that, matters in some respects had been a little overdone.

Comparative Table.

Comparative Table.

In-patients.								Out-patients.							
1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.	
Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
25	227	25	244	45	299	17	362	306	4,259	509	3,759	469	5,130	529	5,734

dysentery, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, &c.

The principal diseases have been rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea, fevers, for the most part ague. Amongst native in-sick 13 deaths are recorded as having occurred during the year, viz., bronchitis 1, pneumonia 3, dysentery 2, diarrhoea 3, nephritis 1, prolapsus uteri 1, partus 1, general debility 1. There were no deaths amongst the "in" European sick.

Number of self-supporting in-sick for the year Europeans 6, natives 21.
Number of sick in hospital this day, 12.

PALAMCOTTAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon H. D.
COOK, M.B.

The public health was very good from July to November, but during the last months of the year dysentery and diarrhoea prevailed to a great extent, both among the native and European population, which may be attributed to the unusual coldness of the season. No epidemic has occurred during the past year; small-pox was among the native population, but not to any great extent.

The principal diseases have been the following:—General diseases, local diseases and injuries, viz., fevers, rheumatism, primary and secondary syphilis, conjunctivitis, inflammation of membrana tympani, colic, dyspepsia,

diarrhoea, dysentery, ascaris lumbricoides, gonorrhoea, bubo, abscess, boil, ulcer, itch, contusion and wounds.

Remarks.—During the past year 366 in-patients were treated in this dispensary, of whom 34 died themselves. 2,995 out-patients were seen and prescribed for. 14 deaths have occurred, which were, as a general rule, owing to people being sent to the dispensary in a dying condition from starvation, travellers exposed to the weather, &c. One European died in hospital, being admitted for sunstroke and the effects of alcohol. On assuming charge of this dispensary I was struck with the miserable condition it was in; the bedding and clothing was not fit to be seen, and the cots in the female ward were old and nearly in pieces. I also observed that there was no ward for the reception of European patients, or suitable bedding for them. I therefore laid the matter before the municipality and procured new bedding and clothing (all the old being condemned), six new wooden cots, and had an European ward fitted up according to regulation, procuring three iron cots from Madras; the expense for the above amounted to Rupees 99-3-6, which was easily spared from the lungerkhana funds now in the hands of the municipality.

The ward has proved of great advantage, as six European patients have been treated already.

There are to be huts erected in the compound of this dispensary for the reception of caste patients, but if it were not for the dead bodies being placed within the enclosure around the lunatic building, it could be used as a caste hospital or lying-in ward, &c., but the above fact keeps the spacious and pretty building empty and useless.

The present medical subordinate engages a good deal in private practice among native population, and informs me that he frequently visits them in his leisure hours. But they very seldom offer a fee for the same, and he never has asked for it, in case he might be thought, what native say, "a bad man," and get into trouble. A wealthy native patient offered him Rupees 5 for nine months' habitual attendance on himself and family.

It would be a good thing were subordinates to be informed, what fees they are legally entitled to, for attendance upon the families of wealthy natives at their own houses, when they would have no fear of demanding the same from them.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The sanitation of this town still continues to make satisfactory advance; and there is every hope that such sources of disease as defective drainage—drains originally faulty and constructed in different parts of the town without reference to surface fall—will eventually be removed.

At length this hospital has been placed in the hands of a medical officer, in every way possessing those special qualifications essential to the effective working of such an institution.

During the short time Assistant Surgeon Cook has held this charge, he has brought to bear on it that energy and feeling of deep interest in his

work which are the truest guarantees of success. He is a skilful Surgeon, and as such his services are much sought after by all classes of the people, whose confidence he has gained.

The following is a comparative statement of the sick treated in this institution :—

	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	From 6th January to 8th October 1871.	From 9th October 1871 to 12th October 1872.	From 16th January to 8th October 1871.	From 9th October 1871 to 12th October 1872.
Civil Dispensary, Palamcottah ...	214	328	1,962	2,835

PALCONDAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Dresser
MAHOMED HOMER.

During the past twelve months 65 Europeans and 3,671 natives were out-patients; 55 cases more of the former and 1,845 cases of the latter class than in the preceding year.

There were only three deaths.

No patients were kept and treated in the wards of the hospital for want of sufficient funds, except those that were dangerously ill and died at their own cost.

Cholera appeared in an epidemic form, first in the taluqs about 7th May, brought apparently by travellers and carts from the villages of Ganjam District, and thence extended into the town about 11th June. The populace, I think, likewise, were somewhat predisposed to it, as they were a month previous to its invasion suffering more or less from diseases of the digestive system, occasioned partly by the greatest heat of summer; but, fortunately for them, the seasonal rains began pouring almost at the same time, which no doubt mitigated the disease. On its appearance cholera pills were liberally supplied to the people, and were kept at the Municipal Office for distribution. The District Magistrate, at this critical time, cut off communication with the town by ordering the Sub-Magistrate and Police to prevent carts coming from affected districts. The Municipality likewise took great care to have the town well cleaned. The disease, however, was comparatively mild, and committed less ravages than expected. All those who had the benefit of medical treatment, or of pills supplied to them in time, were saved, but a few of those died who rejected or neglected either charity, and reposed their sole belief in a deity called Usri Ummah, which is said to preside upon epidemic diseases, and whose protection they prayed for by feasts and ceremonies.

The working of the institution during the year now under observation

was much satisfactory, as its merits and utility seemed to have been better appreciated, and the returns also furnish ample data for the advancement of this opinion, for the year was healthier and the public health good; still the number treated at the institution was more than in previous years.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
A. BLACKLOCK.

The town of Palcondah is inhabited chiefly by Hindus. There are only about 100 Mahomedans. The inhabitants are computed at about 3,500 in number. The country around is flat and fertile, and there are no hills nearer than an average of four to five miles, and these are on the north and north-east at either side of the gap leading into Ganjam. The town is very free from sickness, except when the wind blows towards it from the hills. Continued, intermittent, and remittent fevers, rheumatism, and dyspepsia are their common ailments.

The means at the disposal of the municipality are reported insufficient. But much credit is due to the Commissioners for what they have effected with the means at their disposal. I did not perceive a nuisance or bad odour anywhere, and I saw sufficient to convince me that conservancy is better attended to in Palcondah than in some far larger towns.

The dispensary is half a mile east from the cutcherry in the centre of the town. It is on open ground, which has a slope to the south-west. There are three wards. The building is of burnt brick in very hard chunam. Roof tiled. There is no eaves nor ridge ventilation.

PALLIPORT LAZARETTO.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. DOYLE, M.D.

During the year 1872 9 cases of leprosy were admitted into the Lazaretto and 32 remained from the previous year, 4 were discharged or left of their own accord, 4 died, and 32 patients remain at this date.

There has been no change in the appearance of the disease, or in the class of patients admitted, which calls for any special notice. By Dr. Johnston's orders, some of the patients have been fumigated with carbolic acid vapor, apparently with very good results; the skin in some of the less severe cases at least has in a great degree resumed its natural appearance, the discolorations have become less remarkable, and the ulcers have healed.

PARIACOLUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
P. SAWMYNADUM PILLAY, No. 681.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Out-patients	5	2,023

The dispensary was opened on the 15th May 1872. The inhabitants of the town were quite ignorant of the English medicines and treatment before the opening of the dispensary, with the exception of a few educated natives.

I am happy to say that it maintains the reputation for importance, prosperity, and usefulness. There has been a large number of admissions during the period under review; many poor creatures have been relieved from their serious troubles since the establishment of the dispensary. The institution is open to all the people; they are at liberty to come and go whenever they like, and the kindest attention is paid to all their needs.

PALGHAUT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-class Hospital Assistant
J. JACOB.

The sanitary condition of this town (with the exception of certain parts in the interior) is very good in dry weather. The conservancy establishment consists of 1 Sanitary Inspector, 1 Maistry, 22 Scavengers, and 11 bandies or carts; but one Inspector can scarcely attend effectually to an area so very extensive as that included within the municipal limits of Palghaut, upwards of 25 square miles. Considerable attention was bestowed by the Commissioners during the year on the subject of improving the town, viz., the abatement of nuisances; the improvement of two tanks; the construction of a new well; a slaughter-house; a market; and a bandystand; but the drainage is of a very imperfect nature; the water-supply is ample and very good, obtained from deep wells for drinking purposes. It is desirable that I should suggest the erection of six latrines, within the limits of the municipality.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The town of Palghaut has been under municipal control for five years, and there is still a comparative absence of those indications of active interference in the direction of its sanitation that are so pleasingly apparent in other towns. Thus, in respect of drainage, comparatively little has been done, save, perhaps, in one or two of the principal streets. Of latrines there are none, and the result is to be perceived in the nauseous fœtor of human ordure emanating from the lanes and neighbouring fields, and which poisons the air of the town. The languid exertions of the four scavengers employed, are wholly insufficient to cleanse the streets and lanes of refuse matter. Rock is reached only at great depths beneath the surface, and as the source whence the inhabitants derive their water is a subsoil one, varying, according to season, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 feet, it follows that this water must suffer dangerous

contamination coming from a ground surface, polluted in the manner just shown.

The dispensary.—Last year it was stated that the occupation of this building was merely temporary, and that steps were soon to be taken to lead to the erection of another, better adapted to the necessities of the suffering poor of a town, possessing a population of a little over 37,000 souls. I regret to state, however, that such a result seems as remote as ever, and, further, that it is likely to remain so unless, indeed, some pressure is brought to bear on a municipality, which, while fully admitting the faultiness of the present structure, indefinitely postpones the erection of another, so essential to the well-being of the poorer classes of their community. A recent white-washing of the different sub-divisions of the building, and cowdunging of its mud flooring, have taken somewhat from its dark, dingy aspect, but at best it is a mean squalid place, and wholly unsuited to its purpose as a hospital. Considering what the Hospital Assistant in medical charge of the institution has to contend with, and the imperfect means at his disposal, he is certainly deserving of credit for the indications which are present, of a careful attention on his part to the wants of the sick inmates, of those resorting to it for out-door relief, and, generally, for the management and internal economy.

The principal diseases during the year under review were fevers, rheumatism, ophthalmia, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, abscesses, and ulcers. The following is a comparative table of admissions and deaths of in and out patients for the past three years:—

Years.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1870	206	19	2,479	37
1871	177	14	2,440	3
1872 (24 days less)	170	18	1,880	None.

Number of sick in hospital this day 11; 2 of these self-supporting.

PAUMBEN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
M. SEETHARAMIAH NAIDU.

Remained 31st December 1871	7
Admitted in 1872	1,624
Discharged	1,605
Transferred	...
Died in hospital	2
Remaining 31st December 1872	24

The sanitary condition of the station, and the existing state of conservancy, are generally carried out by the inhabitants themselves, and the police are responsible that no filth and excreta are left to accumulate alongside houses and streets, and that they are either buried or thrown into sea.

Two in, and 1,631 out patients were treated, and the number exceeds the previous year by 1,031. Among the out-patients, two deaths only occurred. The average number of daily sick has been 23 natives, and 4½ Europeans and Eurasians.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The necessity of having some accommodation for the reception and treatment of "in-door sick" must at times be urgently felt. Such cases must often present themselves from the crowds of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of Ramaswarum, much worn out from travel and privation, and needing rest for the successful application of medical treatment, and supervision on the part of the medical officer, and it is to be hoped that some of the suggestions of the Collector and Magistrate will be carried out. On the present occasion of its inspection, the institution seemed extremely well conducted, under the management of its able and popular medical officer.

POLLACHY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Sub-Assistant Surgeon
P. MOONESAWMY.

Two cases of poisoning by arsenic came under treatment, and both cases have done well. There have been two fatal cases in a village near Annamallays under this head, which are not included in the return. Prohibiting the sale of arsenic in the common bazaars, will, I think, greatly diminish mortality.

There have been ten fatal cases during the year and have resulted from the following diseases:—General dropsy 2, pneumonia 1, diarrhoea 1, simple continued fever 1, hepatitis 1, splenitis 1, leucocythema 1, abscess 1, fracture of femur 1: most of these cases occurred among subjects who were rendered feeble by age and starvation, and who have neglected themselves at the onset of the disease; there is nothing remarkable to notice about them.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Pollachy is the chief town of a taluq of the same name in the zillah of Coimbatore. From the latter town it is distant about 25 miles in the

direction of the Annamalay range of mountains on the south-west. The town is not a large one, its population numbering by the recent census, 4,924 souls, but numerous villages abound in the taluq, whose inhabitants in great numbers are said to resort to the dispensary for relief.

Comparative Table.

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
In-patients	234	294	232	243
Out-patients	2,694	2,694	2,885	4,534

The principal diseases have been fevers, rheumatism, syphilis, and ulcers. During the year only 16 in-sick have dieted themselves.

POLICE HOSPITAL.

The sick of the constabulary, in strength 59 men, are treated in a small mud-walled hut, in the hospital compound. Such as it is, it answers its purpose. During the year under review 63 cases have been under treatment, most of these being of fever, rheumatism, and venereal diseases. The medicines required for the use of the Police, are obtained from the dispensary stores. This will for the future be discontinued, the order of Government requiring the issue of a supply for the use of the force.

Number of Sick in Hospital this day in the Civil Dispensary.

In-patients	21
Out-patients	32
Police sick	1

PONANI.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

The population of the town of Ponani, which a recent census returns at 8,006 souls, consists almost entirely of Moplahs,—a race of Mussulmans whose narrow bigotry, apparently renders them impervious to every effort that has hitherto been made, to lead them to identify themselves with that upward movement towards intellectual light, which they must see is everywhere going on around them. With them the Drill Serjeant's word "As you were" has all the force of a divine precept, which leads them to oppose any effort to apply to this their town, even the most elementary principles of sanitation. And, therefore, it is that within it are to be found, in their most concentrated form, conditions—the known sources of

disease, and of the physical degeneration of a people exposed to them. Of drains there are none, the soil and sun being the dispersers of the town sewage and monsoon rains; and the same is true of latrines, of which not one exists. To the Moplah they are foolishness, and the result is to be perceived in the air of the place, heavy with the disgusting stench of human ordure, thickly deposited in the highways, lanes, and neighbouring fields. No less than 45 graveyards receive the dead of this town, and neighbourhood for miles around. The quality of the water used by the inhabitants of this town, may be inferred from its source—numerous wells sunk in the sand, and which tap the *sub-soil* water at depths varying, according to season, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 or 6 feet.

Recently four scavengers have been employed under the direction of one Inspector, for conservative purposes—a strength wholly unequal to the work of cleansing this most filthy, neglected town.

The unfitness of the building in which the work of the dispensary is carried on, is now fully admitted by the Local Fund authorities, who are about to take the necessary steps to cause the erection of another hospital, and on a site adapted to the wants of the townspeople.

The medical officer in charge is deserving of credit, inasmuch as he, having to contend with the adverse conditions attaching to the building, has done his utmost to surmount these, and, truly, to make the most of the imperfect means at his disposal.

The principal diseases for the year under report have been fevers, rheumatism, venereal and bronchial affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, colica, guinea and tape worms, abscesses and ulcers, itch, ringworm, general debility, elephantiasis, and leprosy also present.

The following is a comparative table showing at a glance the number of in and out patients treated in this dispensary during the past five years:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1868	5	585
1869	98	1,388
1870	147	2,195
1871	138	1,881
1872	140	2,009
1872 for 11 months only...	...	...

Number of in-patients in the wards on this date 10; self-supporting sick 2.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon C. Dora.

Dysentery prevailed to a great extent throughout the district in October, and appeared to be owing to sudden changes in the weather during that month.

Cholera appeared in the district about the middle of July, and was rather severe in some parts; it afterwards made its appearance here in a sporadic form. Large quantities of cholera pills were distributed to all the taluqs.

The disease, which was introduced from the Vizagapatam District, finally disappeared in the beginning of November.

The last severe visitation of small-pox, which began in the hot season of 1872, continued until the middle of the second quarter of the year, and then gradually died out.

I am glad to be able to report the steady, though very slow, improvement in the sanitary condition of the town. Out of a total of some 900 and odd private latrines, 400 have been taken charge of by the municipality, and are kept tolerably clean.

The two classes of patients treated at this dispensary during the year number as follows:—

In-patients	222
Out-patients	4,469

Fevers, disorder of the bowel, and affections of the eye, ear, and skin have been the prevailing diseases.

Three cottages for caste patients and an infectious ward, on the plan sketched by the Deputy Inspector-General in his last annual report on this institution, have been erected in the dispensary compound, and all the other recommendations made by Dr. Blacklock have likewise been carried into effect.

RAMNAD.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon ANTHONY.

There had been 13 casualties among in-patients, being under—

Variola, confluent	1
Cancer, face... ..	1
Anasarca	1
Tetanus	1
Ulcer, cornea	1
Dysentery	2
Ascites	6

Among the out-patients there had been four deaths—

Hydrophobia	1
Infant convulsion	1
Poisoning arsenic	1
Fracture, head	1

Under the head of Surgical Operations there had been—

Amputation of thigh for mycetoma	2
Do. of leg... ..	3
Do. of forearm for scrofula	1

which were all discharged cured.

There were two cases of solution for cataract, one of which was successful and the other was partially so.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General
W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

In the inspection report of this institution, under date the 2nd October 1871, and in carrying out the instruction assigned in this paragraph relative to the conservancy of the town itself, attention was called to the existence of conditions, under their most concentrated form, which give to Ramnad its bad eminence, of being the filthiest and most neglected town in Southern India. And while enlarging on this topic in the report *ut supra*, certain peculiarities were suggested, which have given to this town an exceptional character in comparison with most other towns, and which, therefore, demand an exceptional treatment. But all this will be gathered from the report itself, whilst in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, under date the 15th November 1871, will be found recorded the action springing from it. Thus far, but no further, for a thorough inspection of the town proved, that the *status quo ante* is still maintained.

The principal diseases were fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, abscesses, and ulcers. The following table will show at a glance the comparative statement of the sick of in and out patients treated in this Civil Dispensary during the year:—

Patients.					1871.	1872.	Increase.
In-patients	...	...	...	...	225	304	79
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	4,801	6,983	2,182

There were 40 self-supporting in-patients treated in the dispensary during the year from 1st January to 30th September 1872.

RANEPETT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by JOHN SCUDDER, Esq., M.D.

Europeans ...	{ In-patients	...	...	...	101
	{ Out-patients	...	...	...	3
East Indians.	{ In-patients	...	...	...	159
	{ Out-patients	...	...	...	437
Natives ...	{ In-patients	...	...	...	4,411
	{ Out-patients	...	...	...	29,200
Whole number of in and out patients (daily attendance).					6,358
Do. of days in-patients were dieted ...					113
Number of operations, capital and minor ...					

These statistics are for the calendar year.

They represent a diminution in the number of patients as compared with the statistics of 1871. This is partly accounted for from the fact that we were obliged, from the want of funds, to limit for part of the year the number of in-patients. Owing to the financial condition of the Mission, they were compelled to withdraw from contributing anything towards the support of

the hospital; and as it was necessary for Dr. S. D. Scudder (who was formerly in charge) to visit America, they decided to abandon the work.

At the earnest solicitation of Dr. S. D. Scudder they so far re-considered their decision, as to allow the Missionary residing at Arcot to continue the medical work, provided it could be done without expense to the Mission.

At Dr. S. D. Scudder's request the Government kindly gave Rupees 1,500 as an extra grant. This, together with what we formerly received from the Lungarkhana Fund, has enabled us to continue the medical work, and to open during the latter part of the year the doors of the hospital to all who applied.

Diseases prevalent during the year were very much like those of former years, viz., intermittent fever, rheumatism, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, constipation, worms, bronchitis, ulcers, syphilis, gonorrhoea, diseases of the eye, ear, and of the skin. Cholera was prevalent during the first part of the year. Small-pox has also prevailed, but we have had only a very few cases under treatment. In fact the natives think it wrong to do any thing for those afflicted with this loathsome disease. They attribute it to the personal presence of a goddess, and consider it almost sacrilege to use any means to cut short her visit. It seems a pity that more cannot be done to protect the people from this terrible scourge, especially as we have such a powerful preventive as vaccination in our hands. The natives are so bound to their ancient customs, and have such an antipathy to any innovations, that only a comparatively few of them can be persuaded to avail themselves of this means of protection. If there was a law making vaccination compulsory, we might hope to soon see considerably less of this disease; but, as long as it is left a matter of choice, I fear the disease will continue its ravages.

SALEM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon R. PEARSE.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	14	38
Admitted	193	7,699
Total... ..	207	7,737
Discharged	172	7,688
Died in hospital	18	8
Remaining	17	41
Average daily sick	14.42	44.16

During the earlier months of the year a good deal of fever of the ordinary type prevailed generally, as well as small-pox and cholera; but the latter very limited both in extent of area and virulence of type; the heavy rains of May and June, however, did much to improve matters in this respect, and the general health continued good until the appearance of dengue in the month of August (as more fully enlarged upon in paragraph 5), and during the latter months fever and small-pox have again prevailed to some extent,

but the fever has not been of a severe type, and the small-pox as yet limited in its ravages, and attended with an inconsiderable mortality.

The epidemic of cholera reported as existing in and around Tripatore and Vaniambady, at the date of the last annual report, continued for some little time longer, but with gradually decreasing violence, and finally disappeared in the beginning of February, since which time the district has been entirely free from the disease in an epidemic form.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector-General W. JOHNSTON, M.D.

Since I last inspected this town, it is wonderful to contemplate what has been effected in the face of deep-rooted prejudice and ignorance. During the period under review action has been chiefly concentrated on improving the drainage. In order to guard against the pollution of the river with sewage, some of these drains have been constructed to pour their contents into substantially-built cisterns, the sewage being from time to time carted away and utilized in agriculture. It is, however, to be added, that the whole question of the drainage of this town is still under discussion, and some time must elapse ere a decision is come to on this subject. Public latrines have already been constructed, and are now being largely used by the inhabitants.

Those recently raised are on what is known as the Coimbatore plan, with the addition of a curtain wall in the interests of decency. The conservancy arrangements are such as to provide for the daily cleansing of these places *d'aisance*. Against the pollution of the river, whose water is so largely used by the inhabitants of the town, the most praiseworthy efforts have been made, partly by intercepting sewage admixture, and by the compulsory removal of washermen elsewhere. The wells have been cleansed, and a recent analysis has resulted in showing that the water from these sources, equally with that of the river water, is comparatively of fair purity. Prickly-pear, once growing in such rank luxuriance, widely spread, has all but disappeared.

The principal diseases during the year under review have been fevers, small-pox, dengue, diseases of the stomach and bowels, of the respiratory system, and venereal and skin affections.

The following is a comparative statement of the sick of in and out patients:—

	From 11th January 1871 to this date.	From 11th January 1872 to this date.	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	132	166	34	None.
Out-patients	4,469	6,737	2,268	Do.

There were 17 deaths amongst the in-patients and 7 amongst the out-patients as follows during the same period:—