

Annual Report
on
The Local HOSPITALS

of the
Madras presidency

1874



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Records of the Madras Government.

No. XLVI.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

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THE LOCK HOSPITALS

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR

1874.

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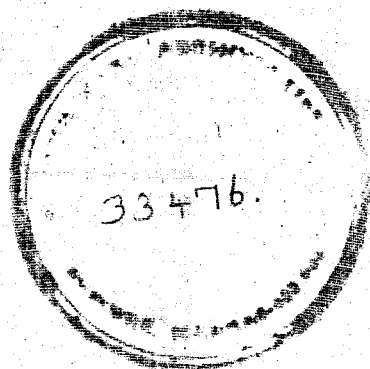
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No. 223.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
 INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
 FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, 27th April 1875.

From
 SURGEON-GENERAL E. G. BALFOUR,
*Surgeon-General,
 Indian Medical Department,
 Fort Saint George,*

To
 THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL
*Of the Army,
 Fort Saint George.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, a report on the working of the Lock Hospitals in this Presidency for the year 1874, viz :—

MILITARY (11).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bangalore | 7. Seetabuldee. |
| 2. Bellary. | 8. Thayetmyo. |
| 3. Cannanore. | 9. Tonghoo. |
| 4. Kamptee. | 10. Trichinopoly. |
| 5. St. Thomas' Mount. | 11. Wellington. |
| 6. Secunderabad. | |

CIVIL (2).

Madras. | Rangoon.

A few brief tabular statements will suffice to summarize the information obtained by the results of the bygone year, comparing the same with former years. The following statement gives the total admissions in the 11 Military and 2 Civil Lock Hospitals :—

	Average Daily Sick	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Ulcer os Uteri.	Leucorrhoea.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Military Lock Hospitals ...	105.38	419	52	503	77	48	47	1,146
Civil do. ...	137.58	470	21	682	87	...	4	1,214
Total ...	242.96	889	73	1,185	114	48	51	2,360

The following statement will show the number treated, the average daily sick, and average stay in hospital of the Military and Civil Lock Hospitals during the past four years. In the Military Hospitals it will be observed the numbers treated in 1874 were fewer than in any of the three previous years, while those in Civil Hospitals were greater in number than in 1871, 1872, and 1873. The average stay in the Military Lock Hospitals has during the past four years ranged from 26.80 days to 30.93, a range of four days, but the stay in the Civil Hospitals has varied from 53 days in 1871 to 32.68 days in 1872, and 36 in 1873-74.

Years.	No. Treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Stay in Hospital.
<i>Military Lock Hospitals (Tonghoo excluded).</i>			
1871	1,289	109.26	30.93
1872	1,405	103.19	26.80
1873	1,460	112.12	28.03
1874	1,250	101.80	29.72

	No. TREATED.			AVERAGE DAILY SICK.			AVERAGE STAY IN HOSPITALS.		
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.
<i>Civil Lock Hospitals (2).</i>									
1871	346	*259	605	59.25	28.60	87.85	62.30	23.63	53.00
1872	474	598	1,072	59.00	37.00	96	45.43	22.58	32.68
1873	835	480	1,315	59.75	40.13	129.88	39.22	30.51	36.05
1874	968	395	1,363	104.5	33.90	138.40	39.40	31.32	36.32

MILITARY LOCK HOSPITALS (TONGHOO EXCLUDED).

The following table, showing the number of admissions from primary syphilis from 1871 to 1874, will be deemed of interest, from the little range in the amount of this form of disease.

Years.	Total Admissions, exclusive of Remained.	Cases of Primary Syphilis, exclusive of Remained.	Ratio per 1,000 of Cases of Primary Syphilis to Total Admissions.
1871	1,181	411	348.01
1872	1,319	512	388.17
1873	1,370	520	379.56
1874	1,120	399	356.25

* For seven months.

CIVIL LOCK HOSPITALS (2).

	Total Admissions, exclusive of Remained.			Cases of Primary Syphilis, exclusive of Remained.			Ratio per 1,000 of Cases of Primary Syphilis to Total Admissions.		
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.
1871	290	*259	549	28	153	181	96.55	590.73	329.69
1872	429	582	1,011	65	262	327	151.51	450.17	323.44
1873	764	451	1,215	159	283	442	208.11	627.49	363.72
1874	862	352	1,214	221	249	470	256.38	707.38	387.14

The following is a comparative table showing admissions from primary syphilis amongst European troops and amongst women admitted into Lock Hospitals (Tonghoo not included).

	Troops. Admissions.	Lock Hospitals. Admissions.
In 1871	592	592
In 1872	682	839
In 1873	656	962
In 1874	826	869

The following shows the ratio per 1,000 of admissions to strength for all venereal complaints amongst the troops (Tonghoo not included) from 1871 to 1874:—

1871	173.75
1872	164.27
1873	149.81
1874	187.40

Table showing Comparative Cost of each Patient in the two Years, 1873 and 1874 — (Tonghoo not included.)

	1873.			1874.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bangalore	13	15	3	17	13	0
Bellary	21	9	2	16	11	1
Cannanore	31	0	0	38	4	5
Kamptee	14	5	10	21	4	11
St. Thomas' Mount	16	0	5	19	3	11
Secunderabad	15	12	6	10	12	0
Seetabuldee	21	4	0	32	10	8
Thayetmyo	23	10	10	37	0	11
Trichinopoly	18	7	7	15	6	11
Wellington	24	11	5	46	11	0
Madras	18	13	1	17	5	7
Rangoon	11	0	1	14	0	8
Total Average	16	13	8	18	2	10

* For seven months.

2. During the year 1874 the prevalence amongst the European Soldiers of primary syphilis and of gonorrhoea has prevailed to a very unequal extent in the different military stations of the Madras Presidency, the ratio per 1,000 of strength admitted during the period of occupation having been as under :—

Stations.	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.
Secunderabad ...	15.8	70.3
Thayetmyo ...	23.4	41.05
Cannanore ...	30.5	42.4
Rangoon ...	42.7	33.7
Wellington ...	43.9	41.8
Trichinopoly ...	49.3	90.5
Madras* ...	54.7	91.2
Tenghoo ...	74.7	31.3
St. Thomas' Mount ...	71.02	88.06
Bangalore ...	106.6	44.6
Kamptee ...	237.02	119.4
Bellary ...	237.9	128.7
Seetabuldee ...	287.2	154.6

It will be seen by the above that the admissions from the more severe form of this class of ailments have ranged from 15.8 per 1,000 admitted at Secunderabad during the period of occupation to 287.2 per 1,000 at Seetabuldee, and the gonorrhoea admissions from 33.7 per 1,000 at Rangoon to 154.6 at Seetabuldee. The rate-admissions at Kamptee have been high, but the Medical Officer remarks there was least disease amongst the registered women when most among the troops.

3. *Bangalore.*—In Bangalore the registered women averaged 97.25. As in a former year, the Medical Officer contrasts the mortality amongst the registered women of the cantonment and that of the women who came from villages of their own accord for treatment. Of the former there died only 0.568 per cent. of admission, while of the village women 29.62 per cent. died. So high a rate of mortality was doubtless the result of the village women being long and very severely diseased before applying to the Lock Hospital for relief, and it would be well if the civil authorities in Mysore could make all the surrounding villages aware of the importance of an early recourse to an hospital for remedies.

It would also be of value to the people to make their own native practitioners aware of the best modes of treating this very hurtful disease.

In Bangalore the average strength of the European Soldiers was 1,678, and of them 106.6 per 1,000 were admitted for primary syphilis and 44.6 for gonorrhoea.

In the Bangalore report a representation is made by the Medical Officer similar to that in previous reports, it is that there are numbers of women unregistered who associate with European Soldiers, and who ought to be on the register. The Medical Officer, however, adds that, to carry out such com-

* Figures from the British Medical Service.

plete registration, a special constable would be needed. I was twice acting as Deputy Inspector-General in the Mysore Division, and never felt satisfied that the full power of the Police was used in attending to the common women of the place; and the addition of a special constable now proposed by the Medical Officer may be the required remedy. The additional cost for a year of a special constable would be but a small augmentation of the general expenditure for that institution, that I recommend that the trial be made.

4. *Bellary.*—The Bellary reports, since some years, have been reiterating complaints of the irregular attendance of the registered women. In the year under review the Medical Officer reports that venereal ailments have considerably increased, but the types have been less virulent. He also mentions that registration has not been efficient either in compelling the women to attend the periodical inspections, or in decreasing the spread of venereal; not one-fourth of the women have attended regularly, nearly two-thirds have not attended at all, and the remainder irregularly. This seems to be a state of affairs which diligent alertness on the part of the Police could rectify. There has been correspondence on the subject during the past two years through the Quartermaster-General's Department, but difficulties seem to present themselves in that small station. It may, indeed, be that the soldiers do associate with other than recognized women, but on this point the Military have taken great care.

The Regimental Police have orders to turn all women laborers and all native servants out of the lines every night, but whether the order is carried out the Medical Officer thinks is doubtful. This officer also regards it necessary to have a special head constable of the 1st class for this special duty. He is also of opinion that the Police are not reliable, and that they spread disease by consorting with the lowest prostitutes. When the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle was inspecting there during January 1875 and reporting on the Police he mentioned that "the principal diseases, ranged in the order of their frequency, are as follows :—Venereal (primary syphilis 12, gonorrhoea 4, bubo 10), 26, guineaworm 20, ague 15, contusion 12, conjunctivitis 8, abscess 8, chronic rheumatism 6, itch 6, &c.

"The great prevalence of diseases of a venereal type among the members of the Police Force is noteworthy. I cannot surmise the reason. The fact should be noticed in connexion with the statistics of Lock Hospitals."

On receipt of the Inspection Report on the Lock Hospital from the Deputy Surgeon-General, I furnished the Quartermaster-General with an extract from it, and I sent to the Inspector-General of Police an extract from the report on the Police Hospital. I have not as yet received any reply from the Police Department, but I append the reply received from the Officer Commanding Bellary, which is not satisfactory. My letter of 11th February 1875 was as follows :—To the Quartermaster-General, Fort Saint George :—

"I have had occasion, repeatedly, to bring to notice the state of the registered women at Bellary, I beg to subjoin extract from the report, of the 23rd ultimo, by the Deputy Surgeon-General, on the Lock Hospital of that cantonment. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may perhaps deem it desirable to submit the subject to the Brigadier-General Commanding the

Ceded Districts, particularly directing inquiry as to the statement that (5) a large number of registered women do not appear at all for examination.

"2. The worst cases occurred in non-registered women. Many came from distant villages.

"3. European soldiers have intercourse with women other than those registered.

"4. Out of a total number of 32 women at last examination not one was diseased.

"5. A large proportion of registered women do not appear at all for examination.

"6. Every month a report is made to the Cantonment Magistrate of those who do and those who do not attend.

"I cannot help thinking that there is a serious want of detective agency with incompleteness of registration. A vigorous detection of every prostitute would soon alter this state of matters for the better. The Police should know where to find the prostitutes, for 27 per cent. of their own diseases are due to venereal."

In reply to the above, on the 3rd March 1875, there has come to hand the following letter from the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, Bellary, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army :—

"With reference to your docket No. 1,030, of 13th ultimo, calling for a report on the subject contained in the extract of a report of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Medical Department, on the Lock Hospital at Bellary, submitted to you with letter No. 1,294, of 11th ultimo, from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, I have the honor to forward the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

I. With reference to paragraph 2 of the said report—

Women coming in from distant villages with venereal disease for treatment at the Lock Hospital cannot be brought on the register simply on the grounds that they are diseased and come to Lock Hospital to be cured, but the law requires that a woman must be convicted of practising public prostitution within the limits in which the rules prescribed for prostitutes are in force without being registered before she can be legally registered.

II. With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4—

It has not yet been discovered from what women the European soldiers generally contract venereal disease. One plan adopted by the Cantonment Committee to find out was having a Police Constable in attendance at the General Hospital to accompany the soldiers who were diseased to the bazaar, with a view to their pointing out the women from whom they contracted the disease; but this plan was not successful, because the majority of the soldiers either could not or would not point out the women, and the few women who were pointed out by them were, on examination by the Medical Officer of the Lock Hospital, found free from syphilitic disease.

III. With reference to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report—

Under the provisions of Sections 2 and 29 of the Rules for preventing the spread of venereal disease, the Police send to the Cantonment Magistrate

the names of women suspected by them of practising public prostitution within the limits in which the rules are in force without being registered, and warrants are issued by the Cantonment Magistrate for the arrest of the women to take their trial.

IV. During the year 1874 the names of 43 women were sent in by the Police for registration; of these, 35 were convicted and registered, 5 were acquitted by the Cantonment Magistrate, and 3 could not afterwards be found by the Police.

V. A list of all registered public prostitutes who fail to attend the Lock Hospital during each month is prepared monthly by the Medical Officer in charge of the Lock Hospital and sent to the Cantonment Magistrate, who issues warrants for the arrest of the women to take their trial for non-attendance.

VI. The following shows the number of registered public prostitutes reported each month during the past year for failing to attend the Lock Hospital for the examination by the Medical Officer, and for whom warrants of arrest were issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, and the number arrested by the Police :—

Months.	No. of Women reported for Non-attendance, and for whom Warrants were issued.	No. of Women arrested by the Police.	Months.	No. of Women reported for Non-attendance, and for whom Warrants were issued.	No. of Women arrested by the Police.
January ...	22*	1	July... ..	10	2
February ...	48	20	August ...	24	10
March ...	23	14	September ...	31	13
April... ..	35	9	October ...	27	5
May ...	37	15	November ...	31	7
June ...	29	12	December ...	31	8

VII. The Superintendent of Police, at a Meeting of the Cantonment Committee, represented that the Police Establishment under him was not sufficient to perform the work of arresting registered women and detecting unregistered women besides the other multifarious duties they have to perform, and this is not surprising considering also the difficulties attending the detection of the women.

The extensive area comprised in a radius of four miles from the boundary of the cantonment being the limit within which the rules are in force, and the great facility of shelter afforded by the numerous rocks in the vicinity of the European barracks, where after dark prostitutes could practise their profession with but little chance of being discovered.

5. With reference to the above as I was twice Deputy Inspector-General in the Ceded Districts at Bellary and twice in the Mysore Division at Bangalore, I may mention that I left both places with the conviction that

* Three on leave.

more could be done by the Police than was being done. In this country no women can associate with strange men without all the neighbours being aware of it, and if the Police be in sufficient numbers to do the duty, there cannot be any difficulty in their ascertaining the women who are visited by or who visit Europeans. The Police and Magistrates can always receive much assistance from the registered women, who can invariably indicate women known to them to be common.

6. *Cannanore*.—At Cannanore, the Lock Hospital is retained in a private dwelling house, the verandah of which is under the view of passers-by in the road. It would cost only about one hundred rupees to raise the wall, and I recommend that this be done at the expense of Government. The Medical Officer reports that the dancing girls of that place are diseased and are the causes of disease spreading, and he urges their registration. He adds that there is no Sub-Committee, and I recommend that one be formed.

Kamptee.—Surgeon-Major Hefernan notices the decrease in the number of women admitted from venereal disease during the year, viz., from 213 in 1873 to 96 in 1874, but the great bulk of the decrease consisted of gonorrhoea cases, and no explanation is given of the cause of the diminished numbers. Both of the reporting officers notice the increased sickness in 1874 among the European soldiery, and attribute it to unregistered women. In H. M.'s 44th Regiment, in the year 1873, there were 176 admissions, but in 1874, the admissions increased to 334. The suggestions made relate to the Police work and to the unregistered women. Surgeon-Major Williamson says: "I cannot help thinking the Police do not assist in carrying out the rules in the way they should do. Whether this arises from ignorance on their part or other causes I am not aware." He also says: "The reasons for the great prevalence of venereal disease in Kamthi given by every Medical Officer of experience who has had charge of the Lock, has been the enormous amount of clandestine prostitution, in and out of cantonment limits. My belief is that there is a large number of women practising public prostitution in this cantonment, but who manage to evade being compelled to register from sufficient proof being wanting to establish a charge against them before the Cantonment Magistrate." But while he makes these suggestions he mentions that women are not kept in hospital during their monthly courses, and as this is a practice different from any other of the Lock Hospitals of this Presidency I have now directed that no one be allowed to quit the hospital till recovered.

Madras.—There has not been any change during the current year in the mode of working the Health Department of the Madras Lock Hospital. The Health Officer who superintends it is of opinion that more accommodation is needed, as the average number of European patients was 4 Europeans and 100.5 Natives. These numbers were often exceeded, and there is only accommodation for 103 Natives. The increase of numbers in this institution took place in the year 1873, from the superior skill employed for the examinations. It will be remembered that in my letter No. 214, dated 13th June 1873, I suggested the employment of an effective Apothecary for those duties,

and considerably reduced the numbers of servants in the Health Establishments, and the result has been great economy and more efficiency. The benefits from a more perfect detection of disease are observable from the following return, showing the admissions in each year of the undermentioned ailments:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Gonorrhoea ...	92	127	192	495	582
Syphilis primaria ...	81	28	65	159	221
Do. secundaria ...	5	10	16	20	21
Ulcers os uteri ...	30	44	55	68	37
Other diseases ...	130	81	101	22	1
Total ...	338	290	429	764	862

The great advantage obtained from an improved examining agency will be seen from the following return showing the admissions for six months before and for six months after the improvement was made:—

Six Months before, during which the Examinations were held by six Pensioned Apothecaries.				Six Months after, during which the Examinations were held by Apothecary S. HALL.			
November 1872 ...	...	...	55	June 1873 ...	...	...	79
December 1872 ...	...	...	33	July 1873 ...	...	...	90
January 1873 ...	...	...	52	August 1873 ...	...	...	76
February 1873 ...	...	...	26	September 1873 ...	...	...	64
March 1873 ...	...	...	48	October 1873 ...	...	...	74
April 1873 ...	...	...	32	November 1873 ...	...	...	81
Total ...	...	...	246	Total ...	...	...	464

The improvements as to accommodation and bathing suggested by the Medical Officer will be inquired into and form subject of special report.

The Lock Hospital in Madras is a civil institution supported by the Municipality. When first established, in the year 1868, there were two hospitals, one in Vepery and one in Town. At first the numbers of admissions were such as to require the space available in the two buildings, but this was only a temporary necessity, and by the year 1871 it had become apparent that the institution in Vepery could be closed. It was closed, on my recommendation, in the year 1872,* with an annual saving of Rs. 11,784, and since then all the sick women are treated in the Town Hospital. The space available there, however, is barely sufficient. The numbers who can be accommodated are 15 Europeans and 103 Natives, but during the year 1874 the patients rose at one time to 113, and the average of each month was—

January ...	102	May ...	100	September ...	99
February ...	98	June ...	101	October ...	97
March ...	100	July ...	101	November ...	100
April ...	95	August ...	101	December ...	101

* G. O. No. 1,162, of 18th October 1872.

This point and other suggestions will at once receive attention. During the year, the admissions have been 862, of whom 41 were persons of European origin.

In 1873, another change was made in the constitution of this Lock Hospital. The Health Officer was put in Medical charge of it and a Warrant Medical Officer was allotted to the Health Officer to aid in the examinations at the six Health Offices in the different parts of this widely scattered town. (The Health Department had been formed in strength under the supposition that the numbers of common women would be about 2,000, but they have never reached to half of that, and I recommended reduction in the strength of the establishment from 56 to 37 persons, and in the expenditure from Rupees 13,076 to Rupees 7,440 per annum, the saving being Rupees 5,616. Subsequently in the same year, a personal allowance of Rupees 100 was made to the Health Officer for the Lock charge, but the saving in 1873 was still Rupees 4,616, making, with the Rupees 11,784 of 1872, a saving in two years of Rs. 16,400—and this with a marked increase in efficiency. The number of detections increased immediately on the appointment of the Warrant Medical Officer as will be seen by the following admissions:—

	VERERY.	TOWN.		Grand Total.
		Natives.	Europeans and East Indians.	
1868	...	29*	279	308
1869	424†	62	558	1,014
1870	279	31	307	617
1871	183	26	264	478
1872	193	63	361	622
1873	...	63	701	764
1874	...	41	821	862

The Health Officer is of opinion that the Police Department could give greater aid than has hitherto been accorded, and I will shortly ask a conference with the legal advisers of Government, the Police, and Magistrates on this point.

Rangoon.—The Lock Hospital in Rangoon is a civil medical charge, but its site is close to the Military Cantonment, and it was instituted for the benefit of the military, and notice of it, therefore, is necessary here. The average daily sick during 1874 had so much increased that another ward to hold 14 more patients had to be erected, and native huts in front of the hospital have been cleared away to the benefit of discipline. The following will show the prevalence of venereal diseases amongst the European Troops in the

* Opened 15th October 1869.

† Do. 15th December 1868.

cantonment of Rangoon during the year 1874, as compared with former years:—

Years.	Average Strength of Europeans.	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Secondary Syphilis.	Total.	Ratio of Admissions per cent. of Strength.
1870 ...	744	68	60	28	156	20.96
1871 ...	798	56	46	54	136	19.54
1872 ...	823	23	28	47	98	11.96
1873 ...	1,175	68	33	9	110	9.36
1874 ...	888	38	30	...	68	7.65

The very great diminution, during the last two years in particular, of cases of these ailments amongst the European soldiery is of itself sufficient to show the great value that has been derived from the establishment of this institution in Rangoon. It will be observed that in 1870, 1871, and 1872 the numbers of cases of secondary syphilis were respectively 28, 54, and 47, but in 1873 there were only nine such cases, and in 1874 there was not a single case. It is necessary to mention that the Native soldiers of the Madras Army who go on foreign service do not take their families with them, and in future years it will be of advantage to have returns showing the extent of this class of ailments amongst them. In Rangoon each registered woman pays a monthly fee of 1 Rupee, and the total of fees and fines received was Rupees 4,822-4-0, the expenditure being Rupees 5,728-3-4. The number on the register averaged 353-41, and the average attendance was 311-1, a rate much higher than any attainable in the Madras Presidency. In the bygone year there were 352 admissions, so that each woman on the register was on the average more than once on the register during the year, and the disease has become less virulent. The medical officer recommends as regards Rangoon a change similar to that recommended by the Health Officer, Madras, viz., the extension of the rules to all villages and places in the immediate suburbs. He also recommends that women who have been prostitutes should be employed as detectives under the orders of the Police.

St. Thomas' Mount.—In connexion with this hospital there was no occurrence of mark in the year under report. Disease among the European soldiery had considerably decreased from the year 1872, when their admissions amounted to 76, but in 1874 only 58. The Medical Officer says: "The virulence of the disease generally has diminished since the establishment of Lock Hospitals and the weekly examinations as far as I can judge from my experience, from the disease being combatted at once, which has no doubt done much to prevent the secondary symptoms which so universally prevailed in former years, and I believe the women are only too glad to avail themselves of European treatment when they know they are diseased, but many of them are not themselves aware of being diseased until they are found to be so: they do not mind being examined, but fear being found diseased and detained."

The Medical Officer also notices the great prevalence of disease amongst the Police, and he is under the belief that they know more about clandestine prostitution than they care to tell.

I had ordered weekly instead of fortnightly examinations of the women, and the Medical Officer remarks that "the Lock Hospital has done good service during the past year, and there is no doubt that the system of weekly instead of bi-monthly examinations has done much to increase its usefulness."

The Lock Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount takes cognizance of the registered women residing at Palaveram three miles distant, and those at Poona-mallee still farther removed.

Secunderabad.—The marked feature in the occurrences in 1874 is the diminution in the admissions of the European soldiery from primary syphilis 82 cases having been admitted in 1873, but only 39 in 1874. The secondary ailments, however, increased greatly, viz., from 51 in 1873 to 64 in 1874. Her Majesty's 76th Regiment had the greatest amount of admissions, and it

	Strength.	Admissions.	
Artillery ...	533	57	was discovered that the soldiers were
76th Regiment ...	753	134	associating with unregistered women in
107th do. ...	766	50	the bazaar. Many of the women were
16th Lancers ...	407	35	arrested and were found to be diseased.

During the year the number of admissions among the women had increased from 108 in 1873 to 161 in 1874, but of the severer ailment a large decrease had occurred, being from 42 in 1873 to 29 in 1874; but on the other hand the admissions from gonorrhoea had more than doubled.

Seetabuldee.—This cantonment is only 10 miles distant from that of Kamptee and 10 from Nagpore, and only a small detachment of European soldiers, averaging 45·25 strong, was stationed there during the year. But the sickness amongst them was great, 21 or 46·4 per 1,000 of the strength having been admitted, 13 of these, however, contracted the disease at a distance from Seetabuldee, viz., 6 at Kamptee and 7 in Nagpore. The Medical Officer reports that "the attendance at the beginning of the year was most irregular, sometimes two, sometimes three women coming for examination, and on one occasion none at all; but in July 1874 the plan was tried of sending a summons to each woman, and the attendance became more regular; some women were imprisoned and fines were inflicted in several cases."

Thayetmyo, in the north of British Burmah, has the Head-Quarters and Right Wing of a British Regiment, a Battery of Artillery, and a Regiment of Native Infantry. The total strength of the Europeans in 1874 averaged 682, 46 of

Primary syphilis ...	16	whom contracted disease in Thayetmyo. The ratio per
Gonorrhoea ...	28	1,000 of all the 54 admissions was 79, the ailments
Secondary syphilis ...	6	being as per margin. The average strength of the
Gonorrhoeal orchitis ...	1	Native soldiery there ranges between 600 and 700, and
Balanitis ...	1	the following table will show the admissions amongst
Phymosis ...	1	Europeans and Natives in the past six years:—
Stricture ...	1	

Years.	STRENGTH.		ADMISSIONS.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
1863 ...	600	...	111	...
1869 ...	500	...	88	...
1870 ...	500	...	24	...
1871 ...	535	...	56	...
1872 ...	529	691	24	4
1873 ...	583	653	14	5
1874 ...	682	?	54	6

The above is not satisfactory as regards the European Soldiers, and the subject of Lock Hospitals in Burmah has been separately reported upon recently, but it may be mentioned here that venereal disease prevails to a considerable extent amongst the general population. The Medical Officer supposes that it is the women who come to the barracks to sell fruit that are the cause of the disease amongst the native soldiery. He does not advocate any change in the existing rules. In the past six years the numbers on the register have ranged from 13 to 25.

Tonghoo.—Tonghoo, like Thayetmyo, is a military station of a similar strength to Thayetmyo. The Medical Officer considers that venereal disease has decreased but to a small extent since the establishment of the Lock Hospital, but he believes that the type of the disease has assumed a milder form. Clandestine prostitution he believes is practised to a large extent.

Trichinopoly.—The number of women on the register at this place is small, only 35, and even of this small number, the Medical Officer reports that the attendance for examination is very small and irregular, although all absences are duly reported to the Cantonment Magistrate. The control over so small a number as 35 ought to be very complete, and some explanation from the Cantonment Magistrate or the Police would seem to be required. The Medical Officer recommends that, instead of sending the women to jail, fines be inflicted and the money applied to the purposes of the institution, but a recent Order (G. O. No. 663, dated 25th February 1874,) has given this power. He reports that only one of the Police is detailed for carrying out the Contagious Diseases' Act, and represents this as an utterly inadequate number, which it is.

Wellington.—At this sanitarium the number of prostitutes on the register at the close of the bye-gone year was 28, the average for the year having been 30·94. During the year 31 of the women were admitted, of whom only 6 were for primary syphilis and 1 for gonorrhoea, all of a mild description. The average daily sick was only 2·08. The defects in this Lock Hospital building are irremediable, and Government has sanctioned 13,000 Rupees to build another. During 1872 the number of soldiers admitted for primary venereal disease contracted at the station was 2 per cent.; in 1873 it was 8 per cent., and in the bye-gone year 6·7 per cent. The last year the ailments were as follows:—

1874.	Admissions of Soldiers into Depot Hospital.			Admissions of Women into the Lock Hospital.			Condyloma vulva.	Gonorrhoea.	Granular Inflammation cervix Uteri.	Abrasion Cervix Uteri.
	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Balanitis.	Primary Syphilis.	Purulent Leucorrhoea.					
January ...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
March ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
August ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

The Medical Officer observes that the want of relation and of proportion between the admissions amongst the soldiers and the common women renders it doubtful if the men were associating with the women on the register. In October 1874 he represented to the Cantonment Magistrate that one case of primary syphilis and 4 of gonorrhoea amongst the soldiers were not contracted from women on the register, and he believed that it was soldiers' wives who imparted the disease; but he acknowledges he has no proof in support of this belief, the Cantonment Magistrate, however, thought the disease must be contracted in the barracks.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-Genl.,
Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Dept.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of the Lock Hospital, Bangalore, for 1874, by Surgeon-Major P. G. FITZGERALD, M.D.

Remained on the 31st December 1873 ...	49
Admitted ...	357
Total treated ...	406
Discharged ...	335
Died ...	19
Remaining on the 31st December 1874...	52
Average daily number of sick ...	50½

Remarks.—The following remarks have been left on record by Surgeon-Major H. Young on the 1st October 1874:—

"There has been no change in the working of the institution during the past three quarters of the year.

"The attendance among the registered women has been very regular, each prostitute being examined once in the week; the numbers have increased from 77 to 95. There have been 276 admissions, the average daily sick being 50; from these 14 deaths, 13 of whom were women who voluntarily applied for relief in the last stage of disease and misery; altogether there have been 32 voluntary applications for admission. Amongst the registered women the disease has been generally of a mild type, and amenable to treatment. Under the head of gonorrhoea there have been 101 admissions, primary syphilis 116, secondary syphilis 24, leucorrhoea 14, and detained under observation 16.

"The portion of the buildings lately purchased by Government, and formerly occupied by the native women, have been pronounced unsafe by the Executive Engineer, and in some of them the roof has fallen in, so that for some months past these women have been treated in tents—a very indifferent shelter during the long continuance of heavy rain—and it is very desirable that new buildings should be erected as early as practicable.

"The 1st-Class Hospital Assistant E. Arokeum Pillay is a hardworking, painstaking man, possesses a very good knowledge of his profession, and always kind and considerate to the sick; he has always given me entire satisfaction in the performance of his work, and I am of opinion that every confidence may be placed in him."

1. The native wards of the hospital having been condemned as unsafe, have been vacated, and the native patients are at present accommodated some in two of the European wards and the rest in four sepoy's tents pitched in the compound. This arrangement cannot be described as suitable, except as a temporary makeshift, but it is the best that under the circumstances could be made; some better provision for sheltering the patients during rainy season will be indispensable.

2. The medical charge of the Lock Hospital during the year has been held by Surgeons-Major (now Deputy Surgeon-General) H. Young, W. Farquhar, and P. G. FitzGerald.

3. The extent of venereal disease among the European troops will be seen by the following general statement prepared from the weekly returns which have been regularly received :—

Regiments.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.		Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
Royal Artillery. 18th Hussars. 68th Foot.	One year, from 1st January to 31st December 1874.	1,678	Primary syphilis ...	179	106.6
			Gonorrhœa ...	75	44.6
			Total ...	254	151.2
			Deduct cases contracted at other places...	...	...
			Balance number of cases contracted at Bangalore.	254	151.37

4. A Lock Hospital Committee composed as below has existed, and held quarterly meetings throughout the year :—

President : The Commissioner of the Nunddroog Division.

Members : The Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

The Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service.

The President of the Municipal Commission.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.

The Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The Cantonment Magistrate.

The Superintendent of Police.

Secretary : The Medical Officer in charge of Lock Hospital.

5. A Police Serjeant is entrusted with the duty of serving summonses on the women required to attend the hospital for examination, and of prosecuting those who fail to attend. At the last quarterly meeting of the Lock Hospital Committee it was recommended that a certain number of selected men of the Police Force should be detailed for the special duty of carrying out the rules for registration and control of prostitutes, but this has not been done owing to the present strength of the force not admitting of it.

6. Considering the very imperfect machinery for working the rules actually employed, it can hardly be expected that the registration should be as complete and efficient as it might be under a better system. There can be no doubt that numbers of unregistered women cohabit with European soldiers, whom a more efficient surveillance would have placed on the register; now and then a few of them are discovered from the information given by the registered women, but until special constables are set apart for the sole

duty of watching and detecting such people, any material reduction of their number cannot be looked for.

There has been an increase of 19 to the number on the register this year compared with the preceding one. This was due in part to villagers having come voluntarily for treatment when in a diseased state, and who were consequently placed on the register, and partly to some unregistered women having been discovered carrying on prostitution within the limits of the area of registration. Registration extends over an area of 14 square miles, and is applicable to all prostitutes cohabiting with European soldiers.

7. No registration fees have been levied.

8. The average number of women on the register during the year has been 97.25. The average monthly number who attended for examination throughout the year was 146; 31 were reported for non-attendance, of whom 2 only were punished to 15 and 2 days' imprisonment, respectively. No fines were imposed. It is remarked that the women residing in the Pettah were the most frequent defaulters, which was probably due to the greater distance they had to traverse in coming to the hospital.

9. The women are examined in a room set apart for the purpose in presence of the Hospital assistant and the two nurses. The os and cervix uteri and the interior of the vagina are fully brought into view by the speculum, and the examination is held at such an hour that those parts can generally be illuminated by direct sun-light.

10. Disease seems to have somewhat decreased among the women as compared with the previous year. In 1873 the percentage of admissions to strength was 544.1. In 1874 it was only 368. The average daily number of sick in hospital throughout the year shows a slight increase, due chiefly, if not wholly, to the aggravated character of the disease among the villagers who presented themselves voluntarily for treatment, and which necessitated a long detention in hospital.

That the existence of the Lock Hospital has had a very decided effect in mitigating the character of the disease among the registered women is proved by a comparison of the mortality among the registered women who are regularly examined every week with that of the villagers who present themselves voluntarily for treatment.

Of the registered women, the percentage of deaths to treated during the year was 588

Of the villagers who presented themselves voluntarily for treatment, it was 29.62

It is not safe to institute any comparison between the prevalence of disease among the registered women and that among the European troops, as it is well known that many of the women with whom the soldiers cohabit are not in the register. No case of secondary syphilis seems to have occurred among the troops during the year, which, as far as it goes, may be taken as an indication of a mild form of the disease which prevails among them.

Of the 357 admissions during the year, 23 were women detained for observation on account of monthly illness; and of these 14 were re-admitted, having been found diseased on examination.

11. No Dhais have been employed.

12. I have no suggestion to make for the improvement of the rules, but the manner in which they are worked is capable of great improvement, and in paragraph 6 I have indicated the mode by which I think this improvement could be effected. The want of proper accommodation for the native patients has also been mentioned in paragraph 1, and the subject has been reported upon by the Acting Deputy Surgeon-General.

The latrines are supplied with dry earth, and are kept clean and in-offensive.

1st-Class Hospital Assistant E. Arokenum Pillay has been attentive to his duty, and I concur in Dr. H. Young's commendation of him.

*Annual Report of the Lock Hospital, Bellary, for 1874, by Surgeon-Major
L. W. STEWART, M.D.*

The Lock Hospital was first established at Bellary in May 1860. It then was located in the compound of the Civil Dispensary, and consisted of two blocks of buildings of stone and mud with mortar pointings. I believe it answered the purpose it was intended to serve, but there were great objections raised afterwards, at its being so very contiguous to the dispensary, on moral grounds, that it was eventually removed to the east side of the Cowle Bazaar in April 1871, where it now stands.

The Lock Hospital has, therefore, been in operation 14 years and 8 months. The building is a fine one, and is entirely of stone and mortar, and consists of two wards, whose dimensions are—

South Ward ...	{ Cubic space ...	12,800
	{ Superficial area ...	640
North Ward ...	{ Cubic space ...	19,200
	{ Superficial area ...	960

There has been no change during the year.

2. There has been no change in the medical charge during the year beyond a temporary absence of the present incumbent to the Camp of Exercise in January up to 5th February, during which time Surgeon Thompson was in charge.

3. There has been an increase of venereal diseases amongst the European troops over last year of 71, although the average strength has been 65·85 less in 1874 than it was in 1873. The following table exhibits the average strength, number admitted, and total treated of the European troops:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1874.
Average strength for the year ...	727·83	936·02	870·17
Admitted primary syphilis ...	9·08	14·58	17·25
Do. secondary do. ...	1·16	4·08	5·38
Do. gonorrhoea ...	3·91	5·91	9·83
Total treated ...	170	316	366

The weekly returns have been received regularly, and from them the following general statement for the year is annexed:—

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European troops in the Cantonment of Bellary during the year 1874.

Regiments.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
H. M.'s 48th Regt. G-18th Royal Arty. B-20th do.	11 months.	870·0	Primary syphilis... 207 Gonorrhoea ... 112 Secondary syphilis ... 67 Total ... 386 Deduct cases contracted at Bangalore ... 18 Balance number of cases contracted at Bellary ... 368	443·67

4. The Cantonment Sub-Committee exercises supervision over the Rules and Regulations for Military Cantonments, Chapter V., and meet whenever there are special subjects for discussion and consideration. It met once during the year to reconsider the question of removing a woman's name from the register if she failed to attend examinations for two consecutive months. Six months were made the limit for which a woman was allowed to be absent, and if at the end of that time she was not arrested by the Police, her name was then to be removed from the register.

The following officers compose the Committee:—

President: The Brigadier-General Commanding.

Members: The Garrison Surgeon or Sanitary Officer.

Executive Engineer.

District Magistrate.

Officer Commanding 48th Regiment.

Medical Officer, 48th Regiment.

Secretary: Cantonment Magistrate.

5. The orders are that all women employed in the Public Works Department and native servants be turned out of the lines of the European Regiment every evening; and that no native women be allowed to enter the same till the morning.

This duty is entrusted to a Regimental Police, but whether it is carried out it is difficult to say.

Unlicensed prostitutes frequent the rocks and roads, &c., in the vicinity of the barracks, and it is in these places that the men become diseased.

6. It appears that the registration has not been efficient, either in compelling the women to attend the periodical or weekly examinations, or decreasing the spread of venereal.

All classes of women are on the register, but a good many who practice prostitution remain unregistered. The rules are applicable to the lower class of prostitutes only, and extend over an area or a radius of four miles from boundary of the cantonment.

There has been an increase in the average number of women on the register of 2·17 over 1873, but a decrease of 9·15 over 1872.

In explanation of this difference, I am of opinion that it is mainly due to a want of vigilance on the part of the Police. The latter will take a bribe from a woman, whom he knows practises prostitution, not to report her. They also, in my opinion, are one of the means by which venereal disease is spread; and as they themselves consort with the lowest prostitutes, or with women practising prostitution not on the register, it is very easy to imagine how a woman escapes registration; and also, if a registered woman fails to attend the weekly examinations, it is fair to conclude that if she happens to be the *chere ami* of a particular constable, she will be reported as "not found" when the warrant for her arrest is issued.

7. There are no registration fees levied or exacted.

8. Not more than one-fourth of the total number on the register have been regular in attending the weekly examinations; nearly two-thirds have not attended at all, and the remainder have attended irregularly.

The number of individual women who have been reported for non-attendance has been 389.

The amount of fines inflicted will be seen on reference to Statement No. III. (See Statement D. attached.)

9. All registered women of the town and cantonment at the time of registration are directed to appear at the Lock Hospital once a week for examination, but the obligation of this duty seems in many instances very irksome and inconvenient to the women concerned.

10. The disease, to judge from comparison of number of admissions into hospital, has considerably increased during the year under review, while the average number on the register has been much the same for 1874 as for 1873.

There is only a difference of 2·17 in favor of 1874, as shown in paragraph 6, of the average number on the register.

In 1873 only 80 were admitted into hospital, while in 1874 there were 148 admissions, but deducting the 29 cases of "ulcer on os uteri," leaves only a balance of 119.

I believe there is a difference amongst medical officers in considering what a genuine or true gonorrhœa is, some, I am aware, include all cases of leucorrhœa under the term gonorrhœa, and "ulcers on the os uteri" for primary syphilis.

I have been careful to distinguish both diseases, and though I have admitted those suffering from ulcers on the os uteri, I have not done so with those suffering from leucorrhœal discharges, either vaginal or uterine.

As far as my experience enables me to speak as regards the past year, and with reference to former reports, I am of opinion that the disease generally amongst the prostitutes has become less virulent. Few are

admitted with true Hunterian chancres, or sores of a spreading, phagedæmic nature. These latter have been taken in for treatment, but, as a rule, they have occurred in non-registered women (of whom there have been eight admissions), and not of frequent occurrence.

I am unable to compare the disease in women as it exists among the soldiers.

Many women have been admitted for non-venereal affections, which I have denominated "ulcer on os uteri," and which I believe to be non-specific. No women are detained under treatment for merely having the catamenia present, but it often happens that a woman while under treatment becomes "unwell," and that too during a day of examination. She is therefore merely not seen on that day, but detained till the next periodical examination, and if then well is discharged.

11. No Dhais have been employed.

12. As the execution of the rules in force for the prevention of the spread of venereal is almost entirely in the hands of the Police, and as, under the present system, the disease appears not to be on the decrease amongst the European troops or amongst the Police themselves, I consider that if a certain number of constables, men of repute and moral character, were placed solely under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate for this special duty, very few women would escape being made to register who carry on prostitution, or those who are registered being obliged to attend the periodical examinations, or those failing to attend being found out and arrested and punished if found guilty. I was almost omitting to mention that for the last six weeks a special 1st-Class Head Constable has been appointed to work under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate; and I believe he is performing his duty well. He has been successful in finding out 24 prostitutes who have been or will be placed on the register.

Of the three fatal cases included in the return, two were not on the register. One of these was recovering from the venereal, but was subsequently attacked with diarrhœa, to which she succumbed. The other two suffered from intractable syphilis affecting the external organs of generation and the os and cervix uteri.

*Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital, Cannanore, for 1874, by
Surgeon-Major J. A. COX, M.D.*

Remained on the 31st December 1873	...	...	...	7
Admitted during the year 1874	...	...	...	40
Total	...	...	...	47
Discharged	...	...	...	41
Died	...	...	...	1
Remaining on 31st December 1874	...	...	...	5
Average daily number of sick for the year	...	...	...	3·33
Average annual strength of registered prostitutes	...	...	...	29·58

The hospital is simply a very small bungalow, rented for Rupees 23-13-4 per month from a native, with accommodation for 12 women. Its situation

is objectionable; being on a hill near public road, renders the inmates, when out in the verandah, to be exposed to public view. It is ventilated by doors and windows. It has two large rooms; one of these is used for surgery and the other for in-patients. The accommodation has been ample during the year, and no change has hitherto been made in it.

2. No changes have occurred in medical charge of the institution.

3. I am unable to furnish a more correct statement, as the directions for the preparation of annual report were recently received; but a general statement, with a few remarks on the unregistered prostitutes, prepared on obtaining all admissions from venereal diseases from medical officers in charge of European and Native troops, in the cantonment, is herewith attached.

4. No Sub-Committee for exercising special supervision over the rules has existed throughout the year.

5. No special measures have been taken, but the Police now and then take steps to prevent the unlicensed prostitutes from carrying on their trade among the population, especially European troops. If the Police are vigilant and active enough, the danger arising from unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines can be fully prevented.

6. The number of registrations during the period under report amounts to 19, against 17, 14, 10 of the previous years 1873, 1872, 1871, respectively. This gradual increase in my opinion is attributable to the efficient way in which the Act is carried into effect. The dancing girls take a prominent part in the trade of prostitution, and of these, the number in this cantonment is not small. It is from them that the greater part of the population in general contract venereal disease. Therefore a great point would be gained if these women were to be registered as other prostitutes. The Act is applicable to both classes of prostitutes within four miles from the boundaries of the cantonment.

7. Registration fees have not been levied during the year.

8. When the prostitutes were tried by Native Sub-Magistrate for non-attendance and irregularity, the attendance of the prostitutes was below the average of the previous year, owing to the simple imprisonment awarded by the above official. But since the 1st August 1874 (when the cases were taken up for trial by the Cantonment Magistrate) the attendance has been on the whole regular and satisfactory. It will be but just to state here that this satisfactory result is due to the special attention, of the Cantonment Magistrate. 144 women were reported to the Cantonment Magistrate for non-attendance and irregularity, 5 women were fined to the amount of Rupees 8, and the rest (some of whom left cantonment) underwent simple and rigorous imprisonment.

9. No other women except registered prostitutes have been treated during the year.

10. There were 40 cases of admissions from all diseases for the year, against 64, 50, 53 of the previous years 1873, 1872, 1871, respectively. The decrease in admissions which arises when compared with the above years is most probably due to syphilitic poison which, by repeated attacks,

becomes thoroughly saturated in the constitution, and renders the prostitutes to be less liable to the disease, and consequent result is the decrease in admission. The diseases have become mild to a certain extent in character, because all of which were readily cured by usual treatment, except two cases, which, owing to the broken down constitution, took somewhat longer treatment. About one-third of the admissions was almost due to non-venereal affection, while two-thirds were due to venereal affection. In men the disease is rather destructive than in women. This severity, I am of opinion, is owing to men not having become inured like prostitutes to the influence of syphilitic virus.

General Statement showing the Number of Venereal Cases treated among the European and Native Troops at Cannanore during the year 1874.

Corps.	Average Strength.	DISEASES.					Total.
		Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Balanitis.	Bubo.	
Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment	462-75	17	5	18	4	3	47
Light Infantry ...	78-16	1	...	7	...	2	10
1-5th Brigade Royal Artillery.	630-75	3	3	...	...	...	6
9th Regiment Native Infantry	661-6	1	8	1	...	3	12
25th Regiment Native Infantry ...							

The above table shows that two-thirds of the patients were Europeans, while one-third were Natives. It is notorious that Europeans who have less access to prostitutes should be more in number than sepoys. The fact is the cases of Europeans alone are fully brought to notice, while sepoys chiefly cure themselves by their own private treatment. From the above table itself no correct estimation of the number of prostitutes who must be supposed to be in the town can be formed. The number of sepoys must be far greater and number of prostitutes must also be greater than the number registered.

Kamptee.

Surgeon-Major Smith was in charge of the Lock Hospital from 1st January to the 17th August 1874, when he was relieved by Surgeon W. E. Johnson of the 35th N. I.; he in turn was relieved by Surgeon-Major Heffernan on the 18th September, who continued in charge up to the end of the year under report. The reports by Surgeons-Major Heffernan and Williamson are as under:—Where points of information have been repeated such repetitions have been omitted.

Annual Report on the Lock Hospital, Kamptee, for the year 1874, by Surgeon-Major HEFFERNAN.

Remained on the 31st December 1873 ... 18
Admitted in the year 1874 ... 96

Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on the 31st December 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

No change has been made in the Lock Hospital since last report, nor is any thought necessary. The hospital is well ventilated and large enough for the wants of the patients.

During the past year two rows of buildings, divided into 20 compartments, were erected in the Lall Bazaar for 35 1st-class prostitutes residing in that locality.

There has been a decrease of 1 (1st class) in the number of prostitutes this year as compared with last; the number for the period under review being—

1st class (for Europeans)...	...	...	...	35
2nd do. (for Natives) ...	...	...	...	37
				72

The prostitutes attend at the hospital for inspection every Wednesday morning.

96 cases have been admitted during the past year; of these, 76 were primary syphilis, 2 secondary syphilis, 10 gonorrhoea, and 8 other diseases; and which latter class is made up of 1 condylomata, 3 ulceration of the os uteri, 3 non-syphilitic ulcer of vagina, and 1 abscess of labia.

The average daily sick in hospital was 6.79. The average number of days each case of primary syphilis remained under treatment was 21 days and the average number of days each case of gonorrhoea remained under treatment was 14½ days. The longest period that any one case of primary syphilis remained under treatment was 84 days, and the longest period that any one case of gonorrhoea remained under treatment was 29 days. All the diseases treated were of a mild type. The greatest number of times any one woman was in the hospital during the year five times.

There has been a great decrease in the number of admissions from venereal diseases during the past year, as the following table will show, and this is the more striking when it is known that during the same period venereal diseases among the European troops quartered here have increased, at least 40.78 per cent., *vide* return attached:—

	ADMISSIONS.				Total.
	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	All other Diseases.	
1873	90	6	100	17	213
1874	76	3	10	7	96

I may mention that during the year prostitutes were frequently sent to the hospital for inspection, because of their being pointed out by soldiers as having diseased them, and in every instance nearly without the man's statement being verified. It was also very remarkable that at times when disease was most rife among the troops the weekly inspections showed little or no disease among the prostitutes. I state these circumstances to show that clandestine prostitution prevails to a great extent in this cantonment, and this, I fear, will be very difficult to prevent as long as women are attached to the force as grasscutters, punkah coolies, &c.

The diets and expenses of servants are paid by the Commissariat, who eventually recover the money from the Municipality.

Return showing the Prevalence of Venereal Disease amongst the British Troops at Kamptee for 1874.

Months.	Royal Artillery. Average Strength 278.66.							H. M.'s 44th Regiment. Average Strength 731.5.							All British Troops. Average Strength 1010.15.		
	Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.			Total Venereal Diseases.	Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.			Total Venereal Diseases.	Total Primary Diseases.	Total Secondary Diseases.	Total Venereal Diseases.
	Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis, Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.		Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis, Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.				
1874.																	
January ...	5	5	10	2	...	2	12	44	12	56	4	5	9	65	66	11	77
February...	7	1	8	1	...	1	9	42	6	48	4	2	6	54	56	7	63
March ...	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	18	7	25	5	5	10	35	31	10	41
April ...	2	4	6	...	...	...	6	19	5	24	3	3	6	30	30	6	36
May ...	6	1	7	...	...	...	7	12	3	15	5	3	8	23	22	8	30
June ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	3	7	3	1	4	11	9	4	13
July ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	7	7	14	5	2	7	21	16	7	23
August ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	8	2	10	4	...	4	14	13	4	17
September.	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	10	3	13	3	...	3	16	19	3	22
October ...	2	8	10	...	...	...	10	8	8	16	2	1	3	19	26	3	29
November..	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	11	5	16	5	2	7	23	20	7	27
December..	2	10	12	...	...	...	12	5	10	15	3	4	7	22	27	7	34
Total ...	30	46	76	3	...	3	79	188	71	259	46	28	74	333	335	77	412
Ratio per Mille to Strength.	107	165	272	11	...	10	282	257	97	354	62	38	100	454	321	76	407

Return showing the Prevalence of Venereal Disease amongst the British Troops at Kamptee for 1873.

Months.	Royal Artillery. Average Strength 240.8.						H. M.'s 44th Regiment. Average Strength 771.7.						All British Troops. Average Strength 1042.5.		
	Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.			Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.					
	Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis, Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.	Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis, Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.	Total Venereal Diseases.	Total Primary Diseases.	Total Secondary Diseases.
1873.															
January ...	1	2	3	...	...	3	4	7	11	...	...	...	11	14	14
February...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	5	4	0	...	...	9	10	11
March ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	12	2	14	3	3	6	20	15	21
April ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	8	15	5	1	6	21	16	22
May ...	...	2	2	...	...	2	7	3	10	1	...	1	11	12	16
June ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	6	3	11	2	1	3	14	16
July ...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	6	9	1	4	8	17	12	20
August ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	5	11	2	...	2	13	12	14
September.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	2	...	2	13	11	13
October ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	4	4	...	4	8	10
November..	1	1	2	2	...	2	4	10	2	12	2	...	2	14	18
December..	1	...	1	...	...	1	19	2	21	4	...	4	25	22	26
Total ...	6	11	17	4	1	5	22	90	48	138	29	9	38	176	155
Ratio per Mille to Strength.	24	45	70	16	4	20	91	116	62	178	37	11	49	228	153

Annual Report on the Lock Hospital, Kamptee, for 1874, by Surgeon-Major W. WILLIAMSON.

No change has been made in the building used as a Lock Hospital; its accommodation has been found amply sufficient for the number of women under treatment, and its ventilation is very good. The building itself, as also the out-buildings, are in a good state of repair, and no suggestions for any alterations have been found necessary. Two rows of buildings, divided into twenty compartments, were erected during the past year in the Lall Bazaar for 35 1st-class prostitutes residing in that locality.

In 1874, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment.

	1874.	1873.
Strength ...	736.41	750
Admissions ...	334	176
Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	12	3
Balance of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	322	173
Ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength for period of occupation ...	453.80	230.66

In 1874, G Battery 20th Brigade R. A.

	1874.	1873.
Strength ...	...	134
Admissions ...	...	39
Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	...	1
Balance of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	...	38
Ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength to period of occupation ...	...	291.04

In 1874, E Battery R. A.

	1874.	1873.
Strength ...	...	151
Admissions ...	...	51
Cases contracted at other places ...	...	5
Balance of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	...	46
Ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength for period of occupation ...	...	337.74

No returns received showing the admissions, &c., in the Artillery for 1873, in consequence of the changes that have taken place in this portion of the force, the records having been taken with them. These figures show a decided increase in the prevalence of venereal disease in Her Majesty's 44th Regiment. A like increase, I am told, has taken place also in the Artillery in 1874 as compared with 1873.

The weekly returns of disease amongst the European troops were punctually rendered by the medical officers from time to time in charge.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Kamptee during the year 1874.

Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
1874.				
H. M.'s 44th Regiment.	The whole year.	736.41	Primary syphilis ... 209 Gonorrhoea ... 76 Phimosis ... 1 Stricture ... 2 Secondary syphilis ... 46 Total ... 334	453.80

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Kamptee during the year 1874.

Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.		Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
G Battery 20th Bde. R. A.	The whole year.	134.00	Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	12	291.04
			Balance number of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	322	
			Primary syphilis ...	15	
			Gonorrhoea ...	19	
			Stricture ...	2	
			Secondary syphilis ...	3	
			Total ...	39	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	1	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	38	
			Primary syphilis ...	18	
E Battery 20th Bde. R. A.	From 15th Feb. to 31st Dec. 1874.	151.00	Gonorrhoea ...	27	337.74
			Stricture ...	1	
			Orchitis, gonorrhoeal ...	4	
			Secondary syphilis ...	1	
			Total ...	51	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	5	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	46	
			Primary syphilis ...	97	
			Gonorrhoea ...	51	
			Secondary syphilis ...	28	
H. M.'s 44th Regiment.	The whole year.	750	Total ...	176	230.66
			Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	3	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	173	
			Primary syphilis ...	97	
			Gonorrhoea ...	51	
			Secondary syphilis ...	28	
			Total ...	176	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	3	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Kamthi ...	173	
			Primary syphilis ...	97	

A special Cantonment Sub-Committee for exercising special supervision over the rules has existed throughout the year, and is composed of the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpore, the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, the Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, and Cantonment Magistrate.

The registration does not seem to have been very efficient; only 1st and 2nd class prostitutes are registered. The Police have orders to prevent any unlicensed woman from practising prostitution; a few cases have been detected, and the women have been compelled to take tickets, or leave the cantonment. The rules are in force in cantonment and in all villages within a radius of four miles. I cannot help thinking the Police do not assist in carrying out the rules in the way they should do. Whether this arises from ignorance on their part or other causes I am not aware.

There has been a decrease of one (1st class) in the number of prostitutes this year as compared with last, the number for the period under review being 72, viz. :—

1st class (for Europeans)	...	...	...	35
2nd class (for Natives)	...	...	...	37

No registration fees have been levied.

The women on the whole have been regular in their attendance; those absent are reported to the Cantonment Magistrate. The number of individual women reported for non-attendance was 68, or 5.66 monthly. The number of fines levied was 35, and the amount realized Rupees 18. Formerly the fines were credited to Cantonment Funds, but since 1st April 1874, under orders of Government of India, the amount realized is kept as a special fund, wherefrom destitute women are to be supported.

All prostitutes (both 1st and 2nd class) are examined one by one in a separate room every Wednesday morning, the Matron and Hospital Assistant being present; any women found diseased are kept in hospital, and any doubtful case is detained in hospital for further observation. The in-patients are examined once a week, "or oftener if found necessary." Non-venereal affections are treated at the Civil Dispensary. A Circular Memorandum from the Surgeon-General, Madras, was received at the beginning of this year 1875, ordering the 1st and 2nd class prostitutes to be examined on separate days (Monday and Saturday), the in-patients being examined on Wednesday, more frequent visits being paid to the Lock at the discretion of the medical officer. These orders are being carried out since the receipt of the above "Circular."

In 1874, 96 cases were admitted for treatment, against 218 in 1873. The character and number of the diseases are as follows :—

Primary syphilis	...	76	Ulcer of os uteri	...	3
Secondary do.	...	2	Non-syphilitic ulcers of vagina	...	3
Gonorrhoea	...	10	Abscess of labia	...	1
Condylomata	...	1			

The average daily sick in hospital was 6.79. From the above it will be seen that there has been a great decrease in the number of admissions from venereal among the women during the past year, and this is the more

striking when it is known that during the same period venereal diseases amongst the European troops quartered here have increased very considerably, vide paragraph 3 of this report. Disease amongst the women was of a mild type, in only two cases did secondary syphilis follow primary disease. The women are not treated at the Lock for non-venereal affections, and are not kept in hospital during their monthly courses. The reasons for the great prevalence of venereal disease in Kanthi given by every medical officer of experience who has had charge of the Lock has been the enormous amount of clandestine prostitution which prevails in and out of cantonment limits. My belief is that there is a large number of women practising public prostitution in this cantonment, but who manage to evade being compelled to register from sufficient proof being wanting to establish a charge against them before the Cantonment Magistrate.

There is only one Dhai. In addition to her hospital duties she goes to the Regimental Bazaar (European) every night and looks out for cases of clandestine prostitution, also attends every morning at the Regimental Hospital for the purpose of assisting to point out women from whom soldiers may have contracted disease.

Presuming that one end aimed at by the establishment of "Lock Hospitals" is the suppression of venereal diseases, I think the object would be much promoted by the periodical examination of the men,* as well as the women,† or at least of all unmarried men.

To put a stop to the large amount of clandestine prostitution existing in this cantonment, I would recommend the enforcement of some such rule as that suggested by the "Sanitary Commissioner, Madras," viz., that much may be done by the cantonment and regimental authorities. There would be no hardship in absolutely prohibiting unregistered prostitutes from being within the barrack lines after dusk on any pretence whatever. If, after this order had been publicly proclaimed, any woman transgressing it, must have had but one purpose in view, and there would be no hardship in making every woman so found subject to examination, and detention in hospital, if she were suffering from disease.

*Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the year 1874, by
HENRY STANBROUGH, Esq., Health Officer.*

During the year 1874 the number of admissions into the Lock Hospital, Madras, were Europeans and East Indians 41 and Natives 821. These were sent from the various District Health Offices, and a few were voluntary cases. The admissions are greater this year than the last, among the Natives. The number remaining on the 31st December 1873 were Europeans and East Indians 5 and Natives 101, making a total treated during the year 1874 of Europeans and East Indians 46 and Natives 922, the average daily sick being Europeans and East Indians 4 and Natives 100½. In consequence of

* European.

† Registered prostitutes.

the Native sick at times being high in number, the wards have been pretty full, and they have not had that amount of superficial space and cubical area which is allotted for each patient. Additional accommodation is evidently required, and I would suggest another ward being erected in the open space in the compound, as also another bath-room at the north-west corner of the hospital; a latrine adjoining those at present, and with a couple of rooms, which may be used for contagious cases; these may be erected on either side of the European bath-room. The compound of the hospital is very low and drainage defective. I would suggest that both the small drains outside the walls, one from the Native bath-room and the other from the south-west corner of the hospital, be covered; these run into the main drain on the west of the hospital.

The premises, out-offices, &c., were white and blue washed during the year, also the doors and windows painted.

No epidemic disease occurred during the past year. The principal diseases treated in the hospital with their numbers are—

Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
Syphilis primaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Do. secundaria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ulcus os uteri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Other diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...							968

Showing that uterine and vaginal discharges form the bulk of admissions, whereas syphilis appears on the decrease.

Deaths.—Five deaths occurred during the year. One an East Indian from typhoid fever, brought into hospital suffering from fever and profuse gonorrhoeal discharge; the other four were Natives suffering from syphilis with general debility.

Several minor operations, such as the removal of hypertrophied clitoris and hypertrophied labia, were performed; they are not of such importance as to require a detailed report.

The establishment same as last year.

Apothecary S. Hall has conducted the duties of the hospital in a most exemplary manner, and all praise is due to him for his zealous care and attention shown to the patients, in addition to his hospital duties which are not light. Mr. Hall was appointed, since May 1873, as an Examiner to the Health Offices. Mr. Hall's professional abilities have been so often reported upon by my predecessors and all other officers he has served under, that any further remarks by me would be superfluous. 2nd-Class Hospital Assistant J. Manual, No. 557, conducted his duties during the past year to my entire satisfaction; he is intelligent and well up to his work. Mrs. James, the Matron, has conducted her several duties very much to my satisfaction, and the clothing and other stores under her immediate charge

are well taken care of. Mrs. Graham, the Assistant Matron, also conducted her duties to my satisfaction.

*Annual Report of the Lock Hospital, Rangoon, by Surgeon-Major
H. GRIFFITH, for the year 1874.*

The Lock Hospital is situated in civil limits in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The site is free and open, and in my opinion the best available, although it has been objected to as being too public.

There is accommodation for eight Europeans and 42 Natives; there are besides under the same roof, a good surgery, a consulting room; two rooms for Matrons, and inferior quarters for two Medical Subordinates.

There are also attached rooms for servants, a cook-house, and a latrine, and within the enclosure a well.

The accommodation was found to be too limited for the number of patients seeking admission, and it was deemed advisable to erect another ward for reception of 14 more patients, this was done last year.

The hospital measures 132×48, is raised from the ground some 12 feet, and was built with the view of its being enlarged, when further accommodation may be required; it is divided into three wards, one for Europeans measuring 24×24×10, one for Natives 84×24×10, and another at a right angle to the last opening into measuring 36×24×10. Their superficial measurement being respectively 576, 2,016, and 864, and their cubic capacity 5,760, 20,160, and 8,640. This will give 8 and 42 patients occupying them, Europeans, 72 superficial feet per patient; Natives, 63 superficial feet per patient.

There is a verandah 12" wide all round the building, but partitioned off at each of the near corner lays into three bath-rooms for the use of the patients. Ventilation is maintained by opposite doors and windows, and especially by openings in the side walls under the eaves, and also by attic or ridge ventilation which is amply sufficient at all times.

The hospital occupies a slight rise, and consequently is favorably situated as to drainage, but a good deal of storm-water lodges around the building, there being no pukka drains in the vicinity, and what drains there exist are daily destroyed by the myriads of rats from the canal close by; in the hot season the waste water of neighbouring huts becomes stagnant, and the emanation from it was often very offensive.

In my first report on the Lock Hospital I brought to the notice of the authorities the insanitary state, and the advisability of removing a group of native huts situated immediately in front of the hospital; besides the difficulty there is in keeping them clean, their being unsightly, &c., I found

that their close proximity to the building interferes very materially with the discipline and efficiency of the hospital.

The good effect of the Lock Hospital has been shown in the steady decrease of venereal affections amongst the European Troops stationed here.

Prior to the establishment of a Lock Hospital, and the introduction of the Act into Rangoon 20·96 per cent. per annum of the soldiers in garrison suffered from contagious diseases; the return for the year 1872 showed a percentage of 11·96, that of 1873 showed 9·36 per cent., and the return for the year under review (1874) shows 7·65, a decrease of 1·71 per cent. on last year.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases amongst the European Troops in the Cantonment of Rangoon during the year 1874, as compared with previous years.

Years.	Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during Period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES DURING THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION.								DEDUCT.		Ratio of Admissions per cent. of Strength for Period of Occupation.
				Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Phymosis.	Stricture.	Warts.	Orchitis, Gonorrhoeal.	Secondary Syphilis.	Total.	Cases contracted at other places.	Balance of Cases contracted at Rangoon.	
1870	...	Days	744	63	60	...	...	...	28	156	Unknown.	156	156	20·96
1871	...	...	798	56	46	...	...	...	54	136				19·54
1872	...	...	823	23	28	...	...	...	47	98				11·96
1873	...	...	1,175	68	33	...	...	...	9	110				9·36
1874	...	...	888	38	30	...	...	...	...	68				7·65

The same measures as last year have been taken for the control of prostitution by Police informers who are often aided by soldiers, seamen, and civilians contracting the disease from women in the town and cantonment.

As a rule, a number of women from whom the soldiers contract disease have not yet been brought under surveillance; unregistered prostitution is very extensively carried on by low-caste women residing in squatter villages in the vicinity of the barracks. Many of these are married, who prostitute themselves with the consent of their husband, and who, if called on to register themselves as prostitutes, would at once state and prove that they are married women.

The Police are nearly powerless, as the European soldiers especially at once resent any interference on matters of this sort.

These persons it is extremely difficult to take cognizance of under the Act.

They exercise an ostensible profession, some of them very different from that which it is the object of the law to control, and the obstacles in the way of showing the necessity of registration, or of proving a breach of the Act, are almost insurmountable, except with the assistance of the men who resort to them.

These last, however, are from the nature of the case the very people who would be most disinclined to aid the authorities.

Several of these casuals, however, were examined and found diseased, and women who are known to secretly practise prostitution, such as ayahs, had been detected, and some of them found diseased.

Sailors coming from ships in the port readily come forward, and often willingly accompany the Police and others to point out the house and the women from whom they contracted the disease.

The following table exhibits the progress of registration during this year:—

Months.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
January	3	14	17
February	1	8	9
March	1	22	23
April	...	25	25
May	...	11	13
June	...	15	15
July	1	15	16
August	...	12	12
September	1	21	22
October	3	19	22
November	4	6	10
December	1	26	27
Total ...	17	194	211
Remaining on Register, 31st December ...	13	382	395
Grand Total ...	30	526	556

From the total of 556 must be deducted 200 removed from the Register absconded or lost sight of, and died out of hospital, leaving 356 as the number remaining on the Register on the 31st December 1874.

The Act embraces an area of about five miles round the station.

In last year's report under paragraph 5, I brought to notice the main difficulties to be encountered in making the registration efficient: in order to supervise this area, a much larger establishment of Police or Dhais is required.

To register all the prostitutes, especially in such a large and populous town as Rangoon is a work of much difficulty and requires great patience and perseverance, and with an establishment of one Inspector and a few Police, it is quite impossible to give better results.

It has been reported to me that there are numerous villages beyond the Magistrate's limits, consequently the public women residing there who are not supposed to be accessible to European Troops and others are not amenable to the rules, and as long as the present restricted operation of the rules exists, no very essential benefit can be expected, and I would suggest

that orders of Government may be obtained to include these villages under their operation.

Each woman pays a monthly fee of 1 Rupee.

The total sum received from prostitutes being fees and fines realized by the Magistrate under Section 27 and 29, Chap. V., Act XXII. of 1864, Cantonment Rules, was Rupees 4,822-4-0.

The expenditure under all heads was Rupees 5,728-3-4, being balance of Rupees 905-15-4 to be paid by the State, thus it will be seen that the cost of each patient per annum was only Rupees 173-4-5, and per diem 7 Annas 7 Pies.

The attendance of women at the periodical examination has been pretty much the same as last year.

The average monthly number on the Register during the year was 358.41, and deducting from this number a monthly average of 83.08 sick in Hospital, it follows that 320.83 should be brought up for their fortnightly examination.

A monthly average of 311.1 attended, thus only a monthly average of 9.32 against 19 of the previous year evaded the examination. The majority of these absentees absconded and were subsequently removed from the Register, others were excused being sick and unable to attend, not one was brought up before the Magistrate and punished. A great improvement on last year, as 86 were punished in 1873.

I append here two tables showing the number of women arrested by the Police for breaches of the Act.

Table I.

Unregistered prostitutes warned after being brought up before the Magistrate under Sec. 29, Chap. V., Act XXII. of 1864, Cantonment Rules	8
Arrests of unregistered prostitutes under Section 27, Chap. V., Act XXII. of 1864, Cantonment Rules	37
Total of unregistered prostitutes brought up under Secs. 27 and 29, Chap. V., Act XXII. of 1864, Cantonment Rules	40
Number of unregistered prostitutes registered after arrest under Secs. 27 and 29, Chap. V., Act XXII. of 1864, Cantonment Rules	37
Imprisoned	0
Fined	0

Table II.

Registered prostitutes brought up before the Magistrate for various breaches of Cantonment Rules	28
Warned and discharged by the Magistrate	8
Imprisoned	23
Fined	62

It will be seen from table No. 1, that out of 40 arrested and brought before the Magistrate 37 registrations followed, and 3 were warned.

Table II shows that 98 registered prostitutes were brought before the Magistrate for various breaches of Cautonment Rules of whom 8 were warned.

The women of the town are all examined personally by me at the Lock Hospital, attached to which is the examination room.

There is not a very great amount of syphilis, amongst the prostitutes taken en masse, the greatest amount and the most virulent form is in those who carry on illicit prostitution (occasionally admitted into the General Hospital) and who are a good deal frequented by the European soldiery, and they are, I am afraid, to be found in all parts of the town.

The admissions during 1873 were a total 451, viz., 164 gonorrhœa, 283 primary syphilis, and 4 secondary syphilis; in 1874 a total of 352, viz., 100 gonorrhœa, 249 primary syphilis, bubo 1, and condyloma 2, being a decrease of 99 cases on the previous year, viz., a decrease of 64 cases of gonorrhœa, of 34 syphilis, and 1 of secondary syphilis.

This may be said to be a great improvement on last year.

I have particularly noticed that women do not practise deception in preventing the detection of disease as they used to; on the contrary, numbers of those diseased voluntarily sought admission into hospital.

There is no doubt that the form of disease now found among the women admitted to hospital is of a less virulent type than it used to be, a result which I entirely attribute to the beneficial effect of the working of the rules and to the Lock Hospital.

Only one Dhai has been employed. (She has discontinued to attend for some time past.) The Inspector of Police pays her himself, and I believe she has been successful in detecting women carrying on illicit prostitution, so much so that I would strongly urge on the authorities the necessity for the appointment of several additional Dhaies old women who have been prostitutes themselves to work under the Inspector of Police, each having the superintendence of particular districts.

I would recommend the extension of the rules to all villages and places in the immediate suburbs which are practically accessible to soldiers.

The employment of women in each district as suggested under last paragraph.

The compulsory registration of those who earn their living by dancing and singing who are notoriously prostitutes.

The operation of the Act would at first sight appear to have been less successful amongst the civil population, as will be seen from the following table of admissions into General Hospital; there was an increase of 101 out-patients and 24 in-patients suffering from venereal affections, but on taking the percentage, however, there was a decrease of 2.03 in the number treated, owing to the number of patients seeking admission to the hospital being greater during the year under review.

Statement showing the Number of Patients treated from Venereal Affections in the Rangoon General Hospital during the year 1874, as compared with the previous three years.

Years.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Total Treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>In-patients.</i>						
1871	35	46	13	93	...	...
1872	23	43	9	80	...	13
1873	27	32	5	64	...	16
1874	40	49	9	98	34	...
<i>Out-patients.</i>						
1871	537	449	434	1,420	...	...
1872	298	296	306	900	...	520
1873	202	74	154	430	...	470
1874	223	84	224	531	101	...

Years.	Total Treated.	Total Venereal Affections.	Percentage.
1873	9,949	494	5.16
1874	19,734	619	3.13
Decrease in favor of 1874 ...			2.03

Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount for the year, 1874, by Surgeon-Major DICKINSON.

From the hospital records I gather that the Lock Hospital was established in 1863; but it is difficult to understand how it was worked, as the "Contagious Diseases" Act did not come into operation until 1868, September of that year, on the 10th of which month the first prostitute was registered.

At this period, it would appear, that the "Lock Hospital" was the building now known as the "Detail Hospital," and it was not until 1872 that, with the sanction of Government, the "Detail" and "Lock" Hospitals changed places, the latter gaining privacy and seclusion by the exchange. When the two institutions changed localities there was a mud wall round the new "Lock Hospital," which of course tumbled down before the rains, and in 1873 a substantial brick wall was erected, and so it remains, the only addition made to it being that of broken glass on the top of the back wall, added very recently to prevent patients absconding over it by night, which they could easily do by means of the latrine which forms part of the back wall, the sides being honeycombed for the purpose of ventilation, affording stepping stones to mount the wall and so escape, and several did escape

12. I do not know that I have any suggestions to offer. As to the rules, they seem to me very good indeed; what we have to contend against is private prostitution, for as long as that obtains, it follows that registered women may become diseased and spread the disease to any extent.

It must rest with the Police authorities to hunt up this matter. They have great opportunities of knowing how the women in their several beats comport themselves, and a little more vigilance on their part would do no harm; and from the number of the Police who fall victims to disease, it is very clear they know the haunts of those who indulge in unlicensed prostitution, and have many favorable occasions for making use of their knowledge. I do not give the registered women credit for one-tenth part of the disease that occurs among the European soldiery, for at the time the men of the Artillery were suffering most from "venereal" the registered women were more than usually free from disease, and on this point I had communication with the Medical Officer in charge of the Artillery.

In 1878, during the incumbency of Surgeon-Major Kearney, he notes the treatment of ten cases of primary syphilis, one of secondary syphilis, three of gonorrhoea, and two of bubo amongst the Policemen, and in no instance was he able to ascertain the source from whence the men contracted the disease, concerning which, however, the men would not have been so reticent, had the women been registered prostitutes.

I have had two Policemen in hospital for secondary syphilis, and on mentioning to a Police Officer that I thought it would be better to get rid of the men altogether, as their systems were saturated with syphilis, he replied, "Oh! if you turn out all the men having venereal taint about them, you will turn out half my men."

I am afraid that our Policemen know more about clandestine prostitution than they care to tell.

Having now noted the several paragraphs as laid down in Circular No. 8,200, I have but few more remarks to add.

In 1873, 120 cases were treated in the Lock Hospital, and 98 came under treatment in 1874.

There was nothing particular about the cases; they all did well under treatment, and no deaths occurred, and no case of secondary syphilis was under treatment. Below I note the shortest and longest time occupied in curing the diseases under treatment; if noted yearly, this will throw some light on the virulence or otherwise of disease:—

	Shortest Time.	Longest Time.
	Days.	Days.
Primary syphilis	7	63
Ulcus os uteri	8	42
Gonorrhoea	7	33
Lencorrhoea	10	15

The sanitary arrangements of the Lock Hospital are good in every way; good ventilation and water-supply; no overcrowding; dry earth conservancy obtains, and cleanliness insisted upon everywhere. The bath-room is fitted with tubs, but a "vaginal douche" is highly desirable, as I have reason to believe from recent observation that the syringe is used outside in any part

of the compound most convenient. Of course I have prohibited any such irregularity, but a "vaginal douche" being a fixture would not admit of anything of the kind, to say nothing of its value as a remedial measure.

The Lock Hospital has done good service during past year, and there is no doubt that the system of weekly, instead of bi-monthly, examinations has done much to increase its usefulness.

The patients themselves have behaved well; only 3 absconded, 2 were recovered, and 1 is believed to have left the station.

The servants have all fairly done their duty.

1st Class Hospital Assistant Vecrabutheren, No. 523, was not very well up to his work, when I first took charge of the "Lock," but he is improving, and, though slow, seems anxious to perfect his work. I see a great difference in this subordinate at the "Lock" and at the "Detail."

The Medical Officer visits the "Lock" almost daily, not so much for the examination of women, because that is not called for so frequently, but for the purpose of supervision, for it matters not, however good the order and regularity of a hospital may be, they will soon deteriorate unless constantly supervised.

*Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital, Secunderabad, for the year 1874,
by Surgeon-Major G. F. TRIMNELL.*

ABSTRACT OF THE TABULAR FORMS.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the 31st December 1873	...	...	...	88
Registered during the year	...	...	...	39
Total	...	...	...	127

Number who have removed their names or absconded...	33
Number who have been put out of cantonment on account of incurable disease	...
Number who have been granted leave	6
Number who have died in or out of hospital	...
Number remaining on the register on the 31st December 1874...	94

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1873	...	...	...	9
Admitted during the year 1874...	...	...	...	161
Recovered	...	...	...	152
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1874	...	...	...	18
Daily average number of sick	...	...	...	11.66
Average number of days in hospital	...	...	...	25
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital, per day	...	...	...	0 2 10
Average cost of each patient for contingencies, per day	...	...	...	0 0 2.08

No alterations have been made in the hospital during the year. The building is equal to the demand made upon it for accommodation, and is in every way suited for the purpose of a Lock. Every precaution has been taken to keep the hospital and the enclosure clean and in good order. The drainage has been improved by the construction of a pukka drain along the north and east sides of the building, which prevents the lodgment of rainfall within the enclosure. The cost of this work was Rupees 168-14-1.

Surgeon-Major G. F. Trimmell was in medical charge during the whole year.

The total number of admissions from venereal diseases during the year among the British troops, as shown in the weekly returns furnished by the Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, through the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, was 276 against 270 in the preceding year, showing a slight increase of six, but as the strength of the force was 2,459 against 2,411, the difference is trifling.

One marked feature in the venereal transactions of this period is the diminution in the admissions from primary syphilis (39 against 82), but instead of finding as a consequence a decrease under the head of secondary syphilis, we are met by the fact that there was a noticeable increase (64 against 51). The appearance of secondary symptoms in 64 cases, when only 39 cases of the primary affection were admitted, points to the liability to relapse in this disease, or to what might, with more propriety, be designated tertiary syphilis.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, during the year 1874.

Regiment.	Period of occupation.	Average strength during the period of occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease, during the period of occupation.				Ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength for period of occupation.
			Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	
B. C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery	12 months.	163	1	4	13	18	112.24
A. 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery	Do.	158	5	3	9	17	
No. 5-5th Do. do.	Do.	84	...	...	2	2	
F. 20th Do. do.	10 months.	116	3	1	16	20	
Head-quarters & Details attached.	12 months.	14	...	...	...	...	
H. M.'s 16th Lancers	Do.	407	10	14	11	35	
Do. 76th Regiment	Do.	753	14	31	89	134	
Do. 107th Regiment	Do.	766	6	11	33	50	
Total...	...	2,459	39	64	173	276	
DEDUCT.—Cases contracted at other places							...
Balance of cases contracted at the cantonment of Secunderabad.							276

The number of admissions from gonorrhoea has been large (173 cases against 137).

Her Majesty's 76th Foot has suffered most from venereal. Of the total of 276 admissions, this corps, with a daily average strength of 753, has furnished 134 cases; the Artillery, strength 533, 57 cases; H. M.'s 107th Foot, strength 766, 50 cases; and the 16th Lancers, strength 407, 35 cases.

The circumstance that one corps (the 76th Foot) has furnished nearly half the admissions from venereal affections pointed to a local source of contagion, and it was discovered after much of the mischief had been done that many of the men of that corps consorted with unregistered women living near, but not in the bazaar. On this being brought to notice, the Police succeeded in apprehending a number of women who, on examination, were found diseased, and were accordingly registered and admitted for treatment into hospital; but it is to be feared that there are still some women prowling about who have eluded the vigilance of the police, and are suffering from true syphilis, as only lately there were two admissions in one week from primary syphilis in that corps, and none of the women above alluded to as being found diseased were suffering from this affection, but only from gonorrhoea.

There is a Cantonment Sub-Committee, composed of the Magistrate, the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and the Medical Officer in charge, in attendance, which assembles monthly for the transaction of business.

No special measures bearing on the control of prostitution have been called for.

There have been several fresh registrations during the year, but the number of those who have taken off their names or absconded has been nearly equal to the number gained, and the excess over the preceding period only amounts to 6.

No fees have been exacted of the women for registration.

The women were fairly regular in their attendance. A few have been absent from sickness, and, when this has been found to be the case, they have not been reported on, but, when this has not been the excuse their non-attendance has been brought to the notice of the Cantonment Magistrate, who, on inquiry as to the cause, has imprisoned the culprits.

The women residing at Secunderabad are examined on Tuesday mornings by the Medical Officer at the Lock Hospital in a suitable room, and on Wednesday mornings those living at Trimulgherry are examined by the Medical Officer, or by the Hospital Assistant in his absence, in a small room near the police station. Women found diseased are at once admitted into hospital.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of admissions into hospital among the women, 161 against 108. The number of admissions from primary syphilis was 29 against 42, which is very satisfactory, and there were no cases of secondary syphilis admitted; but under the head of gonorrhoea the admissions were more numerous, 132 against 64. This increase is due mainly to nearly all the women who were registered during the year being found diseased.

The custom of employing a nurse to visit and inspect the women at their own houses does not obtain in the Madras Presidency.

The number of venereal cases treated in the civil dispensary was less than in the preceding year, 98 against 211; whether this diminution in number arose from unwillingness on the part of those who were suffering from these complaints to be treated in that institution or not it is impossible to say, but for other diseases the number of applicants was more than doubled.

*Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital at Seetabuldee for the year 1874
by Surgeon T. V. AYLEN.*

The following statement shows the working of the hospital and the Contagious Diseases' Act during the past year:—

Remained in hospital on 31st December 1873	...	...	5
Admitted in the year 1874	...	...	64
		Total	69
Discharged	...	...	68
Died in hospital	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st December 1874	...	...	1
Average daily sick for the year	...	...	1.82
Number of prostitutes on the register on 31st December 1873	...	...	20
Number added to the register	...	...	3
Do. removed from the register	...	...	4
Do. remaining on 31st December 1874	...	...	19

The hospital consists of three wards with accommodation for 18 patients. It is very well suited to the purposes of a Lock Hospital, standing well back from the road and being comparatively isolated. There has been no change in the building during the year.

The only European troops at the station consist of a detachment of H. M.'s 44th Regiment from Kamptee; the average strength of the detachment throughout the year has been 45.25; the number of admissions for venereal disease during the same period has been 21, or 46.4 per cent. of strength, of which 6 contracted in Kamptee and 7 in Nagpore.

The weekly returns of venereal disease among the European troops were furnished regularly, but since August 1873 none have been received; the irregularity has not been brought to notice, as I was not aware that it was customary to furnish these weekly reports.

There is a standing Committee which meets once a month, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Civil Surgeon of Nagpore, and the Officer in medical charge of the Lock Hospital.

The only measures for the control of prostitution are the registration and examination of the women. Two women have lately been identified

and brought on the register owing to their having infected some of the sepoys of the 8th Regiment.

Only those women frequented by European soldiers are supposed to be on the register; the registration extends over an area of five miles.

Very few alterations have taken place in the register during the year. There are now 19 registered women as compared with 20 last year.

No registration fees have been levied.

The attendance at the beginning of the year was most irregular, sometimes two, sometimes three women coming for examination, and on one occasion none at all. In July 1874, at the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, the system was adopted of serving a summons on each woman, signed by the medical officer, a day or two before the periodical examination. This has had a good effect, and the attendance is now more regular. Some of the women were imprisoned for non-attendance. Fines were inflicted in several cases.

Only the registered prostitutes are subject to examination once a week.

The number of admissions during the year is less by 53 than that of the previous year; taking into account the relative number examined in the two years, the past year shows a diminution of more than 9 per cent. of admissions to those examined. This, coupled with the average time that each case was in hospital (gonorrhoea 8 days and secondary syphilis 13 days, as compared with 16 days and 14 days, respectively, of the preceding year), shows that the type of disease as met with in this Lock Hospital is of a very mild form.

There was only one admission for non-venereal affections. No women are detained during their monthly illness.

There is one Dhaf attached to the hospital, who accompanies the Head Constable to serve the weekly summons, and occasionally visits the women at their houses.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of admissions for venereal diseases in the detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment at Seetabuldee, viz., 14 as compared with 3.* This would seem to show that the European soldiers are not generally in the habit of resorting to the registered prostitutes, but to other women practising clandestine prostitution.

I think that the Police might do more in identifying and causing to be brought on the register women practising clandestine prostitution than they do at present.

Fifty-nine cases of gonorrhoea and four of secondary syphilis have been admitted.

On an average each case of gonorrhoea was 8 days under treatment, and each case of secondary syphilis 13 days.

* These figures seem to be obtained as under.

1874	...	21 Admissions.	1873	...	4 Admissions.
"	...	7 Contracted at Kamptee.	"	...	1 Contracted at Kamptee.
		14			3

The greatest number of times any one woman was in hospital during the year was 12.

Examinations were held once a week.

The average number of prostitutes attending each examination throughout the year has been 5.25, or 27.74 per cent. of average strength.

The number found to be diseased 1.20, or 23 per cent. of those examined.

Very few changes have taken place in the register during the year, but three names being added to it and four removed.

Of the 19 women now on the register, 6 habitually reside away from Seetabuldee, and never attend an examination at all.

As has been stated in the former reports, there are doubtless many more women practising prostitution, but the great difficulty appears to be to obtain sufficient proof to justify their names being placed on the register. In consequence of some of the sepoys of the 8th Regiment having contracted venereal disease, two women were identified and brought on the register.

Reduction of one peon and one female cooly took place on the 16th September 1874. The establishment now consists of one peon, one female cooly, one cook, one waterman, and one female toty.

Annual Report of the Lock Hospital, Thayetmyo, for the year 1874,
by Surgeon W. HANKS.

This report is written in accordance with the plan drawn up by Dr. Cunningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, as directed in letter, No. 1,748—436, General Department, from the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

The hospital has been so frequently described in previous reports that it will be superfluous for me to again enter into details regarding the building. A well, 6 feet in diameter, is being dug in the compound of the hospital, and will shortly be completed. Hitherto great inconvenience has been occasioned through the inability to obtain water for hospital use at anything like a reasonable distance from the building. A bhacastie has never been entertained on the hospital establishment, the cook having had to supply the necessary water, on which account the man has been given somewhat higher pay, viz., Rupees 14 per mensem, than he otherwise would have had. A cook-house is much wanted; the patients' food having to be cooked in the rains under the hospital and at other times out in the open compound, a state of things, for reasons sufficiently obvious, to be very objectionable.

2. I only returned to the station from sick leave to England in September, and on the 9th of that month I took over charge from Dr. Butler, who had been in medical charge throughout the year up to that date.

3. *Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Disease among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Thayetmyo during the year 1874.*

Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
Head-Quarters of 67th Regiment & G 9th Royal Artillery.	Head-Quarters of 67th Regiment arrived at Thayetmyo on 10th January 1874 and G 9th Royal Artillery on 21st Jan. 1874.	Head-Quarters of 67th Regiment 525. Royal Artillery 157. Or total of 682.	Primary syphilis... 16 Gonorrhoea... 28 Stricture... 1 Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia... 1 Secondary syphilis... 6 Balanitis... 1 Phymosis... 1 Total... 54 Deduct cases contracted at other places... 8 Balance number of cases contracted at Thayetmyo... 46	79

From the above statement it is shown that the admissions for venereal disease amongst the European Troops during the year have been 54, which, from the following returns which give the admissions into the hospitals of the European Troops and Native Infantry for several previous years, it will be seen that the number of venereal ailments has been in excess of those of several of the other years, but during the past twelve months the weekly venereal returns have been submitted drawn up in a different form from those of previous years, and have included diseases that before were not returned, the only diseases that previous returns took cognizance of being primary syphilis and gonorrhoea; therefore a correct comparison between the past year's returns and those of previous years cannot well be formed, but there can be no doubt whatever that since the introduction of the working of the Act into this station the number of venereal ailments has much diminished, and had the returns previous to those of this last year been made out in the same form as those of the year under review, this favorable result would, I make no doubt, have at once become apparent.

Table showing the Average Strength and Admissions from Primary Venereal Affection among the European and Native Troops from 1868 to 1873.

	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Strength.	Admission.	Strength.	Admission.	Strength.	Admission.	Strength.	Admission.	Strength.	Admission.	Strength.	Admission.
Royal Artillery	500	111	500	88	500	24	535	56	528	24	583	14
H. M's. European Infantry												
Native Infantry					No records.				691	4	653	5
Total	500	111	500	88	500	24	535	56	1,219	28	1,236	19

The following statement shows the amount of venereal ailments that have occurred amongst the Native Troops during the past twelve months, the return being simply nominal:—

Diseases.	No. of Admissions.
Primary syphilis...	1
Secondary do. ...	1
Gonorrhoea ...	4
Total ...	6

The return given below gives the total number of cases of venereal disease treated as in and out patients at the Civil Dispensary during the year, and although the number is very small, many of the patients, on being questioned regarding their ailments, stated that they had been contracted elsewhere than in Thayetmyo. Venereal disease prevails to a considerable extent amongst the general population, and the reason of the return showing but 32 cases is owing, I make no doubt, to Burmans thinking their treatment of this disease, as, indeed, of all diseases, more efficacious and consequently not coming to the hospital.

Table showing Number of Cases of Venereal Disease treated at the Civil Dispensary during the year 1874.

Diseases.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Syphilis Primaria ...	5	2	7
Do. Secundaria ...	2	5	7
Gonorrhoea ...	1	9	10
Bubo... ..	6	2	8
Total ...	14	18	32

4. No Cantonment Sub-Committee for exercising special supervision over the rules has ever existed in this station, its place having been supplied by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to whom all reports regarding the working of the hospital have been submitted, and anything of unusual importance has been reported by him to the Cantonment Committee, which is composed of the Officer Commanding, the Senior Medical Officer, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Civil Surgeon.

5. The measures that have been in existence for the control of prostitution have been registration, fines for illicit prostitution, in default of payment of which short terms of imprisonment and supposed Police supervision.

There can, I think, be but little doubt that unlicensed prostitution to within certain limits is carried on in the town, but owing to the great immunity that the soldiery of the cantonment have had from venereal disorders, the number of this class of women, one would consequently say, could not be great. It is a most difficult thing to bring the offence home to women suspected of carrying on their trade in this clandestine manner. Men who

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go with women of this class do so under promise of great secrecy, and should they become infected and come under medical treatment, to enquiries made respecting the persons who gave them their ailment they have generally replied that they did not know, or that they would not be able to recognize the women again, and it has also been a common practice with them to say that one of the registered women living in Bamboo Alley gave it, and on the supposed diseased party being brought up for examination, it has rarely happened that the woman has been found to have had anything amiss with her. Burmese women have been in the habit of frequenting the lines to sell fruit, but the number of this class, during the past year has been but small, and I am of opinion that little illicit prostitution has been carried on by them. During previous years the number of women frequenting the lines for the supposed purpose of selling fruit was much greater, and an order was issued allowing no woman in the lines without an ascertained good object, and this rule has been in force during the past year.

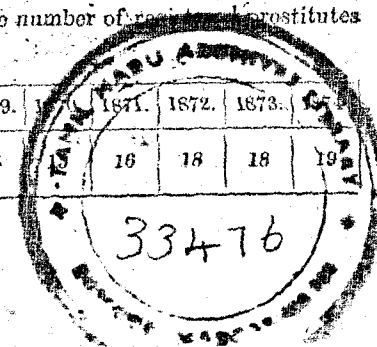
The Police, as before stated, are supposed to bring to notice women suspected of prostitution and unlicensed; however, but little notice is apparently taken by them of women of this kind, as only one case was reported by them during the whole twelve months.

6. The registration of women has not been great, only eight names having been placed on the register compared with nine of the preceding year. The women are all of them Burmese, there being no registered prostitutes of any other caste.

The Act is in force over an area of four square miles, including the town and cantonment. The average number on the list throughout the year was 19, which, from the return here given which gives the average number of registered prostitutes for each of the years since the hospital was opened, will be seen to be greater than that of any previous year except 1869. At the end of 1873 there were 21 names on the register, making with the 8 that have been registered since that date 29; deducting 11 from this number for women who have had their names removed from the register at their own desire, as also for those who have absconded, the present number on the list is only 18. For a garrison of 682 European Troops and one Native Regiment, such a number as 18 at first sight appears totally inadequate, but the exceptional immunity enjoyed by the troops from venereal ailments, as also the smaller number of cases of the kind occurring in the Civil Dispensary here, have induced the Cantonment Committee to take no measures to increase the number, it being feared that any alteration in the present working of the rules might be attended with larger returns, and deemed it best and safest, therefore, to leave well alone.

The following table will show the average number of registered prostitutes since the establishment of the hospital:—

—	1869.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Average number of registered prostitutes...	25	16	18	18



7. No registration or other fees have been levied since June 1870, when the monthly subscription of 1 Rupee from each woman was discontinued by order.

8. The examinations have been made at intervals of ten days, or three times a month, and the attendance at them has been very good, not one woman having been reported to the Cantonment Magistrate on this account. When the women have absented themselves it has always been on account of sickness, when they were visited at their own houses.

9. The examinations have been so conducted as to be as little distasteful to the women as possible. They have been called for inspection into the apartment set apart for this purpose one by one, and the examinations made in the presence of myself, the Hospital Assistant, and Matron, it being thought well to have the latter present, as it gave the women confidence, particularly those but newly registered.

10. A return is here given showing the admissions in each of the several years since the hospital was first opened. From reference to it it will be seen that the figures of last year are more favorable than those of any other.

In 1869 the admissions are given as 35, but then it must be remembered that the hospital was only opened in the month of June of this year. The admissions of the past year are returned as 45, but, as will be seen on reference to statement given below, that seven of these were not for venereal disorders, rendering the return still more favorable. There were treated for gonorrhoea 29 cases, but in many of these the affection was of the slightest character, and in some it is quite possible that the discharge was other than gonorrhoeal. There were seven admissions from primary syphilis, but in every case the sore was of the soft variety, and not in any one instance was it ever followed by secondary symptoms. This immunity from the severe form of venereal disease I attribute, in great measure, to the regular and frequent inspections, and to any disease consequently being detected and nipped in the bud at the onset.

DISEASES.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.	Licensed.	Unlicensed.
Syphilis Primaria ...	14	...	5	1	5	4	2	...	13	5	5	2
Do. Secundaria ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gonorrhoea ...	16	...	40	1	59	11	63	1	42	19	23	6
Leucorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bubo ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulcer ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Observatio ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	35	...	46	2	84	15	65	1	55	24	36	9

11. Dhaisa.

12. Bamboo Ally, the street in which all the registered prostitutes reside, is situated on the south-western confines of the town, at a great distance from the cantonment, rendering it necessary for those visiting it to pass through the greater portion of the town. This is very objectionable, as it frequently, I make no doubt, happens that men on their way to the place meet with accommodation in the persons of women carrying on their trade clandestinely. Were the registered women made to reside in or nearer to the cantonment than their present habitation, inducement to the soldier to so frequently go into the town no longer existing, the number of women carrying on prostitution illicitly would, I feel sure, become smaller. The question of removing Bamboo Ally was recently discussed by the Cantonment Committee, and it being deemed inadvisable to have the women in the cantonment, the Cantonment Magistrate was requested to write to the Deputy Commissioner, asking him if he could select a site near to the cantonment, but within civil limits. As yet this officer's reply has not been received. The question of the desirability and urgency of removing the women from their present abode and bringing them nearer the cantonment being most undeniable, it is much to be hoped that no unnecessary delay may be allowed to occur in effecting this very necessary change. As before mentioned, the Police are supposed to bring to notice women whom they have occasion to suspect of practising unlawful prostitution, but little hitherto has been done by them in this way; this is to be regretted, as were they but to exercise proper supervision, many women at present plying this trade illegally would either be compelled to have their names registered or to discontinue their habits, and so the number of this class of women would become much smaller.

*Annual Report of the Tonghoo Lock Hospital for the year 1874 by
Surgeon J. LANCASTER, M.B.*

The Lock Hospital was opened on the 19th June 1874; the hospital at present is merely a small bamboo hut near the jail, and is very unsuitable.

The old Civil Dispensary is at present used as a store-room for rice for the Kareens; it is eventually to be used as the Lock Hospital; it will be far more suited to the purpose than the present building.

2. Surgeon W. Price, M.B., had charge of the hospital from the time it was opened till the 19th December, when, owing to the departure of his regiment, he was relieved by Dr. Shaw, Royal Artillery, as a temporary measure.

3. Venereal disease has decreased but to a small extent since the establishment of the Lock Hospital. Still I believe the type of disease has assumed a milder form. Unfortunately clandestine prostitution is carried on to a large extent, and unless this (difficult though it may be) is rigidly sup-

pressed, no very beneficial results will follow the establishment of the Lock Hospital. The weekly returns have been regularly received. I annex a copy for specimen.

Venereal Disease.	Strength in 1874 415.	
	Admission into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary Syphilis	31	74.69
Gonorrhoea	13	31.32
Phymosis	...	...
Stricture	1	9.6
Warts	1	
Orchitis	3	
Total	49	118.07
Secondary Syphilis	14	33.71
Ophthalmia	...	...
Inflam. Glands	2	2.40

4. A Cantonment Sub-Committee existed from the time of the opening of the hospital. It was composed of Major Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner, President, with Major Heath, Cantonment Magistrate, and the Civil Surgeon, as Members.

5. The women live where they please. No special measures have been taken against unlicensed prostitutes.

6. Registration has not been efficient. The Act is supposed only to extend to those women who confess to be prostitutes for European soldiers. Women who prostitute themselves to sepoys, natives of India, and Burmese are not registered. The Act extends for four miles around cantonment limits. No comparison can be made as regards increase or decrease with others, as the hospital was only opened in June 1874.

7. No registration fees were levied.

8. The women have been very regular at the periodical examinations. It was only found necessary to report six women (once each) during the seven months; these cases were at the commencement before the women understood the rules properly.

9. No punishments were awarded, as the excuses tendered were considered valid. The women are examined at the hospital once a week, and those found diseased retained in hospital for treatment.

10. No women are admitted for non-venereal affections, nor are the women detained during the monthly illness.

11. No dhais are employed.

12. clandestine prostitution is, I believe, practised to a large extent. It is extremely difficult to obtain witnesses to prove individual prostitutes. All

prostitutes found practising among sepoys should be registered and sent to hospital.

*Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital, Trichinopoly, for the year 1874,
by Surgeon-Major JOHN FITZGERALD.*

Number of Sick.

Remained 31st December 1873	13
Admitted during the year	84
Total... ..	97
Discharged cured	92
Do. relieved	...
Do. no better	...
Do. absconded	...
Died... ..	1
Remaining 31st December 1874... ..	4
Average daily number of sick	5.61

During the past year the medical charge of this hospital has been as follows :—

Surgeon-Major J. FitzGerald from 1st January to 4th February 1874.

Do. J. E. Dickinson from 5th February to the 30th June 1874.

Do. J. FitzGerald from 1st July to 30th December 1874.

The building now used as a Lock Hospital was formerly a Zillah Jail and subsequently a Lunatic Asylum; it is situated in the town of Trichinopoly, and is sufficiently large and commodious. Each of the wards is well ventilated by means of doors and ridge ventilation. The buildings and surrounding wall are fast falling to decay, no repairs having been done since occupation in October 1872, and stands very much in need of plastering and whitewashing; the palm leaf verandah sadly requires repair.

The latrine is conveniently situated, and the dry-earth plan of conservancy is observed.

There is also a good protected masonry well within the enclosure, which yields an abundant supply, but the water is complained of as being brackish.

During the past year 97 have been under treatment, which shows a slight increase on the previous year 95. Of these cases 11 were for primary syphilis, 5 for secondary syphilis, 47 gonorrhoea, 6 leucorrhoea, 23 for disease of the uterus. Those diseases, as a rule, were of a mild character and more amenable to treatment than the previous year; in fact, I have not seen a case of true Hunterian or hard chancre for the

six months I have been in charge, and many cases of gonorrhoea were doubtful. It will also be observed the very small proportion of secondary syphilis, and for which I am unable to account. One death from recto vaginal fistula of long standing occurred, and was hastened by profuse exhausting discharge. The treatment of those cases does not appear to require any remark.

Examinations are held weekly with the speculum, to the use of which, at first, the women were very averse, and all diseased women are detained for treatment; but, I regret to say, that the average number attending for examination (14) is very small and irregular, even in proportion to the number of prostitutes on the register (35). All absentees are duly reported to the Cantonment Magistrate. I would here strongly recommend that, instead of sending the prostitutes to jail as a punishment in the first instance they would be fined and the money recovered from them be made available to defray the expenses of the institution.

On comparing the weekly returns received from European Troops I observe a slight decrease of venereal affections as compared with the previous year (in 1873 44 admissions, in 1874 42 admissions), but I do not consider the disease in the majority of those cases to have been contracted from registered women, as Trichinopoly is a densely populated place and there is great scope for unlicensed prostitution, and I would desire to make the following suggestions (frequently discussed and approved of by my predecessor Dr. Dickinson) with the hope of further stopping the spread of this disease.

I. That a Police Constable be specially appointed to attend at the European Hospital during the Medical Officer's visit to take notes of venereal admissions, or that the diseased soldier should accompany him to the house where he contracted the disease with the view of the woman being sent to hospital for treatment, and being brought on the register.

II. That every prostitute be invited to report any woman she knows to practise prostitution.

The average number of prostitutes on the register for the past year was 35. There were 27 fresh admissions, of which 3 were voluntary. Twenty-nine names were withdrawn on account of alleged marriage, leaving the station, or death. The above number cannot represent the amount of prostitution in a large place like Trichinopoly, and is probably owing to the manner in which the rules are carried out; for, in order to have a Police Peon bring a woman's name on the register, she must be sworn to by another party whom she has affected, a circumstance not very likely to happen, and moreover, the number of Police (1) employed in carrying out the Act is utterly inadequate, as it can scarcely be expected one man could make himself acquainted with the vice of so large a place as this.

The Subordinate Goolam Nubby who is attached is very careful and attentive, and the other hospital servants have performed their duty satisfactorily.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Trichinopoly during the year 1874.

Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Disease during the Period of Occupation.		Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
B-20th and G-18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and Detachment 1st Fusiliers.	During the year 1874.	243	Primary syphilis... .. 12 Secondary syphilis 3 Gonorrhoea... .. 22 Balanitis... .. 1 Bubo (gonorrhoeal) 1 Stricture urethra 3 Total 42	172.83	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places Balance number of cases contracted	Not known.	

Annual Report upon the Lock Hospital, Wellington, by Surgeon-Major J. GOOD, for the year 1874.

The number of prostitutes on the register has decreased from 33 on 1st January to 28 on 31st December.

2. The average number of prostitutes on the register during the year has been 30.94, against 33.97 in 1873.

3. The average number attending the weekly examination was 25.42, against 27.8 in 1873.

4. The number found diseased at the periodical examination has been 31, against 45 in the preceding year.

5. The number reported to Magistrate for non-attendance was 158, against 179 in 1873.

6. Three cases remained from last year, 31 were admitted, 32 were discharged, and 2 remain. Of the admissions, only 7 were for venereal disease (6 for primary syphilis, 1 for gonorrhoea), 1 was for granular inflammation of the cervix uteri, 1 for abrasion of the cervix uteri, 3 for condylomata vulva, and 19 for purulent leucorrhoea. The non-venereal diseases were admitted because they were capable of producing venereal disease in men.

None of the above cases are worthy of separate notice. They were all of

a mild description; all, except those of leucorrhœa, yielded to local treatment. The leucorrhœa subsided under general measures.

7. The average number of daily sick was 2.08.

8. The average duration of each case in hospital was 24.14.

9. An expenditure of 13,000 Rupees has been sanctioned by Government for a new Lock Hospital, the defect of the present one being irremediable. It is impossible, owing to the want of ablution rooms, that treatment can be thoroughly carried out, for at present a part of the room occupied by the sick is screened off for the purpose of examining at the weekly inspection, as also for ablution purposes. As long as this accommodation is allowed, the working of the Contagious Act must be incomplete.

10. During 1872 the admissions for primary venereal disease contracted at the station were 2 per cent. of strength. During 1873 the cases were 8 per cent. of strength. During 1874 they have been 6.7 per cent. of strength. The admissions by months for primary venereal disease contracted by men at Wellington during the past year are shown in the following table contrasted with the monthly admissions into the Lock Hospital:—

Months.	DEPÔT HOSPITAL.			LOCK HOSPITAL.					
	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Balanitis.	Primary Syphilis.	Purulent Leucorrhœa.	Condylomæ vulvæ.	Gonorrhœa.	Granular Inflammation Cervix Uteri.	Abrasion Cervix Uteri.
January ...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
February ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
March ...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
June ...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
July ...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
August ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

The want of relation and of proportion between the two sets of admissions is obvious, and the figures render it very doubtful if the women on the register are those with whom the men usually consort. In October I represented to the Cantonment Magistrate, through the Commandant, that the six cases (one primary syphilis and five gonorrhœa) were not derived from the women on the register, although the men stated that they were. My own conviction is that they originated from soldiers' wives, and that the men pointed out known Native prostitutes as having diseased them to screen the real factor. This conviction is not supported by proof. The Cantonment Magistrate, in his reply, said he thought the disease must be contracted in the barracks.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Wellington during the year 1874.

Regiment.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during the Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases during the Period of Occupation.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
Convalescent Depôt, Wellington.	From 1st January to 31st December 1874.	477.63	Primary syphilis ... 21 Secondary do. ... 11 Gonorrhœa ... 20 Gonorrhœal bubo ... 1 Gleet ... 1 Total ... 54 Deduct cases contracted at other places ... 14 Balance number of cases contracted at Wellington. 40	113.05

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STATEMENTS A TO K.

A.

Statement showing the Area over which the Rules for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases have been in force, and the Details of Expenditure on Lock Hospitals, &c., during the year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Cantonment.	Local Government or Administration.	Date on which Lock Hospital was established.	Act under which the Rules are in force.	Area over which the Rules are in force.	Estimated Native Population within the Area over which they are in force.	Average Number of Prostitutes on the Register during 1874.	Average Monthly Cost of Establishment.	Whether a 1st or 2nd Class Lock Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Bangalore ...	Local Administration.	24 July 1865.	Contagious Diseases Act Rules sanctioned for Bangalore in 1871, but modified and supplemented by the notification issued by the Chief Commissioner on the 2nd April 1874.	14 miles ...	142,513	97-25	Rs. A. P. 222 11 0	1st Class.	
2	Bellary ...	Madras Government.	May 1863.	Act I. of 1863.	Over a radius of 4 miles from the Cantonment boundary.	Not known.	12-53	115 0 0	2nd Class.	
3	Cannanore ...	Do. ...	June 1859.	Act I. of 1863.	4 miles from the Cantonment boundary.	30,000	3-23	103 12 0	Do.	
4	Calicut ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.

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5	Kamples ...	Central Provinces.	24 Aug. 1861.	Act XXII of 1861.	4 miles ...	45,307	6-79	151 8 0	1st Class.	Civil Lock Hospital.
6	Madras ...	Madras Government.	15 Oct. 1868.	Act XIV. of 1868.	City of Madras and within the limits exceeds 27 miles.	3,97,552	104-5	700 2 9	Do.	
7	Mallapooram ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.
8	Port Blair ...	British Burmah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	Bangcon ...	Do. ...	19 May 1871.	Act XXII of 1861.	Not given ...	Not given.	853-41	223 7 6	1st Class.	
10	Secunderabad ...	Local Administration.	Jan. 1859.	Act XXII of 1861.	7 square miles.	53,000	11-66	86 1 0	Do. ...	
11	St. Thomas' Mount ...	Madras Government.	10 Sep. 1863.	Act I. of 1863.	1,613 acres ...	15,480	3-83	137 0 0	2nd Class.	
12	Sectabuldeo ...	Central Provinces.	13 July 1871.	Act XIV. of 1868.	5 miles ...	85,312	1-82	121 1 4	Do.	
13	Thyeyayo ...	British Burmah.	1 June 1859.	Act XXII. of 1861.	4 square miles including the Town and Cantonment.	Not given.	19	143 14 5	Do.	
14	Tonghoo ...	Do. ...	19 Jano 1874.	Do. ...	4 miles ...	94,000	12-83	41 4 7	Do.	
15	Tichingpely ...	Madras Government.	1 Dec. 1859.	Act I. of 1866.	2-6 square miles.	Not known.	5-61	102 10 7	Do.	
16	Pahveram ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
17	Poonaulice Depot.	Madras Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Wellington ...	Commissioner of the Nellore District.	1860.	Act I. of 1863.	4 miles in radius.	3,904	2-03	116 0 0	2nd Class Hospital.	
19	Barandroog ...	Madras Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

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B.
Statement showing the Operation of the Rules for the Prevention of Venereal Disease.

1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Number.	Cantonments.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.			No. of Prostitutes remaining at the close of 1873.	No. of Prostitutes added to the Register during 1874.	Total Number of Prostitutes on the Register during 1874.	No. of Prostitutes who re-moved their names, died, absconded, &c., in 1874.	No. of Prostitutes remaining on the 31st December 1874.	Average Number of Prostitutes on the Register in 1874.	Average Number of Prostitutes attending Periodical Examination in 1874.	No. of Prostitutes reported for non-attendance at examination in 1874.	No. of Prostitutes found diseased and detained for treatment in 1874.	Average Daily Number of Prostitutes in Hospital in 1874.	Remarks.	
		Average Strength in 1874.	Ratio of Admissions from Venereal Disease per 1,000.	A.												B.
1	Bangalore	1,680	185.71	85	49	184	30	42	104	97.25	145	31	228	50.5	No Lock Hospital.	
2	Bellary ..	853	440.55	67	58	125	7	10	32	73.08	42.16	389	147	12.56	{ Daily examination, save Sunday & Govt. holidays.	
3	Calicut ..	98	71.42	25	19	44	7	10	37	29.58	15.16	144	29	3.33	No Lock Hospital.	
4	Cannanore ..	589	96.77	73	9	82	10	92	72	71.75	53.34	68	91	6.79	Do.	
5	Kanpee ..	965	410.05	89	204	1,101	92	...	1,009	929.3	707.16	178	862	101.5	No Lock Hospital.	
6	Madras ..	603	164.17	897	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
7	Mellapoeram ..	98	19.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.	
8	Port Blair ..	105	19.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
9	Rangoon ..	872	106.65	315	211	556	290	...	356	353.41	311.1	...	352	33.08	Do.	
10	Secunderabad ..	2,463	109.12	83	39	127	33	...	94	78.58	72.3	75	161	11.67	Do.	
11	St. Thomas' Mount ..	354	161.01	38	1	39	7	...	32	23	21	212	94	3.83	Do.	
12	Seetabuldee ..	46	465.62	20	3	23	4	...	19	18.92	5.25	130	64	1.82	Do.	
13	Thyctmyo ..	678	79.61	21	8	29	11	...	18	19	19	...	45	3.69	Do.	
14	Tonghoo ..	428	147.19	...	17	17	6	...	11	12.88	9.62	8	26	3.58	Do.	
15	Trichinopoly ..	250	176.00	42	27	69	29	...	40	35.53	14.06	464	70	5.61	No Lock Hospital.	
16	Palaveram ..	55	54.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
17	Poonanallee ..	170	223.52	32	5	35	10	...	28	30.91	25.42	158	21	2.08	Do.	
18	Wellington ..	471	118.89	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	
19	Ramandroog ..	43	465.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	

Statement showing the Extent of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Madras Presidency during the year 1874.

Statement showing the Extent of Venereal Diseases among the Exports.																
Station.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES FOR PERIOD OF OCCUPATION.												Deduct cases contracted at other places.	Balance Number of Cases.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
		Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Plumosis.	Paraphimosis.	Balanitis.	Orchitis, Gonorrheal.	Gleet.	Stricture Urethra.	Warts.	Bubo.	Secondary Syphilis.	Total.			
Bangalore	1,678	179	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	254	151.37
Bellary	870	207	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	18	386	443.67
Cannanore	541	18	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	Unknown.	57	105.86
Kanpee	1,021	212	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	18	406	415.27
Madras	603	33	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	99	164.17
Rangoon	888	38	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	Unknown.	68	76.57
Secunderabad	2,459	39	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	..	276	112.24
Seetabuldee	45	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	21	464.08
St. Thomas' Mount	322	25	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58	164.77
Thyeymyo	682	16	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	46	79
Tonghoo	415	31	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	68	151.80
Trichinopoly	248	12	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	42	172.83
Wellington	478	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	40	119

The above, save Madras, are the figures furnished by the Medical Officers in charge of Lock Hospitals. The strength and admissions of this statement differ from those furnished by the Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, in Table II.

D.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Lock Hospitals during the year 1874, and also the Funds from which this expenditure has been paid.

1	2	3	4	5	6									
Number	Cantonments.	Receipts.		Expenditure.				How paid.				Remarks.		
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.		K.	
														Registration fees from prostitutes.
1	Bangalore	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	(a.) Remitted to the Treasury.
2	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b.) Remitted to the Civil Lock Hospital.
3	Chitral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c.) Credited to Government.
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
5	Kannur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
6	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
7	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
8	Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
9	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
10	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
11	St. Thomas Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
12	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
13	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(m.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
14	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
15	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
16	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(p.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
17	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(q.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
18	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(r.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
19	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(s.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
20	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(t.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
21	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(u.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
22	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(v.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
23	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(w.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
24	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(x.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
25	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(y.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
26	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(z.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
27	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aa.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
28	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ab.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
29	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ac.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
30	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ad.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
31	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ae.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
32	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(af.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
33	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ag.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
34	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ah.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
35	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ai.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
36	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aj.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
37	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ak.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
38	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(al.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
39	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(am.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
40	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(an.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
41	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ao.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
42	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ap.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
43	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aq.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
44	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ar.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
45	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(as.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
46	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(at.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
47	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(au.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
48	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(av.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
49	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aw.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
50	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ax.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
51	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ay.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
52	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(az.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
53	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ba.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
54	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bb.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
55	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bc.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
56	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bd.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
57	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(be.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
58	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bf.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
59	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bg.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
60	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bh.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
61	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bi.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
62	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bj.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
63	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bk.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
64	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bl.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
65	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bm.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
66	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bn.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
67	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bo.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
68	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bp.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
69	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bq.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
70	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(br.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
71	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bs.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
72	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bt.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
73	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bu.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
74	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bv.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
75	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bw.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
76	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bx.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
77	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(by.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
78	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(bz.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
79	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ca.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
80	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cb.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
81	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cc.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
82	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cd.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
83	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ce.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
84	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cf.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
85	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cg.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
86	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ch.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
87	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ci.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
88	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cj.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
89	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ck.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
90	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cl.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
91	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cm.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
92	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cn.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
93	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(co.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
94	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cp.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
95	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cq.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
96	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cr.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
97	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cs.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
98	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ct.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
99	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cu.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.
100	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(cv.) Credited to Civil Lock Hospital.

E.

Return of Sick treated in the undermentioned Lock Hospitals in the year 1874.

Station	MILITARY.										CIVIL.				Grand Total of Civil and Military.	
	BANGALORE.		CANARA-KAMP.		SECUNDERABAD.		ST. THOMAS MOUNT.		TONGUE.		TONGUE.		TONGUE.		TONGUE.	
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Average daily sick	50.5	12.55	7.33	6.79	11.6	5.33	1.52	3.59	3.53	5.61	2.63	105.38	104.5	33.08	137.58	249.96
Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.
	20	13	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers of urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctiva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granular infl. of conjunctiva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of lids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albugo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Styes of lids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trachoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	37	12	10	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	130	116	149	124	279

* Established on the 19th June 1874.

+ Died of typhoid fever.

Table of Admissions from Venereal Affections among European Troops from 1866 up to 1874.

Stations.	1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.
Bangalore	1,835	203	10.7	1,745	199	11.40	1,671	329	19.68	1,658	214	12.90
Bellary	797	197	24.7	793	241	30.39	695	167	26.33	861	197	22.80
Cannanore	708	133	19.6	647	110	17.0	715	83	11.60	674	85	12.61
Kanpetee	1,016	289	28.4	1,060	272	25.66	1,086	255	24.61	758	237	31.26
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	205	24.96
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	2,630	648	24.5	2,593	356	12.72	2,316	449	19.38	2,057	395	19.20
St. Thomas' Mount	409	85	20.7	453	178	39.29	428	152	35.51	466	137	28.18
Seetabuldee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thyettunyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	85	17.85
Tongboe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	217	39	17.9	212	87	41.03	219	76	34.70	288	134	46.52
Wellington	380	78	27.8	371	50	13.47	261	60	22.68	392	57	14.54
Total	7,942	1,078	13.42	8,079	1,493	18.48	7,241	1,561	21.55	8,474	1,746	20.60

N.B.—The above are the figures furnished by the Surgeon-General, British Medical Service.

F.—(Continued.)

Table of Admissions from Venereal Affections among European Troops from 1866 up to 1874.

Stations.	1870.			1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.		
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per cent. of Admissions to Strength.
Bangalore	1,812	208	11.47	1,666	244	14.64	1,769	271	15.31	1,793	285	15.89	1,680	312	18.57
Bellary	918	141	15.35	880	109	12.38	794	246	30.98	938	335	35.71	856	378	44.05
Cannanore	672	80	11.90	825	85	10.30	749	79	10.54	632	56	8.86	539	57	9.67
Kanpetee	1,003	279	27.71	1,014	270	26.62	999	149	14.91	1,005	196	19.50	995	403	41.00
Madras	737	134	18.18	734	127	17.30	666	90	13.51	701	78	11.12	603	99	16.41
Rangoon	...	...	...	815	169	20.73	842	123	14.25	924	119	12.87	872	93	10.66
Secunderabad	2,019	297	14.49	2,233	484	21.67	2,559	496	19.38	2,394	257	10.73	2,465	269	10.91
St. Thomas' Mount	452	107	23.67	391	45	11.50	396	77	19.34	350	50	14.28	354	57	16.10
Seetabuldee	...	...	...	33	10	26.31	47	12	25.53	47	4	8.51	46	21	45.65
Thyettunyo	432	29	6.48	539	76	14.10	562	40	7.11	584	23	3.93	678	54	7.96
Tongboe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	63	14.71
Trichinopoly	272	33	12.13	249	28	11.24	310	47	15.16	291	44	15.12	250	44	17.60
Wellington	409	44	10.75	325	40	12.30	282	12	4.25	447	67	14.98	471	55	11.88
Total	8,786	1,350	15.41	9,709	1,637	17.37	9,977	1,639	16.42	10,106	1,514	14.98	10,389	1,911	18.37

N.B.—The above are the figures furnished by the Surgeon-General, British Medical Service.

G.

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

Station		POONAMALLEE.												Total.
Years	...	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1702
Average Strength	...	291	200	181	127	139	155	174	147	128	170	170	170	1702
Diseases.		Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	27	16	9	14	26	...	7	6	2	7	7	121	...
Secondary do.	...	30	29	23	63	79	63	44	36	20	16	16	413	...
Gonorrhoea	...	10	14	10	13	17	7	11	4	5	15	15	111	...
Bubo	...	7	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Total	...	74	67	47	104	125	77	62	46	27	38	38	657	...
Station		PALAVERAM.												Total.
Years	...	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	627
Average Strength	...	104	44	52	51	...	103	81	42	95	55	55	55	627
Diseases.		Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	1	...	2	8	No British Troops.	6	4	...	3	2	2	23	...
Secondary do.	...	3	4	1	4	...	2	2	...	7	1	1	4	...
Gonorrhoea	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	24	...
Bubo	...	5	6	6	13	...	9	7	1	10	3	3	47	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

Station		CALCUT.												Total.
Years	...	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	780
Average Strength	...	84	84	87	76	29	65	87	88	82	98	98	98	780
Diseases.		Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	8	2	4	2	1	1	1	4	6	1	1	21	...
Secondary do.	...	9	4	6	1	2	7	5	4	4	4	4	22	...
Gonorrhoea	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	18	10	12	6	4	8	6	7	12	7	7	90	...
Station		MALLIPOORAM.												Total.
Years	...	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	872
Average Strength	...	98	84	85	77	82	75	56	57	80	98	98	98	872
Diseases.		Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	4	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	...	...	14	...
Secondary do.	...	2	...	5	8	3	1	2	4	2	...	...	10	...
Gonorrhoea	...	1	...	5	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	34	...
Bubo	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	7	3	13	9	4	11	5	7	7	...	...	64	...

G.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

RAMANDROOG.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	5	6	7	9	9	4	2	2	3	20	67	...

NETABULDEE.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	15	20	20	11	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	81

G.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

CHINDWARRAIL.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	7	12	8	8	...	1	No British Troops.				36	...
Secondary do.	32	12	7	3	...	...					64	...
Gonorrhoea	10	6	3	6	...	5					32	...
Bubo	4	...	...	7	...	...					13	...
Total	53	30	18	24	4	6					135	...
RANGOON.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	77	129	67	156	81	66	...	...	...	...	...	578
Secondary do.	13	34	24	9	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	163
Gonorrhoea	67	50	84	110	48	56	...	...	...	...	...	415
Bubo	29	45	41	70	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	219
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	186	258	239	398	313	10100	...	...	...	...	...	1,392

G.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

[illegible]

G.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for 10 years at Stations where no Lock Hospitals existed.

PENANG.												Total.
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Secondary do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhoea	3	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bubo	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	3	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
No British Troops.												...
}												...
Died.												...

SINGAPORE.												Total.
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	...	18	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No British Troops.												...
}												...
Died.												...

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H.
Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

BANGALORE.													
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.							
Year established—1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	1,669	1,769	1,793	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,720
Diseases.													
Primary syphilis	92	51	121	122	164	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	54	38	37	38	60	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	58	151	105	115	93	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis	...	...	3	5	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	4	4	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	208	244	271	285	312	1,320	2	...	...	...	...	...	21
BELLARY.													
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.							
Year established—1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	918	990	794	938	853	4,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.													
Primary syphilis	60	29	167	191	200	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	11	15	21	53	62	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	67	61	64	82	109	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis	...	...	3	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	3	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	141	109	246	335	373	1,209	1	...	...	...	...	...	16

H.—(Continued.)
Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

CANNANORE.													
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.							
Year established—1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	672	825	749	632	589	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.													
Primary syphilis	32	33	11	7	23	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	15	6	1	...	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	29	47	61	42	25	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis	...	...	1	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	89	85	79	56	97	337	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
KANPETEE.													
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.							
Year established—1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	1,003	1,014	999	1,005	995	5,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.													
Primary syphilis	138	156	54	102	223	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	44	41	33	31	50	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	97	73	58	62	117	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanitis	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	278	270	149	195	408	1,301	6	...	...	...	...	...	17

H.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

MADRAS.												
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.						
Year established—1868	737		686		603		3,441					
Average Strength	737		686		603		3,441					
Diseases.	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	41	...	46	...	27	...	35	...	83	...	173	...
Secondary do.	29	...	39	...	18	...	13	...	3	...	118	...
Gonorrhoea	44	...	33	...	39	...	52	...	65	...	203	...
Bubo	20	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	134	...	127	...	90	...	75	...	99	...	528	...
RANGOON.												
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.						
Year established—1871	...		815		842		3,453					
Average Strength	...		815		842		3,453					
Diseases.	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	...	...	63	...	59	...	68	...	84	...	194	...
Secondary do.	...	...	56	...	54	...	10	...	23	...	143	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	49	...	85	...	33	...	29	...	147	...
Balanitis	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	9	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Total	...	...	169	...	130	...	119	...	93	...	501	...

H.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.												
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.						
Year established—1860	452		391		354		1,915					
Average Strength	452		391		354		1,915					
Diseases.	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	48	...	9	...	24	...	8	...	25	...	114	...
Secondary do.	12	...	7	...	15	...	7	...	22	...	43	...
Gonorrhoea	44	...	26	...	38	...	33	...	29	...	170	...
Bubo	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9	...
Total	107	...	45	...	77	...	50	...	57	...	336	...
SECUNDERABAD.												
Station	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	Total.						
Year established—1859	2,049		2,233		2,465		11,700					
Average Strength	2,049		2,233		2,465		11,700					
Diseases.	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	104	...	155	...	230	...	83	...	44	...	616	...
Secondary do.	81	...	61	...	75	...	51	...	64	...	352	...
Gonorrhoea	107	...	244	...	178	...	116	...	149	...	794	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	4	...	15	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	5	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	9	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	297	...	484	...	496	...	257	...	269	...	1,803	...

H.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

SEETABULDEE.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Year established—1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Diseases.	Admitted.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THYETMYO.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Year established—1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2795
Diseases.	Admitted.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	3	76	...	40	...	23	...	1	...	1	221
Primary syphilis	2	18	18	...	5	...	7	...	19	...	...	49
Secondary do.	10	17	17	...	6	...	7	...	6	...	...	46
Gonorrhoea	16	26	26	...	27	...	9	...	29	...	...	119
Stranguria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

TONGHOO.													Total.
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year established—1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—(Continued.)

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the 5 preceding years at Stations after the establishment of Lock Hospitals.

Station	TRICHINOPOLY.											
	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Year established—1853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis	12	...	13	...	19	...	10	...	14	...	68	...
Secondary do.	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
Gonorrhoea	17	...	9	...	26	...	30	...	26	...	108	...
Balanitis.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Bubo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	33	...	23	...	47	...	44	...	44	...	196	...
Invalided.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Station	WELLINGTON.											
	1870		1871		1872		1873		1874		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Year established—1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis	14	...	12	...	5	...	31	...	21	...	83	...
Secondary do.	13	...	13	...	2	...	13	...	11	...	54	...
Gonorrhoea	16	...	18	...	3	...	17	...	20	...	69	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	9	...
Bubo	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	44	...	40	...	12	...	57	...	56	...	219	...
Invalided.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Expenses in the Lock Hospitals, Madras Presidency, for 1874.

Stations.	MILITARY.						
	Bangalore.	Bellary.	Cannanore.	Kamptee.	Secunderabad.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Thyettmyo.
Average daily sick ...	50.5	12.55	3.33	6.79	11.6	3.83	3.63
Medical Officer's Allowance	Rs. A. P. 1,200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 450 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0
Medical Subordinates' Salary	720 0 0	360 0 0	362 7 5 (a)	720 0 0	450 0 0	720 0 0	600 0 0
Nurses	144 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	84 0 0	120 0 0	202 13 4
Female Coolies	144 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	102 8 0
Peons	156 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	132 0 0	60 0 0	102 8 0
Cook	180 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	102 8 0
Waterwoman	248 4 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	102 8 0
Porter	1,090 0 8	445 2 0	423 3 5	861 7 8	108 12 0	60 0 0	114 0 0
Perishable Articles, &c.	142 12 9	47 0 6	11 12 8	13 1 0	48 0 0	127 0 5	33 14 0
Washing	3,091 6 5	849 5 4	196 11 6	373 0 0	748 15 9	17 0 11	22 2 0
Diet	*115 8 0	...	286 0 0	...	...	99 1 0	166 1 10
House-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,291 18 10	2,721 7 10	1,799 3 0	2,429 6 1	1,828 1 0	1,885 2 4	1,927 1 6
Average cost per patient ...	17 13 0	16 11 1	38 4 5	21 4 11	10 12 0	19 3 11	37 0 11

* Paid up to 9th April 1874.

(a) Includes Rice Money, Rs. 17-7-5.
(c) Do. do. Rs. 24-1-2.

(b) Includes Rice Money, Rs. 10-12-5, and an allowance of Rs. 28-1-0 to 1st-Class Hospital Assistant.

Statement showing the Expenses in the Lock Hospitals, Madras Presidency, for 1874.

Stations.	MILITARY. — (Continued.)				CIVIL.			GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL.
	Tonghoo.	Trichinopoly.	Wellington.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	
Average daily sick ...	3.58	5.61	2.08	105.38	104.5	33.08	137.53	242.96
Medical Officer's Allowance	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 761 10 8	Rs. A. P. 1,961 10 8	Rs. A. P. 8,561 10 8
Medical Subordinates' Salary	(a) 204 5 7	204 5 7	450 0 0	450 0 0	4,358 1 0	(b) 720 0 0	5,078 1 0	9,657 12 7
Nurses	72 0 0	72 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	1,860 0 0	430 0 0	2,290 0 0	3,442 13 4
Female Coolies	144 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	144 0 0	204 0 0	486 8 0
Peons	156 0 0	156 0 0	...	...	168 0 0	...	168 0 0	1,002 8 0
Cook	180 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	1,200 0 0
Waterwoman	248 4 0	248 4 0	...	...	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	696 0 0
Porter	1,090 0 8	1,090 0 8	...	...	264 0 0	...	264 0 0	1,593 0 0
Perishable Articles, &c.	61 5 11	61 5 11	...	...	899 10 10	203 11 0	1,103 5 10	3,370 15 6
Washing	12 0 11	12 0 11	...	...	144 0 0	91 6 0	235 6 0	578 2 9
Diet	187 8 1	187 8 1	...	...	7,492 5 11	2,659 7 8	10,151 13 7	16,155 13 8
House-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001 8 0
Total ...	661 7 7	1,497 4 5	1,587 8 2	25,823 15 0	16,794 1 9	5,728 3 4	22,522 5 1	48,316 4 1
Average cost per patient ...	23 2 1	15 0 11	46 11 0	20 3 9	17 5 7	14 8 0	16 8 4	18 5 1

(a) Includes Rice Money, Rs. 4-6-2.

(b) 2nd-Class Hospital Assistant with 20 Rs. Barmal allowances per mensem.

K.
Detailed Statement of Sanctioned Establishment of the Lock Hospitals in the Madras Presidency for the year 1874.
Military Lock Hospitals.

[illegible]

Stations.		Males ...	Rangoon...
Superintendent's or Medical Officer's allowance.	On Rupees 100.	1	+1
1st-Class Apothecary.	On Rupees 275.	1	..
Hospital Assistant.	On Rupees 60.	*1*	..
Matrons and Nurses.	On Rupees 10.	*1*	..
	On Rupees 25.	1	..
	On Rupees 100.	1	..
	On Rupees 25.	1	..
	On Rupees 20.	1	..
	On Rupees 9.	1	..
	On Rupees 8.	1	..
	On Rupees 7.	1	..
Ward Cooly. Poons.	On Rupees 6.	1	..
	On Rupees 12.	2	..
Toties.	On Rupees 7.	2	..
	On Rupees 12.	2	..
Waterman.	On Rupees 10.	2	..
	On Rupees 6.	2	..
Cooks.	On Rupees 5.	2	..
	On Rupees 6.	2	..
Sweeper.	On Rupees 14.	1	..
	On Rupees 7.	1	..
Dhoby.	On Rupees 5.	2	..
	On Rupees 12.	1	..

Remarks.

* From 4th May 1874 drew pay as 1st-Class Hospital Assistant. The establishment authorized is one 1st Class, one 2nd Class, and one 3rd Class Hospital Assistant. The 1st and 3rd Class were not appointed. Of the two 2nd-Class Hospital Assistants, one was promoted to 1st class from the 4th May 1874.
† From January to 23rd September 1874 on Rupees 60.
‡ With 20 Rupees Burma allowance per mensem.
§ One conservancy cart.

33476.

Detailed Statement of the Lock Hospitals in the Maraca Presidency for the year 1891.
Oren Lock Hospital.

IX. - (Continued.)