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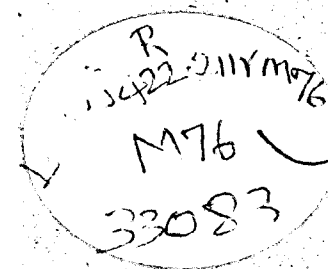
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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE LOCK HOSPITALS
OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1875



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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE LOCK HOSPITAL

302/93

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR

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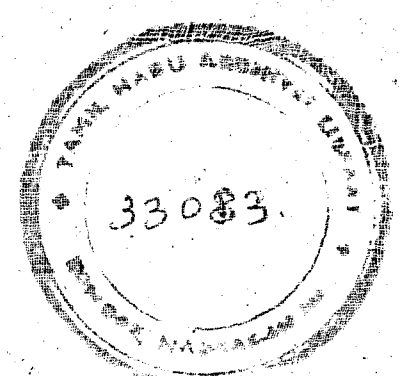
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No. 334.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, 6th June 1876.

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 1875, viz. :—

MILITARY (9).

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bangalore. | 6. Secunderabad. |
| 2. Bellary. | 7. Sectabuldee |
| 3. Cannanore. | 8. Trichinopoly. |
| 4. Kamptee. | 9. Wellington. |
| 5. St. Thomas' Mount. | |

CIVIL (4).

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Madras. | 3. Tonghoo. |
| 2. Rangoon. | 4. Thyetmyo. |

2. The following statements show the number treated, the average daily sick, and average stay in Hospital of the Military and Civil Lock Hospitals during the past five years :—

Years.	Number Treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Stay in Hospital.
<i>Military Lock Hospital.</i>			
1871	1,389	109.26	30.93
1872	1,405	103.19	26.80
1873	1,460	112.12	28.03
1874 (Tonghoo included).	1,276	105.38	30.14
1875	1,559	117.40	27.48

Years.	Number Treated.					Average Daily Sick.					Average Stay in Hospital.				
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.
<i>Civil Lock Hospitals.</i>															
1871 ...	346	*259	...	...	605	59.25	28.60	...	...	87.85	62.50	23.63	...	...	53.00
1872 ...	474	535	...	...	1,012	59.09	37.00	...	...	96.00	45.43	22.58	...	...	52.68
1873 ...	535	480	...	...	1,315	89.75	40.13	...	...	129.88	39.22	20.51	...	...	36.03
1874 ...	968	395	...	...	1,363	164.5	33.90	...	...	133.40	39.40	31.32	...	...	36.33
1875 ...	357	No Returns received.	70	...	927	91	No Returns received.	5.75	...	99.75	40.03	No Returns received.	23.55	...	33.27

* For seven months.

3. The following tables show the number of admissions from primary syphilis from 1871 to 1875:—

Military Lock Hospitals.

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 (Tonghoo included)...	1,146	419	365.61
1875 ...	1,440	337	234.02

Civil Lock Hospitals.

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.				
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Tonghoo.	Thyctmyo.	Total.
1871 ...	290	*259	...	...	549	28	153	...	...	181	96.55	590.73	...	...	333.69
1872 ...	429	582	...	...	1,011	65	252	...	...	327	151.51	450.17	...	...	323.44
1873 ...	764	451	...	...	1,215	139	283	...	...	442	268.11	627.49	...	...	353.75
1874 ...	852	352	...	...	1,214	221	249	...	...	470	256.38	707.38	...	...	357.14
1875 ...	757	No Returns received.	69	...	826	251	No Returns received.	25	...	306	371.20	No Returns received.	362.31	...	370.46

* For seven months.

4. The following is a comparative table showing admissions from primary syphilis amongst European troops and amongst women admitted into Lock Hospitals:—

	Troops. Admissions.	Lock Hospitals. Admissions.
1871 ...	592	592
1872 ...	682	839
1873 ...	656	962
1874 (Tonghoo included)...	860	889
1875 ...	739	643

The following shows the ratio per 1,000 of admissions to strength from all venereal complaints amongst the troops from 1871 to 1875:—

1871 ...	173.75
1872 ...	164.27
1873 ...	149.81
1874 (Tonghoo included) ...	185.73
1875 ...	193.22

Table showing Comparative Cost of each Patient in the two years 1874 and 1875 (Tonghoo and Rangoon not included.)

	1874.	1875.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bangalore ...	17 13 0	14 8 6
Bellary ...	16 11 1	12 2 4
Cannanore ...	38 4 5	23 4 9
Kamptee ...	21 4 11	16 12 6
St. Thomas' Mount ...	19 3 11	22 2 7
Secunderabad ...	10 12 0	7 6 11
Seetabuldee ...	32 10 8	33 2 1
Trichinopoly ...	15 6 11	21 12 5
Wellington ...	46 11 0	14 15 2
Madras ...	17 5 7	19 7 10
Thyctmyo ...	37 0 11	27 9 2

Average ... 18 14 7 16 15 11

5. Bangalore.—The Contagious Diseases' Act has not worked well in Bangalore during the past year. Writing regarding the British Troops, the Executive Medical Officer in charge of the Lock Hospital mentions that "a Police Serjeant and two Special Constables are entrusted with the duty of serving summons on prostitutes who attend weekly on examination days, and also of prosecuting those who fail to attend, but there appears to be no special arrangement for preventing unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines, and it is said that numbers of these are in the shape of ayahs, &c., attached to the married quarters." In this, as in other cantonments, the soldiers who are diseased are stated to give no assistance for the detection of the women with whom they have associated; also that the police have not been useful. I had advised Medical Officers of all Lock Hospitals to obtain from the registered women the names of the unregistered who may be associating with Europeans, and the names of 20 women were thus reported to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, but only one of them was brought for inspection, and she was found to be sick. The Medical Officer remarks that the registration appears to extend only

to the poor Natives, East Indians; and Europeans, and there were no convictions for carrying on prostitution without being registered.

Year.	Remaining.	Registered.	Average Strength.
1873 ...	85	42	77
1874 ...	85	49	97
1875 ...	104	26	85
1876 ...	68	...	...

The result has been that the number on the register is very small, and the amount of sickness amongst them is very great; 38.7 or nearly one-half were on the average sick, and there were 260 admissions in the year, each woman, therefore, was on the average upwards of three times in the hospital in the year. He considers that the rules on the whole are as good as can

be with so deficient an Act, and he adds that until it is made to apply to all prostitutes, there is little hope for much improvement. There has, he says, been an improvement in the working of the rules during the year, but constant vigilance is required. Everything is done now to try and get the police to carry out the Act in its entirety, but with such agents as native police, who, he says, are said to take a bribe of a few pies, it will ever be difficult. So imperfectly is this done that nine women not on the register were admitted in the course of the year. The average number of women who attended examinations in 1874 was 33.7 and in 1875 30.5. They have not been very regular at the periodical examinations, and 37 were reported, but only six punished by the police. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports that the decrease in the numbers is due to the large number of prostitutes who left the station in July and August last.

6. Bellary.—In the cantonment of Bellary the strength of the European

Year.	Strength	Total Treated.	Admitted.		
			Syphilis Primary.	Syphilis Secondary.	Gonorrhoea.
1873 ...	928.0	319	15.2	4.5	6.8
1874 ...	870.1	386	17.2	5.5	9.3
1875 ...	896.1	263	9.9	4.3	7.6

soldiers varies but little, one year with another. The European troops there consist of a regiment of Infantry and a

body of Artillery occupying neighbouring barracks, but that which attracts attention as regards the year under review is the considerable diminution in the numbers of soldiers treated, compared with the years 1873 and 1874. Of the 263 treated, however, the graver ailment of primary syphilis amounted to 119, and the gonorrhoea cases to 92, the remaining 52 being cases of secondary syphilis. The Medical Officer's report does not give any explanation of this diminution, but he chiefly confines his observations to noticing the occurrences amongst the women and the working of the Act.

7. There remained 83 women on the register at the close of 1874, and 37 joined during 1875; but at the close of 1875, the number on the roll was only 102, eighteen having removed their names. During the year there were 175 admissions, so that on the average each woman was 1.4 times in hospital, where the average stay was 21.17 days. The Medical Officer observes that "all cooly women are sent out of the lines every evening before dark and are not allowed in till the morning. A Regimental picket patrols the roads in the neighbourhood of the European Barracks after dark, to prevent women from entering the lines." "Despite these precautions the men report that they contract disease on the grounds about the barracks after nightfall." He says that "Registration is defective as not including the entire number who practise prostitution. It embraces only some of those who are notorious prostitutes, viz., those who consort with European soldiers, and a comparatively few caste women who consort with natives only. Many of the registered women fail to appear at the periodical examinations; in effect the attendance is small relatively to the number registered. It extends over an area of about 4 miles. The number on the register on the 31st December 1874 was 83, on 31st December 1875, 102." He further reports that "The women have not been regular in their attendance at the periodical examinations, probably because it is too troublesome or they dislike detention in hospital for treatment." "The women are inspected by the Medical Officer on Saturdays and Wednesdays, beginning at 9 A.M. Every woman is expected to attend for examination four times a month. There are two wards with proportion of cots and bedding, separate rooms for administering injections and for examinations."

8. "A few of the oldest and less cleanly and who consort with soldiers contract the disease very often, but if their attendance at the inspections be regular the case is not severe and quickly amenable to treatment. Those who only consort with natives being also caste women and whose habits are probably more restrained are not so subject to the disease. The great majority are mild cases. Very severe forms are only met with in those who come from the district. The cases of primary syphilis are few and mild compared with the number of admissions for that disease amongst the European troops, and there is no relative proportion either as to admissions or severity. Women are not admitted for non-venereal affections or menstruation." He further observes that, "At present a list of the absentees from the periodical inspections is submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate at the end of the month, and warrants are issued by him for the apprehension of women I would suggest that the Police be empowered to apprehend and bring to hospital for inspection any woman who absents herself for above one week. Also when a woman is reported as having communicated the

disease that she be brought to the Hospital at once by the Police for examination. This may be liable to abuse by the men, but some means might be found to deter them from doing so. The duties of attending to the working of the Contagious Diseases Act at this station seem to be an additional employment for the Police, no extra number being allotted beyond what is considered sufficient to perform the ordinary duties of the force. The object of the Contagious Diseases Acts are, therefore, considered subordinate to the legitimate work, and the efforts of the special staff of the Lock Hospital are, as might be expected, attended with a corresponding degree of ill success. The absent women are not, as a rule, apprehended, and several who indulge in promiscuous prostitution are not brought on the register. Whether these are known to and connived at by the Police for pecuniary bribes or other considerations is a question not capable of solution, but the allegation has often been made. The large number of venereal cases which occurs amongst the Police is a sure indication that they consort much with this class of women. A small special staff under the superintendence of a European constable is essential, and the women who are known to consort with soldiers should be segregated for the greater facility of exercising an effectual supervision over them."

9. *Cannanore*.—The history for the year of the Cannanore Lock Hospital does not offer for remark any very prominent feature. It is a large town of thirty or thirty-one thousand inhabitants, but the number of registered women is very small. The hospital is in a private dwelling house of two large rooms rented at Rupees 23-13-4 per mensem. It is situated on a hill near the public road, and to escape observation the sick women are enjoined to confine themselves to the back verandah.

10. The registered women at Cannanore have averaged 30.28, from amongst whom there were 74 admissions during the year, with 3.15 as average daily sick. The average stay in hospital, therefore, was only 15.3 days, and the Medical Officer mentions that the ailments were all of very mild type. There is no Cantonment Committee, and the number brought on the register was only 6, a decrease which the Medical Officer attributes to the inefficient way in which the Act was carried into effect, though the Act is applicable to both classes of prostitutes within four miles from the boundaries of the cantonment. He says the women were regular at the periodical examinations, but this opinion is not supported by his remark that 124 were reported for non-attendance, each woman on the average being thrice so reported, of whom some had rigorous imprisonment, a few were acquitted, and others left the cantonment. He adds that there can be no doubt that the

unregistered prostitutes of this place take a prominent part in the trade of prostitution. The police, he says, brought up for registration a few poor and most wretched women, but leave others unregistered who ought to be so.

11. The average strength and sickness amongst the European soldiery have been as under:—

Diseases.	H.M.'s 43rd L.I., all 1875. Strength 490.	1-5th Royal Artillery, all 1875. Strength 65.57.	H. M.'s 48th, 16th to 31st Dec. 1875. Strength 418.	Total.
Syphilis primary	11	...	4	15
Do. secondary	6	...	1	7
Gonorrhoea	28	7	2	37
Orchitis gonorrhoeal	3	...	...	3
Contracted at other places	3	...	4	7
Balance	45	7	3	55

12. *Kamptee* has an estimated population of 48,831, spread over an area of seven square miles. In the year 1875 the average strength of the British troops at Kamptee was 1,024, from amongst whom there were 257 admissions from venereal ailments, of which 184 were primary cases. From these, however, 20 fall to be deducted, because 9 were re-admissions and 11 had contracted disease at the stations of Seetabuldee and Deolallee. The ratio of admissions per 1,000 of the strength was 250, viz., 179 for primary disease and 71 from secondary ailments, and he gives as per margin the ratio of admissions from primary disease for the past seven years.

Year.	Per mille.	Year.	Per mille.
1868..	145	1872..	113
1869..	243	1873..	153
1870..	222	1874..	334
1871..	249	1875..	179

13. The Medical Officer reports that the working of the Act by the Cantonment Magistrate has been carefully attended to, and illustrates this by mentioning that of 52 women brought before the Magistrate charged with clandestine prostitution, 47 were found to be prostitutes, and were brought on the rolls; while in 1873, of 60 women so put forward, only 4 had been registered. The Medical Officer considers that 7 out of 10 unregistered women are sick with serious disease, and that the soldiery resort to them and pay them less. The

Gonorrhoea	52
Ulceros uteri.. ..	30
Leucorrhoea	29
Primary syphilis	25
Ulcer vaginae.. ..	16
Observatio	12
Warts	2
Ulcer labia	1
Abscess labia.. ..	1

Years.	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.
1868 ..	158	14.25
1869 ..	185	15.0
1870 ..	154	16.25
1871 ..	143	9.5
1872 ..	233	12.25
1873 ..	212	16.25
1874 ..	114	6.75
1875 ..	168	20.20

14. *In Kamptee*, at the end of 1874, 72 women were on the register, to which number 52 were added in 1875, but 44 have either absconded or withdrawn, leaving 80 at the close of 1875. Of these 80, 48 associate with Europeans and 23 live in the general bazaar. In the past eight years the numbers on the register have ranged from 71 to 111.

15. *Madras*.—The report from the Medical Officer in charge of the Madras Lock Hospital is very brief, and does not offer remark meriting special notice, other than that, owing to the urgent demands for aid in cholera districts, the subordinate medical establishment was not always kept complete.

16. *St. Thomas' Mount*.—The record from St. Thomas' Mount shows that during the year 65 cases of venereal disease were admitted amongst the European soldiers, of which 25 are stated to have been contracted at that station, 8 came from Burmah, 1 from Madras, and 1 from Poonamallee; of the other 30, mention of the place of contracting the disease is not made. This station has a population of 15,480, but there are only 30 registered women, and the Medical Officer says he "cannot believe that the registration is efficient, or a faithful representation of the amount of prostitution that obtains;" he believes that there is much clandestine prostitution, and that this is the great difficulty to be contended with. The attendance at the weekly examination was pretty regular, but he had to report 84 cases of non-attendance. The average daily sick was 4.7. He considers the rules good if carried out in their integrity. He urges the necessity for insisting on greater vigilance on the part of the police, and that the British soldier should be required to hand up any woman who communicates disease to him. But even whilst making the latter recommendation he recognises that the soldier regards it as a point of honor not to disclose the name of the woman with whom he has associated.

attendance of the women at the examinations was indifferent, only on the average 43.18; and 92 were reported to the Magistrate, of whom 38 were punished by fine or imprisonment. The total of admissions was 168 for the diseases as per margin and the average daily sick 20.20, and the admissions and the average daily sick during the past eight years have been as per margin.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
111	87	90	72	76	79	71	80

At this hospital the admissions have been as under :—

Years.	Cases.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Ulcers of uteri.	Leucorrhoea.	Observations.
1873 ..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874 ..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875 ..	89	16	2	40	20	8	3

17. *Secunderabad*.—The women of India seem to adopt this mode of life only for a brief period. At Secunderabad, at the end of 1874, 94 were on the register, but during 1875 66 joined, 42 were removed from it, and 117 remained at the close of 1875: the average strength was 111. Out of these numbers, 300 were admitted, the average daily sick was 23.2, the average stay in hospital was 26 days, and the daily cost Annas 2-9-1.

18. Of British soldiers, the average strength was 2,282, the number of admissions during 1875 was 512, being at the rate of 224.36 per 1,000 of the strength. This is a rate greater than any that has prevailed during the previous six years. The medical officer attributes much of this increase to the soldiers associating with unregistered women, but he remarks that venereal disease, like many other diseases, appears to have a tidal law, and to have periods of increase and of decrease:

Years.	Strength.	Admitted.	Per 1,000.
1870 ..	2,173	290	133.51
1871 ..	2,237	448	200.26
1872 ..	2,550	488	191.36
1873 ..	2,411	270	111.98
1874 ..	2,459	276	112.24
1875 ..	2,282	512	224.36

and he gives a quotation from a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to the effect that venereal disease is, apart from the effects of any precautionary measures, liable to very great fluctuations, and he quotes the ratio per 1,000 of strength admitted in 1872 in thirteen stations of the Bengal Presidency, where upwards of 200 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted. On this point I would observe that in my report for the year 1871 on this class of diseases I mentioned that diseases of this character had a seasonal rise and fall. I then observed that "there is an element to be considered bearing on the causes of these diseases, of which I have no doubt, though it has not before been noticed in any printed book. It is that they are decidedly seasonal;

Station.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Strength admitted.
Fyzabad ..	206
Agra ..	213
Nowshera ..	215
Umritsar ..	219
Rareilly ..	228
Peshawar ..	228
Umballa ..	241
Hazareebagh ..	241
Dalhousie ..	251
Fort William ..	285
Raneeket ..	300
Benares ..	306
Cawnpore ..	442

the diseases are much more frequent in the cold weather of this country than at any other period of the year; and it is probable that the prevalence may be greater in some years than in others," and the Sanitary Commission remarked in their memorandum, dated 4th March 1873, "that in estimating the result of preventive measures it would be well to take into consideration other circumstances than those arising out of single personal communication," and here the opinion given is to the effect that there are annual rises and falls. If future inquiries establish the correctness of this as a law, it will follow that the occurrence of no one year can be taken as a datum to discuss the subject of the beneficial effects of these institutions but that the results of a series of years are needed for comparison of one station with another.

19. The police brought up 66 women for registration, of whom 43 were found to be diseased. The soldiers who came to hospital sick have been required to point out the women with whom they had associated, but the accused person has frequently been found to be free from illness, showing the need for great care. The attendance of the women at the weekly examinations was fairly regular; 129 were reported for non-attendance, of whom 42 were sent to jail. The examinations are weekly.

20. In 1874 there were 161 admissions from amongst the women, but in 1875 the admissions were 300, and he asks if there be waves of sickness amongst women. He gives as per margin several years of admissions and the ratio per 1,000 admitted. He attributes the spread of venereal disease to the extensive illicit prostitution, and mentions that the present given to one of the unregistered class is exactly one-half received by those who are registered.

Years.	Women.	Admissions.	Per mille.
1870 ..	125	203	1624.00
1871 ..	118	105	889.82
1872 ..	121	147	1214.04
1873 ..	96	108	1125.00
1874 ..	127	161	1267.71
1875 ..	160	300	1875.00

21. *Seetabuldee* has an area of five square miles. Here is stationed a detachment of British Infantry averaging in the year 1875 46.5 strong. It is relieved monthly from *Kamptee*, so that it is occasionally difficult to ascertain where disease has been contracted. There were 12 admissions in 1875, but 8 cases had been contracted in *Nagpore*. The number on the register at the close of 1875 was 17. The Medical Officer records, as his opinion, that "the Police might do more in identifying, and causing to be brought on the registers, women carrying on clandestine prostitution, than they do at present." He thinks also that more stringent measures should be adopted by the civil authorities to enforce regular attendance of the registered prostitutes;

	1874.	1875.
Gonorrhoea ..	7	9
Syphilis primaria ..	13	3

he considers that in an area of five miles there is a greater number of unregistered women practising clandestine prostitution than are at present on the register, and says, that the soldiers occasionally resort to the registered prostitutes, but more freely associate with women practising prostitution clandestinely; the average weekly attendance has been only 5.4, and 127 women have been reported for non-

attendance: some have been fined and some imprisoned, while eight, who are on the register, habitually reside away from *Seetabuldee* and never attend an examination at all. The admissions have been 54, and the average daily sick 2.10.

22. *Trichinopoly*.—The average number on the register at *Trichinopoly* was 40.44, of whom 85 were admitted during the year, and the average daily sick was 8.62. Each woman, therefore, was on the average, twice in hospital during the twelve months.

23. The women have been more regular in their attendance during the past year, and the Medical Officer reports an improvement in the registration, but that there is still room for improvement, and this is established by the fact which he gives of eleven unregistered women having voluntarily come to the institution to receive medical care.

He also reports that there is no cantonment committee, and strongly advises that one be formed. The changes in this class of people have been very great, as indicated by the number of annual fresh registrations.

Years.	Fresh Registrations.
1870 ..	42
1871 ..	26
1872 ..	40
1873 ..	13
1874 ..	27
1875 ..	22

24. With so many as half of the numbers of the women constantly sick there cannot but be considerable sickness amongst the military, even though they associated only with registered women, and the admissions were as per margin. Out of an average strength of 285.57, 38 or 13.3.06 per 1,000 were admitted with primary ailments.

Syphilis primary ..	27
Do. secondary ..	7
Gonorrhoea ..	11
Stricture ..	3
Other ailments ..	1

25. *Wellington*.—The erection of a new structure for the *Wellington* Lock Hospital was sanctioned in 1875, but the Executive Medical Officer now reports, as his opinion, for the present building, that an outlay of about Rupees 1,000, "could make it answer the purpose, instead of the grant of Rupees 13,000 for a new hospital." The defects in the existing one are indicated by him as the absence of a Matron's room, a latrine, store-room, dispensary, and the small size of the detached cook-room, but it will be evident that these additions could not be made for the suggested Rupees 1,000.

26. In 1875 the number of women on the register had increased, and the average daily sick was 5.53. Amongst the troops an increase of 19 cases of syphilis were contracted at Wellington, none of them virulent, and to a certain measure from their associating with unregistered prostitutes frequenting the vicinity of the barracks and the servants of the European inhabitants.

Syphilis primary ..	49
Do. secondary ..	26
Gonorrhoea ..	12
Stricture.. ..	3
Deduct not contracted at Wellington ..	90
	31
Total of Wellington..	59

27. The average strength of Europeans at Wellington was 512.41, and the total cases among them of this class of diseases was 90, being 175.63 per 1,000, but only at the rate of 115.1 per 1,000 of cases that were contracted there.

28. *Thayetmyo*.—At *Thayetmyo* the Act is in force over an area of 4 square miles. During the year 69 were admitted into the Hospital, of whom 44 were discharged cured, and the very great number of 21 absconded. The average number on the list was 19 in 1874 and 18 in 1875. The average daily sick being 5.75. The admissions in 1874 had been 45. There has been no Cantonment Sub-Committee for exercising supervision over the rules, and all reports have been sent to the Cantonment Magistrate regarding the working of the Hospital and the absence of the women from the weekly inspections, and references when deemed, needed by him have been made to the Cantonment Committee. There were inspections weekly or every ten days, the attendance there was for the most part regular, and only four women have been fined. Supervision by the Police and fining and registering women when detected have been the means adopted to control prostitution. Some of the registered women have been several times reported as having communicated disease to soldiers, but on examination in none of them was disease found to exist, although one of these was a woman who could easily be identified, having lost an eye. She was reported three times, and on each occasion was found free from disease. The registered women live in Bamboo Alley street. It is situated at a considerable distance from the cantonment, so that those men going there have to pass through a large portion of the town, and probably in doing so meet with other women who carry on illicit prostitution, and contract disease from them. The obligation on all licensed women to reside in this locality probably prevents many women from registering who might otherwise do so. In the Annual Return of the Hospital the number absconded is shown as 21. Of this number several have been entered more than once, having returned and deserted again. Thus six deserted once and returned, six deserted twice and returned, and nine deserted and did not return, making a total of those who returned twelve and those not returned nine as the number of actual

desertions during the year. The site of the *Thayetmyo* Lock Hospital is reported as very objectionable, being only a few yards distant from the Civil Dispensary, and the good doing of the Civil Dispensary cannot but be greatly marred by such proximity; women will reluctantly resort to it, lest they be thought by those who see them to be visiting the special hospital. On the 26th November 1875 the Lock Hospital was transferred to the Civil Department, and the Hospital Assistant attached to the Civil Dispensary was appointed to perform the duties of both institutions, an arrangement which is not deemed desirable, as he cannot do the work of both in an efficient manner.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE LOCK HOSPITALS,
FOR THE YEAR 1875.

*By Surgeon-Major W. ARNOLD SMITH, M.D., doing duty 2nd Regiment
Light Cavalry, in Medical Charge Lock Hospital, dated Kamthi, 1st
Jannury 1876.*

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874.	72
Registered during the year	52
Total ...	124
Number who have removed their names or absconded. }	
Died unregistered prostitute	44
Remaining on the 31st December 1875	80

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	8
Admitted during the year	168
Recovered	170
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	6
Daily average number of sick	20·20
Average number of days in hospital	39·37
	RS. A. P.
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	0 1 9
Average cost of each patient for contingencies	0 0 2

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	1024·41
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Decem- ber 1874	25
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	257
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	9
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	250

The Extent of Venereal Disease amongst European Troops.—Weekly and monthly returns are regularly received from the Senior Medical Officer, British Troops, showing the admissions from venereal disease, and it is from this source the following Statements Nos. I. and II. have been prepared :—

No. I.

Return showing the Prevalence of Venereal Disease amongst the British Troops at Kamthi for 1875.

Months.	Royal Artillery. Average Strength 300.5.						H. M.'s 44th Regiment. Average Strength 723.91.						All British Troops. Average Strength 1924.41.		
	Primary Diseases.			Secondary Diseases.			Primary Diseases.			Secondary Diseases.			Total Venereal Disease.		
	Syphilis Primary.			Syphilis Secondary.			Syphilis Primary.			Syphilis Secondary.			Total Venereal Disease.		
	Gonorrhoea.	Total.		Balanitis.	Total.		Gonorrhoea.	Total.		Rubo.	Total.		Total Primary Disease.	Total Secondary Disease.	Total Venereal Disease.
1875.															
January ...	2	5	7	1	1	8	11	6	17	8	12	29	24	13	37
February...	...	3	3	1	1	4	8	9	17	5	7	24	20	5	23
March ...	3	8	11	...	...	11	7	11	18	5	5	23	29	5	34
April ...	3	...	3	5	5	8	6	10	16	3	3	19	19	8	27
May ...	...	6	6	1	1	7	3	6	9	4	4	13	15	5	20
June ...	2	4	6	1	1	7	...	7	7	3	3	10	13	4	17
July ...	1	2	3	2	2	5	1	4	5	3	3	8	8	5	13
August ...	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	1	5	7	4	11
September..	...	4	4	3	3	7	1	3	4	2	2	6	8	5	13
October ...	4	5	9	2	2	11	2	6	8	1	1	9	17	3	20
November .	2	5	7	...	...	7	3	7	10	6	6	16	17	6	23
December*	...	2	2	5	1	6	3	2	5	1	1	6	7	7	14
Total ...	19	45	64	24	1	25	89	46	74	120	42	6	48	168	257

Ratio per Mille to Strength.

63	149	212	79	3	83	296	63	102	135	58	8	66	232	179	250
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* Her Majesty's 44th Regiment left Kamthi on the 26th November 1875.

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment arrived on the 6th December 1875 and contributed the disease for this month.

No. II.

Statement showing the Extent of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Kamthi during the Year 1875.

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 44th Regiment.	Eleven months from 1st January to 26th November 1875.	725	Primary syphilis	51			70.48
			Gonorrhoea	70			96.62
			Phymosis	3			4.13
			Stricture	1			1.37
			Warts	1			1.37
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal	41			56.53
			Secondary syphilis				
			Total contracted at Kamthi.	167			
H. M.'s 33rd Regiment.	26 days from period embraced between 6th and 31st December 1875.	734	Primary syphilis	3			
			Gonorrhoea	2			
			Phymosis	...			
			Stricture	...			
			Warts	...			
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal	...			
			Secondary syphilis	1			8.17
			Total ...	6			
			Deduct—Contracted at other places.	5			
			Balance contracted at Kamthi.	1			
E Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	152.00	Primary syphilis	5			272.76
			Gonorrhoea	19			
			Phymosis	...			
			Stricture	3			
			Warts	...			
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal	1			
			Secondary syphilis	12			
			Total contracted at Kamthi.	43			
G Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	154.00	Primary syphilis	11			
			Gonorrhoea	30			
			Phymosis	...			
			Stricture	1			
			Balanitis	1			
			Warts	...			
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal	...			
			Secondary syphilis	11			357.14
			Gonorrhoeal rheumatism	1			
			Total contracted at Kamthi.	55			

From table No. I. it will be observed that out of an average strength of 1,024 men there have been 257 admissions from venereal diseases, of these 184 only have been primary cases.

From the above number of admissions must however be subtracted 9 readmissions from primary disease in Kamthi, 6 cases of gonorrhoea, and

5 cases of syphilis which are stated to have been contracted at the following stations. This would leave a total of 164 cases only of primary disease contracted in Kamthi during the year.

No. III.

Stations contributing Admissions from Venereal Disease included in General Return.	Syphilis Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Readmission for Primary Disease.	Total.
Sectabaldi	3	5	...	8
Delaleo	2	1	...	3
Kamthi	...	...	9	9

The figures in table I. give a rate of admission from primary diseases of 179 per mille, and 71 per mille from secondary disease, or a total from all causes of 250 per mille.

In contrasting the prevalence of disease in the two arms of the service it will be observed that contrary to former experience the Artillery have suffered from primary disease in greater proportion than the Infantry by 47 per mille. The proportion of admissions from syphilis has been the same as those in the Infantry, but those from gonorrhoea nearly 5 per cent. greater. It has generally been thought that the reason for the greater exemption of the Artillery from disease was attributable to the alliances formed between the men and the grass-cutters. I have asked the Medical Officer in charge of the Royal Artillery if he knew of any cause for the above statistical anomaly. Surgeon-Major Hinde, Senior Medical Officer, British Troops, writes as follows:—"It has puzzled us very much; but I feel sure that the greatest number of cases were contracted from women carrying on clandestine prostitution near the butts and in the rough ground between the top of Blogg's Drive and the Nagpur road. I imagine also that the grass-cutters must have got infected; but it is impossible to find out the truth. I have had women apprehended and sent for examination on several occasions, but I don't believe that in a single instance the right woman was brought up for examination."

The following table enables us to contrast the rate per mille of prevalence of venereal disease amongst European troops at this station for 1875 with former periods.

No. IV.

Years.	Royal Artillery.							Infantry.							All British Troops.		
	Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.				Primary Disease.			Secondary Disease.				Total Venereal Disease.		
	Syphilis Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.	Total Venereal Disease.	Syphilis Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Syphilis Secondary.	Bubo.	Total.	Total Venereal Disease.	Total Primary Disease.	Total Secondary Disease.	Total Venereal Disease.
1868 ...	55	102	158	17	25	42	200	69	65	135	23	34	57	293	145	51	197
1869 ...	153	132	286	53	11	64	351	94	113	208	2	94	96	305	213	82	325
1870 ...	78	81	160	31	23	55	215	197	128	327	48	...	48	371	222	52	274
1871 ...	143	131	274	35	2	37	312	172	57	230	46	...	46	276	249	37	286
1872 ...	62	134	197	18	...	18	215	50	32	82	40	...	40	122	113	34	148
1873 ...	24	45	70	16	4	20	91	116	62	178	37	11	49	228	153	42	195
1874* ...	110	170	281	11	...	11	255	257	97	354	62	38	101	455	334	76	411
Average.	88	113	203	25	9	35	234	136	79	216	36	25	62	292	208	53	262
1875 ...	63	149	212	79	3	83	296	63	102	165	58	8	66	232	179	71	250

From this it will be observed that the rate of admissions per mille from primary disease is 179, as contrasted with the average rate 208 for the past seven years, or an actual decrease of 29 per mille. * * *

Whether a Cantonment Sub-committee, &c.—There is a sub-committee for exercising special supervision on the working of the rules, but it did not meet every month, and it is only since the introduction of the additional clause to Section I. of the Lock Hospital Rules in September last that monthly meetings are held. * * *

What special measures have been taken for control of prostitution.—Amongst the special measures taken for the control of prostitution may be mentioned increased vigilance on the part of the authorities responsible for the working of the Act, and consequently greater activity on the part of the police in bringing forward reports against women practising clandestine prostitution. Strict orders are issued to the provost by the regimental authorities to prevent suspected women loitering in or near the European barrack lines. An attempt is also made by the medical officers in charge of troops to trace the source of infection—a measure it has been before stated which generally results in failure. As a result of the increased activity of the police it may be here stated that 52 women were brought up for carrying on private prostitution, of which 47 were convicted and brought on the register. * *

How far registration has been efficient, &c.—The estimated population of Kamthi, according to the census of 1872, is 48,831, of which number 22,433

* Ratio per mille and average strength are incorrect in 1874 returns, for this I am not responsible. They are corrected here.

† Included one admission from balanitis.

are females. The registration practically extends to all classes residing within, and four miles around, cantonment limits, which extend over an area of seven square miles. Clandestine prostitution still prevails without any doubt to a very large extent, and at present we must be content that the measures introduced for detecting it have been *progressive*. *

The number of prostitutes remaining on the register at the end of last year was 72. During the year 52 have been added to the list by the police, making a total of 124. Of this number 44 have either absconded or removed their names from the list, leaving a total number of 80 on the register. *

The following table shows the average number of prostitutes on the register during past years:—

No. V.

Years ...	1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
No. on register	111	87	90	72	76	79	71	80

It would appear that the clandestine prostitute when convicted, as a general rule, leaves the station temporarily in all probability, and on her return becomes a subject for the surveillance of the police.

Whether registration fees have been levied, &c.—Out of the 52 prostitutes brought up by the police 47 were convicted; a fine was awarded in only two cases. *

Whether the women have been regular, &c.—The average number of prostitutes attending the periodical examinations is 43.18 for the year. The maximum average attendance during any one month was 60.5 in December falling as low as 29.5 in April. When estimating the number now attending it must be remembered that there was an average of 20.2 in hospital, and others were absent on account of non-venereal ailments.

Ninety-two women were reported to the Magistrate during the year for non-attendance. Thirty-six were punished by fine, and only two were sentenced to imprisonment. *

The Medical Officer attends daily at the institution. I think this is absolutely necessary, otherwise women fit for discharge, and clandestine prostitutes brought up for examination, and others suspected to be diseased, are liable to be harassed by unnecessary detention. *

How far disease has increased amongst the women.—During the year 1875, there have been 168 admissions into hospital, which, with eight which remained from 1874, makes a total of 176 treated. The average daily sick has been 20.20. There have been no deaths.

The above figures give a rate per cent. of average strength as follow:—
Admissions 210. Daily sick 20.4.

The admissions have been made up of the following diseases, given in the order of frequency, gonorrhoea 52; ulcer os uteri 30; leucorrhoea 29; primary syphilis 25; ulcer vagina 16; observatio 12; warts 2; ulcer labia 1; abscess labia 1. The type of disease has, as a rule, been excessively

mild, yielding readily to treatment. No admissions from secondary syphilis have taken place. This must be considered a proof of the mildness of the type. *

The following table enables us to contrast the prevalence of venereal disease amongst the registered prostitutes during the past year with that for previous periods:—

No. VII.

Years.	Admissions.				Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Per Cent. to Strength.	
	Syphilis Primary.	Syphilis Secondary.	Gonorrhoea.	All Diseases.			Admissions.	Daily Sick.
1868 ...	70	...	66	158	14.25	1	142.3	12.7
1869 ...	63	...	120	185	15.0	...	212.6	14.9
1870 ...	67	4	83	154	16.25	...	171.1	18.0
1871 ...	29	5	102	143	9.5	1	198.0	13.1
1872 ...	23	...	176	233	12.25	1	306.5	16.1
1873 ...	90	6	100	213	16.25	...	269.6	20.4
1874 ...	76	2	10	114	6.75	...	160.5	9.5
Average ...	59	2	93	171	12.8	4	208.6	13.7
1875 ...	25	...	52	168	20.20	...	210.0	20.4

The above table shows a decrease in the number of cases of primary syphilis and gonorrhoea, and an increase under the head of all diseases. *

Now with the above facts before me, and the personal experience of two years' observations, I would wish to place on record the deductions I would draw from them, and the practical points which I think should guide us in the work of reducing venereal disease amongst the troops.

1st.—It must be admitted that there is very little disease, and that of a mild type, amongst the registered women, and were the soldiers to consort only with these, the amount of venereal disease contracted would be very small.

2nd.—It must be admitted that there is a very large amount of clandestine prostitution, that this class is generally badly diseased, and it is with this class that soldiers largely resort.

3rd.—It has been shown that soldiers do sometimes conceal venereal disease.

4th.—The registered prostitutes may, in addition to contracting disease from soldiers, contract it from native men with whom they are residing. *

The gigantic fact must be admitted that there is a very large amount of clandestine prostitution in the station, as I believe there always will be, and that it is amongst this class that serious disease exists in seven cases out of ten. I state this advisedly, for clandestine prostitutes when examined are almost always found badly diseased. Out of the 52 brought up by the

police 36 were found diseased or 69·2 per cent. I believe all that can be done to neutralize the effects of this evil are now being done at this station by an active magistrate, and a greater vigilance on the part of the police. But these precautionary measures will be of little avail if the words "Look out for yourself" are neglected, or relaxed by the Regimental authorities themselves. During the rainy and other seasons "Wrens" will be found taking refuge in regimental bath-rooms, latrines, and other subsidiary buildings, and it is to the vigilance and activity of the Regimental provost that the greatest amount of assistance is to be looked for, and there are doubtless many practical precautions which will suggest themselves to those who have charge of the troops when the subject is carefully thought over. With regard to the third point the concealment of venereal diseases by the troops themselves, it is some years since I relinquished the medical charge of European soldiers, but frequent conversations on the subject with officers of experience, combined with the fact brought to notice above, assure me that soldiers often do conceal disease when they have reasons for doing so, notwithstanding the assertion of some that a soldier will always report sick (if he has a cause) to avoid duty.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital at Madras by
HENRY STANBROUGH, Esq.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874	1,009
Registered during the year	151
Total	1,160
Number who have removed their names or absconded.	
Died unregistered prostitutes	19
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875.	1,141

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	100
Admitted during the year	757
Recovered 755, died 3	758
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	99
Daily average number of sick	94
Average number of days in hospital	40
RS. A. P.	
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	7 13 7
Average cost of each patient for contingencies (this includes cost of establishment, clothing, bedding, &c.)	10 7 10

British Troops.

Average strength during the year. (This includes regiment, detachments, and details)	523
Number of venereal sick remained on the 31st December 1874	10
Number of venereal admissions in 1875. (These include venereal diseases contracted in Madras and elsewhere)	133
Remained in hospital on 31st December 1875	5
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	254·30

In the year 1875 the number of admissions in the Lock Hospital, Madras, was 757. Of Europeans and East Indians there were 36 and of Natives 721; these came from the District Health Offices, and a few sought admission of their own accord. The number remaining on the 31st December 1874 were no Europeans and East Indians and 100 Natives, making a total treated of 857 cases, the average daily sick being European and East Indians $3\frac{1}{2}$ and of Natives $90\frac{1}{2}$. There were three deaths among the Natives during the year. * * * *

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital, Secunderabad, for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major G. F. TRIMNELL.

ABSTRACT OF THE TABULAR FORMS.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874.	94
Registered during the year	66
Total	160
Number who have removed their names or absconded.	42
Died unregistered prostitute	1
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875.	117

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	18
Admitted during the year	300
Recovered	304
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	13
Daily average number of sick	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average number of days in hospital	26
RS. A. P.	
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. for contingencies	0 0 8

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	...	...	2,282
Number of sick remained on 31st December 1874	...	...	14
Number of admissions into hospital during the year...	...	...	512
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	...	...	44
Ratio of admission per mille of strength	...	...	224.80

Statement shewing the Extent of various Forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Secunderabad during the year 1875.

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.	
			Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Phymosis.	Stricture.	Warts.	Epidymitis.	Secondary Syphilis.		Total.
B-C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery	12 Months.	159	12	9	..	..	..	..	6	26	224.36
A-9th do. Royal Artillery	12 do.	149	6	16	..	..	..	..	10	42	
No. 5-5th do. do.	3 do.	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Head-Quarters 20th Brigade and Details, Royal Artillery	12 do.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	
5-20th Brigade Royal Artillery	12 do.	153	29	13	..	..	..	..	8	50	
No. 2-5th do. do.	10 do.	74	9	6	..	..	..	..	4	19	
Her Majesty's 16th Lancers	12 do.	398	36	37	..	1	..	..	10	86	
do. 76th Regiment	11 do.	619	57	80	..	3	..	..	18	160	
do. 167th do.	11 do.	579	31	33	..	4	..	..	4	71	
Details of Volunteers from 107th to other corps	1 do.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Do. of do. from 76th to do.	1 do.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
Details of 107th Regiment and Volunteers attached to 76th Regiment and Her Majesty's 16th Lancers	1 do.	59	6	11	..	1	..	..	8	29	
Her Majesty's 44th Regiment	1 do.	52	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..		2,282	201	223	2	9	1	4	72	512	
Product cases contracted at other places ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balance of cases contracted at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad.			201	223	2	9	1	4	72	512	

The weekly returns of venereal disease among the British Troops have been regularly received. These show a great increase in the amount of disease which has prevailed during the year under review : 512 admissions in an average strength of 2,282, against 276 with a strength of 2,459 in the preceding twelve months. Much of this sickness is doubtless due to the men cohabiting with unregistered prostitutes, but to what extent this practice has influenced the sick-rate it is impossible to determine. It may be observed here that venereal disease, like many other diseases, appears to be a tidal law, and to have its periods of increase and of decrease. What the disturbing element is which is at work to occasion this result has not been solved, but its existence has been noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who states in his last report on Lock Hospitals in Bengal, to quote from a letter kindly placed at my disposal by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, that venereal disease is, "apart from the effects of any precautionary measures, liable to very great fluctuations." The truth of this remark will be evident from the following table of venereal statistics at this station for the last few years :—

		Strength of Force.	Admitted.	Per Mille.
1870	...	2,172	290	133.51
1871	...	2,237	448	200.26
1872	...	2,550	488	191.36
1873	...	2,411	270	111.98
1874	...	2,459	276	112.24
1875	...	2,282	512	224.86

The return for 1875 shows that the admissions for secondary syphilis were much fewer in proportion to those attacked by the primary affection than in the previous year, and would lead to the inference that the primary disease was of a milder type. In 1874 there were 64 admissions from secondary to 39 of primary syphilis. In 1875 there were 72 admissions from secondary to 201 of primary syphilis. Although the sickness that prevailed among the European Troops during the past year was higher than it has been in any preceding one, it bears comparison with the sickness that obtained in several stations in Bengal during the year 1872, as will be seen by the subjoined table, for which I am indebted to Deputy Surgeon-General Burn.

Cantonment.	European Troops.		Remarks.
	Average Strength.	Ratio of Admissions from Venereal Disease per 1,000.	
Fort William	828	285	"Only those stations which show a ratio of upwards of 200 admissions per mille to strength are given."
Hazareebaugh	879	241	
Benares	493	306	
Fyzabad	966	206	
Cawnpore	856	442	
Bareilly	758	228	
Umritsar	273	219	
Nowshera	693	215	
Peshawar	1,570	228	
Agra	1,156	213	
Umballa	1,380	241	
Raneeket	479	300	
Dalbousie	502	251	

5. The Police have been active in apprehending women suspected of cohabiting with the soldiery, for registration, and of 66 brought up for examination 43 were found to be diseased. Further it may be noticed that whenever a man has presented himself at hospital suffering from venereal disease, he has been required to point out the woman that had infected him, or the house in which it was contracted. Upon his statement the woman pointed out, or the occupant of the house, has been brought up by the Police for examination, yet frequently, but not invariably, the accused party has been found to be free from disease. This circumstance indicates the care with which the weekly inspections are conducted, and leads also to the supposition that the disease was contracted elsewhere by cohabiting with unregistered women; frequently it has occurred that the woman accused has positively denied all knowledge of the man by whom she has been accused, and her freedom from disease substantiates the truth of her statement.

6. On the 1st January 1875 there were 94 prostitutes on the register in the Secunderabad and Trimulgherry Bazaars, 66 were added during the year, making a total of 160; but of this number, 43 either absconded or removed their names, leaving a balance of 117 on the 31st December. Thus there has been an increase in the numbers as compared with the previous year of 23. The registration extends over the area contained in the cantonment limits. The classes of women to which it extends are 1 European woman, 2 East Indians, Mussulmans, and Pariahs. It may be noticed as worthy of grave consideration that, after deducting the number of women absent without leave, absent on leave, occasionally in jail, and in hospital, the average number of prostitutes present in both bazaars at any one time may be approximately given at 62. The strength of the European garrison was 2,282. If from this number is deducted, say, 282 as representing the married

men and those who have the command over their passions, there is but 1 woman to 32 men, but as, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera which visited the station, the men were forbidden to visit the Secunderabad Bazaar for several weeks, and were confined to Trimulgherry, the number of prostitutes present in that bazaar represented one woman to 57 men. * *

8. The women were fairly regular at the weekly inspections. 129 individual women were reported to the Cantonment Magistrate for non-attendance; of this 42 were sent to jail for a week, and the remainder could not be found by the Police, as they had absconded.

9. All the women borne on the register, with the exception of those who are absent on leave, absconded, and those excused on account of sickness not of a venereal character are examined weekly, and occasionally some who are suspected of having communicated the disease to a soldier are examined two and even three times. * * *

10. Disease has increased considerably among the prostitutes, 300 against 161 in the previous year. The thought suggests itself that perhaps some of the increase is due to the men who occasionally cohabit with unregistered women, infecting the registered ones after having become diseased. It is worthy of notice that most of the Trimulgherry prostitutes reside in one street, and it is scarcely likely that outsiders would venture to visit these women, who are particularly intended for the soldiers, nor is it likely that the women would go elsewhere when their number is so small in comparison to the strength of the men. Perhaps, too, the disturbing element alluded to in paragraph 3 has been instrumental in causing the increased amount of sickness that has obtained. The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital to the total number of registered for a few years:—

Years.	Prostitutes.	Admissions.	Per Mille.
1870 ...	125	203	1624.00
1871 ...	118	105	889.82
1872 ...	121	147	1214.04
1873 ...	96	108	1125.00
1874 ...	127	161	1267.71
1875 ...	160	300	1875.00

12. In my opinion the spread of venereal disease in cantonment arises not so much from the registered women as from the extensive illicit prostitution that prevails in Secunderabad. Indeed, I believe the registered women are infected by the men who cohabit occasionally with unregistered women, and then again with the registered ones. The hire of an unregistered woman is just half of that paid to a registered one, hence the inducement to cohabit with the former. Perhaps if a soldier was fined to the extent of half of his pay whilst he was in hospital from venereal, he would soon discover that it was false economy to go with the unregistered women. I would suggest that the number of registered women should be quintupled.

Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital at Seetabuldee for the year 1875
by Surgeon J. W. STRONG.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1874 ...	19
Registered during the year	2
Total ...	21

Number who have removed their names or absconded. ...	
Died unregistered prostitutes	4
Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1875 ...	17

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	1
Admitted during the year	64
Recovered	64
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	1
Daily average number of sick... ..	2.10
Average number of days in hospital... ..	11.79

	RS.	A.	P.
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital ...	0	2	5
Average cost of each patient for contingencies ...	0	0	10

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	46.50
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874 ...	
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	12
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	258.06

Venereal diseases among the European Troops.—The only European Troops at the station consists of a detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment. The average strength of it during the whole year has been 46.50. The number of admissions during the same period has been as follows:—Gonorrhœa 9, primary syphilis 3; last year it was gonorrhœa 7, primary syphilis 13, paraphymosis 1; thus showing an increase in cases of gonorrhœa and a diminution in primary syphilis. Of the 12 admissions 8 cases were contracted at Nagpore, but as the detachment is relieved every month, it is difficult to state in many cases whether disease has been contracted at Kamptee and brought on to Seetabuldee, or vice versa.

The weekly reports of venereal diseases are regularly received. A statement of venereal diseases among the European Troops during the year 1875 is attached.

Statement showing the Extent of Various Forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Seetabuldee during the year 1875.

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 Strength for Period of Occupation.
Detachment H. M.'s 44th and 33rd Regiments.	The whole year.	2650	Primary syphilis ... 3 Gonorrhoea ... 9 Total ... 12 Deduct cases contracted at other places ... 4 Balance number of cases contracted at Seetabuldee ... 8	258.06

Measures for the control of prostitutes.—I think that the police might do more in identifying and causing to be brought on the register women carrying on clandestine prostitution than they do at present.

Registration how far extended.—Only those women frequented by European soldiers are supposed to be on the register. It extends over an area of five miles round cantonment. * * *

The attendance of prostitutes throughout the year has been irregular. The number of women reported for non-attendance has been 127.10; the average number of attendance has been 5.40; the number of prostitutes found to be diseased has been 64.

Of the 17 women now on the register, 8 habitually reside away from Seetabuldee; never attend an examination at all. Some women have been fined and some were imprisoned for non-attendance. * * *

Type of disease amongst the women.—The number of admissions throughout the year has been 64, viz., primary syphilis 2, secondary syphilis 4, gonorrhoea 32, ulcer of uterus 10, abrasion of uterus 4, oedema of the labia 1, warts 1, menstruation 10; exclusive of the last number it is less by 10 than that of the previous year. The average daily number under treatment was 2.10.

The type of disease appears to be a milder form judging from the average number of days that each case was in hospital. * * *

The European soldiers occasionally resort to the registered prostitutes, but more frequently to women practising clandestine prostitution. * *

Conclusion.—I think more stringent measures might be adopted by the civil authorities to enforce regular attendance of the registered prostitutes, and consider that in an area comprising five miles of cantonment there is no doubt a greater number of unregistered women practising clandestine prostitution than are at present placed on the register.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of the Lock Hospital at St. Thomas' Mount for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major J. E. DICKINSON.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874.	32
Registered during the year	2

Total ...	34
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Number who have removed their names or absconded.	2
Died registered prostitutes	2
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875.	30

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	14
Admitted during the year	75
Recovered	83
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	4
Daily average number of sick	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average number of days in hospital	19.47
Average cost of each patient dictated in hospital ...	...
Average cost of each patient for contingencies ...	...

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	368
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874...	6
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	61
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	3
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	165.76

Sixty-five cases of venereal disease have been admitted into the European Hospital here according to the weekly returns which have been regularly received. General statement attached.

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount during the year 1875.

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.
Royal Artillery.	1st Jan. to 31st December 1875.	368	Primary syphilis ...	25	68
			Gonorrhoea ...	24	65
			Phymosis ...	...	...
			Stricture ...	...	...
			Warts ...	...	...
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal ...	...	...
			Secondary syphilis ...	12	32.5
			Total ...	61	165.75
			Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	12	
			Balance number of cases contracted at St. Thomas' Mount ...	49	

Of these 65 cases, 39 were not stated where contracted : 25 contracted at the Mount (2 from unknown prostitutes and 2 from unregistered women), 8 from Barmah, 1 from Madras, and 1 from Poonamallee.

No Cantonment Sub-Committee.

Measures for the control of prostitution, and specially for the prevention of unlicensed prostitution within the cantonment, rest with the Police authorities, the Superintendent being the Registrar, to whom a report is sent weekly, immediately after the periodical examination, of all the registered prostitutes who were present or absent at that period.

Thirty prostitutes are on the register, and, considering the area of the cantonment is 1,643 acres and the population 15,480, I cannot believe that the registration is efficient, or a faithful representation of the amount of prostitution that obtains. But I do believe that much clandestine prostitution goes on amongst grasscutters and other women employed publicly and privately, though it is very difficult to trace these cases, as the British soldier seems to consider it a point of honor to conceal the source from whence he contracted disease. * * *

The women attend the weekly examinations pretty regularly; 84 cases of non-attendance have been reported; these are punished by short imprisonment.

The average daily sick for the year now under review has been 4½. The establishment of Lock Hospitals has, no doubt, done much to diminish both the amount and virulence of the venereal disease, and this obtains both among the male and female patients. * * *

As to the rules I do not think I can suggest much: they are good enough in themselves if carried out in their integrity; it is private prostitution that is the great difficulty, the sources of which are numerous enough, as noted above.

The only way to combat this difficulty, as far as I can judge, is to insist upon greater vigilance amongst the legitimate detectives, the Police; and that the British soldier should be made to assist in the efforts made to save him from the dire effects of venereal disease by handing up any woman who gives him disease, as her ticket of registration will disclose her name and number, and the absence of a ticket prove her non-registration. I do not suppose that every case can be traced out, but I do think more diseased women might be detected. Out of the number of Europeans who were admitted into the European Hospital for treatment with venereal, 30 men gave no information as to where they contracted disease, and I have no doubt in many instances this information is purposely withheld. * *

In 1873 117, in 1874 94, and in 1875 89 cases of venereal came under treatment. Of these 89, there were 40 gonorrhoea, 20 ulcus os uteri, 16 primary syphilis, 8 leucorrhoea, 2 secondary syphilis, and 3 were kept under observation not longer than twenty-four hours. * * *

		Days.
Primary syphilis ...	Shortest time ...	11
	Longest do. ...	52
Secondary syphilis...	Shortest do. ...	15
	Longest do. ...	120
Gonorrhoea ...	Shortest do. ...	6
	Longest do. ...	47
Ulcus os uteri ...	Shortest do. ...	7
	Longest do. ...	52
Leucorrhoea...	Shortest do. ...	7
	Longest do. ...	25

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Lock Hospital, Bangalore, for 1875, by Surgeon-Major COLVIN SMITH, M.D.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874.	104
Registered during the year ...	26
Total ...	130
Number who have removed their names or absconded.	59
Died unregistered prostitutes ...	3
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875.	68

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	...	52
Admitted during the year	...	363
Recovered	...	266
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	...	22
Daily average number of sick...	...	33
Average number of days in hospital	...	34.07

RS. A. P.

Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	{ E. 10 1 10
Average cost of each patient for contingencies	{ N. 4 15 6
	... 2 0 9

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	...	1,650
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874.	...	16
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	...	*282
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	...	5
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	...	170.90

The extent to which venereal disease prevailed amongst the Europeans is shown in the following table compiled from the weekly returns:— * *

Regiments.	Period of Occupation.	Average Strength during Period of Occupation.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases during Period of Occupation.	Ratio of Admission per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
89th Foot...	From 1st January to 2nd February 1875.	103	Primary Syphilis ... 110 Secondary Syphilis ... 39 Gonorrhoea ... 133	66.6 23.6 80.6
Royal Artillery.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	470	Total ... 282	170.90 170.90
18th Hussars.	From 1st January to 7th December 1875.	382	Deduct cases contracted at other places ...	
45th Foot...	From 25th January to 31st December 1875.	695	Balance number of cases contracted at Bangalore ... 282	

A Police Serjeant and two Special Constables are entrusted with the duty of serving summonses on prostitutes who attend weekly on examination days, and also of prosecuting those who fail to attend; but there appears to be no

* Includes primary and secondary syphilis and gonorrhoea.

special arrangement for preventing unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines, and it is said that numbers of these are in the shape of ayahs, &c., attached to the married quarters. Since the month of August last a Chief Constable and two Constables have been ordered to visit the military hospitals regularly, at least once a week, so as to interview the men who have been admitted with disease, and obtain information from them which might lead to the detection of the women who diseased them, and the Medical Officers of Artillery and 45th Sherwood Foresters report that "the police are always communicated with on fresh cases occurring," but the Assistant Superintendent of Police when called upon by me replied that "soldiers are not inclined to aid the police in the detection of the women; they invariably have some excuse for their inability to identify those diseasing them, either it was dark at the time they met the women, or they were drunk."

"As regards the 45th Hospital no prostitutes have been detected, and no information whatever was given by the 18th Hussars. Two were (detected) from information given by men of the Artillery." I have explained to the women attending for examination that it would be greatly to their benefit as a protection against disease, if all women who cohabit with Europeans (as the Act only includes these) were regularly examined; as also it was their duty to themselves to report all such; and several women have already brought to my notice twenty who they know of as leading such a life, and I have reported their names to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, but the police have only brought one of them for inspection, and she was found diseased on examination! In a cantonment where the Act is so very imperfect, not even applying to all prostitutes, but only to those who are known to consort with Europeans, it will ever be most difficult to prevent the disease breaking out occasionally. Nine women escaped from hospital during the year, and only three were captured by the police and imprisoned for fifteen days. The women escaped over a broken piece of the wall, but since it was repaired and broken glass put on the top there has been no escape.

The registration of prostitutes does not appear to me to be efficient. It appears to extend only to the poor Natives, East Indians, and Europeans. There were 104 registered on 1st January 1875; of these 58 are reported by the police to have left the station (50 left and 8 absconded), 4 to have died in hospital, leaving 42 + 26 registered during the year = 68 on the register on the 1st January 1876.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports that the decrease in the numbers is due to the "large number of prostitutes who left the station in July and August," &c.

There were no convictions for carrying on prostitution without being registered.

Five were convicted and imprisoned: one for a month, the other four fifteen days for breaches of the hospital rules, and another was fined 1 Rupee and paid it. He also states "that information was laid against 13 on the 30th ultimo. Cases against them not yet disposed of."

Table showing number remaining and registered.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Remaining 1st January...	85	85	104	68
Registered	42	49	26	...

The Registration Act extends over an area of 14 square miles.

The women have not been very regular at the periodical examinations as will be seen by reference to Form II. Drunkenness has been the principal cause of the irregularity. 37 women were reported, of whom 6 six only seem to have been punished by the police.

The average monthly number of registered prostitutes who attended examinations was 30½ in 1875 as compared to 33½ in 1874. *

Disease has certainly decreased among the women, and is much less virulent.

There can be no doubt that the Lock Hospital has been entirely the cause of the diminution of disease among the troops, and every thing is done now to try and get the police to carry out the Act in its entirety, but with such agents as native police, who are said to take a bribe of a few pie, it will ever be difficult.

The Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, has sent me the following return of secondary syphilis during 1875. (The remarks on this subject in last year's report were erroneous.) :—

Regiment.	Cases.
89th Regiment	13
Royal Artillery... ..	10
18th Hussars	4
45th Regiment	12
Total	39

The rules are upon the whole as good as can be with so deficient an Act, and until it is made to apply to all prostitutes there is little hope for much improvement; but I am of opinion that there has been an improvement in the working of the rules during the year, but constant vigilance is required.

There were only seven deaths during the year as compared to nineteen in 1874. Of the seven deaths four occurred before I took charge on 3rd June; the fifth died on that day from dysentery, having been admitted for secondary syphilis; the sixth died on the 12th September from low fever with diarrhoea, having been in hospital since 17th May suffering from primary syphilis; the seventh death occurred on the 12th November in a patient who was admitted with primary syphilis on the 22nd July. She died of syphilitic affection of liver and dysentery.

A good matron has been applied for, and has been strongly recommended by the medical authorities here, and it is to be hoped that the Surgeon-

General will do all in his power to have one sanctioned, as she is much required.

A proper vaginal douche has been sanctioned on the principle of the one at Trichinopoly, the plan of which was obtained and forwarded to the Public Works Department. * * * *

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Lock Hospital at Bellary for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major E. S. CLEVELAND, M.D.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1874.	83
Registered during the year	37 *
Total	120

Number who have removed their names, absconded, or died	15
Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1875 ...	102

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	15
Admitted during the year	175
Recovered	176
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	14
Daily average number of sick... ..	11.02
Average number of days in hospital	21.17

	RS.	A.	P.
Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital ...	2	14	4
Average cost of each patient for contingencies ...	1	5	8

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	896.16
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874.	25
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	263
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875 ...	25
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	293.47

* * *

There has been a diminution of venereal disease amongst the European troops in contrast with the preceding two years as will be seen by reference to the following table, which exhibits the average strength, number admitted under each head of the disease, and total treated for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875 :—

Years.	Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted Primary Syphilis	Admitted Secondary Syphilis	Admitted Gonorrhoea.	Total Treated.
1873	928.08	15.25	4.5	6.83	319
1874	870.17	17.25	5.58	9.33	386
1875	896.16	9.91	4.33	7.66	263

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 during the year.

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.
H.M.'s 48th Regiment.	11½ months.	896.16	Primary syphilis ... 119	293.47
B-20th Brigade Royal Artillery.	From 1st January 1875.		Gonorrhoea ... 92	
H.M.'s 43rd Regiment L. I.	Arrived at Bellary on the 28th November 1875.		Phymosis ...	
			Stricture ...	
			Warts ...	
			Orchitis, gonorrhoeal ...	
			Secondary syphilis ... 52	
			Total ... 263	
			Deduct cases contracted at Calicut and Cannanore ... 2	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Bellary ... 261	

The object of the Contagious Diseases Acts are therefore considered subordinate to the legitimate work, and the efforts of the special staff of the Lock Hospital are, as might be expected, attended with a corresponding degree of ill-success. The absent women are not, as a rule, apprehended, and several who indulge in promiscuous prostitution are not brought on the register. Whether these are known to, and connived at by, the police for pecuniary bribes or other considerations is a question not capable of solution, but the allegation has often been made. The large number of venereal cases which occurs amongst the police is a sure indication that they consort much with this class of women. A small special staff under the Superintendence of a European Constable is essential, and the women who are known to consort with soldiers should be segregated for the greater facility of exercising an effectual supervision over them.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Lock Hospital at Cannanore for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major H. COX, M.D.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1874	37
Registered during the year	6
Total	43

Number who have removed their names or absconded...	...
Died unregistered prostitutes	12
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875.	31

Number of Sick.

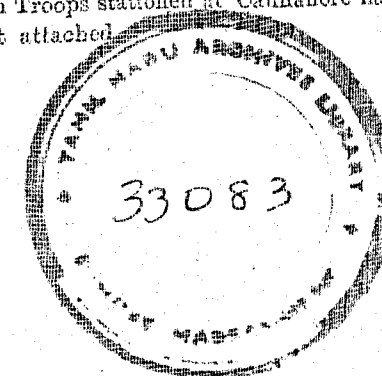
Remained on the 31st December 1874	5
Admitted during the year	74
Recovered	76
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	3
Daily average number of sick	3.15
Average number of days in hospital	15.33

Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	RS. A. P. 2 5 6
Average cost of each patient for contingencies	0 12 11

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	519.57
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874	8
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	62
Remained in hospital on 31st December 1875	12
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	119.32

The weekly returns from the British Troops stationed at Cannanore have been regularly received, vide statement attached.



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Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Affections among the European Troop in the Cantonment of Cannanore during the year 1875.

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.
43rd Light Infantry.	From 1st January to 22nd December 1875.	490	Primary syphilis	11	22.14
			Gonorrhoea	28	57.14
			Orchitis gonorrhoeal	3	6.12
			Secondary syphilis	6	12.24
			Total	48	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places	8	
1-5th Royal Artillery.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	65.57	Balance number of cases contracted at Cannanore	45	
			Gonorrhoea	7	106.77
			Total	7	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places		
			Balance number of cases contracted at Cannanore	7	
48th ...	From 16th to 31st December 1875.	418	Primary syphilis	4	9.36
			Gonorrhoea	2	4.78
			Secondary syphilis	1	2.39
			Total	7	
			Deduct cases contracted at other places	4	
			Balance number of cases contracted at Cannanore	3	

The number of registrations during the year amounts to 6 against 19, 17, 14, and 10 of the previous years 1874, 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively. This decrease in registrations may be attributed to the inefficient way in which the Act was carried into effect. The Act is applicable to both classes of prostitutes within four miles from the boundaries of the cantonment. * *

The women have been regular at the periodical examinations. 124 prostitutes were reported to the Cantonment Magistrate for non-attendance. Some of them underwent rigorous imprisonment, and a few were acquitted, and the rest left the cantonment. No woman was fined during the year. * *

The registrations of new prostitutes during the year has not been satisfactory. There can be no doubt that the unregistered prostitutes of this

place take a prominent part in the trade of prostitution. The police in a few instances have brought up for registration poor and most wretched women with whom one would scarcely like to have intercourse, but they generally leave those women who ought to be registered unnoticed. From the above circumstances one would doubt as to the zeal of the police in the performance of official duties entrusted to them. I therefore request the authorities should take some special measures to place this institution on a better condition, otherwise it will in course of time be unavailing in averting disease.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Lock Hospital at Trichinopoly for the year 1875, by Surgeon Major T. G. HOWELL.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874...	40
Registered during the year 1875 ...	22
Total ...	62
Number who have removed their names or absconded...	24
Died unregistered prostitute ...	1
Remained on the register on the 31st December 1875...	38

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874 ...	4
Admitted during the year 1875...	85
Recovered ...	76
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875...	11
Daily average number of sick ...	8.63
Average number of days in hospital ...	35.39

RS. A. P.

Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital ...	0 10 8½
Average cost of each patient for contingencies ...	1 4 1½

British Troops.

Average strength during the year ...	285.57
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874	6
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year...	47
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875...	4
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength ...	164.58

A Cantonment Sub-Committee seems to have at one time existed, but, for the reasons stated in the accompanying letter from the Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, dated the 26th ultimo, seems at present almost, if not completely, in abeyance.

I need scarcely observe that the appointment of such a committee would be attended with great benefit.

As shown in the same accompanying letter, no special measures for the control of prostitution and the prevention of the danger arising from unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines exists.

The number of registrations during the year amounts to 22 against 27, 13, 40, 26, and 42 for the previous years, respectively, of 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, and 1870. This decrease in the number registered may be attributed to inefficiency in the way in which the Act was carried into effect. But, as stated in Captain Bird's letter, no doubt registration has been attended with great benefit, especially in diminishing, if not the number, at least the severity of the cases admitted into the European Hospitals. * *

The institution is one no doubt attended with great benefit in its present state, but no doubt a great deal more could be done in preventing disease amongst the European Troops if the authorities took the matter more in hand.

From Captain H. W. BIRD, Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, to the Medical Officer in charge of Lock Hospital, Trichinopoly, dated Trichinopoly, 26th January 1876, No. 10.

I have the honor to furnish you with the following information on paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the printed instructions from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, as requested in your letter, No. 6, dated 12th January 1876.

Para. 4. Whether a Cantonment Sub-Committee for exercising special supervision over the Rules has existed throughout the year, and what officers composed it.

When the Rules were originally introduced a Sub-Committee composed of—

The Officer Commanding Cantonment, President,
The District Magistrate,
The Sanitary Officer of the Cantonment,

The Executive Engineer, and
The Cantonment Magistrate

were appointed and still exists, but its functions are practically nil, for the Rules laid down in Circular Memorandum, No. 89, dated Simla, 20th December 1869, printed in Proceedings of Government of 23rd April 1870, and which the Sub-Committee were prepared to adopt, were declared by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, No. 2,073, dated 18th March 1871, to be inapplicable to this command, and no subsequent orders putting them in force have ever reached this office.

Para. 5. What special measures have been taken for the control of prostitution, and specially for preventing the danger arising from the unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines. No special measures have been taken for the control of prostitution and for preventing the danger arising from the unlicensed prostitutes frequenting the lines.

Para. 6. How far the registration has been efficient in decreasing the spread of venereal disease, and in the fact that the cases increase or decrease in the numbers that do occur are less severe and as compared with previous years much more amenable to treatment. should be explained. Registration has been efficient in decreasing the spread of venereal disease, and in the fact that the cases increase or decrease in the numbers that do occur are less severe and as compared with previous years much more amenable to treatment.

Registration extends to all classes and over a radius of four miles. There is only a slight increase of three on the register of prostitutes this year.

Para. 7. Whether registration fees have been levied, and at what rate. No.

Extracts from the Annual Report upon the Lock Hospital, Wellington, for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major J. GOOD.

Strength of Prostitutes.

Remained on the register on the 31st December 1874	28
Registered during the year	26
Total ...	54
Number who have removed their names or absconded. }	
Died unregistered prostitutes }	13
Remained on the register on the 31st Dec. 1875	41

Number of Sick.

Remained on the 31st December 1874	2
Admitted during the year	136
Recovered	134
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	4
Daily average number of sick	5.53
Average number of days in hospital	15

RS. A. P.

Average cost of each patient dieted in hospital	3 3 11
Average cost of each patient for contingencies	0 15 3

British Troops.

Average strength during the year	...	512.41
Number of venereal sick remained on 31st Dec. 1874	...	8
Number of venereal admissions into hospital during the year	...	90
Remaining in hospital on 31st December 1875	...	1
Ratio of admissions per mille of strength	...	175.63

* * *

Compared with last year, there has been, this year, an increase of nineteen cases of syphilis contracted at Wellington; this to a great extent was found to have been in a certain measure from unregistered prostitutes frequenting the vicinity of barracks and the servants of the European inhabitants. The weekly statement is regularly transmitted to the Cantonment Magistrate. The general statement specimen attached is prepared from the depot books.

* * *

Statement showing the extent of various forms of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Cantonment of Wellington during the year 1875.

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 for 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
Cantonment Depot, Wellington.	From 1st January to 31st December 1875.	512.41	Primary syphilis	49
			Secondary do	26
			Gonorrhoea	12
			Stricture	3
			Total	90
			Deduct cases contracted at other places	31
			Balance number of cases contracted at Wellington	59

* * *

The average daily sick for 1875 was 5.53, showing an increase since last year; the registered prostitutes have also increased since last year.

No admission has been due to detention of women during monthly illness. Type of disease among the women about the same in 1874. None of the cases among the troops have been virulent. There has been very little relation between the two. * *

Extract from the Annual Report on the Lock Hospital, Thayetmyo, for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major J. CROUDACE.

* * * There has been no Cantonment Sub-Committee for exercising supervision over the rules, its place having been supplied by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to whom all reports regarding the working of the hospital, absence of women from weekly inspection, &c., have been sent, and when he has considered it necessary reference has been made to the Cantonment Committee, composed of the Commandant of the Station, Senior Medical Officer, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Executive Engineer, and Civil Surgeon.

The means taken for control of prostitution have been registration, police supervision, and fines for illicit practice of the trade. Women found to practice prostitution without being registered are apprehended and sent to the Hospital for examination, when if found to be diseased they are detained for treatment, and registered. Some of the registered women have been several times reported as having communicated disease to soldiers, but on examination in none of them was disease found to exist. One of these was a woman who could easily be identified, having lost an eye; she was reported three times, and on each occasion was found free from disease. Women absent on inspection are reported to the Cantonment Magistrate, and the following are the fines imposed on such defaulters during the year:—

3rd July 1875	...	1 woman fined Rupees. 5
3rd August 1875	...	1 do. do. " 5
3rd do.	...	1 do. do. " 3
3rd do.	...	1 do. do. " 1

The number of new registered women has been 11, and of those unregistered treated in Hospital during the year also 11.

The Act was in force as before over an area of 4 square miles including town and cantonment. The average number on the list throughout the year was 18, which compared with the previous year shows one less.

	1874.	1875.
Number on the list	...	19 18

No registration fees have been levied since the year 1870, when the monthly payment of one Rupee from each woman was discontinued by order. The inspections of the women have been made weekly or every ten days throughout the year, and the attendance of the women was for the most part regular. On some occasions a woman has been absent from sickness other than venereal, as fever, &c., in which case she has been visited at her own house by the Native Doctor to verify her statement of the cause of her absence. Those who were absent from other causes or had left the station were reported to the Cantonment Magistrate. Number absent during the year are 23. The examinations are conducted in the examination room; they are called in one by one, and examined in presence of myself, Native Doctor, and Matron. There being a Burmese woman they have less objection than they otherwise might be expected to have, and in the case of newly

registered women her presence gives them more confidence, and they more readily submit to examination. A table is given below showing the number of admissions for the year compared with last year. In 1874 45, in 1875 69.

* * * Bamboo Ally, the street in which the registered women live, is situated at a considerable distance from the cantonment, so that those men going there have to pass through a large portion of the town, and probably in doing so meet with other women who carry on illicit prostitution, and contract disease from them. The obligation on all licensed women to reside in this locality probably prevents many women from registering who might otherwise do so. In the Annual Return of the hospital the number absconded is shown as 21. Of this number several have been entered more than once, having returned and deserted again. Thus six deserted once and returned, six deserted twice and returned, and nine deserted and not returned, making a total of those who returned twelve and those not returned nine as the number of actual desertion during the year. Fines for desertion 22. * * * On the 26th November 1875 the Lock Hospital was transferred to the Civil Department, and the Hospital Assistant attached to the Civil Dispensary was appointed to perform the duties of both institutions, an arrangement which I think is not desirable, as he hardly can do the work of both in an efficient manner—moreover, he cannot keep the records, as he is unable to write English.

Report of the Health Officer of Madras upon the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Madras for the year ending 31st March 1876.

I have the honour of forwarding a report on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act for the official year 1875-76.

2. Owing to the several disadvantages under which the Health Department was labouring in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which I pointed out in my last report, the Government, in their Order, No. 600, dated 8th May 1875, appointed a committee to inquire and suggest such modifications of the rules as to give more power to the Health Officer. The members, after careful deliberations, introduced new rules, giving Police assistance needed, but they declined to support certain other requisitions, being under impression that the Act would have to be altered. I am still of opinion that the powers of the Health Officer should extend a little beyond the present limits.

3. Experience shows that most of the unregistered, and even some of the registered, females take up their abodes just beyond the municipal limits to avoid the Act. They come into the town of a night and carry on their avocation, knowing well that the department has not the slightest power to interfere.

4. It was my intention to have commenced with the re-registration and bring the new rules into force 1st January last, but there was a delay in the official notification; and at the suggestion of the Advocate-General the rules are again under revision, and will not, I think, come into force for some time. Re-registration will, however, take place from 31st March 1876.

5. Difficulty is still experienced in bringing unregistered females to book; they evade as much as possible registration, claiming concubinage, &c. People are delicate in bringing evidence to prove prostitution though well known to the neighbourhood, and without such evidence the Health Department cannot interfere. As soon as a woman learns a complaint has been preferred against her, she either escapes beyond the limits or bribes witnesses to prove concubinage, marriage, &c.

6. The Lock Hospital Report shows the proportions of diseases as affected by inspection, for whereas 25 per cent. of registered females are diseased, fully 100 per cent. of unregistered females are sent in for treatment; thus proving that there is still evidence of great disease among the female population of Madras, and which, on account of concubinage and other causes, remain untouched by the Act. I have shown in former reports the great difference in the manner of living amongst the people of Madras and those of Calcutta and Bombay. Here in Madras the natives are a stay at-home, domesticated race with few travellers from foreign parts, every man surrounded by belongings, legitimate or otherwise, and never moving without his family; in the other Presidency towns it is just the reverse, and the male population preponderates.

7. Dancing girls carry on clandestine prostitution, spreading venereal amongst the population. The Act is not confined to the Military, but extends to the civil population as well.

8. The dancing girls carry on common prostitution amongst the caste-people. At the conference held by order of Government, the Dhurmacarthas of the pagodas begged they should not be interfered with, but I see no reasons why they should escape registration more than those in Calcutta; they are common prostitutes to caste, with much disease amongst them, and can receive treatment in hospital when diseased in a separate ward or place set apart for the purpose. Although they can be treated the same as common prostitutes if proved of prostitution, yet it is very difficult, as the rules now are, to obtain a conviction; most of them who are rich supply their poorer sisters with means to procure legal advice by engaging attorneys to plead for them, and produce evidence on their behalf. Until these come under recognition, the civil population will not be free from contagion.

9. It is absolutely necessary that the examination of common prostitutes should not be delayed beyond a fortnight, for it is an established fact that every registered prostitute who has for a short time failed to attend at the weekly examinations is found to be suffering from venereal disease.

10. The slight assistance proposed to be given by the Police to the Health Department will be a great boon and enforce the more regular attendance of the females at the weekly examinations.

11. It is seldom that a case of severe primary disease is found, and these only amongst new registrations, but admissions for simple soft chancre or gonorrhoea still keep up these numbers; this cannot be remedied when there is no restraint in the male population of a large city like Madras, but is an indisputable proof of the abatement of the more contagious affections, and the frightful ravages caused by venereal diseases in the population of Madras a few years ago are now seldom met with. I can perceive no immediate

good to arise from the proposed alteration of the rules for working the Act, by the committee, "that every newly registered woman should be taken by a gumastah of the establishment before the Commissioner of Police within 24 hours, in order to establish the fact that she has registered herself voluntarily." After an experience of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years I have not found one woman in fifty to come forward and voluntarily have herself registered; and I am further of opinion that the only sure way of mitigating and probably causing the entire disappearance of syphilis is by compulsory registration of the women who propagate it. I mean by compulsory registration, that the power to cause that registration should be left to the Health Officer, whose decision should be final. As now proposed, the Commissioner of Police has to approve or sanction the registration, and it will be found that although the woman has been registered and, on examination, is diseased, she will still deny her voluntary registration to the Commissioner, and long legal process before a Magistrate to obtain a conviction will have to be gone through. The rules for the guidance of the Health Officer are so voluminous and vague that there is not a tyro in the legal profession who cannot upset every prosecution made by the Health Department.

12. With the increased labour required for the harbour and other contemplated large works in Madras, and with the consequent enlarged shipping trade anticipated, an increased importation of disease may be expected, which will tell upon the health of the town, and the work of the detective establishment must not be relaxed. I expect to be enabled to show great results from the assistance of the Police in my next yearly report, and hope to see the plague reduced within smaller limits, for, as Sir James Paget remarks, it is very difficult to over-state the damage that syphilis does to the population.

13. The Civil Hospitals within municipal limits show a decline of syphilis during the year under review, but cases of gonorrhoea are the same in number. Royapettah Hospital, situated in the midst of the Mahomedan population, had a decrease of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in primary and secondary cases.

14. The average weekly number of British Troops, including Artillery and details, stationed at Fort St. George under treatment for venereal diseases weekly is 994 with an average strength of 515 men.

15. Cases of syphilis treated show 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and of gonorrhoea 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It is impossible to give an average idea of disease contracted by the men in Madras. Artillery Detachments are constantly on the move between Madras, the Mount, and Burmah. The European Regiment stationed in the Fort has a company or more at Trichinopoly, and during the practising season firing parties are stationed at Palaveram, and there are at different periods details from all regiments in Madras. The three Native Corps have seldom or ever a venereal case in hospital.

16. There are 1,282 registered common prostitutes on the register. There have been 20 deaths during the official year and 9 withdrawals on account of marriage or rejoining their families. The average daily number of diseased females treated in the Lock Hospital for the past official year is 101.

(Signed) H. STANBROUGH,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX.

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 1875.

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 1875.	Average Monthly Cost of Establishment.	Whether a 1st or 2nd Class Lock Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Bangalore ...	Local Administration.	24 July 1855.	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	85	Rs. A. P. 229 6 9	1st Class.	
2	Bellary ...	Madras Government.	May 1860.	Act I. of 1866 ...	Over a radius of 4 miles from the Cantonment boundary.	Not known	94.75	12 0 0	2nd do....	No Lock Hospital.
3	Calcutt ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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4	Cannanore ...	Do.	Jan. 1859.	Act I. of 1866 ...	4 miles from the Cantonment boundary.	30,000	32.08	107 6 8	2nd Class.	
5	Kamplce ...	Central Provin-ces.	24 Aug. 1861.	Act XXII. of 1864.	4 miles ...	47,500	80.41	164 0 0	1st do.	
6	Madras ...	Madras Govern-ment.	15 Oct. 1863.	Act XIV. of 1868.	City of Madras and within the Municipal limits exceeds 27 miles.	397,552	1089.5	717 1 0	Do.	Civil Lock Hospital.
7	Mallapooram ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.
8	Palavaram ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	Port Blair ...	British Burmah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	Rangoon* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Civil Lock Hospital.
11	Saint Thomas' Mount.	Madras Govern-ment.	10 Sept. 1858.	Act I. of 1866 ...	1,643 acres ...	15,480	31	137 0 0	2nd Class.	
12	Secunderabad ...	Local Adminis-tration.	Jan. 1850.	Act XXII. of 1864	7 square miles.	53,000	111.07	85.11	0 1st do.	
13	Seetabuldee ...	Central Provin-ces.	13 July 1871.	Act XIV. of 1868.	5 miles ...	84,441	19.25	114 0 0	2nd do.	
14	Thyettunyo* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Tonghoo* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
16	Titchinopoly ...	Madras Govern-ment.	1 Dec. 1859.	Act I. of 1866 ...	2.6 square miles. Military Cantonment.	Not known	40.70	125 16 8	2nd Class.	
17	Poonamallee	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.
18	Ramandroog...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Wellington ...	Commissioner of the Neilgherries.	1860	Act I. of 1866 ...	4 miles in radius.	3,004	33.70	116 0 0	2nd Class.	

* No Statement received.

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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 1874.	No. of Prostitutes added to the Register during 1875.	Total Number of Prostitutes on the Register during 1875.	No. of Prostitutes who removed their names, died, absconded, &c., in 1875.	No. of Prostitutes remaining on the 31st December 1875.	Average Number of Prostitutes on the Register in 1875.	Average Number of Prostitutes attending Periodical Examination in 1875.	No. of Prostitutes reported for non-attendance at Examination in 1875.	No. of Prostitutes found diseased and detained for treatment in 1875.	Average Daily Number of Prostitutes in Hospital in 1875.	Remarks.
		A.	B.											
		Average Strength in 1875.	Ratio of Admissions from Venereal Disease per 1,000.											
1	Bangalore	1,667	181.16	104	26	130	62	63	85	30.5	37	249	38.75	No Lock Hospital.
2	Bellary	907	308.71	83	37	120	18	102	94.75	61.37	453	170	11.02	No Lock Hospital.
3	Calicut	98	346.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Civil Lock Hospital.
4	Cannanore	612	114.37	37	6	43	12	31	32.08	16.08	124	68	3.15	No Lock Hospital.
5	Kamplee	1,006	255.46	72	52	124	44	80	80.41	43.18	92	127	20.20	Civil Lock Hospital.
6	Madras	524	253.81	1009	151	1,160	19	1,141	1089.5	500.5	117	757	94	No Lock Hospital.
7	Mallapooram	96	93.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
8	Palavaram	31	96.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	Port Blair	128	156.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Civil Lock Hospital.
10	Rangoon	774	161.49	...	...	...	...	No statement received.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
11	St. Thomas' Mount	367	168.93	32	2	34	4	30	31	28	84	75	4.75	Civil Lock Hospital.
12	Secunderabad	2,280	214.91	94	66	160	43	117	111.07	59.63	139	...	23.27	Do.
13	Sectabuldee	47	255.31	19	2	21	4	17	19.25	5.40	127	54	2.10	Civil Lock Hospital.
14	Thyettimyo	680	97.05	...	...	...	...	No statement received.	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Tangboe	471	59.44	...	...	...	...	No statement received.	...	...	...	...	...	Civil Lock Hospital.
16	Trichinopoly	280	153.57	40	22	62	24	33	40.70	12.44	554	59	8.63	Do.
17	<i>Dupré.</i> Poonamallee	195	374.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Lock Hospital.
18	Ramandroog	41	457.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Wellington	503	172.96	28	26	54	13	41	33.70	27.67	159	130	5.53	No Lock Hospital.

Statement showing the extent of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

Stations.	Average Strength.	Number of Admissions from Venereal Diseases for Period of Occupation.											Total.	Deduct Cases con- tracted at other places.	Balance Number of Cases.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for Period of Occupation.
		Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphi- litis.	Gonorrhoea.	Phimosis.	Balanitis.	Orchitis, Gonor- rhoeal.	Stricture Urethra.	Warts.	Bubo.	Epididymitis.					
Bangalore	1,650	110	39	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	282	170.90	
Bellary	896.16	119	52	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	2	261	298.47	
Cannanore	519.57	15	7	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	7	55	119.82	
Kannur	1024.41	65	66	119	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	257	5	252	250.7	
Madras	523	36	34	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	133	..	133	254.90	
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	No Statement received.							..	..	..	..	
St. Thomas' Mount	368	25	12	24	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	61	12	49	165.78	
Secunderabad	2,282	201	72	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	..	512	224.36	
Sectabuldee	45.50	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	8	258.06	
Thyettimyo	..	..	..	..	No Statement received.							..	..	..	..	
Tongboe	..	..	..	..	No Statement received.							..	..	..	..	
Trichinopoly	285.57	24	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	unknown	47	164.58	
Wellington	512.41	49	26	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	31	59	175.63	

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

F.

Table of Admissions from Venereal Affections among European Troops from 1867 up to 1875.

Stations.	1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.		
	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...	1,745	199	11.40	1,671	329	19.68	1,658	214	12.90	1,812	208	11.47
Bellary...	793	241	30.39	595	157	26.38	864	197	22.80	918	141	15.35
Cannanore...	647	110	17.0	715	83	11.60	674	65	12.61	672	80	11.90
Kamptee...	1,060	272	25.63	1,036	255	24.61	758	237	31.26	1,003	278	27.71
Madras...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	205	24.96	737	131	18.18
Rangoon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad...	2,798	356	12.72	2,316	449	19.38	2,057	395	19.20	2,049	297	14.49
Saint Thomas' Mount...	453	178	39.29	428	152	35.51	486	137	28.18	452	107	23.67
Seetabuldee...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thyctayo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	85	17.85	432	28	6.48
Tonghoo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly...	212	87	41.03	219	76	34.70	288	131	46.52	272	33	12.13
Wellington...	371	50	13.47	261	60	22.98	392	57	15.54	409	44	10.75
Total...	8,079	1,493	18.48	7,241	1,561	21.55	8,474	1,746	20.60	8,765	1,350	15.41

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 1867 up to 1875.

Stations.	1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.		
	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...	1,666	244	14.64	1,769	271	15.31	1,793	285	15.89	1,680	312	18.57	1,667	302	18.11
Bellary...	880	109	12.38	794	246	30.98	938	335	35.71	858	378	44.05	907	280	30.87
Cannanore...	825	85	10.30	749	79	10.54	632	56	8.86	659	57	9.67	612	70	11.43
Kamptee...	1,014	270	26.62	999	149	14.91	1,005	126	12.50	935	405	41.00	1,006	257	25.54
Madras...	734	127	17.30	666	90	13.51	701	78	11.14	603	99	16.41	524	133	25.38
Rangoon...	815	169	20.73	812	120	14.25	924	119	12.87	872	93	10.66	774	125	16.14
Secunderabad...	2,233	484	21.67	2,559	496	19.38	2,394	257	10.73	2,465	269	10.91	2,230	490	21.49
Saint Thomas' Mount...	391	45	11.50	398	77	19.34	350	50	14.28	354	57	16.10	367	62	16.89
Seetabuldee...	38	10	26.31	47	12	25.53	47	4	8.51	46	21	45.65	47	12	25.53
Thyctayo...	539	76	14.10	562	40	7.31	594	23	3.93	678	54	7.96	680	66	9.70
Tonghoo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	63	14.71	471	23	4.94
Trichinopoly...	240	28	11.24	310	47	15.16	291	44	15.12	250	44	17.60	280	43	15.35
Wellington...	325	40	12.30	282	12	4.25	447	67	14.98	471	65	11.88	503	87	17.29
Total...	9,709	1,087	17.37	9,977	1,639	16.42	10,106	1,514	14.98	10,289	1,911	18.57	10,118	1,955	19.32

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.
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	
Years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength ...	200	181	127	129	155	174	147	128	170	195	1,616
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.
	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis ...	16	9	14	26	7	7	6	2	7	13	137
Secondary do. ...	29	28	68	79	63	44	36	20	16	36	419
Gonorrhoea ...	14	10	18	17	7	11	4	5	15	24	125
Bubo ...	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	38	...	15
Total ...	67	47	104	125	77	62	46	27	...	73	666
PALAVERAM.											
Station ...											Total.
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	
Years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength ...	41	52	51	...	103	81	42	95	55	31	554
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.
	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis ...	...	2	8	No British Troops.	6	4	...	3	2	1	26
Secondary do. ...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
Gonorrhoea ...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	21
Bubo ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	5	6	13	...	9	7	1	10	3	3	57

G—(Continued).

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

Station ...	CALICUT.										Total.
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	
Years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength ...	84	87	76	29	65	87	88	82	98	98	794
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.
	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	23
Secondary do. ...	...	4	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	1	23
Gonorrhoea ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	18	43
Bubo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Balanitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epididymitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	10	12	6	4	8	6	7	12	7	34	103
MALIAPPOORAM.											
Station ...											Total.
	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	
Years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Strength ...	84	85	77	82	75	96	97	80	98	96	870
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.	Invalid.
	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	1	...	5	15
Secondary do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gonorrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bubo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balanitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epididymitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	3	13	9	4	11	5	5	7	...	9	66

G—(Continued).

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

Station		RAMANDROOG.										Total.
Years	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	...
Average Strength	...	44	40	34	46	48	54	23	47	43	41	420
Diseases.		Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	8	15
Secondary do.	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	17	16	43
Gonorrhoea	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	12
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	6	7	9	9	4	2	2	3	20	20	82

SEETABULDEE.

Station		Total.										Total.
Years	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	...
Average Strength	...	37	48	35	31	50	...	...	...	...	...	201
Diseases.		Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	3	7	10	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	28
Secondary do.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gonorrhoea	...	6	12	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bubo	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	20	20	11	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	66

G—(Continued).

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

Station		CHINDWARRAH.										Total.
Years	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	...
Average strength	...	50	34	24	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	143
Diseases.		Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	12	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
Secondary do.	...	12	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Gonorrhoea	...	6	3	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bubo	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	30	18	24	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	82

No British Troops.

Station		RANGOON.										Total.
Years	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	...
Average strength	...	707	681	712	792	751	...	...	...	...	...	3,643
Diseases.		Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Invalid.	Admitted.
Primary syphilis	...	129	67	156	81	63	...	...	...	...	...	501
Secondary do.	...	34	34	26	28	26	...	...	...	...	...	150
Gonorrhoea	...	50	84	110	49	56	...	...	...	...	...	348
Bubo	...	45	41	70	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	190
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	258	239	366	183	160	...	...	...	...	...	1,506

G—(Continued).

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

PORT BLAIR.		Total.													
Station ...	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.			
Years ...	...	110	109	113	114	112	111	111	102	105	128	1,118			
Average Strength ...	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	...	2	5	7	3	1	3	5	1	...	5	23	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	21	21	4	1	11	8	3	2	20	96	...	...	...

TONGHOO.		Total.													
Station ...	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.			
Years ...	...	467	398	349	321	332	378	464	469	...	...	3,178			
Average Strength ...	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	...	15	14	6	1	5	4	19	31	...	...	95	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	16	10	18	5	6	...	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	14	15	10	6	14	12	23	16	...	...	115	...	...	...
Bubo	...	2	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
Ulcers, syphilitic	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Total ...	...	47	46	43	12	25	230	61	69	1	...	637	...	...	20

G—(Continued).

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

PENANG.		Total.													
Station ...	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.			
Years ...	...	74	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113			
Average Strength ...	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...

SINGAPORE.		Total.													
Station ...	...	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.			
Years ...	...	134	107	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254			
Average Strength ...	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.	...	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Primary syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	13	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...

Statement showing the Expenses incurred in the Lock Hospitals of the Mysore Presidency during the year 1875.

Stations.	MILITARY.						
	Bangalore.	De lury.	Cannanore.	Kamptee.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Secunder. Ind.	Seetabugglee.
Average Daily Sick ...	33.75	11.02	3.15	20.20	4.75	23.27	2.10
Medical Officer's Allowance ...	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 600	Rs. 450	Rs. 600
Medical Subordinate's Salary ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 450	Rs. 450	Rs. 300	Rs. 720	Rs. 84	Rs. 509
Nurses ...	Rs. 241	Rs. 120	Rs. 120	Rs. 120	Rs. 120	Rs. 60	Rs. 72
Female Cooks ...	Rs. 111	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 132	Rs. 144
Peons ...	Rs. 156	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 81
Cook ...	Rs. 180	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 72
Waterman ...	Rs. 209	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 60	Rs. 108	Rs. 60
Toy ...	Rs. 746	Rs. 199	Rs. 151	Rs. 52	Rs. 32	Rs. 32	Rs. 39
Perishable Articles, &c. ...	Rs. 103	Rs. 39	Rs. 13	Rs. 36	Rs. 18	Rs. 43	Rs. 10
Washing ...	Rs. 2,125	Rs. 568	Rs. 185	Rs. 697	Rs. 276	Rs. 1,308	Rs. 115
Diet ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
House-rent ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Total ...	6,030	2,303	1,840	2,933	1,972	2,361	2,153
Average cost per patient ...	14	8	6	12	2	4	1

(a) Includes Rice Money, Bapees 16-12-6.

(b) Do. do. do. 29-9-7.

(c) Includes Rice Money, Bapees 10-3-0.

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

Station	BANGALORE.						
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.	
Year established—1855	1,696	1,769	1,793	1,680	1,667	8,575	
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Discases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	
Primary syphilis	51	121	122	164	110	568	23
Secondary do.	38	37	35	60	43	216	2
Gonorrhoea	151	105	118	83	184	591	...
Balanitis	...	3	5	4	1	14	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	4	2	...	1	...	10	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Total	244	271	285	312	302	1,414	23
Year established—1860	880	794	838	838	907	4,377	
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Discases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	
Primary syphilis	62	151	161	200	125	702	14
Secondary do.	15	15	12	4	1	47	1
Gonorrhoea	19	64	88	109	63	315	...
Balanitis	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	169	242	233	278	282	1,361	14

H—(Continued).

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

TRICHINOPOLY.												
Station	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.						
Year established—1859	249	310	591	520	280	1,350						
Average Strength	249	310	591	520	280	1,350						
Diseases.	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	13	...	19	...	10	...	14	...	20	...	26	...
Secondary do.	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	20	...
Gonorrhoea	9	...	26	...	30	...	1	...	14	...	105	...
Balanitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	28	...	47	...	41	...	41	...	43	...	206	...
WELLINGTON.												
Station	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Total.						
Year established—1860	325	282	447	471	503	2,028						
Average Strength	325	282	447	471	503	2,028						
Diseases.	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Primary syphilis	12	...	5	...	31	...	21	...	49	...	118	...
Secondary do.	15	...	2	...	13	...	11	...	26	...	67	...
Gonorrhoea	13	...	...	...	17	...	20	...	12	...	63	...
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Bubo	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	40	...	12	...	67	...	56	...	87	...	262	...

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KAMPTIE.

54

51

KAMPTIE.

H—(Continued).

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

Station	MADRAS.										Total.
	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Year established—1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.											
Primary syphilis	46	...	27	...	26	...	33	...	36	...	168
Secondary do.	39	...	18	...	18	...	9	...	34	...	118
Gonorrhoea	33	...	39	...	32	...	53	...	62	...	231
Bubo	9	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	12
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	127	3	90	3	78	3	99	...	133	...	527
											12
Station	RANGOON.										Total.
	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Year established—1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,227
Average Strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.											
Primary syphilis	63	...	29	...	68	...	34	...	57	...	251
Secondary do.	56	...	54	...	10	...	23	...	21	...	164
Gonorrhoea	49	...	35	...	33	...	30	...	44	...	191
Balanitis	...	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	9
Bubo	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	169	5	120	5	119	2	93	1	125	1	626
											14

H—(Continued).

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

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Year established—1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,860
Average Strength...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	9	...	24	...	8	...	1	...	25	...	1	91
Secondary do.	7	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	43
Gonorrhoea	26	...	38	...	33	...	...	...	26	...	...	151
Bubo	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Total	45	2	77	2	50	1	57	1	62	1	291	7
SECUNDERABAD.												
Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total.
Year established—1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,931
Average Strength...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	155	...	230	...	83	...	...	...	44	...	...	711
Secondary do.	81	...	75	...	51	...	...	...	64	...	...	338
Gonorrhoea	244	...	178	...	116	...	...	...	149	...	...	880
Balanitis	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	24
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
Bubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	13
Gleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	484	7	495	14	257	8	269	9	490	9	1,996	1 47

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	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	7	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	34
Gonorrhoea	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	24
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	10	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	21	...	59
THAYETMYO.												
Station	1871		1872		1873		1874		1875		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalid.
Diseases.												
Primary syphilis	18	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	16	...	67
Secondary do.	17	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	43
Gonorrhoea	38	...	...	27	...	...	9	...	...	29	...	139
Balanitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Bubo...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Phimosis and paraphimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Epididymitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	76	...	2	40	...	4	23	...	1	54	...	259
												8

J—(Continued).

Statement showing the Expenses incurred in the Lock Hospitals of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875.

Stations.	MILITARY—(Continued).			CIVIL.					Grand Total, Military and Civil.
	Wellington.		Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Thyetyo.	Tungchoo.	Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Average Daily Sick	5 53	...	117 40	94	...	575	...	9975	21715
Medical Officers' allowance	600 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	1,200 0 0	...	600 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	7,800 0 0
Medical Subordinate's salary	480 0 0	4,800 0 0	...	4,560 12 8	...	632 0 0	...	5,212 2 8	9,737 12 8
Nurses	120 0 0	900 0 0	...	1,860 0 0	...	180 0 0	...	2,040 0 0	2,940 0 0
Female Cocleics	...	240 0 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	300 0 0
Poons	72 0 0	852 0 0	...	168 0 0	...	...	...	168 0 0	1,020 0 0
Cook	60 0 0	600 0 0	...	204 0 0	...	168 0 0	...	372 0 0	1,032 0 0
Waterwoman	...	492 0 0	...	144 0 0	...	...	...	144 0 0	636 0 0
Tidy	60 0 0	737 9 0	...	264 0 0	...	144 0 0	...	408 0 0	1,205 9 0
Perishable articles, &c.	58 14 0	1,269 7 4	...	1,262 2 7	...	23 10 10	...	1,290 13 5	2,590 4 9
Washing	70 14 0	351 2 4	...	144 0 0	...	23 0 6	...	167 0 6	518 2 10
Diet	541 12 0	6,621 15 9	...	6,838 8 11	...	134 11 11	...	6,973 4 10	13,635 4 7
House-rent	...	886 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	886 0 0
Total	2,063 8 0	23,625 12 5	...	16,705 8 2	...	1,930 7 3	...	18,635 5 5	42,261 1 10
Average Cost per Patient	14 15 2	15 2 5	...	19 7 10	...	27 9 2	...	20 1 7	16 15 11

K.

Detailed Statement of Sanctioned Establishment of the Lock Hospitals in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875.
Military Lock Hospitals.

Stations.	Medical Officers.		Hospital Assistants.		Nurses or Matrons.		Bheasties or Water-women.		Cooks.		Female Cooly.	Toties or Sweepers.		Peons.		Remarks.
	On Rupees 100.	On Rupees 50.	On Rupees 60.	On Rupees 40.	On Rupees 25.	On Rupees 10.	On Rupees 7.	On Rupees 6.	On Rupees 15.	On Rupees 6.	On Rupees 5.	On Rupees 15-11-0.	On Rupees 5.	On Rupees 4-9-0.	On Rupees 4-8-0.	
Bangalore ..	1	..	..	(a) 1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	(a) 1	1	..	2	(a) From 1st January to 30th September 1875. (b) From 1st October to 31st December 1875. (c) Temporarily entertained for the use of the European sick. (d) From 1st April to 31st December 1875. (e) From 1st January to 31st March 1875.
Bellary ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	From 1st January to 2nd July 1875 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant since promoted.
Cannanore ..	..	1	..	(a) 1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kamptee ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Thomas' Mount ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seetabuldeo ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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K—(Continued).

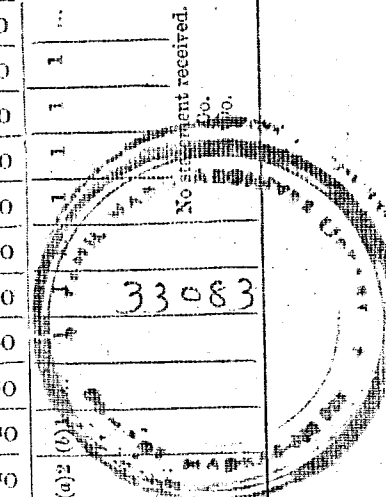
Detailed Statement of Sanctioned Establishment of the Lock Hospitals in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875.
Civil Lock Hospitals.

Stations.	Superintendent's or Medical Officer's Allowance.		1st Class Apothecary.		Hospital Assistant.		Matrons or Nurses.								Ward Cooly.		Peons.		Toties.		Waitorman.		Cooks.		Sweeper.		Dhoby.		Remarks.
	On Rupees 100.	On Rupees 275.	On Rupees 275.	On Rupees 275.	On Rupees 25.	On Rupees 40.	On Rupees 60.	On Rupees 100.	On Rupees 25.	On Rupees 20.	On Rupees 9.	On Rupees 8.	On Rupees 7.	On Rupees 6.	On Rupees 12.	On Rupees 7.	On Rupees 12.	On Rupees 10.	On Rupees 6.	On Rupees 5.	On Rupees 6.	On Rupees 14.	On Rupees 7.	On Rupees 5.	On Rupees 5.	On Rupees 12.	On Rupees 12.		
Madras ..	1	1	1	(a) 2	(b) 1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	(a) One 1st-class Hospital Assistant for the whole year and one for three months. (b) For nine months.	
Bangoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tongoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thayetmyo..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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 * செப்பனிடவதற்காக எடுத்துக் *
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
 * *
 * செக் மாதம் 1993 வருடம் *
 * *
 * செப்பனிட முடிந்த *
 * *
 * செக் மாதம் 1993 வருடம் *
 * *
 * இராச்சி உதவிபுள்ளி *
 * கையெழுப்பம் *
 * *
