

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL DISPENSARIES
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR
1875-76

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Records of the Madras Government.

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1993



No. 609.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 18th November 1876.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE SMITH, M.D.,

Surgeon-General,

Indian Medical Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Public Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1875-76.

2. SEASONAL PHENOMENA.—The year under review was marked by high temperature, deficient rainfall, and by great scarcity of water, conditions which depressed the standard of public health and predisposed the population to the inroads of epidemic disease. In many localities the supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was not only insufficient but bad; crops and cattle alike suffered from the severe drought.

3. NECESSARIES OF LIFE.—In many districts the yield of wet and dry crops was below the average, and the prices of articles of food ruled high. As there was no corresponding rise of wages, the pressure on the poorer classes must have been severe. The year closed with widespread apprehension regarding food and water-supply, and with no early prospect of amelioration as regards these essential elements of public welfare.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH.—As already stated, the standard of public health was below par. Early in the year cholera made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Negapatam, whence it spread to the neighbouring districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. There is reason to believe that the disease was imported from Ceylon. One noticeable feature in the history of the epidemic was the number of instances in which local outbreaks of cholera were traced to importation, by some person or persons, arriving in the locality from cholera-tainted places. During the month of April 84 deaths from cholera were reported as having occurred in the four districts already mentioned; in May the aggregate increased to 1,633. An increase in the mortality so rapid spread alarm, and district officials, as well as medical officers, were indefatigable in their efforts to arrest the pro-

gress of the disease. These efforts had little appreciable influence on the epidemic, for in June the casualties in the Tanjore District alone amounted to 4,972, and the epidemic had spread to the districts of Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore. In July the epidemic not only increased in intensity in the districts already referred to, but appeared in Nellore, Madura, Bellary, North Arcot, and Salem, and the month closed with a mortality of 14,162. In August a slight decrease in the number of deaths was noted, but the area of invasion had extended to Malabar and Ganjam. The sanitarium of Coonoor was during this month threatened with a visitation. Six persons were attacked, of whom three died. Of these six cases four, including the first of the series, occurred in the persons of employes of the Carrying Company, who, from the nature of their occupation, were daily coming in contact with travellers to the Hills from Coimbatore, where the disease at that time was prevalent. During September cholera prevailed in all the Southern Districts of the Presidency, and in its progress northward it invaded the Kistna Collectorate. The casualties during the month aggregated 13,541, and those in October closely approached the same figure. It was hoped that the north-east monsoon would bring, with a fall in the temperature, a copious rainfall, but unfortunately these hopes were not realized, and the mortality, instead of diminishing, showed rather a tendency to increase. In November the deaths rose to 16,028, the incidence of this disease being strongly

	Total Deaths.	Ratio per Mille of Deaths to Population.
Tanjore	21,017	10.65
Coimbatore	13,921	7.89
South Arcot	13,142	7.46
Madura	13,032	5.75
Trichinopoly	8,708	7.26
Salem	10,985	5.56
North Arcot	9,795	4.86
Tinnevely	7,589	4.48
Malabar	9,166	4.04
Cuddapah	5,001	3.70
Nellore	4,215	3.06
Bellary	5,038	3.92
Chingleput	2,266	2.42

marked in Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, and Coimbatore. In December the disease reached the Godavery Collectorate and attained its maximum severity in the Southern Districts; the deaths in that month reached the melancholy aggregate of 16,222. From this date the epidemic began to decline, the casualties in January, February, and March being respectively 14,701, 11,106, and 7,790. The total mortality from cholera throughout the

Presidency during the year under review amounted to 129,105. This aggregate is probably under rather than over stated. The marginal table gives the districts, the total deaths from cholera in each district, and the ratio of deaths per mille of population. The districts which suffered in a less degree were those of South Canara, Kurnool, Kistna, Godavery, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam.

5. CHOLERA IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS.—There is no direct evidence of the importation of cholera into the Presidency Town, but inasmuch as the disease was prevailing in the neighbouring districts at the time of the outbreak, it is more than probable that it was introduced by travellers from the affected districts. At the same time it must be borne in mind that cholera is endemic in Madras, and that there are and were in this town local insanitary conditions highly favourable to the genesis and spread of the disease. The earliest cases appeared in the month of August at Royapooram at a time when the weather was close and oppressive, an atmospheric state which favours the incidence of the disease. At the same time the Red Hills water became bad and offensive, causing many of the inhabitants to resort to wells, the water of which from diuse had become impure. From Royapooram the disease spread through Black Town to Royapettah, thence westward to Kilpauk, and doubling back invaded Peraisbore. The outbreak was at its height in September and October; it subsided at the close of the year, but increased again towards the termination of the official year. The total mortality within municipal limits amounted to 1,450, or 3.00 per mille of the population. Of the different classes of the community, Eurasians suffered most and Europeans least, the death-rates of these two classes being respectively 6.50 and 3.00 per mille.

6. SMALL-POX.—This disease obtained more or less in every district of the Presidency, but was most prevalent in the Collectorates of Ganjam, Madura, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Bellary, North Arcot, and Kurnool. The total deaths from this disease throughout the Presidency during the year amounted to 24,719, or 11,534 less than in 1874-75.

7. FEVERS.—According to the returns of the Sanitary Commissioner this class of diseases was even more prevalent during 1875-76 than in the previous year, the recorded deaths from fevers during the two years having amounted to 243,565 and 239,387 respectively. The districts in which fevers were most prevalent and fatal were Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Malabar, South Arcot, and Ganjam. The ratio of deaths from fevers in these districts per 1,000 of deaths from all causes was as follows:—

Cuddapah	675.73
North Arcot	417.08
Salem	450.17
Kurnool	732.66
Vizagapatam	785.90
Malabar	284.98
South Arcot	302.10
Ganjam	651.15

8. GENERAL WORKING OF THE INSTITUTIONS.—At the close of 1874-75, 122 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries were in operation; 12 new institutions were opened during the year under review, making a total of 134. The distribution of these in the several circles of medical administration is noted below:—

Presidency and Northern Districts	...	...	52
Southern District, Malabar and Canara	...	...	62
Mysore and Ceded Districts	...	...	18
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	...	...	1
Nagpore Force	...	...	1
Total			134

The following list gives the stations at which new dispensaries were opened:—

1. Anakapilly.	5. Kistnagherry.	9. Puttoocottah.
2. Bellary (Branch).	6. Nursapatam.	10. Srungavarapucottah.
3. Bobbili.	7. Nursapore.	11. Villapuram.
4. Budwall.	8. Parvatipore.	12. Virdachellum.

But for the paucity of medical subordinates this number would have been larger. The Subordinate Medical Establishment is at present being taxed beyond its capabilities, and early steps must be taken to meet the constantly increasing demands for medical aid to the masses.

9. STATISTICS OF SICK TREATED.—The totals of in and out patients

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Europeans and East Indians.	3,340	32,987	3,177	34,319
Natives	22,651	688,552	25,791	690,161
Total	26,001	721,539	28,968	724,480

treated during the year under review, and the year immediately preceding may be gathered from the marginal table. These figures exhibit an aggregate increase of 105,818 in favour of 1875-76,

of which increase 1,977 have been returned as in, and 103,841 as out patients. The total numbers treated in the hospitals opened during 1875-76 were in-patients 200, out-patients 22,507, and the following table exhibits the results in each hospital:—

	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Anakapilly	..	..	..	3,264	..	3,264
Bellary (Branch)	..	259	..	3,082	..	3,335
Bobbili	..	..	..	214	..	214
Budwall	..	10	84	1,662	84	1,672
Kistnagherry	..	..	113	4,559	113	4,559
Nursapatam	..	..	..	1,558	..	1,558
Nursapore	..	..	..	781	..	781
Parvatipore	..	..	No statement received.		..	..
Puttoocottah	..	..	..	485	..	485
Srungavarapucottah	..	..	..	1,981	..	1,981
Villapuram	..	..	..	1,463	..	1,463
Virdachellum	1	3	2	3,212	3	3,215
Total	1	266	189	22,241	200	22,607

10. DISEASES TREATED.—A detailed statement of the various diseases which came under treatment is given in Table E of the Appendix, and the following statement has been drawn up to show the ratios which the total treated under each of the principal diseases bear to the total treated under all headings:—

Diseases.	Europeans per Mille.	Natives per Mille.
Small-pox	68	30
Measles	172	11
Dysentery	98	99
Typhoid fever	44	64
Simple continued fever	1367	920
Febriola	5021	1869
Ague	8375	1906
Remittent fever	242	173
Simple cholera	49	492
Malignant cholera	395	1410
Hooping cough	177	149
Mumps	125	78
Influenza	216	56
Erysipelas	117	48
Acute rheumatism	239	433
Muscular do.	1445	1131
Chronic do.	1950	3796
Primary syphilis	302	654
Secondary do.	456	820
Hereditary do.	44	35
Tertiary do.	..	24
Cancer	52	113
Non-malignant tumours	41	113
Leprosy	229	432
Scrofula	138	226
Phthisis pulmonalis	465	129
Diabetes	38	56
Beriberi	18	28
Paralysis	83	143
Hemiplegia	75	44
Paraplegia	20	17
Tetanus	10	25

Diseases.	Europeans per Mille.	Natives per Mille.
Epilepsy	1.79	1.11
Neuralgia	12.56	16.22
Hypochondriasis	.07	.04
Mania	.15	.23
Melancholia	.13	.01
Dementia	.18	.22
Conjunctivitis	10.10	68.87
Catarrhal ophthalmia	2.29	6.83
Purulent do.	.57	.31
Iritis	.41	.33
Cataract	1.17	1.32
Inflammation of external meatus	6.83	14.003
Abscess of do.	1.71	2.98
Inflammation membranae tympani	3.36	10.27
Ulceration do. do.	2.31	1.93
Ozena	.49	1.03
Polypus nasi	.05	.40
Valvular disease of heart	.52	.29
Phlebitis	.26	.04
Inflammation of glands	2.91	1.24
Hypertrophy of do.	.78	.44
Goitre	.02	.05
Croup	.02	.04
Bronchitis	49.24	19.79
Asthma	6.79	4.76
Pneumonia	.85	.61
Stomatitis	.46	.43
Dyspepsia	66.64	43.73
Dysentery	30.96	16.36
Ascariis lumbricoides	40.47	43.68
Oxyuris vermicularis	.52	2.82
Tinea solium	.80	.13
Diarrhoea	64.30	25.11
Celie	17.46	19.11
Constipation	137.27	84.01
Hepatitis	5.15	.87
Hypertrophy of spleen	.44	1.16
Bright's disease	.67	.34
Gonorrhoea	8.07	8.40
Bubo	.98	2.76
Stricture of the urethra	1.64	1.95
Orchitis	1.87	1.34
Amorrhoea	2.08	.79
Dysmenorrhoea	3.85	1.66
Menorrhagia	2.26	.56
Otitis	.83	.98
Synovitis	.85	1.54
Abscess	10.57	23.41
Furunculosis	1.19	7.16
Herpes	2.89	8.006
Eczema	4.63	6.57
Ulcer	26.09	74.26
Boil	9.89	15.24
Carbuncle	.26	.73
Tinea tonsurans	1.14	4.69
Do. decalvans	1.67	.87
Scabies	20.83	48.02
Poisoned wounds	1.45	3.11
Burns and scalds	1.37	2.69
Contusions	5.26	7.48
Wounds	11.51	21.77
Cut-throat wounds	.02	.03
Fractures	1.92	2.37

A few remarks may be made on the subject as a whole. Table D gives the number of cases of cholera treated. The following are the results:—

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Europeans	72	31	43.05	99	34	34.33
Natives	756	348	46.29	12,815	3,151	24.89
Total	778	379	48.71	13,014	3,185	24.47

The percentage of mortality from cholera among in-patients amounted to 48.71, amongst out-patients to 24.47; the former of these ratios approaches accuracy, the latter is much short of the truth. It must, however, be borne in mind that the means of ascertaining results in the case of out-patients are less trustworthy than in the case of in-patients, and that cases of diarrhoea, always more or less common during a cholera epidemic, are frequently regarded and returned as cases of true cholera. The mortality from cholera among in-patients of hospitals will always stand high, inasmuch as the patient is not as a rule submitted to treatment until all domestic remedies have manifestly failed, and a fatal termination is impending.

Of ordinary diseases constipation contributed the largest proportion of cases to the admissions for the year; the other more common affections were fevers, stomach and bowel complaints, vermination, ophthalmia, bronchitis, skin diseases, ulcer, rheumatism, and injuries of various kinds. Considering their general prevalence among the people, the class of venereal diseases furnished fewer admissions than might have been expected. In some districts syphilis is very common, and exercises a most prejudicial influence on the health state and physical development of the population. The disease is not confined to the profligate classes, including the so-called religious prostitutes, but permeates the domestic life of the respectable classes of the native community; and one reason why hospital returns do not confirm this fact depends upon the widespread presence of the disease, and on the success with which its milder forms are treated, not by the vythians only, but by the people themselves. Their great remedy is mercury. The number of cases of small-pox is small; this, however, forms no criterion of the prevalence of the disease, as natives are averse on religious grounds to place their friends attacked with this disease under treatment in hospital. Other eruptive fevers were few in number, and, with the exception of bronchitis, diseases of the respiratory organs were not common.

11. **SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**—Forty operations were performed on European in and out patients without a casualty; in 1874-75 the casualties amounted to 25 per cent. The number of operations performed on Native patients amounted to 1,572, viz., 252 on in and 1,320 on out patients. Of the 252 in-patients operated on 10 died, or 3.96 per cent., the corresponding ratio of the preceding year being 5 per cent. Table F in the Appendix contains a detailed list of the several operations from which it may be noted, that a considerable proportion of the major operations consisted of amputations of various kinds.

12. **DEATH-RATE AMONG IN-PATIENTS.**—The average death-rate among in-patients was 1 in 18; the ratio varied in the several institutions from a minimum at Nazareth to a maximum at Triplicane. The ratios of mortality to treated at the principal hospitals of the Presidency Town were as cited in the margin. Details will be found in Table G of the Appendix.

13. **CASTE OF PATIENTS.**—Rather more than three-fourths of the total admissions for the year consisted of Hindus. Of Mahomedans the admissions amounted to about one-fifth of the aggregate of Hindus. The number of European and Eurasian sick was as usual, comparatively small. Details are given in the subjoined table.

Caste.	In-patients.			Out-patients.			In and Out Patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	720	123	852	4,150	2,589	6,719	4,879	2,693	7,571
Eurasians	1,282	869	2,151	16,054	12,136	28,190	17,336	13,066	30,341
Hindus	14,454	8,309	21,260	87,261	199,650	574,901	389,706	206,456	596,181
Mahomedans	2,465	708	3,171	74,284	84,380	108,664	70,749	35,086	111,835
Total	18,930	8,504	27,434	169,739	246,736	718,474	489,669	257,240	746,908

14. **IN-PATIENTS.**—Of the aggregate of in-patients treated 77 per cent were Hindus, 11 per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Europeans, and 7 per cent. Eurasians. Of male in-patients 76 per cent. were Hindus, 13 per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Europeans, and 6 per cent. Eurasians. Of female in-patients Eurasians constituted one-tenth of the whole.

15. **OUT-PATIENTS.**—Of the total registered, 80 per cent. were Hindus and 15 per cent. Mahomedans. Of female out-patients the ratios per cent. give 80 for Hindus and 13 for Mahomedans. Eurasian women constituted 4 per cent. of the aggregate number. The following table shows the ratios to total admissions of the different castes of in and out-patients:—

Caste.	In-patients.			Out-patients.			In and Out Patients.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	3.85	1.45	3.11	.88	1.03	.94	1.00	1.05	1.02
Eurasians	6.77	10.22	7.84	3.42	4.88	3.92	3.55	5.06	4.07
Hindus	76.36	80.03	77.49	79.89	80.27	80.02	79.75	80.26	79.92
Mahomedans	13.02	8.30	11.66	15.81	13.82	15.12	15.70	13.63	14.99

16. **COST OF DIETING IN-PATIENTS.**—Table II in the Appendix gives full particulars as to the cost of dieting patients in each hospital. Of the total number treated 765, or 2.83 per cent., dieted themselves, a fact which proves that the majority of those seeking admission to hospital are absolute paupers. The cost of diet per patient varies from a minimum of Annas 2-5 at Triplicane to Rupees 35-4-4½ at the Madras Leper Hospital. The exceptionally high rate of the latter is due to the fact that the patients are frequently detained in hospital for long periods of time. The high rate of Rupees 13-7-6½ per in-patient at the General Hospital is due to the large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians admitted. Amongst Provincial Hospitals those marginally noted show high diet rates, and the attention of the medical officers in charge will be specially called to this circumstance.

17. **COST OF TREATING IN-PATIENTS.**—In the Appendix will be found a Table (K) exhibiting the cost per head of in-patients. Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the cost of medicines are excluded. From this table it appears that the charge ranged from Annas 2-9½ in the Male Asylum to Rupees 1,538-3-10½ at Vindachellum, the heavy charge in the latter and other similarly small institutions being due to the small number of patients treated. In Table M of the Appendix will be found a statement showing the average cost of wines and spirits per patient; the amount varies from Pies 1½ at Conjeeveram to Rupees 1-7-8 at Kotagerry.

18. **COST OF TREATING OUT-PATIENTS.**—As the chief cost of treating out-patients is connected with the outlay for medicines, Table L of

Appendix gives the approximate charge for each patient of this class. The cost per head varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Cumbum to Rupees 29-2-11 at the Leper Hospital, Madras, the charge in the latter institution having been increased by the free use of gurjon oil and similar medicaments in the treatment of leprosy.

19. MANAGEMENT OF THE DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS.

—Dispensaries are opened daily for ordinary patients from 7 to 10 A.M. and from 3 to 5 P.M. Arrangements are also made for affording aid to urgent cases of medical or of surgical disease or accident, at any hour of the day or night. When a commissioned officer is in charge, he is required to visit the hospital daily, and to remain in attendance there for not less than two hours, the time of his visit being arranged to suit the convenience of the majority of the people. The same rule holds good as regards subordinates when in charge of these institutions, and for the further convenience of the public they are either provided with quarters on the premises, or are required to reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital. The names, with distinguishing numbers, caste, age, and sex of all out-patients are entered in a nominal register, which also exhibits the number of times each patient has actually attended. The medicines prescribed for each applicant are entered in a prescription book, and the number given to each patient in the nominal register is attached to the entry in the prescription book, for facility of reference. The prescription book also serves in part as a check on the expenditure of medicines.

20. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The agencies for the relief of the sick poor in this Presidency are now constituted under the authority of the Towns Improvement Act, and the Local Funds Act of 1871. Under these Acts the cost of supporting hospitals and dispensaries, with a few exceptions, has been laid on Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The exceptions are the following:—When the Medical Officer in charge is of the commissioned grade, or of the grade of Honorary Surgeon, his pay becomes a Provincial charge; and in those cases where a Warrant Officer, Native Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant holds charge of a dispensary along with a police or jail charge, one-fourth of his pay becomes a Provincial charge in virtue of his performance of the latter duties. At the Presidency Town the General Hospital—being the Clinical Hospital of the Medical College—and four other special hospitals* are entirely supported by Government: the remaining hospitals, with the exception of a proportion of the cost of the Lock Hospital, are

* Lying-in Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Lunatic Asylum.

purely municipal charges. At Mofussil stations Government supports

two Lunatic Asylums and a Lazaretto, also Civil Dispensaries at the large Military stations of Secunderabad, Kamptee, and St. Thomas' Mount. The cost of the Civil Hospitals on the Nilgiris is also defrayed in part by Government. The cardinal principle of medical relief in this Presidency is its maintenance by local taxation. The marginal list gives the number of medical

Grade of Medical Officers.	No. in Grade.
Surgeons-Major from 20 to 27 years' service ..	11
Do. from 10 to 19 do. ..	12
Surgeons from 5 to 9 years' service ..	11
Do. from 1 to 4 do. ..	7
Honorary Surgeons ..	2
First-class Apothecary ..	3
Second-class do. ..	1
First-class Assistant Apothecary ..	11
Second-class do. ..	2
Passed Hospital Apprentice ..	15
Native Surgeons ..	6
Assistant Surgeons* ..	2
First-class Hospital Assistant ..	11
Second-class do. ..	15
Third-class do. ..	3
Pensioned Apothecary ..	4
Do. Hospital Assistant ..	3
Private Hospital Assistant or Medical men ..	8
Medical Missionaries ..	4
Total ..	134

* Formerly Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

men in charge of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, with the army or social grade of each. In addition to these duties some medical officers have the superintendence or medical charge of jails, the medical charge of Police Hospitals, and of a considerable staff of Government servants. All are required to attend and give evidence in medico-legal cases, to proceed into the district on emergent calls, to advise regarding sanitary arrangements, and to encourage vaccination. Medical officers are available as members of Municipal Boards, a position which entails much extra duty and responsibility. Some medical officers engage in private practice amongst classes above accepting eleemosynary relief.

Judging from the growing demands for new dispensaries, from the increasing numbers of applicants for relief, and from the Inspection Reports of administrative officers, these institutions appear to be rising rapidly in public estimation. Indeed, the popularity of these hospitals is the best of all replies to those who insist on the futility of expecting, that Western can supplant Eastern medical science in India.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to say that medical officers and subordinates in charge of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries have during the past year performed their duties with zeal and efficiency, and this testimony will be appreciated by Government, who know the strain upon both which widespread epidemic disease creates. A reference to individual reports will show, that they have sought by advice and help to aid authorities in carrying out sanitary improve-

ments, and no little credit is due to many subordinates of the Medical Department, who, in the face of local apathy, prejudice, and unpopularity, have persisted in bringing to notice the nuisances and sanitary defects of towns and villages.

21. HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY BUILDINGS.—In G.O., No. 1387, of 4th August 1876, standard plans and estimates for Local and Municipal Hospitals were sanctioned; previous to that date these buildings were not erected after any definite plan. In 1875-76 ninety-five of the hospitals were located in buildings either specially erected or specially adapted for the purpose, and thirty-nine in rented buildings. At the close of the year ten new buildings, in lieu of a corresponding number of rented houses, were in course of erection, and will probably be ready for occupation during the present official year. As a rule hospital buildings have been kept in good repair, and Municipal and Local Fund Boards have usually been ready to respond to every reasonable requisition for improvements and additional accommodation.

22. FINANCE.—The financial statement affords full information as regards the capital, income, and expenditure of each hospital. The subjoined table gives a brief statement of the different sources of income, and of the amounts realized under each head during the last two years.

	1874-75.			1875-76.			Increase in 1875-76.			Decrease in 1875-76.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
From Government ..	2,46,872	7	0	2,72,191	15	1	26,319	8	1	..	..	..
Municipal and Local Funds.	2,69,883	4	2	3,01,516	13	7	31,633	9	5	..	..	..
Local sources ..	27,753	4	5	49,450	1	0	21,705	12	7	..	..	..
Interest on capital ..	18,163	10	2	21,243	1	8	3,079	7	6	..	..	..
European donations and subscriptions.	14,950	13	4	10,490	0	3	..	..	..	4,460	13	1
Native do. do.	21,752	14	4	13,989	6	1	..	..	..	7,763	7	5
Sale of medicines ..	5,169	0	0	5,951	7	5	782	7	5	..	..	..
Total ...	6,04,545	5	5	6,74,841	13	11	82,526	13	0	12,224	4	6

It will be observed that while there is a marked increase under five of these headings, there is an equally marked falling off in two, viz., in the amounts of European and Native subscriptions, a result to be expected considering that the institutions are now supported by local taxation. There is a diminution in the item of invested capital during the year under review to the extent of Rupees 22,932-13-10 as will be seen from the following statement:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Investments 1874-75	4,59,686	8	3
Do. 1875-76	4,36,753	11	5
Decrease	22,932	13	10

This decrement is principally due to the withdrawal of Rupees 20,066 at Cuddalore, Rupees 2,600 at Cuddalore, Rupees 500 at Manargoody, and Rupees 700 at Trichinopoly.

23. PRESIDENCY CIVIL HOSPITALS.—The following tabular statement contrasts the numbers treated during the last two years, and shows any increase or decrease which may have taken place in 1875-76:—

	Treated in 1874-75.	Treated in 1875-76.	Increase over 1874-75.	Decrease under 1874-75.
Black Town, North Side ..	9,643	10,053	410	..
Do. Royapuram Missions ..	10,813	10,509	..	304
General Hospital ..	15,608	16,535	927	..
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary ..	10,053	10,240	187	..
Trichinopoly ..	21,598	18,775	..	2,823
Vepery ..	10,143	9,345	..	798
Eye Infirmary ..	3,089	2,994	..	95
Female Asylum ..	241	98	..	143
Leprosy Hospital ..	343	334	..	9
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery ..	1,230	1,479	249	..
Male Asylum ..	121	137	16	..
Native Infirmary ..	2,031	2,183	152	..
Total ..	93,906	91,736	1,985	4,166

Total net decrease 2,171.

In the annexed table information is given regarding the working of these institutions for the decennium ending 1875-76.

	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Total.
General Hospital ..	In-patients ..	2,668	2,958	2,628	2,444	2,556	2,368	2,566	2,573	3,464	29,151
	Out do. ..	3,752	6,462	6,531	7,659	7,676	8,637	11,406	12,010	12,765	81,799
Eye Infirmary ..	In do. ..	294	279	266	281	312	257	311	338	379	3,082
	Out do. ..	1,851	2,255	2,296	2,069	1,892	1,810	2,099	2,591	2,643	21,049
Black Town Dispensary ..	In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out do. ..	7,365	7,191	6,136	7,688	8,993	8,320	8,942	9,505	9,893	81,507
Triphicane ..	In do. ..	603	472	428	421	457	755	714	893	876	6,623
	Out do. ..	14,811	14,572	13,368	12,777	14,710	15,475	18,883	20,390	17,601	157,143
Native Infirmary ..	In do. ..	1,596	1,390	1,542	1,775	1,653	1,896	1,932	1,971	2,100	16,944
	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary ..	In do. ..	101	234	261	224	258	215	232	263	226	2,149
	Out do. ..	9,132	8,515	7,553	8,512	9,473	8,921	10,754	9,622	9,889	92,949
Lying-in Hospital Midwifery ..	In do. ..	1,298	1,483	1,360	1,324	1,346	1,370	1,212	1,217	1,365	12,984
	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vepary ..	In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In do. ..	6,442	5,884	6,807	7,011	7,187	6,749	8,351	9,086	9,431	76,158
	Out do. ..	26,827	39,890	38,929	41,858	43,445	46,597	58,416	63,319	61,001	475,808

A statement of the cost of working each hospital during the last two years will be found in the subjoined table, from which it may be gathered that the charges for 1875-76 exceeded those of the preceding

year by Rupees 23,557-2-10. The increase takes place chiefly in connection with the General Hospital, and is due to the additions made to the establishment, and to increased expenditure under diet and other headings. There is also an increase in the charges of the Leper Hospital under the head of diet.

	1874-75.			1875-76.		
Hospitals.	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.
Black Town, North Side ..	Rs. A. P. 924 14 2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 924 14 2	Rs. A. P. 734 18 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 734 18 0
Triphicane ..	13,649 15 9	.. ..	13,649 15 9	12,538 1 5	.. ..	12,538 1 5
Vepary ..	17,551 14 7	.. ..	17,551 14 7	16,316 2 7	.. ..	16,316 2 7
Eye Infirmary ..	26,391 14 11	.. ..	26,391 14 11	25,889 6 6	531 11 4	25,357 11 2
Female Asylum ..	1,194 5 3	314 11 11	879 9 4	1,166 14 0	298 15 9	867 14 3
General Hospital ..	1,17,696 6 4	4,263 10 0	1,13,432 12 4	1,52,307 15 6	4,986 4 0	1,47,381 11 6
Leper Hospital ..	19,512 1 10	.. ..	19,512 1 10	21,078 14 0	1 5 9	21,077 8 3
Lying-in Hospital ..	43,412 7 7	1,471 1 6	41,941 6 1	35,275 14 5	1,191 12 6	34,084 2 0
Male Asylum ..	122 8 0	.. ..	122 8 0	23 14 7	.. ..	23 14 7
Native Infirmary ..	12,277 11 10	.. ..	12,277 11 10	11,627 3 11	.. ..	11,627 3 11
Total ..	2,68,737 4 3	6,265 4 5	2,46,531 15 10	2,77,099 4 0	7,010 1 4	2,70,089 2 8

Increase in net cost above that of 1874-75 is Rupees 23,557-2-10.

APPENDIX.

ADONIE.

Extract from Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
S. R. JEEYAROSASAMY GAROO.

The dispensary is still held in the same old and small building in which it has been ever since its opening. The proposed dispensary has not been yet commenced, as the plan and estimate are still under revision.

There has been a steady increase in the number of both *in* and *out* patients who have sought and obtained treatment at this institution, the benefits of which, I am very happy to say, are more widely and better appreciated day by day by all classes of the inhabitants of the town and abroad. There have been 9,708 natives admitted as *out* and 170 as *in* patients, thereby showing an increase when compared with the last year's return—4,092 in the former, and 29 in the latter. There has been a slight decrease in the number of European and East Indian patients. The admissions for 1874-75 were 60 *in* and *out*-patients while there are 50 for 1875-76.

The following is the general result for the year:—

		Europeans.		Natives.	
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Remained on 31st March 1875	..	2	50	6	125
Admitted during the year	..	2	59	170	9,708
	Total ..	2	59	176	9,833
Discharged	..	2	59	154	9,678
Died	..	..	..	9	45
Remaining on 31st March 1876	..	..	..	2	59
Average daily sick	..	0.219	0.78	5.125	105.5

The town is swept and kept clean by 20 sweepers, and 14 toities are engaged for cleaning the private privies in the town, and to carry the collection therefrom by the municipal carts to a selected spot far off the town. There are five public latrines with the male and female compartments, having a male and a female toity attached to each. A lease has been executed by the buffaloe men of the town to carry away the rubbish collected at the dust-boxes. The latrines are daily cleansed.

The total fall of rain throughout the year was 27.3 inches, or 17.2 inches less than that of the past year.

The health of the public was not as good as it had been in the previous year, owing to the outbreak of cholera and fever.

Cholera was the epidemic disease of the year, which first commenced on the 1st August and lasted till the 27th October. It re-appeared on 13th December and lasted till the 22nd of that month, and appeared again on the 22nd March 1876. The number of attacks and deaths was 340 and 91 respectively. The disease was on the whole of a mild type, and it readily yielded to the treatment; children were more susceptible to the disease than adults. Previous to the outbreak of the disease at this station it was prevalent at Raichore and Bellary, and the outbreak of the disease here may be attributed to the passengers from those places.

Ague, cholera, rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, affections of the ear, abscesses and ulcers, skin diseases, injuries, diseases of the digestive system, and nervous affections were the prevailing diseases.

List of Operations performed in the Civil Dispensary by First-class Hospital Assistant S. R. Jayaramaswamy Garoo.

Operations.	No.	Nature of Operation performed.	Result of Operation.
Toothache	123	Extracted by forceps	Successful.
Foreign body in the ear	1	Removed by director	
Do. do. nose	2	Do. do.	
Greatest fracture of radius and ulna	1	Splints and bandages	
Simple fracture of femur	1	Do. do.	
Do. clavicle	1	Figure-of-8 bandage	Successful.
Do. ulna	1	Splints and bandage	
Compound fracture of humerus	1	Circular amputation	Relieved.
Fracture of humerus and dislocation of elbow joint	1	Reduction and bandage	
Compound fracture of tibia and fibula	1	Do. do.	Successful.
Dislocation of elbow joint	1	Do. do.	

Extract from Annual Inspection Report, by Deputy Surgeon-General GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 8th March 1876.

Sanitary Condition.—The town of Adoni contains a population of over 22,000 inhabitants.

The sweepers have been increased from 14 to 20, who are under the supervision of six Conservancy Peons and one Inspector. The sweepings and refuse of the town are leased out to parties who remove them for use in the fields. The municipality provides three carts. There are five public latrines, to each of which one male and one female *toty* are attached, the latrines being double for the sexes. Besides this arrangement 14 *toties* are employed to remove the collections from the private privies of the town. This collection is deposited in pits, and is not used by the farmers. There are about 40 *lat*-*oties* in the town. The public latrines are cleaned daily; cess-pits are general throughout the town. Some are cleaned out once every second or third year, others two or three times yearly. The localities of cess-pits are marked by slabs of stones and traces of fluid in the neighbourhood. They are principally outside the houses.

Water supply.—Twelve wells have been reserved for drinking purposes alone: no fixed guard over these wells.

Hospital.—The present building is unsuited for a dispensary. It is clean and tidy and, as much as possible is made of the entirely insufficient accommodation.

Visitors' Book.—*General Tenor of Remarks.*—Complimentary to the Hospital Assistant and to the general management, cleanliness, and usefulness of the dispensary.

AHTOOR.

Extract from Annual Report by Assistant Apothecary JAMES WILLIAM PRICHARD.

During the year under review no in-patients were treated. Of out-patients the number of admissions (natives and Europeans) may be tabulated as follows, showing cures, &c. :—

	Natives.	Europeans.
Admitted	2,528	7
Discharged cured	2,231	6
Do. relieved	233	1
Do. no better	5	..
Do. absented	36	..
Died	..	..
Remaining	21	..

The chief complaints were fevers, rheumatism, digestive, and cutaneous affections, viz. :—

	Admissions.
Fevers	397
Rheumatism	247
Digestive affections	379
Cutaneous affections	651
Total	1,874

The population, since their appreciation of European medicines, and people from remote villages, wend their way to the dispensary for treatment.

The new dispensary building in the town was opened in the middle of October.

It is still in an incomplete state; but, the process of completion has been lately pushed forward, and it is expected to be quite finished in a few months.

Sanitary arrangements in the town during the year have been satisfactory. On the whole the place keeps very healthy; and during the last cholera epidemic the number of seizures were, comparatively to the surrounding villages and stations, trifling.

ANAKAPILLY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Dresser MAHOMED OMER.

I beg to report that the dispensary was opened in August of the past year in the premises of Mr. G. L. Nursinga Row, proprietor of Anakapilly.

From August till the close of the year (1875) now under observation, 3,264 were the natives of both sexes that sought relief as out-patients at this institution, and out of the number only two deaths were recorded, which came for treatment in the last hour of life and presented nothing worthy of remarks.

No in-patients were kept during this period for want of proper accommodation.

No Europeans were admitted, as none sojourn or remain domiciled at the station.

The diseases that had been most prevalent were fevers, rheumatism, dropsy, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, eczema, psoriasis, ulcer, ring-worm, and itch. They were chronic and milder in type and yielded to judicious treatment.

No cholera raged during the period. Small-pox of a mild form prevailed sparingly now and then at the station and caused no ravages.

The station was kept pretty clean by the conservancy allowed by the Local Fund Board, Vizagapatam.

The institution was started by the Local Fund Board of Vizagapatam, by which it is entirely supported.

ANANTAPORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice J. G. HINDLEY.

Population of town.—2,918.

Population of district.—1,568,006.

Date of establishment.—May 1868.

How supported.—By the Municipality and Local Fund Board.

The hospital building is a long ward, one-third of which is partitioned off by a wall, which does not extend to the roof, for the male ward of the Civil Dispensary which only admits four patients; this portion was originally used as the surgery of the Police Hospital. The Police patients occupy the remaining two-thirds of the ward, and I am happy to state that it is of great use, for it is the only hospital for them in the sub-division.

I will venture to remark that there are in this town eight native practitioners, their castes being Mahomedan 2, Brahmans 5, and Coonty 1. One of the Mahomedans is a Municipal Commissioner and the other was a compounder in this dispensary for a period of five years. This man, I believe, possesses a pocket case (Dresser's), a catheter, and European medi-

cines that he gets from Bellary. He, I am sorry to remark, does more harm than good with his instruments and medicines. By way of great coaxing he manages to get around the poor, ignorant people principally for the purpose of extorting money, for, after two or three weeks of his treatment, I find that all flock to the dispensary, and beg to be relieved, saying they were very foolish in not applying for treatment here at the beginning. One of the Brahmans is the Sheristadar of this place. I am not aware of his treatment; he, I believe, attends to the Brahmans employed in the catcherry.

Vaccination.—Vaccination is carried on by a Municipal Vaccinator, whose duty it is to vaccinate all in the limits of the town; there is also a Local Fund Vaccinator who works in the villages belonging to the taluq.

Dispensary.—There have been 85 admissions among in-patients and 3,147 among out-patients, showing a decrease of one in the former and 515 in the latter to the previous year; but this is principally due to the prevalence of cholera here, which prevented people from coming from the surrounding villages, as will be seen in the return of sick during September and October, when there were only 202 admissions in the former, and 194 in the latter.

Deaths.—The percentage of deaths among in-patients has been 4.70, out-patients 88, and out of hospital 2.37.

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases under treatment, according to their order of frequency, were the following:—conjunctivitis, ulcer, itch, ague, constipation, inflammation memb. tympani, rheumatism chronic, wounds, cholera, abscess, dyspepsia, neuralgia, gonorrhoea, boil, catarrh, eczema, ascariis lumbricoides, febricula, syphilis primary, syphilis secondary, diarrhoea, bronchitis, and various others. There were seven cases of leprosy treated, out of which four were cured, two relieved, and one remaining. There were two cases of tumours operated on, one of which proved successful, and the other was discharged as relieved. There was also a case of cancer of penis operated on, which proved successful, and also a cancerous growth on the thigh, which also proved successful.

Building.—I regret to remark that the dispensary is in a very leaky condition.

Latrines.—The latrines are nothing but mud wall enclosures, about the height of three feet, in which no proper dry-earth conservancy can be carried out.

Store-room.—A store-room would be of great use to the dispensary.

At present the male wards are quite open to the gaze of the out-patients; minor operations have to be performed in the verandah; and the ward, which only contains four, made use of for the purpose of examining patients.

Bath-room.—There is no bath-room attached to either ward, the patients, therefore, are compelled to bathe under trees; this also is not very pleasing to the patients.

Female Ward.—The female ward is a small building 16 feet in length, the same in breadth, and 14 in height, thus admitting four patients.

Town.—The town of Anantapore is a small place containing about 5,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are ryots.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town, I am glad to say, since the inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General, is pretty good. The only places where there could be an amount of improvement are the parcherries inhabited by the Pariahs and Chucklers. I quite agree with my predecessor in stating that this is chiefly due to the Sanitary Inspector being a Brahmin, who dare not enter the above named parcherries, it being against his caste.

Another evil in this place is storing up filth and dirt in the compound of houses for two or three days.

Latrines.—There are eight latrines in which no dry-earth conservancy is carried out; these are now kept clean. There are 12 sweepers to keep the streets clean—6 for the latrines. There are two carts to remove the street sweepings, and filth and dirt from the houses, and two for the latrines; the latter have no bullocks. The human excreta is removed to a distance of one and a half mile out of the town, but the street sweepings and filth from houses are put up for auction to be used as manure.

Water-supply.—This I am happy to say is plentiful. For drinking purposes it is obtained from wells situated on the side of the tank, and also from the tank itself, but the latter is also used for bathing purposes and for washing clothes, &c., by the Brahmins.

Cholera.—Two cases of cholera were at first imported into this town from Ghooty and Tadpatry respectively. Every precaution was taken to prevent, if possible, the disease from assuming an epidemic type. About three weeks after a police constable's mother was taken bad with symptoms of cholera; the patient was in a state of collapse before aid was called for. Two days after (7th September 1875) the police constable himself was taken bad and expired too. After this the disease made a steady increase till the 18th instant, on which day there were as many as 18 fresh cases reported; the hitherto despised sanitary instructions to the Municipal Commissioners were now taken into consideration, as it was made public that further steps were taken by the Medical Officer to insist on the insanitary condition being attended to, and the result was that the next day there was a fall to one-third of the previous day's number, four and three were the next two day's result, after which the epidemic made very irregular fluctuations in the number of attacks, and on the 18th of October it was entirely stamped out.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 5th February 1876.

Sanitary Condition of Town.—There are eight municipal latrines, three for males and five for females; a ninth latrine is in course of erection. They are, with two exceptions, open mud wall enclosures, and are conducted on the dry, not on the dry-earth, system. There are six toties and two hand-carts for the service of the town and latrine. The poudrette is taken to a distance

from the town and deposited in hollows; it is not utilized by the farmers. Ten sweepers and two bullock carts keep the town clean; the refuse is sold as manure; cess-pits are common in the town.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is principally from the tank and from filtration wells under its bund. The supply is generally abundant, and the quality good.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—Generally favorable and suggestive of improvements. The Municipal Commissioners do not seem to enter their remarks very often. Some are prevented by caste from inspecting the dirtiest part of the town.

ANJENGO.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital
Assistant P. A. AMERSON PULLAY, No. 746.

The population of Anjengo is nearly 2,500. This was once a military station of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to whom a company of native detachment, and a Dresser for its medical aid, was allowed. On the removal of the Resident and his escort the Dresser was allowed to remain behind on the request of the respectable inhabitants there.

I beg to submit herewith a statement showing the number of sick treated since 1871.

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1871 ..	..	445	..	7	..	..
1872 ..	..	435	..	7½	..	..
1873 ..	..	438	..	6	..	..
1874-75 ..	..	335	..	4½	..	2
1875-76 ..	..	387	..	4½	..	6

Since my taking charge of the station I have directed my attention particularly to vaccination, and my labor in this branch has been attended with particular success. The native population, however, I regret to state are quite averse to operation, and in many instances I have been compelled to use force. I must feel indebted to the local Sub-Magistrate for the interest he has taken in carrying on vaccination, and for the assistance I have received from him. The number of subjects whom I have vaccinated is 492, of which 438 proved successful, 37 unsuccessful, and 17 are unknown. I could only attribute the want of appreciation for the benefits of vaccination to ignorance on the part of the native community.

Climate.—The hot season commences from February and continues until the south-west monsoon sets in, which generally begins at about the middle of May. During these hot seasons, however, a few showers of rain generally follow which cool and temperize the atmosphere. But the entire absence of these showers during the year under report have been severely felt by both man and cattle. The heat has been felt very severely. Water has become scarce, and the crops have proved failures, and the general health of the country greatly impaired, bringing on diarrhoea and dysentery principally. The south-west monsoons are very heavy and continue until August. The surrounding country becomes inundated and remains submerged until an artificial bar or outlet is opened out on the sea beach at about a mile to the south of the station, when the decomposed vegetation emits a very offensive effluvia for several days, and the dampness which the submerged houses retain renders the country very unhealthy. Fevers, rheumatism, influenza, &c., then prevail; but in these cases application for European treatment has been seldom and rare.

Epidemic.—Cholera first appeared on the 18th January last in an epidemic form at Maumpully, a station about half a mile to the north of Anjengo. I have particularly remarked that in all the six cases which occurred the patients were living adjacent to places contaminated by sewage and subjected to miasmatic effluvia.

Principal Diseases.—During the year small-pox, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever prevailed. *Small-pox* has been prevailing here for several consecutive years, and 34 deaths from this disease have been registered in the Sub-Magistrate's office during the year under report, all of whom were non-vaccinated subjects. It continued to prevail with great force until January last. During the year under report 19 cases only came under my treatment, of which one alone proved fatal which was of a very virulent type. It has come under my observation that this, as well as the other diseases named above, principally broke out in places contaminated by sewage, ill-ventilated dwelling houses, miasmatic effluvia from the putrifying fishes and from the absence of all sanitary measures in the general living of the people.

BELLARY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon STANLEY L. DORRIS.

Bellary has an average temperature of 80°. Its minimum this year was 52° (in December), its maximum (last April) 109°. The daily range of the thermometer is very great, being frequently over 30° and rarely under 20°.

Epidemic.—Cholera has prevailed in Bellary and the district during the year as common with the rest of Southern India.

Deaths from Cholera in Bellary District.

No.	Talugs and Municipalities.	1875.						1876.			Total.
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	
1	Bellary Talug		1	43	89	31	48	17	18	96	381
2	Do. Municipality	3	14	2	42	9		24	18		107
3	Hospeta			1	11	60		50	268	214	500
4	Madhigai							14	27	22	63
5	Erinchudraly					1		6	69	352	422
6	Erinchudraly							4	11	293	318
7	Alur		31	21	9	12	8			71	132
8	Adoni		210	323	77	50	26	20	2	50	743
9	Do. Municipality		121	29	13		32	4			189
10	Ghoety	2	1	80	9					5	97
11	Do. Municipality		1	2	1					2	4
12	Tadpatri	4	177	23	70	38	3				327
13	Madhigai				4				2	8	14
14	Andhapore		9	46	41	20			26	25	161
15	Do. Municipality	1	1	38	14					1	55
16	Pharmavaram			0	41	71	9	37	270	107	541
17	Pennacodda		2	23	243	41	3	4	34	148	508
18	Hindupur									2	2
19	Madakasera		1	10	1						12
20	Madakasera								15	23	38
Total ..		9	569	657	671	346	134	150	676	1,392	4,642

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases have been *cholera*—in-patients, admissions 19, deaths nine; *dysentery*—94 cases, two deaths; during 1874-75 there were 73 cases and one death; diarrhoea, constipation, ascariis lumbricoides, rheumatic diseases, lung diseases.

Veneral Diseases.—Bellary is notorious for venereal disease.

Eyes diseases, ear diseases, skin diseases, ague, febricula, and simple continued fever. Guinea-worm is common here, but the people treat themselves.

Accidents, 455 cases.

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
Total admissions.	1874-75	254	7,157
	1875-76	255	7,034
Deaths ..	1874-75	26	1
	1875-76	43	25

The decrease in the number of out-patients is due to the opening of the Branch Dispensary in the Cowle Bazaar.

The increase in the number of deaths is due to cholera.

Leprosy.—One leper was treated with gurgon oil externally and internally, cod-liver oil, and good food. He was under treatment three and a half months. When discharged at his own request he had free use of his hands and feet; the contraction and tuberculation were lessened, and the ulceration cured. The anaesthesia was reduced to the existence of small slightly sensitive patches, one at the nape of his neck, another on each shoulder, and another at the junction of the chest with the abdomen.

As described in Dr. Stewart's report there were six operations up to 31st August, *viz.*, three amputations for fungoid foot, all successful, one ovariectomy, disease of 13 years' standing, tumour 3 lbs. 11 3/4, death on fourth day; herniotomy, death from chloroform; one craniotomy, successful. Since then there have been nine operations worth recording.

Herniotomy.—The patient refused the operation, some hours later he consented. I was then sent for, and performed the operation to give him a chance; however it was too late; the gut was returned, but never recovered the effects of constriction: he died quietly in two days.

Schierus Cancer of the breast in an old man, a gland in the axilla was enlarged, but no chain of glands could be felt between the tumour and axilla. The tumour was removed and the patient was discharged cured. This was six months ago; he has not re-appeared.

Fibrous Tumour on the back of thigh removed; there was considerable hæmorrhage; discharged cured.

Tenotomy of hamstrings of both knee joints; contraction of four years' standing, following rheumatism. The joints were unaffected. The patient is still under treatment. His legs are straight, but he is unfit for discharge, as he has delayed cure through taking off his splints, absconding, and giving great trouble.

Excision of two metacarpal bones, os magnum, trapezium, and trapezoid in a leper. The incisions healed, but later on the disease re-appeared, and, as amputation above the wrist was necessary, he absconded.

Harelip, single, in the case of a boy of about seven years old, successful.

Herniotomy.—Discharged cured in nine days.

Hypertrophy of Labia and Clitoris.—Forming a large fibrous mass; its attachments were cut round and ligatured, then the whole mass was removed; no hæmorrhage took place. Discharged cured.

Craniotomy performed by First-class Hospital Assistant Santhojee Row.

In addition there were minor operations, such as two or three circumcisions, removal of a sebaceous tumour, removing obstruction of the nasal duct, catheterism, &c.

In-patients disted themselves.

BRANCH, BELLARY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by K. KACHIAN.

	Out-patients.
Admitted during the year	3,335
Discharged	3,291
Died	16
Average daily sick	34.6
Remaining on 31st March 1876	28

The dispensary was opened for business on 1st April 1875 for out-patients, the object being partly to relieve the heavy work at the Main

Dispensary, and partly to suit the convenience of the people at Cowle Bazaar.

Position.—It is situated at the north-east corner of the Cowle Bazaar with open ground on two sides. It consists of one centre room with a front verandah to receive patients, one surgery, one examination-room, and a store-room, besides a few out-houses, and the whole enclosed by a low compound wall and a gate. The drainage is natural and good; the building itself was formerly a private dwelling.

The working of the dispensary during the year has been very satisfactory, and the institution seems to be very generally and widely known throughout the bazaar, and its utility seems to be daily better appreciated by the public. People of all descriptions and various castes from the highest to the poorest apply for aid.

Extracts from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 2nd March 1876.

Water-supply.—Drinking water is derived from Mainwaring's tank near the jail, which lies about three-quarters of a mile from the dispensary.

Conservancy of neighborhood.—The conservancy of the neighborhood is fairly carried out. The houses are, generally speaking, poor mud or stone huts, and there is little or no artificial drainage. The primary want of house sanitation has not been met. Sanitation to be efficient should begin with the house.

Dispensary.—The new dispensary, regarding the erection of which I reported at my last inspection that "steps are being taken," is as much in embryo now as it was then. It is sufficient to say that the dispensary buildings have been condemned, and that the whole group of buildings is peculiarly unfitted as regards site, construction, and arrangement for a Civil Dispensary.

Cowle Bazaar Branch.—A small Branch Dispensary was opened in the Cowle Bazaar on the 1st April 1875 for out-patients, the object being to relieve the pressure on the Civil Dispensary and to place medical relief within the reach of the inhabitants of the Cowle Bazaar. I am of opinion that this end would have been better secured by building a new and efficient Civil Dispensary, and by locating it in a more central position. From 1st April 1875 to the close of the year 2,697 out-patients, including 208 Europeans and East Indians, were treated at this branch.

BERHAMPORE.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major H. J. BEACH.

The south-west monsoon set in earlier than usual, but the rainfall up to the end of July was only a little over 10 inches: during August and September

there were 23 inches of rain, chiefly falling during the latter month. The rains of the north-east monsoon began and ended in October, adding some 12 inches to the total aggregate rainfall of the year, 43.54 inches, being below the average, falling in an irregular manner, and at times excessive. Unusual heat was experienced in March 1876, with much thunder and lightning, but only a few drops of rain.

Cholera, both in its sporadic and epidemic forms, has prevailed generally in the district of Ganjam throughout the year. An outbreak of the disease occurred in the lines of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry between the 7th and 30th September; there were some 52 seizures and 17 deaths, inclusive of 6 privates, and the attack was confined to the lines, though they are nearly surrounded by the native bazaars. The epidemic again appeared about the 16th November and continued to the close of the year. On this occasion the civil population occupying the bazaars in the immediate neighborhood of the lines suffered more severely, and some 38 deaths were reported (seizures not registered). This time only four cases occurred in the regimental lines, two proving fatal; 67 cases were treated by the Civil Dispensary, of which number 14 died.

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases prevalent during the year, and of chief importance, are those of the zymotic class. Ague, rheumatism often complicated with the constitutional syphilitic taint, diseases of the stomach and intestines, ulcer and abscess, venereal in all its forms, and diseases of the skin.

Numbers of lepers have been treated with gurjon oil with varying result. No very large operations have been performed during the year, but a good deal of very useful minor surgery has been done by various operations.

Lying-in Ward.—There is no lying-in ward. No midwifery cases have sought admission as in-patients during the year. Should such apply, a small room containing one bed is available.

There have been no changes in, or additions to, the hospital buildings during the year. They have all been thoroughly repaired and whitewashed.

BEZWARRAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
S. SUNGEVER.

There has been little change in the climate of the station during the past year as compared with the previous one, except that the amount of rainfall has been unusually heavy. The total amount registered was 44 inches, against 31.71 in the previous year. Heavy freshes in the Kistna were experienced early in the season. The water rose on the 22nd July to 11 feet 7 inches over the crest of the anicut, and obtained on the 1st August a maximum height of 16 feet 9 inches, fell by the 4th idem to 11 feet, and thence it gradually subsided. No heavy losses were reported to have occurred, as the flood occurred so early in the season.

Fever in the months of November and December, and cholera in January, February, and March prevailed epidemically: several deaths resulted from the latter.

Cholera broke out in the town and in the district in the month of January, and continued its ravages in the former till about the middle of March, during which several fell victims to it. It was imported from Ellore, which is about 38 miles hence, by a traveller who arrived here by a boat on the 31st December, and died a few minutes after from its effects.

The total number of attacks was 188; of these 52 were treated by me, and the rest by the First-class Hospital Assistant attached to the Head Assistant Collector's Establishment. When the defective sanitation of the town is taken into consideration, it would not be at all surprising if more deaths occurred from this disease. The epidemic was on the whole of a mild type and committed less ravages than expected. In no part of the town was any special concentration of the disease obvious; cases were dotted all over the station. The principal sufferers were the Mahomedans, whose filthy habits, &c., are so well known that I need not comment on them, while the Brahmans enjoyed a perfect immunity from it.

I have described the sanitary condition of the town in my last report; they are much those pertaining to all towns and villages which have not been brought under the municipal control.

The Local Fund Boards have proposed six months ago to erect two latrines at this station at a cost of 600 Rupees each, but nothing has been done up to date. Even if the proposition is carried out, the number would not be sufficient for the town whose population is about 5,000.

Fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the digestive system, and skin affections were the prevailing ailments during the year.

Small-pox and chicken-pox have prevailed to a small extent in the town, and few deaths from the former were reported to have occurred. The natives attribute these diseases to the personal presence of a goddess, and would, therefore, neither apply for medical aid when suffering from them, nor be persuaded to avail themselves of the means of protection.

The dispensary, which is devoted exclusively to the treatment of out-door patients, continues to be well attended by all classes of people.

During the year 2,691 native patients and 57 Europeans and East Indians were treated, exhibiting an increase of 164 in the former, and a decrease of 51 in the latter over the preceding year. Of the former, 2,616 were cured, 6 absented, 37 died, and 32 remaining; of the latter 52 were cured, 4 absented, and 1 died. Twenty-four destitute patients and nine cases sent by the Police authorities were treated as in-patients during the year.

Average daily sick of natives during the year was 42.43, and that of the Europeans and East Indians was 1.4.

BHOWANY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant P. C. THUMBOOSAWMY, No. 713.

I beg to report that the in and out patients treated in the Bhowany Dispensary are 36 and 1,416 respectively for the year 1875-76.

The only prevailing diseases during the last official year were sore-eyes and fever, but cholera has visited many of the villages of this taluq and proved fatal to many.

I have inspected the places which were reported to be visited by cholera. On the report of the village monegars I proceeded to the places, rendered to the best of my abilities the medical aid to the distressed, and found many relieved from the epidemic.

I regret to state that most villages of the taluq are in great need of sanitary arrangements, being entirely neglected, with all my instructions to the monegars to keep the villages clean after intimating the bad effects of the nuisances.

BIMLIPATAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary JOHN E. XAVIER.

Climate.—There was nothing specially remarkable in the climate and season of the past year.

The general health of the town has not been satisfactory. Small-pox prevailed to a small extent during the first half of the year and measles during the latter half. Sixteen fatal cases from small-pox were registered.

Malarial fever as usual prevailed during the commencement of the wet season and setting in of the hot. The deaths for the year, according to the register in the Municipal office, amounted to 290, and births to 314, giving the death-rate as 32 and births 35.5 per 1,000.

Epidemic.—With the exception of sporadic small-pox no other epidemic prevailed in the town or in the surrounding district.

Principal Diseases.—Diseases prevalent during the year were fevers, rheumatism, bronchitis, worms, syphilis, abscesses and ulcers. Diseases of the skin and diseases of the ear gave the largest percentage of admissions.

The following table shows the working of the dispensary during the year, and also compared with the year 1874-75 :—

Total Number treated, not Admissions.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Europeans	Admissions	25	*1,599	17	445
	Deaths	..	1	..	1
	Daily sick	..	4½	..	3½
Natives	Admissions	202	*10,875	144	4,561
	Deaths	8	..	7	7
	Daily sick	15½	29½	12½	46½

Number of self-supporting sick during the year under observation has been 39.

One case of idiopathic tetanus was admitted during the year. The subject, a male Hindu, was brought to the hospital in an exhausted condition. Several days previous to his admission, he suffered from spasms in the abdomen. Every time he attempted to sit, something he said pulled him back. Muscles of abdomen and back stiff and hard to the feel. Jaws unaffected, was able to swallow freely. He was at once put under Dr. Griffiths' treatment for tetanus and continued for two days. From this time the spasms returned with greater severity and at shorter intervals. The symptoms getting graver, and the man weaker, the treatment was changed to the extract calabar bean one-eighth of a grain every four hours and a full dose of chloral at bed time. In a few days he was able to move about a little and take his food with relish. He was discharged from the hospital quite well in a fortnight.

Surgical Operations.—No capital operations. A large amount of minor surgery was performed. Fifty-eight cases of hydrocele were tapped.

Since the last annual report the following alterations and additions have been made :—

- 1st.—The dead-house has been completed.
- 2nd.—The eastern verandah adjoining the main ward was in a shaky condition; it was taken down and re-roofed.
- 3rd.—Two gates and a lamp-post have been put up.

BOBBELY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant C. H. SREENIVASA ROW.

Necessaries of Life.—The water-supply is fair. Rice and ragi are the principal articles of food especially used by the natives. A greater number of people, being indigent and poor, will subsist on ragi only, unable to buy the former stated grain.

State of Health.—Tolerably good. The place has been densely covered with a varied vegetation which has the power of supplying malarious poison to the inhabitants. Many a patient suffers from brow ague, ague and derangement of the digestive organs. Dyspeptic complaints are found in excess among the natives. Fevers, rheumatisms, hemicrania, and venereal consequences are also found to a greater degree.

Small-pox.—It is only by the noted, praiseworthy, and prophylactic powers of vaccination this epidemic was almost subsided in this part.

Malarious Fevers.—This class of fevers are prominent.

General working of the Institution.—The rich and the poor, as well as the higher and the lower castes, appear themselves at the dispensary for treatment. They are regular in their attendance. Travellers are occasionally attending for medical aid.

BUDWAIL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary
A. L. PEROMAU.

Epidemic.—It appears cholera was raging in a most dreadful manner in this town and in the neighborhood, and in this town alone lost 250 souls.

Principal Diseases.—Fever, rheumatism, syphilis, colic, itch, dyspepsia, paralysis, neuralgia, inflammation memb., ulcers, &c.

Changes to Hospital Building.—Latrine for male and female patients completed, and the Hospital Assistant's quarter is still under construction.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 13th November 1875.

Town.—I went round the town this morning with the Tahsildar and Hospital Assistant and found it less clean than it ought to have been. The prime want is water conservancy, which is sadly neglected. The greater part of the eastern portion of the town is supplied by water from a very foul and fetid tank. What this foul water gains by filtration into cistern wells it loses by the want of conservancy of the immediate neighborhood of the wells, for filthy puddles percolate freely into the drinking water.

There are no drains. The latrines are bare mud enclosures. There are no means of disposing of village refuse except in masses close to the village itself. A foul stream from the tank referred to above crawls through part of the town and percolates, soddens, and stinks. The two great wants of the town are (1) water conservancy, to which all other means are secondary; and (2) the presence of some authority who knows what ought to be done, and who has energy enough to do it. The town and neighborhood have lately lost 250 persons from cholera, which proves that dirt is dominant.

Sanitary Condition of Dispensary.—There are four latrines—three for females and one for males. They are simply square mud enclosures upon no system. The excrements are dropped anywhere. There is no dry earth. They are open and quite unprotected from rain. A town of 3,000 inhabitants should provide something better.

Hospital.—The dispensary is a good substantial building, formerly the dwelling-house of a European Indigo Manufacturer. It stands in a good compound and is conveniently situated as regards the town. It consists of three good, lofty, well-ventilated clean rooms, and of two good bath-rooms.

The building and compound have only been occupied as a dispensary since the 2nd of September 1875, consequently much remains to be done. The compound is large (four acres) and it has a good well of portable water. The wards contain four beds each, and the portions of verandah available for patients would contain each eight beds more, thus 12 male and 12 female patients might at a pinch be accommodated. The old fort wall bounds the ground on the north. The out-houses at present consist of a block containing a store-room and a cook-room, a good store-room for bedding, &c., a stable with three stalls about to be converted into latrines, and a group of ruined houses for servants.

CALICUT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Calicut Civil Dispensary has continued in well doing. The subjoined table shows this year's work as compared with that for 1874-75.

		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Europeans	Admissions	13	10	2,179	2,373
	Deaths	3	19	3657	2673
	Daily sick	598	694	8,960	10,071
Natives	Admissions	81	49	4	4
	Deaths	280	3195	12098	9053
	Daily sick				

There were only 16 self-dieting patients. I must confess I should like to see more of this class of patients; but under present circumstances, we have no suitable accommodation for them, and this is doubtless one reason why there are so few, for many of caste and respectability attend daily, coming and going considerable distances as out-patients.

Climate.—The seasons were favorable, the rainfall 114.87 inches, about the average. The public health has not been good. Choleraic diarrhoea and cholera have prevailed for the past ten months.

Cholera spread itself over the Palghat and Ponany taluqs south of the line of rail, and through the Ernad and Walhavanad taluqs north of the rail, and in December reached Beypore and Calicut. The deaths reported for the whole district this month (December)—and it contains the highest mortality of the year—are 819 males, 826 females, total 1,645 from cholera. Bowel-complaints 256 males, 198 females, total 454. Deaths from all other causes 687 males, 638 females = 1,325. The total mortality of the year was 45,737, which compared with that for the year 1874 shows a diminution of 2,683 in the total mortality of the district.

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases which prevailed were fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, rheumatic affections, venereal diseases, anaemia, general dropsy, vermes.

Surgical Operations.—A few amputations and removal of tumours. No changes or additions to hospital.

SMALL-POX AND LEETZ HOSPITALS, CALICUT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

Small-pox Hospital.—Forty-seven cases were received into hospital during the year, 12 died, 10 of these had not been vaccinated, two are recorded as having been vaccinated.

Of the 47 cases 29 were confluent, 18 of the discrete or modified variety.

Lepor Hospital.—Total number of cases treated during the past year was 66. No deaths. Average daily number of sick 26.54.

The following varieties of leprosy were admitted into hospital:—

Scaly 6, ulcerative 6, tubercular 15, anæsthetic 14, total 41.

Results.—Cured 10, relieved 26, no better 1. Treatment by gurjun oil chiefly.

Hospital Building.—The hospital is in good repair, the whole floor having been asphalted.

CANNANORE.

(Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major F. FLETCHER.

Civil Europeans and East Indians.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st March 1875	..	12
Admitted during the year	13	721
Total	13	733
Discharged	13	729
Died	..	..
Remaining 31st March 1876	..	4

Civil Natives.

Remained 31st March 1875	4	32
Admitted during the year	203	2,683
Total	207	2,715
Discharged	181	2,696
Died	15	..
Remaining 31st March 1876	11	19

Epidemic.—*Small-pox.*—A few cases of small-pox occurred in the cantonment and Old Town towards the end of 1875. The disease was introduced by persons who came from Tellicherry where it was prevalent. From this disease nine were admitted into the dispensary, two only being residents of this station. Six of the cases were confluent small-pox; and they all died, three recovered.

Cholera.—This malady was reported to prevail in the district about 25 miles distant from Cannanore. Due precautions were taken to guard against the introduction of the disease into the station both by sea and land, and they are still in force.

Principal Diseases.—Ague, febricula, rheumatism, secondary syphilis, bronchitis, dysentery, abscess of liver, ulcers, wounds, fractures, and amputation.

Special Cases.—*Abscess of Liver.*—A young native man was admitted on 9th September with a very large and prominent abscess of liver pointing externally. I at once introduced the needle of aspirator and drew off 32 ½ of pus. Patient was extremely emaciated with a very anxious countenance.

Skin hot and harsh. Nitromuriatic acid with infusion of gentian was ordered, and Dover's powder at bed time. On the 16th the report in journal states: "The changes in patient's appearance is remarkable; he looks bright and cheerful, is rapidly gaining flesh; skin soft and cool, and he sleeps well." As some swelling of side was still apparent I again introduced the needle and drew off 6 ½ ½ of pus. Total 38 ½ ½ in the two operations. From that date patient continued to improve, no other operation was required, and he was discharged perfectly well on 26th September, looking altogether another man.

Abscess of Liver.—Charles Baker (European), æt. 41, September 20th, 1875, admitted as out-patient.

Arrived a few days ago from Coorg, where he is employed as an Overseer on a coffee estate. Has been in India fifteen years. Was formerly Troop Serjeant-Major in the 1st Dragoon Guards. It was evident that a large abscess, or more than one, existed.

September, 23rd.—Measurement, right side 1 ½ inches more than the left. I introduced needle of aspirator and drew off 13 ½ of pus. Continue acid. *28th.*—There is little or no diminution of swelling. The needle was again introduced into the same spot, and 10 ½ of pus were withdrawn. Continue acid.

1st October.—No signs of accumulation of pus in abscess, but there is swelling lower down and more anteriorly. I introduced the needle and drew off 26 ½ of pus.

9th October.—The needle of aspirator was again introduced, 2 ½ of pus were drawn off.

14th October.—Measurement of both sides equal. Patient is improving daily. Total of pus drawn off 54 ½ ½.

30th October.—Patient has made an excellent recovery. He has increased much in weight, and is able to take long walks. He leaves to-morrow for Coorg.

Towards the end of November Dr. Dill at Mercara telegraphed for the aspirator, and I sent it on the same day.

Dr. Dill tapped him on 23th November and drew off 38 ½ of pus, and again on 7th December 2 ½, total 40 ½. This with the previous 54 ½ ½ made a total of 94 ½ ½. He remained at Mercara till the 15th February 1876, when he left with the intention of proceeding to Australia. Mr. Baker arrived at Cannanore on the 24th February. I saw him on the following day, and on examination found that an abscess again existed. I used the aspirator on the 28th February, and up to the 25th March the operation was repeated eight times, the abscess filling as fast as it was emptied, 51 ½ of pus were thus removed. On the 26th March pus was found to be flowing from three of the punctures, and it continues to drain away, this is perhaps the best thing which could have happened.

He will be sent to Australia if possible, and the sea voyage may be of benefit. By tapping a total of 145 ½ of pus have been drawn off.

CAROOR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
S. P. MOONISAWMY MOODELLAR.

Population	9,500
Remained on the 31st March 1875	65
Admitted	7,132
Discharged	7,091
Died	42
Remaining on the 31st March 1876	64
Average number of sick	53

The Municipal Commissioners having made a small provision for the dieting, &c., of in-door patients, there were during the year 14 in-door patients admitted and 12 discharged, one died and one remaining in the dispensary.

The aggregate of patients of all kinds treated during the year under review was 7,197, against 6,834 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 373, or 5 per cent. in the numbers of 1874-75. The number of females treated has increased during the year, having been to an average of 276 from 225. The working of the dispensary has on the whole been satisfactory.

I would cite here but one fact in proof of the good appreciation of the value of European medicines by people who a few years ago were quite averse to it. Several native physicians of the town and the vicinity, seeing that the establishment of the dispensary and its successful working was diminishing their practice, have now begun to come to me with a request to be taught the European mode of treatment, &c., in view to modify their way of treatment to the liking of people. Also the demand for medicines owing to the increased number of patients having been great, the budget allotment of the municipality for the purpose had to be exceeded, and the Municipal Commissioners were ready to meet the requirements of this institution.

The figures in paragraph 2 show how the Hindu females look upon the success of the dispensary.

The principal diseases treated were fever, rheumatism, bowel-complaints, ulcers, &c.

As in several other parts of the Presidency cholera prevailed in this taluk also for the seven months of the year. The total number of deaths in the taluk was 717. In the municipality alone 75 cases came for treatment, and 55 of these were saved.

Rainfall during the past year was very poor, having been 24 inches, against 35 inches in 1874-75. Even the little rain that fell was not in proper season. It did more damage than good to standing crops. Pasture and crops as a natural consequence were poor.

Town of Caroer.—The health of the town except during the cholera months was pretty good. The Municipal Commissioners have erected three pukka latrines in addition to the trench latrines that were in existence last

year. I regret to have to say that very little has been done to improve the drainage—a beginning has been made and that is all. The scavenging of the town is satisfactorily conducted, and people have begun to employ toties to clean their backyards of night soil, a practice hitherto unknown to the place. Though the town is on two sides bounded by the Amravutti, though there are two channels running right through, and though there are many fresh water wells, the water drunk by the people is not as pure as it ought to be. The river gets dry, the water in the channel is never fit for drinking, and the water in wells, being mixed with the percolations of surface drainage, is not in all cases pure. Hence the necessity for a few wells in well-selected localities in different parts of the town.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. WILSON, dated 24th July 1876.

Conseerancy.—The station is well attended to; there are several latrines, and cinerators are employed. The roads are well kept and clean.

Hospital.—There is accommodation for nine patients, five males and four females. The water-supply is from a well in the compound, and is good and sufficient.

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

CHEDUMBRAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon
V. PARASURAMA NAICKER.

	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total of both In and Out Patients.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	
Remained on the 31st March 1875	..	..	..	40	40
Admitted in 1875-76	..	..	..	5,707	5,712
Discharged in 1875-76	..	..	..	5,578	5,581
Died in 1875-76	..	..	..	66	68
Remaining on the 31st March 1876	..	..	..	103	103
Average number of daily sick	..	..	..	54.07	54.07

Cholera of an epidemic nature prevailed during the months of June, July, and August both in the town and the surrounding villages, causing much havoc among the population; it took a sporadic form in different parts of the town from September to March, and did not produce such fatal effects. Small-pox of the confluent variety prevailed during the months of January and February, causing some loss among those who were not protected by vaccination. Ophthalmia was very prevalent from the months of

August to September, and during these months no less than 1,600 cases were treated at the dispensary. The only months that were free from any epidemic were April and May. The number of out-patients that were treated at the dispensary exceeds that of the preceding year by 1,335. This increase is partly attributable to marked unhealthiness of the town and partly to a greater appreciation of the European mode of treatment.

The dispensary is located in a rented building situated in the most thickly-populated part of the town, surrounded by petty bazaars; is very ill-ventilated, and was even condemned by the Deputy Surgeon-General on his late tour of inspection on sanitary grounds. I have suggested to the Municipal Commissioners that a new building is very much needed to accommodate pauper patients and persons brought by the police. They intend erecting a hospital immediately after the transfer of the allotted sum of Rupees 10,000 from the Virdachellum Local Fund Board to the Chedumbran Municipality.

Climate.—Owing to the scanty rainfall, the intensity of the weather, and the prevalence of harsh, dry, and high winds, the public health suffered to a great extent. In consequence of the unseasonable and insufficient rainfall there has been a partial failure in both wet and dry crops, and consequently the prices of provisions have risen considerably as compared with those of the preceding year.

The diseases which have been most prevalent during the year were fevers, syphilis, rheumatism, diseases of the nervous, respiratory, digestive, and urinary organs, and affections of the bowels and skin.

Sanitary Condition of Town.—The Municipal Commissioners have been doing some good to the people in the way of sanitary improvements. Twenty iron street lamp-posts have been fixed in different parts of the town, and lanterns are lighted with Kerosine oil during dark nights. 156 dustbins are being erected in several of the streets of the town for the purpose of depositing house-sweepings. Some tunnels are under construction, in the angles of the four big streets, to carry off the rain water; six channels have been dug in all the streets and lanes to drain away the storm-water from the slopes of the roads. The streets and lanes not being gravelled are uneven and irregular, with ruts here and there, covered with loose dust of earth which prevents people from walking along in the scorching sun. No permanent latrines are built here, but only temporary leaf ones are prepared during the half-yearly festivals, and pilgrims are enjoined to make use of them. The people of the town convert the neighbouring paddy fields and the backyards of their houses as places for nuisance.

A small market was built some time ago, where butchers and fishermen are enjoined to carry on their trade, and a leaf shed is in existence in one of the big streets where the vegetable market is at present held.

Water supply.—The water of the wells of the town is brackish, except the well water of the temple and that of the four reserved tanks, situated in the four ends of the town, which are solely used for drinking purposes and are guarded by peons. Fifteen tanks are devoted to washing bodies, clothes, and cattle by the municipality. All the tanks are fed by the Coleroon during the rainy season, and they become dry in summer, when people,

more or less, resort to the wells of the temple. It would be a great boon if good drinking water from the Coleroon is brought by means of pipes to supply the people of this town, where want of this necessary element is very much felt during all parts of the year.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 25th October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town generally is defective. There are no made drains, and consequently the liquid filth is absorbed almost as soon as it issues from the houses. Here and there the streets are raised, which allows the rain-water to run off towards the sides. There are no receptacles for the dirt, and, therefore, the refuse sweepings are thrown directly on to the would-be-drains. There are twenty scavengers and ten carts employed to remove the rubbish and filth from the town, but apparently their duty is improperly performed.

Hospital.—The building is ill-adapted as a dispensary, being damp, dark, and dirty, particularly during cloudy and wet weather.

CHEYRALAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-Class Hospital
Assistant R. JAGANAKOOLOO, No. 835.

The climate of the past year presented nothing that calls for particular remark.

One simple case of cholera has occurred in this village, and five cases have been reported to have occurred at Jandrapett at a distance of a mile and half from this station, when, on inquiry made, one proved fatal and four recovered without any treatment. The cause of the attack, I believe, on inquiry, was due to over-feeding for some festival.

Prevalent diseases have been constipation, rheumatism chronic, ascariis lumbricoides, and herpes, and diseases of the digestive and cutaneous systems and general diseases.

CHICACOLE.

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

The institution has given relief to a total number of 4,037 patients, of whom 4 in and 90 out European and East Indians; 128 in and 3,815 out native; showing a decrease of 26 in and out patients among natives, and an increase of 8 amongst European and East Indians as compared with the previous year.

The average daily sick has been 10½ in-patients and 37 out-patients.

Amongst native in-patients there have occurred 10 deaths; nearly all these cases were admitted in a weakly and emaciated state.

Nine deaths have occurred among the out-patients under the following heads:—Two cholera, two general dropsy, one beri-beri, one tetanus brought on by a severe bruise of the great toe, one convulsions, one malformation of, and one wound of, abdomen (stab from a rusty dagger).

Two of the in-patients have provided their diet at their own expense while under treatment.

Cholera has made its appearance in a sporadic form in the town containing a population of nearly 16,000. There has occurred only nine attacks, of which six were among the permanent residents, and three among travellers. From the 25th to the 31st March last, seven of these cases were treated by me. Out of the whole number of seizures four have died, two under my treatment and two outside of the hospital. The breaking out of this dreadful scourge cannot be traced to any particular cause; the disease has evidently travelled down from the north.

Small and chicken pox have prevailed to a slight extent about the town and surrounding villages.

The following were the prevailing diseases during the year under review:—Fever, rheumatism, dyspepsia, bronchial affections, ear-aches, ascari lumbricoides, and ulcers and various forms of skin diseases.

The institution is supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, K.C.S.I., who subscribes Rupees 50 per mensem, and by the municipality of the town as well as by the European gentlemen of the station.

The following sanitary improvements have been carried out by the Municipality of the town of Chingleput for the past year; masonry drains on either side of the main streets and bye-lanes in the town measuring 363 running yards have been completed.

Five latrines were erected, of which one is of pukka construction, which is resorted to by the people coming to market. The four mud latrines were in bad repair and very seldom or never used by the inhabitants, as they prefer taking themselves to the adjacent fields and gardens.

Masonry walls and steps were constructed on the banks of the river to prevent the flood entering the town and for the convenience of the public.

A mud wall enclosure has also been erected near the market with a tiled coping for the cart-stand.

CHINGLEPUT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon E. A. TRIMNELL.

The following table shows the admissions during the past two years compared:—

		1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
Europeans..	In-patients ..	13	1	14	..	430	..
	Out-patients ..	56	..	77	..		
Natives ..	In-patients ..	189	19	489	40		
	Out-patients ..	5,111	..	5,189	..		
Total ..	In-patients ..	172	20	503	40		
	Out-patients ..	5,167	..	5,266	..		

From this it will be seen that there is a very great increase in the number of in-patients. Of these 180 were admitted for leprosy, but even deducting them there still remains 309 admissions for ordinary diseases.

Climate.—The climate during the year has been unusually warm and dry, both monsoons having failed to a great extent. The south-west monsoon broke about the middle of June, and there were frequent showers, but not the usual supply of rain.

The north-east monsoon commenced about the 9th of October and was very scanty, barely half filling the tanks. There has been no rain to speak of since the end of December. Provisions have risen in price owing to the insufficient rainfall, and there is but little land under cultivation.

Cholera has been more or less prevalent throughout the district for the last nine months, and cases even now occasionally occur in the neighbouring taluq of Madranticum. The disease as it occurred in the neighbourhood and town is apparently part of that cholera wave which extended from Ceylon up the coast to Madras and Nellore; before it occurred in Chingleput it was prevalent in Negapatam, South Arcot, and to the north-east of Chingleput at Saidapett.

On the 14th of January a policeman from Madranticum was brought into the Civil Dispensary suffering from cholera, and was put into the contagious diseases ward; at this time there was a large number of leper patients in the hospital, and although all the dejecta from the police patient were disinfected and sulphur burnt continually in the ward, one of the leper patients was fatally attacked on the 22nd or eight days after the Police Constable came in. On the 23rd another patient was attacked and died, and again another on the 24th. The hospital was then closed for a fortnight, disinfected and whitewashed, a tent for the most necessitous patients being borrowed from the jail.

The principal diseases prevalent amongst the general population during the year have been ague of a mild quotidian type, chronic rheumatism, bronchitis, catarrh, dysentery and diarrhoea, cholera, &c. Amongst the in-patients the diseases in order of frequency have been leprosy 180, ague 47, diarrhoea 26, wounds 26, ulcers 21, dysentery 19, dyspepsia 19.

Amongst the out-patients the most frequent diseases have been conjunctivitis 725, constipation 714, inflammation memb. tympani 460, boils 327,

ague 309, ulcers 287, itch 260, chronic rheumatism 222, wounds 138. A few words about the large number of admissions for leprosy are necessary. In my last Annual Report I mentioned the case of a leper who came in and was treated with balsam dipterocarpi in the usual way; he benefited so much by the treatment that other lepers hearing of it began to flock to the hospital, and, as will be seen above, the total number of admissions amounts to 180, besides 89 out-patients; these lepers are now coming from all parts of the district, even from distances of 50 and 100 miles, for treatment. I have already written a report on the subject, but further experience only tends to confirm my previous high opinion of its remarkable effects in the relief of the disease.

The Local Fund Board has liberally granted extra funds for the increased number of patients, and have allowed Rupees 100 for the construction of a shed for leper patients.

There were 71 surgical operations amongst the out-patients.

Amongst the in-patients circumcision was performed twice for phymosis, amputation of the left leg was performed for compound fracture of the tibia and fibula a little above the ankle and consequent gangrene; the man was removed shortly after the operation by his friends, but died subsequently. One hydrocele tapped and injected and a case of strangulated hernia was reduced under chloroform. There was one amputation of fifth toe of right foot with head of metacarpal bone on account of sloughing of the integument and a mucous polypus removed from the left ear.

There were seven cases of difficult labor admitted; of these three were fatal.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 30th December 1875.

Hospital.—The hospital is undergoing whitewashing now, and is beautifully clean, except in the contagious diseases ward occupied by lepers, who use gurjun balsam, and can therefore scarcely avoid soiling the walls. I have recommended these walls to be painted blue to the height of four feet. In respect of ventilation, drainage, &c., the institution continues what it was at last inspection, and its neighborhood in good sanitary condition. The institution is, however, overcrowded. There are this morning 56 patients, of whom 27 are lepers, and the sooner these are removed the better. Money has been sanctioned for a separate shed for them, and I have urged the erection of that shed outside the hospital wall, but within limits of the hospital property.

Visitors' Book.—No entry since last inspection.

CHITTOOR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. J. BUTLER.

Number of Sick.

Remained on 31st March 1875	117
Admitted during the official year	8,827
Discharged	8,657
Died	53
Remaining on 31st March 1876	112
Average daily number of sick for the year	63½

There has been nothing unusual in the climate during the past official year, with the exception of the partial failure of the monsoon and a consequent scanty rainfall, which has been presumably injurious to the general health, cholera having prevailed throughout the district; and the crops dependent on the rainfall and irrigation having also failed, grain has risen in prices.

Epidemic.—During the greater portion of the past year epidemic cholera has prevailed generally throughout the district.

The disease had previously been prevailing in the Cuddapah, Nellore, and Madras Districts. The total number of deaths reported amounted to on the 31st March to 7,496 out of 11,993 attacks, and the disease was most prevalent at Wallajah, Vallure, Goodiarum, and Chittoor. The epidemic extended over a period of nine months, from July 1875 to April 1876, and is still present in the district. The principal classes attacked were low-caste persons, Hindus and Mahomedans. The fatal cases occurred among Europeans.

The epidemic appears to have been conveyed from place to place principally by travellers and pilgrims.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases treated as shown below:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1874-75	319	9,969
1875-76	315	8,854
Decrease	4	1,615

This decrease has been produced principally by the prevalence of cholera, and the quarantine arrangements instituted in consequence, by which means many travellers and pilgrims who, as a rule, tend to swell the list of out-patients, were not permitted to enter the town. The presence of cholera in the town and the occurrence of cases in the hospital also probably deterred many in outlying villages from applying for treatment for chronic complaints which might be deferred until the epidemic had abated. The principal diseases which have prevailed are the following in order of frequency:—Ague 1,948, ulcer 793, constipation 673, dyspepsia 592, scabies 518, conjunctivitis 416, chronic rheumatism 410, inflam. memb. tympani 371, neuralgia 289, bronchitis 249, colic 210, fabricula 235, ascaris lumbricoides 133, dysentery 128, general dropsy 97.

The scale of diets has also been altered to that laid down at page 279, Volume I, of the Medical Code, viz., diets for native sick on foreign service,

with the sanction of the Local Fund Board. This is a great improvement, inasmuch as the diets can now be suited to the requirements of the patients, whereas the one formerly in use consisted of a uniform diet for all patients, regardless of the ailments from which they were suffering.

The general sanitary condition of the town and vicinity is still in an unsatisfactory condition, though much improved since the introduction of the conservancy establishment in the beginning of the year 1873, as noted by Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg in his report for that year; but its shortcomings are still very apparent, and are due in a great measure to the impossibility of efficiently carrying out any perfect system of conservancy under existing circumstances with the present establishment.

Drainage.—The drainage of the town is still defective. This is owing to want of proper levelling, and to the fact that many of the drains running along the sides of the principal roads are slabbed over with granite, which permits of deposits accumulating in them unobserved and acting as a dam to the flow of the water. Open drains would appear to me to be more healthy in the absence of properly-constructed ones, consisting of stones or bricks and mortar.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town is obtained from wells, more especially from one in the Police lines, and also from the bed of the river which runs between the town of Chittoor and Sunthapett. It is apt during very dry seasons to deteriorate in quality, and some of the wealthier inhabitants have during the latter months of the past official year been obliged to obtain their water for drinking purposes from a distance of three miles.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 4th January 1876.

Conservancy.—Everywhere the European portion of the station was well conserved and in admirable order. My peregrinations through the Native town have been much more extensive than they were at my last visit, and I am bound to acknowledge that its conservancy has vastly improved. Accumulations of litter and refuse are not as numerous, nor as large, as they were, but still there is room for improvement. On the margin of bye-lanes I saw human ordure frequently, and this was not always recent, so that the scavenger had evidently been remiss in the performance of his duty. There are no public latrines, and the conservancy establishment consists of two pygusts, eight scavengers for Chittoor town, two for Greenspett and two for Sunthapett.

Hospital.—The hospital and its neighborhood are beautifully clean. In all respects but one, under this section, its arrangements continue the same as at last inspection. The dead-house, then under construction, has been completed, and is a well-built, suitable building 14' x 12', with one door, five glazed windows, and ridge ventilation.

COCANADA.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. HANKE.

Climate.—The climate of the past year was characterised by the occurrence of no atmospheric phenomena of importance.

The south-west monsoon is reported as having prevailed with great force, blowing as it did for days together most violently, but was attended with little rain, which, when it did fall, did so in squalls.

The north-east was very light, scarcely indeed making itself felt, but was accompanied by a greater fall of rain than that which fell in the early part of the year.

The subjoined statement gives the rain for each of the past five years, and from it it will be seen that the fall of the last year was much below the average.

Years.	Amount in inches.
1871	33.69
1872	43.80
1873	50.38
1874	42.00
1875-76	32.75

Epidemic.—Cholera prevailed in the district during the last three months of the year, but can scarcely be said to have been so in epidemic or severe form. It would appear to have travelled from a westerly direction, for it was first heard of at Bérwada, next at Ellore, afterwards at Rajahmundry, and a few days subsequently to this the first case occurred in Cocanada. In this town eight deaths were registered from this cause.

There was a peculiar freedom from small-pox, no death having been registered from this disease against ten in the preceding year. Two seamen of a mail steamer suffering from small-pox were landed and treated in quarantine on shore; these were the only cases of this ailment which came under my notice.

Malarious fevers were not particularly prevalent, but 141 cases have been treated as in and out patients for this class of ailments during the year.

Mortality.—The following table gives the mortality as it has been registered for each of the past four years:—

Years.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel- Com- plaints.	Inju- ries.	Other Causes.	Total.	Ratio per Mille.
1872 ..	36	11	57	65	6	157	332	20.53
1873 ..	28	28	39	79	11	301	516	29.03
1874-75.	10	10	55	63	9	343	490	27.24
1875-76.	8	..	66	71	10	325	480	27.07

Sanitary Condition of Town.—The town of Cocanada is situated near to and on ground a little above the level of the sea. It is divided into two parts by the canal that to the north being called Cocanada, whilst that to the south of the canal has the name of Jaggonathipetram given it.

Drains.—No regular system of drainage exists. Many of the roads have drains running by their sides, but they, as a rule, fail to carry off the water.

Eight new culverts have been constructed, and a large partly covered and partly open drain constructed, which latter, it is hoped, will have the effect, in a measure, of carrying off the refuse rain water to the low and swampy ground lying adjacent to and east of the town.

Roads.—Three new roads and a lane together measuring 915 yards have been raised and gravelled, and several old roads improved in the same way.

Lights.—The streets are lighted with Kerosene oil, and several lights are to be added. In many parts of the town are waste portions of ground and Pariah pettahs, which, owing to their invariably uncleanly and highly insanitary condition, are places ever ready to excite, propagate, and spread infectious disease.

Latrines.—As many as 14 public latrines exist, but the people do not take kindly to them, preferring to use either the waste sites just referred to or ground adjacent to and on the outskirts of the town, the result being that in this respect the conservancy and sanitation of the town are as bad as they well can be.

Water-supply.—The principal source of the water-supply of the town is from the Cocanada and Samulkoottah Canals, which are fed by the Godavary just above the anicut at Dowlaishweram; but as these canals are invariably closed for three or four months every year, and this, too, during the hot season, the water from this source ceases, and the people have to be dependent on that given by the town itself; this is obtained from brick and chunam and ring wells, but, owing to the town being situated on ground so little raised above the level of and its proximity to the sea, the water of most of the wells is brackish; however that of others is tolerably good.

The subjoined table gives the numbers of *in* and *out* patients treated at the hospital for each of the last six years:—

Years	In	Out	Total
1870	145	2,361	2,506
1871	174	2,177	2,351
1872	294	3,154	3,378
1873	207	3,118	3,325
1874-75	264	2,934	3,218
1875-76	240	3,539	3,779

Caste of the In and Out Patients.

Caste.	In.		Out.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans	7	..	33	1
East Indians	1	1	254	132
Other Natives	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	..	1	405	108
Hindus	145	53	1,576	456
Mahomedans	6	..	138	38
Christian Natives	1	2	158	99
Pariahs	20	11	396	165
Total	181	68	2,960	999

Number dieting themselves.—Only six patients dieted themselves during the twelve months compared with 15 the previous year.

The medical practice of the past year calls for no particular observation, and presents no case worthy of special remark. The cases of fracture and dislocation numbered 17.

Surgical Operations.—There were performed as many as 65 surgical operations during the year. The principal ones were those of lithotomy, amputation of the forearm, craniotomy, operation for the relief of a large and contracted cicatrix resulting from a burn, and removal of a large encysted tumour of the head.

COCANADA (SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL).

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. HANKE.

Two wards in the building of the Civil Dispensary are appropriated for the treatment of sick seamen; the number of admissions for the year has been 50, being 17 in excess of the preceding twelve months. More cases were treated for venereal affections than for any other disease, and the admissions for diarrhoea and for wounds were the next most common ailments.

A case of stricture was treated which was complicated with a fistula in perineo, through which the urine dribbled on making water. The canal of the urethra at the site of the stricture for about an inch in length was thick and gritty, and with much difficulty a No. 2 bougie was passed. The size of the instrument subsequently passed was gradually increased, but not without the exercising of much patience and care, until No. 12 was successfully introduced. The fistulous sore now received attention. A sinus having formed beneath the skin in connection with the opening of the fistula was laid open, and with the dilatation of the stricture the escape of urine through the sore having ceased under the application of stimulating injections and lotions eventually became closed and healed, and the man was discharged from hospital perfectly cured.

COCHIN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. DOYLE, M.D.

There has been nothing unusual in the season hitherto, but the rain during the year was below the average, the monsoon not having lasted so long or been heavy as usual, the rainfall for the year being but 116.753, or 46.884 below that of last year; but I am not aware of any sickness having resulted on this account. It is true cholera broke out here on 15th October about the cessation of the rains, but as the disease was more or less prevalent

elsewhere, I can hardly attribute its appearance to the scantiness of the monsoon.

Up to the present date 9,796 cases were treated in the Civil Hospital, of whom 547 were intern and 9,248 were extern patients. Of the intern patients, only 58 were dieted by the hospital, and the other 489 dieted themselves, so that the self-supporting outnumber by eight to one the pauper patients. This proportion would have been still larger, but that small-pox patients are included, all of whom were dieted. By this it will be seen that the majority of the intern patients are not paupers, but come to hospital for treatment and not for food.

Small-pox, which was so fatal in 1873, is still endemic in Cochin. Forty-seven cases of the disease were treated during the year, of which 19 proved fatal. How far compulsory vaccination would be expedient and compatible with the feelings of the population I am unable to say, but without it I do not see how such a highly contagious disease as small-pox is to be extirpated from a town like Cochin; where people are crowded together it must either be stopped by vaccination or burn itself out.

Cholera, which was approaching Cochin for some time, appeared at length on the morning of the 15th October 1875 in the house of a Moplah in Calvetty, where two persons were attacked, one of whom died on the same day and the other on the 17th. The third case occurred on the 17th, and from the 15th to 20th October six persons suffered from the disease, all in Calvetty. On the latter date a case appeared in the neighbourhood; on the 26th the disease became general, and from the origin of the epidemic on the 15th October to the close of the official year on 31st ultimo 217 persons were attacked, 129 of whom died. Until 31st December the majority of these cases, 94 to 53, appeared in Calvetty, but since the 1st January the disease has become more general, and to the present date 106 cases have occurred in Calvetty and 111 in the rest of the town. This Calvetty is the Mahomedan quarter, and the place in which, as far as I can learn, cholera, small-pox, or other epidemics generally commence in Cochin. The dwellings are leaf huts surrounded by leaf enclosures six feet high, with narrow paths four to six feet wide between them, by which houses may be reached. When standing in one of those lanes the leaf walls, which may nearly be touched on each side with the extended hands, circumscribe vision laterally, and one can only see a short way up and down a leaf-bounded passage. The place is situated in a cocoanut tope, and houses, privies, and compounds which serve as such, wells, sewers, and trees are all mixed up close together without ventilation, and an epidemic or fire must necessarily spread through the quarter. The Moplah inhabitants are highly prejudiced, and neither reported their sick at hospital nor took European treatment. They even sometimes reviled the Hospital Assistant and Pupils who went round to their houses and urged them to take medicine. I regret to state that the disease still continues, and I do not see any immediate prospect of its ceasing.

The principal diseases in past year were cholera, small-pox, fever, rheumatism, syphilis, anæmia, dropsy, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcer and itch.

Several operations were performed during the year. Owing to the absence of railways, &c., severe accidents are not very common, and the people are unwilling to submit to the knife in the early stages of disease, such as cancer, &c., when its use might be beneficial.

COIMBATORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. F. MAURIN DAVIS, M.D.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st March 1875	0	35
Admitted since	321	4,708
Discharged	209	3,654
Died	20	40
Remaining 31st March 1876	21	49

The last official year has not differed in the general weather from other years to any marked extent.

The general condition of the population both in the district and town seems to have been fairly prosperous, the price of cereals not having advanced beyond the ordinary rates of late years.

The general health, too, which is usually pretty well gauged by the dispensary returns, was not bad, but on the contrary most diseases diminished in frequency; but a perfect pestilence of cholera attacked the district, and no taluk or village seems to have quite escaped its visitation.

The epidemic of cholera during the official year was, as above stated, very general, and for eleven months may be said to have never altogether ceased. The numbers in the district from its commencement till the time of the most recent return, which have terminated fatally have been 13,814. There is no way of ascertaining the numbers attacked, but most likely, at an average, about as many again would represent the number of cures.

In the town of Coimbatore the deaths from cholera were 350. The number attacked is not actually known, but 691 were reported by the police. Of those admitted into hospital, 13 in number, 1 died. Cholera began in May 1875, having been imported from Ceylon by way of Erode, and gradually increased till November, when the culminating point seems to have been reached, the deaths that month being 160. From this time it speedily decreased, and last month (March) only 30 cases were reported. The town epidemic followed the same course as to times as that in the district did, and has quite ceased since 3rd March.

There was no other epidemic than that of cholera. Small-pox and measles having been almost, as in the former disease (five cases), or quite absent as in the latter. The specific diseases have been, as in former years, fevers, constipation, conjunctivitis, itch, venereal diseases, ulcers, wounds, diarrhoea and dysentery, inflammation and abscess external mentis, rheumatic diseases, boil, cholera.

Veneral disease seems to be on the increase in Coimbatore, and the 17 more cases last year are, I fear, only an indication of its general increase amongst the population. The character of the syphilitic cases has been very severe, and in several instances not only entire loss of the member affected has taken place, but deep serpiginous ulceration extending over the abdomen has been noted. Two fatalities resulted from the disease.

Surgical Operations with Results.

Operation.	No.	Result.
Amputation right leg	2	Successful.
Do. fingers	2	
Excision right eye	1	
Do. clitoris	2	
Do. hæmorrhoids	2	
Removal cystic tumour	1	
Paracentesis (abdominal)	1	
Do. of hydrocele	1	Successful.
Operation for pharynx	8	
Fractures	28	

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General JOHN WILSON, dated 6th June 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the immediate vicinity of the dispensary is good.

Hospital is all that can be desired as regards cleanliness and ventilation. It is unfortunate that the building is situated in a crowded part of the town, so that if it is desired to enlarge the building no ground will be available for the purpose, except at a high price.

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

COLLEGAL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant J. SEVERIARREN, No. 929.

During the year under report the total number of cases, including both Europeans and Natives, was 739, far in excess to the number treated in hospital in 1874-75. The principal diseases brought under notice were ague, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, and also some forms of cutaneous affections, to all of which the usual plans of treatment were adopted.

There have been 24 deaths during the year.

The weather from October to January was very unhealthy, and the general cause of fever was malaria. From the middle of February the weather

has become very hot, the thermometer rising to 96° in the shade and from 103° to 105° in the sun. There has been almost no rain in these parts, and it is feared that the season will be unusually hot.

I am glad to report that some steps have been taken for keeping the main streets clean, but it is much to be regretted that the smaller ones and the lanes in the town are quite overlooked. Women and children resort to the drains and nullahs running across streets for the purpose of attending to the calls of nature, while grown-up men and travellers of both sexes attend public spots for the same purpose much to the disgust of passers by. The want of two public latrines is much felt.

With the exception of the tank lying next to the bazaar, the rest of the reservoirs in town are literally dried up, but there has been, however, a sufficient supply of water to meet the requirements of the residents.

COMBACONUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary J. G. ASHWORTH.

The past official year has certainly been one of the unhealthiest since I have had charge of the dispensary in this town. For the last three months of the previous official year 1874-75 there was no rain at all, and during this year the rainfall was only 25.80 inches, just a little over half of the fall in the previous year, which was 44.81 inches. Mostly all the tanks were either dried up or nearly so. The price of grain increased to a slight extent since December, particularly the dry grains, the growths of which depend almost entirely on the local rains.

One latrine is in course of construction, making in all 19 latrines in the town. Five tanks were improved and provided with parapet walls on road-sides. The cesspool along the sides of the road leading to Shetyappa Mudaliar Agraharam, mentioned in previous reports, was filled in and a masonry drain constructed to convey the water into a small open piece of ground to the north of the road, where a masonry cistern or cesspool is to be built for the reception of the sewage water, from whence it is to be carted away in casks to some distance out of town.

Cholera.—The total number of cases which occurred from the 24th May, the date of first outbreak, was 961 inclusive of three Eurasians. The deaths numbered 272, or 28.3 per cent. of attacks, and a rate of 6.24 per mille of the population (43,558). Of the total number of cases 321 were children up to twelve years old, with 111 deaths; 94 cases occurred in persons of fifty years and upwards, with 39 deaths. Sanitary precautions were adopted for the arrest of the epidemic, and arrangements made for the free distribution of medicines.

Since January small-pox prevailed to a certain extent, increasing in March, and still continues so. During the year 26 deaths were registered at the Municipal Office.

Hospital Buildings.—There has been no alteration in the hospital buildings during the year.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Remained 31st March 1875	1	179
Admitted during 1875-76	58	7,975
Total treated	59	8,154
Discharged	57	7,939
Died	1	26
Remaining 31st March 1876	1	191

There is an increase of 365 as compared with the admissions of the previous year; this increase is, however, only amongst the out-patients, while the admissions of in-patients were 219 against 221 of the previous year, less by 2. This falling off is due, I think, to the less number of pilgrims and others found in a helpless and destitute condition being sent by the police during the year, as also to a certain extent in the selection of cases for admission into the institution, as there are several who go about from station to station gaining admission into the hospitals and thus living by them.

The daily average attendance amongst the Native patients was in 13½ out 92½; European and Eurasian in-patients 03, out 1 08.

The mortality during the year numbered 25, including 1 Eurasian. Amongst the Native in-patients there were 17 deaths, giving a percentage of 7.428 to cases treated (229).

Of the admissions into the hospital, the following return gives the numbers dieted and non-dieted according to the several castes and sexes:—

Castes.	Dieted.		Non-dieted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	1			
Eurasians	1		1	
Brahmins	11	3	13	
Sudras, including all castes	46	27	67	22
Mahomedans	6	1	7	2
Native Christians	2	4	7	6
Total	69	35	85	30

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases prevalent during the year were fevers, rheumatism, syphilitic affections, ague, eye affections, disease of the ear, bronchial affections, disease of stomach and bowels, abscess, cutaneous affections, and wounds and injuries.

Poison.—There was one death from poisoning by chloroform. This occurred in a native rythan of this town, a Guzerati man. He had committed suicide by swallowing off a large quantity of chloroform, owing to a quarrel with his wife regarding a kept woman. I believe some three hours had elapsed before he was brought to the hospital; but a few seconds after he swallowed the chloroform he complained of severe burning in the stomach and called for some buttermilk; no sooner was this taken than he vomited.

and immediately after fell back and became insensible. On admission (at 4-15 P.M. of the 25th December) he was in a state of complete insensibility with general relaxation of the whole of the muscles, face livid, lips bluish; eyes congested, breathing stertorous, and pulse imperceptible at wrist. The stomach pump was used, and after the stomach was well cleaned out spirits ammonia aromatic with little water was injected; frictions of turpentine to extremities and chest; mustard sinapism to calves and soles of feet were applied, but not the least impression was made. A few minutes after some liquid came away through the nostril and mouth, and the hard breathing ceased; artificial respiration (Marshall Hall's plan) was then tried, but to no purpose. He expired half an hour after admission.

CONJEVERAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant-Surgeon
T. RUTHNUM.

I am happy to observe that this charitable institution has continued to maintain its popularity during the past official year.

The in-patients exhibit a great increase over the admissions of the previous year, viz., 312 against 276, and, were more funds available, a larger number might have been received into hospital.

The number that dieted themselves is 9 out of 312 patients treated during the year, and the average daily number that were fed at the expense of the funds of the municipality is 19.5. The mortality would appear to be large, but the explanation of the circumstance lies in the fact that two-thirds of the deaths were due to bowel disease and asthenic complaints in a class of poverty-stricken people, such as the mendicants, &c. The diseases that occasioned them are as follow:—Diarrhoea and dysentery 15, fever and dropsies 5, cholera 1, and other causes 8, making a total of 29 for the year.

The diseases that presented themselves for treatment in this class of patients have been nearly the same as in previous years. A third part of the total sick falls under the disorders of the general system and a fifth part under those of the stomach and bowels, while cutaneous diseases and accidents rank next in the order of frequency. Venereal diseases numbered forty-five, or one-seventh of the whole admissions.

During the year under report six midwifery cases were received for treatment and delivery, viz., natural labor three, one arm-presentation, and two police cases of concealment of birth.

Out-patients.—Under the head of out-patients the total number of admissions amounted to 13,241 against 14,383 patients in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,142 admissions. In addition to the fluctuating character of the sick of this department the outbreak of cholera in the town, more especially in the streets leading to the dispensary, had thrown a great check for some time on the usually large attendance at the dispen-

sary. The average daily attendance during the year has been 97.5 with 111 deaths, of which 104 were occasioned by cholera.

The prevailing diseases have been the same as in previous years, viz., those of the digestive system, cutaneous affections, diseases of the general system, and, lastly, those of the ear, respiratory and nervous systems, and accidents. To this list epidemic cholera was superadded in the year.

Fevers.—In the early months of the year, as the intensity of the weather increased, continued fever and ague became very frequent, and there was also a small sprinkling of cases of typhic fever, chiefly confined to children and youths. Diarrhoea and dysentery were also common about the same time. In a large proportion of the 308 admissions under intermittent fever the exposure to the cause of the disease had taken place in other districts.

Cholera.—The disease first broke out on the 2nd August on the return of the pilgrims from a feast at Terutani in the North Arcot District. It soon became epidemic and established itself in several parts of Big Kanchi, the weekly admissions showing a great fluctuation in the disease abating for a time and breaking out afresh no less than four times. It had to all appearance left the town at the close of the year under review, but in the last week of April of the current year a succession of attacks occurred again. The pest may, therefore, be said never to have completely left the station for the past nine months, and as the grand festival is shortly due, great fears are being entertained respecting the public health on the occasion.

The usual sanitary measures and disinfection of houses, &c., were introduced as far as possible, and are still being maintained. The sick were treated by house-to-house visits, and the outlying villages were also visited from time to time by one of the native medical practitioners at the dispensary. The disease was of ordinary type, the principal victims being the young of both sexes generally; and the chief medicine trusted to was acetic acid in five-drop doses every quarter or half an hour. Of the 339 cases brought under treatment 104 died, the recoveries being little more than two-thirds; but the cures might have been more had all the attacks been overtaken in the early stage of the disease. The total number of deaths registered at the Municipal Office up to 31st March is 109 males and 127 females, making a total of 236 deaths for the eight months.

Exanthemata.—There were only a few scattered cases of small-pox and varicella in the town during the year.

Native Medical Practitioners.—Two native medical practitioners appointed by the Chingleput Local Fund Board have been under instruction in practical medicine and surgery since July. They have not made satisfactory progress as yet.

Seasons.—The season throughout the year has been one of general failure of the periodical rains in the town and all over the country.

Dispensary how supported.—The dispensary is as heretofore supported by the Municipality, Local Fund Board, and Government, who contributed during the year the salary of the medical officer minus that of a Hospital Apprentice at Rupees 864, owing to the involved state of the municipal funds.

The sick of the mofussil force in the taluk continue to be treated as in-patients of the dispensary as in the previous year.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 8th and 9th March 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment continues what it was. The main thoroughfares are clean, but there are a large number of vacant spaces skirting the thoroughfares, often the sites of former tenements, which have become dilapidated; and these are all more or less used as latrines. The consequence is that, although certainly pigs, and probably buffaloes also, do their dirty work as scavengers, a faecal odour pervades the town! The three public latrines have not been improved, and I found that outside the one I visited fresh droppings were frequent and polluted the air abominably. The tanks are running dry, and even water in the wells is becoming low, so that proper conservancy of these is more than ever demanded. Big and Little Conjeveram and Hodgsonpet all require thorough and constant cleansing before residence in either of them can be regarded as safe or pleasant.

Hospital.—The hospital is in good condition; both it and its neighborhood are clean. Its accommodation, ventilation, drainage, water-supply, and all other arrangements continue what they were at last report.

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

COONOR.

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

The annual average rainfall at this station is 76 inches, which is distributed over about nine months of the year.

The distribution of the rainfall has obviously a great influence upon the health and well-being of the inhabitants, and there are two seasons which are comparatively unhealthy: first, from January to March very dry easterly winds prevail, giving rise to chest and liver affections; second, during April and May the early showers causing decomposition of the decayed vegetable matter which has fallen during the dry months give rise to malarious fever and its complications. During the rest of the year Coonor is, I believe, as healthy a station as any in India, though it must be confessed that it does not suit all constitutions, but it is a question whether the ill health in such cases is not attributable to the effects of a residence in the plains rather than to any defect in the climate of Coonor. During the year under report the seasons have been abnormal, and the public health has consequently been indifferent.

Epidemic.—There was a slight outbreak of cholera; in the month of August there were 6 cases and 3 deaths.

The numbers treated during the year were as follows :—

<i>Europeans.</i>				In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	..	..	..	1	..
Admitted	..	..	..	15	214
Total	..	..	..	16	214
Discharged	..	..	..	12	212
Died	..	..	..	4	2
Remaining	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Natives.</i>					
Remained	..	..	..	10	13
Admitted	..	..	..	147	2,515
Total	..	..	..	157	2,528
Discharged	..	..	..	134	2,514
Died	..	..	..	21	1
Remaining	..	..	..	2	13

There were 58 Europeans and East Indians and 700 Natives in excess of those treated in the previous year. The number of cases treated appears to increase year by year, owing principally, no doubt, to a steady increase in the population, but I trust in some measure to better faith in European medicines and treatment.

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases treated were ague 767, rheumatism, 162, neuralgia 59, bronchitis 60, pneumonia—dyspepsia 158, dysentery 114, diarrhoea 191, ascariis lumbricoides 136, colic 99, constipation 396, boils 75, abscesses 40, ulcers 48, wounds and injuries 107.

The majority of cases of ague, dysentery, and diarrhoea come from the estates situated within fever range, but I regret to say that Coonoor itself is not free from a taint of malaria at certain seasons, or, to be more precise, during the months of March, April, and May, when occasional showers fall previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon. As the records of the hospital and station show many domestic servants and others who have lived for years in Coonoor suffered from fully-developed ague during the past two months, and many Europeans from a condition of malaria which I attribute to a malarious condition of the atmosphere; but of this I shall treat more fully in the station report.

STATION COONOOR.

Extract from the Annual Report by Surgeon-Major C. A. ANDREWS.

Topography and Climate.—A graphic description of this station was given in my predecessor's report for last year rendering a further topographical account unnecessary, but I think some remarks upon the climate gathered from a year's experience may not be out of place. The Neilgherries generally are described by Baikie as possessing a climate completely European, suited to be an asylum for almost every form of disease, and, as a proof of

the adaptation of the climate to Europeans, he mentions the healthy appearance of the rosy-cheeked children who dwell on those hills. He also states that fever (meaning that, I believe, of malarious origin) is unknown except when imported from the plains. Baikie's statements seem to have been generally accepted, and to have remained the guide to the profession and others to the present day. I regret that I cannot endorse his opinions from my own experience as regards the climate of Coonoor. The mere register of the temperature in the shade gives very little indication of the nature of a climate subject to the influence of a tropical sun, and it would be more true to say that this climate differs essentially from the European; it is true that the average temperature in the shade may be favourably compared with the best of European climates, but this moderate temperature is owing to elevation and rarification of the atmosphere, circumstances differing greatly from those of European climates in the plains, and which have great influence upon health. Instead of the climate being suited to almost every form of disease, it would, I think, be more correct to say that it is only suited to persons enjoying good health, or those who are suffering simply from the debilitating effects of the heat of the plains. The children of Europeans born on the hills, or those who have become acclimatized, have, it is true, a healthy ruddy appearance, which speaks well for the climate as far as they are concerned, but young children on their first arrival from the plains suffer much from diseases of the digestive organs, and the Churchyards both at Ooty and Coonoor are silent evidences of the risk which is run in the process of acclimatization. As for fever being unknown, my hospital is at the present time filled with cases of ague occurring in people who have not left the station for months or years. The town of Coonoor is situated in a basin surrounded by hills irregular in shape, elevation, and direction, at an elevation of about 5,400 above sea level; the European houses standing on the summits and slopes of the surrounding hills have an average elevation of about 6,000 feet; the town is situated at the entrance of a deep gorge which runs almost in a straight line down to the plains on the east side of the plateau; from October to March the direction of the wind is almost constantly N.E., blowing over the tops of elevated hills, and during this period I believe the air to be pure and free from malaria, but its excessive dryness gives rise to affections of the lungs and air passages; in April the wind by shifting more to the east and south rushes up the gorge above mentioned, and continues in that direction for about two months; and as showers are frequent at this period causing decomposition of the vegetable matter which has accumulated during the dry weather, I am of opinion that this wind is tainted with malaria, giving rise to ague among the natives, who generally live at lower elevations, and are less fortunate in the matter of food, clothing, and housing than the Europeans, who, however, suffer at the same time from dyspepsia, imperfect action of the liver and general malaise, due, I believe, to the same condition of atmosphere; at the end of May the wind changes to the S.W., and from this time to the end of the monsoon, Coonoor becomes one of the healthiest and most pleasant places of residence in India. During this period the heat of the sun is modified by the almost constant pressure of clouds, and the earth and air are refreshed.

by frequent showers; at the same time visitors are seldom prevented by heavy rain from enjoying out-door exercise. With regard to the fog which rolls up the gorge almost daily during the south-west monsoon, of which much has been said and written, I do not consider it has any unhealthy influence; it is simply cloud formed in a stratum of the atmosphere high above the plains and the more feverish elevations, moving rapidly about, and does not, I think, come from the lower part of the gorge laden with malarin, as many appear to suppose.

The effects of the sun upon the hills are not sufficiently known to or considered by visitors; when pedestrians are climbing about the hill tops freely exposed to the winds they feel little of its heat, but down in the valleys sheltered from the wind the sun's rays pierce through the rarified atmosphere with greater intensity than in the plains, and the traveller may step from a temperature of 70° to 120° in a few minutes. The effects of elevation upon disease have as yet been but little investigated. A year ago I perused an article upon the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of great interest. I quote from memory, but as far as I can recollect the author's theory was that at elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 metres the rarified condition of the air and the diminished quantity of oxygen inspired gave rise to typhoid fever, the disease increasing in frequency from the lower to the higher elevation, 2,000 metres being equivalent to 6,616 feet. Coonoor is below the range mentioned by the author, but Ootacamund, well within it; and it is a remarkable fact that while at Coonoor cases of low fever resembling but not possessing all the characteristic symptoms of typhoid are not uncommon, in Ootacamund many cases of fully-developed typhoid or enteric have come under notice.

The average rainfall for the last ten years is about 77 inches, a much larger amount than falls in the year at Ootacamund, which is credited with being a much wetter place, but is very differently distributed. While in Ootacamund there is an almost constant drizzle throughout the south-west monsoon, here we have only showers during the same period, but in the north-east monsoon this station is visited with very heavy rain. During the past year the total fall was 78.69, and of this 39.30 fell between the end of October and middle of December. To sum up the climate of Coonoor, I should say from January to March the weather is clear, dry and bracing, the air pure and suitable to all constitutions with proper care except the phthisical. In April and May the weather is changeable, and malarious fevers, dysentery, and disease of digestive organs are very prevalent; from June to October the weather is pleasant, showery and healthy; from October to December heavy rains fall, but between the falls the climate is very pleasant, and this period is also healthy.

Sanitary Condition.—When I arrived here in May 1875 the station was full of visitors; there was much sickness, and I was at once so overwhelmed with medical work that I had no time to look into municipal matters. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner arrived a few days after, and before I had time to become acquainted with the town and its institutions he had inspected and drawn up a report showing that Coonoor with all its advantages was in a most foul and insanitary condition. As soon as I had become

acquainted with the station and its wants, I set to work in conjunction with the other members of the Municipality to remedy the evils which were apparent to ourselves, and which the Acting Sanitary Commissioner pointed out.

The town is now in as clean and good a sanitary condition as it is possible under existing circumstances to make it, but a good system of drainage and supply of pure water are still unfulfilled desiderata.

The total number of sick Europeans in the station, not including those who attended at the hospital, was—

Officers	41
Gentlemen not in the services	43
Ladies	60
Children	86
	229

The attendance involved about 2,750 professional visits, at the different houses scattered about the station, on the part of the medical officer.

The most prevalent disease in this station is diarrhoea associated with dyspepsia. All ages and classes are subject to it, particularly on first arrival from the plains, but it is much more common among children than adults. Out of 53 cases treated 40 occurred in children. This form of diarrhoea is peculiar to the hills; it generally begins with nausea, and sometimes there is vomiting of undigested food; this is followed by griping and flatulence, and the forcible expulsion of semi-consistent white or drab coloured stools; the tongue remains clean as a rule; there is no fever, and the appetite is sometimes good, at others capricious or altogether absent. The skin is generally dry and cold. From the absence of the colouring matter of the bile one would infer that congestion of the liver causing arrest of the biliary secretion gave rise to these symptoms, but I have failed to detect any enlargement or tenderness of that organ in the majority of cases, and the patients do not complain of any uneasiness in that region, but there is very frequently tenderness along the course of the bowels, and my opinion is that congestion of the mucous surface of the bowel due to the action of the skin being suddenly checked is generally the cause of the disease. Upon this hypothesis the absence of bile in the stools can be explained by supposing that the congested state of the mucous membrane of the duodenum closes the gall duct, or that the duct itself partakes in the general condition and becomes thereby closed. However this may be, my treatment has been directed to restoring the action of the skin and allaying the irritation of the mucous membrane with great success. Upon my first arrival I tried astringents, chalk and opium, &c. but found they were of no permanent benefit. I then administered the mineral acids with opium and terebinthum with doubtful benefit, and finally found that the following remedies were most useful in the majority of cases:—

R Hydr. cam creta.
Pulv. Doveri.
Sodæ carb. Effie and
Bismuth nit.

Administered in small doses (according to age) every three or four hours. Many variations were necessary to suit individual cases; in some a larger quantity of ipecac was found necessary when there was a dysenteric tendency; in others where the stool was frequent and liquid the pulv. cretæ co. or ext. hæmatoxyli combined with the above were useful; or again, when the diarrhoea was not profuse and the dyspeptic symptoms were prominent, a little rhubarb or calumba combined with the bismuth, &c., were found to be of benefit. Under this treatment all recovered, although the disease was often very obstinate and reduced the patients considerably; there were no deaths, although 40 of the number were children in whom the disease is generally severe and intractable, and I do not remember sending any case away for change.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. WILSON, dated 9th June 1876.

Hospital.—At the present moment it is quite unsuited to its requirements, containing 27 patients, whereas it is calculated to hold only 12. Each male patient at the present moment has only 20 feet superficial space and 312 cubic space, but for the whole year they have had 88 superficial and 1,118 cubic space. This overcrowding at present is greatly due to the presence of eleven Police and Sappers in hospital. In my opinion separate hospitals should be provided for their use. The hospital and neighbourhood are clean with good natural drainage, but the flooring is damp, being scarcely raised above the ground. The back verandah being enclosed, also obstructs ventilation to a great degree. The water-supply is ample.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—Favourable.

Cuddalore.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
C. ROBERTSON, M.D.

	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total Number of In. patients.	Total Number of Out. patients.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.		
Remained 31st March 1875 ..	..	..	8	29	8	29
Admitted since ..	6	756	220	7,663	226	8,419
Discharged ..	6	756	206	7,767	212	8,423
Died ..	..	..	15	..	15	..
Remaining 31st March 1876 ..	..	..	7	25	7	25
Average daily sick for the year.	0.13	2.63	12.29	35.83	12.42	33.46

The official year which has just come to a close cannot be considered to have been a healthy one. Meteorologically it was remarkable for a continued high range of temperature and scanty rainfall.

In consequence of this drought the dry crops suffered; the paddy crop being almost a complete failure, prices began to rise, and I believe that in some parts of the district partial distress has been experienced.

In this unfavourable season it was not until July that any epidemic disease should suffer, and accordingly scarcely had the year commenced when reports of epidemic disease having broken out at Negapatnam were received.

Cholera having appeared at Negapatnam in April, slowly spread through the Tanjore District and reached the southern limits of the South Arcot District in the beginning of June. Passing over the southern border the disease travelled northward and westward until October, when it may be said to have ceased to be generally epidemic in this district. Many sporadic cases continued to occur during the cold weather in places where the epidemic had subsided, and small local outbreaks were reported in several places hitherto exempted; but during the last month the public health appears to have much improved, and the disease may at this moment be said to have practically disappeared from the district. The number of attendants at the hospital is considerably less than during the previous year. This must be ascribed to two causes, 1st the prevalence of epidemic cholera, and, 2nd, to the fact that while alterations and repairs were going on, accommodation and convenience were not always obtainable. To the first cause, however, must be ascribed the principal falling off. It was observed that when any cases of cholera were under treatment in hospital the number of patients, both in and out, began to diminish.

The principal diseases of the year have been fevers, rheumatism, disorder of the digestive organs, ulcers, and skin diseases. During the prevalence of cholera about 200 cases were treated at their own houses by Hospital Assistants, compounders, and vaccinators attached to Civil Dispensary, but these were not taken on the dispensary returns.

There have been five surgical operations as mentioned below; in four of these the limbs had been damaged by machinery:—

Amputation of arm ..	2
Do. of leg ..	1
Excision of tumour ..	1
Partial amputation of foot ..	1

These cases were all successful. One case of compound fracture of femur, a railway accident, was very successfully treated, there being no shortening of limb on recovery.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by late Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. SAWWART, dated 29th October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood is very satisfactory. Nice open spaces exist on three sides of the dispensary and the high road on the fourth side.

Hospital.—The hospital consists of one large main building, in which one ward and a large surgery or office and two small rooms are contained. There are also detached buildings for women, contagious diseases, special

ward for caste patients, and a lying-in hospital; all are in a state towards completion, and it is considered that in six months the whole institution will be finished.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—Highly commendable to the medical officer.

CUDALORE BRANCH DISPENSARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
C. ROBERTSON, M.D.

	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total No. of In-patients.	Total No. of Out-patients.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.		
Remained on the 31st March 1875.	1	5	5	48	4	70
Admitted since	20	611	149	5,004	169	5,675
Discharged	17	602	131	5,007	148	5,639
Died	2	4	18	46	20	50
Remaining on the 31st March 1876.	2	10	5	46	7	66
Average number of sick for the year.	19.58	6.00	6.57	46.80	7.15	62.80

The principal diseases have not differed from those of former years with the exception of epidemic cholera.

The most common diseases that were prevailing during the year were fevers, rheumatism, venereal diseases, anaemia, cholera, conjunctivitis, general droopy, nervous affections, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, skin diseases, as ulcers, itch, wounds and injuries, and sprains.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by late Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 28th October 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of neighbourhood fair; at the back it is crowded and somewhat dirty from not having been swept. Directed attention to this.

Hospital.—The building is clean and well kept. The in-patients are accommodated on an upper floor, which is commodious and well ventilated. Eighteen Natives and four Europeans or East Indians can be admitted. The water-supply is good, and is brought from a place named Challengepump, a mile north of the town. It is considered pure after filtration. The latrines are small, but are kept clean. The drainage is natural, and is reported to be sufficient from the configuration of the ground. There is,

however, a damp feeling about the compound, which appears to me to be owing to imperfect drainage.

Visitors' Book.—The remarks in this book are very laudatory on the general management of the institution.

CUDDAPAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon
M. IRASAWET.

Climate.—The year under observation has been a very unhealthy one, though the temperature during the hot season has not been so intense and oppressive as the preceding one. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon has been very scanty and unequal, and no rain fell during the north-east monsoon. The crops, both wet and dry, have consequently suffered severely throughout the district. The price of grain and other articles of food have, therefore, considerably enhanced.

Epidemic.—Cholera has prevailed in an epidemic form in the town from 2nd July to 28th September, but it lingered here and there till 5th March when it disappeared entirely. It was clearly traced to importation at this time. A constable, with his wife, came from Sidhouth, a railway station of a Tahsildar, about ten miles from Cuddapah, when the disease was and had been for some time committing great ravages. On the morning of the 2nd July his wife was attacked a few hours after her arrival and died the same night. Next day several of the inhabitants living close to the constable were attacked and succumbed. The disease soon spread into other parts of the town, and continued to prevail till 5th March 1876, when it left the place rather suddenly. There were altogether 973 attacks and 412 deaths reported by the Municipality and Police. The scourge prevailed also, at the same time, in almost all the taluqs of the district. 7,884 attacks and 4,265 deaths were recorded in the Collector's Office.

The principal prevailing classes of diseases during the year have been cholera, intermittent fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, abscess, splenitis, guinea-worm, ulcers, and skin diseases. Intermittent fever of a severe type, complicated in many instances with chest or head affections, had prevailed throughout the year, especially during the months of October, November, December, and January. Dysentery had also been rife for the most part of the year. The total number of cases treated during the past year has been 12,416, of which 522 were in-patients and 11,894 out-patients, showing a decrease of 86 in-patients and 2,136 out-patients over the preceding year. Of the 522 in-patients 116 died themselves. The decrease was owing most probably to the prevalence of Cholera in the town and taluqs throughout the year, and also to some extent to the establishment of two more Local Fund Dispensaries in the interior of the district.

The following surgical operations have been performed during the past official year :—

Amputation of forearm	1
Do. of leg	1
Do. of foot (Syme's)	2
Do. of thumb	1
Do. of toe	1
Do. of penis	2
Operations for talipes varus	1
Do. for cataract	1

Lying-in Ward.—The roof of the building hitherto used as a lying-in ward came down suddenly one day by the sinking of the foundation with the first shower of rain. The Municipal Commissioners are, I believe, not for the present disposed to build another ward, judging probably from past experience the unsuitableness of such an institution in a district like this, where the people are not so civilized as the southern division, and consequently parturient women do not resort to it readily, although every facility and comfort are afforded them.

No changes or additions were made to the dispensary building during the past year.

CUMBUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. N. ROGERS-HARRISON.

The north-east monsoon of 1875 was unusually severe, and was followed by a great increase in sickness, more particularly in febrile affections; but though there was a great increase in sickness towards the end of 1875 and persisting up to the present time, still throughout the whole year there has been more sickness in Cumbum than has ever been previously experienced; 139 in-patients have been treated and 13,147 out-patients, the daily average sick of in-patients being 9.79 and out-patients 78.63; and public health has been very considerably affected thereby as evidenced by the prevalence of enlargement of the spleen, anaemia, and general sickly appearances of the people. 624 deaths were registered during the year amongst the population of about 8,000, which affords a death-rate of 78 per mille per annum.

The principal causes of death are fever and bowel-complaints. Of the 13,147 out-patients treated, 9,126 were for fever, principally of a mild intermittent type and amenable to treatment of quinine.

Nothing unusual happened to affect the health of the surrounding district, till in December 1875 cholera appeared and spread throughout most of the villages, though not with any particular virulence; and isolated cases occur here and there up to the present time, the last case having occurred at the village of Somarpetta, two miles south of Cumbum, on the Kurnool road, on the 14th March 1876.

A death from cholera on the 14th March and another on the 22nd March were recorded by the Municipal Registrar, but the Tahsildar and Roddy of Cumbum being absent on jammabundy, no report was made of these cases at the time, and it was not found out for some days afterwards; and on inquiries being made no information showing previous communication with any infected persons or localities transpired, but on the 25th March the disease was pronounced and 7 cases occurred in various parts of the town, and 2 in a small hamlet close to the Kurnool road and about three-quarters of a mile from south of town. Up to the present date 42 cases have been known to occur and 24 deaths; 31 cases received treatment, and 19 of these recovered.

The fact of the two cases occurring on the Kurnool road close to Cumbum simultaneously with those in the town on the 25th March makes it probable that the disease was introduced into the town by this road from some neighbouring village, but no confirming evidence could be adduced.

Dysentery and diarrhoea have been more prevalent this year than in previous years.

The intermittent fever or ague prevails throughout the year, increasing from September to end of January, and then gradually decreasing till commencement of next north-east monsoon, from May to August being usually the most healthy months of the year.

Fevers, chronic rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ascariis lumbricoides, itch, constipation and ulcers are the principal diseases.

DARAMPOORY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice R. BUTLER.

The dispensary is a Local Fund one; was originated by the Local Fund Board of the Oosoor Circle, and is supported entirely by Local Funds. It was started by my predecessor, Passed Hospital Apprentice Prince, on the 16th September 1874; on the outset a dwelling-house was rented and made use of as the dispensary till the present building, which was in the course of erection, was completed and occupied on the 20th May 1875. A provision of Rupees 200 per annum had been made by the Local Fund Board for the dieting of in-door patients, but as no articles of bedding and furniture necessary for their reception was procured, none were admitted; this was pointed out to the Vice-President, and on his last visit to the dispensary he sanctioned and ordered the purchase of the requisite articles, so that for the ensuing year in-patients will be received.

From the 16th September 1874 (the date of opening of this institution) to the 31st March 1875 there were 2,294 admissions, of which 11 died and 144 remained; the average daily sick was 15.38; during the present year 4,297 cases were admitted, and together with the remained of last year

made a total of 4,411 treated, of which number 4,057 were cured, 133 relieved of illness, 140 absented themselves, 16 died, and 95 still remain; the average daily sick has been 57.3; but of the 16 deaths, 15 were from cholera and 1 from strangulated hernia.

Of the diseases, as regards frequency of occurrence, malarial fever ranks first on the list; the fever is chiefly of the tertian and quartan types. Splenic enlargements are also common, and most of the cases of hepatitis, neuralgia, and dysentery are due to the same cause—malaria; syphilis, in all its forms, and skin diseases are also prevalent.

The town of Daranpoory has a sufficient water-supply, derived chiefly from tanks and wells; the quality of the drinking water is fair; for a native, one the town is comparatively clean, but there is much room for improvement; its drainage and sanitation in general are of the most rudimentary character.

DATCHEAPILLY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant V. GOOROSAWMY NAICKER, No. 669.

Climate.—The climate during the past year was as usual.

Epidemic.—No epidemic of any sort prevailed in any part of the taluq during the year, but cholera was reported to have visited the bordering taluqs of Nursapett and Vinucondah.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases which prevailed during the year were agues of different types (which sent in 909 cases for treatment, of which 899 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 8 to remain for treatment at the end of the year), complicated with enlarged spleens, diseases of the digestive organs, rheumatism, chest, venereal, and cutaneous affections.

Surgical operations.—No surgical operations were performed with the exception of minor ones.

DINDIGUL.

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

Total of newly-registered cases is	.. .. .	7,833
Aggregate attendance of old and new cases	.. .. .	14,778
Number of villages from which patients have come	.. .. .	581

Of the newly-registered cases 2,998 were medical, 4,154 surgical, 496 both medical and surgical, and 175 were cases of vaccination.

Of these cases 142 were Europeans, 34 East Indians, 1,730 Native Christians, 497 Mahomedans, and 5,230 Hindus. There have been 231 in-patients.

Two events have marked this year in the history of our dispensary, while going on with our general work very much as in past years. I refer to the violent outbreak of cholera and to the formation of the Madura Local Fund Board's Medical School in connection with the Dindigul Dispensary.

We were for months busily engaged in making and distributing cholera medicine. Every case in the town of Dindigul reported at the dispensary was attended personally by the First Assistant or one of the medical students of the first class, they taking turns in performing this duty. We supplied medicine freely to all who came to the dispensary reporting cases in their own villages. We sent medicine to more than 900 distant cases residing in 162 different villages.

We have made up more than 24,000 cholera pills. These have been a modification of Paterson's pills omitting the calomel, retaining the opium, and considerably increasing the amount of acetate of lead.

We have also used in our dispensary practice for cholera a mixture composed of equal parts of tinct. opium, tinct. ginger, tinct. capsicum, and spirits of camphor; "Rubine's mixture" or saturated camphor has also been used.

The Mission Medical Class has continued with little change since the last report was made, going on with the same general subjects of study, and working between hours in the compounding room of the dispensary.

The class answers to what will be the middle class of the Madura Local Fund Board's Medical School, of which I am about to speak.

In the month of November a beginning was made of the Madura Local Fund Board's Medical School under my general superintendence, aided by Assistant Apothecary E. J. Theobald, a graduate of the Madras Medical College. This will be in connection with the Dindigul Dispensary and Hospital. Ten students are sanctioned this year at a stipend of 5 Rupees per mensem, which will be increased to 6 Rupees in the second and 7 Rupees in their third and last year. A new class will be admitted each year, and the number will be limited to thirty. A competitive examination for admittance to the school will be held each year in the presence of the Superintendent and Deputy Inspector of Schools of each circle. The students will be drawn as nearly as possible in the proportion of four from the Dindigul and six from the Madura Circles. The object of this Medical School will be to furnish the young men who join it so good a knowledge of the treatment of the ordinary diseases of the country, and such ability to perform all minor operations, that they may earn a good living, either as Assistant in Local Fund Dispensaries or in private practice, in their own towns.

The two Native Christian women, with Government diplomas to practise as trained midwives, one of them having charge of the Lying-in Hospital and the other working in the villages, have together had a total of 130 cases. They have also both of them brought many cases to my notice among native women requiring special advice and treatment. They are gladly received to the houses of all castes and conditions among the natives; and doubtless

no small part of the good they accomplish among the native women is in persuading them to have less to do with native medicines and treatment.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General.
JOHN WILSON, dated 7th July 1876.

Conservancy.—Very good so far as I have seen; the conservancy is remarkably well attended to, and the sanitary state of the station all that can be desired; the natural drainage is good, as the town is on a considerable slope.

Hospital.—There is accommodation for 30 patients; besides these there are two detached houses for the accommodation of four midwifery cases.

This institution can scarcely be judged by the rules applicable to dispensaries usually, the chief object being to conciliate native prejudices in allowing as far as possible any number of the patients' friends to accompany them to the hospital, and to remain there as long as they wish; this is no doubt admirably calculated to remove the dread so many natives have to our hospitals. The plan of educating the pupils will, I think, turn out well, and be a benefit ultimately to the people generally. On going over the Mission establishment, taking schools and hospitals together, I was much struck by the great benefit that Dr. Chester is conferring on the people of Dindigul, both in education and medical treatment. The state of the town as regards the market, cleanliness, &c., bears evidence to the zeal of the Municipal Commissioners.

EDEYENGOODY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
M. E. MATCILLAMONEY PILLAY.

The number of admissions during the past year has been 4,045 out-patients and 30 in-patients; thus it shows an increase of 18 in the former and 9 in the latter over that of the previous year.

The season of the year has been a dry one. The rainfall was scanty and unseasonable, and the price of grains, &c., has been rather higher than usual.

Cholera in an epidemic form prevailed to a great extent throughout the district from May last and committed great destruction. During the epidemic every precaution was taken to keep the village in as healthy a condition as possible by issuing orders through the Mission agents to have the houses whitewashed, and keep the streets, houses, and backyards scrupulously clean; this order was very willingly carried out to satisfaction by the majority of the people.

Two deaths, one from general dropsy and one from abscess, occurred amongst the out-patients, and one death from general dropsy among the in-patients.

ELLORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
J. VENKATARROIDU, No. 139.

A little improvement has been made by constructing stone drains, repairing roads, and lights (during the nights) was increased to some extent from the iron bridge to the Post Office on the western side and on the eastern side up to the vegetable bazaar.

The building of the Civil Dispensary is postponed till further instructions are received from the authorities.

Climate.—The grain produce is plentiful in this district; the climate is in general healthy; malarial fevers were prevalent from November 1875 up to February 1876 in the town and its vicinity.

Epidemic.—Cholera broke out here on 1st January and lasted up to 2nd February 1876. There have been 50 admissions, out of which 14 died. No small-pox, but chicken-pox prevailed in a mild type in the town as well as in the district.

Principal diseases.—The principal classes of diseases are fevers, rheumatism, diarrhoea, bronchitis, and cutaneous diseases are the most.

Surgical operations.—128 minor operations were performed, viz., 59 boils and 69 cases of abscesses, of which none are of any remark.

ERODE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
S. J. FEWLES.

The year closed with 5,932 patients on the roll as against 3,469 in the preceding year, giving an increase of 2,463 patients. The average attendance has been 71.2 against 44.6 in 1874-75.

The monsoons are said to have set in later than usual, and the fall of rain is regarded as insufficient. The crops have, therefore, been much affected, and a scarcity seemingly arising for both food and water amongst the poorer classes.

The chief prevailing diseases during the year were fevers, rheumatism, dysentery, simple conjunctivitis, and various forms of skin affections.

The cause for any prevalence of fever amongst the native population is in my opinion owing to a large portion of them making use of the water of the Callingaroyan channel for drinking purposes without filtration. This channel flows from the ancient across the Bhowany river 8 miles by road from Erode, but its course is so meandering that it passes through 16 miles of land before it reaches this place, gathering in its course much decaying vegetable matter, and hence I am disposed to believe that much of the prevailing fever may be attributed to this cause rather than to the general unhealthiness of the climate of the station itself, as those parts of the town where the people do not make use of the channel water are more or less free from fever.

Epidemic.—Cholera made its appearance in this station in July before my taking charge, and during the absence on leave of my predecessor, when the dispensary was in temporary charge of Second-class Hospital Assistant Ramasawmy Naidoo, No. 663; I find during that period of about one month there were registered 76 cases, of which 28 proved fatal. When I assumed charge cholera appeared to be still prevalent, but the cases that were brought to me for treatment as cholera appeared to be more choleraic diarrhoea, yielding readily to ordinary treatment. In January again this disease made its appearance, having been brought into the town by pilgrims returning from the great Sreerungum festival; happily there were not many cases, and the disease did not linger long. Erode being a junction station, is exposed on that account to greater liability to importations of such epidemics.

The treatment adopted with some success consisted in astringents, the inhalation of sulphurous acid gas by the burning of sulphuric acid, the free administration of lime-juice. The number of cases treated for cholera was eleven, and the recoveries under this form of treatment eight.

Small-pox made its appearance during the last two months of the year, but I have not heard of any mortality in the town arising from this cause. There were no cases treated in hospital.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the town is very satisfactory; considerable improvements have been made and are still going on.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General JOHN WILSON, dated 23rd June 1873.

Conservancy.—Good.

Hospital.—The building is well adapted for its purpose, and accommodates 5 male and 4 female patients.

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

GHOOTY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary S. E. CARRAPIETR.

Climate.—The past hot season was a very trying one. The fall of rain during the year has not been so abundant as the previous one.

Epidemic.—Although cholera was imported into the town, I am glad to be able to remark that only two of the inhabitants of this place were attacked, one case proving fatal.

Principal diseases.—Small-pox, measles, and chicken-pox prevailed to a greater extent this year than the previous one; a few deaths occurred from small-pox.

During the year under review there were 1,924 admissions in all, of which number 1,819 were out and 75 in patients, being an increase of 3 out-patients and of a decrease of 12 in-patients over the previous year.

There were eight deaths in all during the year. Four were from cholera, the fifth one from secondary syphilis; this patient was suffering from gonorrhoea, bubo, and chancre for more than two years; on admission there was extensive ulceration of both groins and the patient extremely emaciated.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the town is fair; a good deal yet remains to be done to get the town in an efficient state of sanitation.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 7th February 1876.

NATIVE TOWN.

Sanitary condition.—I visited the town both that portion within the Fort and that outside called the Pété. The houses are built principally of stone and of mud, and are flat roofed. There is very little artificial drainage, and but few indications of active conservancy are visible. The large flat-bottomed box-drains which flank the main street in the Fort, and which are large enough to meet the rush of storm water, were, at my visit, simply huge dust-bins and something worse, and apparently had not been cleaned for some time. The lanes were very foul in places; collections of refuse appeared where they ought not to have been, and other proofs existed of inadequate conservancy. The Municipality is said to be poor, and this probably is the explanation.

Nothing effectual will be done until there is a reformation in the arrangements of the domestic latrines, and a total abolition of cess-pits whether in the enclosures of houses or in the lanes of the town. Sanitation to be successful must begin with the house; it must be centrifugal.

Hospital.—The "Munro Dispensary" was abandoned for the present new building on the 47th of March last.

The building is situated in an enclosure which is in process of being walled in. The locality is good, clean, open, and convenient as regards the requirements of patients. The exterior of the building is neat and attractive, and the interior arrangements are good, though the space is somewhat limited. There is a good well in the grounds, and detached buildings serve as male and female latrines and cook-room. The foundations of a caste-ward are also being laid. All is built of granite, and is, as well as looks, substantial.

Measurements.

Male Ward,	24'	long by	15' 7"	wide and	12'	high.
Female Ward,	18'	"	15' 7"	"	12'	"
Lying-in Ward,	15'	"	9' 7"	"	12'	"
Surgery,	15' 7"	"	11' 9"	"	12'	"
Latrines (two), each	8' 8"	"	5' 2"	"	8' 2"	"
Cook-room,	12'	"	7' 6"	"	10' 6"	"
Lavatories,	9' 6"	"	6' 4"	"	12'	"

Visitors' Remarks.—No remarks since my last Annual Inspection Note.

GUNTOOR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon S. M. TYRELL.

	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
	Europeans, and East Indians.	Natives.	Europeans, and East Indians.	Natives.
Remained 31st March 1875	..	17	..	55
Admitted	5	151	9	4,125
Discharged	4	82	8	3,693
Relieved	..	24	1	89
No better	..	12	..	2
Absent	..	..	..	339
Died	..	31	..	3
Remaining 31st March 1876	1	19	..	66
Average daily sick for the year	05	15.63	02	66.46

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases and conditions for which advice and treatment were sought were the following:—Ague, primary and secondary syphilis, bronchial and rheumatic affections, ear and eye diseases, neuralgia, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, paralysis and other nervous disorders, itch and other cutaneous affections, constipation, worms, abscesses and boils, ulcers, wounds, fractures, dislocations, and mycetoma. Agues were very prevalent in the months of August, September, October, November, and December 1875 and January 1876. I believe these fevers are contracted simply because the natives leave their houses in the early morning with their bodies more or less uncovered and the stomach empty.

My experience of the prisoners in the jail shows conclusively that when the body is well clothed there is no fear of that subtle thing called "malaria" poisoning one's system and affecting the health.

Cinchona febrifuge has been given. In slight cases, it is useful, but in obstinate ones recourse must be had to quinine if we wish to satisfy the patient with a speedy cure. In one case, although given by the mouth and hypodermically, it had not the slightest effect, but on the contrary seemed to disagree with the patient, causing incessant vomiting. As the patient was getting weaker and exhausted by the frequent severe attacks of fever, I was compelled to omit it and use quinine, when he got well after taking it for two or three days. It is not in my opinion as useful as the sulphates of cinchonine and cinchonidine as a febrifuge agent.

In the treatment of cases of tinea circinata satisfactory cures have been obtained by applying a strong solution of carbolic acid to the affected parts, and after the desquamation of the cuticle has taken place carbolic oil was ordered to be well rubbed over the tender skin.

Several cases of leprosy of the tubercular and anæsthetic varieties were treated during the year. Although I am unable to report the occurrence of a perfect cure under the gurjon oil treatment, yet I am pleased to say that the drug does possess some special power on this disease, for in all those who have regularly and carefully used it the signs of amelioration were very marked, and the progress of the disease was sensibly arrested.

There were twelve capital and ninety-four minor operations performed during the year. Of the twelve capital cases, four were for the removal of mycetomatous feet, four of forearms in a gangrenous condition, caused by the tightness of bandages—rather cords—applied by bone-setters in cases of fracture, one of left leg below knee-joint for compound fracture, one of right leg for ulcer of forty years' duration, one of left forearm for caries of bones of hand, and one of penis at the root for epithelioma.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that Komaties (Banians) and Brahmins were admitted into hospital as in-patients and treated side by side with non-caste patients, and no objections were made. Objections are only made when persons in authority or in charge of institutions start them.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 29th January 1876.

Conservancy.—My last report on this subject was favourable. It gives me pleasure to furnish an equally favourable report now. I have gone through the more populous parts of the native town, into and through streets, varying in gradation from main to foot thoroughfares, and everywhere cleanliness was marked, proving that attention had been well paid to sanitation. The wells and reservoirs and tanks are protected against fouling of their contents; the latrines are clean and well worked, and earth conservancy not altogether the misnomer that it is in most places; and everywhere there are evidences of effective supervision of conservancy operations.

Hospital.—The floors are in disrepair and are to be asphalted, as the male ward has already been.

Visitors' Remarks.—Favourable.

MURPHELLY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice JOHN FISHER.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	1	86
Admitted	82	2,022
Total	83	2,088
Cured	44	1,655
Relieved	17	130
No better	9	22
Absented	..	248
Total discharged	70	2,055
Died	8	10
Remaining	5	23
Average daily sick	4.41	19.84

General phenomena.—There has been a want of rain during the past year, only 14·37 inches having fallen throughout.

The wet cultivation proved a failure. Scarcity was expected to follow. The Collector of the district paid this place a visit to inquire into the extent of the distress. The Local Fund Board liberally caused distress works to be carried on, but fortunately the distress was only of a temporary kind.

Necessaries of life.—Cholera, ragi, horse-grain, dholl, and the other dry grains are sold moderately cheap, and these form the staple food of the inhabitants.

Public health.—In the beginning of the year fever was prevalent, and in the last quarter cholera broke out in an epidemic form. Guinea-worm exists endemically. Otherwise the health of the town may be considered fair.

Epidemic.—Cholera had made its way into the villages of this place on the 23rd December 1875. On the 15th February 1876 a few sporadic cases occurred in the town. On the whole 33 attacks and 12 deaths are registered, and in the village of this taluq 634 attacks and 351 deaths are said to have taken place. The Tahsildar did not consider it necessary to issue orders on the sanitation of the town or villages; this circumstance has been brought to the notice of the Collector, and I hope to see something done in the matter soon.

On representing the want of a temporary cholera-shed the Local Fund Board sanctioned a thatched building for the occasion. The one that is erected, I am sorry to add, is built on a true native principle. It has walls the height of an ordinary writing table, to enter which one has to almost crawl. The shed is perfectly useless on this account, as I cannot guess how a cholera patient is to be carried into it.

Malarial fevers prevail to some extent in this taluq. The months of March, April, October, and November are said to be the most feverish. Syphilis is also very prevalent. This is due to the great number of women called Baswees infesting the place. They reach their doom, by the father, from mercenary motives, becoming very much devoted to an idol, and, from pretended sincerity, he gets one or more of his daughters married to this idol, which literally means she is not to marry and lead a respectable life, but to be the support of the family from the gains of prostitution.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year under review have been ague 612, ulcer 189, rheumatism chronic 132, simple continued fever 101, dyspepsia 72, itch 63, abscess 45, general debility 42, primary syphilis 9, secondary syphilis 26, gonorrhœa 29, bubo 3, guinea-worm 18, other diseases 651, making a total of 2,022 in all. This being the first year, no comparison can be made.

Sanitation.—On my arrival I observed that there were several manure heaps studded all over the place, and I was informed that the town was in its best then. The Collector of the district had visited it a few days previous and some of the rubbish was got rid of, while others were levelled to the ground and covered with earth in order that the filth may not be seen by him. Immediately after his departure the town again began to put on a filthy appearance.

There are two large wells from which people are engaged taking water all day long; these are unfortunately not draw wells, and about a dozen persons are constantly to be found in it. What is very disgusting and painful to add is that the Brahmins, who are considered to be a clean lot of people, are seen here first to wash about half a dozen brass and copper vessels with tamarind, then wash their hands and legs, gargle their mouths, spout it back into the well, wash a dirty cloth or two brought by them, and then go away filling their vessels. The waters of these wells are used for drinking by most of the inhabitants of this place. There are three male and three female public latrines; these are greatly used, and I am sorry to say that the village buffaloes alone keep them clean.

HOSPETT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
R. SELVEY.

The dispensary was established in October 1876 by the then Tahsildar of the place named Doraswamy Iyer, who, through his zeal and energy, raised a sum of Rupees 1,350 for its support by subscriptions from the inhabitants of Hospett and its surrounding villages. In 1872 the dispensary was made over to the Local Fund Board, Bellary Circle.

The present building used for the hospital and dispensary measures 72½ × 24½ feet, with an open ground of 40 × 18½ feet, situated in the middle of the building, and is said to have been previously used as a chattrum. Portions of this building are used as wards. One for the male patients, one for females, one for the police, and the remaining are used for the dispensary.

The following shows the total admissions in hospital since its establishment:—

	Total Admissions Natives.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.		Total Admissions Europeans.		Average Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Out.	Out.	Out.	Out.
1867	10	724	12	10·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	62	1,616	3·5	4·41	3	..	..	..	..	..
1869	44	1,107	4	3·03	1	1	..	..	..	..
1870	89	1,228	6·33	22·50	3	..	..	..	..	..
1871	39	2,099	2·43	27·41	1	..	..	..	..	..
1872	65	1,923	3·41	23·91	2	..	..	..	..	..
1873	121	3,330	5·25	26·88	4	..	..	..	..	..
1874	124	3,364	9·32	30·27	17	4	..	..	..	..
1875-76	85	2,891	4·16	24·19	9	13	23	56	..	..

Climate.—The climate of the past year has not been very satisfactory; the fall of rain was very limited, and although no want has as yet been experienced in this place, a distress to some extent is being felt in the

neighbouring villages and in the taluq in general, which in all probability will increase if not averted by the early rains due next month.

Sanitation.—Regarding the sanitation of the place not much can be said for it and too much cannot be said against it. It is very defective and very deficient in the number of servants, viz., scavengers, sweepers, &c., to look after its cleanliness. The water is good and fairly sufficient, but no precautions are taken to preserve its purity.

Epidemic.—Cholera first appeared in the village of Naghunnally, situated two miles north-east of Hospett, some time in the early part of January 1876, and towards the end of the same month was brought into Hospett by three men who were attacked with the disease while working in the fields adjoining that village.

A few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox of a mild form occurred amongst the villagers. Cholera furnished about 32 cases, of which number 12 proved fatal and the results of 2 were not known. These cases are those which were treated at hospital, but the actual number attacked in the town of Hospett amounted to 97 and the deaths to 57. The number attacked in the taluq of Hospett, according to the return furnished, was 503 and the deaths 245.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases under treatment among the in-patients were ague 10, ulcer 12, rheumatism chronic 10, debility 9, secondary syphilis 6, dysentery 5, itch and dyspepsia 4. Among the out-patients the following is the order of their frequency:—Conjunctivitis 1,429, ulcer 354, ague 196, constipation 112, itch 89, chronic rheumatism 64, abscess 62, dyspepsia 35, and cholera 32. Syphilis is said to be very common in this town, and the patients as a rule resort to their own vydians and hakeems.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 8th March 1876.

Town.—Sanitary condition of.—It is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, exhibiting few if any visible evidences of real or efficient conservancy. In the large street there are wide, flat-bottomed stone side-drains, considerable stretches of which are closed over by stone slabs, shop fronts, and flights of steps. The smaller streets have few if any drains; they are particularly foul; the smaller lanes are specially atomisable. Men and animals defecate where, when, and how they like; and, as sweepers only cover feces and do not remove them, the real conservancy is effected by pigs and buffaloes. There are six sweepers, no toties, a few dust-bins, no carts, and no public latrines. The suburbs of the town are foul and filthy with human ordure, animal ordure, and rubbish; and the burial-ground, to which I was taken by Mr. Wynne and the Tahsildar, shows every second or third shallow grave dug up by jackals, who, to this extent, act as the sanitary police of the locality. The Tahsildar seemed to think that much of what we saw was a harmless matter of "use and wont," and as for the rest he has apparently neither the knowledge, the influence, nor the means to correct it.

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Conservancy.—The whole system of conservancy has to be initiated. The present system is a failure. The town requires public latrines, enforced conservancy of private houses, removal of cattle from houses, municipal carts and toties, an active, intelligent Tahsildar, and considerable command of money. The conservancy of refuse heaps, of ordure heaps, and burial grounds demands immediate attention, and the great and much needed lesson of teaching the Hospett people what dirt and filth really are should be commenced without delay, for threatenings of epidemic disease are abroad.

Hospital.—A new dispensary built of granite is being erected on an open space not far from the public bungalow and in a situation of convenience as regards the town.

KADIRI.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
T. McDONOVEN.

Name and Population of Town.—Kadiri, 4,406.

Name and Population of Taluq.—Kadiri, 141,924.

Date of Establishment.—November 1874.

Date of opening.—November 1874.

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
1874-75	..	877	..	27.73	..	4
1875-76	..	2,865	..	60.65	..	10

Climate.—The climate was excessively dry and hot; the want of rain was felt. Public health remained pretty good.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were agues, rheumatisms, syphilis, inflammation external meatus, conjunctivitis, dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery, itch, ulcers, boil and other cutaneous diseases. The classes consist respectively of general diseases, Sub-Divisions A and B, local diseases, eye, ear, digestive and cutaneous systems.

KAMPTEE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. ARNOLD SMITH, M.D.

Climate.—The climate of Kamptee during the past year has chiefly been noted for a more than usually heavy rainfall, 55.21 inches having been

registered at the Cantonment Hospital. About 40 inches is considered a fair average.

During the rainy season cholera prevailed in the cantonment bazar and district; otherwise the public health may be stated to have been fairly good.

Epidemic.—Cholera appeared as an epidemic in August 1875, the first case occurring on the 5th of that month in the Pensioners' Lines, which are continuous with the 35th Regimental Lines. As the several statements on this epidemic are most conflicting, I shall simply give a summary of the reports.

Total number of cases (seizures) reported by the police was 84 and deaths 63.

Principal diseases.—The number of cases treated at the dispensary and its branches are shown in the following statement:—

Europeans and East Indians.

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.
1874-75	2	..	1	74	..	1
1875-76	4	..	1	111	..	1
<i>Natives.</i>						
1874-75	274	49	134	12,332	4	2061
1875-76	280	47	211	16,684	3	2801

The principal diseases which came under treatment during the year, in order of frequency, were as follows:—Ague, rheumatism, catarrhal ophthalmia and conjunctivitis, diseases of the ear, bronchitis, coryza, dysentery, diarrhoea, venereal diseases, and ulcer, while a large number of patients were treated for constipation, itch, herpes, and other minor affections.

Surgeal operations.—There was one capital operation performed during the year (an amputation of forearm on account of a severe contused wound).

The funds of the institution are in a flourishing condition as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 1st April 1875	2,113	9	4
Do. do. on 1st April 1876	2,166	11	3
Showing an increase during the year of	53	2	4

The number of in-patients who dictated themselves was 48.

The Branch Dispensary was opened on the 1st May 1875, and the expenses incurred in its working are paid out of the Civil Dispensary funds. A medical subordinate doing duty at the Civil Dispensary attends every morning from 6 to 10 a.m.

In consequence of a grant of Rupees 1,000 for one year having been given by the Municipality for the purpose of treating cases of leprosy, a

small hospital formed of four grass choppers, sufficient to accommodate 12 patients, was erected on the maidan about 500 yards south-east of the front of the Civil Dispensary.

The medicines used for the treatment of leprosy (gurjon and chaulmogra oil) were supplied on indent from the Bombay Medical Stores, all other medicines being given from the Civil Dispensary.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. WILLIAMSON, dated 20th October 1875.

Hospital.—The building used as a Civil Dispensary was formerly a jail, and is not very well suited for its present purpose, as the wards are all very narrow, some 10 and some 12 feet wide, by no means lofty, and the whole is ventilated by numerous doors, windows and ridge ventilations. The wards can accommodate 16 men and 4 women, and are all clean and in good order.

Visitors' Book.—Only names and dates.

KASSERGODE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice J. A. M. DOYLE.

There has been no improvement in the sanitation of the town of Kasserode or in any of the surrounding villages. The roads, thoroughfares, lanes, bye-paths, and the compounds of houses present the same appearances of filth and uncleanness as they did last year. There is no system of conservancy carried out, and to add to the difficulty there are no people of the scavenger caste in Kasserode to carry the system out if one were adopted. Cattle, having at most but little pasture, and uncared for by their owners in the matter of feeding, consume the solid excreta of the inhabitants, while the soil removes the fluid excreta by its porosity. The rainfall during the year under consideration is much below the average of previous years. The water-supply is derived principally from wells, and is of good quality. Drainage natural and efficient. Soil clayey with a laterite crust varying from about 6 to about 40 or 50 feet in thickness.

Epidemic.—No epidemics have occurred during the year in Kasserode. Small-pox has to a certain extent prevailed throughout the period in the southern parts of the taluk. The cases of variola treated during this year are those of pilgrims who came from those parts.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases during the year under notice are ague, rheumatism, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally.

KIMEDY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary
B. ANSWORTH.

Climate.—The climate of this district is of a hot and humid nature. The country is traversed in all directions with ranges of hills, clad more or less with brushwood jungle, and in some parts with lofty sil trees; and the valleys where the cultivation of cereal grains, pulse, cotton, &c., is carried on abound in subsoil moisture; the latter circumstance, when combined with the excessive heat reflected from the sides of rocks, affords the usual conditions for the generation of malaria.

The baneful effects of a slow and constant action of malaria may be witnessed among the Sourahs (a hill tribe) who always live among thick jungle. These people are generally of a low stature, presenting an unhealthy and anemic appearance with soft, flabby muscles, and they are altogether devoid of physical endurance for performing any hard and fatiguing labour.

The protracted influence of malaria not only stunts the healthy and vigorous development of the body, but tends to shorten the ordinary duration of life. Among the hill people above alluded to it is not very common to meet with persons, whether male or female, living beyond the age of 40 years. Having naturally a weak constitution, inherited from an adverse climate, they are unable to withstand the effects of ordinary diseases, and to which they succumb more readily than other people.

The total rainfall for the past year has amounted to 43.40 inches, exhibiting a decrease of 3.71 inches as compared with the previous year.

Raggy, indigo, and various kinds of pulse have yielded a good output throughout the district, the rainfall having proved sufficient for their growth.

The state of public health may be said, as far as this estate is concerned, to have been satisfactory during the past year.

There has not occurred among the people much sickness from the ordinary causes. Malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, small-pox, measles, and other diseases which usually contribute to human mortality have been less prevalent. Although cholera had made its appearance in this town in last December, it was chiefly confined to a remote suburb, and soon disappeared without diffusing through the whole town.

Sanitary condition.—Since eight additional sweepers were entertained in last December there has been much improvement as regards the surface cleanliness of the town. All the streets and roads are now daily swept, and the sweepings and rubbish matter removed to the outskirts of the town. The conservatism of the town is as unsatisfactory as in the previous years.

Epidemic.—It is stated in the cholera report furnished from the office of the Second-class Magistrate of this place that since the outbreak of cholera in this district, that is from 6th November to 18th March, there have occurred 41 attacks and 31 deaths, showing an extraordinary mortality of 85 per cent.

Principal diseases.—The total number of patients treated during the past year has amounted to 10,775, of which 208 were in-patients and 10,567 out-patients; as contrasted with the previous year, there is a decrease of 1,437, attributable no doubt to the year having been comparatively healthy. The most prevailing diseases have been paroxysmal fevers, ophthalmia, rheumatism, dropsies, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, intestinal worms and various kinds of skin affections.

KISTNAGHERRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
F. A. WYNN.

Climate.—During the year under review the rains set in late, and notwithstanding a few heavy downpours which occurred chiefly in the months of May and June, September and October, there has been a failure of many of the crops, both wet and dry, giving rise to a scarcity of supplies and to a considerable increase in the prices of grain.

The public health suffered much last year owing to the unusual severity of the malarial fever and to cholera, which appeared at the latter end of the year. The total number of admissions was, in-patients 111 and out-patients 4,541, with an average daily sick of in-patients 4.25 and out-patients 76.29. The fever has abated, but cholera still continues to a small extent in the surrounding villages.

Epidemics.—Cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the middle of October; its course was irregular, and it continued with greater severity in the surrounding villages, while the town of Kistnagherry remained comparatively free. Out of a total of 361 cases treated only 135 proved fatal.

Small-pox.—A few mild cases of this disease occurred among the population during the year.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were in the order of frequency,—ague, itch, ulcer, chronic rheumatism, cholera, syphilis, abscess, dyspepsia, eczema, wounds and injuries, conjunctivitis, hypertrophy of spleen, bronchial catarrh, neuralgia, general debility, abscess of the ear, dysentery, diarrhoea, and asthma.

Surgical operations.—No capital operations, but several minor ones were performed.

KODACANEL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant
T. P. SABAPATHY PILLAY.

Kodacanel belongs to the district of Madura, situated at a distance of 65 miles towards north-west and elevated about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Population.—The population of Kodacanel alone is about 250, of whom the European permanents are about 15, the rest are natives of various castes, and who appear to have permanently settled some hundred years back.

Crops.—The crops cultivated in the Kodacanel hill alone are English vegetables of several species, wheat, garlic, coffee, &c., are produced in the neighbourhoods of the hill.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the place can be said to be good, for dirty water and human excreta are scarcely to be seen about it, and in fact I see that the European permanents pay much attention to the sanitary rules.

Water-Supply.—There are several springs; in some of them the water is perennial and good, others get dry during the hot season.

Hospital.—There is no separate building, but a small room 10 x 9 feet in a Missionary Lungalow, and which is occupied at a rent of Rupees 3 per mensem.

Principal diseases.—The total number treated during the year was 541 against 786 of the previous year. The number of admissions have been fevers 127, of these 114 being for ague; bowel-complaints 117, 13 of these being for dysentery, and 22 for diarrhoea; 74 cases of skin diseases were admitted, nearly half of these ulcers; a few cases of venereal diseases and injuries were admitted, and which in fact require no mention to be made. No deaths have been recorded during the year.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by late Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. STEWART, dated 27th December 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of this hill sanitarium is generally good, but in the neighbourhood of the Post Office the surface of the ground is very dirty, by having rubbish of all sorts thrown outside on to the bushes and elsewhere. Opposite the Post Office, in the situation where a small hamlet had established itself, but now removed to another part of the hill, the ground is in a very insanitary state. It is understood that two native families have been allowed to live here, but they neglect to keep their houses and adjoining ground in a proper state of cleanliness. During Lord Napier's tenure of office, the hamlet alluded to was ordered to be removed, and it is now about half a mile away to the eastward in sloping ground. There is no system of conservancy in force amongst these people, numbering about 200. The main passage between the huts is exceedingly narrow, which could and should have been otherwise; dirt is being accumulated on all sides, and the people ease themselves on a contiguous patch of land open all round and without any privacy.

KUNDAPORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant G. NARRAINSAMY NAJDOO, No. 905.

The total number of admissions of out-patients from all causes during the year under report has been 2,325, showing thereby a numerical increase of 437 over that of the last official year.

The average daily sick during the year is 21.46 and the total number of deaths during this period 8.

There have been only 29 admissions as in-patients, this small number being due to the restriction laid down by the Local Fund Board in the admission of only very serious cases.

The weather throughout the year has been generally fair, but there was rather less rainfall than during the last year.

The population of Kundapore cusbah is estimated at 2,546.

The town is situated on the sea coast; its climate is good in comparison with that of the whole coast; it is further considered to be the healthiest locality in the district of South Canara. The soil is alluvial.

A few cases of sporadic cholera and choleraic diarrhoea occurred in this town and some adjoining villages, commencing from about the 15th January 1876. Twenty-seven cases were admitted, of which seven proved fatal. Small-pox has been prevailing rather seriously in this taluq, and continues to do so with some mortality.

The sanitary condition of the town is rather defective, there being no public and very few private latrines; the greater majority of the people resort to the surrounding plains and fields for the purposes of nature.

Water-supply obtained from wells and tanks is pretty good, but insufficient during the hot season, especially during the prevalence of continuing drought, but no analytic examination of the water has been made.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by the late Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. STEWART, dated 23rd March 1876.

Conservancy.—There is no regular conservancy establishment, but the town is kept clean under private arrangement. The soil being sandy, all liquid filth is quickly absorbed. A few places had heaps of dry rubbish accumulated, which I directed should be burned.

Hospital.—The dispensary is on the same plan as that at Udipi; it is situated on well-raised ground, somewhat sandy, on the east of the town, and about fifty yards from the main road.

There were no in-patients among the civil population of either sex. The whole building was exceedingly clean, and the drainage around satisfactory from natural conformation of the ground. Ventilation—eaves, windows, and doors when open. Accommodation is not sufficient for all purposes, there being no ward for special cases, or for the sick of the police, or for caste patients.

Visitors' Remarks.—Tenor of remarks apply to the falling off of the attendance, and afterwards to an improved state of things.

KOTAGHERRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary PETER ANDERSON.

There was a failure of the south-west monsoon, and the unseasonable outburst of the north-east rains, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, had a prejudicial effect both on the public health of the district as well as on the growth of the hill crops, of which there has been scanty harvest.

Epidemic.—The station as well as the district kept free from small-pox. In the months of December and January, when cholera was prevalent in Mettappalli and its neighbouring villages, one fatal case of cholera and two of choleraic diarrhoea occurred in Kotagherry.

Principal diseases.—There was a great increase in the number of applicants for treatment, and the mortality was also high. There were 2,498 admissions (while the average for the past five years was 1,162) and 19 deaths. Of this number there were 200 recorded in the return for European out-door patients, 4 of whom died. The principal diseases occurred under the following classes. Amongst the general diseases there were 604 admissions in all from fever, 192 from rheumatic affections, and 33 from whooping cough, which disease was prevalent to a great extent in the station. It made its appearance in April and gradually faded away in August.

The income for the year will be soon has just met the expenses of the institution, and this was brought about by the study of the strictest economy.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 10th June 1876.

Conservancy.—Satisfactory.

Hospital.—There is merely a thatched shed which is attached to the Apothecary's quarters. It is in good repair, but the Apothecary's house is nearly uninhabitable. I would recommend that a small dispensary and Apothecary's quarters should be built by Government, by which a saving of 35 Rupees a-month would be effected, as that is the rent at present allowed to the Apothecary for his quarters and the dispensary building.

KURNOOL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon J. F. FITZPATRICK, M.D.

Climate.—The climate of Kurnool during the past year contrasted favorably with those immediately preceding.

Epidemic.—Epidemic cholera appeared in the district on the 31st July 1875 and in Kurnool town 30th August 1875. Throughout the district, 1,908 were attacked and 840 died. In Kurnool town, 158 were attacked

and 34 died. Quite recently there was a sharp attack in a neighbouring village, where 162 were attacked and 55 died.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases (besides cholera) have been fevers, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the meatus externus, diseases of the bowels, abscesses and ulcers.

List of Surgical Operations.

Amputation.

Total disorganization of the eye from injury (enucleation).

Cataract, soft.

Gangrene, hard.

Extract. calculus phosphate.

Parturition, and many other minor ones.

An operating theatre has been added during the year.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General GEORGE SMYTH, M.D., dated 11th February 1876.

I have paid two prolonged visits to the town of Kurnool, and am much pleased with its general cleanliness and sanitary state. The streets are clean, the street-drains are in good order, and evidence is given of municipal regulations being, as a rule, attended to. I have recommended to Dr. Fitzpatrick to institute experiments with the view of ascertaining how far the Goux system (in which ashes are used instead of dry earth) could be introduced with advantage to Kurnool. The true sanitation of a town must begin with the house, and until this difficulty is solved the progress will be more apparent than real. The Municipality of Kurnool is a working one, and I have great hopes that something may be done here towards the solution of the question of the best substitute for the cess-pit system. I have discussed the subject with the Civil Surgeon, and shall wait for the report of results. A new market is about to be constructed. It is proposed to erect urinals in the bazaar.

Conservancy.—The conservancy is good and is carefully attended to. The Municipality is fully alive to the necessity of sanitary measures, and is energetic up to the extent of its resources.

Hospital.—In my report on this dispensary, dated 1st February 1875, I entered into a detailed account of the group of buildings constituting the dispensary. Since then the following changes recommended by me have been sanctioned, and are in process of being effected. These alterations are—

- (1.) The enlargement of the male ward by taking in the verandah and thereby giving room for four additional beds.
- (2.) The provision of a new and improved operating room. This valuable addition is rapidly approaching completion.
- (3.) The provision of a proper operating table.

Principal diseases.—During the past year the number of patients of all kinds has increased by 2,458.

DISPENSARY, BLACK TOWN, NORTH SIDE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon

D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Remained 31st March 1875	63
Admitted	9,093
Discharged cured	9,979
Do. relieved	
Do. no better	
Do. absent	
Died	77
Remaining 31st March 1876	701
Average number of sick for the year	701

Including those that remained at the commencement of the year, 10,050 cases have been treated, which shows an increase of 448 admissions over the preceding year.

MADRAS MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY AT BLACK TOWN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by the Rev. Dr. W. ELDER.

We have much pleasure in reporting that this dispensary continues to be resorted to by large numbers of the sick in Black Town. During the past year, we admitted in all 13,017, which, with respect to treatment, may be arranged as follows:—

Cured	10,929
Relieved	782
No better	34
Absented	1,143
Remaining	77

Total 13,017

We have to call attention to the large number of cases of syphilis admitted at this dispensary as well as at Royapooram. Among the Native patients 517 cases and of the East Indians 24, making a total of 541 against 336 treated in 1874. From these figures, it would appear that this distemper is on the increase.

Upwards of 70 cases of true leprosy have come under our care during the past year. We regret to say that the majority of them were but little benefited by treatment. Gurjon oil was tried in several cases, but not with much success. We have great difficulty in getting the patients to persevere in taking the oil for any length of time. With respect to other forms of treatment in this affection, we may say that more favourable results

accrue from the administration of potash iodid with arsenic and attention to diet.

We have to report very satisfactory results from the administration of hyposulphate of lime in phthisis. Given in two-grain doses, combined with liquorice, three times a-day, the cough and night sweats disappear, the appetite improves, the progress of the disease for the time being is checked, and the patients are able to resume work.

With reference to the cases of elephantiasis, under the head of "skin diseases," numbering upwards of 50, we may remark that in the early stage of the disease patients are greatly relieved by the application of a blister over the saphenous opening, accompanied by the application of unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri to the cedematous part. In many cases, the swelling disappeared entirely and the leg assumes its normal appearance. In the majority of the cases which have come under our observation, the swelling of the leg is ushered in by febrile attacks.

MADRAS MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY AT ROYAPOORAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by the Rev. Dr. W. ELDER.

Fevers were as usual very common complaints, but did not present any particular features of interest.

We regret to observe that a considerable number of cases of syphilis still seek for treatment at this dispensary. Hereditary syphilis is very common among the children of the boatmen and cooly classes. We have had 29 cases in all, and some of them were of a severe type.

Several cases of Bright's disease have been successfully treated during the past year. This affection is very common among the fishermen and coolies residing in Royapooram and Cassemode. In our treatment of this disease we follow pretty much the suggestions of Dr. Grainger Stewart, and find that they suit our class of patients admirably.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major J. E. DICKINSON.

During the year ending 31st March 1876, 878 Europeans were admitted into the General Hospital for treatment against 380 admissions during the year previous. Of these, 48 died and 46 remained. During the same period, 1,104 Natives were admitted against 966 in the year 1874-75, and of these 127 died and 48 remained at the close of the year.

Of the 48 deaths amongst the Europeans, there were 13 deaths from cholera, 6 from diarrhoea, 4 from dysentery, 4 from Bright's disease of kidney, 3 from ague, and 17 from all other diseases—48 total.

Of the 127 deaths amongst the Natives, were 45 from cholera, 15 from diarrhoea, 10 from dysentery, 9 from consumption, 7 from Bright's disease of kidney, 5 from cirrhosis of liver, 4 from hepatic abscess, and 3 from pneumonia, from all other diseases 29—total 127.

Amongst the Europeans, the percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.2. The percentage of deaths to total treated of Natives was 11.1.

The principal diseases amongst the Europeans that came under treatment were fevers 159, dysentery 71, diarrhoea 70, alcoholism 50, bronchitis 38, rheumatism 38, dyspepsia 34, cholera 32, chicken-pox 30, febricula 26, itch 22, observation 22, consumption 21, worms 20, asthma 16, colic 14, debility 13, hepatitis 13, Bright's disease 12, measles 11, all other diseases 209—total 921.

Amongst Natives, the principal diseases treated were fevers 121, cholera 93, itch 83, febricula 70, observation 67, consumption 65, diarrhoea 63, dysentery 57, debility 43, bronchitis 39, rheumatism 39, Bright's disease 28, dyspepsia 27, asthma 23, cirrhosis of liver 17, chicken-pox 16, starvation 16, colic 15, hemiplegia 14, worms 14, hypertrophy of spleen 12, diabetes 10, general dropsy 10, paraplegia 10, all other diseases 190—1,142 total treated.

Extract from the Annual Surgical Report by Surgeon-Major
R. W. COCKERILL.

During the past year there have been treated Europeans and East Indians 458, Natives 1,111, being a decrease of 83 Europeans and an increase of 83 Natives upon the previous year.

The following table shows the numbers admitted into the surgical side of the hospital during the last five years:—

Years.	No. of Europeans and East Indians admitted.	No. of Natives admitted.	Total.
1871-72	475	853	1,328
1872-73	499	888	1,387
1873-74	460	989	1,449
1874-75	644	1,351	1,995
1875-76	458	1,111	1,569

The deaths have been among Europeans and East Indians 11, or 2.4 per cent., Natives 41, or 3.6 per cent., showing a slight decrease upon the mortality of last year.

The Surgical European wards have always had spare beds, but the Native wards have been crowded the whole year.

There has been no change in any of the hospital wards, but by locating cases after operation in the ophthalmic wards on the first floor some space has been gained. The upper wards are however, only suited for bed ridden men, as there is no latrine accommodation for Natives.

The ophthalmic operating room has been fitted up with semi-circular benches for the students, three large windows and two sky lights and a large kerosine lamp with three burners. The room is now fairly well lit and convenient for Surgeons and pupils. A change is, however, required in the punkah arrangements.

The great need of the hospital is more room for Native patients.

GENERAL DISEASES A.

Under this heading there have been 8 admissions and 3 deaths.

GENERAL DISEASES B.

229 cases of syphilis have been admitted, of whom 48 were Europeans. Among the Europeans the proportion of the secondary to the primary was less than 3 to 2 (28 to 20), while among the Natives it was nearly 2 to 1 (116 to 63); the proportions agree with former years, and the totals seem to show that syphilis is rather on the increase in Madras.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Tetanus.—Only two patients have been admitted suffering from traumatic tetanus, both were Natives, and both died.

Hydrophobia.—Three cases were admitted.

Elephantiasis of scrotum.—24 admissions; of these 19 were submitted to operation; 2 cases terminated fatally.

The following list includes the principal operations that have been performed during the year, and have not been previously alluded to in this report:—

Operations for removal of Tumour.

	Operated.	Result.
Fatty glandular tumour	1	Recovered.
Fibrous tumour	1	Do.
Osteoid do.	1	Do.
<i>Amputation Cases.</i>		
Finger	2	Both recovered.
Forearm	1	Died the day of operation.
Thigh	3	2 recovered. 1 died same day of operation.
Leg	1	Died six days after operation.
Foot	1	Remaining under treatment.
Toe	1	Recovered after operation.
Penis	3	Recovered after operation.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
W. H. HARRIS, M.D.

		Preceding four years						
		1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	Increase.	Decrease.
In-patients	Europeans and East Indians	121	109	131	119	102	..	17
	Natives	180	97	147	144	124	..	20
Out-patients	Europeans and East Indians	3,129	3,232	3,527	2,978	2,572	..	405
	Natives	6,476	5,330	7,136	6,344	7,317	873	..
								Average Daily Sick for the year 1875-76.
								6.42
								4.21
								13.71
								27.82

The above table shows the total number of annual admissions into the dispensary branch of the Lying-in Hospital for the year ending 31st March 1876 and four preceding years. There has been a decrease in the admissions of both European and Native patients during the year and also of European and East Indian out-patients, while a corresponding increase has taken place in Native out-patients.

The mortality of in-patients was 42, including 5 adults and 37 infants. The mortality of adults was 1 in 45. The following are the principal operations:—

Excision of cervix uteri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Do. of clitoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epithelioma of cervical canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Excision of recurrent fibroid tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Incision of cervix antero posterior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Incision through post lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Colotomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colporrhaphy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Perineorrhaphy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Recto-vaginal fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vesico-vaginal fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ovariectomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exploratory incision for ovarian tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paracentesis abdominis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72

The deaths after operation were 4, viz. —

Excision of cervix uteri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Removal of recurrent fibroid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colotomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Exploratory incision for ovarian tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Each European and East Indian patient is dieted at a cost of Rs. 8-4 per diem, and the hospital stoppages recovered from these patients amounted to Rupees 784-3-6.

Native dispensary patients were dieted from 1st December 1875 instead of money allowance hitherto given. The daily cost of dieting each Native dispensary patient is Annas 3.

No recoveries from Native patients.

Exploratory incision.—Case No. XI, Menachee, æt. 33, Register No. 100, admitted on the 15th August 1875 with ovarian dropsy. Had been tapped six times, and thrice in this hospital, the last time being on the 25th November, the cyst filling rapidly. As her health was breaking down, it was decided to make an exploratory incision to ascertain the possibility of removing the cyst. This was done on the 8th December 1875. After the fluid was drawn off a large epithelial growth was found attached to the lower part of the cyst. The abdominal wound was now closed and the usual dressings applied. The cyst secreted rapidly, and the fluid, which was very offensive and purulent in character, constantly escaped through the abdominal wound. She gradually sank, and died on the 28th December 1875.

Ovariectomy.—Recovery Case No. XII, Lutchmee, æt. 45, Hindu, Register No. 173, admitted on the 15th December 1875 with ovarian dropsy. The abdomen had been rapidly enlarging for the past six months. Health good. Ovariectomy was performed on the 22nd December. Adhesions were not great, chiefly to the anterior parietes. The pedicle, which was 2½ inches in breadth and ¼ an inch in thickness, was secured by 7 hempen sutures. The abdominal wound was closed by 5 hempen ligatures and carbolic paste; cotton wool and a flannel bandage applied. Towards evening the temperature rose, and the pulse which was 72 immediately after the operation increased to 132. She was ordered quinine and opium. On the 23rd her pulse remaining frequent she was given 15 m doses of the tincture veratrum viride every third hour, which reduced the pulse to 90 beats. Vomiting was induced by the medicine, but this was controlled by a hypodermic of ¼ grain of morphia. The sutures were removed on the 25th, and the wound was found almost healed. There was no tenderness in the abdomen till the 3rd January 1876, when pain was complained of when pressure was applied to the left side. She also suffered from slight fever now and then, which required a few doses of quinine. She improved gradually, and was discharged on the 26th January 1876, twenty-nine days after the operation.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 26th May 1876.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—Lying in the third district, the conservancy of the neighbourhood of this hospital is that of the district generally, and may be described as good. Here, as elsewhere, it is the drainage that is defective, while the Municipality carry out conservancy operations well.

Hospital.—Since last report the boiling and disinfecting rooms of the hospital have been completed and fitted up, and the chamber adjoining the

European cook-room has been converted into a kitchen for natives who have been dieted since 1st December 1875. In all other respects the arrangements continue the same except that the Assistant Matron is temporarily lodged in one of the labor wards. Each patient has had in the north and south wings 96 superficial and 1,344 cubic feet; in the centre block 120 square and 1,680 cubic feet; in No. 2 104½ square and 1958½ cubic feet; and in 1, 2, and 3 small pavilions 76 square and 988 cubic feet. The supply of water continues what it was.

TRIPPLICANE DISPENSARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon S. B. HUNT.

The year commencing 1st April 1875 has been chiefly remarkable for the unusually small amount of rainfall, notwithstanding which the heat was not at any time excessive. The state of the public health has been good, except that sporadic cases of small-pox have been occurring throughout the year, and that cholera became epidemic in the district in the month of August.

From the beginning of the epidemic up to this date 37 cases of cholera were admitted into the Royapettah Hospital, of whom 22 died, 14 recovered, and 1 remains under treatment. Most of the fatal cases were brought in when too far gone to derive any benefit from treatment. Eighty-three out-patients were treated at their houses with 55 deaths, 47 recoveries, and 1 remaining.

During the year there were under treatment—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Died.
Europeans and East Indians	38	1,073	3
Natives	870	16,794	146

Of these, 38 European and East Indian in-patients and 1,054 out-patients and 838 Native in-patients and 16,547 out-patients were fresh admissions, being a decrease of 17 *in* and 2,789 *out* patients as compared to the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by the opening of the St. Thomas Dispensary, which attracted the patients who lived in its vicinity. Of those under treatment, 104 in-patients and 45 out-patients died. The increased mortality over the previous year was due to the prevalence of cholera, from which disease there were 58 deaths.

The principal diseases were fevers, cholera, rheumatism, venereal, phthisis pulmonalis, anaemia, general dropsy, eye and ear affections, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, ascariis lumbricoides, inflammation of cellular tissue, ulcers, boils, itch, and wounds and injuries.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 26th May 1876.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy is good, but the drainage of the neighbourhood, as of Madras generally, continues as, and what it was, an *approbrium* to so large and populous a city.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean in all its parts. Its lighting, ventilation, drainage, and other arrangements continue as they were at last report. The average superficial area enjoyed by each European and East Indian patient has been 377' and the cubic 4,815'. Each Native has had 96' and 1,241' respectively. The supply of water from the Red Hill pipes is good and sufficient.

VEPERRY HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. M. BRANFORD, M.D.

Climate.—The hot season of 1875 was prolonged and the early rains deficient.

Epidemic.—About the middle of August cholera appeared in the second district, and it continued in an epidemic form until the early part of December, when it temporarily disappeared, re-appearing, however, towards the end of that month. It has since continued to appear, but not in a severe type.

The following tabular statement shows the number of cases treated in the hospital and the mortality arising therefrom:—

Month.	Number Treated.	Died.	Recovered.	Ratio of Deaths to Total Treated.
August	5	1	2	20
September	24	11	12	45.83
October	19	11	8	57.89
November	5	3	5	60
December	3	3	..	100
January	10	3	3	30
February	4	3	3	75
March	4	1	5	25
Total	74	36	38	48.64

Small-pox.—This disease has shown itself from time to time throughout the year, but more especially in the early months. Fourteen cases of this disease were treated in the hospital, two deaths resulting.

The Municipality recorded ten deaths from this cause in the district.

Sanitary state of the district.—The sanitary state of this district has been remarked upon in so many previous reports and is so well known that it is unnecessary to enter into any detailed account of it on this occasion. It will suffice to say that no great improvements are yet apparent; that all the defects pointed out still exist, and to all appearance will continue to exist until the people realize the importance of sanitation; and having regard to the preservation of their own health will work, instead of placing obstruction in the way of the authorities who endeavour to carry out any sanitary reform. I consider that one of the most potent causes of the spread of cholera, and the difficulty experienced in eradicating it from the town, is to be found in the disgusting state in which many, and nearly all

which I have seen, of the latrines are kept. From these latrines, which are hardly worthy of the name, the fluid excreta dribble away into the open drains, and these appear to be only flushed out with water when from the outbreak of disease or some other cause attention is called to their state. Some of these drains have an escape into tanks or pools, the sanitary condition of which can hardly be conceived. The want of public latrines conveniently distributed is much felt, and the inhabitants who do not use these might well be required to keep private latrines of a simple plan in their houses, the cleanly condition of which could be rigorously enforced by the inspecting sanitary officer.

The following list shows the principal diseases treated in the hospital:—

Diseases.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Salivary affections	64	1,102	1,166
Respiratory organs	63	832	895
Diarrhoea	73	419	491
Fetorula	17	405	422
Wounds and injuries	91	412	503
Rheumatism	36	262	298
Ague	66	227	293
Dysentery	62	210	272
Syphilis	23	106	128
Phthisis pulmonalis	43	51	94
Cholera	74	14	88

Enteric Fever.—Five cases of this disease were treated among the out-patients, 2 deaths occurred, and 1 case was removed from the hospital by relatives.

Malarial Fevers.—These form by far the largest number of admissions among general diseases. 119 Europeans and 164 Natives received treatment for quotidian ague with 1 death (Native). Remittent fever shows 9 admissions among the Europeans with 1 death, and 2 admissions among Natives with no deaths.

Puerperal Fever.—Eight cases of this disease came under notice, 2 died, 2 others were removed in a moribund condition by their relatives, and the remainder recovered.

Diarrhoea.—Owing probably to the prevalence of cholera there was a great increase in the number of patients suffering from the disease compared with the previous year.

Year.	No. of Cases treated.		No. of Deaths.
	In.	Out.	
1874-75 ..	30	297	1
1875-76 ..	72	419	13

Poisons.—Under this head an interesting case of poisoning by the sweet oleander "*Nerium odorum*" occurred. The subject, a young East Indian woman stated that she mistook the drug which had been prepared as a

decoction of the root for external application for a dose of senna. She was admitted into hospital about two hours after taking the dose and recovered entirely after twenty hours. The following were the principal symptoms observed. Vomiting immediately after swallowing the drug and giddiness, followed in one hour by delirium of a violent and gay character, and tetanic contractions of the limbs, full action of the heart at the commencement of the attack, followed later by great depression of the circulation shown by weak pulse and weak and intermitting heart. The pupils were slightly dilated at the commencement of the attack, but afterwards natural. There was apparent consciousness in the intervals between delirium but no memory of what had happened after recovery.

The treatment adopted was stomach-pump and washing out of that organ, castor oil, and to allay delirium subcutaneous injections of morphia (two injections $\frac{1}{2}$ grain at each time); at a later stage ammonia, turpentine stupes, sinapisms to precordial region, and stimulant enemata. Recovery took place by the patient falling into a sleep, from which she awoke quite sensible. In this case the tetanic symptoms much resemble nux vomica poisoning. The failure of the circulation in the later stages of the case was the most dangerous symptom. On the whole I should feel inclined to place this poison among the class of vegetable irritants with nervous symptoms.

The following were the principal operations performed during the year:—

Operations.	Remarks.
Senile gangrene	Amputation below knee; death from exhaustion on fourth day.
Disease of elbow joint and humerus.	Joint excised; made a partial recovery, and was lost sight of after leaving the hospital.
Fibroid tumour, size of an orange, right hip.	Tumour removed; recovered.
Carcinoma of left mamma	Amputation of breast; recovered.
Do. of right mamma	Tumour removed with breast; weighed 2½ lbs.; recovered.
Sebaceous tumour on buttock	Cyst excised; recovered.
Gangrenous ulcer, left leg	Amputation below knee; recovered.
Fibroid polypus growing from cervix uteri.	Removed by craseur; recovered.
Disease of first phalanx	Index finger removed at phalanges.
Index finger and old ulcers	Metacarpal joint; recovered.
Ulcer and ankylosis of index finger.	Do. do.
Epithelial cancer of cheek involving both lips and general mucous membrane.	Growth removed; still under treatment; doing well.
Encysted dropsy of ovary	Paracentesis on three different occasions.
Ascites	Paracentesis (twice).
Do.	Do. (once).

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the hospital during the past five years. The daily average attendance during the year was in-patients 47.12, out-patients 47.14:—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1871-72	711	3,258	3,969
1872-73	972	4,439	5,411
1873-74	1,037	6,738	7,775
1874-75	1,002	9,111	10,113
1875-76	1,063	8,232	9,295

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., dated 27th May 1876.

Conservancy of the neighbourhood.—The conservancy of the neighbourhood admits of improvement, at the same time that the difficulty of maintaining it efficiently cannot be denied. As long as the habits of the people are indecent and dirty, Natives, young and old, will defecate and micturate in every street, lane and common. But there are few places where human ordure is allowed to remain long without removal, and during the past year one of such places did exist at the north-east angle of these premises.

Hospital.—The hospital has been very recently white and color washed, and its dilapidated floors repaired after a fashion. It is clean everywhere, and its arrangements are all but the same as those detailed in last report. One of the leaf pavilions, wanting at last inspection, has been erected, but both have so meagre a thatch as to render them unfit for occupation at present. The average superficial area enjoyed by each patient has been 81' and the cubic 1,200'. The water-supply is obtained from the same sources, but a Macnamara's filter has been introduced, and is now in use.

CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. L. HACKETT.

Remained on the 31st March 1876	Boys .. 111
	Girls .. 64
	175
Joined during the year	Boys .. 15
	Girls .. 8
	23
Discharged or removed by friends	Boys .. 11
	Girls .. 11
	22

Strength on the 31st March 1876

Boys .. 115
Girls .. 61

176

The season was a very hot one, and there was a great paucity of rain generally throughout the country. These climatic influences did not to any great extent affect the health of the inmates of the institution. Cholera was very prevalent in Madras.

An extraordinary outbreak of fever in a mild form occurred amongst the boys in November. Altogether sixty-one cases were admitted in five days (fifty-two of these in three days). It fortunately yielded to treatment, and in no case was the attack followed by any permanent ill-effect. The cause of this sudden outbreak was obscure. It was probably owing to some peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

The principal diseases prevalent during the year, excluding the fever before mentioned, were diarrhoea, itch, wounds, abscesses, and three cases of continued fever of a very severe form in the female branch. These three cases made a very good recovery. The total treated was 137. The average sick 8½. There were no deaths.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Extract from the Annual Report by Surgeon D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Date of establishment.—The oldest records of the Monegar Choultry with which this institution was originally blended date as far back as the year 1841, but give no clearly-defined information by which the date when the institution was established can be fixed.

Surgeon J. Underwood established the Monegar Choultry in 1798, and it seems probable that the Leper Hospital was founded by him at the same time.

Table showing the Number of Admissions, Deaths, and Average Daily Sick in this Institution in each Year since the Year 1841.

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1841	110	..	41.37	..	27	..
1842	126	..	56.75	..	45	..
1843	77	..	54.75	..	32	..
1844	81	..	40	..	20	..
1845	82	..	42.5	..	8	..
1846	136	..	69.53	..	13	..
1847	98	..	61.33	..	27	..
1848	92	..	57.58	..	22	..
1849	93	..	64.75	..	21	..
1850	109	..	55	..	27	..

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1851	115	..	62	..	18	..
1852	97	..	53.66	..	22	..
1853	88	..	53.5	..	18	..
1854	170	..	64	..	27	..
1855	112	..	45	..	29	..
1856	73	..	55.5	..	14	..
1857	69	..	63	..	17	..
1858	82	..	64	..	18	..
1859	76	..	64	..	25	..
1860	112	..	63	..	38	..
1861	101	..	75	..	16	..
1862	178	..	75	..	26	..
1863	165	..	68.75	..	17	..
1864	115	..	78	..	24	..
1865	138	..	87	..	29	..
1866	110	..	86.5	..	34	..
1867	85	..	81	..	21	..
1868	53	..	69	..	12	..
1869	123	..	87.5	..	19	..
1870	168	..	110.51	..	32	..
1871	107	..	112.69	..	31	..
1872	107	..	96.91	..	32	..
1873	138	..	97.67	..	43	..
1874-75	209	..	126.38	..	34	..
1875-76	260	..	145.85	..	28	..

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

Remained	..	..	..	..	134
Admitted	..	..	..	..	250
Discharged	..	..	..	..	208
Transferred	..	..	..	..	1
Died	..	..	..	..	28
Remaining	..	..	..	..	147
Average daily sick	..	..	..	..	145.85

Epidemic.—During the prevalence of cholera in the town, one of the patients in hospital was attacked with the disease on the day of her admission. She was at once removed to the contagious ward of the Native Infirmary for treatment. No other case of the disease occurred in this hospital. The principal intercurrent diseases which prevailed in the hospital during the year were ague, diarrhoea, dysentery, and albuminuria.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., dated 31st May 1876.

Hospital.—Two thatched pavilions, one for twenty male and the other for ten female lepers, have been erected, and these are the only alterations or additions to be recorded under this head. Cleanliness and a fair amount of neatness are features of the hospital everywhere. The latrines are in good order, but there was too little earth in the trench of one. Eighty-one square and 1,096 cubic feet were enjoyed by each patient during the year.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. M. BRANTFORD, M.B.

The year was remarkable for a prolonged hot season and a deficient rainfall.

Notwithstanding the year was a generally unhealthy one, the health of the girls in the Asylum has been remarkably good.

A case of chicken-pox appeared on the 31st August, which was followed by others. Twenty-five cases in all occurred, and all were of a mild type. With this exception no cases of infectious disease occurred.

One girl was removed from the Asylum on account of disease. This girl was the subject of epileptiform seizures, and required more constant care than could be afforded to her in a large school.

The following list shows the principal diseases treated in their order of frequency:—

Varicella	..	25	Eczema	..	5	Neuralgia	..	2
Diarrhoea	..	13	Dysentery	..	4	Dyspepsia	..	2
Febricula	..	10	Sore-throat	..	3	Syncope	..	1
Scabies	..	9	Abscess	..	2	Bronchitis	..	1
Catarrhus	..	8	Asthma	..	2	Epilepsy	..	1
Conjunctivitis	..	6	Hemicrania	..	2			

The average daily sick for the year was $2\frac{1}{2}$, that of the previous year being $7\frac{1}{2}$.

	Strength.	Average Daily Sick.
1874-75	1594	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1875-76	1614	$2\frac{1}{2}$

The girls have been regularly drilled, and benefit has resulted from the practice which has been more systematically carried out than in former years.

NATIVE INFIRMARY, MADRAS.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Remained 31st March 1875	..	..	..	..	13
Admitted	..	..	..	..	2,109
Total treated	..	..	..	..	2,133
Discharged	..	..	..	..	1,676
Transferred	..	..	..	..	161
Died	..	..	..	..	273
Remaining	..	..	..	..	73
Average daily sick	..	..	..	..	22

Seasonal Phenomena.—The year under review has been unhealthy.

Epidemic.—The public health was disturbed by an epidemic of cholera which broke out in August last. The Municipality reports 619 deaths from this disease in the district.

The outbreak which occurred was not unexpected, as, at the early part of the year, the epidemic appeared in the Southern Divisions of the Presidency.

Frequent inspections were made to note what was being done for the sanitation of the town, and such matters as required immediate attention were reported by letters addressed to the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Division. The parcheries and public latrines were particularly examined, and special attention was requested to be given to the insanitary state these places were then in. The water-supply to the town from the Red Hills tank had at this time become tainted, having a sickening smell and taste, which compelled the resort to wells in which the water had more or less become impure from disuse and stagnation.

The first attacks which were brought to notice were amongst the inhabitants of a small pacherri situated on the north side of the Royapooram Railway bridge.

The character of the disease during this outbreak was marked in most of the individual cases by a longer continuance than is usual of those symptoms which pointed to a disorder of the stomach and bowels.

When cholera appeared in the pacherri and was reported at the Infirmary, endeavours were made to prevent the disease spreading. A pavilion was erected near the affected huts by the President of the Municipality. Hospital Assistants were placed in constant attendance on the sick, who saw to the daily disinfection of the affected and neighbouring huts. Sixty-four cases were admitted into hospital, of whom twenty-nine died, giving a death-rate of 45.3. Most of the cases on admission were in a state of profound collapse, cyanosed; some were even moribund and died a few minutes after they were received into hospital.

Principal Diseases.—During the period under review (a cholera year) 2,183 patients were treated and 273 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 12.5. The total treated for the previous year (a non-cholera one) was 2,031 and the death-rate 12.5. Omitting the deaths which occurred from cholera, the mortality for this year would be 11.1.

The following is a list of the principal diseases treated in hospital:—

Wounds and injuries	205
Diarrhoea	156
Venereal affections	128
Abscesses and ulcers	128
General debility	93
Remittent and intermittent fevers	83
Rheumatic affections	83
Dysentery	83
Diseases of the respiratory system	80
Malignant cholera	64
Fractures	61
Privation	56
General dropsy	52
Phthisis	50

Fevers were found to be most prevalent during the first and fourth quarters of the year. Many of those who were admitted for treatment were residents of Madras, showing that the causes of this disease prevailed to a great extent in the city.

Local Diseases.—Fifteen admissions were from worms. One of these patients was admitted with symptoms resembling cholera, but with the absence of cramps and suppression of urine. Death afterwards resulted from peritonitis. After death the small intestines were found to be filled with these animals (fifty-nine being removed from the bowel). A large one measuring 13 inches was found in the abdominal cavity, having perforated the ileum.

Of the 2,183 cases treated, 276 were from the Monegar Choultry, 51 from the Venkatagiri Rajah's Choultry, 15 from the Foundling Asylum, and 1,841 from the town of Madras and suburbs.

Of the 273 deaths, 79 were from the Monegar Choultry, 9 from the Venkatagiri Rajah's Choultry, 3 from the Foundling Asylum, and 182 from the town of Madras and suburbs.

The greatest mortality was from diseases of the digestive organs, symptomatic and constitutional affections and accidents.

The following table shows the number of deaths arranged according to age:—

80 years	26
70 do.	69
60 do.	62
50 do.	19
40 do.	26
30 do.	33
20 do.	17
10 do. and under	19

Forty-nine deaths occurred within twenty-four hours of their admission into hospital.

A case of opium poisoning in a child of three years old successfully treated by strong infusion of green tea; after atropine, coffee, and galvanism were tried without relief.

21st November.—The child had accidentally taken 14 grains of opium about 7.30 A.M. When brought to hospital about 9.30 A.M. she was insensible, pupils contracted to a pin's point, face and lips livid, cold, but not perspiring, slight convulsive twitches of the upper and lower extremities, respiration 16, pulse 120, intermitting.

An emetic of the sulphate of zinc was administered and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of atropine injected hypodermically; forced exercise and occasional shocks of galvanism were given. Strong coffee given as a beverage.

By 12 noon respiration fell to 12 per minute; pulse 140, intermitting; profound stupor present; the nervous system did not respond to reflex irritation (tickling of the nostrils, soles of the feet, and galvanism to the course of the phrenic nerves), but was occasionally roused by dashing cold water on the face, but by 3 P.M. dashing of cold water was also of no use. The pupils were dilated after the third injection of atropine, showing that atropine had acted, but had not succeeded as an antidote. A strong infusion, six fluid ounces, of tea was then injected into the rectum and a couple of spoonful given by the mouth every quarter of an hour. At 7 P.M. (two

hours afterwards the patient could be roused; pulse 130, firm, respiration 24. At 8 P.M. application of cold became effectual in rousing the patient. 9 P.M. stupor abating; dashing of cold water causes her to open her eyes and scream, and when put to the mother's breast the child sucked freely. 10 P.M. pulse 120, respiration 24, lividity of face and lips disappearing. 1 A.M. stupor less marked; the child for the first time recognized its mother, and can stand without support, and from this hour the child became more and more sensible, and all symptoms of opium poisoning disappeared.

List of Surgical Operations for the Year 1875-76.

No.	Names.	Diseases.	Remarks.
1	Luchimoo	Gangrene of leg	Thigh amputated.
2	Annamalai Setty	Compound fracture of little finger	Amputated.
3	Paulpathan	Gangrene of leg	Amputation of left leg.
4	Veerasaamy	Compd. compound fracture of left leg	Amputation of left leg.
5	Arumugam	Compound fracture of little finger	Amputation of little finger.
6	Jewly Setty	Compound fracture of thumb	Amputation of thumb.
7	Barnoolyannah	Gangrene of leg	Amputation of thigh.
8	Yabowalay	Compound fracture of index finger	Amputation of index finger.
9	Mooraswamy	Do. do.	Amputation of index finger.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1875				
Invested capital		69,877	13	5
Donation from Government		8,542	0	0
Interest on invested fund		4,177	5	4
European and Native subscriptions		7,425	5	8
Total		90,022	8	7

Expenditure.		RS.	A.	P.
Plot charges		4,575	10	2
Servants' wages		1,019	5	10
Clothing				
Wines and spirits		345	12	3
Other charges		3,555	14	1
Total		9,497	0	4

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Strength on the 31st March 1875	15
Admitted into the Asylum during the year	3
Total	18
Removed	3
Died	3
Remaining on the 31st March 1876	12

There has been a slight decrease of the number of foundlings. The average strength was twelve for the past twelve months. The health has been good. No case of cholera occurred amongst them, nor has there been a single admission into hospital from itch, a fact which speaks much for the supervision bestowed on the cleanliness of these children.

The improvement in their general health is due, no doubt, to the judicious amount of labor exacted from the older children. They help to keep their wards clean and tidy, to water the grass plots morning and evening; some attend the vegetable garden and a few hours of the day to school instruction.

The introduction of some trade could also prove useful to enable them to earn a livelihood, when they become old enough to work for themselves.

A few of the foundlings have been sent out as servants and have given satisfaction to their employers; one left after marriage.

The principal admissions into hospital from the Foundling Asylum were from febricula, worms, chicken-pox, diarrhoea, cough, and other slight bronchial affection.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

Strength on 31st March 1875	14
Admitted into the workhouse in 1875-76	113
Total	127
Left	101
Remaining on 31st March 1876	26

Out of the average strength of twenty-one eighty-one were treated as out-patients. All those suffering from diseases in a severe form were at once transferred to the General Hospital.

The health of the inmates for the past year has been good, and no deaths occurred amongst them.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 31st May 1876.

Conservancy.—In my frequent peregrinations through different parts of the 1st District during the past year, as well as from my observations this

morning, I can reiterate what I reported under this head last year. Defective drainage is the crying and radical evil. Latrines require improvement, both in construction and in intelligent and well-trained attendance. And everywhere the indecent and dirty habits of the people have much to do with the unsanitariness of the town. The sweepers of the town do their work fairly.

Hospital.—In its accommodation and general arrangements the hospital is the same as at last report. Its appearance and cleanliness place it in the first rank of such institutions in this Presidency, and I may add the first in the first rank. The superficial space enjoyed by each patient during the year has been 160.7 and the cubic 1,668.

EYE INFIRMARY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon E. F. BROCKMAN.

The following table A exhibits the working of the institution during the year ending 31st March 1876, being the number of Europeans and Natives treated during that period:—

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		Total. Europeans and Natives.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Non-fighting Men.	Europeans.	Natives.	
Remained 31st March 1875.	3	41	..	6	47	97
Admitted in 1875-76..	78*	373	13	507	2,035	3,005
Total Treated..	81	413	13	513	2,083	3,103
Discharged during the year. +	77	337	12	499	2,069	2,984
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining	4	26	1	14	74	119

Comparing this with the previous year it may be noticed that the total number of admissions of in and out patients has been smaller for 1875-76 by twenty, the decrease being confined to the out-patients department, while there has been an increase in the in-door admission.

European Military Sick.—There were fifteen cases treated under this head during the year, with an average daily sick of 64, the majority of the admissions being pensioners. Of the above number four were cases of cataract including one of traumatic origin, in all of whom the operation of extraction was attended with success. The traumatic case referred to occurred in the person of a Private of H. M.'s 48th Regiment who had sustained an injury to the right eye from a fork which pierced the cornea and wounded the iris and lens capsule. The lens-structure had become absorbed under acute inflammatory processes, leaving the lens-capsule very opaque and thickened behind. This having become adherent to the iris

margia had to be removed by means of a very delicate operation. This Private had educated himself to fire from the left shoulder and was considered by the Commandant a very good marksman.

European Civil.—Total treated 66, with an average daily sick of 4.63, showing an increase of 10 on that of the previous year. Chronic ophthalmia, cataract, and glaucoma occasioned the largest number of admissions. Of the nine cases of cataract that underwent operation, seven were cured, one relieved, and one failed. Table B shows the numbers treated under the different classes of diseases:—

Diseases.	No.
Disease of the conjunctivitis	20
do. of the cornea	6
do. of the sclerotic	1
do. of the iris	4
do. of the choroid and retina	9
do. of the lens	11
General affections of the globe	8
Defect of sight	1
Disease of the lids	3
Disease within the orbit	3
Total	66

Native Military.—Total number treated 94; average daily sick 10.29, showing an increase of 14 on the number treated last year. Impaired vision, cataract, and chronic ophthalmia afforded the largest number of cases. The majority of the cases of impaired vision were associated with marked choroidal changes and an anæmic condition produced by indigent living and exposure under these circumstances to the stimulation of the rays of the sun in men sent from Burma. The benefit experienced by treatment by rest, strychnine, iron, and a good diet furnished in the hospital was well illustrated by these cases in which this latter condition existed.

Out-patients.—Total treated 2,596; average daily attendance 38.95. This shows a decrease treated of 74 as compared with last year, a circumstance mainly brought about by a diminution in the number of affections of the cornea and lens during the past twelve months.

Natives Civil.—Total treated 332; average daily sick 19.21, being a decrease of 22 on the number of cases treated last year. The small number of patients admitted into the institution in the months of October and November gave rise, in great measure, to this decline, a condition connected with the non-prevalence of such serious diseases of the eye at that season that would necessitate in-door treatment. Among this class of patients, I must mention the admission of several Mussulmanee (gosha) women who were induced to stay in hospital by a Mahomedan Surgeon who had obtained his degree in the Hyderabad School of Medicine and who was on a visit to Madras. He attended the working at this hospital regularly and interested himself in bringing such cases under treatment here. Cataract of all kinds continues to supply the largest number of subjects for operation, 127 having under-

gone surgical treatment during the past year. The cases of extraction of hard cataract caused by progressive degenerative changes number 106, with an average percentage of 81.13 recoveries. Of the various methods of operation, that advocated by Mr. Brudenell Carter furnishes the largest number of recoveries. This operation has for its object a marginal incision, linear in form, with or without iridectomy.

MADANAPULLY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Apothecary THOMAS WARD.

	Total Treated.		Increase.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	
In-patients, European and Native	499	508	98
Out-patients, do. do.	8,573	8,849	276

Climate—Season—Public Health.

Months.	Temperature of the Air.				No. of Days on which Dew fell.	Direction of Wind.	No. of Calm Days.	No. of Cloudy Days.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.	Rainfall.
	Of all the Highest.	Of all the Lowest.	Daily Range.	Approximate Temperature.						
1875.										in.
April ..	95.7	76.8	18.9	85.7	16	N.E. (S.) S.W.	19	7	9	2.1
May ..	90.8	75.8	15.0	83.3	18	S. (S.W.) W.	12	17	9	35.0
June ..	88.6	71.4	17.2	80.0	17	Do.	12	22	16	41.0
July ..	87.5	72.8	14.7	80.1	13	W. (S.W.)	28	20	18	7.0
August ..	83.2	72.6	10.6	77.9	24	Do.	11	23	13	39.0
September ..	78.1	72.0	6.1	95.0	29	Do.	7	13	8	28.0
October ..	78.8	71.6	7.2	75.2	25	Var. N.E.	1	14	10	23.0
November ..	78.6	65.0	13.6	71.8	22	N.E.	6	6	6	12.0
December ..	77.1	61.1	16.0	69.1	31	Do.	12	12	4	6.0
1876.										
January ..	79.3	67.9	11.4	68.6	31	Do.	13	2	..	..
February ..	84.6	69.9	14.7	72.7	29	N.E. (S.E.) Var.	8	..	..	..
March ..	93.4	73.3	20.1	83.3	29	Do.	7	7	3	9.0
Yearly sums, Means and Totals ..	84.6	66.1	15.4	76.3	275		136	140	87	202.0

The south-west and north-east monsoons were very partial, and there was a total rainfall of only 21 inches, consequently both wet and dry crops suffered from the want of a sufficiency of rain, and food grains were dear especially in the last quarter.

Public health was not good; fever, cholera, small-pox, and measles were more or less prevalent throughout the year.

Epidemic.—There were outbreaks of cholera in several villages of the Circle, but fortunately the disease was not very general.

Malarious fever of a comparatively mild type was rife throughout the Circle, but severe outbreaks occurred in a few villages.

In Madanapully 1,728 individuals were treated for fever during May, June, and July.

Small-pox, although widespread, did not seem to attack large numbers; and judging from the mortality from this cause here and in adjacent villages, the epidemic was apparently of a mild form.

Measles appeared towards the end of the year, and few children escaped in villages which had been infected; the death-rate was small.

Principal Diseases.—The principal diseases were malarious fever, under which should be included masked fever in the shape of neuralgia; rheumatism chiefly chronic; catarrhal ophthalmia, which prevailed mostly in July, August, and September; bowel-complaints (dyspepsia, dysentery, intestinal worms, diarrhoea, colic and constipation), psoriasis, ulcers, and scabies.

There were twenty-eight admissions from leprosy, all were treated with gurgon-oil with marked benefit in some cases where the patients persevered in the treatment, in a few the oil did not seem to arrest the disease. Out of the twenty-eight ten absented themselves after remaining under treatment for short periods.

Lying-in-Hospital.—The lying-in ward and room for women and children are almost completed; only the doors and windows have to be fitted in.

MADURA.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon M. ROBINSON.

	Europeans.		Natives.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Remained 31st March 1875 ..	..	..	19	77
Admitted in 1875-76 ..	6	117	362	18,981
Total treated ..	6	117	380	19,058
Discharged ..	6	117	325	18,642
Died ..	..	..	34	95
Remaining 31st March 1876 ..	..	..	20	121
Average daily sick ..	6	2.23	23.22	147.50

The past year shows an increase again in the attendance at the dispensaries.

The year has been an exceptional one in that cholera has existed in the district during the greater part of it and threw a large amount of work upon the medical officer.

The supply of food in the market last year was fair in quantity and good in quality, though when compared with Trichinopoly district the food was dear.

There were 27 cases of leprosy treated in the hospital last year, of which a special report has been sent to the Surgeon-General: gurjon oil was used in the treatment of nearly all cases, and most of the patients rapidly improved; some of these men came from long distances, having heard of the success of the treatment at this institution.

The number of operations performed were 125. Six cases of Madura-foot were received into the hospital, and in each case the leg was amputated.

Dr. Cunningham, of Calcutta, to whom four of these feet have been sent, has made some remarks on the subject in the sanitary report of last year. I will only add here that the class of patients in which this disease has been seen are of the poorest, in most cases ryots, and working in black and red cotton soils.

The amputations have been successful in every case. One man, whose leg I had removed some six months before, came to see me the other day, and the stump appeared perfectly round, the man was stout and well nourished and working at his trade, and stated that he was able to walk ten miles with his wooden leg. Amputation of the arm was performed in a case of extensive caries of the lower end of the radius, carpal, and metacarpal bones in a boy of about eleven years of age. The only other amputation performed was that of the penis in a case of malignant disease of the organ. One of the most interesting cases operated on during the year was one of a fatty tumour on the neck: the patient was a weak man about forty years of age, very thin, anæmic; he had a tumour about the size of his own head growing on the left side of his neck; its attachment extended from little above the mastoid process to the root of the neck; it rested on the shoulder and extended a little beyond it. It had the ordinary feel of a fatty tumour, and there was an ulcerated patch over the anterior surface, which was a great annoyance to the patient as it came over his face when he was lying down. After a day or two's feeding, the patient was put under chloroform and the tumour was, with some difficulty, removed and a great deal of venous hæmorrhage followed. The whole of the sterno mastoid was laid bare and a part of the trapezius cut through owing to the ulceration, sufficient flap to entirely cover the wound was unattainable and a small portion was left uncovered. The tumour weighed $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The patient at first did well, his pulse improved, and the wound began to heal rapidly; he had no rigors and but very slight surgical fever; but at the end of the week he had an attack of diarrhœa brought on by his friends bringing him rubbish to eat: this was stopped and he was doing well, and in a fortnight the anterior portion of the wound was considerably healed and a healthy discharge was taking place when he had another attack of diarrhœa due to same cause as the first; this could not be stopped, and he died on the 16th day.

The commonest diseases treated in hospital have been fevers, cholera, rheumatism, dropsies, diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, ophthalmia, bronchitis, colic, constipation, venereal diseases, ulcers, boils, itch, wounds, &c.

As regards the sanitary condition of the town, the Deputy Surgeon-General has reported very unfavorably of it, and certainly it is in a very bad state, but there is more done by the Commissioners than the Deputy Surgeon-General gave them credit for.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 23rd December 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town, as far as regards the drainage, is very defective, occasionally the scavengers clear out the drains, but leave the abominable black filth on the outside of the drain, which must necessarily increase the foulness of the air.

There are no latrines, and the consequences are most sickening. In any available spot where there is any cover the natives ease themselves; in topes, or on the banks of the river, the native is seen early in the morning in these situations for purposes of nature. Suggestions will be made for an improvement. Scavengers and carts pass through the streets twice daily and remove the surface rubbish.

Hospital.—Most of the building is very old and requires repair. The modern part of the dispensary is devoted to the in-patients, and this, too, is somewhat dilapidated; but, as the new dispensary will be ready for occupancy in about three months, it is considered inadvisable to expend money on the present building.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—No remarks have been entered for many months.

MANARGOODY.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon P. S.
MOCTOOSAWMY, G.M.S., F.L.S.

The weather was intensely hot and oppressive; the absence of periodical rain during the hot season, deficient fall of rain in the monsoon, and the scanty freshes in the river adjoining the town, all these present phenomena which were never experienced by me for the last twenty years. There was a diminution of water-supply in the channel, whereby several tanks and wells became almost dry, and we should not be surprised if some more tanks and wells get completely dry before the beginning of the next hot season.

The price of paddy (rice) and other cereal grains, which ought to have been high, or dear, is on the contrary moderate, from there having been no demand from the neighboring districts.

The town and the district generally, but unhappily, were visited by epidemic diseases—dengue and cholera. Dengue made its appearance in April and continued until December in the station and the taluq generally, attacking several members of a family at once, and the sufferings from it were very agonizing indeed. The duration of the disease was eight days.

It is reported in the mortuary register of the Commissioner's office that five deaths have occurred from the disease in the town. Cholera prevailed throughout the district and the neighboring provinces. It broke out twice during the year, first in May and continued up to September, and again in November and subsided in March last. Its ravages were most fearful, and mortality great. During its first appearance four or five members were swept away at once in a house; in some cases there were no body to bury their own dead: such was the havoc experienced during the outbreak of 1875. The loss of lives both in the town and the taluq amounted to upwards of 1,500.

Sanitary Condition of the Town.—The conservancy of the town continues under the management of the local Municipal Board. The roads and streets generally require repair. The trunk road is now in course of being remodelled. The surface drainage requires to be improved. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected this town in August last and suggested certain improvements for the town and the hospital, respecting the inadequacy of three carts for street sweepings, of drainage, and the want of public or private slaughter-houses, &c.

I have much pleasure to report that the working of the Civil Dispensary and Hospital continues to maintain its beneficial influence to the public at large.

From the annual return of sick of Europeans and Natives treated during the past year herewith forwarded it will be noticed that 7 in and 36 out patients amongst European and Eurasian classes received relief, against 15 of in and 61 of out patients in 1874-75. The diminution is attributable to some of the residents leaving the station during the year under review.

Natives.—217 in and 10,319 out door applicants were treated during the year 1875-76, against 252 of in and 9,299 out patients during the corresponding period of 1874-75. The out-door applicants would have been still greater, were it not for the prevalence of epidemic diseases, during which months the nominal register exhibited a very small number of admissions.

Thirty-two self-supporting patients were treated during the year, of whom ten were females.

The death-rate has been 12 of in and 86 of out patients. It stands very high in the latter class of patients, out of which 83 were from cholera.

The average daily attendance of sick for the year under review has been 10 of in and 35½ of out patients.

Surgical Operations.—159 surgical operations of more or less importance were performed during the past year.

Kerr Lying-in Ward.—There were 19 admissions during the year, and with the one, which remained on the return of the previous year, make 20, showing an increase of 1 over that of 1874-75. Of these 16 women have

had their confinement in the lying-in hospital, 2 absconded, 1 died, and 1 was attacked with convulsions on the ninth month of her carrying. She recovered therefrom and left the hospital.

These 16 deliveries may be classified as follows:—

Natural labor	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Difficult do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total							16

Out Cases.—Thirty-six cases have been recorded under the head of partus, of which four cases required operative interference.

Obstetric Operations.—Four cases presented themselves for operation during the past year, one in the town and three in surrounding villages.

Extract from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General

L. W. STEWART, dated 14th October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town is under the management of the Municipality. Carts and sweepers are employed to remove rubbish and dirt, and this is used for filling up hollows and holes about the town. Latrines have not been established, as it was found the people were averse to them. If latrines are not kept exceedingly clean, and on the dry-earth system, I consider that they become a local nuisance. I have suggested that drains should be made in the town.

Hospital.—Everything connected with the building and neighborhood is clean.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—All the remarks are laudatory on Mr. Mootoosawmy's working of the dispensary.

MANGALORE.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major D. C.

McALLUM, M.D.

The total rainfall during the year was 110 inches and 69 cents, showing a decrease of 67 inches and 16 cents compared with that of last year. The crops were not so good owing to the scanty rainfall, but the provisions were no dearer.

The public health on the whole was generally good.

An epidemic of cholera commenced at Malbungady near Beltangady about the beginning of November 1875 amongst some coolies on their return from the ghats where they had been to work on coffee estates.

From Malbungady the disease prevailed at Beltangady, Ennore, Dramawar, and Kundapur, and at this station there are still a few cases. A few cases have also occurred at Faringapett, a village about nine miles to the south-east of the town of Mangalore, and at Ullalla, a village about three miles

to the south of the Mangalore Town and across the river. The total number of cases reported from the commencement were 139, and deaths 60.

Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent both in the town and in the suburbs of Mangalore, also in the district from about the month of November 1875.

Principal diseases during the year were ague, anasarca, rheumatism, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea, and skin diseases in general.

There were no remarkable cases for communication except a case of wounding.

Wounds.—Mummalla, æt. 28, female, Hindu, was admitted into hospital on the 25th February 1876 at 9 p.m. having been wounded at 7 p.m.

I saw her at 10-30 p.m., and on examination I found the following wounds on her person :—

An incised wound about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long above left breast penetrating the cavity of the chest; air passes out during each act of respiration.

An incised wound of angular shape and about three inches in size to the right and end of breast bone, dividing the cartilages of false ribs, penetrating the chest and dipping downwards towards the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm probably wounded, the air rushing through the wound noisily during respiration.

A long superficial incised wound extending from the inner side and above the right breast down to below edge of false ribs on the same side, dipping downwards below the soft parts for about three inches, but, I think, not penetrating abdominal cavity.

A punctured wound of abdomen about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, below and to the right of navel, causing protrusion of omentum.

One superficial incised wound about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long below the chin on left side.

One incised wound about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long penetrating to the bone on the outer side and middle of right upper arm.

One incised wound about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length on the outer side of right thigh, not deep.

A small incised wound $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long below and inner side of right kneejoint.

Complains of burning pain in abdomen, abdomen becoming tympanitic. In a state of collapse, with imperceptible pulse.

On admission the wounds on the chest and abdomen* were dressed with lint and carbolic lotion and straps, and all the other wounds were strapped and carbolic lotion applied.

26th March.—Well; discharged at her own request.

The institution is well appreciated by the community. There is a decided increase in the total number of out-patients treated during the year, but there is a slight falling off among the in-patients as may be seen below :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1874-75	213	7,180
1875-76	204	7,303

Forty deaths occurred in the hospital during the year.

* Omentum returned.

MASULIPATAM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon H. D. COOR, M.B.

Climate.—The climate of the past year has been as usual in this district. The highest temperature recorded was 113.2 in the month of April, and the lowest 56.5 in January, the mean temperature throughout the year being 86.4.

There was a fair supply of rain in the month of October, but not nearly so much as last year. The rainfall of this year was 43.17 inches.

Health.—The general health of the station has been good with the exception of a mild epidemic of cholera.

Cholera.—Cholera, which was generally all over the district, first made its appearance on the 19th January 1876, and the epidemic lasted till 19th February 1876. The disease then spread over the town, but not to any great extent as is seen by the following :—

	Attacked.	Died.
Males	57	27
Females	45	22

Sanitary measures were promptly adopted by the Municipality. Four men were employed in distributing cholera pills and brandy among those attacked, and urging them to come to the sheds for treatment.

Diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers of various forms, rheumatism, and chest and bowel complaints. The two last were especially prevalent in the town, due to the sudden changes of temperature in the cool season.

The change to the dispensary has been one of complete repair, executed, as above stated, by voluntary contributions from the European and Native communities.

MAYAVERAM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice H. M. SHERMAN.

During the year under review the town and taluk of Mayaveram, in common with the other portions of the district, suffered severely from an epidemic of cholera.

Throughout its course the disease was chiefly confined to Koranadu, the most populous division of the town. It continued to increase in severity during the months of June and July and gradually died out in the month of August. The total number of deaths registered during these four months was 147.

Special arrangements were made by the Vice-President and Commissioners of the Municipality to mitigate the severity of the epidemic and to distribute medicines to the people. A Special Nuisance Inspector also was provided for the better carrying out of sanitary arrangements.

Small-pox was less prevalent than in former years: it occurred sporadically throughout the year; the total number of deaths registered is 10.

The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers, cholera, rheumatism, syphilis, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive system.

The number of out-patients admitted during the year was 2,818, showing an increase of 574 over that of the previous year. The mortality for the year was ten, seven of the deaths being due to cholera.

MUNJERI.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
T. ANNACHELLUM PILLAY.

Number of Sick treated for the Year 1875-76.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained 31st March 1875	59	65
Admitted during the year 1875-76 ..	718	6,390
Cured	659	6,328
Relieved	..	15
No better	40	7
Absented	..	42
Died	42	31
Average daily sick	48	4,076
Remaining 31st March 1876	36	32

Climate and Public Health.—There was no marked change in the climate during the past year. At the beginning of the year fever of an intermittent type and small-pox of a confluent type prevailed to a very great extent. During the latter part cholera also done much havoc. The public health, it will be observed thus, could not be pronounced as satisfactory.

Epidemic Disease.—Small-pox and cholera have prevailed in the taluqs in an epidemic form during the year. The former, of a confluent type, made its appearance during the beginning of the year, and confined its ravages chiefly to a thickly-populated town, Coondety, and its suburbs on the western side of the taluq. The mortality was great.

Only a few would submit to the operation of vaccination, and the greater number who declined having this operation performed were Moplahs.

Cholera appeared in this taluq at Mullapooram, about seven miles from here, on the 22nd December 1875, where it had been imported from Theothacul in Vulvanad Taluq, at which place it was stated it was carrying away great numbers daily.

The epidemic was of a most virulent type, and attacked mostly the poor Moplahs and the indigent, a great number being females. All those in good circumstances suffered very little compared to their poor brethren.

Cholera still prevails to a small extent.

The total attacked were 3,436 and deaths were 2,428, or 70.7 per cent.

The Moplahs were averse to European treatment, particularly in this disease. They are under the impression that the party or parties affected should be left alone: they will not use any treatment of their own even. They consider water, over which certain ceremonies are performed by their

Thangul (priest), as the only and most effectual remedy. Although in every case positive proof is shown by the death of the patients so treated, still they will persist in their ignorant course of treatment.

They say it is the evil one that brought the disease upon them.

Principal Diseases.—As in last year's report the most prevalent diseases have been fever and its sequelae—anaemia, general dropsy, conjunctivitis—diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, constipation, ascariis lumbricoides, and ulcers.

There has again been a considerable increase in number of admissions, which, compared with the two preceding years, is as follows:—

Patients.	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Admitted.	Percentage of Females to Males.	Admitted.	Percentage of Females to Males.	Admitted.	Percentage of Females to Males.
In	480	8.6	652	5.2	718	6.9
Out	2,945	21.4	4,172	21.6	6,399	29.2

The mortality was 42 amongst the in and 31 of out patients.

Surgical Operations.—Two capital and several minor operations were performed during the year, and all of them were successful.

Additions to Buildings.—The new ward under construction in 1874-75 has been completed during the year. It consists of two wards, each 16 feet square.

Sanitation.—Sanitation is not understood in this taluq; the people do not trouble their heads much about their dwellings, particularly it is so with the Moplahs. It is only the interior is looked after, and this is only among the well-to-do people.

Almost every house has got its cesspool, which is the reservoir for all sorts of filth. Considering that some of the towns are so thickly populated, and that no sanitary rules are in vogue, one cannot be astonished at the great mortality on an epidemic occurring. Here again the Moplahs are the sole cause, as they make up the chief portion of the population, and they are a race known to be dirty in their habits, as I remarked under the head of Cholera above.

Native Vydiar.—A Brahmin Vydiar is at present undergoing a course of instruction in the uses and properties of the various European medicines, as also the elements and minor operations of surgery.

This man was sent by the Kotacul Rajah with the request that I would do all I could in imparting to him the necessary knowledge in the above subjects. The man himself seems to be very anxious to profit by the instruction I give him daily. I must give him great credit for the success obtained by him in the short time (two months) he has been under my care. As there are no Malayalam translations of English medicine available, I am under the necessity of imparting to him a knowledge of Tamil in the first instance and of gradually introducing the names and doses of medicine in daily use.

I have made it my duty to consult, and have had several conversations with, the Vydians practising in this taluq; and have found that the majority of these Native Medical Practitioners have a great desire, not only to acquire the knowledge of the uses of the different medicines, but also to be competent to undertake and treat in a proper manner cases in medical and surgical practice; but the great draw back, as represented by one and all of them I spoke to, was to, the following effect:—

What good will it do me? What is the good of our being well up in European medical and surgical practice; for the reason I cannot procure the medicines or other articles to treat a medical or surgical case? I cannot get what I want in my village. Who will get me or give me the medicines, &c., I require?

NAZARETH.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Dresser
J. MATHURANAYAGUM.

It is about six years since it was established by Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan: those who have obtained medical aid from this hospital, and those who wish the welfare of this establishment, are greatly indebted to him for its organization and success. At present some of the Mission buildings is being made use of as the hospital dispensary.

Half a dozen cottage hospital houses for the accommodation of caste people and a lying-in house for cases of labor have been erected from local resources.

The organization of a midwifery class was first started in the year 1874 with a number of five candidates, and they received a good teaching in theory and practice of midwifery for more than a year. I am glad to mention that all of them have proved successful in the final examination; three of whom have been employed in the Local Fund Board Dispensaries in Tinnevely and Madura Districts, and the rest are still in this hospital helping me.

It is worth mentioning here that a European Physician is to take up Rev. Dr. Strachan's place from the beginning of next year.

The work, I am happy to state, continues to grow; and the appreciation of the success of European medicines among natives is also growing.

During the official year 1875-76 the average daily attendance has been 73 out-cases and 9 in-cases. The number of new cases registered has been 8,758 out-patients and 333 in-patients, making the total treated for the past year 9,091.

The diseases which bulk most largely in our practice are fevers and abdominal complaints.

In the way of operative surgery we generally meet with removal of a tooth, tumors, and foreign bodies; opening of an abscess; operation for fistula in ano, and circumcision. Formerly, at Dr. Strachan's time, he had to do beyond these.

NEGAPATAM.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon J. B. THOMAS.

The hospital buildings are in no way altered; but, in order that the lying-in ward might be utilized for its original purpose, the coach-house and stables built for the Warrant Officer have been altered at a cost of Rupees 576 drawn from the permanent fund and converted into a neat dwelling house for the Hospital Assistant posted to the dispensary, who has hitherto had no place to reside in except the lying-in ward. A native midwife, who had been educated at Manargoody, was employed at the close of last year: she understood her work well, but behaved very immorally, and was dismissed for misconduct. The Municipality have since engaged an East Indian qualified midwife from Madras at a monthly salary of Rupees 25.

The number of Europeans admitted as in-patients have been greatly in excess of the previous year, and consisted chiefly of sailors, as a large number of ships from England arrived in the port bringing railway material. The want of proper accommodation for them has induced the Municipality to apply for permission to Government to build special wards for Europeans; this, I hope, will be granted, as it is a matter of great difficulty to prevent sailors from misbehaving, unless kept apart from the general wards of an hospital.

The Municipality are also considering the propriety and necessity of having special wards for females suffering from venereal diseases. During the first six months of the past official year, from April to October, a grievous epidemic of cholera raged through the greater part of South India, and the Tanjore District suffered much of this epidemic. Such a calamity gave me opportunities of meeting, and becoming acquainted with, a large number of native vydians, as the Collector promised to employ all who were willing to distribute cholera medicines in the taluqs at a remuneration of Rupees 15 per mensem and batta.

These men attended for a week or ten days at the Civil Dispensary to be instructed in the use of distributing cholera pills and other medicines, and it is faint praise to say that there were several whom I could only trust to distribute omam water and cholera pills without opium.

The following cases caused the greatest number of admissions, Table I, and those that proved fatal were chiefly as shown in Table II:—

TABLE I.

In-patients.	Out-patients.
Cholera.	Vermes lumbago.
Ague.	Constipation.
Dysentery.	Ulcer.
Diarrhoea.	Sore.
Psoriasis.	Dysentery.
Ulcer.	Itch.
Debility.	

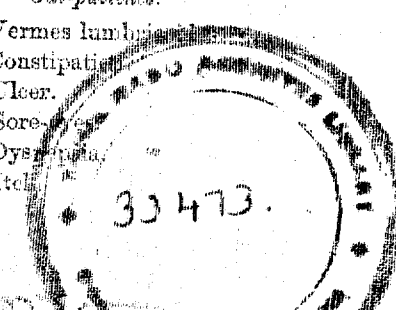


TABLE II.

Diseases which proved Especially Fatal.

Cholera.	Dysentery.
Diarrhœa.	Fractures.

The only operations have been removal of three tumours (fatty), one elephantiasis of labia, radical cure for hydrocele, and minor operations.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. STEWART, dated 18th October 1873.

Conservancy.—The conservancy, though still very defective, has greatly improved during the last six months. The number of scavengers for the town has increased, and the nuisances which formerly existed are on the decline. The town is very little raised above sea level, and in consequence difficulty is found in draining it sufficiently.

Hospital.—The hospital and contagious building are exceedingly clean and well kept. The drainage of the compound does not appear satisfactory; but the medical officer assures me that there is no lodgement after a heavy shower owing to the porous nature of the soil. Ventilation is by windows and venetian shutters fixed in upper part of wall.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—Very laudatory as regards the maintenance of dispensary; but urges the necessity of having more quarters for Europeans, &c.

NELLORE.

Extract from Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. E. M. ROSS, M.D.

<i>In-patients.</i>			
Remaining on 31st March 1875	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 17	17	
Admitted during the year 1875-76.	Europeans .. 2 East Indians .. 2 Natives .. 297	301	
Total treated			318
Cured	Europeans .. 2 East Indians .. 2 Natives .. 225	229	
Relieved	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 8	8	
No better	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 13	13	318
Died	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 52	52	
Remaining on 31st March 1876	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 16	16	

Out-patients.

Remaining on 31st March 1875	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 35	35	
Admitted during the year 1875-76.	Europeans .. 8 East Indians .. 15 Natives .. 4,498	4,516	
Total treated			4,551
Cured	Europeans .. 3 East Indians .. 14 Natives .. 4,121	4,138	
Relieved	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 94	94	
No better	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 35	35	4,551
Absented	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 1 Natives .. 213	214	
Died	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 36	36	
Remaining on 31st March 1876	Europeans .. 0 East Indians .. 0 Natives .. 34	34	

The rainfall was considerably below the average, and the wet crops suffered severely, although the dry crops were fully up to the average yield.

Epidemic Diseases.—Epidemic cholera appeared in the district in the month of July, the first case occurring in Atmakur on the 15th of the month, and on the 29th it spread to the town of Nellore. It rapidly spread over the district. The disease was most fatal in the month of August, in which 1,972 died of it. In the month of September 910 died, and the disease then gradually declined until the end of November, in which month it was the cause of death in 173 cases. The disease began then to rise in intensity, and in October 358 cases died of it, while in January the fatal cases rose to 766, again falling to 336 in February and 99 in March. The disease continued to prevail up to the close of the official year, the total number of deaths for the year being 4,218.

Diseases.—The principal diseases prevalent throughout the year, as shown by the Mortuary Returns, were 1st, fevers, of which 794 died, the mortality from this disease being greatest in the months of November, December, and January; 2nd, small-pox, of which 446 died, the greatest mortality from this cause being in the months of April, June, October; and in February and March 93 died from snake-bite and 4 were killed by wild beasts.

The total number of deaths for the year was 19,573, while the births registered for the same period were 16,056.

There were treated in all 314 in and 4,533 out patients; of the former 17 dieted themselves and 280 were dieted in hospital.

Of the in-patients 223 were males and 74 females. Of the out-patients 3,555 were males and 989 were females.

It will be observed in the return drawn up for the purpose that all castes and classes partook of the benefit of the institution both as in and out patients. The total number of European and East Indians treated amounted to 4 in and 18 out patients.

Thiripathy Appadoo, aged 24, was sent to hospital by the Head Constable of the Boochy Reddy Police-station for examination and treatment; a somewhat jagged wound was found in the scrotum in the course of the raphe extending from its junction with the penis in front to the perineum behind. The testes were both gone, and there was slight bleeding from the severed arteries. There was also a cleaner superficial cut on the dorsum penis extending in the middle line from the pubis to the glands. There were three small punctured wounds in front of the larynx about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth.

The temperature was rather higher than normal, and the patient was very restless, slightly in consequent in speech, but not incoherent. The wounds in the scrotum and penis were sutured, and cold water dressing was applied to all.

January 22nd.—Well; discharged.

(It was doubtful whether this man inflicted the wounds with which he was brought to hospital as he himself averred, or whether they were caused by others as the Police suspected. The result of the Police investigation is not known. The man himself stated he first mutilated himself with a dagger which was found near him and then endeavoured to stab himself in the throat.)

Operations.—The only capital operations performed during the year was an amputation of the foot (Syme's ankle joint) in the case of a demented old pauper woman who was suffering from gangrenous ulceration of the foot with caries of the bones. Her appetite failed, and she finally refused to take food and died of inanition 38 days after the operation. The wound was nearly, but not quite, healed, as the patient had frequently torn it open by the movements she could not be prevented making.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. W. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 23rd January 1876.

Conservancy.—To the personal interest of the Collector in sanitary matters this station owes much. The cleanliness of the thoroughfares generally testifies not only to the work of the conservancy department, but also to the general but efficient supervision of that department by the leading Revenue officer of the district. Everywhere, even in bye-ways and back slums, it was manifest that attention is paid to clearing away litter as well as filth; but I more than doubt if this external cleanliness be accompanied by cleanliness within the huts and private precincts of houses, huts, and hovels occupied by natives of all classes—a remark which must be taken in connection with the objectionable practice of keeping cattle and other animals of kinds where human beings live and die.

Hospital.—There has been no alteration in the buildings, nor any change in the drainage, ventilation, or water-supply. The hospital is clean, and so is its neighbourhood. In the latter, however, at the back of the premises, there is a quantity of prickly-pear which should be cleared away.

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

BRANCH DISPENSARY, NELLORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon
S. W. SITHAMBARUM PILLAY.

	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	Total.
Remained on the 31st December 1875	..	52	52
Admitted since 1st April 1876	66	6,698	6,764
Total treated	66	6,750	6,816
Cured	62	6,479	6,541
Relieved	..	13	13
No better	..	..	..
Absented	1	114	115
Died	2	65	67
Remaining 31st March 1876	1	61	62
Average daily number of sick for the year	223	32,937	33,160

Diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, and other diseases of digestive system, cholera, rheumatism, bronchitis, sore-eyes, and general dropsy, disease of urinary system, skin diseases, and accidents. Most of the cases were of an ordinary nature requiring no particular mention. There were 67 deaths during the year, of which 63 were from cholera, one from fracture of the spine, one from primary syphilis, one from fever, and one from abdominal aneurism.

Operations.—No capital operations are performed here, those requiring such being sent to the Civil Dispensary. Only minor operations are performed here, and those are ordinary ones.

Extract from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 25th January 1876.

Diseases.—Only out-patients treated here. The principal diseases have been those of the cutaneous and digestive systems, rheumatism, fevers, and malignant cholera. Of the last named there were 324 cases, and 63 out of 66 deaths in 6,795 cases treated.

Lying-in ward.—As an off-set of this institution there is a lying-in room opposite, in a house hired by the municipality, where 66 patients have been treated last year, and since November 1874. Among them, one death occurred from pyæmia. I saw also six pupil midwives; there had been eight, but two have been suspended for boisterous conduct. The women conduct cases well, but they know not to read or write. One of them is a Mahomedan.

NUNDIAL.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
P. MATHANASAWMY NAIDU.

<i>In-Patients.</i>				<i>Out-Patients.</i>			
Remained	..	..	3	Remained	..	..	62
Admitted	..	..	41	Admitted	..	..	6,536
Total			44	Total			6,598
Discharged	..	..	25	Discharged	..	..	6,529
Died	..	..	17	Died	..	..	—
Remaining	..	..	3	Remaining	..	..	69
Average daily sick	..	..	2.73	Average daily sick	..	..	52.76

The total number of patients in 1872-73, in which the dispensary commenced, was 3,072; but this year (1875-76) the number of admissions has risen to 6,536.

Season.—The year under report is remarkable in a medical point of view for the prevalence of cholera throughout the length and breadth of India. The rainfall of the year in this district was less than the usual average, but the crops in general matured and yielded a moderate return.

Cholera.—The district of Kurnool, in common with other parts of the Madras Presidency, had its share of the ravages of the epidemic cholera. The disease was on the whole mild in character; but the percentage of deaths was high. In the three taluqs of Sirwell, Koilkuntla, and Nundial, the total number attacked was 845, or a proportion of 3,353 in 1,000 of the aggregate population of the above taluqs. The percentage of deaths is 45.79.

Small-pox.—There occurred many cases of small-pox amongst the inhabitants of the town, but the people never apply for advice or treatment in such cases, because they fancy it is one of the chief plagues inflicted on them by the village goddess; and all they do is to propitiate the wrath of this imaginary but, in their estimation, terrible deity.

Diseases.—The prevailing diseases of the year are much those of the previous years. From fever 1,572 persons were admitted; from diseases of the eye 375; from affection of the respiratory organs 332; from diseases of the digestive organs 1,637; from cutaneous affections 1,105. Of the 1,637 admitted under diseases of the digestive organs 663 were from round worms. Fevers are generally malarious.

Operations.—No capital operation has been performed during the year.

Building.—An amount has, I believe, been sanctioned for a new hospital, but whether to convert a private building at present rented for holding the Taluq and the Deputy Collector's Outcherries into a hospital, or to erect a perfectly new one outside the town, appears not to be yet decided.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the town is not good. The main streets and thoroughfares are kept clean by a staff of seven sweepers and a hand cart. The lanes and narrow spaces between buildings cannot be kept so clean from the insufficiency of the present staff. There are no toties in the town, nor are there any in connection with the conservancy establish-

ment. On this account both private and public privies are never cleaned. From time immemorial buffaloes have been serving the office of toties. This is a filthy business and very imperfectly done. A staff of toties is imperatively required to effect and preserve the sanitation of the town.

Burial-ground.—There is another evil which has not been as yet noticed, but which may rouse itself from the dormant state in which it lies. What I mean is the large number of Mahomedan cemeteries and burial places, most of which are connected with several musjids situated in and round the town. Of those in the town itself there are at least 13, and out of it, but adjoining the houses, two extensive places. In a few of the 13 cemeteries, burials only take place from particular families, or of the dead of such as are able to pay for the indulgence. Others are freely resorted to, while two or three only are maintained as shrines sacred to those who lie buried there. The Hindu places of cremation and burial, though a little further removed, are still in view of the town and quite close to Parish houses.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
G. SMITH, M.D., dated 16th February 1876.

Sanitary condition.—I inspected the town this morning, and found it unutterably foul, ill-conserved and neglected. Buffaloes act as toties. Nundial is the most filthy town in my circle, and the only one, up to the present time, in which I have seen no attempt at progress.

Hospital.—The hospital remains precisely as it did at last report; some steps have been taken towards securing a neighbouring building, now used as a cutcherry, with the intention of converting it into a large and commodious dispensary. By a later decision the question has been postponed for one year. The present dispensary is located in what was once a cloth merchant's shop, and is utterly unsuited for the use to which it has been applied.

Visitors' Book.—General tenor of Remarks.—Nothing meriting note.

NURSAPATAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary J. MUNS.

Seasonal phenomena.—The climate of Nursapatam is variable: the heat is great from March to June, thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade, but the nights are cool. From October to January the months are cold, especially at night; there is also a great fall of dew during these months. The rains last from July to October, the average rainfall being 36.29 inches for the past year.

Necessaries of life.—The water used for drinking, domestic purposes, and at times for bathing, is obtained from wells which are sunk in various parts of the town; it is clear, and free from smell and in sufficient quantity.

Cholera.—No cases of cholera have been reported.

Small-pox.—A few cases of small-pox have occurred in the adjacent villages of the taluq, but none in the town; nearly all the cases have been very mild; no deaths reported from it.

Malarious Fever.—Intermittent fever is very common during the months of October to January, although throughout the year cases occur. The most severe cases are generally admitted about the end of the year, and almost invariably these are brought from the hill tracts. There were 617 cases of ague, or 39.58 per cent. of the total admissions.

General working of the Institution.—The Dispensary was opened to the public on the 29th August 1875, since which time 1,553 have been admitted as out-patients, out of which there were three deaths. No in-patients have been admitted owing to funds not being as yet available; they will be admitted as soon as the money is supplied. The Dispensary is very acceptable to the people, who consider it a great boon. The general working has on the whole been a success.

NURSAPUR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
C. PEDDANAH, No. 477.

The want of a Civil Dispensary having long been felt at Nursapur, it was established in November 1875 by the order of the President of the Local Fund Board, Godavery District, under the maintenance of the Local Fund Board in connection with the Police Hospital, Nursapur.

The estimated population of the town of Nursapur with its suburbs is said to be agreeably to the recent Census Report, 6,819.

The rainfall has been copious, the tanks and wells were full, the crops thrived well, the prices of rice are stationary, the public health has been generally good.

In December last cholera made its appearance first at Ellore (a town in the Godavery District and at 60 miles distance to this town) amongst the large gathering who have gone there from various parts of the country for the receipt of holy water mixed with some white powder from a certain man with a view to get their long-standing diseases cured. Four cases of cholera have been treated, of which one proved fatal. Besides these six persons are said to have become victims to this malady during my absence on public duty at Antarvady festival.

The number of admissions during the five months was 781. The average daily number of sick was 18.

The principal diseases which have come under treatment were fevers, cholera, rheumatism and venereal affections, diseases of the nervous system, eye and ear diseases, diseases of the lungs, diseases of the stomach and bowels, urinary and generative diseases, skin and accidental diseases. Out of 781 cases of various complaints 726 were cured and discharged, one

proved fatal by cholera, and 22 remained on the 31st March 1876. The rest consisted of relieved, no better, and absented.

ONGOLE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Mr. L. NIPPA.

Population.—The town of Ongole contains a population of upwards of 7,000 souls. It is about ten miles from the sea.

The Dispensary of the station was, I understand, opened in the year 1867.

The following table shows the number of admissions treated here from the commencement.

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1868	..	3,321	..	15½	..	..
1869	..	3,356	..	17	..	..
1870	..	3,425	..	16½	..	..
1871	..	3,290	..	12	..	..
1872	..	2,526	..	12	..	..
1873	..	3,583	..	15½	..	..
1874-75	..	3,086	..	5½	..	..
1875-76	..	2,149	..	6½	..	7

Vaccination is progressing but slowly among the people, who are not yet fully alive to its benefits.

In December 1875 the Dispensary was again removed to a small new tiled building situated within the premises of the old Military Barracks, and intended to serve as the future bath-room of the dispensary.

The health of the station was on the whole satisfactory. The fall of rain was moderate, but the crops sown proved prosperous.

The diseases most prevalent in the year were fever, rheumatism, diseases of the stomach and bowels, venereal, and diseases of the skin.

No epidemics of any kind prevailed in the town itself, but there were two cases of cholera amongst travellers, one of whom recovered, but the other succumbed to the complaint.

A dead-house was constructed here during the year 1874-75, and is found convenient for conducting post-mortem examinations.

Relief was afforded at the Dispensary to out-patients only, as no accommodation is available for in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year amounted to 2,149.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 1st February 1876.

Hospital.—This institution has during the whole year been limited to the treatment of out-patients only. Although provided with cots, &c. for

in-patients there is no shelter for even these articles, which are deteriorating under exposure. The dispensary-room and medicine-store are at present in an out-house of the future Civil Hospital, which is no nearer completion now than it was a year ago. I spoke to the Collector, Mr. Vans Agnew, about the new hospital, and am led to fear that possibly even one or two or more years may transpire before it will be built.

Conservancy.—In all its parts, and in all directions, Ongole is an ill-conditioned and filthy place; human ordure and garbage of all kinds are seen everywhere. There are no public latrines, and there is, I am informed by Mr. Nipps, no establishment of scavengers. In such a station as this the demand for a Civil Hospital is specially clamant, and no time should be lost in providing a really good one. Its medical officer, too, ought to be an intelligent, well-instructed, firm and prudent young man, who will interest himself actively and personally in sanitation.

OOSSOOR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
P. CRUMMEY.

The rainfall during the past season was very scanty; only 23.6 inches were registered, whereas in the previous year 56.22 inches were measured. The output of the paddy and raggy crops was much below the average, and fodder for cattle scarce; the markets were fairly well supplied, but the price of grain was nearly doubled during the latter half of the year. Intermittent fever prevailed very much during the greater part of the year, showing however a decided decrease during the last three months; as regards other diseases the year has been a healthy one.

The following tabular statement shows the year's work compared with previous years. The institution has been in existence two years.

	Admissions.		Average daily Sick.		Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1875-76	..	6,781	..	114.90	..	18
1874-75	..	8,337	..	123.48	..	10

A considerable decrease in the number treated will be observed in the above table; this was due no doubt to the opening of a Dispensary at Kistnagherri, which drew a certain proportion of patients to it who would otherwise have been obliged to attend at Oossoor.

Operations.—The number of minor surgical operations were numerous, but none worthy of detail was performed.

Epidemic disease.—The town of Oossoor was free from cholera or other epidemic disease during the year. Cholera prevailed in many villages of the

taluk, even in the vicinity of the town, and the exemption of Oossoor speaks creditably for the sanitary arrangements.

The population of Oossoor town is 6,350 and that of the taluk 189,063. The Dispensary was opened in March 1874.

There is no separate Police or Lying-in Hospital.

The site selected for the new hospital is just outside the town, on the Muthegeri Road, and is declared by all competent judges the very best that could have been chosen. The land on which the hospital is being built was given for the purpose by Cota Suba Chettygaroo as a free gift, for which the thanks of the committee have been conveyed to him. The committee are in hopes that the new building will be ready for occupation before May next.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. WILSON, dated 4th August 1876.

Conservancy.—The sanitary condition of the town is very satisfactory. It is little more than a village. There is only one latrine, which is scarcely used; but as the population is scanty and they resort to the fields no nuisance is experienced in the town.

Hospital.—The hospital has been established since last inspection. It contains four small wards adapted for 11 patients. It is clean and well-ventilated, and supplied with water from a well; the water is of good quality.

OOTACAMUND.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
G. E. WHITTON, M.B.

During the previous official year the necessity of making some additions and improvements to the hospital had been discussed, and the following estimate furnished by the District Engineer embodies the proposed additions with the cost of each.

	RS.
A detached building, containing male and female wards, with out-houses for contagious diseases ..	4,620
A scullery to the existing cook-room and a second cook-room for caste cooks, with covered passages to two cook-rooms	930
A detached block, containing a washing room, a foul linen store, and a drying room	2,080
The sloping of the bank at the back of the hospital ..	2,200
The laying on of water in pipes with taps to the bath-rooms, and the proper drainage of the bath-rooms and of the site on which the hospital stands ..	1,500
Total amount ..	11,330

To meet this estimate the Committee had only Rupees 1,182-9-3, plus Rupees 400 (which had been previously advanced for the purpose of obtaining goods from England for a Fancy Bazaar,) available on the 1st April 1875. Undeterred by the magnitude of the estimate, as compared with the available funds to their credit, they met and discussed at three successive meetings, the different items enumerated in the estimate; and the result of these deliberations was embodied in the following resolution passed at a meeting held on the 1st of June 1875, to the following effect:—

"The Committee, on recommendation, believe that a much less pretentious building than is proposed is all that is necessary for a Contagious Diseases' Ward; that a washing room and water pipes are not at present required, but that the cook-room suggested is wanted, and the bank must be sloped. The drainage of the site on which the hospital stands must also be attended to."

"The Committee believe that these works might be executed for Rupees 6,000, and they resolve to apply to Government for a grant of Rupees 3,000."

In forwarding the above minute for the consideration of Government, the Committee stated "Should Government be pleased to grant the sum of Rupees 3,000 the Committee are ready to carry out all the improvements which may be considered necessary, and are willing to undertake the payment of all charges connected with the proposed alterations and improvements free of further cost to Government."

The Government order thereon, dated June 5th, 1875, No. 752, was as follows:—

"Rupees 3,000 will be granted on the conditions stated. The amount will be met from the assignments under Medical Services, Provincial."

It was then resolved that as funds were available, it would be better to construct the wards for contagious diseases according to the plan originally estimated for by the District Engineer; and as it was decided to place the new wards at a convenient distance from the hospital, no separate cook-room would be required. These new wards have been placed in an open space about 40 yards to the west of the hospital, and they are fast approaching completion. Rupees 2,200 appears in the estimate for sloping the bank at the back of the hospital. With reference to this item the District Engineer has been requested to carry out the project to the extent of Rupees 1,000, after which the Committee will be in a position to judge what further removal should be made.

The proper drainage of the site on which the hospital stands has also been necessarily deferred until the removal of the bank has been accomplished. The scullery and cook-room for caste cooks, together with covered passages connecting them with the hospital, have been some time completed, and are now in use. A detached building for foul linen has been also completed. A washing and drying room also appear in the estimate; these the Committee are of opinion are not required.

The Committee, at a meeting held on the 22nd of May, resolved to appoint, subject to their control, a Sub-Committee of ladies, into whose hands were

to be placed the entire internal domestic management of the hospital, the Medical Officer of course retaining the entire professional direction of the institution.

At first the Committee appointed three members to the Sub-Committee, but as suitable volunteers came forward the number was increased to eight, each new member being specially appointed by the Committee at a meeting.

The names of present members on the Sub-Committee stand as follows:—

Lady Robinson.	Mrs. Schmidt.
Honorable Mrs. Carmichael.	Miss Leggatt.
Mrs. Warlow.	" vanSomeren.
" Fletcher.	Mrs. Grigg, Honorary Secretary.

The Sub-Committee hold monthly meetings, and appoint from their number a weekly visitor, whose duty it is to visit the hospital twice a week.

The Committee and Sub-Committee are therefore two distinct bodies, the former more of an administrative character and the latter executive.

The system above described has been at work for more than ten months, and has been found to answer admirably.

Owing to the exertions of the Ladies' Sub-Committee, numerous requirements have been brought to notice during the year, and I think I may safely say they have met, without exception, with the sanction and approval of the Managing Committee.

The following are some of the numerous duties undertaken by the Sub-Committee.

There is in addition to monthly meetings and visiting, the checking of the market accounts, superintending the up-keep of clothing and linen, its repair and cleanliness, the occasional inspection of the food and dieting of the patients, the nursing and attendance of the servants on the sick, and generally the representation to the Committee of all requirements or deficiencies attention to which may in any way tend to the comfort or well-being of the sick.

A permanent advance of Rupees 70 is made monthly to the Sub-Committee; out of this all petty charges and bazaar bills are paid, and a monthly account rendered by them. This being paid the permanent advance remains in their hands.

Matron, her duties, &c.—These are of a two-fold nature, those of matron and nurse.

Epidemics.—There have been no epidemics during the year.

Prevailing diseases.—During the past official year the public health has been on the whole good, and shows an improvement on the health of the previous year. This I judge, first, from the fact that although the numbers treated at the hospital were very nearly equal, there is to be found an increase in the numbers of the following diseases, dyspepsia, scabies, vermes, and injuries; but there has been a diminution in the number of the more serious classes of disease, as ague, rheumatism, bronchial diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, and ulcer; secondly, from the fact that the mortality registered within Municipal limits amounted to 255 only instead of 332 during the previous year;

thirdly, from the fact that the number of deaths which occurred at hospital has diminished from 29 in the previous year to 25 in the past year.

During the past year 308 cases of illness have been admitted as in-patients, showing a diminution of 3 cases from the former year.

During the same period 6,979 cases were treated as out-patients, or 40 less than during the previous year. The slight decrease in the total number of in and out-patients is of course more than accounted for by the improved health of the population.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of Ootacamund has been fairly good during the past year. The Municipality appear to make use of their limited income to the best advantage. Suitable latrines, which are kept in fairly clean state, are judiciously placed in various parts of the town. The water-supply has been carefully attended to, and is now being piped over and protected from pollution. This being an expensive work must be done gradually.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 14th June 1876.

Conservancy.—The station is not well attended to. The latrines are filthy in the extreme. I entered them, and not only were the buildings themselves filthy, but the neighbourhood was disgusting in the extreme. This must be most prejudicial to health, as after rain this filth will be carried into the drains and thence on to the lake, from which polluted source the prisoners at present are supplied with drinking-water, and no doubt many other inhabitants of the station, the wells having run dry.

PALAMCOTTAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon F. M. RICKARD.

The rains fell about October, November, and in the early part of December, but were not enough to fill all the rain-fed tanks. In some parts of the district both the wet and dry cultivation raised under these tanks were totally withered, and in other parts the produce was below the average.

Epidemic disease.—An epidemic of cholera in this district dates 14th April 1875, on which date the first case, a fatal one, occurred at Kulasegarapatam, a seaport town situated about 30 miles to the south-east of Palamcottah. The disease made its way gradually into the town on the 22nd August 1875. There were 6 cases of cholera admitted into the hospital, of which number three recovered and three proved fatal.

The sanitary arrangements of the town were strictly carried out; the bazaars were also inspected by the Hospital Assistant, the Sub-Magistrate, and the Municipal Commissioners.

The number of cases reported in this town—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148

and the number of deaths—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47

The principal diseases were the following: General diseases, Local diseases, and Injuries, viz., fevers, rheumatism, primary and secondary syphilis, conjunctivitis, inflammation membrane tympani, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, ascari lumbricoides, gonorrhoea, bubo, abscess, psoriasis, ulcer, boil, scabies and wounds.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General L. W. STEWART, dated 25th January 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy, considered as a whole, is very satisfactory. The streets and drains are clean and well kept.

Hospital.—The Dispensary, formerly called the lungar-khana, is in excellent order and scrupulously clean in every compartment.

PALCONDAR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Officer K. THIRUPATHI RAJOO.

This town is called after Palcondah; its population, obtained from the Deputy Tahsildar of this taluq, is 8,772.

There is neither Police nor Lying-in Hospital in the neighbourhood or in the town.

In submitting the annual returns I beg to state that during the year Europeans 56 and Natives 2,614, in and out-patients, were treated in this institution.

Six deaths only were recorded during the year among the natives under the heads of cholera, general dropsy, beriberi, and dysentery.

The principal diseases prevalent during the year were cholera, fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, chicken-pox, disorders of bowels, rheumatism, bronchial affections, sore-eyes, ulcers, and itch. Cholera appeared in March; during the year small-pox of the milder type appeared now and then and caused little or no destruction.

PALLIPORT LAZARETTO.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. DOYLE, M.D.

During the official year just past 63 cases of leprosy were treated in Pallipport Lazaretto. 35 were admitted, 22 left, 1 died, and 40 remain at the present date.

A slight addition, costing $\frac{1}{2}$ pie daily, was made in the dietary given in Leper Hospital, Madras, which has been extended to the unfortunates at Pallipattin, who since 1st of April 1875 get 2 annas and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie daily instead of 2 annas as heretofore. This money allowance, although open to objection and probably not so good as a well regulated dietary, is far more popular; it enables the patients to vary their diet somewhat, gives them the pleasure of thinking they have money to spend, and occupies their minds with the question of what they will have for dinner. This is a more important question with those poor people who have so little pleasing to think of than we should at first sight suppose.

All the patients in the Lazaretto, with the exception of one hopeless case, are under treatment more or less. I say more or less, because there is great difficulty in getting them to accept any treatment, and they do their best to avoid it, giving the Hospital Assistant much trouble in consequence. Probably they think it is only useless trouble, and they seem reasonably contented as they are. At the present date 32 are under carbolic acid fumigation, 2 are on gurgun, 2 on chalmogra, and 3 on cashew-nut oils. Up to August last the lepers were fumigated in baskets one at a time, but in August a case was made of mats and bamboos covered with painted cloth, by which ten are fumigated together. They sit back to back, and are fumigated by two stills, one at each end of case, from which carbolic acid with water are vaporized, and they breathe by bamboos protruding from basket. This plan seems to answer very well; the patients make no complaints except as much as they object to treatment altogether, and the vapor seems to keep their skins comparatively clear, smooth, and glossy, so that I think they look the better of it; and since this treatment commenced in 1872 the Hospital Assistant reported to Dr. Johnston six patients, slight cases occurred. As I visit the Lazaretto only occasionally I did not see those people when they left, and cannot give any opinion on the subject. Two out of 32 patients undergoing fumigations are on Dr. Johnston's special dietary. One, a girl *æt.* 20, is on the diet since it was sanctioned, viz., 1st July 1874. She has improved much in appearance and has grown taller, but is still a leper. This is a case of anæsthetic leprosy, and the diet has had a fair trial as far as it has gone. The male selected at the same time with this girl, viz., 1st July 1874, ran away on 9th August following, as he objected to lose his money allowance of 2 annas a day. Another leper was placed on the diet in September 1874, who also ran away in September last. He probably would have done so sooner were it not that his health declined in a remarkable manner after he was placed on the diet. He became covered with sores, so that it required long and careful treatment to bring him round to comparative health, and he ran away as soon as he was able, viz., in September last. When he ran away, although his sores were healed, and he was in tolerably good health, he was as much a leper as before. When the last boy ran away there was not any very suitable case in the Lazaretto to replace him, so a very slight case, a boy also, was placed on the diet; but when a more decided case was admitted this boy was put on his 2 annas again, and the new case, a boy *æt.* 17, was chosen in December last for the extra diet, which he is still on.

But, except that he is improved in appearance and condition, there is no other change in him.

Four patients—two anæsthetic and two tuberculous—were selected for cashew-nut oil treatment in December 1874. In one of the latter the treatment had to be given up after three months, as he could not be got to submit to it. In the second case of tuberculous leprosy no improvement has been observed, and he is still under treatment. In the two anæsthetic patients sensation may be somewhat increased in the benumbed parts and skin looks smoother, but I cannot say that any material change has taken place.

Gurgun oil treatment was commenced with two persons in January 1875. One of them left Lazaretto in March, and the other was discharged for constant drunkenness in April. To replace the patient who left in March two others were placed on gurgun oil; one ran away in April and the other in May, as they did not like treatment. Another patient also left soon after treatment commenced, and there are now two patients on the oil, one since August and the other since January last, but no improvement has taken place in either.

Two patients commenced the chalmogra oil treatment in November last, a male and female; the former ran away in December, the latter together with a man who commenced with the oil in January last are still on the treatment; but no material improvement has taken place as yet.

This is a deplorable account of the unwillingness of these poor people to do anything for their improvement, most probably because they think it vain trouble. It is nearly the same with fumigation. The Hospital Assistant reports that they have to be dragged to the basket, but this seems not quite as unpopular as other mode of treatment. It is a vapour-bath which they can enjoy gregariously, ten at a time, and at their ease, and therefore perhaps do not dislike it quite so much as the other modes of treatment. "I have no doubt however that if any painted conjurer, smeared with ashes and filth, was to appear among them with incantations, &c. and offers to cure, they will eagerly crowd round him and submit to very cruel burnings and scarifications, and probably even part with any small store of pie which they may have collected.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, M.D., dated 23th February 1876.

Consewancy.—The frontside or that facing the backwater is exceedingly foul particularly at low tide, when several feet of stinking black foetid mud is left exposed. Arriving as I did very early in the morning long before day light, I was necessitated to remain in the boat till break of day, and I shall never forget the abominable stench that issued from the muddy banks; it made me feel very unwell for several days, and at one time I feared typhoid fever would be the result. Eastward of the Lazaretto there is a small creek running inwards for about 50 yards, and at the mouth of

this creek there is a promontory which juts out for some considerable distance. From the extreme end of this promontory, extending several yards along the bank, the exposed surface is very considerable and must be highly deleterious to those living in the neighbourhood. This portion of the territory belongs to the Cochin Rajah, who I think might be addressed on the subject. I advise that all that space from the end of this promontory to about a distance opposite the beginning of the Lazaretto wall be filled in and embanked by the Cochin Rajah, and that all that part of the side of the bank extending for the whole length of the Lazaretto, east and west, be filled in and properly embanked by the British Public Works Department.

PALMANAIR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary M. DEVAMBOO.

Population	4,005	
	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Remained on the 31st March 1875	20	35
Admitted in 1875-76	361	5,018
Discharged	362	5,028
Died	11	9
Remaining on the 31st March 1876	8	16
Average daily sick for the year	16.33	34.35

Observations.—The general state of health has until the latter part of the year been good.

Epidemic disease.—Before cholera made its appearance in Palmanair it is said to have greatly raged in Chittoor. In January 1876 it broke out in Coormoy, a village about three miles to the south of Palmanair; here it carried off no less than 25 souls. Thence it spread in a south-easterly direction to Thavadapully, only a mile and half from the former village. About 15 succumbed to the disease in this latter village. It then took a directly easterly course to Cotoor, a village one mile from Palmanair. There were no deaths here. In March it made its appearance in Manar-nainapully, a village about 1½ miles to the north-east of Palmanair. There were but 3 deaths here. The individual first attacked was a young man of 26 years of age, who was in vigour of health, but who had died from not having had timely and proper treatment. From the date of commencement up to the end of last official year 25 cases received treatment from me in the town of Palmanair.

Of the 8 fatal cases, I have to remark that one died before any medicine could be given, another received medicine when in the last stage, and the remaining applied for treatment as much as and more than 12 hours after attack.

I had used a mercurial preparation in the treatment of all the cases but one, in doses of ¼ to ½ a grain, repeated from four to six times, according to the vigor of constitution and the stage of disease. I had obtained this mercurial by subliming a mixture of Bisulphuret of Mercury, Bichloride of Mercury, Chloride of Sodium, and coarsely powdered bricks. The largest dose I had used was one-and-three-quarters of a grain. After the administration of the maximum dose, when simple diarrhoea or other less urgent or serious symptoms remained, I had used a decoction of common salt, pepper, boiled rice, oram, sweet flag, dried ginger, turmeric, betel, and margosa leaves. The recipe for this decoction I had copied from one of the papers. I had also used in a few such cases chlorodyne, without any bad effect following.

Every attention was paid towards the sanitation and conservancy of the town.

Diseases.—The principal classes of diseases that have prevailed during the past year have been diseases of the cutaneous, digestive, and respiratory systems, also fevers and diseases of the eye. As usual there was a large number of admissions under the head of syphilitic affections. This disease is to be seen largely developed amongst the natives here. The newly-born infant and the old and middle aged individual are alike victims to its worst and varied forms. The most intractable forms of organic stricture and urinary fistula arising from this cause have much to be contended with.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., dated 5th April 1876.

Conservancy.—The town is remarkably clean. In this respect a striking change for the better has taken place since last inspection. A conservancy establishment (1 pygust, 1 cart, and 5 sweepers) has been formed and is working most effectively. In no part of my peregrinations this morning did I perceive the least offensiveness of the atmosphere, and only one dropping of human ordure (recent) did I find in any of the public streets, this was in a side-drain of a thoroughfare skirting the town. The wells, I am happy to say, have also received attention, and several of them have had platforms built around their parapets, a sanitary improvement of considerable importance.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Generally favorable.

PERIACOLUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant P. SAMYNADA PILLAY.

There has been 5,611 cases of Natives and 25 Europeans, showing an increase of 773 Natives and 17 Europeans.

The Dispensary was removed to the new hospital building on the 1st February 1876; it contains 7 rooms.

A male ward	.. ..	measuring 12 x 8 feet.
Do. do. bath-room	.. ..	6 x 8½ "
A female ward	.. ..	12 x 8 "
Do. do. bath-room	.. ..	6 x 8½ "
A store room	.. ..	10 x 14 "
A dispensary room	.. ..	18 x 14 "
An operating room	.. ..	10 x 14 "
Two verandahs—		
North verandah	.. ..	measuring 70 x 8½ feet.
South do.	.. ..	57 x 10 "

A few cases of small-pox and measles have appeared in the town, not terminating fatally; but in other villages, as people readily availed themselves of the protective process of vaccination the disease soon disappears.

The cholera epidemic of the past year originated first in Ramnad. The first case occurred in the town on the 6th October; the victim was a Manady of the coffee planter of Poombari hills, which is a continuation of the Kodicanal; afterwards the disease showed itself in a Naidoo in Vadacari, thence it spread to others of the town, and continued to be in existence until the latter end of November.

There is an evil of great magnitude of the health of Periacolum taluq. I allude to the existence within the area of the town of some three or four burial-grounds extensively for the interment of the dead, in the close vicinity of the public roads, and same time burn dead bodies in the beds of the river that separates the Vadacari from Tangaru.

The conservancy of the town is very unsatisfactory; no privies exist in the taluq; the inhabitants resort to the adjacent gardens for the calls of nature.

There have been 80 cases of minor operations performed, of more or less importance; no important surgical cases as to give a detailed statement.

PAIGHAUT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by 2nd-Class Hospital Assistant
C. NARRAINSAWMY NAIDU.

Observations.—The climate of Palghaut is on the whole good. The heat is very great in the months of February, March, April and May. In November, December, and January, strong east winds prevail which bring on fever; the other months are healthy.

Epidemic disease.—Cholera prevailed to some extent, but it cannot be regarded as having shown itself in an epidemic form. The number of seizures in the town was 212, and deaths 190, whilst that in the entire taluq

was 3,281 and 2,169 respectively. Cholera still lingers in the town as well as in the taluq. The town was about free from small-pox.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases prevalent during the year under general and local diseases were fever, cholera, dysentery, and other bowel complaints, conjunctivitis, and ulcers.

The dispensary is held in a rented old building which is hardly fit for the purpose. No improvements worth mentioning were done to it. Separate cholera sheds were built in the hospital compound for the treatment of cholera cases. The new building is however in course of construction, and will probably be finished next year. The Police sick are now accommodated in a verandah in the present dispensary, and the same objectionable arrangement will, I am afraid, have to be made to meet their wants in the new building when it is ready, unless some separate ward is built for them.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the town is very good, though some of its recesses are not so good as the eye and nose would wish.

PAUMBEN.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
M. SEETHARAMIAH NAIDU.

Observations.—The climate of this island as compared with that of inland stations is very salubrious, and the seasons during the past year have been pretty regular. Lung diseases, fevers, and rheumatic affections were prevalent during the rainy season, and in dry weather eye diseases, bowel complaints, and some cases of cholera prevailed. The last-mentioned disease seems to have travelled to and fro with the pilgrims, as most of the cases occurred among these people and among the inhabitants who were engaged in the ferry boats at the time of Andy and Shevarathry feasts, when large numbers pass through Paumben to the shrine at Kannaswerum. Although the disease was introduced into the station it did not spread to any extent among the inhabitants.

Principal diseases.—Zymotic diseases, bowel complaints, and eye and skin diseases prevailed during the year.

Surgical operations.—Several minor operations, such as tapping hydroceles and opening abscesses, were performed, and all attended with good results.

The total number of admissions during the past year has been 2,646 natives and 69 European and Eurasian out-patients, and 104 in-patients, natives. These numbers exceed those of the previous year by 63 in-patients and 23 European out-patients, while there is a decrease of 8 native out-patients. Among the in-door sick 13 cases proved fatal, viz., 6 from dysentery, 3 from general dropsy, 1 from fever, 1 from secondary syphilis, and 2 from cholera. Most of these were pilgrims, and in entering the hospital they were much worn out by fatigue and starvation, and

possessing no stamina to combat the effects of their ailments. The average daily sick of in-patients has been 4.25, and that of out-patients, Europeans and Eurasians, 3.14, and natives 32.58.

Lying-in Ward.—The midwife having been but lately appointed, her services have not been very largely availed of by the inhabitants. Excepting three months (June, July, and August), when she was absent, she has attended only on 14 cases during the remaining nine months of the year.

Hospital buildings.—During the year the buildings now occupied have been converted from jail accommodation into an hospital, and the working of the dispensary in it commenced on the 5th July 1875. There are two large wards, two bath-rooms, and a kitchen in one block for male and female patients; and two rooms, with kitchen for caste patients, and a large room which is set apart for lying-in ward, are in another block opposite to the former.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 11th January 1876.

Conservancy.—The general conservancy of this town is much neglected. There is no system of cleansing and sweeping, though I am informed that the people themselves arrange to keep the town clean. On the north side of the principal street, or that nearest the beach, the filth and rubbish is thrown, instead of into the sea, and a number of squatters, chiefly chucklers, have established themselves on the ground. When the north-east monsoon prevails, the stench from this locality is most sickening. Instead of easing themselves on the sand close to the sea's margin, the inhabitants choose the ground at the back of their squalid huts, i.e. between the sea beach and the huts. There are no latrines in this neighbourhood. In every sense of the word the town is in a most insanitary condition. There are no drains proper. The principal source of drinking water is from wells, but there are a few tanks, one of which is in the middle of the town under the care of a Brahmin priest, and which is considered very good, no matter how much it is polluted. The well water is slightly brackish, except that situated near the old Police lines, and this is used in the dispensary and by people in the town.

PENNAACONDAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
P. RAMALINGA PILLAY.

Name of Town, Population of Town and of District.—Pennacondah, Belary District, containing 3,482 lives excluding those of dependent hamlets.

Date of establishment.—3rd March 1873, agreeably to extract from the Proceedings of the Local Fund Board, Pennacondah Circle, dated 1st March 1873.

Years.	Total Admissions		Average Daily Sick		Total Deaths	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
March 1873	..	260	..	27 1/2	..	..
1873-74	27	4,153	3.35	49.12	2	3
1874-75	59	3,902	5.91	46.15	15	4
1875-76	155	4,687				2

Vaccination.—The people have an unfounded fear towards vaccination; superstition and prejudice, which were holding them fast, are now gradually giving away, especially in the large villages and casbas. Inoculation was never known to have been practised in the circle.

Observations.—The climate and season have been very unfavorable owing to the unusual heavy downpour of rain in the previous year and a total failure of the same during the current year; the public health has been so much impaired owing to the aforesaid fact that even trifling diseases show a tendency to run into severe crises.

The ordinary grains of daily consumption are sold at high rates; heat and drought experienced by the people, and domestic animals are very miserable in the year.

Epidemic disease.—Fever broke out in the early part of the year and continued till the end of September last, and since then it was counterbalanced by cholera in the neighboring villages and taluqs of Pennacondah; the disease is still lurking about in some of the villages, but fortunately it has not made its appearance at Pennacondah, though it is flying about all around its vicinity. Small-pox prevailed at Pennacondah in the middle of February last.

Principal diseases.—Ague, conjunctivitis, ulcer, itch, diseases of eye, respiratory and digestive systems, skin affections, wounds and injuries.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
GEORGE SMITH, M.D., dated 4th February 1876.

Sanitary condition.—The town of Pennacondah is a good specimen of a native town, exemplifying as it does the native ideas of conservancy. There are no public latrines, few efficient drains, few wells in perfect repair, and the houses, tanks, roads, burial-grounds, &c. stand in need of conservancy arrangements. The people are poor; the sanitation is difficult; cess-pits and heaps of nuisance and of rubbish are common. The general health of the town is fair. Paroxysmal fevers are, however, common.

Water-supply.—At present new water-supply is scanty, but ordinarily there is abundance of water both potable and non-potable. A large tank adjoins the fort; there are also several good wells both in and outside the town. The conservancy of these wells is much neglected.

Dispensary.—Since last report the following additions have been made to dispensary accommodation.

1. A good enclosing wall of stone and lime with gates on the eastern and western sides has been erected.
2. A lavatory has been provided for male patients in the southern verandah of the dispensary.
3. A female ward has been built about 33 feet distant from the dispensary, capable of containing three patients.
4. A lavatory and latrine for female patients have been built.

These improvements and additions have added much to the usefulness of the dispensary. The dispensary itself is clean and well conserved. The neighbourhood is clean and the water-supply sufficient.

POLLACHY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon
P. MOONEJAWMY.

Europeans and East Indians.

	Out-patients.
Remained	..
Admitted	38
Discharged	58
Died	..
Remaining	..
Average daily sick	4

Observations.—The admissions during the year have all been under the head of out-patients, of which there were 38. Most of the cases occurred in the family of a European Overseer, who was lately removed from Pollachy.

The prevailing diseases have been bronchial catarrh, ague, catarrhal ophthalmia and constipation.

Natives.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	14	47
Admitted	262	5,482
Discharged	245	5,443
Died	11	33
Remaining	20	53
Average daily sick	17½	33½

Observations.—The fall of ruin was less compared with the average of previous years. The usual food-crops, especially cholum, have not been very successful.

In-patients.—Of this class there were 262 cases admitted during the year, which shows a decrease of 35 cases as compared with the admissions of the previous year. The decrease resulted from my limiting the number of

admissions into the hospital during the time cholera prevailed in the taluq. The number of patients that dieted themselves at their own cost has been 80 during the year.

The prevailing diseases have been intermittent fevers, venereal affections, ulcers, abscesses and scabies.

Out-patients.—The admissions under this head have been 5,482, which shows an increase of 298 as compared with the admissions of the previous year. The greatest admission occurred under intermittent fever and catarrhal ophthalmia.

The principal diseases that presented themselves during the year were intermittent fevers, venereal diseases, affections of the eye, chronic diseases of ear, bronchial affections, diseases of the digestive and cutaneous systems, ulcers of various shapes and abscesses.

Cholera, from which the taluq was free for the last nine years, prevailed in an epidemic form from August 1875 to February 1876. It appears to have been imported at first from the districts on the north and west. The epidemic was not of a virulent type. The total admissions, agreeably to returns received from the many village authorities, has been 1,235, of which 380 were reported to have proved fatal.

Vaccination is performed by the Vaccinator attached to the taluq. His return for the past official year exhibits a total operation of 2,185 cases, of which 164 failed and 158 reported as unknown.

PONANI.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
DAVOOD BEG.

During the year the public health was quite unsatisfactory on account of the prevalence of diarrhoea and simple cholera.

There were 744 cases of cholera registered at this taluq from August last, out of which 483 are said to have proved fatal.

There were 48 Europeans and East Indians treated during the year as out-patients, showing an increase of 27 over the previous one, and the following are the tables of native admissions, with their casts, for the year:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	20	34
Admitted	226	2,418
Total	246	2,452
Discharged	237	2,407
Died	7	8
Remaining	2	37

Caste of In and Out-patients.

	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindoes	92	5	484	126	576	131
Christians	8	..	47	2	55	2
Mussalmans	95	9	1,252	427	1,357	436
Pariahs	18	..	50	20	68	21

showing a decrease of in-patients and an increase of 81 among the out.

The following is a comparative table for the last eight years :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1868-69	25	885	..	..	..	..
1869-70	129	1,490	104	..	605	..
1870-71	142	2,386	13	..	896	..
1871-72	142	1,974	..	2	..	412
1872-73	163	2,119	23	..	145	..
1873-74	201	2,009	40	..	..	110
1874-75	231	2,337	30	..	328	..
1875-76	226	2,413	..	5	81	..

The average number of in-patients is 8½ and of the out 28.

The prevailing diseases were diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, fevers, diseases of the skin, lungs, elephantiasis, hydrocele, wounds, and injuries.

Number of self-supported sick treated during the year was 51, and the same is likely to be increased for the future, as from 1st December last the diet of the in-patients was discontinued, and none of them allowed to get their diet from the hospital unless they procure an order from the Tahsildar to that effect.

A new Dispensary building, which was in the course of construction from December 1875 at an original outlay of Rupees 5,400, was completed in the early part of April 1876 at a supplementary cost of Rupees 6,320. It consists of two blocks or two small bungalows, each having two large rooms 16 by 16 feet, and two small 10 by 7½ feet, with front and behind verandahs, two latrines, one cook-room, one dead-house, and a large well.

In conclusion, I beg to state that there is no separate place for treating the small-pox and cholera cases, and therefore I think it is advisable to remove the present contagious ward from the old Dispensary compound (the property of the Local Fund, made by Mr. O. Cullen, the Deputy Collector, for that purpose) and fit it there, and the whole building is surrounded by a bamboo fence and euphorbiaceæ plants.

PRODATORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant J. SOVERLAPPE.

Epidemic disease.—Cholera broke out epidemically and carried away 537 souls. The small-pox prevailed separately in the taluq.

Principal diseases.—4,564 out-patients were admitted, which consists of 1,338 general diseases, 191 nervous system, 179 eye, 111 ear, 24 nose, 7 circulatory system, 17 absorbent, 136 respiratory system, 844 digestive, 131 urinary, 14 generative, 24 locomotive, 74 cellular tissue, 1,115 cutaneous, 3 conditions, 249 poisons, 170 injuries, and 7 surgical operations; whereof 55 casualties have taken place, 47 from cholera, 1 from gangrene, 1 from epilepsy, 1 from convulsions, 1 from phthisis, 1 from incontinence of urine, 1 from fracture of the base of the skull, and 1 from dislocation of spine.

Building.—No additions or alterations have taken place. The new Civil Dispensary is under construction and will be completed shortly.

PULNEY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice T. H. GOVIND SINGH.

	In.	Out.
Remained on the 31st March 1875	2	63
Admitted since	74	3,204
Discharged	76	3,232
Remaining	..	25
Average daily sick	3.89	61.9

The town Pulney is situated in the District of Madara. According to the last census, Pulney has a population of 13,217. This institution, which is solely supported by the Local Fund Board, Dindigul Circle, was thrown open to the public in September 1872, since which period the Dispensary has continued to work well and satisfactorily. In the year under report 2,058 males and 1,146 females were admitted as out-patients, an increase of 79 males and 127 females on the number of previous year. The number admitted as in-patients is small owing to the great care taken to admit none but those who are really paupers.

The Policemen here are now treated as out-patients, but cases may also arise in them when, from the nature of the ailment, hospital treatment would be desirable. In such instances want of accommodation for their admission will be greatly felt.

There is a notion prevailing among these people that doctors educated in European medicine are not competent to treat all diseases, that they do not understand anything of medicine, and that they only know surgery.

The principal classes of disease during the year under report have been, as in all former years, syphilis, rheumatism and skin diseases.

The Sanitary Association Committee had, in the middle of 1874, been started. A monthly grant of Rupees 50, in addition to small collections from the inhabitants, having been made by the Local Fund Board, the Association has monthly a sum of Rupees 100 at its disposal. Six sweepers and four filth-carts are daily employed in cleaning the lanes and streets of the town. Four permanent latrines have lately been built. I have been a member of the Committee for two months, and ten months ago, at the request of the President and the Members, became their Vice-President; since then I have done all that I could have possibly done, and worked earnestly for the improvement of the town.

The inhabitants derive their almost sole source of water-supply for drinking purposes from the tank, which is on a plain lower than the town itself. This tank receives its water from the mountain range. I entertain strong doubts as to the purity of the tank water. One would easily imagine that water coming from such a source must be pure but for reasons shown below. In rainy seasons the natural drains, stagnant with sewerage coming from houses and surface pollutions, are flushed and swept into the tank. None of these waters have ever been analysed.

In September last cholera in an epidemic form made its approach on the eastern side of the taluq, the first case being seen in Valour; from thence it spread into the interior of the taluq. Until the beginning of October it did not visit this town. It continued virulent till the 19th December, when it began to decline. Those places where overcrowding and other insanitary influences most abounded fared worst. 546 cases were treated, of whom 312 died. These cases do not give a correct idea of the extent to which cholera prevailed in the town itself. They form a great portion of those attacked, but the rest were never brought to my notice.

PUTTOOCOTAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Officer
A. CHOCKALINGUM PILLAY.

The Institution was opened on the 28th September 1875.

The number of persons seeking to undergo medical treatment was very small during the first four or five months, but it began to increase gradually. This thin attendance is rather to be attributed to the unintellectual condition of the people beyond the pale of enlightenment, who cannot be brought to undergo English treatment.

There are no in-patients on account of want of space in the hospital building, and moreover there has been no allowance made for dieting them.

There are no surgical operations that call for my remark. The working of the Dispensary on the whole is satisfactory.

The hospital building is so narrow in its dimensions, and so wanting in its accommodation, that it cannot afford to give a proper reception for in-patients.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon
H. HITCHCOCK.

The total number of cases treated in the past official year amounted to 4,278, including out-door patients.

The wards of the hospital are very limited, being capable of accommodating only six male and six female patients. The male ward is often overcrowded by police and magisterial cases, and I have been obliged to find accommodation for the patients in the back verandah, which is much exposed to the inclemency of the weather. A representation on the subject was made to the Local Fund Board, with a request that the building may to some extent be enlarged by certain alterations and additions being carried out, but with what result remains as yet to be seen.

The sanitation of the town on the whole is satisfactory, although there is yet much room for improvement, which will be gradually carried out.

The hot season has been very trying both to man and beast. During the hot weather the highest temperature recorded was 105° in the shade.

Epidemic disease.—Cholera prevailed to some extent in the district and also small-pox during the official year. Cholera manifested itself in Ellore on the 28th December last. The cause of the outbreak of cholera in Ellore is attributed to the overcrowding of people who brought in their sick and dying from the surrounding villages to a heathen ascetic who was said to be an individual of great repute, curing all manner of diseases by freely distributing "chirtum," holy water mixed with ashes. No attempt seems to have been made by the authorities to check this overcrowding until the epidemic showed itself. A similar attempt was made here at the back of the Civil Dispensary by a discharged Policeman, but with the aid of the Police I took immediate steps to suppress it. Cholera of a mild nature, amenable to treatment, showed itself after this in the sweepers' lines.

Every sanitary precaution was taken here when the epidemic was reported to have broken out in Ellore.

One case of confluent small-pox was admitted into the dispensary on the 12th October 1875. The patient was a traveller from Benares and a servant to a Brahmin on his way to Ernaculum.

There is now an epidemic amongst the cattle of foot-rot and sore-mouth, and I am not surprised to see the latter disease. The cattle are allowed to feed on the garbage of the town, which is deposited in dust-bins and in every pit dug for the purpose of taking the earth to raise the walls, &c. for new buildings about the town and near the precincts of the European community; some of these pits are several yards deep and require large quantities of filth and rubbish to fill them up; a few of them, after being filled up, are covered over with a layer of earth, and others are still kept open. I fear

these pits will prove prejudicial to health on the first heavy shower of rain.

237 in-patients were admitted in the past year, being 13 over the preceding year, the largest numbers coming under the head of fevers, rheumatism, ulcer, wounds, and injuries. There were nine deaths.

The total number of out-door patients treated during the past year was 3,964, with three deaths.

Operations.—1 amputation of the thigh from compound comminuted fracture, died from tetanus.

1 amputation of the forearm from compound fracture, recovered.

1 amputation of penis from cancer, recovered.

2 fistula in ano, recovered.

2 removal of polypus, recovered.

5 do. of enlarged clitoris, recovered.

15 cases of circumcision.

2 craniotomy, 1 recovered, 1 under treatment.

1 exvisceration, recovered.

3 cases of hydrocele tapped, recovered.

2 do. of ascites, died; and several minor surgical operations.

Lying-in ward, &c.—A lying-in ward was sanctioned, as stated in my last annual report, at a cost of Rupees 1,300. There being some defects in the original plan a revised one and estimate has since been forwarded by the Department Public Works at a cost of Rupees 2,000 and odd, which was submitted for approval and sanction of the Local Fund Board. The Cocanada lying-in ward, which is of the same plan and sanctioned at the same time, has been completed. The natives readily resort to European treatment in all cases of difficult labor, and it would be to the interest of the public to get the building up at an early date.

RAMNAD.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon
Y. ANTHONY.

In submitting my annual report for 1875-76, I am happy to be able to state that the hospital buildings, which were in course of construction for nearly two years, were completed and delivered to us for occupation in August last. Their situation on the main road and their new appearance was a source of great attraction to the passers by, chiefly pilgrims and villagers, to whom the old thatched buildings situated close to native houses presented nothing unusual for inquiry.

In the hospital compound, and separated further away from the wards, there are three caste patients' sheds erected for the purpose of accommodating Brahmins, vegetarians, and such of the well-to-do of the other classes as may be unwilling to mix with pauper patients. These rooms have been pretty well taken advantage of by those for whom they were chiefly intended. There is also a thatched building for the accommodation of leper

patients, of whom 9 were treated in the year under report with gurjon oil. The lying-in ward, which was commenced nearly a year previously, is not yet finished and delivered to us. As cases requiring immediate attention are frequently brought in at night from distances, the necessity of providing the Hospital Assistant with free quarters in the hospital compound was pointed out to the Local Fund Board, who have readily ordered the District Engineer to prepare a plan and estimate for the same. I hope that, before the year closes, the building will be finished for the Hospital Assistant.

The number of in-patients treated during the year is 333, being a decrease of 25 over that of its predecessor. The decrease is due to the prevalence of cholera in the villages and at Ramnad, which prevented the ryots from coming freely to the hospital and also from separating themselves from their relatives. The number of out-patients is 11,071, being an increase of 467 over that of the previous year.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year is 63, of which there have been five capital ones, being four of leg for mycetoma and one of arm for mortification. All these were treated successfully.

The number of casualties among in-patients was 23, being 6.9 per cent. of admissions, which is nearly three times as great as that of the previous year. The increase is attributable to an unusually large number of pilgrims from Northern Hindustan having sought admission into the hospital for anasarca and dysentery of a low anæmic type, caused by long exhaustive journeys, starvation, irregular food and insufficient clothing, and indiscriminate exposure to low damp places in their journeys.

There have been 12 lepers treated as in-patients during the year and 70 as out-patients. Of the 12 nine were treated in the shed erected for them in the new hospital compound since August with gurjon oil. All the cases were of anæsthetic form. It is difficult to get the oil well rubbed in by servants or other people. The patients apply the oil themselves under instruction. Several have taken it home with a desire to give it a fair trial. It is not an easy matter to keep a leper in hospital longer than his sores are healed, which seems to be his great object. He cannot be induced to remain sufficiently long to try the medicine fairly on him.

The midwife has been obliged to attend upon cases in their houses, as the lying-in ward is still unfinished and not delivered to us. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Local Fund Board. The number of cases attended by her is 34. She is well appreciated in the town, and made the medium of communication of other complaints which the modesty and backwardness of females precludes them from informing us in person; she has been successful in treating other female complaints.

The number of self-supporting patients during the year has been 47, being a decrease of 15 over that of the previous year, which is also attributable to the prevalence of cholera.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 8th January 1876.

Conservancy.—Considering that there is no Municipality, the conservancy of this town is fairly good. Most of the streets are well raised and made with good material, and on the sides there are stone drains to most of the streets. In consequence of there being no latrines, the inhabitants have recourse to the sides of tanks which are drying up, and to hollows in various parts of the town, which is decidedly objectionable. A good supply of water is obtained from a large masonry-built tank on the north-east of the town; this is not much polluted, as I had opportunities of observing.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Remarks generally are in praise of the Native Surgeon for his care and treatment of the sick.

RANEEPETT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by the Reverend
J. SOUDDER, M.D.

General health.—The past year has been a very unhealthy one. It will be seen by the appended statistics that the number both of out and in-patients has increased this year. We could accommodate double the number of in-patients if we have the means, but have been obliged daily to refuse waiting cases in order not to exceed the monthly dieting allowance of Rupees 100 furnished by the Local Fund Board.

Statistics.

The number of new out-patients in 1874	..	..	5,988
Do. do. in-patients	..	..	318
Average daily attendance	..	..	87
Number of surgical operations	..	..	436
The number of new out-patients in 1875	..	..	8,223
Do. do. in-patients	..	..	450
Average daily attendance	..	..	93
Number of surgical operations	..	..	476

A large number of cases of leprosy have been treated by gurjun oil, and careful record of these cases has been kept, which shows that there has been a marked improvement in all cases, amounting in some almost to a cure.

Lying-in Hospital.—After four years of persevering effort we had the pleasure last June of opening a lying-in hospital in a commodious building adjoining the Dispensary; contrary to our own fears and the doubts of funds it has proved more successful than we anticipated. The number of labors during the ten months has been 52; of these 37 were natural and 15 required operative interference. Several cases have been brought to us from villages over ten miles distant, and quite a number were of high castes.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
J. E. DICKENSON.

No alteration has taken place in the Civil Hospital since last report, but I have been called upon to suggest some addition that would enable the hospital to receive for in-door treatment European pensioners, their wives and children; and after due consideration, I have expressed an opinion that two wards, built on the top of the present Civil Detail and Police Hospitals, would well provide the desired accommodation, an addition to the usefulness of the institution much required.

Eight Europeans have been treated as "in-patients" (though the accommodation is ill-adapted for the purpose), vice 4 treated the year previous, and 1,733 treated as out-patients, vice 1,518 in 1874-75. Of the 8 cases noted above 1 death occurred from delirium tremens; of the 1,733 treated as out-patients 3 died from cholera and 1 from diarrhoea.

During the same period 62 natives were treated as in-patients and 6,166 as out-patients.

Eight deaths occurred among the in-patients, as follows: 1 from fever, 1 from apoplexy, 1 from choleraic diarrhoea, 1 from epilepsy, 1 from diarrhoea, 1 from wound, 1 from peritonitis, and 1 from lumbar abscess. No casualties among the out-patients.

The principal diseases among the natives have been—constipation 1,061, colic 734, ulcers 699, ague 401, abscess 334, rheumatism 330, dyspepsia 324, wounds 246, bronchitis 235, febricula 225, and diarrhoea 203.

The Europeans have suffered to a much less extent from colic, constipation, ague, dyspepsia, bronchitis, diarrhoea and rheumatism.

			Per cent of sick to strength.
Europeans	{ In-patients	..	2.56
	{ Out do.	..	551.92
Natives	{ In-patients	..	40
	{ Out do.	..	58.75

The Caste of Native Patients.—Brahmins, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Native Christians, and Pariahs.

Cholera has prevailed twice as an epidemic amongst the civil population during the year, concerning which special reports have been submitted.

Small-pox has not prevailed as an epidemic, but I have already reported that there is a large number of children unprotected by vaccination, and until measures are adopted for compulsory vaccination we shall always be liable to an outburst of small-pox.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 27th December 1875.

Hospital.—There is no alteration to record in the arrangements of the wards, male and female, of this hospital, but the question of providing

accommodation for European and Eurasian patients having been mooted, it is necessary to point out that such accommodation can be provided only by adding two wards to the building, either as an upper story or on the ground floor; the former would be preferable and probably cheaper too.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—All entries favorable.

SALEM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major R.E. PEARSE.

	In.	Out.	Total.
Remained 31st March 1875	6	102	108
Admitted	199	12,123	12,322
Total	205	12,225	12,430
Discharged	137	11,512	11,649
Died	8	643	651
Remained 31st March 1876	16	64	80
Average daily sick	10.67	73.35	84.02

The year under review though it opened favorably, has been marked during its later months by sickness and scarcity.

Epidemic diseases.—The epidemic of cholera which had been steadily working up from the south reached this zillah in July and Salem itself in August, since which time it has raged with varying intensity in all parts of the district, the northern taluqs being those which have suffered least. Annexed is a table which will show generally the course of the epidemic and the work done by the Medical Staff, the numbers referring only to outbreaks treated by one or other subordinate, and not purporting to be a full record of the ravages of the disease, or to include all the cases which have been recorded by the Police, Magisterial, and Revenue authorities.

Taluq.	Locality or Village.	Commenced.	Ceased.	Attacked.	Died.	Per cent.
Namkul.	Thirumalasamuthrum.	9th July	3rd September.	10	8	..
	Veeramapallayam.	12th do.	26th July	41	8	..
	Yamapully	23rd do.	28th do.	8	..	..
	Poonjerar	1st August	26th August.	24	10	..
	Veyloor	2nd do.	28th do.	30	9	..
	Anjelium	3rd do.	13th do.	8*	3	..
	Pooiandary	3rd do.	12th do.	63	43	..
	Total			204	81	39.7
Trichen-gode.	Saragoory	3rd August	12th August.	9	7	..
	Karakary	6th do.	4th September.	17	8	..
	Sunkerrydroog	2nd December.	2nd April	103	27	..
	Total			129	42	32.56

Taluq.	Locality or Village.	Commenced.	Ceased.	Attacked.	Died.	Per cent.
Salem	Karathampetty .. Razepoor ..	4th August ..	18th August.	45	23	..
		8th October ..	19th October.	26	10	..
	Total			69	33	47.82
Tripatore ..	Vaniembady, Jol-larpett, and vil-lages adjacent. Tripatore .. " Town of ..	19th August.	Still going on.	1,549	723	46.67
		1st September.	5th Sept. ..	2	1	..
		11th Nov. ..	4th Dec. ..	23	6	..
		Total		25	7	28
Denkincot-tah.	Denkincottah ..	10th October.	2nd Dec. ..	337	179	53.11
Kistnagherry.	Kistnagherry ..	12th October.	Still continues.	343	139	40.52
Oosoor ..	Oosoor ..	31st December.	6th January.	11	5	45.45
Uttengerry ..	Singarpett ..	7th January.	23rd do. ..	93	62	..
	Narasampetty ..	14th do. ..	23rd do. ..	24	8	..
	Total			107	60	56.57
Salem Town ..	.....	16th August ..	31st Dec. ..	2,047	552	..
		13th January.	31st March ..	370	98	..
	Total			2,417	650	25.64

Of course sweeping over the entire face of the country as the epidemic has done, hundreds, nay thousands of cases must have occurred which find no record here; but I think I may confidently say that no town or village of any size has been visited by the disease without immediate assistance having been sent, whilst the readiness with which such aid is now sought proves that it must have been largely successful.

The return which accompanies the report shows the following results as compared with last year:—

Out-patients ..	11,853 as against 9,872
In do. ..	202 do. 234

Of these out-patients no less than 2,419 come under the head of cholera.

The usual proportions common to disease in this district are about maintained thus:—

	No.	Per cent.
Fevers of various kinds, principally of an inter-mittent type.	1,286	9.66
Rheumatic affections	294	2.36
Syphilitic affections	72	.58
Bowel-complaints	1,748	14.06
Skin diseases	1,144	9.20
Fracture	31	.24
Wounds	536	4.31
Dislocation	16	.12
Sprain	103	.85

A neat little thatched house, somewhat on the plan of an ordinary native house, was at my request built by the Municipality for the treatment of lepers on the "gurjon oil" plan, but I find it impossible to get them to remain.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. WILSON, dated 3rd June 1876.

Consewancy.—Very good.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean and well ventilated by doors and windows and ridge ventilation. There is no artificial drainage, but the natural drainage is good, water never lodging after rain.

SECUNDERABAD.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
G. F. TREMELL.

By whom originated.—Erected by the natives during the command of Brigadier J. P. James, and under Captain Webb, Superintendent of Police.

How supported.—From the 5th April 1852 it was supported by Government, but this support was withdrawn some time in 1862, Government aid being limited to the supply of medicines, medical aid and an allowance, not exceeding Rupees 50 a month, for dieting in-patients.

The Cantonment Committee, in January 1874 and again in January 1876, did, with great liberality, have the building put into repair and whitewashed, and supplied bedding, sheets, cumbles, crockery, &c., which were much needed. Besides this a large contagious disease ward has been erected just outside the old enclosure, for which the sum of Rupees 3,000 was sanctioned by the British Resident at Hyderabad.

If there be any Police Hospital or Lying-in Hospital.—Police Hospital is attached to the jail. There is a lying-in hospital in connection with this institution, but which was not opened until August 1866. It is a cause of regret that, although there is a European midwife on a salary of Hallee Sicea Rupees 30 a month, the number of deliveries is small.

Number of Sick.

		Europeans.	Natives.
Remained 31st March 1875.	In-patients.	4	8
	Out do.	17	48
Admitted	In do.	44	213
	Out do.	662	8,011
Total treated	In do.	48	221
	Out do.	679	8,059
Discharged and cured .. .	In do.	38	158
	Out do.	670	7,872
Believed and absented .. .	In do.	3	13
	Out do.	1	50

		Europeans.	Natives.
Died	In-patients	3	36
	Out do.	3	66
Remaining 31st March 1876.	In do.	0	14
	Out do.	5	71
Average daily number of sick.	In do.	4	12½
	Out do.	9	56½

There were 269 in-door and 8,738 out-door patients, including Europeans and East Indians and Natives, treated during the year.

Cholera made its appearance in this station in August 1875. The number of cases attacked from the commencement of the disease to the 31st March was 368 and 180 deaths. There have been a few cases of small-pox in the station, as also of chicken-pox.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases that came under treatment as in-door patients amongst Europeans and East Indians were ague, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, cholera, dysentery, remittent fever, and paralysis. The number treated was 48, which is 11 less than last year. Among out-patients of this class, the principal diseases were ague, constipation, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, bronchitis, ulcer, rheumatism, bronchial catarrh, mumps, and colic. Relief was afforded to 662, which is 87 in excess of the preceding year.

The principal diseases among the native in-door patients were, in the order of their frequency,—cholera, chronic rheumatism, dysentery, general dropsy, fracture, and wounds. The number treated was 221, which is 34 more than last year. Of out-door native patients the principal diseases were, in the order of their frequency,—ague, constipation, ulcer, rheumatism, itch, dyspepsia, wound, colic, diarrhoea, abscess, inflammation membrane tymp, ascariis lumbricoides, dysentery, bronchitis, cholera, bronchial catarrh, conjunctivitis, remittent fever, contusion, neuralgia, gonorrhoea, sprain, asthma, and caries of the teeth. The number treated was 8,050, which is 609 more than last year.

Operations.—No major operations have been performed. The rhenaplastic operation was successfully performed upon a young female, whose nose had been cut off by her husband, by Surgeon Adams, and a few minor operations, as reductions of dislocation, setting fractures, tapping and removal of tumour, have been performed.

Lying-in ward.—The number of deliveries have been—Europeans and East Indians none, and Natives ten deliveries in hospital and eleven have been attended at their own houses.

SEVAGUNGA.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant
T. S. PALANEYANDY PILLAY.

The public health was pretty good during the year. Measles, country sore-eyes, and dysentery prevailed in the town and in the zemindary. The

prevalence of small-pox was very few in the town, and its prevalence was rather severe in some villages. Cholera prevailed during the year; it made its appearance first, towards the eastern coast, in some villages in June 1875, and continued prevailing epidemically up to the end of August. The mortality was very little in the town, and the Lubbahs and Mahomedan population of the town suffered the most.

Five thousand five hundred and ninety-seven patients were treated during the year, of which 131 were in-patients. Three deaths occurred among the in-patients, two from dysentery and one from tetanus, which came on after the tenth day after the amputation of a forearm. Eleven deaths occurred among out-patients; the whole were from cholera. Out of 131 in-patients 83 were paupers, on hospital diet, and the rest had their own provisions during their stay in hospital.

The number of in-patients treated during the year was somewhat more than the last year, but the out-patients were less by 724 than the previous year; it was owing to the less prevalence of country sore-eyes and cutaneous affections during the year than the previous one.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 6th January 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town is fairly good, although there are no sweepers or carts employed to remove the rubbish. What are called drains are trenches dug at the sides of the streets, but they are partly filled with dry sweepings of leaves, straw, &c., which are occasionally collected and burnt. With one or two exceptions I noticed that nothing issued from the houses into the drains, and that the inside of the houses, as far as could be seen, appeared clean.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—General tenor laudatory on the Medical Officer in charge for his arrangement and care of the sick.

SHEALLY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
W. SHERIFF.

Sheally is a town in a taluq of the same name, situated in the main road from Negapatana to Cuddalore, being about midway; it is about seven miles inland.

The climate during the past year was not conducive to health. Crops have suffered considerably for want of seasonable rains, and the ryots have sustained no small loss, consequently the necessary provisions for life will be sold at much higher rates than the last year. The condition of the public health during the past year has been very unsatisfactory. During the early months of the year there was a decided increase in the number of admissions to the Dispensary, when in June cholera broke out

first in the taluq in an epidemic form at Valoor; the ravages it committed there are considerable. Subsequently it appeared in several places and is not quite extinct yet. I believe there is not a village or hamlet in which it did not make its appearance.

The total admissions, both European and Native, during the past year is 4,146, showing an increase of 3,883 over that of the past year; there were 9 deaths, 8 more than the year previous.

The principal classes of disease admitted during the year have been general diseases, diseases of the eye, ear, respiratory, digestive, and cutaneous systems; the digestive system furnishes the greatest number of admissions; the principal diseases in this class are dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and worms.

Vaccination practised nominally.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 23rd October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town was fair, though there are no drains and few receptacles for dirt and rubbish. Through the exertions of the Tahsildar carts and sweepers have been established to remove all dirt, &c. from the town twice daily, and during my visit everything around appeared clean, with the exception of here and there I observed stagnant pools of water which emitted unpleasant smell.

Hospital.—The hospital was unexceptionably clean, but the compound was unsatisfactory, partly on account of building going on, and rank grass being allowed to grow up. The drainage was fairly good, owing to the ground being above the level of a stream behind; water was drawn from a well in the compound and was reported good. Owing to coconut and other trees almost surrounding the building light and air were greatly excluded.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—No remarks for current year.

SEUNGA VARAPUKOTA.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant
KAREEM SAHIB.

Necessaries of life.—There is no proper market in the village, but the villagers are well supplied with almost all the articles eatable by poorer classes.

Public health.—Public health is not satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent have been fever of the intermittent type, diseases of the stomach and bowels, bronchitis, diseases of the eye, diseases of the ear and ulcers.

Malarial fever.—Ague is the principal disease that prevailed almost throughout the year, more especially during the cold and wet seasons.

General working of the Institution.—Though the Dispensary has newly been opened, for the past five months there has been a large attendance of out-patients. The number of out-door sick treated in five months was 1,947 and the average daily attendance $24\frac{1}{2}$.

Financial condition.—Entirely supported by the Local Fund Board, Vizagapatam District. There is no European or East Indian community in the village.

Srungavarapukota is one of the taluqs in the district of Vizagapatam, about 32 miles to the north of Vizagapatam and 20 miles to the west of Vizianagram. It is situated on low ground surrounded by paddy and sugar-cane fields and a range of hills on western side. It seems to be just at the commencement of the hilly country which merges in the Galiconda range, and is considered as one of the malarious places.

The sanitary state of the village is bad; conservancy not attended to for want of sweepers.

Water is obtained from tanks and wells; the latter is considered the best. The village was free from epidemic disease during the year.

Vaccination.—Almost all the children and men have been operated in the village; all classes of people submit their children to the operation, more especially the poorer classes, owing to a money grant of one anna being given to them. Inoculation is not practised in the taluq.

Dispensary.—The Dispensary is in course of construction, and will probably be finished in a month. It is situated on the west and near to the village; the building consists of one ward to accommodate six in-patients, and two small rooms, one for surgery and one for stores, verandah all round, and a cook-house separately. Business at present is conducted in a room in the Police Station-house.

SRIRUNGUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon
C. BAULOO MOODELLY.

The following shows the admissions and discharges during the past year:—

		Number of Sick.		Natives.
		In-patients	Out do.	
Remained	..	..	..	13
		..	..	56
Admitted	..	..	..	184
		..	..	12,581
Total	..	..	..	207
		..	..	12,637
Cured	..	..	..	181
		..	..	12,305

		Natives.	
Relieved ..	{ In-patients ..	..	4
	{ Out do. ..	..	162
No better ..	{ In do. ..	..	5
	{ Out do. ..	..	..
Absented ..	{ In do. ..	..	..
	{ Out do. ..	..	59
Died ..	{ In do. ..	..	9
	{ Out do. ..	..	56
Remaining ..	{ In do. ..	..	8
	{ Out do. ..	..	55
Average daily sick	{ In do. ..	..	12.36
	{ Out do. ..	..	78.16

The weather had been very hot, and the rainfall scanty, so that there had been a great falling off in the produce of dry and wet crops, in consequence of which the price of grains of consumption has risen considerably.

The health of the population has not been good during the bye-gone year, owing to an outbreak of cholera which showed itself in Srirungum on the 8th June, and began to prevail in a sporadic form. It thus continued off and on in the towns and villages of this municipality till the 4th March 1876, when a cessation took place, and no cases occurred up to the date of this report.

The number of cases treated during the period (viz., from 8th June 1875 to 4th March 1876) was 184, which, with 17 cases reported after death, make a total of 151 cases attacked. Of the 134 who took hospital medicine 45 died, giving a percentage of 33.58, or nearly one-third to total treated. But the actual number of deaths, including those reported after death, amounts to 62.

During the grand annual feast of Srirungum, which took place in January last, the usual sanitary arrangements were made and carried out successfully. As cholera was present at the time a cholera camp was established about three-quarters of a mile to the west and leeward of the town. In the shed erected there for receiving pilgrims who may have been attacked with the disease, only one man from Oudh was admitted and treated, and after a stay of three days he left the camp quite well.

The conservancy of the town is steadily improving.

The erection of a male ward, which I mentioned in my last report as having been begun, is not yet finished, and I understand that in two or three months the building will be completed and ready for receiving patients.

The lying-in ward is finished and opened for public use.

The number of cases admitted during the year under report under the head of in-patients has been 194, which, with 13 that remained from the previous year, make a total of 207 cases treated, showing an increase of 19 admissions over those of the preceding year. Under the head of out-patients 12,581 cases have been admitted, which, with 56 that remained from the previous year, make a total of 12,637 cases treated. The total of admissions among out-patients compared with that of the previous year shows an increase of 1,056 cases.

Of the 194 in-patients 83, or nearly one-sixth, were self-dieting cases.

The principal diseases presenting themselves for treatment have been fevers, cholera, syphilis, general dropsy, diseases of the ear, conjunctivitis, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, worms, abscess, wounds, and injuries.

The deaths amongst out-patients, viz. 56, were chiefly caused by cholera.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 7th October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town (or Srirangum Proper) is very defective. There is a total absence of drains inside and outside the town. Scavengers' carts pass through the town morning and evening to remove all sweepings of rubbish, &c.

Every house in the first and second streets has a cess-pit attached to it, into which the solid and liquid excreta pass, and is emptied every third or fourth month.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—The remarks in the Visitors' Book are invariably most commendable towards this official.

STRIVILLIPUTUR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
P. PARTHASARTHY NAIDU.

The town of Strivilliputur is the seat of a tahsildary in the northern part of the Tinnevely District, and its population has been reckoned to amount to 26,000.

The Dispensary was under construction in 1870 and was formally opened to the public in 1871.

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1871	..	555	..	..	..	..
1872	..	980	..	..	..	..
1873	..	1,283	..	..	..	..
1874-75	..	1,317	..	8-80	..	..
1875-76	72	4,707	2-91	50-87	2	3

As for the in-patients I have to remark that every one of them was self-supporting.

There is no Police Hospital or Lying-in Hospital. A midwife is attached to the Dispensary on a salary of Rupees 7 per mensem, and is intended to

practice in the town. She was recommended for the post by Reverend R. R. Meadows and Reverend Dr. Strachan.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 19th January 1876.

Conservancy.—This is an exceedingly dirty town for the most part. Two or three of the principal streets near the pagoda only are clean and well raised in the centre. There is no proper conservancy establishment, but the sum of Rupees 60 per annum is allowed to keep the town clean, I believe from the Local Funds. I noticed two scavengers sweeping one of the streets, but I feel sure that the dirt was only deposited near at hand in the dry channels which pass through the town. One of these channels is close to and at the rear of the Dispensary, and it was evident that rubbish of all sorts is thrown into it. I spoke to the Tahsildar about it, and directed that the sweepings of the town should be removed to a distance and there burnt or utilized in the fields. The dirtiest part of the town is the outskirts, where the people resort for purposes of nature. They have become so habituated to this practice, men and women alike, that they feel no delicacy in thus publicly easing themselves. The principal source of water-supply is the Thermacolum, a goodly sized tank to the west of the town, which is fed by one or two hill-streams during the rainy season. The inhabitants of the town are allowed to bathe their dirty oily bodies in it, also their mats and clothes, and afterwards carry hence the water to drink.

Hospital.—The Dispensary is in a bad part of the town, surrounded on three sides by houses, and on the fourth side by a dry channel before described. It is however very clean and well ventilated.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Tenor of remarks very commendatory on the internal arrangements of the Dispensary and the Hospital Assistant's treatment of sick, and observe of the paucity of medicines and want of room to receive in-patients.

SYDAPET.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
J. W. COOPER.

Remained ..	45
Admitted ..	7,736
Total ..	7,781
Discharged ..	7,676
Died ..	47
Remaining ..	58
Average daily sick ..	60-73

The climate of Sydapett during the year under review was characterised by a very prolonged hot season and a remarkably scanty rain. The water-courses and smaller tanks dried up so rapidly that the standing crops perished from want of water. However, I am glad to say that there was very little distress; food-supplies were abundant, but their rates rose about 25 per cent.

The most noteworthy feature in the medical history of Sydapett was the prevalence in it of a severe epidemic of cholera, which, with a few lulls and intermissions varying from 3 to 27 days, has continued from August last till the end of last month.

The following table shows the amount of sickness and mortality caused from its appearance up to the present time.

	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
August	6	1	3
September	29	16	12
October	8	10	..
November	3	2	2
December	21	9	8
January	43	36	15
February	11	10	2
March	8	7	1
Total ..	134	91	43

An incident occurred in the beginning of the epidemic which, as it bears on the theory advocated by Shaw and others of impure water acting as a predisposing and exciting cause of the disease, is worth while recording. In one of the earlier cases that occurred in a house in Guindy on the river bank, the evacuations were, through ignorance, thrown into the river (Adyar), which from the long drought was at this time contracted to a mere streamlet. The parcherries in the vicinity of its banks use the river water for drinking purposes; and what is very noteworthy, all the cases of cholera in Guindy, with one exception, occurred in those who used this polluted drinking water. Localities a short distance from the river, such as two or three smaller parcherries, the police lines and jail, and scarcely fifty yards distant from cholera-stricken parcherries, but having a different water-supply, did not furnish a single case.

The sanitary condition of the town is good, and thus received special attention on the appearance of cholera.

The erection of public latrines in suitable localities would be a decided sanitary improvement; but strange to say, there is a popular clamour against their erection, and those with whom I have conversed on the subject all declare that they would not be used if erected. The present practice is to convert all open places, notably the bed of the river, into latrines, and the less-frequented lanes and quiet nooks and corners of the town itself. To remedy this state of things, public latrines should be erected, and if their situations are well selected the natives may be induced to use them.

The principal diseases and classes of disease occurring amongst the out-patients, in order of frequency:—diseases of the skin, conjunctivitis,

diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the ear, febricula, muscular rheumatism, abscess, injuries, ague, chronic rheumatism, cephalalgia, bronchitis and cholera.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 18th April 1876.

Conservancy.—With a present conservancy* establishment of six carts, twelve toties, three peons, and one overseer, this town ought to be cleaner than it is. There is a large amount of litter, especially in off-lying enclosures and in by-lanes, which should be collected and burnt. Marks of recent urination were manifest more or less everywhere, and occasional whiffs of fecal odour in the streets betrayed that the major operations of nature were also performed where they ought not to be. At the same time I must acknowledge to having seen only two deposits, one recent and one stale, in my perambulations of this morning. There are no public latrines. The adjacent river, Adyar, is the principal *lieu d'aisance* of the population here, and as the river flows on to Guindy close by, there can be no question about the filthy quality of the water when it reaches the spot, whence it may be pumped up for the supply of the baths in Government House.

Hospital.—This is still a Dispensary for the treatment of out-patients only. It is clean and well looked after.

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

TADPATRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
L. AUSEERVATHUM.

The population of the town has been estimated at 7,869.

The Dispensary is purely a Local Fund one. It has been working well as the following table will show:—

Year.	Total Admissions.		Average daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1874-75	80	3,817	3.48	41.53	3	2
1875-76	79	3,113	4.07	38.21	10	144

Health.—The health of the people has been good during the first and last quarter of the year.

* The permanent establishment consists of two carts, four toties, one peon and one overseer, and the addition mentioned was temporarily made on the appearance of cholera. It would have been better to have made it before cholera appeared, and now that it is made, it ought not to be unmade.

The town of Tadpatri was visited by epidemic cholera.

Disease.	In-patients.				Out-patients.			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Total.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Total.
Cholera ..	8*	1	7	8	323*	176	147	323

The town has a dirty look from the houses being built of mud, and this would generally prejudice new observers to the opinion that it is in a filthy state, but this is not the fact. The streets are kept pretty clean by the sweepers employed by the Local Fund Board, Gooty, and the number of sweepers during the epidemic were increased to double the usual number, and the streets and every gutter were kept strictly clean by frequent visits made by the local authorities here and by my frequent inspection to remove and avoid all the filthy condition of the place; and sulphur and camphor were burnt, with heaps of firewood, at the commencement and end of each street to exhaust the foul air; this was done frequently in the evenings, and got the places fumigated, and the free use of carbolic acid diluted in every house where the people were attacked; this supply was sent from Bellary collectorate.

Principal diseases.—The principal diseases that came under treatment are ague, cholera, rheumatism, secondary syphilis, neuralgia, conjunctivitis, diseases of the ear, bronchitis, dyspepsia, constipation, worms, abscess, ulcers, boils, itch and other cutaneous affections.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
G. SMITH, M.D., dated 8th February 1876.

Native Town.—The town contains about 9,000 inhabitants, and is a conglomeration of stone and mud houses and enclosures built upon a flat plain and destitute of artificial drainage. The soil is black cotton, impregnated largely with salt, hence during the rains the houses and walls suffer largely and many fall down. There are two irrigation channels which traverse the town and its outskirts. These are full of water from the tank. Into these channels during the rains run the surface drainage of the town. The town was upon the whole clean this morning. The box drains of the bazaar however might have been cleaner than they were. Cattle are kept in large numbers, and in places where people eat and sleep. This objectionable practice should at once be taken into consideration and put an end to.

Sanitary condition.—There are five latrines for females in the town; of these two are large and the remainder small. There are five sweepers and one cart for the conservancy of the town.

The mode in which the excreta of the latrines are disposed is clearly laid down in the following extract of a note to my address, written by the intelligent Tahsildar. "The excreta is absorbed in the latrines partly"

* Only from the town of Tadpatri.

(as there are no toties attached to the latrines the word should have been "entirely") by cattle (he and she buffaloes and pigs).

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—All remarks recognize the inefficiency of the present building.

TELLICHERRY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. F. DOBSON, M.B.

Population of Tellicherry 20,479.

Civil Dispensary.—The Civil Dispensary, Tellicherry, was established in 1859. The present building was furnished and opened on 1st November 1865.

The building is thus capable of accommodating 31 patients, allowing a superficial area of 99 feet to each individual, as directed in Medical Code, or 1,739 cubic feet of space.

The Police sick are accommodated in a ward in the Dispensary, for which they pay a monthly rent of Rupees 20.

There is no lying-in ward, but different cases of labor are admitted into the female ward of the Dispensary.

Climate.—The monsoon, which was the lightest known for some years, commenced on the 7th June and terminated on September 28th, during which time but 36 inches fell, being considerably below the average (120 inches).

Epidemic diseases.—Small-pox of a virulent type has been very prevalent in the town and surrounding districts, more particularly in the last few months, and the mortality has been high. The disease is now however on the decline. There has been but one case of cholera in the town, although prevalent in some parts of the district.

During the year 213 patients were admitted into hospital and 3,483 treated as out-patients against 182 in-patients and 3,577 out-patients in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 13 in-patients and a decrease of 94 out-patients.

Prevalent diseases.—The diseases causing the greater number of admissions were, as usual, ague, syphilis, rheumatism, dysentery and diarrhoea; and those most prevalent among the out-patients were ague, itch, worms and diseases of the digestive system.

Hospital accommodation.—The hospital accommodation is ample for the requirements of the town, and no changes or additions have been made to the building during the year.

TINNEVELLY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon F. M. RICHARD.

Observations.—During the past year the north-east monsoon was almost a failure. The south-west monsoon, too, was very indifferent, and, as a

necessary consequence, the heat was unusually great, the thermometer frequently reading 95° in the shade. Of the two crops that are annually raised in this district, the peishanum or principal crop was scanty, but the kur met with better success. The condition of public health was in general good.

Epidemic disease.—In the month of April an epidemic of cholera broke out in Colasagrapatam, which is situated on the sea-coast, and about 46 miles to the south-west of the town of Tinnevely. It gradually spread all over the district, and made its appearance in this town on the 14th August, when two cases occurred and they both proved fatal.

The total number of seizures was

Males	218	} 471, of which the recoveries were
Females	253	
Males	96	} 196, and the deaths were
Females	100	
Males	122	} 275.
Females	153	

The northern part of the town, which is occupied by Eddiars, or people of the shepherd caste, was the place where the epidemic first showed itself and where it continued to linger the longest. This was due entirely to the filthy state of their houses, which not only serve as residences but also as sheds for their cattle, and it is no uncommon thing to see heaps of dung and refuse collected in the yards.

Besides an epidemic of cholera, small-pox prevailed in the months of June and July. The class that suffered most from it was the Kikullers or Weavers.

Principal diseases.—Fever, rheumatism, scabies, inflammation of the membrani tympani, abscesses, ulcers, and venereal in its various forms and stages were the principal diseases which prevailed during the year.

The number of admissions was in-patients 124, out-patients 5,794, or in other words, there has been a decrease of 14 in the former as compared with last year, and an increase of 373 in the latter.

TIRUCHULY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant C. T. VENKATARAYALOO NAIDU.

Tiruchuly is a small town in the Ramnad Zemindary; it contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. There are about 600 houses, almost all of them being thatched ones with the exception of about ten houses, in which only tiles and bricks and chunam are made use of.

There is no Municipality for this town; still it is kept clean through the Police authorities, who give frequent notice to the people to keep their houses, back-yards, and the spaces before their respective houses in the roads clean, and to whitewash their houses twice in a year.

On the eastern side of the town flows a river named Cundar; towards the north there is a tank, and on the western side there is a very large lake; in addition to these there are about ten wells.

People of this division generally live on cumbu, cholam, raggy, and varagu, and very rarely use rice. Their habits are not good and they do not keep themselves clean.

Last year the heat was unusually severe. Public health has been good throughout the year, except in the months when cholera and conjunctivitis prevailed as epidemics.

Civil Dispensary.—This useful institution was established by the Local Fund Board, Madura, on the 5th March 1875. The permanent building is being built behind the big pagoda towards the west of the town and is expected to be finished within a few months.

	Remained on the 31st March 1875.	Admitted during the year 1875-76.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st March 1876.
In-patients	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out-patients	93	5,163	5,256	5,212	12	32

The principal diseases treated during the year are as follows:—Fever, syphilitic affections, rheumatism, cancer, tumours, general dropsy, hemiplegia, ophthalmia, epilepsy, conjunctivitis, inflammation membrani tympani, bronchitis, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, gastralgia, colic, ascari lumbricoides, constipation, gonorrhoea, bubo, urinary fistula, abscesses, psoriasis, herpes, ulcers, boil, scabies, scorpion-sting, burn, wounds, contusions, fractures and sprain.

TRANQUEBAR.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary E. TRUTWEIN.

The number of patients admitted into the Civil Dispensary during the year was as follows:—

	Europeans.		Natives.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Remained	..	..	14	37
Admitted	3	10	226	3,949
Died	..	..	7	15
Remaining	..	1	12	47

Compared with last year's return there has been an increase of 1,042 in the number of admissions of out-patients; of in-patients the admissions have been one more.

The death-rate among the in-patients has been the same as the last two previous years, but amongst the out-patients the mortality, 15, has been high; this was owing to cholera, from which alone there are 13 deaths recorded.

The diseases that principally prevailed were ague, cholera, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, and skin diseases. From conjunctivitis alone there were 700 admissions.

The station of Tranquebar for many years enjoyed an immunity from all epidemic diseases. Unhappily cholera of a virulent type was epidemic here for four months, when 213 cases occurred, of which number 107 proved fatal.

Chicken-pox prevailed for a short time in the fort, and was confined to the borders of the Lutheran Mission School; about 14 were attacked.

There is a lying-in ward attached to the Dispensary. The services of a trained native midwife were secured three years ago. The ward has proved a failure, as during the year only one woman, a low-caste pauper, voluntarily came to the Dispensary for her confinement. No persuasion or remonstrance will make the caste women take advantage of the ward, even if their cases are urgent, but the midwife's services are often brought into requisition to attend on them in their own houses.

The supply of drinking water during the whole year has been sufficient and good.

The drainage is not satisfactory and is principally natural. There is a large nullah running through the native town. During the rains the water from the adjacent streets and houses finds its way into it. This nullah also conveys water from the branches of the River Cauvery for irrigation purposes.

The sanitary state of the station on the whole, considering that this is not a Municipal town, is very fair. There are no public latrines, the want of which is much felt. The natives mostly resort to the fields, gardens, nullahs, and sea beach for calls of nature.

The hospital building is in very good condition and required no repairs during the year.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General

L. W. STEWART, dated 22nd October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of neighbourhood only tolerable. In the town there are no properly made drains, and dirt is lying about everywhere.

Scavengers and carts pass through the town twice daily to remove filth and rubbish. There appears to be indifferent inspection.

Hospital.—Within the compound limits all is clean, but damp from defective drainage. A goodly sized tank exists on the north side of the Dispensary, which is fed from a channel passing beneath the building. A system of drainage should be immediately adopted, and the water supplying the tank should be conducted differently.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—The remarks in Visitors' Book are very satisfactory.

TRANQUEBAR BRANCH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
E. TRUTWEIN.

The following comparative table will show the increasing popularity of the institution:

	—	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Admitted ..	..	1,271	1,796	2,674
Average daily sick ..	..	15.95	15.49	22.71

The deaths this year have been very high, 33; this is owing to the cholera epidemic at the station for four months. Four of the deaths were amongst the Europeans residing in the fort.

The diseases that chiefly prevailed were chicken-pox, fevers, cholera, rheumatism, ophthalmia, bronchitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscesses, and skin diseases.

Chicken-pox prevailed last week in the Lutheran Mission School situated in the fort amongst the boarders; 14 cases occurred there. Were it not for the prevalence of cholera the season would have been considered a very healthy one. The rainfall during the year was 41½ inches, which is about the average annual fall of rain at this station.

The harvest, which was at first expected to have been an abundant one, turned out fair, and the prices of provisions have in consequence risen.

The sanitary condition of the fort is very fair, considering that this is not a municipal town.

The drainage is principally natural. There are a few masonry drains in the European part of the town, which are very unsatisfactory.

Drinking-water has been abundant throughout the year.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General

L. W. STEWART, dated 21st October 1875.

Conservancy.—The conservancy is altogether very satisfactory in the neighbourhood. Drainage is thoroughly attended to in all the main streets by means of masonry drains. Previous to cholera appearing epidemically there was but one conservancy cart for the fort, but for the last six months two have been employed on the representation of the Medical Officer. There are no public latrines inside the fort as the natives generally resort to the fields and beach for purposes of nature.

Considering that this place is not a municipality, the conservancy generally is very fair.

Hospital.—The building for the Dispensary is small, but sufficiently large for the requirements of the place. It is also clean and well ventilated.

Visitors' Book.—*General tenor of Remarks.*—No Visitors' Book is kept.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major
J. WILSON.

The past year has been a very unhealthy one all over the south of India, cholera being prevalent everywhere, and all classes suffering from illness of various kinds; so unhealthy has it been that about 20 per cent. of the European officers' children in this station have died during the past twelve months. The rainfall was scanty, being only 24 inches, but there was nothing else unusual in the season.

The principal diseases have been malarious fevers, cholera, rheumatic affections, syphilis in all its forms, ophthalmia, otitis, diseases of the stomach and bowels, abscesses and ulcers, wounds and injuries of various kinds, including numerous fractures.

Admissions into hospital from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876:

Europeans.

In-patients 35, out-patients 669, against 24 and 730 in the preceding year, and 32 and 606 in 1873-74.

Natives.

In-patients 486, out-patients 21,370, against 339 and 17,063 in the preceding year, and 334 and 8,540 in 1873-74.

Number who dieted themselves 47.

Ophthalmia was very prevalent amongst children; it yielded readily to nitrate of silver drops. Further experience has corroborated my opinion given last year, of the high efficacy of a diet of butter-milk in the removal of elephantiasis in its early stage. Balsam of copaiba, in two-drachm doses three times a day is, I find, a most valuable diuretic in the treatment of cases of general dropsy, depending, as they generally do, on disease of both kidneys, heart, liver and spleen.

Case of ovariectomy operated on by Surgeon W. S. Fox during my absence.

Ovariectomy.—Vellayummah, æt. 45. Admitted into hospital with ascites, ovarian tumour, and œdema of the legs. She was put under the influence of chloroform and an incision five inches long, from below the umbilicus to a couple of inches from the pelvis, made.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
J. WILSON, dated 1st July 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the station is well attended to, and as a general rule the latrines are clean. There are, however, no cinerators for burning the rubbish, but I am glad to say that they are now being constructed. The water-system is bad, being conveyed from the Wyacondah channels in water-courses which are generally open. It is under consideration to convey the water to the town by closed masonry channels; this will no doubt be of great benefit.

Hospital.—The hospital is all that can be desired, as, since last report, a ward has been built for contagious diseases, and five detached wards and an operating theatre are under construction.

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

TRINOMALAY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
S. ISRAEL, No. 744.

There was scanty fall of rain. Cultivation, dry and wet, withered at some places. The health of the inhabitants on the whole was not good.

Cholera broke out epidemically among the inhabitants and pilgrims who visited the place during the late Karihekay feast in the months of November and December 1875, and many had fallen victims to the disease. An average of 70 cases were registered in the Dispensary, of which 12 proved fatal and the remainder recovered.

In the accompanying return of diseases treated during the year under the head of Sub-division A, febricula, ague, cholera, and hooping-cough, and under the head of Local Diseases, neuralgia, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, dyspepsia, and dysentery were the chief affections which prevailed more or less throughout the taluq.

TRIPATHY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
A. AMOORTHALINGUM MOODELLY.

Cholera in an epidemic form was the prevailing disease during the year in the Chendragherri taluq of the North Arcot District, in which the Dispensary is located.

On the 18th September, a girl named Lutchmukkah was attacked with the disease for the first time in the town of Tripathy. Amongst pilgrims to the temple of Tripathy the disease appeared on the 27th idem, but the occurrence was brought to my notice only on the following day. From this date down to the 17th November there occurred 46 cases in and near the town, of which 21 were pilgrims and the remaining 25 inhabitants of the town.

Cholera was prevailing at this time at Ghooty, and the Darmar pilgrims, I was informed, caught the disease at that town, as some of them suffered from it during the passage in the railway carriages and died soon after leaving the carriages. When they arrived at Almar or Capulu Teerthum at the foot of the Tripathy hill, the Darmar pilgrims began to suffer from the disease, but they would not prevail themselves to be removed to the cholera sheds, which had been put up in anticipation of an outbreak, and treated there. They were so bigoted that they did not wish to recover, but thought that they would attain heaven if they died in view of the sacred hill.

The effect of this resistance was, that all the 14 Darmar pilgrims died; of the remaining pilgrims two recovered and five died.

One remarkable case of wounds received from a wild beast, which I treated in April last, deserves to be recorded. A Brahmin who was going up the Tripathy hill very early one day, came across a family of bears, parents and young ones. He first saw Mrs. Bruin and her two young ones, and through fear attempted to hide himself in a bush near the Bashkarla muntapum, but Mr. Bruin, who was busy on the top of the muntapum, immediately attacked him, tearing a part of the scalp and face. When the man was first brought to me he was frightfully injured: the outer table of the frontal bone being detached in several pieces by the claws of the animal. There was a wound under the left eye, breaking part of the malar bone and penetrating through the superior maxillary into the cavity of the mouth. It took two months for the man to recover from these wounds, under antiseptic treatment and generous diet.

Remained	38
Admitted	4,523
Total	4,561
Discharged	4,187
Died	40
Remaining	34
Average Daily Sick	33.04

The principal diseases are, malarious fevers, venereal affections, cholera, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

TRIPATORE.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice F. F. CLARKE.

The present Dispensary was established on the 11th July 1872.

The present building is an excellent site and very commodious. It consists of an office, a male and a female ward, two bath-rooms, two verandahs, two latrines (male and female), a store-room, and a kitchen.

Sanitation of the town is carried on by one sanitary maistry, who has under him sixteen coolies working eight carts. The sanitation of the town not being well managed by these means, the Collector, on his last tour,

adopted measures on a larger principle for its improvement, which is to consist in the building of eight latrines, which are very requisite, and also of a proper sort of drainage, which is insufficient at present; also new wells are to be dug. The people are now supplying themselves with water from tanks and from a few large wells in the town. The water of the Chetty's tank which was being used by the people generally, had been found to be unfit for drinking purposes when sent to be examined by the Sanitary Commissioner.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 2nd August 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the station is well attended to. There are eight latrines, which are clean. Formerly there were only very meagre funds for sanitary purposes, but the house-tax has been increased, and in consequence there are ample funds for sanitation, which are well and judiciously laid out.

Hospital.—This hospital has been opened since last annual inspection. It is a neat and clean building, in every way suited to its requirements. The floor, however, is of brick, which is not so suitable as asphalt. There is a good natural drainage.

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

TRITRAPOONDU.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice H. RATH.

In-patients.	{ Natives	3
	{ Europeans	3
Out-patients.	Natives	7,653
	Total	7,659

Tritrapoondy, a town in the Tanjore District, lies 25 miles south-west of Negapatam. It contains about 668 houses, and an average of 5.62 inhabitants to each house.

That the Dispensary is useful and beneficial to the public will be seen by the following table.

Years.	Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Deaths.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1869	..	803	..	421	..	..
1870	..	2,407	..	271	..	4
1871	..	2,543	..	211	..	2
1872	..	2,910	..	19.21	..	5
1873	..	2,802	..	15.38	..	3
1874	2	7,572	.03	38.08	..	6
1875-76	3	7,653	.18	44.26	..	25

There is no room for the admission of in-patients; this is much to be regretted as many poor people come from distant places for help. The want of a lying-in ward is also felt. There is no separate Police Hospital; police-men attend like the other sick morning and evening, and if too unwell to attend hospital are treated at home.

The principal diseases during the year were fevers, rheumatism, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems and skin diseases. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form for nearly the whole of the last three quarters of the year in the whole of the Tanjore district and caused many deaths, while some of the villages of the taluq were depopulated to almost nothing by it. There were 144 admissions by cholera; nearly all of a mild character; there were 19 deaths by it. Everything was done to keep the place clean, and unwholesome fruit, vegetables, and fish were prohibited from being sold, and the jack-fruit also was prohibited as I found it productive of diarrhoea in many.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 15th October 1875.

Conservancy.—Conservancy generally is very defective. No scavengers are allowed, but through the exertions of the Medical subordinates and the help of the Magistrate the town is now and then cleaned up.

On the south bank of the only good tank, known as the Pagoda Tank, I noticed the deposit of human ordure, stable litter of all sorts, and a large accumulation of rubbish. During a heavy shower all this would inevitably be washed into the tank. I represented this strongly to the Native Magistrate who accompanied me.

Hospital.—The small building used as a Dispensary is kept as clean as circumstances allow. The room in which the medicines and instruments are kept is so dark and limited as to space that nothing can be done in it. The back verandah is occupied by the midwife, an East Indian woman, and behind the building rank vegetation is growing up and is damp and dirty.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Remarks condemnatory of Dispensary as a building.

TUTICORIN.

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

The climate of the station during the past year was excessively dry. The total rainfall registered was 7.40 inches, and this quantity fell during the months of October and November. There were only six rainy days during the whole year. The highest temperature recorded was 96° in June and the lowest temperature 74° in December.

The conservancy of the town is fairly attended to, but many of the smaller streets and lanes are used by the natives at night for the purposes of nature.

The establishment consists of 1 inspector, 2 peons and 18 sweepers. There are 9 conservancy carts. All the rubbish removed from the southern portion of the town is carted away to a distance of about quarter of a mile from the southern end of the town and burnt in a cinerator.

There are four public latrines, and of these two are situated in the northern and two in the southern half of the town.

Drainage.—This is entirely natural and is simply surface drainage. There are no built drains anywhere; all the water soiled in household use, and that which accumulates after rainfall, soaks into the soil of the town, so that the town may be said to drain into itself.

The water-supply is very scanty at present, and most of that which is obtained is very brackish and impure.

The condition of public health in the station during the past year was very unfavorable. Small-pox and whooping-cough prevailed to a slight extent all through the year; and cholera, which broke out in August last, continued with more or less intensity till the beginning of March.

The total number of deaths in the town from all causes during the past year, as registered at the Municipal Office, was 575, being in the ratio of 54.76 per mille of the population, the latter being taken at 10,500. Of this number 126 are stated to have died from cholera, though the Dispensary register shows a large number of deaths from this cause, 30 from small-pox, 98 from fevers, 100 from bowel complaints, and 219 from every other cause. Twenty-two children were born dead, 263 died before attaining their sixth year, being a ratio of 457.56 per mille of the total deaths. Deducting the deaths from cholera, it is found that during the four cold months of the year, namely from November to February, there were 240 deaths, giving an average of 60 deaths to each month.

The number of children born during the year was 578, and of this number 263 were males, and 309 female children.

Small-pox, whooping-cough and cholera were the prevailing epidemics during the past year.

The total number of native in-patients admitted during the past year amounted to 185, and the average number daily on the sick list was 7.55. The principal diseases amongst them were cholera, general dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea and ulcers. There were 23 deaths in this class from the following causes, viz. from cholera 9, general dropsy 7, apoplexy 1, valvular disease of the heart 1, haematemesis 1, dysentery 3, diarrhoea 4, asphyxia 1, and wound of lung 1. The ratio of deaths to admissions is 151.35 per mille.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 21st January 1876.

Conservancy.—The state of conservancy of the town is fair, but owing to the natural lowness of this part of the coast the water lodges in various places, producing, as it evaporates, swamps which are considered prejudicial to health. The streets are kept clean by a staff of scavengers. The

public latrines at present are simply enclosures made of cadjan leaves, inside which dry earth or sand is placed. It is intended to erect masonry latrines on the Coimbatore model as soon as funds admit.

Hospital.—The Dispensary is in good order, though it leaks occasionally in wet weather; it is also clean and raised two feet above the surrounding level in front.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—Remarks are laudatory of the hospital arrangements, and of the Assistant Apothecary's zeal and ability.

UDIPY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
D. WOOTEN.

The rainfall was comparatively small to that of the past year; only 107 inches fell to 191½ of the past year. About 80 cases of simple cholera occurred during the year, of which three-fourths were successful and only very extreme cases were fatal.

The principal diseases among the population have been fevers, rheumatism, eye diseases, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, worms, constipation, ulcer and itch.

In-patients: 19 admissions and 3 deaths have taken place during the year under report.

A minor surgical operation of lithotomy was performed on an old subject of 60, and a stone (oxalate of lime) extracted from the spongy portion of the urethra, which extended from meatus to an inch above, and weighed 12 drams and 18 grains; after careful treatment and attention of a fortnight he left for his village quite well.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 22nd March 1876.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town is fairly good; there was an absence of foul smells from drains or cess-pits, though dry rubbish was scattered all over the town, principally in the drains. There are no scavengers proper or carts, but on the occasion of feast days the town is cleaned up by sweepers specially employed; neither are there any sort of latrines established; the people resort to the fields adjacent, or use the inside of their compounds for the purpose of defecation. The town is well drained owing to the natural configuration of the ground. Water is abundant from wells and is good.

Hospital.—The Dispensary is situated on well raised ground east of the town, and about twenty yards from the high or main road. The building consists of two wards: one for males 20 × 16 on the north, and one for females 15 × 16, on the south, or between the male ward and surgery, opening into each other. Accommodation is not sufficient for all purposes.

Visitors' Book—General tenor of Remarks.—The remarks are highly creditable to Mr. Wooten, for the great care and attention he has shown in the discharge of his duties.

UPPINANGOODY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
J. O. ZACHARIAH.

The hottest period during the past official year has been from about the middle of February to the end of June, and all the rest of the months cold. Healthiest months have been November and December. Public health in the station and surrounding villages on the whole tolerably good.

Fever of intermittent type prevailed from May to September among the inhabitants of the station and those in contiguous villages, and although there has been a total admission of 864 from out-patients under febricula, ague and remittent fever during the year, yet there has been no mortality reported amongst them. The admissions increased from May to July and gradually decreased to February. The number admitted, when compared with that of the previous year, exceeds by 1,061, and this is attributable to the large number of admissions from ague, constipation and ascariis lumbricoides. Cholera in an epidemic form prevailed in the district since November last.

One case of measles was admitted in March, and it was in the case of a Police constable who ultimately recovered. Lately a Mahomedan who had not been vaccinated died of small-pox in the neighbourhood.

Among the out-patients the principal diseases have been ague, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, colic, ascariis lumbricoides, constipation, splenitis, gonorrhoea, abscess, ulcer, boil, herpes, itch, sprain and wounds.

The Dispensary has been removed to a mud-built building thatched with coconut leaves and grass, situated close to the taluk cutcherry. The building consists of three large rooms, of which one is used for office and dispensing medicines, and the other two for wards for the accommodation of male and female patients. There is no cook-room, bath-room or latrine built yet. There is also no out-house for post-mortem examinations.

UTTAMAPOLLIEM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
P. THAGARAYA MOODELLY, No. 751.

The Dispensary is freely resorted to by all classes of people.

During the year 5,171 out-patients and 9 in-patients have been admitted, showing an increase of 2,703 in the former and 6 in the latter over the preceding year; also there have been 14 Europeans and East Indians applied for relief.

Cholera broke out epidemically throughout the district. 588 of this complaint were registered in the hospital record, of which 70 proved fatal.

The sanitary condition of the station is very unsatisfactory; no conservancy establishment is kept up here. There are about 1,000 houses in this village, which contains a population of about 6,000; of this one-third are Lubbays. No public latrine exists here; the people generally resort to fields in the immediate vicinity of the village, and the water-supply is pure and plentiful and obtained from wells and river.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
L. W. STEWART, dated 30th December 1875.

Conservancy.—Scarcely could any thing be more unsatisfactory than the state of conservancy of this town. As regards cleanliness, the people live in a primitive condition. Dirt of all sorts appear never to have been removed, while large heaps of cattle excreta are allowed to ferment close to the people's doors. Human excreta also is deposited in every available spot, which renders the air sickening to a degree.

What would be drains, from the excavations to build walls, are filled with rubbish. Into one well the surface drainage is allowed to run and pollute the water. There are conservancy appliances.

Hospital.—A new Dispensary, nearly half a mile out of the town, is in course of erection; the foundation is now being dug.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—Regarding the building condemnatory; but laudatory as regards the arrangements and the Hospital Assistant.

VELLORE.

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

The temperature was much about the average for this station, but the rainfall was very scanty.

Cholera was prevalent in the district of North Arcot during the last eight months of the year, and made its first appearance in Vellore town on the 14th August 1875. Including one European, 499 out and 17 in-patients were treated for this disease; of the former 147 died and 343 recovered, giving a mortality of 30 per cent. Of the 17 treated as in-patients 10 died, showing a mortality of 58.82. Almost all the cases brought to the hospital as in-patients were in the very last stage and too far advanced to leave much hope in treatment.

Fever of intermittent type was very prevalent in both town and district during the earlier part of the year, and for the first four months prevailed especially in Sullivanpett and Valapaudi, the southern portions of the town; the latter part suffered much in the floods of 1872, and has not I think been as healthy the last three years as it used formerly to be.

The total number treated in hospital for this disease was 1,629, all of whom recovered. In Valapaudi one subordinate treated 591 cases with one death, so that the disease seems to have been very amenable to treatment; but the mortality among those who received no treatment is said to have been rather high; the total number of deaths recorded in the Municipal register for this disease during the year was 645. Small-pox was not prevalent in the town; only 12 deaths are recorded. None were treated in the hospital.

The chief diseases prevalent were cholera, fever, disease of stomach and bowels and skin diseases.

Of major operations there were only three cases of amputation of the breast and one operation for hare-lip performed, all four successful; numerous minor operations of surgery were performed from time to time, all successful.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General
W. J. VAN SOMEREN, M.D., dated 7th January 1876.

Conservancy.—It gives me pleasure to record that the Municipality carry out the conservancy of the town creditably. The drainage continues defective, and its defectiveness must necessarily to some extent compromise cleanliness, for when open runnels cross lanes these thoroughfares can neither look nor be as clean as they should. In one place, too, I found that refuse had been thrown just *outside*, instead of just *inside*, a dust bin, but this was probably accidental. But everywhere the cleanliness along the margins of the various streets, &c., made it clear that the scavengers had done their duty well, and were doing it still.

Hospital.—Cleanliness is apparent everywhere, but I should like to see the medicine dispensary. No. 3 ward has been floored with brick and covered over with a mixture of tar and asphalt, and female wards Nos. 1 and 2 are now being done in the same manner.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—No entry since 17th December 1874.

VILLIPOORUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant
J. ANTONIO.

This Dispensary was opened on the 10th November 1875 by order of President, Local Fund Board; it is situated at about a mile or more from ulagu moonisett's court, talag catcherry, and town Villipoorum. This institution has given relief to about 1,463 cases within five months, medical and surgical.

Cholera.—Prevalent to a great extent, and lasted for about three months. An Hospital Assistant was deputed for that purpose.

VINCONDAH.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant
D. VENGATASAWMY, No. 902.

The soil in and around the town is rocky and gravelly and of a dark color. In many parts it is impregnated with nitre, which occurs as an efflorescence on the surface of the ground. The hot weather of 1875-76 I hear was milder than that of the former year.

The general state of the public health in the station and the surrounding districts is comparatively good.

Cholera.—There was no cholera in the town.

Small-pox.—It has been prevalent in the town from the latter part of February. It has an epidemic nature, but loss of life is rare. The number of persons attacked was about 50, of which 15 lives were lost.

Principal diseases.—Ague, primary and secondary syphilis, rheumatic and ear affections, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, worms, gonorrhoea, bubo, stricture urethra, abscesses, ulcers, boils, itch and other cutaneous affections.

VIRDACHELLUM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary
G. T. CARROLL.

Virdachellum, the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector of South Arcot District, is a large native town, with a population numbering over 5,000, and situated about 38 miles to the south-west of Cuddalore.

The climate of Virdachellum and the surrounding districts for the year under report was far from healthy.

Fevers were common, and cholera worked its way northward from Negapatam and broke out in several parts of the district. Added to this, the want of a proper supply of drinking water in some parts, and the high prices laid on provisions on account of late crops, were causes sufficient, I think, to render the health of the people anything but satisfactory.

Epidemic diseases.—About the months of April, May and June, whooping cough and small-pox are said to have been prevalent in the Kullakurchi Taluq; the latter disease also made its appearance in this town, but no case sought treatment at the Dispensary.

On the night of the 9th August cholera made its appearance in Virdachellum in the case of a Telugu girl of 13 years; her friends applied for treatment early, and I am glad to say the case ended well. This case was the first of an epidemic which lasted till the 12th of October 1875, during which time there were 68 cases treated; of these 19 proved fatal. About the time that cholera appeared here epidemically the want of rain was felt very much indeed; the days were usually cloudy and the heat offensive; in fact the sultry state of the weather was almost unbearable.

We were free from cholera from the 12th October to the 11th December 1875, when pilgrims from the late Trinomallay festival introduced the disease again; this was the beginning of a second epidemic, which lasted till the 31st December 1875, during which time 12 cases were treated, and of these 5 proved fatal.

Principal diseases.—There were 3,218 cases of all classes treated in the Dispensary during the year. Of these 4 were Europeans, one in and three out patients, and 3,214 natives, two in and 3,212 out patients. All the in-patients, both Europeans and natives, were not dieted in hospital, the European and one native patient were self-supporting, while the other native in-patient was dieted by the jail authorities, being a prisoner "on remand." The diseases prevalent during the year among the natives were fevers of the simple, continued and intermittent types, cholera, rheumatism, anaemia, anaesthesia, conjunctivitis, inflammation of the ear, coryza, bronchitis chronicus, dyspepsia, ascaris lumbricoides, diarrhoea, psoriasis, boil, tinea tonsurans, itch and accidental injuries.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon J. P. NASH.

The climate during the year was favorable to public health. No epidemic prevailed in Vizagapatam.

The sanitary condition of the town was satisfactory, except in the direction of the beach, where latrines are now being erected.

The principal diseases were intermittent fever, rheumatism, bronchitis, dyspepsia, ulcers and itch.

There were 103 cases of dysentery, treated with the small doses of ipecacuanha with blue pill and followed next day with a large dose of castor-oil; this treatment was remarkably successful, and very few cases required further treatment with large doses of ipecacuanha.

Many persons suffered from psoriasis and eczema, and which rapidly yielded to an ointment of sulphur and potash after being thoroughly cleansed with country soap. The gurjon-oil treatment was adopted in the leper shed established by the Municipality, and with marked benefit in some cases, particularly in juveniles.

VYTHERY.

Extract from the Annual Medical Report by Passed Hospital Apprentice
M. PEREIRA.

The climate of this part of Wynad is very variable. Rainfall has been very scanty, and sickness and mortality more during the past than the previous year. Bazaar supplies were fair both in quality and quantity for the

greater portion of the year; latterly, however, the weekly market has not been well supplied, and the prices of articles have been very high.

No case of cholera occurred; 8 cases of small-pox were admitted as in-door patients, whereof one died nineteen days after admission, dysentery having supervened.

The prevailing diseases were fever, which is well known to be of the malarious type, and bronchial, rheumatic, and bowel affections. The bowel affections are not simply catarrhal, but malaria seems to have as much to do in their production as cold and bad living, since fever and these complaints prevail at one time (as above noticed). A few attacks of the fever of the locality soon result in congestion of spleen, anaemia, debility and general dropsy, and it would be observed that most of the deaths in hospital were caused by these conditions.

Amputation of the right leg was performed on a coffee plantation cooly on account of comminuted fracture of the right tibia and fibula with extensive injury to the soft tissues. With the use of stimulants and good nourishment however he improved, the wounds healed, and he was discharged from hospital on the 29th February last.

YERCAUD.

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

The following is a comparative statement of Admissions, &c., from its establishment:—

Year.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1872-73	26	633	1	104	4	2
1873-74	67	1,332	1½	13	5	3
1874-75	62	1,402	2	14	3	2
1875-76	41	1,741	1	18½	..	..

Although I am not able to show this year so large a number of admissions of in-patients, there being a difference of 23 as compared with last year, I am happy to state that the working of this institution is very satisfactory. To make up the deficiency above alluded to there has been an increase of 339 among the out-patients.

The season 1875-76 has been comparatively healthy.

Ague and dysentery, which in former years caused great mortality among the poorer class, has materially declined; but Asiatic cholera (which was ravaging the greater portion of the district) was imported occasionally.

The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year was 45, of which number four died themselves.

The principal diseases were, in their order of frequency, ague, diseases of the digestive system, wounds and injuries, sunstroke, diseases of the urinary and generative organs and organs of locomotion.

Out-patients 1,763 were under treatment, of which number 613 were agues of the quotidian and tertian form; the other diseases treated were in their order of frequency, simple fevers, diseases of the digestive, cutaneous, nervous, respiratory, generative and urinary systems, and wounds and injuries; 5 cases of parturition were treated at their private residence, and in all cases aid was sought for after the native midwife had exhausted all her skill, and danger was apprehended.

Small-pox and Measles.—This epidemic has materially declined; 8 cases of measles occurred in the town and all were traced to importation; a few cases of small-pox occurred in the surrounding villages in a very mild form, no deaths were reported.

Extract from the Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 5th April 1876.

Hospital.—The building is clean and well ventilated, with accommodation for three patients. One case only at present under treatment. As a new building is under construction, of which a plan has already been furnished, it is unnecessary to describe the old one further as it will be disused in three or four months.

Visitors' Book—General Tenor of Remarks.—General tenor of remarks favorable.

APPENDICES.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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C--(Continued).

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

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Annual Average treated from 1872 to 1873.	Treated in 1874-75.		Treated in 1876-75.		Increase over 1874-75.		Decrease under 1874-75.	
		Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Calicut	319 5,329 197	13	616	10	725	..	102	2	..
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hos- pitals	..	2,191	9,648	2,368	10,170	197	1,122	..	..
Commanore	103 1,866	27	152	13	207	..	55	14	..
Caroor	1 1,191	968	2,578	733	2,722	..	144	235	..
Chellamburam	..	14	6,859	15	7,149	1	16	..	..
Cheyyalah	2,432	2	5,799	5	5,747	..	250	3	..
Chiracole	148 2,650	..	287	..	929	..	682	..	..
Chingireput	99 4,593	4	143	4	141	..	..	2	47
Chittoor	242 7,595	52	2,928	91	3,332	6	..	..	..
Cocanada	185 2,61	13	164	15	503	1	339	..	..
Do. Seamer's Hospital	42	56	5,126	77	5,285	21	152	..	..
Cochin	622 6,394	186	341	157	815	1	..	9	23
Coinbatore	172 9,126	13	10,949	11	8,354	..	..	2	1,695
	..	344	2,625	426	2,556	..	..	25	..
	..	31	2	46	3,591	82	8	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..
	..	16	350	19	528	4	..	..	52
	..	1,639	6,639	1,769	7,485	120	846	..	..
	..	60	355	29	307	..	..	21	45
	..	1,103	9,426	1,287	7,450	175	..	..	2,042

[illegible]

C—(Continued)

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

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Annual Average treated from 1864 to 1872.	Treated in 1874-75.		Treated in 1875-76.		Increase over 1874-75.		Decrease under 1874-75.	
		Europeans	Natives.	Europeans	Natives.	Europeans	Natives.	Europeans	Natives.
Kadiri	In-patients ..	22	855	207	2,653	185	1,803	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	2	286	4	291	2	6	..	..
Kanaka	In do. ..	71	12,558	112	16,807	36	4,394	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	24	..	31	..	..	..	..
Kasaragod	In do. ..	..	1,815	..	1,888	..	..	..	447
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	228	..	208	..	..	..	20
Kimedy	In do. ..	..	11,984	..	10,467	7	..	..	1,427
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..
Kistnagherry	In do. ..	..	..	..	4,663	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kodikaral	In do. ..	48	768	40	541	..	..	..	245
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..
Kondapure	In do. ..	21	1,409	37	2,280	16	877	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Kotagherry	In do. ..	137	1,692	302	2,314	78	1,222	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	225	..	247	2	22	..	..
Kurnool	In do. ..	420	9,823	472	11,944	48	2,119	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Town, North Side	In do. ..	2,166	7,414	2,076	7,950	..	536	123	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Royapetnam Missions	In do. ..	2,463	17,412	2,344	16,665	441	..	..	747
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hospital	In do. ..	1,477	2,653	1,879	2,253	392	390	94	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	5,413	..	9,002	..	459	..	..
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	In do. ..	136	146	109	138	..	..	18	13
.. .. .	Out do. ..	2,043	6,748	2,610	7,389	..	641	423	..

Trichanc	In do. ..	78	840	38	870	..	97	2,683
.. .. .	Out do. ..	1,166	19,477	1,073	16,794	..	125	..
Vepery	In do. ..	471	631	605	558	34	27	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	2,155	5,996	2,389	5,594	533	..	..
Eye Infirmary	In do. ..	66	894	66	332	10	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	2,252	..	2,083	96	..	..
Female Asylum	In do. ..	241	..	98	..	..	143	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lepet Hospital	In do. ..	46	270	46	338	..	68	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	22	..	82	..	10	..
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery	In do. ..	126	1,105	174	1,267	49	162	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male Asylum	In do. ..	121	..	137	..	16	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Infirmary	In do. ..	..	2,921	..	2,183	..	152	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhapully	In do. ..	..	490	19	569	13	79	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	8,583	260	8,580	260	26	..
Madura	In do. ..	3	331	6	380	3	48	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	16,001	117	19,058	21	997	..
Manargoddy	In do. ..	95	269	7	217	..	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	64	9,314	36	10,319	..	1,065	..
Mangalore	In do. ..	1	212	4	200	3	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	8,809	299	7,004	..	1,057	..
Masulipatam	In do. ..	5	163	17	139	12	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	85	6,837	155	7,038	70	..	..
Mayavaram	In do. ..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	2,260	..	2,896	..	54	..
Manjeri	In do. ..	2	695	2	775	..	79	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	4,175	..	6,424	..	2,249	..
Namkul	In do. ..	35	45	31	123	..	78	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	2,527	..	1,530	..	..	..
Nazareth	In do. ..	..	..	..	332	..	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	..	..	..	8760	..	8,760	..
Nagapattanam	In do. ..	11	494	39	224	28	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	572	7,240	349	7,248	..	8	..
Nellore	In do. ..	2	331	4	514	2	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	10	4,032	19	4,533	8	..	..
Do. Branch	In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. .	Out do. ..	4	6,718	66	6,750	22	..	..

C—(Continued).

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

	Annual Average treated from 1864 to 1873.	Treated in 1874-75.		Treated in 1875-76.		Increase over 1874-75.		Decrease under 1874-75.	
		Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives	Europeans	Natives
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.									
Sundial	24	..	45	..	26	..	..	..	2
In-patients ..	3,679	..	5,230	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	34	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	10
Nunguany	1,381	..	3,941	..	1	1	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurmapalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ongole	2,532	..	8,093	..	..	..	..	..	930
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ossiker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Out do. ..	..	..	..	..					

3

Comparative Table of the Self-Interest and Dependence, showing the Interest in money, power, etc.,

[illegible][illegible]

Statement showing the Treated and Deaths from Cholera in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76.

Names of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Adoni	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	93
Ahtoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anakapully	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	23
Anantapoor	..	..	2	1	1	..	6	3
Anjengo	..	..	..	..	18	8	46	24
Belary	1	1	..	..	..	..	24	12
Do. Branch	..	..	..	..	5	4	71	17
Berhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	17
Beswarah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhowany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobbili	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Budwail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospitals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	23
Caroor	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	64
Chellumbrum	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..
Cheyyalath	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	2
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	21	12	48	14
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cocanada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Seamen's Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	6	3	4	2	200	125
Coimbatore	..	..	8	2	13	7	82	32
Collegal	..	..	..	..	9	2	23	4
Combacoorn	1	1	..	..	3	1	341	104
Conjeveram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Coonoor	..	..	..	..	8	2	4	..
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Old Town	1	1	3	1	11	5	130	42
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	25	12	131	21
Cumbum	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
Darapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	15
Darapoorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	23
Dachapilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindigul	1	..	..	..	54	14	77	..
Edyangoody	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	11
Ellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	30
Erode	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..
Gheety	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	3
Harpunkully	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	12
Hospett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Kamptoe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasargode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kimedy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No returns received.

Statement showing the Treated and Deaths from Cholera in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76.

Names of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Kistnagherry	..	..	..	..	5	2	356	133
Kodikanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kondapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kotagherry	..	..	..	..	1	1	162	33
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Black Town, North Side ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Do. Royapooram Missions ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Orphan Asylum	..	..	..	..	93	45	..	..
General Hospital	32	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lying-in Hospi. Dispy. ..	..	..	..	..	37	23	84	35
Trophicans	..	..	..	..	47	25	10	1
Vepery	27	11	6	1	..	..	..	..
Eye Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leper Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Native Infirmary	..	..	..	..	64	29	..	..
Madanapully	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	3	..	5	2	833	95
Manargoody	..	..	..	..	7	2	789	83
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	7
Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
Marjori	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namkula	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
Nazareth	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Negapatam	..	..	1	..	37	15	82	32
Nellore	..	..	..	..	55	19	323	62
Do. Branch	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nandial	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	9
Nanganary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Narasapattam	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Narasapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Ongole	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ossoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ootacamund	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
Palamcottah	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
Palcondah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pallipatti Lazaretto	..	..	..	..	1	1	24	7
Palmanair	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	27
Paracollum	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9
Paulghaut	..	..	1	1	15	10	6	1
Pamben	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
Pennacodah	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	19
Pollachy	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	1	..	163	47
Prodatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	33
Palney	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
Pattuccottah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—(Continued).

Statement showing the Treated and Deaths from Cholera in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76.

Names of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	6	2	341	110
Ranepett	..	..	1	..	5	..	154	60
St. Thomas' Mount	1	..	4	3	..	..	1	..
Salem	..	..	23	12	..	..	2,419	631
Secunderabad	4	3	6	2	36	17	143	62
Seevagunga	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	11
Shoally	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	2
Sreerangum	..	..	..	..	3	..	145	56
Srirangaravarapookottah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strreevulliputoor	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Sydapeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	43
Tadpatry	..	..	2	..	8	7	817	143
Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tianavelly	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tiruchonry	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9
Tranquebar	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	13
Do. Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	24
Trichinopoly	3	1	15	2	46	31	1,291	199
Trinamallay	..	..	..	..	16	13	70	12
Tripatty	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	26
Tripatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2
Trirapundi	..	..	1	1	..	..	144	19
Tuticorin	..	..	2	1	20	9	291	90
Udipy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Uppinangoody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttamapollayum	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	61
Vellore	..	..	..	..	17	10	439	146
Villapoorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Vinnakondah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virdschellum	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	26
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vythery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yercaud	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	7
Total	72	31	99	24	706	348	12,915	8,151

XV

E.

Table showing Summary of the Diseases of In and Out Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year ending 31st March 1876.

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.			
		In-patients.		Out-patients.			
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.		
GENERAL DISEASES.							
Sub-Division A.	1 Small-pox	10	2	14	145	41	70
	2 Chicken-pox	64	..	13	53	..	35
	3 Measles	17	..	40	7	..	76
	4 Dengue	..	..	..	4	..	67
	5 Typhus fever	2	1	..	..	..	4
	6 Typhoid fever	8	2	9	9	..	20
	7 Simple continued fever	14	1	511	153	8	6,454
	8 Febricula	128	1	1,300	208	..	13,589
	9 Ague	275	2	2,341	2,119	44	83,097
	10 Remittent fever	21	2	72	113	95	1,155
	11 Simple cholera	3	1	16	270	125	3,253
	12 Malignant cholera	69	30	88	456	223	4,632
	13 Choleraic diarrhoea	..	..	11	9	1	324
	14 Diphtheria	..	..	..	1	1	1
	15 Whooping cough	1	..	65	12	2	1,037
	16 Mumps	..	..	48	7	..	654
	17 Influenza	..	..	82	1	..	404
	18 Phagedena	1	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Sloughing phagedena	1	..	..	5	2	4
	20 Hospital gangrene	..	..	..	8	..	1
	21 Erysipelas	7	..	33	59	6	287
	22 Pyæmia	..	..	..	3	2	6
	23 Puerperal fever	2	..	1	8	4	14
	24 Puerperal aphæmia	1	..	1	..	..	3
Total		622	43	5,768	3,732	435	119,548
Sub-Division B.	25 Acute rheumatism	18	..	74	165	3	2,523
	26 Gonorrhœal do.	10	..	6	75	1	406
	27 Synovial do.	..	..	3	1	..	27
	28 Muscular do.	48	..	599	63	..	3,337
	29 Lumbago	..	..	..	41	..	1,333
	30 Chronic rheumatism	83	..	661	839	7	26,293
	31 Gout	..	..	..	6	..	33
	32 Arthritis	..	..	5	10	..	6
	33 Primary syphilis	30	..	86	655	9	4,059
	34 Secondary do.	52	2	123	736	17	5,135
	35 Hereditary do.	3	..	14	14	..	239
	36 Tertiary do.	..	..	..	14	..	162
	37 Cancer	10	4	10	214	15	597
	38 Non-malignant tumours	1	..	15	36	..	625
39 Lupus	1	..	2	12	1	68	
40 Rodent ulcer	..	..	..	3	..	4	
41 Leprosy	52	2	36	940	42	2,166	
42 Scrofula	7	3	46	122	3	1,593	
43 Phthisis pulmonalis	49	8	123	268	67	713	

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Name of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.
Sub-Div. E—(Contd.)	GENERAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	49. Tubercular enteritis	1	..	6	4
	49. Other local scrofulous affections	..	..	10	..
	50. Nickets	..	..	..	13
	52. Diabetes	6	..	30	2
	53. Purpura	1	..	3	..
	54. Scurvy	6	1	2	..
	55. Anemia	10	..	237	29
	56. Chlorosis	..	..	1	..
	57. General dropsy	6	1	43	205
Nervous System.	58. Beri-beri	2	1	5	5
	Total ..	398	22	2,127	5,705
	Total General Diseases ..	1,022	65	7,896	3,138
	LOCAL DISEASES.				
	59. Encephalitis	1	1	2	4
	60. Meningitis	..	..	..	2
	63. Softening of the brain	..	..	..	1
	65. Apoplexy	3	1	18	15
	66. Sunstroke	7	..	3	2
	67. Hydrocephalus	..	..	1	3
	70. White softening of the brain	..	..	..	1
	75. Inflammation of spinal cord	1	..	1	2
	77. Atrophy spinal	..	..	1	..
	82. Atrophy of nerves	1	..	1	..
	83. Neuroma	..	..	1	..
	84. Paralysis	9	..	23	112
	85. Hemiplegia	9	2	20	81
	86. Paraplegia	3	1	33	4
	87. Locomotor ataxy	1	..	1	3
	88. Infantile paralysis	..	..	..	..
	89. Local	1	..	3	13
	90. Tetanus	2	2	2	24
	91. Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..
	92. Infantile convulsions	2	1	4	14
	93. Epilepsy	21	1	48	86
	94. Convulsions	1	1	10	..
	96. Spasm of muscles	..	..	1	..
	96. Laryngismus stridulus	..	..	..	..
	97. Shaking palsy	1	..	..	..
	98. Chorea	1	..	..	..
	99. Hysteria	10	..	53	11
	101. Neuralgia	25	..	459	84
	102. Hyperaesthesia	..	..	1	..
	103. Anaesthesia	..	..	3	6

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Name of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.
Nervous System.	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	104. Hypochondriasis	..	..	3	3
	105. Mania	4	..	2	37
	106. Melancholia	6	..	..	6
	107. Dementia	3	..	4	61
	109. Idiocy	1	..	..	..
	110. Imbecility	..	..	..	2
	Total ..	117	10	663	678
				88	15,134
Diseases of the Eye.	111. Conjunctivitis	14	..	374	61
	112. Catarrhal ophthalmia	3	..	89	21
	113. Pustular	..	..	14	3
	114. Purulent	4	..	18	4
	115. Ophthalmic neonatorum	1	..	6	7
	117. Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia	1	..	2	2
	118. Chronic	12	..	57	21
	119. Chemosis	..	..	2	1
	120. Pinguecula	..	..	..	..
	121. Pterygium	3	..	18	8
	122. Fatty tumour	..	..	..	..
	125. Keratitis	4	..	12	24
	127. Keratitis with suppuration	1	..	1	6
	128. Ulcer of cornea	2	..	19	24
	129. Opacity	2	..	34	8
	130. Conical	..	..	..	..
	131. Arcus senilis	..	..	..	..
	132. Staphylococci	..	..	..	14
	134. Scleritis	1	..	2	..
	135. Staphylococci	..	..	..	1
	136. Iritis	3	..	13	13
	138. Rheumatic iritis	..	..	..	3
	141. Sequela of	1	..	6	20
	142. Malformation	..	..	..	..
	143. Choroiditis	..	..	..	2
	144. Retinitis	..	..	..	4
	146. Amaurosis	1	..	3	23
	147. Impaired vision	6	..	47	9
	148. Muscae volitantes	..	..	..	..
	152. Cataract	10	..	35	155
	154. Congenital cataract	..	..	3	4
	155. Traumatic	1	..	..	1
	156. Glaucoma	7	..	15	41
	157. Hydrophthalmia	..	..	..	..
	158. Total disorganization of eye	1	..	4	10
	159. Short-sight	1	..	8	..
	160. Long-sight	..	..	11	..
	163. Hemeralopia	..	..	3	3
	163. Nyctalopia	..	..	..	2

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.			Natives.		
		In-patients.		Out-patients.	In-patients.		Out-patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)							
Diseases of the Eye—(Continued).	165 Lachrymal obstruction	..	..	12	2	..	110
	166 Do. abscess and fistula	..	..	2	3	..	148
	168 Diseases of lachrymal glands	..	..	..	1	..	4
	169 Inflammation of the eyelids	..	..	9	1	..	87
	170 Hordeolum	..	..	9	1	..	153
	171 Tumour of lid	..	..	3	..	..	10
	173 Entropion	..	..	9	1	..	24
	174 Ectropion	..	..	8	..	..	10
	175 Trichiasis	..	..	1	..	..	84
	176 Madarosis	..	..	18	1	..	32
	177 Tarsal ophthalmia	..	..	1	..	..	1,172
	178 Blepharospasmus	1	..	6	..	..	..
	179 Cyst of the lids	..	..	1	..	..	36
	180 Abscess in the orbit	..	..	9	..	..	3
	181 Strabismus	2	..	2	1	..	6
182 Protrusion of eye ball	..	..	1	..	..	6	
183 File cyst tumour	..	..	2	1	..	9	
185 Affections of orbital nerves	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	84	..	885	508	..	52,830
Diseases of the Ear.	186 Tumour	..	..	..	1	..	10
	190 Inflammation of external meatus	7	..	217	6	..	10,024
	191 Abscess of external meatus	2	..	64	4	..	2,130
	192 Accumulation of wax	..	..	9	..	..	714
	193 Polypus	..	..	1	1	..	62
	196 Inflammation membranum tympani	2	..	127	19	..	13,779
	197 Ulceration do.	..	..	33	..	..	1,564
	198 Perforation do.	..	..	..	..	..	7
	204 Necrosis of the petrous bone	..	..	..	..	..	5
	205 Deafness	..	..	10	4	..	1,073
	Total ..	11	..	517	35	..	29,183
Diseases of the Nose.	206 Hypertrophy	..	..	..	1	..	1
	209 Oedema	..	..	19	1	..	137
	210 Ulceration of the pituitary membrane	..	..	12	1	..	37
	212 Perforation of the septum	..	..	..	4	..	4
	213 Epistaxis	..	..	1	..	..	271
	214 Hypertrophy of the pituitary membrane	..	..	2	3	..	236
	215 Polypus nasi	..	..	..	..	..	8
218 Loss or perversion of sense of smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	..	41	15	..	1,461

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.			
		In-patients.		In-patients.			
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Out-patients.		
LOCAL DISEASES--(Contd.)							
Circulatory System.	219 Pericarditis	..	..	1	6	1	43
	225 Valvular disease of heart ..	7	1	13	55	11	156
	227 Myocarditis	1	..	..	7	1	23
	229 Hypertrophy of the heart ..	..	..	1	3	..	13
	230 Dilatation of do. ..	..	..	..	2	1	2
	232 Excess of fat	..	..	..	..	..	..
	233 Fatty degeneration	2	..	..	..	..	..
	242 Angina pectoris	2	..	1	..	..	14
	243 Syncope	3	..	..	..	..	13
	244 Palpitation and irregularity of action of heart.	..	..	50	5	..	169
	246 Atheroma	..	..	1	..	..	..
	248 Thrombosis	..	..	4	..	..	..
	249 Dilatation of aorta	..	..	..	1	..	3
	250 Aneurism	2	..	1	9	4	11
	251 Rupture of artery	..	..	..	..	..	1
	253 Traumatic aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	1
	260 Phlebitis	1	..	9	..	..	35
261 Phlegmasia dolens	..	..	..	2	..	6	
266 Varicose veins	1	..	2	..	..	11	
267 Nervus vascularis	..	..	..	..	..	22	
	Total	19	1	84	90	21	515
Aerian System.	269 Inflammation of lymphatics ..	4	..	6	3	..	46
	271 Do. of glands	10	..	102	8	..	1,315
	274 Suppuration of do.	5	..	26	4	..	316
	277 Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	1
	278 Bursting of lymphatics	..	..	..	..	..	4
	279 Inflammation of thyroid gland.	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	19	..	135	16	..	2,711
Inhalant Glands.	280 Oedema	..	..	1	..	..	41
	281 Overt	..	..	..	..	..	7
	282 Exophthalmic bronchocoele ..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	283 Pulsating bronchocoele	..	..	..	..	..	1
	284 Hypertrophy of gland	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	2	1	..	61
Respiratory System.	286 Croup	..	..	1	..	..	20
	289 Coryza	..	..	155	1	..	2,173
	290 Inflammation of the epiglottis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	291 Laryngeal oedema	..	..	64	2	..	257
	293 Laryngitis	1	..	..	..	..	18

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Out-patients.
Respiratory System—(Continued).	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	296 Oedema of the glottis ..	..	..	1	3
	298 Contraction of larynx ..	..	..	..	3
	302 Aphonia ..	..	..	..	10
	305 Bronchial catarrh ..	27	..	1,991	4,124
	306 Bronchitis ..	71	6	1,820	13,855
	314 Asthma ..	27	..	284	3,249
	315 Pneumonia ..	13	1	20	294
	318 Passive congestion ..	..	..	..	2
	318a Haemoptysis ..	3	1	24	293
	319 Pulmonary extravasation ..	..	..	..	1
	222 Emphysema ..	3	..	4	3
	323 Atelectasis ..	1	1	17	..
	325 } Pneumonic phthisis ..	..	..	2	24
	326 } ..	..	..	8	..
	331 } Pleurisy ..	9	..	20	246
	332 } ..	..	..	30	3
	335 Hydrothorax ..	..	..	1	1
	336 Pneumothorax ..	..	..	9	28
	342 Enlargement of glands ..	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	155	9	4,333	705 102 24,529
Digestive System.	344 Ulcer of the lip ..	..	..	..	17
	345 Fissures of do. ..	..	..	..	1
	347a Harelip ..	..	..	3	4
	348 Stomatitis ..	..	..	18	306
	349 Ulcerative stomatitis ..	..	..	1	5
	350 Thrush ..	..	..	114	1,406
	352 Abscess of the cheek ..	..	..	2	18
	353 Cancerous oris ..	..	..	11	22
	354 Cyst of the cheek ..	..	..	..	3
	355 Ranula ..	..	..	..	41
	357 Adhesion of lower jaw ..	..	..	..	2
	358 Abscess of the antrum ..	..	..	1	..
	359 Fibrous tumour ..	..	..	6	46
	365 Teething ..	5	2	112	207
	366 Caries of the dental tissue ..	1	..	119	2,439
	367 Necrosis of do. ..	..	..	5	98
	369 Absorption ..	..	..	..	111
	370 Irritation of the dental pulp ..	..	..	5	23
	371 Inflammation of the dental pulp ..	..	..	7	211
	372 Ulceration of the dental pulp ..	1	..	2	..
	373 Gangrene of do. ..	..	..	..	3
	378 Inflammation of the dental periosteum ..	..	..	7	21

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Out-patients.
Digestive System—(Continued).	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	377 Gum boil ..	2	..	53	317
	380 Inflammation of the gums ..	..	..	6	278
	381 Ulceration of do. ..	1	..	9	149
	382 Hypertrophy of gums ..	..	..	..	6
	383 Atrophy of gums ..	..	..	6	39
	385 Epulis ..	..	..	..	6
	387 Inflammation of the alveoli ..	1	..	3	103
	388 Necrosis of do. ..	..	..	1	15
	389 Caries of do. ..	..	..	13	469
	393 Mercurial inflammation of gums ..	..	..	..	24
	395 to } Irregular dentition ..	..	..	2	62
	409 } ..	..	..	..	..
	411 Mechanical injuries of the teeth ..	..	..	2	1
	412 Glossitis ..	..	..	1	13
	413 Ulcer of the tongue ..	1	..	2	40
	414 Aphthous ulcer ..	..	..	2	104
	418 Tongue-tie ..	..	..	..	16
	419 Sore throat ..	6	..	65	237
	420 Relaxed throat ..	..	..	26	38
	421 Ulcerated throat ..	..	..	2	76
	422 Quinsy ..	..	..	1	9
	423 Tonsillitis ..	3	..	153	580
	424 Sloughing sore-throat ..	1	1	..	..
	425 Enlarged tonsils ..	..	..	7	23
	426 Elongated uvula ..	..	..	8	196
	427 Perforation of the palate ..	..	..	..	8
	428 Stricture of the fauces ..	..	..	..	5
	431 Pharyngitis ..	..	..	2	..
	432 Ulcer of the pharynx ..	..	..	..	4
	433 Salivation ..	1	..	..	21
	439 Abscess of the salivary glands ..	..	..	..	1
	440 Salivary fistula ..	..	..	3	24
	441 Fibrous tumour of salivary glands ..	..	..	..	2
	442 Salivary calculus ..	..	..	..	1
	446 Stricture oesophagus ..	..	..	2	2
	448 Dysphagia ..	..	..	..	26
	449 Gastritis ..	2	..	7	168
	450 Ulcer of the stomach ..	..	..	1	2
	451 Haematemesis ..	..	..	3	30
	456 Hernia ..	..	..	3	49
	460 Dyspepsia ..	93	..	2,462	30,824
	461 Gastrodynia ..	1	..	6	270
	462 Pyrosis ..	..	..	2	30
	463 Vomiting ..	2	..	18	54
	464 Enteritis ..	1	1	1	21

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)					
465	Typhilitis	1	..	2	2
466	Dysentery	165	10	1,024	228
467	Ulceration of intestines	1	..	1	..
468	Perforation	..	..	1	1
470	Faecal abscess	..	..	3	7
471a	Do. fistula	..	..	1	4
472	Hæmorrhage	..	..	2	..
473	Melæna	1	1	..	38
476	Tympanites	..	..	19	1
476	Obstruction	..	..	1	1
478	Intus-susception	1	..	2	2
480	Hernia	13	..	52	8
483	Ascaris lumbricoides	26	..	1,528	70
483-10	Oxyurus vermicularis	..	..	26	5
483-13	Tinea solium	3	..	28	4
484	Diarrhoea	164	11	2,305	301
486	Colic	24	..	546	166
487	Constipation	6	..	5,285	34
488	Ulceration of the rectum and anus	5	..	3	1
490	Fistula in ano	6	..	2	2
491	Hæmorrhoids	21	..	117	61
491b	Do. external	..	..	7	..
492	Hæmorrhage from the rectum	..	..	2	1
493	Fissure of the anus	..	..	2	1
494	Prolapsus of do.	2	..	3	10
496	Stricture of do.	2	..	1	1
496	Condyloma of do.	..	..	2	19
500	Furunculi	..	..	1	..
501	Hepatitis	29	3	169	70
502	Abscess of liver	5	3	1	7
504	Simple enlargement of liver	14	..	59	7
506	Cirrhosis	7	2	22	6
507	Fatty liver	1	1	..	..
513	Jaundice	8	..	44	24
517	Perforation biliary fistula	..	..	..	1
520	Gall-stones	..	..	2	1
524	Splenitis	..	..	28	1
526	Congestion of spleen	1	..	18	2
528	Hypertrophy of do.	6	..	11	59
531	Peritonitis	6	..	2	11
533	Ascites	2	..	2	166
536	Enlargement of mesenteric glands	..	..	..	..
537	Non-malignant tumours	..	..	2	7
..	Hypertrophy of liver	..	..	1	1
..	Fistula perineum	..	..	1	1
Total ..		642	30	14,580	3,459

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)					
538	Bright's Disease	19	5	7	98
539	Nephritis	..	..	..	20
541	Pyelitis	..	..	..	15
550	Calculus	..	..	..	1
551	Do. in the ureter	3	..	..	18
553	Hæmaturia renalis	..	..	7	1
554	Suppression of urine	1	..	13	2
555	Diuresis	2	..	8	7
557	Cystitis	7	1	6	27
564	Distension	..	..	..	2
567	Hernia of the bladder	..	..	..	1
570	Calculus of do.	..	..	..	1
571	Hæmaturia (vesical)	..	..	4	3
572	Paralysis of the bladder	..	..	..	7
573	Irritability of do.	..	..	1	..
574	Incontinence of urine	..	..	6	9
577	Retention of do.	3	..	3	22
585	Inflammation of the prostate gland	..	..	..	..
582	Chronic enlargement of the prostate gland	..	..	..	2
586	Gonorrhoea	32	1	278	278
586	Balanitis	..	..	8	..
587	Phimosis	5	..	7	167
588	Paraphimosis	2	..	6	28
589	Bubo	12	..	26	185
591	Epididymitis	2	..	..	5
593	Condyloma	..	..	..	5
594	Gleet	..	..	13	3
595	Abscess of the vulva	..	..	..	..
596	Stricture of the urethra	31	1	32	185
597	Ulcer of do.	..	..	..	1
598	Urinary abscess	..	..	..	4
599	Do. fistula	2	..	..	40
600	Recto-urethral fistula	..	..	..	1
601	Extravasation of urine	..	..	1	9
601	Impacted calculus	..	..	1	2
Total ..		121	8	425	1,036

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.		
		In-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Treated.
Male Organs of Generation—(Contd.)	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)					
	608 Sloughing of the scrotum ..	..	..	..	12	3
	609 Oedema of do. ..	..	..	..	..	18
	.. Abscess of do. ..	..	..	..	2	3
	610 Elephantiasis of do. ..	1	..	1	28	43
	612 Hydrocele of the cord ..	..	..	1	2	44
	613 Varicocele ..	4	..	5	..	30
	615 Hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis ..	21	..	20	82	812
	618 Haematocoele ..	1	..	..	12	12
	620 Orchitis ..	15	..	57	62	1,200
	620* Epididymitis ..	..	..	..	..	23
	621 Abscess of testicle ..	..	..	1	3	5
	622 Protrusion of do. ..	..	..	..	2	1
	623 Fungus testis ..	..	..	..	3	4
	627 Spermatocrithea ..	2	..	22	1	198
	628 Impotence ..	..	..	..	..	22
	629 Neuralgia of testis ..	..	..	..	1	2
	Total ..	44	..	168	221	2,494
Female Organs of Generation.	630 Inflammation of the ovary ..	1	..	1	4	4
	634 Hypertrophy of do. ..	..	..	2	..	..
	635 Fibrous tumour of do. ..	..	..	..	10	52
	636 Encysted dropsy ..	..	..	..	12	24
	637 Complex cystic tumour ..	..	..	..	5	6
	650a Pelvic peritonitis ..	2	..	..	..	1
	651 Do. abscess ..	2	..	..	..	..
	653 Do. haematocoele ..	3	..	1	8	..
	654 Catarrh of uterus ..	1	..	9	5	53
	655 Inflammation of uterus ..	2	..	7	..	..
	656 Granular inflammation of uterus ..	3	..	1	..	..
	657 Abrasion ..	..	..	1	..	2
	658 Ulcer of the uterus ..	2	..	1	1	11
	661 Stricture of the orifice ..	3	..	2	1	1
	662 Do. canal ..	3	..	5	..	2
	665 Hypertrophy ..	10	..	8	9	10
	666 Atrophy of the uterus ..	1	..	3	6	1
	667 Non-malignant tumour ..	..	..	..	2	1
	667a Tumour fibrous uteri ..	1	..	3	..	..
	668a Anteversion ..	3	..	2	1	3
	668b Retroversion of uterus ..	13	..	14	13	10
	668c Anteclination of do. ..	9	..	5	5	6
	668d Retroclination of do. ..	10	..	15	5	15
	668f Prolapse of do. ..	..	..	9	2	7
	670 Leucorrhoea ..	10	..	67	11	326
	671 Inflammation of vagina ..	3	..	10	5	1

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.		
		In-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Treated.
Female Organs of Generation—(Continued).	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)					
	675 Vesico-vaginal fistula ..	..	..	..	11	2
	680 Inflammation of the labia ..	..	..	..	1	..
	681 Pruritus of the vulva ..	..	..	..	1	..
	682 Oedema of the labia ..	..	..	..	2	..
	685 Hypertrophy of do. ..	..	..	..	14	..
	687 Imperforate hymen ..	..	..	..	1	1
	688 Vascular tumour of the mentus urinalis ..	1	..	..	2	1
	690 Amenorrhoea ..	4	1	73	13	558
	691 Scanty menstruation ..	..	..	32	..	117
	692 Vicarious do. ..	..	..	..	1	2
	693 Dysmenorrhoea ..	4	..	144	17	1,008
	694 Menorrhagia ..	14	..	73	11	386
	695 Metritis ..	11	..	11	3	26
	696 Hydorrhoea ..	1	..	..	..	..
	698 Hysteriagen ..	..	..	..	..	..
	700 Spurious pains ..	..	..	..	..	1
	701 Haemorrhage ..	..	..	1	1	3
	702 Prolapse uterus ..	..	..	..	2	2
	703 Abortion ..	5	..	10	26	60
	704 Premature labor ..	..	..	4	1	4
	705 Extra-uterine gestation ..	1	..	..	..	..
	706 Atony of uterus ..	1	..	2	2	47
	708 Mechanical obstacle to the action of uterus ..	..	..	..	6	1
	708a Malposition of the foetus ..	..	..	..	2	1
	709 Haemorrhage ..	2	..	2	..	3
	713 Rupture of perineum ..	3	..	..	1	2
	714 Retention of the placenta ..	..	..	..	5	10
	717 Postpartum haemorrhage ..	1	..	1	1	2
	718 Milk fever ..	..	..	2	1	18
	719 Metro-peritonitis ..	3	..	1	5	18
	726 Puerperal mania ..	..	..	1	2	17
	727 Do. convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	16
	729 Inflammation of the female breast ..	1	..	..	2	12
	730 Abscess of female breast ..	1	..	1	13	73
	731 Sinus ..	..	..	1	2	56
	733 Deficiency of milk ..	..	..	..	..	2
	734 Hypertrophy of mammae ..	..	..	..	..	3
	737 Chapped nipple ..	..	..	1	..	9
	738 Sore do. ..	..	..	3	..	10
	746 Cyst of breast ..	..	..	1	..	1
	Parturition ..	174	4	7	1,375	54
	.. Vomiting during pregnancy ..	1	..	6	1	20
	.. Stricture of uteri ..	..	..	..	5	29
	.. Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	20
	Total ..	309	5	540	1,543	71

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Diseases of the Male Mamilla.	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	751 Inflammation of the male mamilla.	..	..	..	..
	752 Hypertrophy of do.	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	2	..
Organs of Locomotion.	756 Ostitis ..	9	..	23	30
	759 Caries of bones ..	2	1	13	58
	760 Necrosis of do. ..	..	..	4	2
	761 Mollities ossium ..	..	..	1	..
	763 Atrophy ..	..	..	2	1
	765a Myeloid ..	1	..	..	..
	765b Exostosis ..	..	..	5	..
	768 Synovitis ..	7	..	26	111
	769 Abscess of joints ..	2	..	4	..
	772 Ankylosis ..	1	..	6	10
	773 Dropy of joints ..	..	..	1	1
	774 Degeneration of cartilage ..	..	..	1	..
	779 Knock-knee ..	..	..	4	..
	782 Neuralgia of joints ..	..	..	..	..
	784 Caries and necrosis of spine..	..	..	2	6
	786 Iliac abscess ..	1	..	3	..
	786 Angular deformity of spine..	..	..	2	..
	787 Lateral curvature of do. ..	..	..	1	..
	788 Anterior curvature of do. ..	..	..	1	..
	794 Abscess of the muscles ..	..	..	6	..
	795 Gangrene of do. ..	..	..	15	3
	796 Atrophy of do. ..	..	..	5	2
	797 Progressive muscular atrophy ..	..	..	1	..
	802 Fungoid foot ..	..	..	8	..
	804 Inflammation of tendons ..	..	..	..	..
	806 Non-malignant tumour of tendons.	..	..	1	..
	807 Contraction of tendons ..	..	..	1	..
	808 Club foot ..	..	..	..	..
	811 Wry-neck ..	..	..	..	..
	812 Enlarged bursa patella ..	1	..	..	..
	813 Do. bursa ..	..	..	1	..
	814 Bursal tumour ..	..	..	..	..
	815 Do. abscess ..	1	..	3	..
	816 Bunion ..	..	..	..	..
	817 Ganglion ..	..	..	3	..
	Scrofulous disease of joint..	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	25	1	81	342

E—(Continued).

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.		In-patients.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Diseases of the Female Uterus.	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	818 Inflammation cellular tissue.	5	..	62	41
	819 Abscess ..	57	..	340	588
	820 Indurative induration ..	..	..	1	..
	821 Slough ..	..	..	8	..
	822 Ovary ..	..	..	19	66
	824 Guinea-worm ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	67	..	434	685
Diseases of the Cutaneous System.	827 Erythema ..	6	..	11	..
	828 Intertrigo ..	..	..	1	..
	829 Roseola ..	..	..	2	..
	830 Urticaria ..	1	..	43	6
	834 Prurigo ..	..	..	6	4
	835 Lichen ..	..	..	8	1
	836 Strophulus ..	..	..	1	..
	837 Intertrigo ..	..	..	7	..
	838 Psoriasis ..	4	1	42	847
	840 Miliaria ..	..	..	..	..
	841 Herpes ..	2	..	106	23
	842 Pomphigus ..	2	..	11	4
	843 Eczema ..	17	1	257	48
	844 Impetigo ..	1	..	81	..
	845 Rupia ..	..	..	1	9
	846 Ecthyma ..	..	..	2	2
	847 Acne ..	..	..	5	1
	848 Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..
	850 Ichthyosis ..	..	..	..	1
	851 Leucoderma ..	..	..	5	..
	852 Melasma ..	..	..	..	..
	856 Lentigo and Epithel ..	..	..	..	..
	859 Ulcer ..	77	2	925	1,426
	860 Erysipelas ..	1	..	..	..
	861 Boil ..	9	..	372	82
	862 Carbuncle ..	3	2	7	71
	863 Onychia ..	2	..	15	15
	864 Whitlow ..	9	..	45	8
	866 Gangrene ..	1	1	..	12
	867 Hypertrophy ..	..	..	..	2
	868 Corn ..	..	..	4	2
	869 Elephantiasis arabum ..	7	..	43	38
	871 Fibro-cellular tumour ..	..	..	..	..
	872 Fatty tumour ..	1	..	19	20
	873 Nævus ..	..	..	1	1
	875 Sebaceous tumour ..	1	..	4	..
	877 Wart ..	2	..	22	9
	Total ..	..	..	..	..

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Cutaneous System—(Continued).	LOCAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	878 Condyloma	1	..	1	16
	879 Molluscum	..	..	..	..
	880 Cheloid	..	..	1	..
	881 Framboesia	..	..	..	1
	884 Ingrown nail	..	..	4	..
	885 Pruritus	..	..	2	4
	888 Tinea tonsurans	1	..	43	10
	889 Do. decalvans	..	..	20	9
	890 Do. favosa	1	..	1	..
	891 Do. versicolor	..	..	2	..
	893 Mycetozoma	..	..	30	2
	894 Scabies	43	..	759	508
	895 Phthiriasis	..	..	3	..
	896 Pediculis	..	..	1	..
	896a Do. capitis	..	..	1	..
	900 Irritation caused by stinging insects	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	191	8	2,723	2,684
	Total Local Diseases ..	1,804	81	25,532	12,014
Conditions not necessarily associated with General Local Diseases.	902 Still-born	..	..	1	1
	903 Premature birth	2	..	20	1
	904 Old age	1	..	43	22
	905 Debility	50	4	764	681
	Total ..	53	4	757	765
Poisons.	906 Arsenic	..	..	20	1
	907 Mercury	..	..	5	..
	908 Lead	1	..	..	1
	918 Ammonia	..	..	1	..
	928 Vegetable poison	..	..	3	..
	929 Croton oil	..	..	..	4
	936 Opium	..	..	4	2
	937 Indian hemp	..	..	8	1
	938 Alcohol	62	2	18	1
	943 Stramonium	..	..	8	..
	949 Aconite	..	..	1	..
	951 Tobacco poison	..	..	..	1
	966 Poisonous grain	..	..	..	4
	985 } Poisoned wounds	..	..	53	40
	990 }	..	..	..	3
	Total ..	69	2	75	103
	Total ..	69	2	75	103

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

Order and Distinguishing Number.	Names of Diseases.	Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
General Injuries.	GENERAL DISEASES—(Contd.)				
	992 Burns and scalds	19	2	34	129
	994 Multiple injury	22	..	..	23
	995 Asphyxia	..	..	..	21
	996 Privation	..	..	..	164
	997 Exposure to cold	..	..	..	3
	Total ..	41	2	34	330
Local Injuries.	Contusion	47	..	155	500
	Wounds	53	..	382	1,428
	Gun-shot wounds	..	..	..	26
	Cut-throat do.	1	..	..	23
	Sprains	18	..	210	83
	Fractures	32	1	42	661
	Dislocations	2	..	7	42
	Concussion of brain	2	1	..	21
	Blisters of feet	..	..	..	..
	Foreign bodies	..	..	53	5
	Total ..	155	2	856	2,709
	Surgical operations	7	..	23	252
	Not yet diagnosed	1	..	15	2
	No appreciable disease	23	..	22	7
	Observation	..	..	..	173
	Grand Total ..	3,177	156	35,219	25,791
	Total ..	3,177	156	35,219	25,791

[illegible]

Surgical Operations.	Europeans.		Natives.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.	In-patients.		Out-patients.
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.
Reduction of shoulder joint	..	..	1	..	..	..
Do. of hernia	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. of paraphimosis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setting of fracture of tibia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of do. of arm and forearm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of do. of forearm	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of do. of clavicle	..	..	..	2	..	..
Do. of amputated fracture of elbow joint	..	..	..	1	..	..
Turn ear	..	..	1	1	..	11
Tumours, removal of	..	..	..	48	1	83
Cases not specified	3	..	10	41	1	521
Total ..	7	..	33	252	10	1,330

The Death-rate among the In-patients in the several Hospitals and Dispensaries was in 1875-76 as under, ranging from 1 in every 161 in Tripathy to 1 in 333.00 in Nazareth.

Hospitals.	Of the Treated 1 Death in every	Hospitals.	Of the Treated 1 Death in every
Tripathy	1-61	Vellore	11-14
Nandial	2-58	Conjeveram	11-36
Kotagaherry	3-00	Madura	11-35
Vidachanilum	3-00	Namkyl	12-30
Kassergode	4-20	Kistnagherry	12-55
Uttarnapolayam	5-00	Ootacamund	12-68
Mangalore	5-10	Chingleput	12-75
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	5-23	Combaconum	12-04
Palghat	5-43	Kimidy	13-00
Trichinopoly	5-50	Masulipatam	13-00
Guntur	5-58	Tinnevely	13-50
Bellary	6-93	Loper Hospital	13-71
Mayavaram	6-00	Chicacole	14-50
Nellore	6-11	Cannanore	14-60
Secunderabad	6-25	Calicut	15-00
Udipi	6-33	Cochin	15-19
Coosoor	6-55	Ramanad	15-30
Vythery	6-76	Tizangapatam	15-51
Tuticorin	6-79	Cuddalore	16-00
Combatore	6-85	General Hospital	16-00
Caroor	7-00	Nungenary	17-00
Tripatore	7-00	Munjeri	18-00
Negapatam	7-10	Manargoody	18-00
Kanpet	7-12	Adoni	19-17
Cocanada	7-21	Cuddapah	19-20
Berhampore	7-74	Anantapore	21-75
Kondapore	8-00	Yercaud	22-50
Native Infirmary	8-00	Madanapally	22-61
Paumben	8-00	Sreerangum	23-00
Vepery	8-36	Pollachy	25-09
St. Thomas' Mount	8-44	Bimlipatam	25-42
Kurnool	8-68	Salera	26-37
Tadpatry	8-70	Rajahmundry	27-36
Tripathy	8-73	Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery	28-82
Cuddalore, Old Town	8-75	Edyanagoody	30-00
Uppinangoody	9-00	Ramanapett	32-00
Chittoor	9-02	Tranquebar	34-57
Palamcottah	9-43	Palmanair	34-60
Ghoochy	9-62	Cumbum	34-75
Erode	9-66	Ponmani	35-14
Calicut Loper and Small-Pox Hospital	10-00	Streevallipatore	36-00
Hospett	10-23	Pulney	33-00
Harpanhally	10-37	Seevagur	43-66
Tellicherry	10-71	Pallipet Lazaretto	63-00
Dindigul	10-77	Nazareth	333.00
Pannacottah	10-86	Average	18

Statement showing the Average Cost of dieting* each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from Annas 2-5 at Tripatore to Rupees 35-4-4½ in the Madras Loper Hospital.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Diet Expense.	*Diet Rate per Patient.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Tripatore	14	2 2 0	0 2 5	
Nazareth	333	68 11 7	0 3 3½	
Dindigul	227	80 10 8	0 5 9½	
Tuticorin	197	107 7 2	0 8 8½	
Cochin	647	329 5 1	0 9 7½	
Uppinangoody	9	6 2 0	0 10 10½	
Adoni	178	129 9 8	0 11 7½	
Bhowany	27	27 2 0	0 11 8½	
Kistnagherry	113	91 4 6	0 12 11	
Ponmani	246	248 9 8	1 0 2	
Pulney	78	90 7 10	1 3 0½	
Tadpatry	87	105 6 0	1 3 4½	
Cuddapah	539	663 4 10	1 3 8½	
Namkyl	123	160 12 0	1 4 10½	
Udipi	19	26 3 9	1 5 0½	
Palamcottah	31	43 2 8	1 5 3½	
Manargoody	224	318 4 8	1 5 8½	
Seevagur	181	186 8 10	1 6 8½	
Caroor	14	20 4 9	1 7 2½	
Ghoochy	77	113 13 3	1 7 7½	
Negapatam	293	400 2 6	1 8 4	
Kurnool	252	399 14 8	1 8 9½	
Pennacottah	103	255 0 9	1 9 0½	
Yercaud	45	71 7 0	1 9 4½	
Conjeveram	320	539 6 11	1 10 11½	
Anantapure	87	147 13 5	1 11 2½	
Combatore	386	574 4 0	1 11 4	
Erode	56	100 8 7	1 11 8½	
Madura	386	681 8 9	1 12 3	
Kimidy	268	373 1 2	1 12 8½	
Paumben	104	188 4 0	1 12 11½	
Coosoor	173	334 8 6	1 14 11	
Ramanad	352	574 14 2	1 15 7½	
Madanapally	588	1,169 15 8	1 15 10	
Berhampore	209	422 12 4	2 0 4½	
Hospett	92	186 13 4	2 0 5½	
Mayavaram	24	50 3 7	2 1 5½	
Bondapore	24	50 7 6	2 1 7½	
Palmanair	381	806 4 0	2 1 10½	
Combaconum	242	522 3 6	2 2 0	
Native Infirmary	2,163	4,921 9 6	2 4 0½	
Munjeri	777	1,813 14 4	2 4 4	
Kassergode	21	49 3 0	2 5 5½	
Chingleput	518	1,383 5 0	2 7 3½	
Harpanhally	83	206 12 0	2 7 7½	
Ramanapett	480	1,190 0 2	2 7 8	
Pollachy	246	619 11 4	2 8 8½	30 do.
Cannanore	220	554 15 8	2 8 4½	
Cuddalore, Old Town	145	371 4 11	2 8 11½	30 do.
Budwall	84	216 9 3	2 9 3	
Sreerangum	207	670 6 3	2 12 1	
Rajahmundry	251	695 14 7	2 12 4½	
Tellicherry	226	630 3 8	2 12 9½	

*Obtained by dividing the total diet expenditure (after deducting the amount on that account at Dharapooram and Sheally, where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of such in-patients as have the diet rate shown against them.

H—(Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost of dieting* each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from Annas 2-5 at Triplicane to Rupees 35-4-4½ in the Madras Leper Hospital.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Diet Expense.	* Diet Rate per Patient.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Vinayapattam	291	853 4 5	2 14 11½	
Chicacole	145	428 2 9	2 15 24	
Calicut	735	2,194 8 0	2 16 9	
Cuddalore	234	796 15 10	3 0 4	
Vellore	683	2,067 13 10	3 0 5½	
Secunderabad	269	815 11 7	3 0 6	
Nellore	301	921 14 2	3 1 0	17 self-dieted.
Nandial	44	136 0 0	3 1 5½	
Trichinopoly	476	1,476 6 2	3 1 7½	47 do.
Tranquebar	242	758 15 5	3 2 2	
Kattagerry	3	9 18 0	3 4 4	
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery	1,441	4,780 14 6	3 4 6½	
Chittoor	316	1,048 10 4	3 5 1	
St. Thomas Mount	49	164 1 0	3 5 6½	27 do.
Bimlipattam	178	597 13 5	3 5 8½	
Bellary	255	869 13 11	3 6 6½	
Palamcottah	423	1,478 6 3	3 7 11	30 do.
Cumbham	139	490 6 0	3 8 5½	
Kamptee	295	1,053 1 1	3 9 1½	
Vythery	379	1,417 3 9	3 11 9½	
Thiruvellay	117	439 15 6	3 12 2	18 do.
Mangalore	204	813 11 2	4 1 4½	
Triplacane	811	3,370 1 0	4 2 6½	97 do.
Cocanada	267	1,168 7 9	4 5 3	
Masulipattam	156	702 3 0	4 8 0	
Salem	211	954 14 5	4 8 5½	
Ootacamund	317	1,551 7 11	4 13 3	
Palghat	128	632 6 3	4 13 9	55 do.
Centoor	173	925 16 11	5 6 7½	
Vepery	1,063	7,410 4 3	6 15 5½	
Cocanada—Seamen's Hospital	51	394 1 3	7 11 7½	
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	241	2,033 4 8	8 2 1½	
Eye Infirmary	298	4,438 3 6	11 2 6	
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	120	1,370 0 7	11 6 8	
General Hospital	3,632	48,982 13 7	13 7 6½	
Pallipet Lunatic	63	1,673 8 0	26 9 0	
Leper Hospital, Madras	284	13,545 1 8	35 4 4½	
Idyangoody			30 do.	
Female Asylum			98 do.	
Male Asylum			137 do.	
Mangalore			61 do.	
Stranvillipet			72 do.	
Tringly			21 do.	
Thirupattur			8 do.	
Uttamapattinam			10 do.	
Vandachellum			3 do.	
Darapocorum		9 0 0		
Shelly		2 0 0		
Total	28,203	1,36,398 15 3	4 13 4½	76 self-dieted

* Obtained by dividing the total diet expenditure (after deducting the amount on that account at Jharapocorum and Shelly, where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of such in-patients as have the diet rate shown against them.

K.

Statement showing the Average Cost per In-patient in each Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875-76, excluding in this calculation the Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the Cost for Medicines, the Cost ranging from Annas 2 and 9½ Pies in the Mule Asylum to Rs. 1,538-3-10½ at Vandachellum.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Male Asylum	137	23 14 7	0 2 5½
Nazareth	333	1,909 11 0	5 0 6
Native Infirmary	2,183	11,827 3 11	5 5 2½
Vellore	683	4,783 0 1	7 0 0½
Chingapat	513	3,717 0 10	7 2 9
Pennand	210	1,619 0 10	7 6 8
Mawjeri	777	5,796 0 7	7 7 4
Cochin	547	4,229 3 8	7 11 6½
Chidambah	539	4,203 1 8	7 12 9
Calicut	735	6,756 8 5	9 2 7½
Shavagunga	131	1,286 12 9	9 13 2
Capuram	139	1,418 20 10	10 3 3½
Perampore	209	2,304 8 9	10 13 4½
Pennacottah	163	1,775 1 9	10 14 4
Adoni	178	1,959 6 1	11 0 1½
Palamcottah	423	5,061 6 11	11 2 5
Nellore	316	3,519 0 3	11 3 7½
Madanapally	588	6,049 6 1	11 3 10
Female Asylum	96	1,166 14 0	11 14 6
Rajahmundry	251	3,011 10 7	11 15 11½
Cattamnore	220	2,769 11 4	12 9 5
Dindigul	237	3,132 2 10	13 3 5½
Palachy	274	3,673 4 11	13 4 11
Kimedy	208	2,775 13 4	13 5 0½
Oconoor	173	2,810 4 2	13 5 8
Trichinopoly	523	7,014 4 9	13 6 7
Secunderabad	269	3,860 13 0	13 10 1½
Mangalore	204	2,815 6 8	13 12 9½
Triplacane	908	12,638 1 5	13 14 8
Chittoor	316	4,483 3 1	14 2 11½
Cocanada, Seamen's Hospital	51	724 3 11	14 3 2½
Vinayapattam	291	4,146 15 3	14 4 0
Ramespett	480	6,842 13 0	14 4 1
St. Thomas Mount	76	1,988 9 1	14 6 2
Katpoo	252	3,651 14 0	14 7 10½
Felicherry	225	3,399 15 3	15 1 9
Cuddalore	336	5,111 14 10	15 3 5
Vepery	1,063	16,316 2 7	15 6 7
Codavaram	329	5,128 6 7	15 6 4½
Vythery	379	6,048 10 7	15 15 4
Bellary	255	4,091 1 2	16 0 8
Kamptee	295	4,753 14 0	16 1 10
Nandial	123	2,000 14 6	16 4 0
Palamcottah	331	6,274 4 7	16 7 5½
Nogapattam	263	4,418 15 4	16 12 10
Thunquabar	242	4,204 10 0	17 5 11½
Azhatapur	87	1,519 2 11	17 7 4
Ramnad	302	5,295 10 8	18 3 2
Tadpatri	67	1,010 0 5	18 6 6
Kattagerry	113	2,110 7 1	18 10 9

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

K—(Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost per In-patient in each Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875-76, excluding in this calculation the Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the Cost for Medicines, the Cost ranging from Annas 2 and 9½ Pies in the Male Asylum to Rs. 1,538-3-10½ at Virdachellum.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tinnevely	135	2,649 14 6	19 14 2½
Cuddalore	234	4,623 7 8	19 8 3½
Cocanada	267	6,481 16 9	20 8 6
Tuticorin	197	4,063 15 0	20 10 0½
Lying-in Hospital, Midwifery	1,441	30,095 5 1	20 12 3½
Pulney	76	1,642 16 4	21 8 10½
Hospett	92	1,994 14 1	21 10 1
Chicacole	145	3,148 12 11	21 13 7½
Lying-in Hospital—Dispensary	241	5,270 9 5	21 13 10½
Combasconum	232	4,923 4 3	22 8 6
Budvail	84	1,914 14 9	22 12 8½
Sroerungum	207	4,784 3 2	23 1 9½
Cuddalore, Old Town	175	4,066 9 11	23 3 7½
Stroavullipoor	72	1,750 10 4	24 5 9½
Guntoor	173	4,381 6 6	25 5 2½
Madura	386	9,774 11 11	25 5 2½
Kurpanhully	83	2,420 13 6	29 4 4½
Pasumban	104	3,004 15 7	29 7 6½
Ghoory	77	2,358 9 7	30 11 1½
Bhowany	37	1,135 14 7	30 11 2½
Bimlipatam	178	5,423 12 11	31 6 5½
Masulipatam	169	5,084 6 11	32 9 6½
Mazungoody	224	7,562 12 5	33 11 6½
Salem	211	7,137 3 11	33 13 2½
Paighaut	153	5,546 10 2	34 0 8½
Erode	59	1,987 6 8	34 4 5
Calicut Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	120	4,283 8 2	35 11 1½
Ootacamund	317	11,745 10 10	37 0 10
Nungunery	51	1,900 4 8	37 6 0½
Paltonah	31	1,360 4 8	40 10 5½
General Hospital	2,432	1,52,847 15 6	41 15 2½
Nundial	44	2,045 3 10	46 7 8½
Edyangoody	30	1,462 1 6	49 11 8½
Yercaud	45	2,146 9 11	47 11 2½
Pallipatt Lazaretto	61	3,066 13 0	48 10 10½
Leper Hospital	384	21,078 14 0	54 14 10½
Mayavaram	24	1,465 4 0	61 0 10
Eye Infirmary	595	45,765 8 8	64 13 5½
Kazungoody	21	1,408 8 2	70 14 1
Kondapoor	24	1,700 2 6	72 3 5½
Udipi	19	1,780 12 8	91 9 1
Uthmapallayam	10	1,015 3 9	101 10 4½
Uppinangoody	9	965 5 4	106 2 4½
Caroor	14	1,821 3 13	130 1 5
Tripatore	11	1,909 10 5	173 14 5½
Tripathy	21	8,039 5 8	384 4 8½
Trirapundi	3	1,631 5 8	537 1 10½
Kotagerry	3	4,162 5 7	1,387 5 8
Virdachellum	3	4,814 11 7	1,605 3 10½
Athoor	..	2,623 15 8	..

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

K—(Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost per In-patient in each Civil Hospital in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1875-76, excluding in this calculation the Out-patients on whom falls only a part of the Cost for Medicines, the Cost ranging from Annas 2 and 9½ Pies in the Male Asylum to Rs. 1,538-3-10½ at Virdachellum.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Patient.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anakapilly	..	1,728 9 7	.. .. .
Anjengo	..	688 4 2	.. .. .
Bellary Branch	..	1,360 4 7	.. .. .
Bazwarah	..	2,662 8 1	.. .. .
Bobbili	..	No statement received.	.. .. .
Chellumbaram	..	1,482 1 7	.. .. .
Cheyyralah	..	2,165 8 7	.. .. .
Collegal	..	604 5 11	.. .. .
Parampoory	..	1,705 13 7	.. .. .
Darapooram	..	1,492 7 6	.. .. .
Datchapally	..	1,938 9 8	.. .. .
Ellore	..	679 10 7	.. .. .
Goodalore	..	No statement received.	.. .. .
Kadiri	..	1,453 14 8	.. .. .
Kodikanal	..	711 2 1	.. .. .
Black Town, North Side	..	734 13 0	.. .. .
Nellore Branch	..	3,065 13 7	.. .. .
Narasapattam	..	1,458 2 0	.. .. .
Narasapattam	..	664 6 2	.. .. .
Ongole	..	1,019 3 8	.. .. .
Oosoor	..	2,378 7 1	.. .. .
Parvatipore	..	No statement received.	.. .. .
Paracalam	..	1,265 4 10	.. .. .
Proddalore	..	2,151 5 0	.. .. .
Pottocottah	..	775 6 6	.. .. .
Sheddy	..	1,473 9 5	.. .. .
Sringaravarakottah	..	No statement received.	.. .. .
Sydapett	..	1,317 2 0	.. .. .
Thiruchody	..	1,756 0 0	.. .. .
Tranquebar Branch	..	240 5 9	.. .. .
Trinomalay	..	1,021 2 4	.. .. .
Villapooram	..	2,091 9 11	.. .. .
Vizianadam	..	2,388 15 11	.. .. .
Total	26,968	5,96,240 12 11	20 9 3½

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

Statement showing the Average Cost of Medicines* for each Out-Patient only in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Cumbum to Rupees 29-2-11 at Lepet Hospital, Madras.

Hospitals	Total Out-patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Average Cost per Patient.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cumbum	13,264	20 12 6	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madanapully	8,849	194 4 1	0 0 4
Sydapet	7,781	165 14 11	0 0 4
Nellore Branch	6,816	170 0 0	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palcondah	8,682	100 0 0	0 0 5
Ramnad	11,162	328 12 2	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seeravangam	5,486	172 8 11	0 0 6
Cheilumbram	8,753	201 8 11	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nazareth	8,761	212 11 7	0 0 7
Conjeeveram	13,340	621 4 10	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tranquebar Branch	2,712	198 8 0	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kimedy	10,667	471 15 4	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tadpatry	3,174	145 14 6	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tritrapundi	7,697	362 18 8	0 0 9
Seerangam	12,637	635 12 6	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kumpte	16,970	873 11 5	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollachy	5,567	263 5 1	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uttamapalayam	5,210	265 14 6	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chooty	1,897	103 5 10	0 0 10
Madura	19,176	1,042 10 7	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perescolum	5,690	334 13 5	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yercaud	1,760	105 0 9	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Secunderabad	8,736	601 1 0	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tranquebar	3,950	239 9 9	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ongele	2,154	138 1 5	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mangalore	7,304	472 8 2	0 1 0
Shear	4,148	266 6 0	0 1 0
Cannanore	3,454	326 8 6	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kadiri	2,861	180 6 0	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anantapur	3,239	720 7 1	0 1 1
Pennacundah	4,738	320 11 8	0 1 1
Trinamale	4,082	401 14 2	0 1 1
Namikal	1,839	327 14 6	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornacorum	7,982	665 1 0	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulney	3,207	341 7 1	0 1 2
Darapooram	4,090	311 5 10	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Udipi	4,022	368 3 1	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Adoni	9,583	766 10 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddapah	11,921	940 4 7	0 1 3
Cochin	9,246	737 10 6	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dindigul	7,502	611 14 0	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Thomas Mount	7,834	650 1 5	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collegal	738	62 8 0	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caroor	7,159	637 14 0	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bundipatan	5,006	445 5 4	0 1 5
Ellore	2,942	261 10 11	0 1 5
Edyangoody	4,149	373 6 11	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kurnool	12,013	1,100 3 0	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nandial	6,842	610 1 5	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salon	12,317	1,123 11 2	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Euticorum	16,896	1,026 3 3	0 1 6
Chingleput	5,340	527 0 6	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Statement showing the Average Cost of Medicines* for each Out-Patient only in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Cumbum to Rupees 29-2-11 at Lepet Hospital, Madras.

Hospitals.	Total Out-patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Average Cost per Patient.*
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vapay	8,282	817 7 4	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bye Infirmary	2,596	1,824 5 3	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mayasaram	2,856	232 0 5	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Periana	2,600	238 12 3	0 1 7
Bellary	7,634	707 8 9	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kondapoor	2,317	235 9 9	0 1 7
Purampoor	4,441	471 6 8	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	9,999	1,668 3 9	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pamban	2,760	301 13 8	0 1 9
Erode	5,882	683 5 0	0 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palanacottah	5,969	667 2 11	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuddalore	8,448	1,051 9 8	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manargoody	10,355	1,307 9 2	0 2 0
Uppinangoody	2,082	262 4 1	0 2 0
Tapatore	3,801	434 13 6	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tripathy	4,540	562 6 9	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trichinopoly	22,046	2,859 2 11	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinnervilly	5,688	780 2 8	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tiruchody	5,256	665 0 0	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vellore	6,866	914 13 9	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotacamund	7,013	967 10 5	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gosoor	6,853	960 14 0	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kistnaghar	4,559	650 0 0	0 2 3
Palghat	2,289	332 8 10	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chittoor	8,511	1,247 2 6	0 2 4
Ratespott	8,287	1,222 0 0	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anthoor	2,543	377 11 4	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Proddalora	4,618	654 6 6	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berhampore	2,624	394 2 6	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calicut	12,568	1,888 10 0	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coimbatore	8,743	1,420 3 1	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coneor	2,742	467 8 0	0 2 6
Cuddalore, Old Town	3,746	385 6 8	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Palmanair	5,653	580 12 9	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vinnapattam	7,462	1,305 2 8	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masripattam	7,213	1,402 8 8	0 2 10
Kotaghar	2,517	449 8 4	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Majeri	6,455	1,155 13 3	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rajahmundry	4,027	729 1 11	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bellary Branch	3,336	620 14 0	0 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhowany	1,427	267 14 4	0 3 0
Nellore	4,551	969 6 5	0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hospet	2,933	585 1 1	0 3 2
Kasargode	1,368	370 13 1	0 3 2
Annapully	3,264	658 8 6	0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nagapattam	7,597	1,614 3 3	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Triplicane	7,867	1,740 8 4	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madanap	3,792	849 0 7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranada	1,017	388 0 7	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quinter	4,189	976 14 1	0 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seerangapoor	4,728	1,112 9 2	0 3 9
Chittoor	3,073	1,266 4 8	0 3 1

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

L- (Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost of Medicines* for each Out-patient only in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency in the year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ Pie at Cumbum to Rupees 29-2-11 at Leper Hospital, Madras.

Hospital	Total Out-patients treated.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Average Cost per Patient.*
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Datchapully	2,471	858 6 8	0 5 6
Tellicherry	3,514	1,268 11 0	0 5 9
Nursapattam	1,858	642 10 10	0 5 7
Hirpukhully	2,118	949 1 9	0 7 2
Vinuccondah	2,988	1,161 12 5	0 8 1
Bozwarah	2,748	1,428 4 10	0 8 5
Budwall	1,672	878 7 5	0 8 4
Villapooram	1,663	897 8 9	0 9 0
Virdachslam	3,315	2,037 13 5	0 10 4
General Hospital	12,908	10,413 0 5	0 13 10
Narsapora	781	622 10 11	0 13 10
Anjengo	589	336 3 1	0 18 0
Chevrallah	929	895 7 10	0 13 10
Potticottah	455	484 15 2	0 14 11
Vythery	2,372	2,930 10 5	1 4 7
Leper Hospital, Madras	28	1,108 15 4	29 2 11
Black Town, North Side	10,056		
Do. and Royapuram Medical Missions	19,509		
Kodikanal	581	No statement received.	
Bobbili	211	No statement received.	
Sringaravarapukottah	1,081	No statement received.	
Total ..	725,480	22,519 6 7	0 2 1

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

M.

Statement showing the Average Cost of Wines and Spirits* for each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Piss at Conjeevaram to Rupees 1-7-8 at Kotagcherry.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Cost of Wines and Spirits.	Average Cost per Patient.*
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Conjeevaram	329	3 5 4	0 0 1
Gandey	77	0 11 8	0 0 1
Pulghat	193	2 6 0	0 0 2
Udum	547	9 1 0	0 0 3
Seerangum	297	4 4 0	0 0 3
Coimbatore	336	12 7 6	0 0 7
Ponam	246	0 4 0	0 0 7
Kurnool	262	9 11 0	0 0 7
Nazareth	333	13 11 2	0 0 7
Kamptee	295	12 10 0	0 0 8
Cuddalore	234	16 13 4	0 0 8
Hospett	92	4 3 0	0 0 9
Manjeri	777	39 11 4	0 0 9
Ramanad	352	19 2 6	0 0 10
Yarand	45	2 15 8	0 1 0
Eerhampore	209	14 5 8	0 1 1
Cuddapah	539	37 1 4	0 1 1
Panniben	164	8 12 0	0 1 4
Tennachar	242	20 14 0	0 1 4
Tallicherry	225	19 15 0	0 1 5
Pulney	76	7 2 0	0 1 6
Eye Infirmary	398	37 14 0	0 1 6
Madanapally	588	65 13 8	0 1 9
Pollachy	276	30 8 4	0 1 9
Ramsey	268	29 4 0	0 2 3
Cumbum	139	22 0 0	0 2 6
Native Infirmary	2,183	345 12 3	0 2 6
Cocanada	267	43 1 0	0 2 6
Tring-in Hospital, Midwifery Cases	1,411	229 6 5	0 2 7
Palaungottah	453	75 0 6	0 2 7
Indigill	247	47 4 0	0 3 2
Ramseppet	430	95 0 6	0 3 2
Vinayapattam	291	58 4 0	0 3 2
Cuddalore, Old Town	175	35 2 5	0 3 2
Chiccote	145	31 12 0	0 3 6
Cosoor	179	39 9 10	0 3 7
Neilore	313	77 10 2	0 3 10
Tinnevely	135	35 10 0	0 4 4
Erode	53	17 3 5	0 4 9
Bellary	255	81 5 8	0 5 1
Triplicane	908	295 8 0	0 5 2
Octacampund	317	105 12 0	0 5 4
Trichinopoly	633	265 2 1	0 6 3
Combacorum	232	95 0 8	0 6 6
Vepery	1,063	676 8 0	0 10 2
Tring-in Hospital—Dispensary	241	159 9 7	0 10 7
Guntur	173	145 12 5	0 13 5
Masulipattam	156	147 11 4	0 15 1
General Hospital	3,682	3,682 5 4	1 0 2
Caroor	14	18 0 0	1 2 3
Salem	211	258 11 4	1 3 7
Kotagcherry	3	4 7 0	1 7 8
Adoni	178		
Ahtoor			

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure of wines and spirits (after deducting the amount on that account at Darapooram where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of such in-patients only as have the wine charge shown against them.

M—(Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost of Wines and Spirits* for each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from 1½ Pies at Conjevaram to Rupees 1-7-8 at Kotagerry.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Cost of Wines and Spirits.	Average Cost per Patient.*
Anshapilly .. .. .	.. .. .	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Anantapur	87	.. .. .	.. .. .
Anjengo .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bellary Branch .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Berwara .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bhorani	37	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bimlipet	178	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bobbili .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Budwell	84	.. .. .	.. .. .
Calicut	733	.. .. .	.. .. .
Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospitals	120	.. .. .	.. .. .
Camanore	220	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chellumbram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cheyrelah .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chingleput	518	.. .. .	.. .. .
Chittoor	516	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cocanada Seamen's Hospital	51	.. .. .	.. .. .
Collegal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Darapooram .. .. .	.. .. .	9 5 0	.. .. .
Datchapully .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Edyangoody	20	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ellore .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Goodalore .. .. .	.. .. .	No statement received.	.. .. .
Harpahully	83	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kadiri .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kasargode	21	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kisnoogherry	113	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kochikul .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Kondapur	24	.. .. .	.. .. .
Black Town, North Side .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Madras, Black Town, and Royapuram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Medical Missions .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Female Asylum	98	.. .. .	.. .. .
Leper Hospital	324	.. .. .	.. .. .
Male Asylum	187	.. .. .	.. .. .
Madura	386	.. .. .	.. .. .
Manamangoody	224	.. .. .	.. .. .
Mungalore	204	.. .. .	.. .. .
Muvvaram	24	.. .. .	.. .. .
Namkul	123	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nerapattam	263	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nellore Branch .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nundial	44	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nunganary	61	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nursapatam .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nursapore .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Onagole .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ossoor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pilondah	31	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pillipott Lazaretto	63	.. .. .	.. .. .
Palmunair	361	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pervattipore .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Puracolum .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure of wines and spirits (after deducting the amount on that account at Darapooram, where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of such in-patients only as have the wine charge shown against them.

M—(Continued).

Statement showing the Average Cost of Wines and Spirits* for each In-patient in each Civil Hospital of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1875-76, the Cost ranging from 1½ Pies at Conjevaram to Rupees 1-7-8 at Kotagerry.

Hospitals.	Total In-patients treated.	Total Cost of Wines and Spirits.	Average Cost per Patient.*
Pennascondah	152	.. .. .	.. .. .
Proddatore .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Puthucottah .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Rajahmundry	251	.. .. .	.. .. .
St. Thomas' Mount	76	.. .. .	.. .. .
Secunderabad	269	.. .. .	.. .. .
Seeranganga	131	.. .. .	.. .. .
Shooly .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Srirangapatnam	No statement received.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Sreevallipuram	72	.. .. .	.. .. .
Sydapet .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tadpatry	87	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tiruchochy .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tirunagar Branch .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tirunelveli .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tripathy	21	.. .. .	.. .. .
Triplicore	14	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tirupattini	3	.. .. .	.. .. .
Tuticorin	197	.. .. .	.. .. .
Udipi	19	.. .. .	.. .. .
Uppinangoody	9	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vitamangallayam	10	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vellore	633	.. .. .	.. .. .
Villapooram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vizianagaram .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vizianagaram	3	.. .. .	.. .. .
Vythary	379	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total	28,968	7,478 18 0	0 5 7

* Obtained by dividing the total expenditure of wines and spirits (after deducting the amount on that account at Darapooram, where no in-patients were treated) by the total number of such in-patients only as have the wine charge shown against them.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, dated 18th November 1876, No. 609.

ORDER THEREON, 21st June 1877, No. 842.

The report for the year ending 30th March 1876 is dated 8th November 1876, but was not received in a complete form from the Press until the 15th May 1877.

2. The report is one of those which, under G.O., dated 4th September 1876, No. 995, is to be seen through the Press by the officer submitting it, and should consequently have been forwarded with a covering letter, bearing the date on which it was ready for submission to Government.

3. At this late date, when the report for another year is due, it is unnecessary to review it in any detail.

4. The number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency rose from 122 to 134, and this number would have been larger if more medical subordinates had been available. Arrangements have recently been sanctioned for bringing the strength of the Medical Subordinate Establishment up to the requirements of all branches of the Public Service.

5. There was an aggregate increase of 105,818 in the number of patients, of whom 22,707 were treated at the newly-opened Dispensaries. The total number treated during the year was 754,348, of whom 28,968 were in-patients.

6. The surgical operations on in-patients amounted to 259, in only ten cases of which the patients ultimately succumbed. It is not known how many deaths occurred among the 1,353 out-patients on whom operations were performed.

7. The average death-rate among in-patients was 1 in 18, the minimum being 1 in 333.00 in Nazareth, and the maximum 1 in 1.61 in Tripati. Some explanation should have been submitted of the very high rate of mortality in a few of the Dispensaries.

8. Rather more than three-fourths of the persons treated were Hindus. The numbers of each of four great divisions, and the ratio of each to total admissions are given by the Surgeon-General as follows:—

In-patients ..	1,977
Out-patients ..	103,841
Total ..	105,818

	Numbers.	Ratio to Total Admissions.
Hindus	596,161	79.92
Mahomedans	111,835	14.99
Eurasians	30,341	4.07
Europeans	7,571	1.02
Total	745,908	100.00

The total number here given does not exactly correspond with that shown in paragraph 9 of the report.

9. Of the in-patients treated, only 2.83 per cent. dieted themselves. The Government, however, are unable to concur in the inference drawn therefrom by the Surgeon-General that the majority of those seeking admission to hospital are absolute paupers. Under the practice enjoined in G.O., dated 5th October 1874, No. 1,686, it would only show that they did not admit their ability to pay. The cost of diet per patient varied from Annas 2-5 at Tripatore to Rupees 35-4-4 at the Madras Leper Hospital. The Government do not see much use in this return (Appendix H) as no inference can be drawn from it as to how far a high rate was due to expensive diet, and how far to lengthened detention in hospital. It would be more useful if the average rate per patient per mensem could be shown, but the Government do not desire the compilation of such a table if it will involve any considerable additional work to the Dispensary Establishments. It is believed that the matter is very carefully attended to by the Local and Municipal bodies concerned in the management of the Institutions.

10. The total expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries amounted to Rupees 6,68,357, of which Rupees 2,72,192 was provided by Government, and Rupees 3,01,517 from Municipal and Local Funds.

11. The Government have received, with much pleasure, the Surgeon-General's testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which the medical officers and subordinates in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries worked during the year under review, and they fully concur in his remark that the Institutions appear to be rising rapidly in public estimation.

(True Extract.)

J. STURROCK,

Under Secretary to Govt.



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