

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

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1880.

No. $\frac{0}{86}$.

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Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,

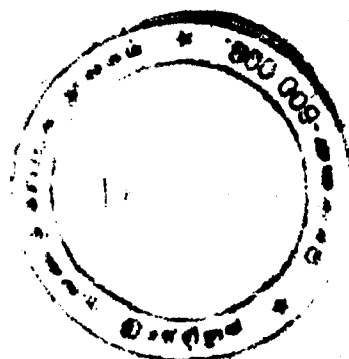
THE HON. R. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1879.

2. At the beginning of the year there were existing 171 establishments for medical relief. During the year 1879 27 new dispensaries were opened, of which 23 were instituted by Local Fund Boards, 2 by Municipalities, and 2 by Christian Missions. At the end of the year there were 198 hospitals and dispensaries in work.

4. For my own part I regard the progress during the year as generally satisfactory. I have no wish to see dispensaries opened and entrusted to medical men of dubious antecedents, in whose hands medical relief is more likely to be abused than utilized for the sick poor, and, viewed in this light, the progress made in establishing depôts of medical relief has been quite as rapid as local resources would permit.

6. AGENTS IN CHARGE.—Of the larger hospitals 40 were under the direct supervision of Commissioned Officers, 20 under Warrant Officers of the Apothecary grade, 7 under Assistant Surgeons, 54 under Military Hospital Assistants, 13 under Civil Apothecaries, 17 under Civil Hospital Assistants, 4 under Medical Missionaries, and 43 under private medical men—pensioners or persons unconnected with the Government establishment.

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The following table shows the officers in charge during 1879 :—

Grade of Medical Officers.	Number in each Grade.
Surgeon-Major from 20 to 27 years' service	15
Surgeon and Surgeon-Major from 10 to 19 years' service	16
Surgeon from 5 to 9 years' service	5
Do. do. 1 to 4 do. do.	4
First-class Apothecary	5
Do. Assistant Apothecary	6
Second-class do. do.	9
Native Surgeon	3
Assistant Surgeon	4
First-class Hospital Assistant	23
Second-class do. do.	20
Third-class do. do.	11
Civil Apothecary	18
Civil Hospital Assistant	17
Pensioned Apothecary	2
Private Hospital Assistant or medical men	41
Medical Missionary	4
Total	198

7. In course of time, as the supernumeraries of the Military subordinate establishment are absorbed, all the Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals will be supplied with Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants of the Civil establishment, towards the education and training of whom the local authorities have for some time past been contributing. These changes will be effected gradually, but in displacing members of the Military establishment from civil employ, the interests of the Military branch of the public service demand prior consideration, and it must not be forgotten by Local Boards and Municipalities, that these Military medical subordinates have only been lent to them until such time that their places could be filled by Civil medical officers trained and educated for the purpose.

8. The demand of local authorities opening new dispensaries is mainly for the lower grade of Hospital Assistants, but it has been repeatedly pointed out that the college and hospital training of this grade is not wide enough to fit them at once for the position of independent practitioners, and that they are only fitted for such positions after some years of practical instruction and supervision by superior officers. The Civil Apothecary class, on the other hand, leave college with a fairly competent professional training, and the standard of examination passed by them shows that they are qualified for the responsibilities of independent practice. It is to this class the attention of Local Boards and Municipalities should be directed for competent agents to conduct public dispensaries, and to engage in the responsibilities of independent practice.

9. STATISTICS.—The following abstract shows the gross results of cases treated during the last five years :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients	Total.
1875-76	29,968	725,380	754,348
1876-77	33,751	781,844	820,595
1877	82,820	882,239	965,059
1878	65,649	1,074,575	1,140,224
1879	49,644	1,260,582	1,310,226

It will be seen that the number of in-patients treated has fallen considerably. This was to be expected as numbers had preternaturally increased in 1877 and 1878 consequent on diseased conditions brought about by famine, but the out-patients, owing no doubt in some degree to the opening of new dispensaries, had increased from 1,074,575 in 1878 to 1,260,582 in 1879.

10. SEX.—The following abstract shows the number of men, women, and children treated as in and out patients. About one-half of the patients were women and children :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In and out patients treated	656,666	326,607	332,953	1,310,226

11. IN AND OUT PATIENTS.—The following table shows the daily average number of in and out patients under treatment throughout the year :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daily average number of in and out patients treated	6,857	3,367	2,623	12,847

12. IN-PATIENTS.—There has been a general decrease of the number of in-patients throughout the country; and the fact is to be attributed to the improved physical condition of the poor since prices of food have fallen, and to the general absence of severe epidemic disease during the year.

13. The average daily number of in-patients for 1878 and 1879 is contrasted below :—

	Men	Women	Children	No.
Adults	...	...	...	1,593
Children	...	...	...	887
	...	...	...	258

14. MORTALITY.—Of the 49,644 patients treated as in-patients 5,922 died, or in the ratio of 11.9 per cent. Of the 1,260,582 out-patients treated, 254 deaths, or in the ratio of 0.02 per cent., were recorded. The deaths amongst out-patients, however, are never fairly ascertained. If patients cease to attend, it is not known in the majority of cases what becomes of them. If we take the ratios of cholera as an example, we find that of 59 in-patients 34 or 57.6 per cent. are known to have died, while of 489 cholera cases treated as out-patients, only 25 are reported as having died. From what we know of the nature of cholera it is certain that these latter figures must be wrong. Deaths must have occurred amongst out-patients which were not reported to, or entered in the returns by the Medical Officers, and what has occurred in regard to cholera has happened in regard to other diseases. Mortality statistics as regards out-patients of Civil Hospitals are in no degree reliable, and it is not easy to see how they can be improved when the medical attendants have no means of ascertaining the results.

15. DISEASES.—Southern India, during 1879, was to a great extent free of cholera in an epidemic form. Its prevalence was limited chiefly to the northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna, and Malabar and Canara. Small-pox was more widely distributed, and of 461 in-patients treated for this disease, 138, or 29.9 per cent., died, showing how fatal this affection is amongst the unvaccinated. Malarious fevers were very prevalent in many parts of the country, and febrile diseases constitute by far the largest class of cases admitted for treatment. Ophthalmia, skin diseases, ulcers, worms, bowel-complaints, and venereal affections follow next in order of prevalence.

16. The following abstract shows the proportion of principal diseases amongst in and out patients.

Diseases.	In-patients per Mile among Europeans and Natives.	Out-patients per Mile among Europeans and Natives.
Small-pox	9.35	0.10
Fevers	122.81	229.48
Cholera	1.19	0.30
Rheumatic affections	31.42	40.20
Syphilitic do	43.57	18.24
Serofula	2.11	1.50
Anaemia	10.64	8.66
Dropsy	15.28	1.82
Pathosis	7.71	1.05
Dropsy	67.58	7.92
Ophthalmia	12.10	73.81
Inflammation of the external ear	0.56	33.14
Goitre	0.04	0.16
Respiratory affections	23.78	34.67
Heart diseases	1.98	0.34
Dysentery	41.48	14.06
Diarrhoea	35.44	18.56
Worms	1.72	39.63
Liver diseases	3.87	1.85
Spleen do.	5.56	5.10
Gonorrhoea and its complications	25.20	16.52
Abscess, boils, and whitlows	25.79	38.00
Skin diseases	41.77	65.83
Ulcer	142.05	90.16
Labor	44.00	0.78
Debility and old age	37.44	10.71
Poisons and poisoned wounds	7.69	2.82
Injuries	94.29	31.69

In comparing the results with those of 1878 there has been a great decrease in the admissions from cholera, a slight decrease in fevers, an increase in rheumatic affections and syphilitic diseases, a considerable decrease in dropsy and bowel diseases, an increase in admissions from ulcer and skin diseases.

17. As compared with 1878 the public health had decidedly improved, the effects of famine, except in the appearance of chronic ulcers of the limbs arising from former privation, had to a great extent disappeared, and large tracts of the presidency were entirely free of cholera during the whole year.

18. The seasons were generally favorable to cultivation, and prices of staple articles of food had receded to normal rates.

19. CHOLERA.—The numbers treated were 548 against 4,433 in 1878, and 21,800 in 1877. No true death-rate of cholera can be ascertained by including the out-patients, as the results amongst them are never correctly ascertained. Amongst the in-patients there were 34 deaths out of 59 admissions.

20. SMALL-POX.—In 1877 there were 4,783 cases of small-pox treated, in 1878 988, and in 1879 595. Of 461 in-patients treated, 138 died. Small-pox was most prevalent in the Western Coast districts, and in the city of Madras (probably owing to defective vaccine arrangements in the absence of any law making the operation compulsory) small-pox has been constantly present for the last four years or more.

21. FEVERS.—The fever admissions in the Civil Hospitals during the last three years have been in 1877 132,152, in 1878 256,798, and in 1879 there were 294,729 fever admissions. Amongst in-patients, 6,051, the mortality was 207. Fevers have been very prevalent during the year, and a great number of cases have been relieved by medicine which find no place in the dispensary returns. In Chingleput a very formidable outbreak of malarious fever occurred in some villages near Poonamallee, and special medical aid was afforded to the villages. In other districts, moreover, large quantities of febrifuge medicines have been distributed by officers of the Revenue Department.

22. BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.—Dysentery and diarrhoea have been less prevalent in 1879 than in the former two years. The dysentery admissions were 20,867 against 27,488 in 1878, and 38,010 in 1877, while the diarrhoea admissions were 25,120 against 30,496 in 1878, and 41,576 in 1877. The more abundant supply of nutritious food grains and vegetables has no doubt tended to reduce the prevalence of this class of disease.

23. SYPHILITIC DISEASES.—The general increase in this class of disorders in military stations is already known to Government from returns of Lock Hospitals and admissions in Military Hospitals. But the Civil Hospital returns throughout the country show that the violent disruption of family life caused by the famine has had a ruinous effect in increasing this class of disorders throughout the population. In 1877 the admissions in Civil Hospitals for venereal disease numbered 15,847; in 1878 the numbers rose to 21,170; and in 1879, they had reached 25,340. In these figures the admissions for gonorrhoea are not included. They include only syphilitic diseases which affect the constitution. 22,025 cases of gonorrhoea were treated in addition to the large and increased amount of syphilitic disease. The increase in syphilitic cases applying for relief at Civil Hospitals may certainly be regarded as an indication that these disorders are increasing in the general population of the country.

24. CASES OF PARTURITION.—There is a decided increase in the number of labor cases treated in connection with hospitals. In 1878 the number of cases was 2,504, and in 1879 there were 3,160 cases. These figures include the return of the Madras Lying-in Hospital, in which institution special encouragement is given to attract women to attend the hospital. Amongst the cases treated in 1879, 992 were out-patients. Many of the Civil hospitals have now trained Native midwives working in connection with them, and under this system the numbers of women attended at their own houses are likely to increase from year to year. Of the 3,160 cases of labor attended, there were 83 fatal cases. In the mofussil it is chiefly difficult or abnormal cases of labor that come under observation, and the mortality here indicated is no doubt in excess of that which attends natural labor in this country.

25. SKIN DISEASES.—In 1877 the numbers treated were 56,893, in 1878 68,177, and in 1879 84,873, showing a considerable increase in the last two years.

26. ULCERS.—The number of ulcer cases treated in 1877 was 81,892. In 1878 there was an increase to 98,936 cases; but in 1879 the number rose to 129,421. My experience during the famine went to show that ulcers were a remote effect of a diseased condition of body brought about by bad and indifferent food, and there can be no doubt that the large increase of ulcer cases applying for relief in 1878 and 1879 was the effect of impaired nutrition during the famine period. It was a matter of common observation in 1878 and 1879 that the poorer classes in the mofussil, though physically improved by more abundant food, yet retained the tendency to suffer from ulcerations of the skin on the slightest abrasion of the surface. The disease in all its relations was closely connected with the effects of famine.

27. SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—The following abstract shows the number of surgical operations in the last three years. There has been a large increase in the number of minor operations, as was to be expected from the multiplication of small dispensaries in the interior:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Major operations in in and out patients	1,950	1,860	1,893
Minor operations do. do.	22,633	24,816	39,585
Total	24,583	26,676	41,478

28. CASTE OR NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS.—The following abstract gives particulars of the caste or nationality of patients for the last two years:—

Years.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	Total.
1878	7,624	39,862	763,941	167,606	181,191	1,140,224
1879	5,900	35,634	892,155	200,646	175,891	1,310,226

It would seem that fewer Europeans and East Indians have been treated in 1879 than in the former year, and a larger number of Native patients of different castes.

B.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

29. During the year 1879 the Deputy Surgeons-General of Divisions inspected Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries as heretofore, but there is no doubt that a formal inspection once a year is insufficient for small hospitals under the charge of Native subordinates, and that as regards inspection and supervision more frequent action is essential to economy and successful working. Under the new system of Medical Administration, Deputy Surgeons-General have been relieved of all duties in connection with the Civil Department, and in substitution of their supervision of Civil hospitals I have submitted proposals to Government for the more general utilization of District Surgeons in the frequent supervision and inspection of the minor hospitals of their districts. These proposals have not yet been sanctioned, but I may note here that without some system of district control and supervision, the system of medical relief inaugurated by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities is likely to fail in many of its objects.

30. During the few months I have been at the head of civil medical administration my attention has been specially directed to the fact that there has been practically no check or control over expenditure on account of European medicines, bazaar articles, and miscellaneous expenditure in the minor dispensaries. The District Surgeons have not yet been placed in a position of authority in regard to these institutions, so that they may rule and control them with a firm hand by a personal knowledge of their wants and requirements. There is a great tendency on the part of medical subordinates in independent charge of hospitals to ignore the valuable indigenous medicines which have been admitted into the Indian Pharmacopœia, and to depend entirely on the imported medicines they receive from the Medical Stores. This is an evil that will require great watchfulness to eradicate.

31. The tendency to an exclusive use of European medicines is shown also in another way affecting very considerably the financial position of medical relief. As a rule, I find that the liking is not only for European medicines but for the most expensive articles that can be found in or out of the British Pharmacopœia, and apparently in mere wantonness of adding to the burden of medical relief. I find indents crowded with requisitions for such useless articles as "tincture of orange peel," "tincture of myrrh," "tincture of cinnamon" and other things which are of no real value as medicines. Quite recently I received an indent which included a demand for "ammoniated tincture of valerian," "nitrate of amygdal," and "iodoform," articles which the subordinate would not have known the use of if he had been supplied with them, and this for a dispensary established to administer medical relief to the poor. In the performance of my duties as Sanitary Commissioner I had to inspect many dispensaries, and I constantly found that sulphate of quinine was being used with a lavish hand, while the cheaper alkaloids of cinchonine and cinchonidine and the alkaloids produced in Bengal were neglected.

32. In all these matters there has been urgent need for reform. Already the items to be included in the several forms of indent for various classes of hospitals have been revised, and all fancy articles have been rigorously banished from the list of medicines to be supplied at the cost of Local Funds for medical relief. I hope to move further in this direction, and to insist on a more general use of indigenous drugs, of the class of purgatives, emetics, astringents, &c., and to substitute in great part the cheaper alkaloids of cinchona for the more expensive sulphate of quinine.

33. In regard to the use of indigenous drugs of the Indian Pharmacopœia, I believe the neglect of them in the minor hospitals has resulted in a great measure for want of practical instruction in their use in the hospitals and institutions in which the native medical students receive their practical training. This is a defect that I hope to see remedied, and Civil Medical Officers of the larger hospitals will be requested to pay particular attention to the practical instruction of Native Pupils in the uses and properties of the indigenous drugs of the Indian Pharmacopœia. I have alluded to the subject here, because I deem it of the highest importance that in the extension of our system of medical relief to the native population the bazaar medicines of proved utility should be utilized to the utmost.

34. There is another matter in connection with expenditure of medicines which requires to be mentioned. As Local Boards and Municipalities pay back to Imperial revenues the cost of the medicines supplied to them, there seems to be an impression that the indents of young and inexperienced lads, fresh from college, or of Hospital Assistants of all grades should be complied with, no matter how extravagant the demands may be, and that the only responsibility of the Medical Department consists in passing the requisitions in full.

35. This is not the view I take in regard to my own responsibilities, and I have declined to sanction the issue of articles, of the necessity for which I have not been satisfied.

36. As a rule the yearly expenditure on drugs in the minor dispensaries varies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 a year, but in the institutions named below I find this average very much exceeded:—

Drug Expenditure, 1879.

	RS.		RS.
Adoni	1,481	Kasaragôd	1,405
Ariyalûr	1,522	Mannârgudi	1,963
Bezvâda	1,291	Proddutur	1,368
Cumbum	1,386	Tripathi	1,915
Erode	1,350	Virudupati	1,578

I believe it would tend to economy and prevention of waste if all indents for medicines by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities were subjected to departmental check at head-quarters before they were sent on by the Board of Revenue and Government to the Surgeon-General with directions to comply with them. Under the proposed system of civil medical administration I should expect Civil Surgeons to scrutinize all demands of this kind with great care, and to bring to my notice all instances of carelessly prepared indents or extravagant demands.

37. As regards the larger Municipal hospitals the drug expenditure has, I consider, been extravagant in several instances, and measures will be taken in future to control it.

38. FINANCE.—The following abstract shows the sources of income of the civil hospitals for the past three years. In 1877 the total receipts from all sources were Rs. 7,32,646, in 1878 Rs. 7,80,995, and in 1879 Rs. 8,52,347. The Government contribution has fallen in the past year by Rs. 44,135, while the Municipal and Local Fund contributions were increased by Rs. 93,330, interest on capital by Rs. 1,968, and subscriptions of natives by Rs. 24,444. There has been a decrease in European and Eurasian subscriptions of Rs. 4,254:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
From Government	2,97,999 6 4	3,48,983 0 9	3,04,847 3 3
Municipal and Local, &c., Funds	3,91,078 5 6	3,81,072 13 5	4,74,403 5 7
Interest on capital	18,471 12 4	22,862 1 7	24,830 10 2
European donations and subscriptions	11,226 5 7	15,829 12 6	11,574 15 6
Native do. do.	14,779 11 0	12,247 6 11	36,691 8 11
Total	7,32,646 8 9	7,80,995 3 2	8,52,347 11 5

These results may be regarded generally as satisfactory. While expenditure on civil hospitals is increasing by the opening of new depôts of relief, the cost is mainly borne by local taxation and private charity. Government expend large sums in connection with the medical institutions of the Presidency town, which are utilized for educational purposes, such as the General Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, &c., and these institutions with grants-in-aid towards the pay of various medical subordinates employed by Local Fund hospitals involve the chief Government responsibility in medical relief. The amount so expended has been less in 1879 than in 1878, while the increased aggregate expenditure has been met by Local Funds and Municipalities.

C.—PRESIDENCY HOSPITALS.

39. There were fewer patients treated in 1879 than in 1878, and the decrease was chiefly in the out-patients of the Royapuram Mission establishment, which, except in getting a supply of medicines from Government stores, is not under my control. 117,985 patients were treated in 1879 against 131,558. The following abstract shows the totals for the last three years:—

	Treated in 1877.	Treated in 1878.	Treated in 1879.	Increase over 1878.	Decrease under 1878.
Black Town, North Side	10,619	13,996	11,800	...	2,196
Do. Royapuram Mission	21,948	30,400	17,830	...	12,570
General Hospital	24,757	28,527	28,092	...	435
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	11,893	15,279	20,845	5,566	...
Triplicane Dispensary	16,535	19,822	18,830	...	992
Vepery do.	13,234	11,746	11,525	...	3,221
Eye Infirmary	3,606	3,417	3,496	79	...
Female Asylum	74	92	190	98	...
Leper Hospital	369	495	463	...	32
Lying-in Hospital Midwifery	1,339	1,519	1,620	101	...
Male Asylum	177	95	76	...	19
Native Infirmary	5,524	3,170	2,318	...	852
Total	110,346	131,558	117,985	5,811	20,817

40. The annexed abstract table shows the number of in and out patients treated in each presidency hospital for the past ten years. It will be seen that the in-patients, who were very numerous in 1877 while famine distress was so prevalent, have decreased in 1878 and 1879, while in both these years the number of out-patients relieved has largely increased.

—	1876.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Total.
General Hospital. { In-patient	2,444	2,566	3,368	2,966	3,373	3,464	4,442	6,184	4,098	3,712	36,617
{ Out do.	7,859	7,676	8,687	11,066	12,010	12,768	15,870	18,573	24,439	24,380	143,118
Eye Infirmary ... { In do.	281	312	257	311	388	379	498	580	621	524	4,151
{ Out do.	2,069	1,802	1,810	2,099	2,591	2,543	2,784	3,020	2,796	2,972	24,486
Black Town Dis- { In do.	7,881	8,906	8,320	8,942	9,608	9,993	9,420	10,619	13,996	11,800	99,485
{ Out do.	421	457	786	714	893	876	797	938	1,048	1,001	7,931
Triplicane Dis- { In do.	12,777	14,710	15,475	18,885	20,390	17,601	16,707	15,697	18,774	17,829	168,745
{ Out do.	1,776	1,593	1,865	1,932	1,974	2,100	3,365	5,524	3,170	2,318	25,614
Native Infirmary. { In do.	224	258	215	282	263	226	342	405	432	410	3,007
{ Out do.	8,518	9,476	8,921	10,754	9,622	9,889	10,698	11,998	13,517	20,435	115,098
Lying-in Hospital { In do.	1,323	1,346	1,370	1,212	1,217	1,365	1,501	1,539	1,519	1,620	14,013
Do. Midwifery { Out do.	717	748	833	984	921	1,021	1,561	3,273	1,695	1,253	13,071
Vepery Dispensary. { In do.	4,544	3,127	3,720	6,070	9,098	8,207	8,361	9,928	13,051	10,272	76,979
{ Out do.	7,187	7,280	8,749	8,851	9,036	9,431	12,506	18,413	12,583	10,836	104,404
Total ... { In do.	33,448	45,697	46,633	58,416	63,319	61,001	63,840	69,675	87,893	87,688	627,910
{ Out do.	43,448	45,697	46,633	58,416	63,319	61,001	63,840	69,675	87,893	87,688	627,910

41. GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Madras General Hospital is the most important of all the Presidency Hospitals in regard to its operations. It receives not only the sick of the European and East Indian community, including sailors visiting the port,

but native males of all classes. It has not yet been practicable to bring the females and children of these classes under the same roof, and they still continue to be treated in the rented building in Vepery; but for educational purposes it is very important that the students educated in Madras should have the opportunities of clinical study of diseases of women and children close at hand. Government have already sanctioned the appropriation of the old Lying-in Hospital for this purpose so soon as the new building is completed, and this will bring the female portion of the General Hospital more within reach. But I hope the time is not far distant when the wing of the General Hospital building now occupied by the military can be made over for the reception of women and children, and thus afford a complete hospital and practical school for clinical instruction.

42. It is not so generally known as it should be, that the Madras General Hospital contains special accommodation for various classes of paying patients, and that officers of the army, of the mercantile marine, planters, merchants' assistants, and others can receive medical and surgical treatment, good nursing, and all the comforts their circumstances demand for sums varying from 2 to 5 rupees per diem according to their means. If the whole building could be made over to the civil department, I should like to have similar provision made for women and children of the classes who could afford to pay something for their maintenance.

43. In the past year the in-patients treated in this hospital numbered 3,712, and out-patients 24,380. The accommodation for in-patients has been improved by the building of new sheds of a substantial character for contagious diseases, or cases it may be desirable to treat outside of the main building. The out-patient accommodation is not sufficient for the large number of persons who frequent the hospital. The situation is convenient to the most crowded part of Madras, and the personal attention given to the patients by the Resident Medical Officer, the doing duty Surgeons, and Apothecaries makes the out-patient department extremely popular, while at the same time it serves to bring cases of great professional interest under the cognizance of the Medical Officers for clinical teaching. I shall shortly have to address Government in regard to improving the accommodation for the out-patient department.

44. The expenditure on account of the General Hospital has a tendency to increase apart from the number of patients admitted. During the past year a second Physician was appointed, and although a second Surgeon has been sanctioned, it has not been practicable to fill up the appointment owing to the scarcity of medical officers of the establishment for civil duties. The nursing establishment, which is now efficient, is also necessarily expensive, and establishment charges are fixed irrespective of the number of patients. The net cost of the maintenance of the institution after deduction of moneys recovered from patients for dieting, &c., was in 1877 Rs. 1,28,789, in 1878 Rs. 1,43,500, and in 1879, notwithstanding a diminution in the number of in-patients from 6,184 in 1877 to 3,712 in 1879, the cost was advanced to Rs. 1,49,090. In the latter year the recoveries from paying patients were below the average.

45. The subject of hospital expenditure has recently been under official investigation in Calcutta, and in regard to the cost of dieting the sick and other expenditure connected with the internal economy of hospitals, the subject has not been lost sight of in Madras. It is my intention to have the diet scales of civil hospitals revised by a committee of experienced officers and to simplify where possible, and above all to keep the attention of medical officers responsible for the management of the several institutions alive to the necessity of studying a combination of economy and efficiency in their arrangements.

46. THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—The Lying-in Hospital of Madras is an institution unique of its kind in India. In the year 1879 there were 1,620 cases of labor within its walls. This is the great school of practical midwifery in India. Midwives trained and educated at the institution are gaining a respectable livelihood in almost every town and British settlement in the country. Not only is it a midwifery school, but connected with it are hospital wards for special diseases for women and children, and a large out-door dispensary for the same classes. In this department there were 410 in-patients and 20,435 out-patients attended.

47. In 1879 the expenditure of this institution had decreased by Rs. 10,073, partly on account of the difference in pay of the Superintendent and establishment. Dr. W. H. Harris after many years' connection with the hospital left India on medical certificate in 1879, and was succeeded by Surgeon Bramfoot.

48. LEFEE HOSPITAL.—The charges in connection with this establishment have diminished by Rs. 17,714 as compared with 1878. The famine drove a great number of lepers to apply for shelter and refuge, and as the scarcity decreased, the number of patients diminished also.

49. EYE INFIRMARY.—The charges on account of the Eye Infirmary have increased during the year by Rs. 2,782 mainly in connection with the increased pay of the Superintendent on his attaining a higher rank.

50. The institution under Surgeon-Major Brockman's charge is productive of great good. A large number of operations for restoration of sight have been successfully performed, and Mr. Brockman's name as a skilful operator has spread far and wide.

51. The remaining institutions do not demand separate notice, but in regard to all of them, the duties of medical officers and subordinates have been performed with zeal and assiduity.

52. The following statement shows the cost of the several Government institutions at the Presidency for 1878 and 1879. The net decrease in cost was Rs. 19,384 as compared with 1878:—

Institutions.	1878.			1879.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Eye Infirmary	23,160 12 0	714 4 0	22,446 8 0	22,075 4 7	484 5 0	21,591 15 7	2,782 11 7	
Leper Hospital	1,872 8 8	875 8 8	1,000 0 0	1,063 2 1	963 2 1	1,000 0 0	30 10 3	
Native Hospital	1,52,924 3 14	9,174 1 7	1,43,750 2 4	1,52,088 6 3	6,608 1 3	1,45,480 5 0	5,590 7 7	17,714 4 8
Leper do.	41,784 4 10	1,307 12 0	40,477 2 10	41,729 6 11	1,708 4 10	40,021 2 1	10,058 7 7	
Agri-culture do.	2,698 7 8	1,307 12 0	1,391 5 8	31,960 5 5	1,708 4 10	30,252 1 5		
Total	2,63,740 6 1	11,906 8 1	2,51,834 0 0	2,41,220 8 0	9,850 11 1	2,31,369 12 11	8,463 8 5	27,787 11 10

The following hospitals in Madras are mainly supported at the expense of the Municipality and Monegar charity. The statement appended shows that they have been maintained at lower cost in 1879 than in 1878:—

Institutions.	1878.			1879.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.	Expenses.	Hospital Stoppages recovered.	Net Cost.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Triplicane Dispensary	13,856 14 1	...	13,856 14 1	12,907 10 10	...	12,907 10 10	1,188 8 3	
Vepery do.	23,650 6 10	...	23,650 6 10	17,996 14 1	...	17,996 14 1	6,053 8 9	
Native Infirmary and Black Town Dispensary	18,375 2 7	...	18,375 2 7	14,183 14 5	...	14,183 14 5	4,891 4 9	
Total	55,881 7 8	...	55,881 7 8	44,148 7 4	...	44,148 7 4	11,983 0 0	

D.—SANITATION.

53. It is my wish that Civil Surgeons of districts should take a more active part in sanitary inspection duties of the districts than has hitherto been practicable. At present most of them are saddled with executive duties in connection with jails at head-quarters, which fetter their action in moving about the districts. The inspection of various dispensaries and of the small towns might well be accomplished by Civil Surgeons, who are always members of the Local Boards and Municipalities, and are best able to advise in regard to district sanitary expenditure. The Board of Revenue, the Sanitary Commissioner, and myself after discussing the question of improved medical and sanitary inspection of civil districts

agree in thinking that the revenue district should be the unit of work, and that the Civil Surgeons of districts should be entrusted with the chief executive duties in connection therewith, and that their labors in this, their own field of work, would be much facilitated if they could be relieved of duties which are beyond their professional cognizance, such as the superintendence of district jails, duties which can be equally well performed by non-medical persons.

54. In regard to sanitary improvements in the larger towns, progress is undoubtedly being made, although it is not quite so rapid as could be wished. Municipalities hesitate in incurring expenditure for works of permanent benefit, and while there are many towns that might with prudence borrow money for water-works and drainage urgently required for the preservation of health, they prefer to do the best they can with the yearly income at their disposal rather than incur responsibilities which saddle them with debt.

55. In the town of Madras a commencement has been made in one section of the town for improving the drainage, and the plans and estimates for the whole town are now completed, so that it is to be hoped the Municipal Commissioners will not hesitate to proceed with a work which appears to be within their means. A plentiful supply of water has been secured to the town throughout the year, and the quality was good and wholesome.

56. No cholera prevailed after January.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

APPENDIX.

ARCOT, NORTH.

CHITTOOR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon M. E. REPORTER.

Dispensary Buildings.—In a fair state of repair.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meet monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, ulcer, general debility, bowel-complaints, general dropsy, and dyspepsia. There were 41 deaths against 96 the year before.

Attendance of Patients.

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Out-patients	...	8,198	8,011	10,357	11,936
In-patients	...	642	2,024	2,127	1,214

The number of out-patients during the year under notice exceeds any of the preceding years, including the period of late famine and great scarcity, while the number of in-patients treated during the last year is much lower than those of the preceding two years, but higher than those of average years.

General Remarks.—The latter end of the year was characterised by the great prevalence of malarious fever throughout the district; an Hospital Assistant was specially deputed for fever duty in the Gudiyátam Taluk for the last four or five months.

PALMANER.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary M. DEVANBOO.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building is a private dwelling-house, which is rented for the purposes of the dispensary. It can accommodate 16 patients only. There is a detached building as well for the use of high-caste patients, of whom two can be accommodated at a time. Of the two latrines in use, one is a temporary shed. There has been no addition made to the main building during the year.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fever, which is the only prevalent disease of the taluk, prevailed to a much less extent than during the previous year. It was of a milder type. The admissions under the head of in and out patients when compared with those of the year previous was less by 10 and 2,104, respectively. There were but 2 deaths from this cause. Ulcers were the relics of famine cases, and were obstinate to treatment.

Inspection.—The dispensary was last inspected by the Civil Surgeon, Chittoor, on the 20th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The average daily attendance of in and out patients were less by 46 and 2,949, respectively, than that of the previous year. Their average daily attendance for the year was 39.75 and 24.83 respectively. The above decrease is attributable to the diminished prevalence of fever in particular.

RANIPETT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Officer H. M. SCUDDER, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings, which were originally used for European barracks, are in a very fair state of repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal prevailing classes of diseases during the year have been malarial fevers, venereal diseases, anaemia, general dropsy, ophthalmia, rheumatism,

bronchitis, dyspepsia, skin diseases, dysentery, &c. Intermittent and remittent fevers of a bad type have been unusually prevalent and fatal during the last seven months of the year. I have never known ague so universally prevalent in this neighbourhood.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients has been greater than last year, but the number of in-patients is smaller, as we stopped receiving famine cases in the early part of the year.

General Remarks.—The lying-in ward or hospital continues to be a success; this is the more remarkable, as all the others in the districts have been failures.

The number of cases the first year was 85, the second year 206, the last year 215, and this year 223.

TIRUPATHI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of First-class Hospital Assistant
C. AMOORTHALINGAM MUDALI, No. 604.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary requires some repairs. There are no latrines nor any drainage. Estimates have been framed and sanctioned for the repairs and deficiencies. Furniture and fittings are complete.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases among in-patients intermittent fevers, syphilitic affections, debility, diarrhoea, dysentery, and skin diseases. Most common diseases among out-patients intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, diseases of the digestive system, ophthalmia, and skin diseases.

Attendance of Patients.—The average attendance of in and out patients was less than last year; the former by 186, the latter by 618. This is no doubt owing to change of times from famine to prosperity.

VELLORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon H. D. COOK, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is now in good repair in every way. The situation for dispensary is wretched, being too far away from the town. A branch dispensary for out-patients will shortly be opened, which will be a great advantage to the people.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases have been fevers of all kinds, rheumatism, and ulcer.

Attendance of Patients.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1877	2,989	6,756
1878	1,914	10,004
1879	302	9,228

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D.,
dated 9th March 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is only fairly clean. The drainage defective.

Water-supply.—Good drinking water can be obtained from a well in the Fort and at the jail.

Conservancy.—The people most commonly use private latrines; these are not conserved by the Municipality.

Hospital.—There has been no change in the building, which is the old barrack for Europeans in the Fort.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines have been sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in fair order.

Hospital Records.—The out-patients' nominal register, the stock books, &c., not kept up correctly.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

CHIDAMBARAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon M. PARASARAMA NAICKER.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is still located in a private rented house.

Dispensary Committee.—No Committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among in and out patients were rheumatic affections, ulcers, malarious fevers, abscesses, affections of the ear and skin, injuries, diseases of the digestive, respiratory and urinary organs.

Epidemics.—No epidemics.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Civil Surgeon on the 13th October and by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 13th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients treated during the year amounts to 6,858, showing an increase of 820 over that of the preceding year; this increase attests the increasing popularity and importance of the institution. Relief was given to 25 in-patients as the institution was opened for them only after the 15th November last.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D.,
dated 13th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town is not in a very advanced state. There are no latrines, but Rs. 1,000 are at the disposal of the Commissioners for their erection. They should be on a cheap and simple plan.

Water-supply.—The best drinking water is obtained from the wells in the Siva temple, and most people use it. Four tanks are solely reserved for drinking purposes; these are guarded by the Municipality from contamination.

Conservancy.—Conservancy is not very advanced; however there are 24 scavengers under a Sanitary Inspector and four Divisional Overseers, also four carts for cleaning dust-bins, removing night-soil and general cleansing purposes.

Hospital.—The building is an old Mussulman house. On the 15th ultimo arrangements were made to treat a few in-patients in the second compartment; in verandah of back court there are seven cots for males. Both buildings are very clean and well kept, but they are quite inadequate for the requirements of such a large population. The Local Fund is to give Rupees 2,000 and Rupees 4,000 is to be added by the Municipality to build a new hospital. A latrine has lately been built.

Medicine and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances have been sufficient, and care is taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—The surgical instruments per list are very inferior to those at Villupuram.

Hospital Records.—Hospital records are generally well kept and in good condition. In-patients' nominal register not in form.

NEW TOWN, CUDDALORE.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are generally in good condition. The furniture, fittings, &c., are also in good order. One of the out-houses has been re-roofed.

Dispensary Committee.—The Dispensary Committee assembles at the New Town Dispensary once every month for the despatch of business. The attendance of members has been better than in previous years.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among in-patients have been ulcers, abscess, skin diseases, dropsy, syphilis, and fevers. Among out-patients diseases of the digestive organs, fevers of different kinds, but principally of a mild continued type. Fevers have been unusually numerous, though seldom ending fatally. Dropsy caused the largest number of casualties, while chronic diarrhoea, so fatal during the former years, had almost entirely disappeared.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 11th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-patients admitted during 1879 was 310, or 196 less than in 1878. The diminution was not owing to the want of applicants, but owing to the

bronchitis, dyspepsia, skin diseases, dysentery, &c. Intermittent and remittent fevers of a bad type have been unusually prevalent and fatal during the last seven months of the year. I have never known ague so universally prevalent in this neighbourhood.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients has been greater than last year, but the number of in-patients is smaller, as we stopped receiving famine cases in the early part of the year.

General Remarks.—The lying-in ward or hospital continues to be a success; this is the more remarkable, as all the others in the districts have been failures.

The number of cases the first year was 85, the second year 206, the last year 215, and this year 223.

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Attendance of Patients.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
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1878	1,014	10,004
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dated 9th March 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is only fairly clean. The drainage defective.

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Conservancy.—The people most commonly use private latrines; these are not conserved by the Municipality.

Hospital.—There has been no change in the building, which is the old barrack for Europeans in the Fort.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines have been sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in fair order.

Hospital Records.—The out-patients' nominal register, the stock books, &c., not kept up correctly.

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Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon M. PARASARAMA NAICKER.

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Dispensary Committee.—No Committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among in and out patients were rheumatic affections, ulcers, malarious fevers, abscesses, affections of the ear and skin, injuries, diseases of the digestive, respiratory and urinary organs.

Epidemics.—No epidemics.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Civil Surgeon on the 13th October and by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 13th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients treated during the year amounts to 8,858, showing an increase of 820 over that of the preceding year; this increase attests the increasing popularity and importance of the institution. Relief was given to 25 in-patients as the institution was opened for them only after the 15th November last.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D.,
dated 13th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town is not in a very advanced state. There are no latrines, but Rs. 1,000 are at the disposal of the Commissioners for their erection. They should be on a cheap and simple plan.

Water-supply.—The best drinking water is obtained from the wells in the Siva temple, and most people use it. Four tanks are solely reserved for drinking purposes; these are guarded by the Municipality from contamination.

Conservancy.—Conservancy is not very advanced; however there are 24 scavengers under a Sanitary Inspector and four Divisional Overseers, also four carts for cleaning dust-bins, removing night-soil and general cleansing purposes.

Hospital.—The building is an old Mussulman house. On the 15th ultimo arrangements were made to treat a few in-patients in the second compartment; in verandah of back court there are seven cots for males. Both buildings are very clean and well kept, but they are quite inadequate for the requirements of such a large population. The Local Fund is to give Rupees 2,000 and Rupees 4,000 is to be added by the Municipality to build a new hospital. A latrine has lately been built.

Medicine and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances have been sufficient, and care is taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—The surgical instruments per list are very inferior to those at Villupuram.

Hospital Records.—Hospital records are generally well kept and in good condition. In-patients' nominal register not in form.

NEW TOWN, CUDDALORE.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are generally in good condition. The furniture, fittings, &c., are also in good order. One of the out-houses has been re-roofed.

Dispensary Committee.—The Dispensary Committee assembles at the New Town Dispensary once every month for the despatch of business. The attendance of members has been better than in previous years.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among in-patients have been ulcers, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, syphilis, and fevers. Among out-patients diseases of the digestive organs, fevers of different kinds, but principally of a mild continued type. Fevers have been unusually numerous, though seldom ending fatally. Dropsy caused the largest number of casualties, while chronic diarrhoea, so fatal during the former years, had almost entirely disappeared.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 11th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-patients admitted during 1879 was 310, or 196 less than in 1878. The diminution was not owing to the want of applicants, but owing to the

impossibility of maintaining a large number on the funds allotted for the purpose. The number of out-patients was slightly increased, viz., 17,905 as against 16,873 in 1878.

General Remarks.—The lying-in ward establishment was to a certain extent reorganized in April. A matron on Rupees 40 per mensem and a Native Assistant Matron on Rupees 15 were appointed. This was done with the object of allowing the poorer classes of native women proper attendance at their own houses at a trifling cost. Twenty out-patients have been there attended, 31 cases have been admitted into hospital, making a total of 51 attended, which is better than any former year, though still not satisfactory.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 11th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—There are 16 well-built latrines within municipal limits said to be conducted on dry-earth principles. I visited two and found them in a very filthy condition. Part of the paddy field close to one was saturated and burnt up by urine evidently poured into it. The stench in the neighbourhood was over-powering.

Water-supply.—New Town drinking-water obtained from numerous wells. The quality varies much, apparently depending on the soil in which they are sunk.

Hospital.—There has been no change since last inspection. Hospital well ventilated by "ridge" ventilators.

Bedding and Furniture.—Furniture in good order; bedding hardly sufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—A small extra indent had to be made, but the medicines have been generally sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Surgical instruments all in good order.

OLD TOWN, CUDDALORE.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in a good state of repair, as also the furniture and fittings.

Dispensary Committee.—The Municipal Dispensary Committee supervises this hospital as well.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients have been diseases of the digestive organs, fevers, abscess, boils, ophthalmia, rheumatic and syphilitic affections. Among in-patients the principal diseases have been rheumatism, injuries, dropsy, ulcers, fevers, &c.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General on the 12th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The return shows a slight increase in the attendance of out-patients during the past year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 12th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town is pretty fair. There is a great difficulty about the drainage, as it lies so low and is very swampy.

Water-supply.—The most of the wells are very brackish. Water abundant. Fair drinking water got from Chillangoopum well.

Hospital.—The hospital was that used as the old Depot Hospital done away with in 1860. There has been no change. Any very serious case is sent to the New Town Hospital, three miles distant.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines sufficient, and care is taken of them.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in good order.

Hospital Records.—In fair order.

KALLAKURCHI

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned First-class Hospital Assistant RAMASAWMY MOODALIAR.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary at present is a small thatched house procured for a rent of Rupees 4 a-month. It is not suited for a dispensary. The Local Fund Board have sanctioned the construction of an hospital, but the works have not yet been commenced.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, ulcer, and guinea-worm are the most common diseases among out-patients.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-patients cannot be contrasted with previous years, as the dispensary has only been recently established.

General Remarks.—This institution was opened for out-patients during May last. During this short time 4,697 cases were under treatment.

TINDIVANAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant C. COOMARASAWMY MOODELLY, No. 722.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is in good condition and needs no repair, but want of a dead-house is much felt. It was once whitewashed during the year. All the furnitures, bedding, &c., are in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—No meetings held.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases had been fevers of intermittent and remittent types, rheumatism, hooping cough, sore eyes, general dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, ear and skin affections. The deaths are from dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, and general debility.

Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon and the Deputy Surgeon-General visited the dispensary once during the year.

Attendance of Patients.—

	1878.	1879.
The number of in-patients treated during the year	200	158
The number of out-patients treated during the year	4,806	8,500
Total	5,006	8,658

General Remarks.—The year under report is not so satisfactory as that of last, as fevers of remittent and intermittent types were very prevalent throughout the year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 9th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town is very unsatisfactory. Of late a good deal is said to have been done for the drainage, but much more is required, as the place seems rather neglected and very dirty. I saw accumulations of filth and much rank vegetation which should be removed.

Water-supply.—There is a good well at the Post Office. The greater number drink water from the Rajah Coolum tank, which is fed by a small stream.

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment is very insufficient for such a large populous town.

Hospital.—The hospital is an extremely good one so far as it goes. There is a good verandah all round. Very good ridge ventilation.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care is evidently taken of them.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in very good order.

Hospital Records.—Hospital records in good order.

TIRUKOILUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Subordinate K. KACHIAH.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings being recently constructed require no repair, and are in a good state. The furniture, fittings, &c., are also in good order. A dead-house is being built within the dispensary compound.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases treated amongst in and out patients have been chiefly fevers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, diseases of the eye, ear and chest, diarrhoea, dysentery, and skin diseases, &c. Of these, fevers prevailed to a very great extent towards the beginning and latter part of the year.

Epidemics.—A few sporadic cases of small-pox and measles have occurred in the beginning and middle part of the year.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Civil Surgeon of the district in September last.

Attendance of Patients.—During the year 5,498 patients were treated in all, of whom 138 were in and 5,360 were out patients, against a total of 4,158 treated in the previous year, embracing 173 in and 3,985 out patients, thus showing an increase in the number of out-patients by 1,375 and a decrease amongst in-patients by 35.

TIRUVAMAMALAI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant S. ISRAEL PILLAY, No. 744.

Dispensary Buildings.—There is no separate building for Civil Dispensary. The Police Hospital is in a rented house belonging to a native, where the civil population are also treated.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fever, conjunctivitis, and general dropsy were the most common diseases that prevailed. The number of deaths from fever and dropsy when compared with the previous year is less.

Inspection.—Inspection was held on the 12th September 1877 by the Zillah Surgeon of Cuddalore.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-door patients as usual till February, from which month it began to increase; and the number is larger than that of the previous year.

General Remarks.—The weather was extremely hot generally throughout the year owing to the absence of periodical rain. There was an entire failure of crops in many places. Scarcity of water in this town (Tiruvamamalai) is greatly felt. The health of the population on the whole was good.

VILLUPURAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant P. RAGAVA ROW, No. 471.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is not in good order, as it leaks during the rainy season; it requires to be rebilt. The furniture and fittings are in excellent condition.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door and in-door patients were malarious fevers (of an intermittent and tertian type), general dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, conjunctivitis, &c. There were only 4 deaths among the in-patients, 3 from general dropsy and 1 from general debility, against 14 in the previous year.

Epidemics.—Small-pox was prevalent for several months both in the town and its vicinity.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 10th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of in-patients treated during the year under review was 221 against 225, and the out-patients were 6,522 against 5,671 in the previous year, from which it will be observed that there is a small decrease of 4 in the former and an increase of 851 in the latter. The increase in the out-patients was owing to the greater number of admissions on account of malarious fevers, ophthalmia, and ulcers which had been more prevalent during the year.

General Remarks.—People appreciate the usefulness of the European medicines and resort to the dispensary in great numbers even from distant parts of the taluk.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 10th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town shows improvement. Natural drainage is fairly good; very little is done artificially.

Water-supply.—Water-supply from tanks and wells fairly good. There are no filters.

Conservancy.—There are sweepers who remove the filth of the town in conservancy carts beyond its limits. It is sold by auction for manuring paddyfields.

Hospital.—The hospital is fairly clean. Natural drainage pretty good. Ventilation good. There is no dead-house, nor is there a contagious ward—both great defects. The Hospital Assistant lives a long way from the dispensary, and there is no house near it where he could reside.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines have been more than sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments generally in good order.

Hospital Records.—The stock book is not properly kept up. Other records are fairly kept.

VRIDDHACHALAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of the Civil Apothecary O. MUTHUSWAMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The central office room, all the verandahs, and especially the medicine store-room, are leaky. The whole building with the exception of the wards requires re-flooring.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-patients were ague, ophthalmia, ulcers, skin diseases generally, rheumatic affections, &c., and among in-patients ulcer, syphilitic affections, injuries, dropsy, and skin diseases.

Epidemics.—Small-pox occurred sporadically in the town during the months of March, April, and May, resulting in a few deaths.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the dispensary on the 15th of December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Among out-patients the average daily attendance was 61.47 against 55.49 in 1878; 3,282 cases were treated in excess over the previous year, when 7,158 was the total number treated. Among in-patients 146 cases were treated against 192 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 46 cases; the average daily sick was 12.68 against 16.70. This increase is no doubt due to the improvement in the season and prospects of the country.

General Remarks.—The steady increase from year to year among out-patients shows the high estimation in which the dispensary and the treatment afforded are appreciated by the population, not only of the station, but by the surrounding villages. It must also be mentioned that, unless compelled by stern necessity, or till all hopes of ever deriving benefit from their native doctors are abandoned by them, most of the people do not willingly adopt the European system of treatment; and when they do at all, it is perhaps at the eleventh hour, when scarcely anything could be done to relieve them.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 15th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town and neighbourhood is said to be improving under the conservancy establishment, but, so far as I was able to see, it is, much the same condition as most native towns. There are no public latrines. Those who do not use their house privy resort to the back of the river, which is most objectionable as they use its water for drinking purposes.

Water-supply.—Good drinking water from the river is obtained, and should be protected above the bridge where none should be allowed to wash. Many are said to use a filthy tank on the Cuddalore side of the river, "Ammaacolum" tank, whose water is very bad, and said to produce guinea-worm in those drinking it.

Hospital.—The hospital situated on the edge of a paddy swamp, built apparently very badly, is very much out of repair. The roof is said to be in a leaky state, and the rafters seem fast crumbling to pieces. The inside is fairly clean.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines have been more than sufficient. Some useless from age, others in large quantities, fast deteriorating.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments with a few exceptions are in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Hospital records fairly kept.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

ADONI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
T. KUNNIAH, No. 983.

Dispensary Buildings.—None.

Dispensary Committee.—Held once.

Most Common Diseases.—Intermittent fever, syphilis, rheumatism, dropsy, diarrhoea, sore-eyes, itch, abscess, ulcer. Intermittent fever has been mostly prevalent during the greater part of the year, and under this head 7,260 cases were admitted, but no deaths. The mortality among in-patients was 14 and that of out-patients was 1, much less than the previous year.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson on the 12th January 1880.

Attendance of Patients.—Sixty-eight in-door and 16,389 out-door patients, showing a decrease of 25 in and an increase of 2,915 out door patients as contrasted with the preceding year. The decrease in the former is owing to the existence of the relief-camp. The increase in the latter was chiefly from the distressed state of the seasons.

General Remarks.—The past year is remarkable for prevalence of ague and for the deficiency of rain. The famine relief-camp opened in 1877 is still in existence; it is proposed to close it by the end of January 1880.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 12th January 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is merely a native house, and answers its purpose very well for out-door patients, but it is not so satisfactory for in-door patients. It is clean, but badly ventilated and badly lighted.

Sanitary Condition.—There is only one latrine for both sexes; no bath-room.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. The town is kept fairly clean by a conservancy establishment. There are 70 public latrines.

Water-supply.—From eight wells, of which five are in the town and three at the foot of the rock, the quality of the water is good and fit for drinking purposes, and is sufficient for the requirements of the town. There are also 49 wells, water of which is brackish.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in fair condition.

ALUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
S. NARAINASAWMY NAIDU, No. 706.

Dispensary Buildings.—The main building of this dispensary was lately repaired thoroughly, but the out-houses, viz., bath-rooms, latrines and kitchen, were only whitewashed; these require their roofs to be repaired. The want of two additional cots have always been felt, and were remarked upon by the Vice-President. They were indented for, together with an almirah for the remaining reserve stock of medicines, but they have not been supplied.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases amongst the in-door are anæmia, dropsy, diarrhoea, and ulcer. Amongst the out-door patients malarious fever and skin affections have been most prevalent.

Attendance of Patients.—Six hundred and fifty-three in-patients were treated during the year. On comparing the number with that of the last year there is an increase of 552. The number of out-patients treated was only 3,962, which shows a decrease of 152.

General Remarks.—The prices of grain were very high in the first quarter. After the harvest of the first crop the prices have gone down low so as to cause the famine rate to disappear. This is the fourth annual report upon the dispensary, and it is a matter to be observed that the use of English treatment and medicines are more appreciated by the native public.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 13th January 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is a new substantial building, clean and well ventilated, and not crowded. There is no artificial drainage, but the natural drainage is good. There is an excellent dead-house, but unfortunately it is erected 28 paces only from the hospital, and the Police are in the habit of bringing corpses for judicial purposes for examination here. I consider this a most objectionable practice.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good and that of the station fair, as six sweepers are employed to clean the streets, and a toty to cleanse two latrines exclusively for females.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained from a tank in the Fort and from numerous wells. It is of good quality. There is no well in the hospital compound.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

ANANTAPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary E. L. CHALKE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building of this institution is not in good order. In several places it is very leaky, especially the male ward. Many of the rafters are rotten and much devoured by white-ants. This condition of the hospital has been reported to the Vice-President, who ordered the Public Works Department authorities to frame an estimate for the thorough repair of the building, but no steps have been taken as yet to commence the necessary repairs. The out-houses, viz., a contagious shed, two latrines, and two bath-rooms, are thatched buildings and not very strong.

Dispensary Committee.—Since my arrival (5th August 1879) no meeting has been convened, although there is a sub-committee for the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were fevers, conjunctivitis, ulcers, rheumatic and respiratory affections, skin diseases, debility, and inflammation of the ear. Fevers and ulcers were the leading diseases during the year, but the latter disease has been greater than the previous by 79. From inquiries I find that this has been the only year that the inhabitants have suffered so much from this disease. The mortality during the year has been much less than the preceding year: 21 deaths occurred in hospital and one out of hospital from continued fever.

Inspection.—The Civil Surgeon did not visit the dispensary during the year, but the Deputy Surgeon-General made his annual inspection on the 1st February 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—There has been a total of 5,677 patients treated during the year under review; of these, 5,539 were out-patients and 138 in-patients, being a decrease of 1,475 in the former and 855 in the latter. This great diminution is owing to the less number of fevers, dropsy and debility during the year, which were the diseases very common after the late famine of 1878.

General Remarks.—The health of the people here and in the surrounding taluks is much better than the preceding year. The sanitation is in a fair condition, but improvements are still required, especially in the small streets of the town.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 4th March 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean with good ventilation. There is good natural drainage.

Sanitary Condition.—The latrines are clean and the dry-earth system carried out, but no coal-tar used.

Conservancy.—This town is kept clean, but the creeks and parcherries require more supervision. There are about 74 dust-bins, which are cleansed out thrice a day. The latrines are nine in number, six for females and three for males. The night-soil, which is well-mixed with sand in dry earth, is taken one mile out of the town to an enclosed piece of ground and deposited in pits and covered with a layer of sweepings.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is good and sufficient. The drinking water is chiefly supplied by four wells and a tank. At present the tank is becoming dry. The water supplied by wells is also failing. Many of the houses have wells with inferior water.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

BELLARY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. L. HACKETT.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building, &c., have been put into repair.

Dispensary Committee.—Twice in a month.

Inspection.—By the Civil Surgeon every day regularly and none by the Deputy Surgeon-General during the year 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	Average.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1872-73	10.45	58.66
1873-74	12.3	48.5
1874-75	11.9	54.25
1875-76	13.98	64.03
1876-77	56.29	63.64
1877-78	17.41	23.41
1878-79	141.72	101.50

General Remarks.—The greatest number of in-patients in any one month was in January, when 408 were admitted, the least in November 45. Principal diseases were fevers 8,016, ulcers 1,808, skin diseases 905, eye affections 573, injuries 465, gangrene 266, general debility 226. Gangrene appeared to prevail largely and was of a bad form. The subjects of it, suffering from scurvy, are generally brought to hospital in the last stage of exhaustion.

The deaths were chiefly from ulcer, gangrene, dropsy, and diarrhoea.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 6th January 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean, but it is quite insufficient for the requirements of a town like Bellary, the building being small and the site bad. The natural drainage is indifferent, but has been improved of late by cutting deep surface drains.

Sanitary Condition.—The latrines are clean; there are no cess-pools or foul drains. The dry-earth system is carefully carried out and coal-tar freely used.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the town is satisfactory considering the crowded state of it, as frequent inspections are made.

Water-supply.—The "Mainwaring" tank near the railway station is largely used, and is of good quality. Wells are numerous for drinking purposes, but the water is, as a rule, hard in most of them. The fort ditch water is also largely used by the people of Cowl Bazaar.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient.

Dead-house and Post-mortem Room.—There is a dead-house in good order, well removed from the main building, and well supplied with tables, &c.

BELLARY BRANCH.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—In fair order.

Dispensary Committee.—Twice a month.

Most Common Diseases.—Respiratory affections, ulcers, rheumatic affections, and syphilis. The number of patients is greater this year by 1,108.

Inspection.—By Civil Surgeon at irregular periods. Annual inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—Total number treated in 1877 was 5,771, that in 1878 was 5,082, that in 1879 was 6,200; all out-door cases.

General Remarks.—A large proportion of the applicants are of the poorest classes and debilitated from want of sufficient aliment, exposure, &c. The bad cases are usually transferred to the Main Civil Hospital, there being no accommodation for in-door patients.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 6th January 1880.

Hospital.—This is merely a small dispensary for out-patients; it is clean and well ventilated.

Sanitary Condition.—The latrine is clean, the dry-earth system carried out, and coal-tar freely used. There are no cess-pools or foul drains.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient. Poisons are kept separately.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Books and Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

GOOTY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary S. E. CARRAPLETT.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings and furniture are in good condition.

Dispensary Committee.—No meetings held during the year.

Most Common Diseases.—Ulcers, fevers, and conjunctivitis were the most common diseases during the year under review. Fever was not so prevalent this year as the previous one, and it was also of a milder type. There was an unusually large number of ulcer cases admitted during the year; they appear to be the result of impoverished blood and want of cleanliness of the body; they do not, as a rule, readily yield to treatment.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the dispensary on the 2nd February 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—During the year under report there were 1,937 patients treated in all, of which number 1,786 were out and 151 in patients, being an increase of 147 out and a decrease of 101 in patients. The decrease amongst the in-patients was due to the existence of the famine camp till the beginning of August, in which place a large number of the paupers were admitted.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 5th March 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is an excellent building, constructed of stone; it is clean, well ventilated by doors, windows, and wall ventilators; the lighting is indifferent.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good and that of the station fair.

Water-supply.—The supply of drinking water is abundant and good from numerous wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

HARPANAHALLI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant T. F. LUXE, No. 988.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is at present in a bad state of repair. During the rainy season it leaks freely. The state of the building was brought to the notice of the civil authority on two occasions during the past year, but was informed that the question of repairing the building is not to be decided till the latter end of the year, when it will be known what will be available.

Most Common Diseases.

	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Fevers	23	151	42	531	17	774	32	745
Rheumatisms	11	94	2	2	2	109	2	117
Syphilis	17	37	9	114	9	55	3	40
Dropsy	14	1	52	130	12	6	22	13
Ophthalmia	8	...	1	265	...	34	...	55
Respiratory affections	5	64	...	...	3	36	1	75
Dysentery	3	17	28	95	5	40	1	17
Diarrhoea	2	19	18	180	7	21	...	27
Abscesses	5	48	29	302	8	65	...	28
Skin diseases	5	...	2	2	...	14	16	256
Ulcers	11	219	11	558	31	482	37	577

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
dated 9th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is clean, well ventilated; there is good natural drainage.

The bath-rooms and latrines are clean. There are no cess-pools or foul drains; the dry-earth system is carried out.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. In the station there are six latrines which are never cleaned out except by buffaloes.

Water-supply.—There is an ample supply of good water from numerous tanks and wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—The medicines sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good order.

Burial of the Dead.—The burials are very imperfectly carried out, the corpses generally being dug out by jackals a few hours after interment.

HOSPET.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant N. VEDARAJULU,
No. 602.

Dispensary Buildings.—There is no well in the compound, and the want of one is greatly felt. The building requires no repairs at present; as for furniture, there are only three cots, and no tubs for bath-rooms.

Dispensary Committee.—Dispensary Committee meets once a month to pass the monthly bills.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases during the year have been the following, viz., ulcer, fevers, skin diseases, ophthalmia, abscess, boils, and dropsy:—

	Total treated.			
	1878.		1879.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Ulcer	60	788	410	1,372
Fevers	15	981	33	1,243
Skin diseases	4	315	60	1,056
Ophthalmia	1	523	6	836
Abscess and boils	11	281	114	354
Dropsy	11	44	139	50

Attendance of Patients.—There were 1,064 in-patients treated during the year under report, being an increase of 876 over that of past year. The increase is chiefly owing to the untimely abolition of relief-camps when there was still famine hanging about amongst the poorer classes. There were 375 deaths this year, an increase of 348 deaths over the past year; almost all of them from famine-stricken people.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
dated 8th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is clean and well ventilated by doors, windows, and wall ventilators. The Police sick are accommodated in this hospital in violation of G.O., No. 1,491, dated 28th May 1868.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. There are four sweepers and one cart attached to the conservancy establishment, and a maistry to superintend the work, but no toties attached. These sweepers do not remove excreta, but simply cover it up. The public streets are tolerably clean. No cess-pits and no public latrines.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained for drinking purposes from four wells which are pretty good, but the other wells are brackish; people use them for culinary and bathing purposes. Some also get their supply from Tungabhadra channel which is about quarter mile distant.

Hospital Bedding, &c.—The bedding is insufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances are sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good order.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order; but no case-book is kept.

KALYANDRUG.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Civil Hospital Assistant
V. PONNOOSAMY RAJOO.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary leaks very badly. The dead-room is as bad as the dispensary building, and in addition two doors are wanting.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-patients are ulcers, malarial fevers, and venereal diseases.

General Remarks.—This dispensary was opened in the month of August 1879. During the whole year 1878 and early part of 1879 it was used as a relief-camp. Sanitary condition of the place is good, and three toties are employed by the Local Fund Board for keeping the village clean.

PENUKONDA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
RAMALINGUM PILLAY, No. 533.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary is a little leaky.

Dispensary Committee.—Committee meet first Saturday of every month. The visits of members are regular.

Most Common Diseases.—Fever of quotidian and intermittent types is the most common disease prevalent in this part of the district. Ulcer, dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, and general debility are as usual. Twelve fatal cases occurred during the year 1879 out of 3,839, whereas in the year 1878 there were 60 deaths out of 4,799 treated. The increase of deaths during the year 1878 was due to famine, as most of the patients were famine stricken.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the dispensary on the 29th January 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Attendance of patients during the year has much fallen. The disease of various kinds had increased the number on account of famine in 1878.

Years.	Out-patients.	In-patients.
1878	4,377	422
1879	3,654	185

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 3rd March 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is a roughly built structure. It is clean and well ventilated by doors and windows. The drainage is natural and satisfactory.

Conservancy.—There is no conservancy properly so called as there are no latrines. A few sweepers, however, are employed to clean the streets.

Water-supply.—There is a large tank and 48 wells, mostly of good water; the tank sometimes dries up, but the wells never fail.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient.

Books and Records.—The books are written up to date and in good order.

TADPATRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
A. CONNANAWMY MUELLIAR, No. 747.

Dispensary Building.—The building is in want of no repair. Furniture and fittings in good order and repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal common diseases during the year among in-door and out-door patients were ague, rheumatism, syphilis, ophthalmia, inflammation membranum tympani, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, &c. The fatality during the year is on the decrease, being 9 against 11 of last year.

Attendance of Patients.

	In patients	Out-patients	Total.
1873-74	...	1,625	1,625
1874-75	80	3,897	3,977
1875-76	81	3,151	3,232
1876 (from April to December 1876)	79	4,814	4,893
1877	313	8,113	8,426
1878	197	8,148	8,345
1879	72	8,861	8,933

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 2nd January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is built of stone and well constructed; it is clean and well ventilated. The lying-in ward has not yet been occupied.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is very good. In the town the streets are kept clean. The filth of the town is conveyed in a conservancy cart and deposited beyond the limits of the town, but still there is room for much improvement in the laus. The want of latrines for males conveniently distributed in the town is greatly felt.

Water-supply.—The water is good and abundant, being mainly derived from the Ponnar river which runs close to the town. There are wells also. There is a good well in the hospital compound.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines, &c., sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—All the books are very neatly and accurately kept.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

BANTVAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant JOSEPH D'CRUZE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The construction of the permanent dispensary is commenced and it will be ready by next year. The furniture is bought.

Most Common Diseases.—The commonest diseases among the out-patients are malarious fever, skin diseases, bowel-complaints, and syphilis. Ague prevails especially in the months of March, April, May, and June and declines after the first fall of rain and yields speedily to ordinary treatment.

Attendance of Patients.—Fifteen in and 773 out-patients were admitted since the dispensary was opened.

General Remarks.—There are not any public latrines. Owing to the prolonged dry weather most of the wells are dry, and the inhabitants obtain their supply from the river. The rainfall has been slightly in excess of that of last year. Drainage is natural and efficient.

COONDAPOOR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
JOSIAH ZACHARIAH, No. 618.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building and out-houses are in good state of repair. Furniture and fittings are sufficient and in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients during the year have been fevers, rheumatic affections, anæmia, diseases of respiratory system, dysentery, intestinal worms, diseases of the digestive system, skin diseases, and ulcer. The total cases of mortality among out-door patients were nine. The total number of out-door patients treated during this year exceeds that of the last year by 717. Among in-door patients during the same period fevers and ulcers have been most prevalent.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-door patients was more satisfactory than that of last year. The inhabitants of the taluk appreciate the benefit of the dispensary, and their attendance has consequently been increasing. The average daily number of in and out door patients this year has been 7 and 33.9 respectively, whereas in the past year it was 4.8 and 20.91 respectively.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D.,
dated 31st January 1880.

Hospital.—This is a neat little hospital. I found it thoroughly clean throughout. There are two wards—one for males and one for females.

Sanitary Condition.—The latrine was clean. No cess-pools or foul drains.

Conservancy.—There are no special conservancy arrangements for the village. The people resort to the gardens and fields.

Water-supply.—From wells, and said to be of fairly good quality. Water for the hospital is obtained from a well in its vicinity.

Wards.—There are two mud huts with thatched roofs just outside the compound for pholera and small-pox cases.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, but stock low at present.

Surgical Instruments.—All in good condition.

Hospital Records.—In good condition and written up to date.

KARAKAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Hospital Assistant T. KUPPUSAWMI PILLAY.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients are ague, chronic rheumatism, and gonorrhoea.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary was opened only in August 1879.

KÁSARAGÓD.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary C. KUNNAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are at present in a good state of repair, the furniture, fittings, &c., are also in fair order. Recommended that a store-room be erected and a well dug in the dispensary compound. A compound wall to the dispensary is essentially necessary, since the cattle have free access to the verandah of the dispensary and render it filthy. Want of a toty attached to the dispensary is much felt.

Dispensary Committee.—Though there is a committee for the dispensary, no meeting has ever been convened since the establishment of the dispensary, and the members, excepting the Tahsildar who is the ex-officio President, seem to be indifferent towards the concerns of the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases amongst the out-door patients were intermittent fever, rheumatism, worms, ulcers, respiratory affections, skin diseases, and bowel-complaints. The causes of sickness amongst the in-patients were ulcers, intermittent fever, dysentery, wounds, and other injuries. There were three deaths amongst the out-door patients and eight amongst the in-door.

Epidemics.—None.

Attendance of Patients.—During the year 1879 115 in-patients and 3,274 out-patients were treated against 58 in-patients and 3,321 out-patients of the preceding year. There is thus a decrease of 47 out-patients, but an increase of 57 in-patients. On the whole, taking both in and out patients, there is an increase of 10 over those of the previous year.

General Remarks.—There is no conservancy establishment in this town to keep it clean; the heavy downpour of rain is the principal agent of conservancy, and it is also assisted by cattle.

There has been no improvement in the sanitation of the town of Kásaragód; the roads, by-paths, lanes, and compounds of houses present the same appearance of uncleanness as they did last year. There are no public latrines here; the erection of public latrines in suitable localities would be a decided sanitary improvement.

MANGALORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon B. H. WILLIAMS.

Dispensary Buildings.—Except the male latrine which requires a new roof, the hospital and its attached buildings are in good repair. The furniture and bedding are sufficient for the requirements of the dispensary and are kept clean and in good repair.

Dispensary Committee.—The affairs of the dispensary are under the control of the Municipality.

Most Common Diseases.

	1877.				1878.				1879.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Fevers	44	1	1,224	2	105	8	3,711	...	58	9	3,084	...
Rheumatic affections	7	1	452	...	4	...	327	...	13	1	305	...
Syphilitic do.	15	...	64	...	9	...	72	...	14	...	172	...
Respiratory do.	4	...	182	...	5	...	258	...	13	3	489	...
Dysentery	33	6	317	...	43	11	245	...	30	9	209	...
Diarrhoea	11	2	162	...	6	1	182	1	15	8	213	...
Constipation	...	...	2,185	...	...	...	1,564	...	...	...	1,282	...
Worms	...	...	1,412	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	1,002	...
Gonorrhoea and its complications	2	...	68	...	2	...	90	...	11	1	241	...
Ulcer	13	...	280	...	21	1	272	...	8	2	242	...

Inspection.—The dispensary will be inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General about the 20th January 1880.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1874	211	7,058	7,269
1875	194	7,191	7,385
1876	257	7,615	7,872
1877	384	9,256	9,640
1878	326	10,281	10,607
1879	298	9,982	10,280

General Remarks.—The working of the institution throughout the year has been most satisfactory and the attendance of both in and out patients compares favorably with former years.

Two new dispensaries have been opened, one at Karakal and the other at Bantval, and already are doing good work.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 23rd January 1880.

Hospital.—This hospital is favorably situated close to the public market and native town. It is scrupulously clean in every part. The drainage is entirely natural, there being no artificial drains. All buildings are in good sanitary condition. The latrine is at present under repair, and the patients resort to a Municipal latrine, which is just outside the walls. There is a bath-room for females; no tub at present, but one will be provided in a few days. The supply of water is ample from a well in the compound. Soiled water soaks into the ground. The male patients are supposed to bathe at the wells.

Conservancy.—The town is divided into five districts, in charge of Inspectors, under whom there is a staff of 15 sweepers and 28 toties. There are three latrines for the use of the public, the ordure from which is removed in closed hand-carts. The streets and roads seem well swept and clean.

Water-supply.—From a well in hospital compound. Town supplied from numerous wells; nearly every native house has its own well. The water in the cantonment was lately examined by Civil Surgeon, who reports it to be remarkably free from organic matter and chlorides.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and carefully preserved.

Surgical Instruments.—In good condition except a few which are to be returned to stores.

Hospital Records.—In good condition and carefully written up to date.

UDUPI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant A. PUNGUNI NAIR.

Dispensary Buildings.—The same as last return. No changes, repairs, or additions were made.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1875	17	3,270
1876	25	4,043
1877	19	3,443
1878	42	4,619
1879	54	2,951

This shows an increase of 12 in-patients and a decrease of 1,668 out-patients when compared with the previous year. The increase in the in-patients is chiefly due to the greater number of pilgrims from other parts of the country coming to this place. The decrease in the out-patients is due to the greater prevalence of fever in the previous year, which was 3,086, whereas this year it was only 1,176.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 1st February 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—This hospital is very conveniently situated for the people and is perfectly clean and neat throughout.

Conservancy.—There is no conservancy establishment here. People use their own compounds and gardens. There are no public latrines.

Water-supply.—Hospital supplied from a well in the compound; supply not very abundant but good, well wants deepening. There are many wells in the town and a tank near the temple which is used for bathing purposes.

Medicines and Appliances.—The stock of medicines is almost exhausted, fortunately the annual supply may be expected shortly.

Surgical Instruments.—All in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Good and written up to date.

UPPINANGADI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant J. SAWMYNATHA PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—A temporary mud-built thatched building has been used as a dispensary for the last five years. It contains two wards and a store-room.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fevers 662, worms 330, skin diseases 39, dysentery 23.

Attendance of Patients.—The admissions of in and out patients for the year 1878 were 92 and 1,770 respectively, whereas for the year 1879 there were 55 and 1,206 respectively.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 26th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—This dispensary is located most inconveniently for the people of the cusbah on the bank of a river, opposite the town, necessitating the payment of half an anna for the ferry every time a patient comes to the dispensary from the cusbah.

Conservancy.—No conservancy establishment in this village, which is a very small place.

Water-supply.—Water is mainly supplied from the river.

Medicines and Appliances.—The stock of medicines is very low.

Surgical Instruments.—There is a very good equipment of surgical instruments, all in excellent order.

Hospital Records.—Very good and written up to date.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

CHINGLEPUT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. MACRAE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in good repair.

Dispensary Committee.—There is a Local Fund meeting once a month.

Most Common Diseases.

	Total Number of Out-door Patients Treated.	Total Number of In-door Patients		Total Number of both In and Out-door Patients Treated.
		Treated	Died	
Malarious fever, ague and remittent...	1,424	75	1	1,499
Ophthalmia ...	854	...	...	854
Inflammation of the external ear ...	542	...	...	542
Respiratory affections ...	294	6	...	300
Abscess, boils, and whitlows ...	420	20	...	440
Skin diseases ...	301	11	...	312
Ulcers ...	461	60	...	521

Inspection.—Inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General on the 8th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Lepers were generally refused admission as in-patients this year, the leper shed being utilised for low caste patients with general diseases.

General Remarks.—About the middle of the year I thought I might economise a little by substituting raggi for half the rice of the ordinary diet in the cases of certain classes of patients. It did not answer however. As soon as it became generally known that this was done many persons were deterred from coming, while many left hospital on being told that their midday meal was to consist of raggi. I have finally decided to give it up.

CONJEEVERAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon T. RUTHNUM MUDALI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The state of the dispensary and hospital buildings as regards repair is much the same as in the past two years. In the reports for those years allusion was made to the state of the verandahs, bath-rooms, and the latrines which require replastering here and there.

Most Common Diseases.—The diseases that were most commonly met with amongst the in-patients were syphilis, ague, and dropsy.

Out-patients.—The prevailing diseases amongst the out-patients have been constipation, ague, affections of the eye and ear, ulcers, abscesses, scabies, syphilis, rheumatism, and those of the stomach and bowels. Next to constipation, ague heads the list. This is an unusual circumstance.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—In-door patients—1878, 1,219; 1879, 243. As the famine passed away the great influx of famine-stricken patients ceased, and the in-door sick fell to its normal figure. The average sick in hospital was 13.95 per diem against 47.24 in 1878. The out-patients rose from 14,753 in 1878 to 17,936 in the year under report. The admissions have been increasing annually. The daily average attendance was 116.18 against 85.40 in the previous year.

MADURANTAKAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant P. RAGAVALOO NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The rooms occupied for the Civil Dispensary, Madurantakam, are two jail wards, and no alterations have been made since last report.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meet at Chingleput.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, chronic rheumatism, syphilitic affections, conjunctivitis, respiratory affections, dysentery, and diarrhoea. These diseases were more prevalent than last year.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the dispensary once during the year.

Attendance of Patients.—Out-patients—1878, 6,538; 1879, 8,170.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 9th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—Is much in the usual state as regards sanitary condition as most native towns. Everywhere I observed cleansing operations which have been going on, the Tahsildar informed me, for the last three days. The roads are broad; drainage fair. There are no private latrines. Ventilation of the houses as usual in native villages.

Water-supply.—Water from the tank, which is said to cause skin disease; but one of the cases shown me was syphilitic psoriasis. The temple well is also used by the Brahmans and Europeans who visit the place, and is very good drinking water. There are three small tanks fed by the Madurantakam tank used by the natives, but they are much polluted.

Conservancy.—Conservancy in the town and neighbourhood is defective. The establishment consists only of a maistry with four sweepers and two carts generally, but at present a

number of extra coolies are employed. Sweepings are deposited about half a mile, but not covered with earth, and it is said the accumulation is of two years' standing; this should, if possible, be stopped, and the manure used for the fields.

Hospital.—The building in which the dispensary is was originally built for a jail hospital and is close to the subsidiary jail in the cutcherry. A Local Fund dispensary building has been sanctioned, but no funds are available at present. There is no latrine attached; it would, therefore, be well if the unused one belonging to the cutcherry was put in order and used.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines—stock and dispensing—all kept in same almirah; have been more than sufficient; in fact there are many which the Hospital Assistant says were those before he joined three years ago. I would strongly recommend that a small book of prescription be compiled for these Local Fund dispensaries of well selected medicines by the Zillah Surgeons.

Surgical Instruments.—Fine, new surgical instruments in very good order. There can be no use of supplying such a dispensary with a fine *post-mortem* case of the new pattern, where one of the old and cheap style would answer for all purposes.

Hospital Records.—Nominal register kept up, but the numbers have not been entered regularly in prescription book between June and 1st December, when they are again properly entered, showing a lax style, requiring to be occasionally visited by the Zillah Surgeon so as to keep him to his work.

PONNÉRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant B. LUTCHMIAH MENON.

Dispensary Buildings.—The present building is very limited, not only not spacious, but also very inconvenient and not ventilated. The present building requires its flooring to be repaired and whitewashing throughout. The furniture is enough at present and in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—Rheumatic affections, inflammation of the external ear, constipation, skin diseases, ulcers, and ague.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary was only opened this year.

SAIDAPET.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary A. JESUDASSEN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building is a donation from Mr. Iyasawmy Mudelliar and is in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—The following table will afford a comparative view of the most common diseases treated at the dispensary during 1876-79 and mortality from the same. There had been a marked increase in fever cases and deaths from the same:—

Diseases.	1876.		1879.	
	Total Treated.	Deaths.	Total Treated.	Deaths.
Fever, ague and remittent ...	1,112	1	1,356	6
Eye diseases ...	1,022	...	1,337	...
Ulcer ...	975	...	952	...
Abscess and boils ...	860	1	800	1
Ear diseases ...	619	...	806	...
Injuries ...	515	...	572	...
Rheumatism ...	379	...	406	...
Lung diseases ...	317	...	330	...
Skin diseases ...	267	...	339	...
Bowel-complaints ...	305	3	398	4

Epidemics.—Since July last fever of a malarious type is prevailing at Saidapet. Its origin is traced to a place called Kunathoor near Poonamallee, where almost all the inhabitants are prostrated with fever. The mortality from this has been unusually great from complications of dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-patients has far exceeded that of the previous years, the difference being 2,208 over last year. Patients have been coming here for

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following table exhibits the number of patients average daily met during the past six years:—

Year.	Total Treated.	Average Daily Sick.
1874-75	7,034	43.31
1875-76	7,794	60.73
1876-77	7,515	53.50
1877-78	9,313	59.50
1878-79	8,331	66.85
1879	10,589	72.81

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major R. DUNSTON.

Buildings.—The dispensary building is in good repair. Furniture and fittings in good order.

Most Common Diseases.

	1876.	1879.
Malarious fever ...	639	664
Respiratory affections ...	333	262
Ulcer ...	331	196
Ophthalmia ...	99	172
Inflammation of the external ear ...	176	167
Diarrhoea ...	140	147
Rheumatic affections ...	321	122

Attendance of Patients.

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1874	12	895
1875	76	3,494
1876	60	7,376
1877	74	5,911
1878	80	4,382
1879	144	3,618

Remarks.—The dispensary is entirely supported by Government aid; it is freely used by Europeans, East Indians, and Natives as out-patients, but not many seek in-patients. This probably is owing to the proximity to Madras. No suggestions are made as regards alteration or improvement, except there is a great want of public the subordinate attached.

From the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 11th December 1879.

Supply.—The water-supply from wells is ample and of very good quality.

Sanitation.—The conservancy of the European portion of the station is very well carried out. The conservancy of the Native portion is not so perfect. There is a sweeper at each of the 13 latrines, and 2 for them which are said to be sufficient.

Buildings.—The building is in fair order; furniture, &c., neatly kept, and all clean; drainage, both natural and from artificial construction. The ventilation is good.

Medical Stores.—Surgical instruments have been sufficient and are kept in good condition.

Dispensary.—Buildings are kept up in good condition.

SEMIHILL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant
M. VENKATASAWMY NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is a rented one and unsuitable for an hospital; it was recently whitewashed. The furniture is in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—The number of out-door patients treated in 1877 was 6,301, in 1878 6,294, while in 1879 the number was 6,320. The most common diseases among out-door patients were fevers, syphilitic and rheumatic affections, dropsy, inflammation of the ear, respiratory affections, dysentery, and diarrhoea.

Inspection.—Last inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General was on the 13th June 1878.

TIRUVALLUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Civil Hospital Assistant C. NARASIMMOLOO.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building used as hospital was formerly a dwelling house and is not very well suited for its present purpose. For the present, however, two more benches will furnish it in such a way as to atone for the deficiency of space.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is supported by the Local Fund Board of the Saidapet Circle.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases among the natives have been constipation, ague, rheumatic affections, syphilitic affections, bronchitis, dyspepsia, and skin diseases, ulcers, gonorrhoea and its complications.

Epidemics.—No epidemics.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary was opened to receive out-patients only in August last.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

BHAVANI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
M. SHUNMOOGUM MOODELLY, No. 916.

Dispensary Buildings.—State of building is good; but want of a dead-house is greatly felt.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no Dispensary Committee held here; but the President of the Local Fund Board has recommended to the Government for the appointment of Sub-Committee for the management and discussion of matters relating to the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.—The diseases—febricula, rheumatism, syphilitic affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcer, abscess, boil, itch, and guinea-worm were common. A greater number of patients than the previous year were admitted into the hospital under the head of fever.

Inspection.—This dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, on the 1st March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out and in door patients last year (1878) was 8,140 and 118 respectively. The number this year is 5,244 and 104, thus giving an increase of 2,104 in the former and a decrease of 9 in the latter.

COIMBATORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major G. S. W. OGG, M.B.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are all in good repair with the exception of the female hospital which requires reroofing and refooring, and as its construction is radically defective, I have recommended that a new female hospital be built.

Dispensary Committee.—No Committee. The Municipality meet twice a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among the out-door patients during the past year have been, in the order of frequency, fevers, skin diseases, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, ulcers, and rheumatic affections; among the in-door patients the most prevalent have been fevers, ulcers, skin diseases, syphilitic affections, and dropsy.

Epidemics.—No epidemic.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Southern Division, on the 6th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—There has been an increase in the attendance of both in-door and out-door patients during the past year. The number of out-door patients treated during the year was 11,897, an increase of 1,057 as compared with the previous year. The number of in-door patients (655) exhibits an increase of 103 over the number admitted in 1878.

General Remarks.—The decrease in the mortality from fevers and affections of the bowels has been most marked, while cholera and small-pox which were widely prevalent and fatal in all parts of the district in 1877 and 1878 have been almost entirely absent in the past year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 3rd March 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is most conveniently situated for the people and is in a good sanitary condition. The ventilation is good by means of doors and windows and ridge ventilation. Two new female wards have been sanctioned in place of the old ones.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of hospital and station generally is well attended to.

Water-supply.—The quality of the drinking water is fairly good; it is always filtered before use. It is obtained from a well in the compound.

Medicines and Appliances.—The supply of medicines and appliances is sufficient with the exception of a few medicines which are rather reduced in quantity.

Surgical Instruments.—Surgical instruments are all in good order.

Hospital Records.—The books are all in good order and written up to date.

DHARAPURAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant
S. NARAYANASAWMY CHETTY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The main building of the hospital was completed in October 1876, and the dead-room and out-houses in August 1878. The dispensary is built from north to south instead of from east to west, so that it is exposed to sun, rain, and wind. A pandal was erected in front of the hospital in the month of September 1879, and also a small one in back of the hospital. Hospital furniture is at present insufficient. An almirah is wanting to keep the surgical instruments.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients are ague, bronchitis, catarrhal ophthalmia, diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, dropsy, gonorrhoea and its complications, skin diseases. There were 6 deaths out of 43 in-patients admitted.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 3rd March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Large number of patients attended the dispensary during the year for treatment, as contrasted with the previous years; 6,059 against 5,578 in 1878, and 5,015 in 1877. Number of in-patients was 43 against 7 in 1878. In-patients are to be admitted only in emergent and accidental cases.

ERODE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary G. A. E. NEWLAND.

Dispensary Buildings.—No additions have been made during the year. The Municipality has sanctioned the erection of a small dead-house in the hospital compound.

Dispensary Committee.—All matters connected with the dispensary are discussed at the usual municipal meetings which are generally held twice a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases during the year, in the order of their frequency, were malarious fever, ophthalmia, ulcers, skin diseases, abscesses and boils, rheumatic affections, inflammation of the external ear, syphilitic and respiratory affections, and gonorrhoea. Malarious fevers were not so prevalent this year as in 1878. The total number of deaths among the in-patients was 36; with two or three exceptions all were famine coolies who found their way here after the relief camps were broken up.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General in the month of March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—It is encouraging to note that there has been an increase both in the in-door and out-door attendance. 232 in-patients were treated this year against 175 in 1878. The number of out-patients was 9,291 against 8,723 in 1878. The following table contrasts the attendance for the past three years:—

Years.	Total Treated	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1877	219	6,579
1878	175	8,723
1879	232	9,291

KARUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Civil Apothecary SUMBINTHA MUDALIAR.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is in good order except the floor which requires to be laid over with asphalt.

Dispensary Committee.—Municipality meet twice in a month.

Most Common Diseases.—Among out-door patients the most prevalent diseases, in their order of frequency, were as follow:—Malarious fevers, ophthalmia, ulcer, skin diseases, ear and syphilitic affections, abscesses, boils and whitlow, and diseases of the respiratory system. Among in-door patients malarious fevers, dropsy, syphilitic and rheumatic affections, abscess, boils and whitlow contributed greatly to the number of admissions. There are 2,887 out-door and 13 in-door, making a total of 2,900 cases.

Epidemics.—Malarious fevers prevailed in the form of an epidemic throughout the year with remissions in severity now and then.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, visited this institution on the 5th April 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—An aggregate number of 10,760 patients, of whom 10,679 were out-door and the remaining 81 in-door, were treated during the year under review against a total of 8,145, of whom 8,073 were out-door and 72 in-door patients; thus there is an increase of 2,606 in the out-door and 9 in the in-door attendance, or a total increase of 2,615 over that of the preceding year.

KOLLEGAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant T. V. N. SELLARAJAN PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are at present in a good state of repair; also the fittings and furniture.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meet monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients during the year, ranged in the order of their frequency, were as follow:—Ague 300, ophthalmia 303, respiratory affections 143, worms 84, abscess, boils, and whitlow 157, ulcer 240, skin diseases 246, and injuries 87. The total number of deaths among the out-door patients was 10, from dropsy and two from injuries. There were only 8 admissions of in-patients during the year, and no deaths occurred among them.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number treated was 3,318 out-patients and 8 in-patients, showing an increase of 901 in the former and 8 in the latter over that of 1878. A great number of villagers living within a circumference of 30 and 40 miles have resorted to the dispensary for treatment, and I am glad to report the natives of the town and villages do not show the usual antipathy to European medicines.

The sanitary condition of the town is improving; there are 8 latrines on the trench system which are resorted to by the inhabitants. There are also 2 cinerators and 2 municipal carts. All the tanks and wells have a good supply of water.

METTUPÁLAIYAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant J. SOUVERRAIPPEN, No. 929.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building in which this dispensary is kept is a very small one and not at all intended for hospital purposes. It is a part of the sub-jail building enclosed by different buildings on either side. The site in my opinion is bad, as there is no free circulation of air, and there is no accommodation whatever for patients to shelter themselves during the time they await attendance, &c.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases which prevail among the in and out door patients were fevers of ordinary types, rheumatism, bronchial affections, sore-eyes, dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, abscesses, and some forms of skin disease. Their prevalence as compared with other years had been great but with few fatal cases.

Inspection.—The annual inspection of this dispensary was made by the Deputy Surgeon-General in March last.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of patients as compared with previous years has been greatly increased. The number of out-door patients treated during the year has been 4,017 and in-door 111; this greatly exceeds the numbers in past year, which both in and out patients were only 3,225. There has been restriction in the admission of in-door patients, as the Local Fund Board, Coimbatore, have ruled that only emergent and accidental cases should be treated as in-door.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 4th March 1880.

Hospital.—This hospital is a small shed situated behind Tahsildar's cutcherry, very conveniently for the people in the middle of the village. It is very clean and neat. The site is flat and not favorable for drainage purposes, and there are no drains. The only building is a latrine; it was clean. Excreta are removed by the Subsidiary Jail toty daily and buried.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of hospital is good, that of the town is carried out by 5 carts and 16 toties. A maistry superintends them.

Water-supply.—The drinking water for the hospital is obtained from the Bhavani river. The inhabitants of the town also mostly obtain their water from the same source. It is said to be good.

Medicines and Appliances.—The medicines have been sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—The few instruments are all in good condition.

Hospital Records.—In good condition and written up to date.

POLLACHI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon P. MOONESAWMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital roof is leaky and its flooring is worn out in some places. The cook-room and latrines require repair, and whitewashing of the buildings is greatly needed. The furniture and fittings are in a good condition.

Dispensary Committee.—A sub-committee was appointed subject to the control of the Local Fund Board, Coimbatore, but the members are few, and owing to the absence of some of them from the station, it has met only three times during the year.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases during the year have been malarial fevers, diseases of the digestive system, ophthalmic affections, ulcers, chronic diseases of the ear, worms, abscesses, boils, syphilitic affections, &c. Intermittent fever appears to have been more prevalent than in the previous year, and the largest admission occurred under this head. The mortality has been 61, of which 8 occurred among out-patients. Most of the deaths have resulted from dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, debility, and remittent fever. The fatal cases during the previous year were 44.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the district on the 7th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of cases admitted during the year has been 9,310, of which 421 were in-patients and 8,889 out-patients, showing an increase of 83 in and 1,869 out patients over the preceding year. The admission under the head of out-patients includes 7 Europeans and 27 Eurasians. The average daily sick of in-patients was 29.30 against 21.26, and of out-door patients 86.24 against 57.35.

PALLADAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant T. MANICKAM PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building at present occupied as Local Fund Dispensary was intended as a hospital for prisoners in sub-jail. The building requires alteration. The erection of a pandal is necessary in front of the dispensary.

Dispensary Committee.—No committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fevers, rheumatic affections, diseases of eye and skin.

Attendance of Patients.—As the dispensary was opened only in May last, no contrast could be made with previous years.

SATYAMANGALAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant P. ANTI, No. 757.

Dispensary Buildings.—The floor and furniture need repair.

Dispensary Committee.—A local sub-committee has been appointed which meet occasionally.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fever, rheumatism, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, dysentery, abscess, skin diseases, and ulcers.

Inspection.—Inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the division in the month of March last.

Attendance of Patients.—No in-door patients were treated this year. There were 4,191 out-door patients admitted during the year. This shows a decrease of 51 when compared with previous year.

UDAMALPETA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant P. GOPALSAWMY NAIDU, No. 898.

Dispensary Buildings.—The present building needs repairs in some parts of the floor. A latrine is required and a dead-house.

Dispensary Committee.—It is under the Local Fund Board.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door and in-door patients were fevers, venereal affections, diseases of the ear and of the eye, diseases of the digestive system, abscess, ulcers, and other affections of the skin.

Epidemics.—Small-pox occurred in some of the villages, but not of a virulent type.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the dispensary on the 8th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The year has been a favorable one when compared with the last year. The following table shows the attendance of patients during the year as contrasted with previous years, distinguishing in-door from out-door:—

	In-patients.		Out-patients	
	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths
1876-77	6	...	2,718	241
1877	...	...	4,172	45
1878	56	9	3,477	5
1879	82	22	4,257	8

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

BADVEL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant D. BATHIAH.

Dispensary Buildings.—Once a private bungalow, suits the purpose in every respect, but ventilation in the upper part of the rooms is very much felt. A dead-house is not provided for.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases prevailed during the year were ague, rheumatic affections, respiratory affections, and skin diseases. There was no prevalence of cholera during the year under report.

Inspection.—The dispensary is inspected once a year by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 27th January 1880.

Hospital.—This dispensary was only established on the 8th August 1879, and for the present is located in a small building of two apartments. A new hospital has been commenced in the centre of this town.

Sanitary Condition.—No latrine or other building.

Conservancy.—No conservancy establishment in this town.

Water-supply.—From the river and from wells in the compounds of houses.

Medicines and Appliances.—The stock of medicines is very small, but the new supply is on the way; what there is, is carefully arranged in an almirah.

Surgical Instruments.—There are only a few instruments, but all that is required at present I think.

CUDDAPAH.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon H. IYASAWMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is still located in the same old building. A new dispensary is now under construction. The hospital furniture and fittings are sufficient and in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases have been intermittent fever, ulcers, ophthalmia, rheumatism, diarrhoea, dysentery, and venereal affections. Intermittent fever prevailed, though not to the same extent as last year, throughout the district, and it was for the most part comparatively of a mild type and very amenable to treatment. Sloughing ulcers amongst the poorer classes prevailed to a very large extent, and a good number proved fatal in spite of all care and treatment.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General of the division inspected it on the 12th February 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of cases treated during the year is 12,859, of which 894 were in-patients and 11,965 out-patients, showing a decrease of 1,226 in-patients and an increase of 537 out-patients over the preceding year. The decrease amongst the in-patients was owing to the subsidence of famine in the district. Out of 894 in-patients 40 died themselves.

General Remarks.—The dispensary continues to maintain its reputation; all classes of people freely and readily resort to it at all times and appreciate its usefulness. A qualified East Indian midwife has been entertained about six months ago; her services were engaged by a few respectable and well-to-do people in the town, and I have no doubt she will be of much use to the inhabitants when they come to know more about her and her qualifications.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 12th March 1880.

Hospital.—The present building has been condemned and it is to be pulled down on the completion of a new building close to the present one for which 22,000 rupees have been sanctioned and the work is going on rapidly. The hospital is clean with fair ventilation by doors and windows, badly lighted and not crowded; good natural drainage; the out-houses are all more or less ruinous.

Conservancy.—The station is very clean, and the conservancy well carried out by an establishment consisting of night-soil carts 3, rubbish carts 9, scavengers, male 19, female 14, latrines 42, urinals 6. The manure is collected and sold periodically to the ryots.

Water-supply.—There is an abundant supply of water from a river, tanks, and wells; it is of good quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

KADIRI

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
D. RAJANTHRUM, No. 587.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings require no repair at present. Furniture sufficient.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases during the year were fevers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, and skin diseases. There were 25 deaths last year among the in-patients and one among out-patients. This year there were 7 deaths among the in-patients and 3 among out-patients.

Attendance of Patients

	1878	1879
In-patients	183	99
Out-patients	8,540	7,692

General Remarks.—As usual the public suffered from malarious fevers, more especially after the rainy season, and in the month of December most of the fever cases were complicated with lung affections.

MADANAPALLE

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Apothecary T. WARR.

Dispensary Buildings.—The Local Fund Board have allotted money for the repair of the old buildings.

Dispensary Committee.—There were three meetings of the dispensary committee.

Most Common Diseases.

	Admissions	
	1878.	1879.
<i>In-patients.</i>		
Fever	211	75
General dropsy	217	37
Syphilitic affections	...	161
Diarrhoea	89	24
Dysentery	71	40
Ulcer	221	241
<i>Out-patients.</i>		
Fever	5,167	7,731
Rheumatism	355	511
Syphilis	138	278
Anæmia	120	103
Dropsy	96	62
Ophthalmia	510	543
Dysentery	193	59
Diarrhoea	109	50
Gonorrhoea	141	219
Skin diseases	324	453
Ulcer	296	311
Respiratory affections	185	461
Spleen diseases	191	381

Inspection.—Inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on 10th January 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Patients.	1878.		1879.	
	Total Treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Total Treated.	Average Daily Sick.
In	1,413	87.14	1,176	56.38
Out	10,348	88.58	13,794	109.09

PULIVENDALA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary T. VENCATACHELLAM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building used as a Civil Dispensary is a rented one; no change has been made in it; it is too low.

Most Common Diseases.—There are no in-patients. The most common diseases are intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, general dropsy, ascitis, venereal affections, rheumatism and skin diseases, abscess and ulcers.

Inspection.—Inspection was made by the Zillah Surgeon on the 28th February 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—As regards the attendance of out-door patients, the number admitted during the year was 5,287 against 3,430 in the last year. Thus there is a large increase of 1,857.

PRODDUTUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant T. TEKERAM,
No. 544.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is a neat and strong building, in good order. There is a good supply of furniture.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague is somewhat more prevalent than other diseases, but when compared to last year the number of cases fall short by 648.

Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon inspected the dispensary on the 19th July 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-patients was 6,120 for the year. As compared with last year, there is a diminution of 908 patients. The reduction is attributed to the healthy condition in general.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
dated 14th January 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is built of stone, and is an admirable one; it is clean and well ventilated. It is, however, comparatively useless, as from want of funds in-door patients are not admitted. It is well lighted. There is no artificial drainage, and the natural drainage is indifferent. The compound is much neglected and requires levelling, removal of loose stones, &c., &c. There are two bath-rooms, clean, but none used; there are also two latrines, clean, but not yet used.

Conservancy.—There are six latrines in the town which are cleaned in an indifferent manner by four toties; there are also 8 or 10 sweepers with two conservancy carts for cleansing the streets. The town is fairly clean, and has a substantial and thriving appearance.

Water-supply.—There is usually an ample supply of good water from an irrigation channel of the Pennér; never supplemented by wells, which are brackish.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and due care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition with a few exceptions.

Books and Records.—Written up to date and in good order, but the stock-book is not kept according to the new form, and there is no case-book.

GANJAM DISTRICT.

BERHAMPORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
V. BULEAN, No. 330.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are now undergoing repairs which were urgently needed.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no special hospital committee.

Most Common Diseases.

	1879				1878			
	In-patients		Out-patients		In-patients		Out-patients	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
Malarious fevers, &c.	44	5	549	...	40	1	380	...
Gonorrhoea and its complications	27	...	257	...	78	...	348	...
Ulcers	25	3	449	...	56	2	273	...

Epidemics.—Small-pox prevailed in the vicinity during the early part of the year; only one case came under treatment.

Inspection.—It was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General in 1877.

Attendance of Patients.

Patients.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-door	197	129	178	172	200	315	608	238
Out-door	2,320	2,015	2,374	2,330	2,624	2,430	3,534	4,289

General Remarks.—The health of the district during the year has been favorable.

The prices of grain and food are much lower than at the beginning of the year, and have been so since April, and in consequence the condition of the people has improved.

The number of in-patients shows a decrease as compared with previous years; this has been due to the lack of funds. The number of out-patients, however, has increased by 755.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 23rd January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The town and neighbourhood of Berhampore, comprising the village of old Berhampore and ten other villages, is situated in a very low-lying country, and surrounded on all sides by paddyfields. Public latrines have been constructed for the use of the natives. There are eight of these latrines, six of which are public, containing twelve stone-built compartments each, three being specially reserved for females and two temporary, in all of which the dry-earth system is carried out.

Water-supply.—The water for drinking purposes is derived from two tanks specially reserved. Three wells are also used; the water in these is good.

Conservancy.—For conservancy purposes the town is divided into five districts under the supervision of 4 Nuisance Inspectors. The conservancy staff is as follows:—14 tories to attend to the latrines, 12 carts with 12 drivers for the removal of rubbish and excreta, 5 being exclusively used for removing liquid refuse, 76 scavengers under one ministry. Each house collects its soiled water and liquid refuse in an earthen or other receptacle which is left outside for removal.

Hospital.—The site of the hospital is far removed from the town. The latrines are defective in principle and ventilation, but these are to be removed amongst other improvements now going on.

The neighbourhood of the hospital as regards conservancy is far from good; people resort to the purpose of nature.

Medicines and Appliances.—Insufficient. Poisons are kept in a ridiculously large press under lock and key.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in fair order.

Hospital Records.—Records not in good condition; carelessly kept; but this the Medical Officer is to see after in future. The nephew of the Hospital Assistant is the writer, which is a bad arrangement.

CHICACOLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary P. KINSLEY.

Dispensary Buildings.—Repairs have been urgently required for a long time. The hospital furniture would be more complete if another almshouse was placed in the dispensary room for the preservation of instruments, &c.

Most Common Diseases.—Amongst out-patients there were 1,610 admissions from malarious fevers, which prevailed from July to October chiefly. It is difficult to account for this unusual prevalence of fever during these months, and the record of no previous year shows such a large number of admissions from this cause. The cases were mild and yielded readily to the ordinary remedies. Arsenic and tinctura iodi were of great value in the majority of these cases, as also the powder of the root of aconitum. Large numbers sought relief for rheumatic affections, worms, ear-ache, skin diseases, ulcers, and bronchitic affections.

Inspection.—The dispensary was not inspected during the year.

Attendance of Patients.—1879, in-patients 166, out-patients 4,649; 1878, in-patients 146, out-patients 6,199, being 20 in-patients less than the previous year. Decrease due to greater care in the selection of cases for in-door treatment. Amongst the out-patients there has been an increase of 1,550 as compared with the previous year. This number would probably have been still larger were it not that since September two new dispensaries were opened almost in the neighbourhood of Chicacole.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 17th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is said to be in a good sanitary condition, but I came through the back sluices from the river, which were simply filthy, much the same as most native villages.

Water-supply.—The river supplies the drinking water of town, but as it is much polluted, it certainly should be conserved above the bridge, allowing the people to wash, &c., below it only.

Conservancy.—The town is divided into three districts, to each of which an Inspector with three sweepers and three carts are attached. Conservancy in the town might be greatly improved.

Hospital.—There has been no change in the hospital building since last report. It is now sadly out of repair, and, if not looked to soon, I fear part of it may tumble down. The hospital is kept clean and neat, and every thing in good order.

Medicines and Appliances.—The supply of medicines has been sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in good order.

Hospital Records.—Fairly kept.

GANJAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant C. APPIAR, No. 379.

Dispensary Buildings.—This institution is held in a private tiled building; it is rather far away from the town.

Dispensary Committee.—The Local Fund Boards meet in Chatrapur twice in a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases amongst out-door patients treated during the year, arranged in order of frequency, were—

Ague	...	...	...	450	Ulcer	...	...	...	187
Rheumatism	...	...	...	326	Dyspepsia	...	...	...	148
Tinea tonsurans	...	...	...	251	Sore-eyes	...	...	...	135
Constipation	...	...	...	191	Inflammation membrana tympani	...	...	...	120

Epidemics.—Small-pox occurred epidemically at the beginning of the year both in the station and its vicinity, and continued for several months; now almost abated.

Attendance of Patients.

Classes of Patients.	Treated.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-door ...	5	15	14	1
Out-door ...	2,415	3,197	2,921	2,389
Total ...	2,420	3,219	2,935	2,390

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 26th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—There being no latrines, the inhabitants use the neighbourhood of their houses for the purposes of nature. The main streets are pretty clean, but the smaller streets are dirty and in the usual state of neglected native towns.

Water-supply.—Wells supply fair water, but the people ignore them generally and use the rain-fed tanks which are ill-conserved.

Conservancy.—Six scavengers are employed sweeping the main roads, but they have no cart to remove the rubbish in; so conservancy is very backward.

Hospital.—The dispensary is rather remote from the town, and should, if possible, be removed to a more central spot.

Medicines and Appliances.—There is a large stock of some medicines, in fact more than are likely to be used before they are useless from age. This I have reported to the Local Fund Committee. There is a small stock of medicines for the use of port purposes. No call has for fifteen months been made on it.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments generally most costly ones.

GOPALPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Assistant Apothecary R. COLLINS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The old thatched building, which was reported last year as being very much out of repair was vacated on the 13th December 1879 for a newly-erected tiled house, rented at Rs. 20 per mensem and situated in a convenient part of the town. The furniture and fittings are in good condition. An almirah is much needed for the stock medicines.

Dispensary Committee.—A local sub-committee nominally exists; no meetings have been held.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out door-patients, ranged in the order of frequency, have been—

Ague...	955	Inflammation of external meatus ...	130
Skin diseases ...	577	Worms ...	126
Rheumatic affections ...	283	Respiratory affections ...	116
Ulcer ...	200	Abscess, boils and whitlow ...	99
Injuries ...	167	Syphilitic affections ...	66

Malarious fevers were unusually prevalent; the admissions under this head exceed one-fourth of the total treated, and show an increase of 803 above that of the previous year. The disease was reported to have been general throughout the district.

Attendance of Patients.—The following comparative table exhibits the work of the dispensary during the past three years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Total treated... { In-door patients ...	28	18	3
{ Out-door do. ...	1,999	2,194	3,589
Total ...	2,027	2,212	3,592

It will be observed from the above that there has been a great increase among the out-patients treated during the year; this is chiefly owing to 1,104 cases that were treated in the

district whilst out itinerating. After deducting these numbers the balance still shows an increase of 276 cases treated in the town of Gopalpur above that of the previous year. The Local Fund Board in the early part of the year ruled that no in-patients should be admitted.

General Remarks.—In May 1879 the Board resolved that the medical officer in charge of the dispensary should itinerate in the district for half the month throughout the year; the work was begun in June and carried on during the three succeeding months, but was ordered to be discontinued in October 1879.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 26th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—Similar to most small Indian sea-ports, cleanliness and sanitation not much thought of. Manure heaps, &c., are allowed. Natural drainage pretty fair. There are no latrines. The beach, outskirts of town and land in front of travellers' bungalow all used for the purposes of nature. The rubbish, &c., of the town daily carted away and deposited on the plot of ground opposite the Post Office.

Water-supply.—There are eight private and seven public wells, from which there is a good and abundant supply of water for drinking.

Conservancy.—Four male and seven female sweepers are employed by the Local Fund Board, who, with carts, remove the sweepings of the neighbourhood. Lately the bodies of people dying who had died of cholera were flung out on the beach by their relatives; so also bodies of those dying of small-pox.

Hospital.—On the 15th December the old dispensary was vacated, it being considered unsafe, and removed to the present building, which is well raised, over-looking that part of the town on the beach. The house is new and tiled, clean and neatly kept. The only defect is in the verandah-room, which is the only place for performing *post-mortem* if required.

Medicines and Appliances.—They are very neatly kept and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments in very good order.

Principal Diseases.—Cholera appeared as an endemic a few days ago, and ten cases have been reported among fishermen, who will neither submit to European treatment for it, or small-pox. Mr. Collins states that a former epidemic of cholera was traced to a British India Steam Navigation Steamer with a case of cholera on board getting coolies from shore and landing cargo in the evening. The captain sent for him to see a man moribund from the disease; the captain did not go into quarantine, but started off. The Apothecary reported the case.

PARIAKIMEDI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Civil Apothecary J. REARDON.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in a bad state of repair. A representation of this was made on the 13th October 1879 to the Vice-President of the Local Fund Board of the Chicacole Circle. My letter about it was endorsed by him and sent for the information of the Department of Public Works, who came here and prepared estimates, but no repairs have ever been commenced. One portion of the southern verandah has tumbled down, and different parts of both northern and southern verandahs are threatening. The contagious diseases shed was repaired in September.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is wholly supported by the Local Fund Board of the Chicacole Circle, and the members of the Board convene a meeting monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among both in and out door patients were in the following order of frequency, viz.:—

	Admissions.	
	1878.	1879.
Malarious fevers ...	1,335	2,301
Worms ...	784	643
Ulcer ...	512	393
Rheumatic affections ...	436	255
Conjunctivitis ...	407	370
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	356	158
Injuries ...	166	124
Debility ...	172	69
Respiratory affections ...	...	173

Epidemics.—Small-pox prevailed in a modified form during August in the town, and in December in a village a few miles to the south-east of the town; it appeared also in a modified form in this village.

Attendance of Patients.—The aggregate number of patients treated during the year under review shows an increase in the number when compared with the total number of cases under treatment in 1878. There is an increase in the number of out-patients by 150 and a decrease in the number of in-patients by 85.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General C. SMITH, M.D., dated 20th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—It is certainly in a dirty state now, left mostly to nature, and pigs for scavengers. The medical officer reports that it was kept clean before August last. The place was overrun with low vegetation; to this in a great measure is attributed the large number of admissions from malarious fevers, but this defect is being remedied. There are no public latrines, but open pieces of ground have been set apart, and in some measure utilized by the people for the purposes of nature.

Water-supply.—There are several good wells for drinking water. The natives, as usual, also use tank water.

Conservancy.—There is little conservancy in this station to boast of.

Hospital.—This building is sadly in need of repair, cleansing and whitewashing. The cots stand in need of washing. By the roadside is the latrine of a very ancient muster, without any attempt at dry-earth conservancy, except a little chatty half filled up with it in each of the seats. The dispensary-room is at the end of hospital next to the out-buildings, and is very insufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines are said to be generally sufficient. It is simply impossible that care can be taken in their preservation, the place they are kept in having no properly secured windows. The present dispensary should be made secure for a "store-room" and the dispensary removed to the "dead-house," which would make a very good one indeed. Another dead-house on a cheap principle should be built in a more secluded spot. Some time ago it is said that the dispensary was broken into through the window and a quantity of one of the chinchona alkaloids stolen.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments kept in fair order.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

CHINTALAPUDI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant NARAYANASAMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—In the month of August 1879 a small private thatched house was occupied as a dispensary by the Local Fund Board on a rent of Annas 12.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevalent diseases are ague, rheumatism, dysentery, diarrhoea, venereal affections, ringworms, and colic.

Attendance of Patients.—From 11th August 1879 to 31st December there was a total of 324 out-patients.

COCANADA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon G. L. WALKER, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings underwent repair in the early part of the year, and are now in a fair state. The fitting and furniture are complete and in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—Municipal Committee held twice a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases amongst the in-door patients have been, in order of frequency, ulcers, syphilitic affections, rheumatic affections, dropsy, diseases of the bowels, diseases of the skin. And amongst the out-door patients malarious fevers, worms, bowel-complaints, skin diseases, venereal diseases, rheumatic affections, respiratory affections, and ulcers. The only disease that shows a marked difference in prevalence as compared with previous years is malarious fever, of which there were, during the year under report, 771 cases treated at the hospital. The following table shows the difference compared with previous years. The cause of this great increase must be ascribed to the Bumba disturbances:—

1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874
771	282	266	256	240	284

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table exhibits the attendance of patients as contrasted with previous years:—

Years	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1874-75	284	2,984	3,218
1875-76	240	3,539	3,779
1876-77	256	4,070	4,326
1877	321	4,367	4,688
1878	320	5,032	5,352
1879	257	5,823	6,080

General Remarks.—The financial condition of the dispensary is satisfactory. The lying-in ward accommodating two beds was occupied during the year by three cases. Mrs. Louise Hart, the diplomised midwife attached to the dispensary, attended on twenty-six cases of labor as out-patients.

COCANADA SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon G. L. WALKER, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The wards are in good repair, and the furniture and fittings well kept and complete.

Most Common Diseases.—The diseases and accidents are those usually prevalent amongst European seamen in this country, and no change has been observed in their relative frequency and fatality.

Attendance of Patients.—There have been 39 admissions this year as against 59 in 1878.

General Remarks.—The financial condition of the Seamen's Hospital is satisfactory, admitting of a transfer of surplus funds to the amount of Rs. 1,660-8-8 to the credit of the Municipal Dispensary.

ELLORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant T. VENKATARAOIDOO, No. 139.

Dispensary Buildings.—The Municipal Dispensary consists of one surgery and one dispensary room, one male and one female ward accommodating 12 and 8 beds, respectively, a bath-room, two latrines, one contagious ward, and a cook-room. It was lately built at a cost of Rs. 8,507-1-0, and is in good order. No dead-house, and it is greatly wanted.

Dispensary Committee.—Municipality meet once a fortnight.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases that prevailed among the out-patients of the past year were malarious fevers, rheumatism, venereal affections, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcers, wounds, and other accidents. There were 6,195 in and out patients treated during the year, of whom 21 died.

Epidemics.—Cholera prevailed in the town in a mild form. Eight cases were admitted and one died. Small-pox disappeared in the beginning of the year. Measles continued throughout the year both in the town and its vicinity. As usual malarious fevers began in the cold season and are still prevalent throughout this district.

Attendance of Patients.—There were no in-door patients up to the end of August last. The new dispensary was opened on the 1st September. Twenty-six in-patients have been admitted since. There were 6,169 out-patients, showing an increase of 2,733 as compared with that of the past year 1878. This increase was chiefly due to the new dispensary being situated between the town and its adjoining pettahs.

General Remarks.—The cleanliness of the streets out of public thoroughfare is greatly neglected, and a great nuisance is being created along the channel running in the middle of the town.

NARSAPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant P. STEENRAMULU.

Dispensary Buildings.—There is no building specially allotted for the dispensary use, but a portion of the Police Hospital is used for that purpose. Construction of a dispensary is sanctioned, and the work will be commenced shortly.

Dispensary Committee.—No Dispensary Committee, but all matters relating to the dispensary are discussed at the Local Fund Meeting, which is held once a month.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases are fevers, rheumatic and venereal affections, diseases of the ear and eye, and bronchitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscess, boils, ulcers, and wounds. During the year 1879 there were seven deaths and in 1878 eight deaths. Comparing the number treated during this year with that of the last year, the prevalence of the diseases seems to be on the increase.

Epidemics.—Cholera prevailed to a certain extent in this town, producing five deaths out of eleven attacks; it commenced in January and ended in April.

Attendance of Patients.—The institution does not provide accommodation for in-door patients, and no provision was made for dieting purposes. The total number of out-door patients attended during the year 1879 was 4,322 against 3,933 of 1878, showing an increase of 389 cases.

PITHAPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant T. V. SATHOORAMA RAJOO.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary has been newly established. Furniture, fittings, &c. are in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—During the period the most common diseases were ague, scabies, general dropy, syphilis, gonorrhoea, bubo, and bronchitis, &c.

Attendance of Patients.—Attendance of patients has been satisfactory.

POTHAVARAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant J. M. DAVA RAJULU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is held in a rented house. There is no furniture.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague and lung affections. The prevalence of these diseases in this part of the taluk was very great, but there were no deaths among the patients that have attended the hospital.

Attendance of Patients.—Dispensary has been recently opened. Owing to my being on special duty to Battayagudem, the admissions decreased.

RAJAHMUNDY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Apothecary P. ANDERSON.

Dispensary Buildings.—The epidemic ward has undergone repairs, and on the site of an old ward, which was blown down in 1878, a fresh one is erected.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is a Municipal institution, and matters connected with it are brought before the meetings, which are held bi-monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among the in and out door patients were as follows:—Fevers, rheumatic and venereal affections, dropsies, bowel affections, ophthalmia, ear diseases, ulcers, skin affections, and general debility.

Diseases.	1877.				1878.				1879.			
	In.		Out.		In.		Out.		In.		Out.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Fevers ...	7	...	305	...	17	5	431	...	49	2	614	...
Rheumatic and venereal affections ...	89	...	213	...	42	3	242	...	42	...	306	...
Dropsies ...	3	1	13	...	81	16	20	...	25	11	28	...
Debility ...	25	5	28	...	20	5	35	...	18	5	74	...

Epidemic Cholera.—From this disease there were 10 admissions into hospital with 7 deaths, and among the out-door patients there were 21 applicants. Some of these must have proved fatal, but they have not been brought to notice. Cholera prevailed in the district also, and it raged with much severity in the Ramachandrapur Taluk.

Attendance of Patients.

Patients.		1877.	1878.	1879.	Remarks.
In	...	247	338	394	Europeans and East Indians Natives.
Out	...	2,923	3,501	4,117	Europeans and East Indians Natives.

General Remarks.—During the year there have been 682 cases vaccinated by the Municipal Vaccinator, of which 638 proved successful, 39 unsuccessful, and 5 unknown. The Hospital Assistant attached to the dispensary has vaccinated 27 cases during the year, of which 25 were successful and 2 unsuccessful.

RAMACHANDRAPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant T. PAUPERYADOO NAICK, No. 942.

Dispensary Buildings.—A provision of Rs. 2,600 has been made by the Local Fund Board, Cocanada Circle, in this year's budget estimate for the erection of a dispensary building on the standard plan.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fevers, ulcers, skin diseases, cholera, bronchial affections, dysentery, rheumatic affections, diarrhoea, worms, eye affections, and injuries. As compared with last year, fevers and cholera were much more prevalent.

The fatal cases among the out-door patients numbered 47; of these 38 were due to cholera.

Epidemics.—Cholera prevailed to a great extent in the taluk.

Attendance of Patients.

		1877. January to December.		1878. January to December.		1879. January to December.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Europeans.	Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daily average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	04
Natives.	Admitted	2	955	...	1,140	...	2,650
	Died	...	8	...	12	...	47
	Daily average attendance	15	9.17	...	10.17	...	23.85

TUNI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant Y. RUDRAH NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—Thatched new building; repair unnecessary; furniture and fittings good.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarial fevers are most common among out-door patients. Their prevalence is general and no fatality.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-patients for the last two months (since the opening of the dispensary) is 255.

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KISTNA DISTRICT.

BEZVADA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary H. A. HENDERSON.

Dispensary Committee.—The Local Fund Board, Masulipatam Circle, hold a meeting monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are ague, cholera, general dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcers, general debility, and injuries. The following table shows at a glance their prevalence and fatality as compared with previous years:—

Years	Ague.		Cholera.		General Dropsy.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Ulcer.		General Debility.		Injuries.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
1876	773	1	172	83	18	2	169	3	258	8	122	6	92	6	77	...
1877	893	2	85	23	18	1	178	4	286	22	171	...	112	2	136	2
1878	2,883	3	65	11	13	1	118	3	436	9	234	...	140	1	121	1
1879	16	2	4,494	2	7	4	3416	2	117	2	7	4	93	8	3	245

Epidemics.—There was no fresh outbreak of cholera during the year; the disease which began in December 1878 continued all through January and the beginning of February 1879, and during those months 41 cases were "Treated" and 12 "Deaths" recorded.

Inspection.—The dispensary was not inspected either by the Civil Surgeon or the Deputy Surgeon-General during the year.

Attendance of Patients.

Years	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.
1878	...	...	...	6,115	33	79.67
1879	120	27	12.10	10,946	16	107.41

General Remarks.—The year under review has on the whole been a comparatively healthy one. The attendance of out-patients has increased 297.78 per cent. when compared with 1875, and 79.00 per cent. when compared with last year. These figures speak for themselves and show the growth that has taken place in the out-patient department during the last five years.

CHIRALA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant R. JAGANAICKOOLLOO, No. 835.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is rented. It has been slightly repaired.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are malarious fevers, rheumatic affections; respiratory affections, round worms, and skin diseases.

Principal Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Number Treated.	Deaths.	Number Treated.	Deaths.	Number Treated.	Deaths.
1. Malarious fevers	683	2	1,019	2	972	2
2. Rheumatic affections	62	...	97	...	125	...
3. Respiratory affections.	72	...	110	2	108	1
4. Worms	156	...	212	...	356	...
5. Skin diseases	140	...	203	...	185	...

Epidemics.—Small-pox of confluent variety broke out sporadically in the vicinity of the station and carried off one subject. Malarious fevers raged almost throughout the year. The copious rains this year seem to be the cause of their continual prevalence.

Attendance of Patients.

1874-75.	1875-76.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
267	918	1,816	1,993	2,524	2,990

General Remarks.—In the station and its vicinities almost all classes of people freely come for treatment. Banians are the only people who will not so freely resort to the dispensary.

DACHEPALLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant W. GOVINDA RAJOOLOO.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building in which the dispensary is established is an old Munsif's Court; it had not undergone any repairs whatever during the year, though it requires retiling. A dispensary under the new system is about to be constructed here.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is under the management of the Local Fund Board.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases were agues of different types complicated with enlarged spleen, ophthalmia, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, dysentery and diarrhoea, abscess, ulcer, and skin diseases.

Diseases.	1878.		1879.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Ague, malarious fevers, &c.	2,896	1	2,287	...
Rheumatic affections	246	...	206	...
Syphilitic affections	59	...	61	...
Ophthalmia	236	...	370	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea	169	1	104	...
Abscess and ulcers	118	...	345	...
Skin diseases	260	...	280	...

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—None.

Attendance of Patients.—No in-door patients were treated during the year in the dispensary. The average daily number of out-door patients given below when compared with the previous year exhibits no difference, though there was some decrease in the total number treated:—

Out-patients.	1878.	1879.
Average daily number of attendance.	41.78	41.56

General Remarks.—A dead-house is very badly needed in this station for the frequent post-mortem examinations which are now conducted under the trees situated close to the burialground for want of suitable accommodation.

GUNTUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Zillah Surgeon S. M. TYRRELL, F.R.C.S.E.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in good repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases were ague, primary and secondary syphilis, neuralgia, bronchial and other chest affections, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatic affections, ear and eye diseases.

Attendance of Patients.

		1878.		1879.	
		Number Treated.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Treated.	Average Daily Attendance.
In-patients	...	309	15	551	22.75
Out-patients	...	7,207	124	11,916	97
Total	...	7,516	139	12,467	119.75

There were 59 deaths among in-patients against 72 in the preceding year.

KROSR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant P. SIREERAMULI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building for the dispensary has not yet been selected, and so it has been opened in a part of Tahsildar's house.

Most Common Diseases.—Out of the 129 patients that sought medical treatment during the short period (from 10th December 1879 up to the 31st), I found most of them suffering from ague and skin diseases.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary is very new to the station, and was opened only on the 10th December 1879; in the mean time 129 patients were treated.

MASULIPATAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major C. R. G. PARKER.

Dispensary Buildings.—In good repair; is just being whitewashed; floor is of asphalt. Furniture and fittings good.

Dispensary Committee.—No Dispensary Committee. The dispensary is left to the management of the Zillah Surgeon; the Municipality and Local Fund Board jointly meet the expense.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fevers have been the most prevalent; rheumatic affections, stomach and bowel-complaints, and respiratory diseases have also been common. The number of out-patients during the year is largely in excess of that during 1878, owing chiefly to the opening of a branch dispensary in the town by my predecessor, Surgeon H. D. Cook, in the latter half of 1878.

Epidemics.—Cholera prevailed slightly in January 1878.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.				In-patients.	Out-patients.
1878	...	...	...	248	5,110
1879	...	...	...	187	8,756

REPALLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant C. COOPUSAMY NAICKER.

Dispensary Buildings.—Rented building, not spacious enough to keep the furniture in, &c.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases are ague, skin diseases, and respiratory affections. No comparison can be made of their prevalence with that of other years, this being the first year in which the dispensary was opened.

Epidemics.—Small-pox, measles, and chicken-pox.

VINUKONDA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Second-class Hospital Assistant D. VENKATASWAMI, No. 902.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is still held in the same building; the floor has been lately repaired.

Most Common Diseases.—The diseases of most common occurrence among the out-door patients are ague, ophthalmia, rheumatic affections, respiratory affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, worms, abscesses, ulcers, and boils.

Attendance of Patients.—There are no in-door patients. The number of out-door patients treated during the year is 4,921 against 4,123 of last year and 2,916 of the year before last. The increase is due to the frequent appearance of intermittent fevers, ophthalmia, and ulcers.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

CUMBUM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant SYED NIZAMUDDIN, No. 534.

Dispensary Buildings.—They are in fair order. Furniture, &c., is sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases were malarial and simple fevers, rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, respiratory affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, and ulcers.

The death-rate for the present year is less than that of last year.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—None.

Attendance of Patients.—Two hundred and five in and 6,869 out patients were treated during the year under report, showing a decrease of 108 in and 1,575 out patients compared to last year. The average attendance has been less than previous year—17.97 in and 87.09 out patients during the year against 19.38 in and 98.34 out in last year.

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of the town is unsatisfactory. Only ten main streets and thoroughfares are kept clean by the staff of sweepers, but the lanes and narrow spaces are in a very filthy state. There are not sufficient latrines for the people. Having no toties, private privies in the town are never cleaned.

KURNOOL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon J. LANCASTER.

Dispensary Buildings.—All are in good repair except the contagious ward, the walls of which are so unsafe as to render it useless. This condition has been represented to the Municipality, but no steps have been as yet undertaken. A portion of the compound has been reclaimed and a wall built.

Most Common Diseases.—Among in-door patients the principal diseases were ulcers, general debility, fevers, and diarrhoea. There were 93 deaths among them. This large mortality is due to the extremely bad nature of the ulcer cases, many of whom when brought were in a hopeless condition. There were 3 major amputations for gangrenous ulcers as a palliative measure, and all three proved fatal from diarrhoea about a month after amputation. The temporary closure of the relief camp threw into the dispensary a large number of extremely bad cases, chiefly ulcer, general debility, and diarrhoea. Among out patients the principal diseases were fevers, ulcers, rheumatism, and bowel affections. The mortality among them is uncertain and unknown and most probably was large.

	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Malarious fevers	5,443	5	4,697	6	4,794	...
Ulcers	1,082	9	1,952	24	1,605	32
Bowel affections	1,066	32	615	38	318	15

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General made his annual inspection of the institution on the 24th February 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	Treated.	
	In.	Out.
1877	925	12,561
1878	644	11,891
1879	669	11,435

General Remarks.—The midwifery ward has not proved a success. Midwife Lydia resigned in July last; her successor has not been appointed.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon General J. Wilson, dated 8th March 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is clean and in good repair, with the exception of the contagious ward, which is unsafe and converted into a store-room. The lighting is very fair; there is no overcrowding; the drainage is good, both natural and artificial. There is a midwifery ward, but it is not a success, only three patients being admitted last year. The bath-rooms and latrines are clean. No cess-pools or foul drains.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good; the conservancy of the town is efficiently carried out by the Municipality. There are 33 latrines; of these 31 are simple enclosed spaces covered with fine earth; these are cleaned twice a day.

Water-supply.—The water is obtained from the irrigation canal; the supply is ample for all purposes; the quality is fair on the whole, though at times of the year it has a large quantity of suspended inorganic matter in it. It is difficult to filter.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Dead-house.—There is a good post-mortem room within 15 yards of the hospital; this, as usual, is constantly used for the examination of judicial post-mortem cases to the great disgust and horror of the out-patients. The midwifery ward being immediately behind the dead-house, it is not to be wondered at that lying-in women will not resort to it.

NANDYAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant M. BARBOO, No. 874.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hired building in the heart of the town originally intended for a shop is still used as the dispensary. It is quite unfit for a dispensary. Furniture and fittings are on the most economical scale.

Most Common Diseases.

Years.	Fever.		Rheumatic Affections.		Cholera.		Ophthalmia.		Respiratory Affections.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Worms.		Venereal Affections.		Injuries.		Skin Diseases.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
1877	...	...	3,303	...	345	...	312	86	660	...	245	3	500	28	319	...	303	1	358	4
1878	...	...	4,877	4	428	...	78	31	187	...	182	...	263	1	394	...	108	2	313	...
1879	...	...	4,334	...	471	...	...	...	505	...	363	1	92	2	501	...	57	...	187	1

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

57

Attendance of Patients.

	Total treated.	
	In.	Out.
1877	99	8,389
1878	28	10,283
1879	98	9,696

There was an increase of 70 among in-patients and a decrease of 587 among out-patients during the year under report as compared with the last year. The increase of in-patients is attributable to the abolition of the famine relief-camps and the consequent resort to the dispensary by the remnants of the famine-stricken pauper patients.

MADRAS.

BLACK TOWN, NORTH SIDE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary buildings are in good repair and the furniture and fittings serviceable.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1878.	1879.
Ague	3,622	2,854
Inflammation of external ear	1,194	1,059
Dysentery	368	198
Diarrhoea	239	144
Ulcer	1,169	1,076
Debility	302	191

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	Europeans and Natives.	
	Out-door.	In-door.
1877	9,420	...
1878	13,996	...
1879	11,800	...

General Remarks.—The total number treated this year was less than in the previous year which is due evidently to the gradual improvement in the health of the population of the town since the famine.

BLACK TOWN MEDICAL MISSION.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Mr. PERIANAYAGAM.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases during the past year were as usual fevers, affections of the ear, cutaneous, respiratory, and abdominal complaints.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance has been considerably less during the past year from the circumstance that another charitable dispensary was opened in February last in the same street as the Mission one.

CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major S. B. DIXON.

Dispensary Buildings.—Two hospitals exist—one for males and one for females. The are in fair order. Furniture, &c., sufficient.

Most Common Diseases.—Chicken-pox and fevers (simple) prevalent. No fatal cases.

Inspection.—By Deputy Surgeon-General, 18th June 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Number of admissions less than in the previous year.

General Remarks.—The general health of the children has been good. The principal diseases were chicken-pox and febricula—35 of the former and 19 of the latter.

EYE INFIRMARY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major E. F. BROCKMAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The entire buildings of this hospital are in a very bad state; no repairs have been made since the early part of 1878. The plaster and chunam work are falling from the walls in large quantities, leaving bare the brick-work of the walls in some places. The out-patients' shed is a mass of rubbish and affords no protection from rain to the patients. The past monsoon rain penetrated the roof and caused damage to the matting, &c. For sanitary purposes at present I consider that the whole hospital and premises require white-washing.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.—Diseases of the conjunctiva and lens afforded the largest number of admissions both among the in and out patients. This year is remarkable for the number of cases of secondary glaucoma, the result of injuries produced by the native method of operating for cataract.

Inspection.—The annual inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Division was conducted on the 17th June 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Class of Patients	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Average, daily sick ...	34.77	38.95	35.83	55.60	31.90	50.03	35.26	53.54	31.60	68.69

Of in-patients, there were 524 admissions during 1879 against 593 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 69 with a corresponding deficiency in the average daily sick. This may be due to the removal of persons caused by absence of famine amongst the out-patients. There have been 2,972 admissions this year against 2,796 in the previous period, showing an increase of 176 and a rise in the average daily sick of 15.15. Both the above states are the reverse of what obtained in the in and out patient departments of 1878.

General Remarks.—Hospital Writer and Steward Mr. Foster, who held this office since 1875, died at Madras on the 18th October 1879; the post has since been temporarily filled by C. Kandasawmy Moodelly, a passed candidate.

Operations.—The total number of major operations amounted during the past year to 444, being 30 in excess of the previous year. The percentage of successful cases has risen to 83.74 amongst cataract operations. The operation of sclerotomy for relief of glaucoma was practised for the first time during the past year in four cases with good result.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital building and furniture are the properties of Government. The furniture is in good order and the building in tolerable condition; part of the west façade and other parts are crumbling away. In my last annual report I mentioned that the Prince of Wales' Ward had been converted into officers' quarters for patients of a superior

class. The wisdom of the step is fully justified from the fact that the quarters in question are seldom empty; at the present time of writing every room is occupied. The new quarters for the Head Nurse are now under construction, and the contagious sheds sanctioned some time back are being rapidly proceeded with. If Government would sanction a new mortuary sadly needed, the recommendation of the Committee (1874) would be in a fair way of being carried out.

Most Common Diseases.—Fevers, bowel affections, syphilis and its complications have been the most prevalent diseases during the year. The mortality has been considerably less during the past year than during the previous years as shown below:—

	Deaths.		Deaths.
1876	571	1878	276
1877	1,088	1879	210

Epidemics.—During the cold season, at the early part of the year, typhoid fever seems to have existed pretty extensively in Madras and several cases were brought into this hospital. *Post-mortem* examination of one or two fatal cases left no doubt in my mind or those of my colleagues of the nature of the complaint. This cold season we have as yet been quite free of the complaint. The past year (1879) has, however, on the whole been, as compared with the immediately preceding years, tolerably healthy.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division, visits the hospital every Monday morning.

Attendance of Patients.

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-patients	2,253	4,637	6,184	4,098	3,712
Out-patients	9,900	16,054	18,573	24,429	24,380
Total	12,153	20,691	24,757	28,527	28,092

General Remarks.—We have now a large staff of respectable and able women well educated in nursing, nearly all of whom have passed and obtained certificates as skilled nurses.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—Good.

Dispensary Committee.—None, the hospital being entirely under Government.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Ulcers	52	57	60	39	25
Debility	26	22	34	22	21
Dysentery	9	21	61	40	22
Ague	13	18	26	27	36
Diarrhoea	2	7	11	10	2
Bronchitis	7	9	10	3	6

Inspection.—Inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—The tabular statement given below shows the number of patients, in and out, that attended hospital during the past year as contrasted with previous years:—

Years	In.	Out.
1879	461	2
1878	487	8
1877	559	10
1876-77	476	15
1875-76	384	38

General Remarks.—The pavilions which were erected to provide accommodation for destitute lepers during the famine are still in use. No cases were admitted into hospital during the year who had suffered from the effects of the famine of the two previous years. The general state of the health of the patients in hospital was fair.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon A. M. BRANFOT, M.B.

Dispensary Buildings.—There are no special buildings for dispensary in-patients. They are treated in the same wards as the puerperal women from want of other accommodation. Out-patients are seen in the Egmore Female Dispensary. The furniture is in good order and does not need repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The only diseases treated in in-door patients are diseases of pregnancy, displacements of the uterus, and other affections of the generative organs. Among out-patients the most common diseases have been dysentery and diarrhoea, fevers, bronchitis, catarrh, and worms. The percentage of deaths of in-patients has been 1.31, which is a decrease of 2.18 as compared with last year. Among out-patients three deaths have been recorded.

Inspection.—Inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division, on the 17th June 1879.

Attendance of Patients—Europeans.—In-door patients show an increase of 19 as compared with the previous year. Out-patients show a decrease of 301 patients in comparison with last year.

Natives.—In-door patients show an increase of 60 as compared with the previous year. Out-patients show a considerable increase, there being 5,889 patients more than the last year.

General Remarks.—The dispensary attached to this hospital is intended solely for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and children as in-patients and for all diseases in women and children as out-patients. Diseases other than those of the generative organs which are returned for in-patients have occurred either in pregnant women or in children.

MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY, ROYAPURAM

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Mr. L. K. ETTY.

Most Common Diseases.—Here, as at Black Town, febrile affections predominate. Large numbers of fishermen frequent this dispensary for rheumatic, respiratory, and liver affections. We had two interesting cases of Duchenne's disease, which were greatly benefited by the use of electricity, friction, and strychnine. They came from a village near Kurnool.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance here has been much smaller during the past year when compared with that of the preceding one. The cause of this is chiefly due to the change of hour for opening. When Government withdrew the gratuitous grant of medicines, I was obliged to dispense with the services of one assistant, and could therefore open the Royapuram Dispensary only in the afternoons. Hence the falling off.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. MACRAE.

Dispensary Buildings.—Buildings in good repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases in order of frequency were—febricula 38, ophthalmia 32, chicken-pox 27, dysentery 11, asthma 11.

In 1878 there were only 92 cases treated, while this year the total was 190.

In 1878 there was one death from malarious fever.

In 1879 there were two deaths—one from typhoid, the other from small-pox. Both cases were removed to the Vepery Hospital and died there.

Epidemics.—Chicken-pox and measles were occasionally prevalent, and cases of small-pox were pretty frequent during some months.

Inspection.—The Asylum and Dispensary were inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 20th June. Visited once a week or thereabouts by the Civil Surgeon.

Attendance of Patients.—It will be seen from the above that the number of in-door patients was greatly in excess of that for 1878.

NATIVE INFIRMARY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major D. R. THOMPSON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—Two wards of the institution leaked considerably during the heavy rain this season; this was brought to the notice of the Secretary, Monegar Choultry Committee. The other buildings are in good repair. The furniture and fittings are serviceable.

Dispensary Committee.—The Committee meets monthly.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Remittent and Intermittent Fevers ...	263	221	15	8
Diarrhoea ...	164	120	57	65
Dysentery ...	244	146	64	57
Dropsy ...	173	153	49	67
Abscesses and Ulcers ...	480	247	3	1
General Debility ...	166	197	55	86
Wounds and Injuries ...	458	314	23	16

Epidemics.—No epidemic.

Inspection.—The institution is inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In-door.	Years.	In-door.
1875 ...	2,118	1878 ...	3,170
1876 ...	2,382	1879 ...	2,318
1877 ...	5,524		

TRIPPLICANE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major A. PORTER, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—During the year a grating has been put over the wall to prevent accidents to patients. A temporary shed has been erected in the front of the hospital as a contagious ward. The latrines have been converted into a wholly dry-earth latrine, screens having been put up over the drains outside for ablution. Kerosene lamps have been substituted for ordinary oil lamps in the general wards. The furniture and fittings remain otherwise the same.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.

	Fever.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Rheumatic Affections.		Venereal Affections.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
1874 ... { In ...	65	4	57	19	21	1	60	1	42	...
... { Out ...	1,486	...	449	...	301	...	2,326	...	305	...
1875 ... { In ...	92	1	31	9	26	9	47	...	33	...
... { Out ...	1,244	...	420	...	278	...	1,880	...	244	...
1876 ... { In ...	56	...	28	5	23	6	21	...	30	1
... { Out ...	1,288	...	409	...	308	10	1,728	...	298	...
1877 ... { In ...	63	6	63	18	47	6	21	...	50	1
... { Out ...	1,518	...	444	7	469	4	1,512	...	264	...
1878 ... { In ...	114	4	57	17	47	9	31	...	94	...
... { Out ...	1,967	...	379	...	303	...	1,640	...	496	...
1879 ... { In ...	131	1	31	4	36	11	31	...	48	...
... { Out ...	1,896	...	262	1	272	1	1,646	...	204	...

Inspection.—Inspection by Deputy Surgeon-General 19th June last and once every two months.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.					In.	Out.	Total.
1874	...	...	...	...	857	19,816	20,673
1875	...	...	...	...	908	17,867	18,775
1876	...	...	...	...	826	16,917	17,743
1877	...	...	...	...	938	15,597	16,535
1878	...	...	...	...	1,048	18,774	19,822
1879	...	...	...	...	1,001	17,829	18,830

General Remarks.—In last report it was recommended that additional accommodation should be made by the erection of an upper story to the present building, and this, it seems to me could be done at a comparatively small cost. A couple of gate poons are much required to prevent irregularities in the hospital.

Among the diseases treated the fever prevalent was more of a malarial type than I have before observed in Madras, and small-pox was rather prevalent in the district. During the year experiments were made, chiefly by Honorary Surgeon Moideen Sheriff Khan Bahadur, with new preparations of chinchona and some native drugs.

VEPERY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major J. J. L. RATTON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—H and G sheds were blown down during the year and have been rebuilt. Heavy rains during the year filled the tank for the first time since my acting appointment and brought to light the fact that the flooring of H and G sheds is too low relatively to the tank. These floors became swampy when the tank rose; they should be raised. The ~~mat~~ walls of the contagious shed are dirty and falling to pieces. They have been ordered to be renewed. It would be well if they were renewed annually. The Hospital has not been whitewashed for two years. The floors are out of repair. The glass windows are broken. The bamboo sun-blinds are tattered. The paint has scaled off the doors. The gate, the walls, and roofing of the godowns are all in parts sadly in need of repair. The roads about the Hospital compound also require repair. Nabob Ghousa Begum, the landlady, is very hard to move in the matter of execution of repairs. The furniture is old, but serviceable.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fevers and respiratory affections were the most common diseases. They are, however, much less common and much less fatal than in previous years, and the same remarks apply to dysentery and diarrhoea, which were comparatively uncommon.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the hospital on the 18th June 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-three in-patients were treated this year and 10,272 out-patients; 1,695 in-patients were treated last year and 13,051 out-patients. The diminution under both headings is attributable to three causes: first, the passing off of the famine and its effects on the people, constitutional and financial; second, absence of epidemics of all kinds, and diminution of malarial and other poisons; third, a large number of out-patients came under the new rule of payment for medicines (G.O. dated 28th April 1879). They got a prescription from me, which they have made up elsewhere at their own expense, and their names do not appear in our books.

MADURA DISTRICT.

DINDIGUL.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The new dispensary building is still unfinished as I am waiting for funds from America to complete it. As soon as this building is completed and we move into it, it is my intention to utilize the six rooms of the present dispensary building for surgical patients among in-patients, with special reference to clinical instruction for the medical students. To carry out the plan the old building will require considerable repairs. The furniture is sufficient for present purposes.

Most Common Diseases.—As there has been a great deficiency of rain in this district in the year under review leading to but partial crops, and as the price of rice has remained very high, many of the people have suffered from want of food. We have had fewer cases of intermittent fever than last year. The number of ulcers, many very large and of a bad type, has been unprecedented. In no year since the dispensary was organized have I known so many. We have also had many cases of guinea-worm, of leprosy, and of cancer.

Attendance of Patients.

			1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-door patients	...	...	218	167	189	234	228
Out-door do.	...	...	7,928	8,771	8,950	9,208	9,870

General Remarks.—The total of new cases was 9,870. There have been in the hospital 228 in-patients; of the new cases noted there were 4,479 medical, 4,355 surgical, and 880 both medical and surgical. Of these there were 102 Europeans, 171 East Indians, 2,218 Native Christians, 1,160 Mahomedans, and 6,219 Hindus. The trained Native Midwives, of whom two are working at the station and one in the villages, have had a total of 72 cases.

The Medical School in connection with the dispensary has been carried on as in previous years, a new class entering in the month of October. Those who passed the public examination at Trichinopoly have been for most of the year in charge of branch dispensaries in the Madura District.

KODAIKANAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant M. BROWNE.

Hospital.—There is a small room 10 + 9 feet in a missionary bungalow, and the rent of which is 3 rupees per month. It has recently been connected with another of the same dimension, and consequently the rent has been increased to Rs. 6 per mensem. This dispensary was opened in 1873, and is wholly supported by the Local Fund Board, Dindigul Circle.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number treated during the year was 2,752 out-door patients, showing an increase of 1,175 when compared with the previous year. The greater number of admissions were fevers, rheumatic affections, bowel-complaints, ulcers, and skin diseases.

CIVIL AND BRANCH DISPENSARIES.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major H. KING, F.R.C.S. & M.B.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings were put into a state of thorough repair during the year.

Most Common Diseases.—A large proportion of admissions as in-patients was due to privation; as from dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsies, and intractable ulcers. Fevers, dropsies, rheumatic and syphilitic affections were the most important diseases for which out-patients sought relief.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected on 8th October.

Attendance of Patients.

			1878.	1879.
In-patients	...	...	1,322	902
Out-patients	...	...	31,588	38,927
Total			32,910	39,829

General Remarks.—The sanitation of the town was in its normal Madura condition during the year. Nothing was done for drainage or water-supply—both in urgent need of improvement. No attempt is made to preserve the streets or suburbs from faecal pollution, and the faecal odour pervades the town and its environs.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 8th October 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is unchanged since last report, except that it has been put into thorough repair and the lying-in hospital removed to the old dispensary building which has also been thoroughly repaired. This I consider a vast improvement, the only objection being that the staircase is steep and difficult for pregnant women to ascend. The whole building is clean and the large wards well ventilated.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is well looked after. It is unnecessary to enter into particulars of the conservancy of the town as there are only four latrines which are never used, and the consequence is that the whole neighbourhood of the town has a prevailing faint faecal odour, and this cannot be obviated until at least thirty latrines are built and the people compelled to use them.

Water-supply.—The water for cooking and bathing purposes is obtained from a well in the dispensary compound, the drinking water from a well outside.

Bedding and Furniture.—The clothing is insufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—These are sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and correct.

BRANCH DISPENSARY.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is unchanged since last report, it is clean and is for out-patients only. It is situated in the heart of the city, and has the same drainage as the rest of the town which is indifferent.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking purposes is obtained from a well in the vicinity of the dispensary, the quality of which is reported to be good.

Principal Diseases.—The following is a statement of principal diseases:

Fevers	1,337	Abscess, boils, and whitlow	1,113
Rheumatic affections	583	Skin diseases	1,052
Ophthalmia	1,614	Ulcers	1,353
Disease of stomach and bowels	2,091	Injuries	824

PALNI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary C. JAYAKRAM NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is located in an old travellers' bungalow which is away from the town. It is very much out of repair.

Dispensary Committee.—The Local Fund Board of the Dindigul Circle holds its meeting once a month.

Most Common Diseases—Out-door Patients.—During the first quarter of the year under report, malarious fever prevailed to a great extent; these were treated successfully by quinine, its alkaloids, and arsenic. Ulcer, venereal and rheumatic affections, skin diseases, and diseases of stomach and bowels formed the largest bulk of the diseases that were treated during the year under review.

In-door Patients.—As usual dropsy and dysentery formed the largest bulk of the diseases. There were nine deaths.

Inspection.—Inspected by the Zillah Surgeon, Madura, on the 19th September 1879.

Attendance of Patients—In-patients.—Out of 135 that were treated last year 40 were relief-camp patients, but there were none this year.

Out-patients.—There is an increase of 1,081 over those of last year.

	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Total.	Deaths.	Average Attendance.	Total.	Deaths.	Average Attendance.
1877-78	64	2	2.43	3,463	6	52.4
1878-79	135	10	6.77	4,857	1	48.00
1879	85	9	4.71	5,938	...	57.39

General Remarks.—There are no public latrines. No steps have been taken to keep the Vyapoory Tank (the principal source of water-supply) from contamination.

PAMBAN.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary E. AILSWORTH.

Dispensary Buildings.—All the buildings are in good order and well ventilated.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases have been malarious fevers, ophthalmia, bronchitis, dysentery, and ulcers. Measles has also prevailed to some extent during the latter part of the year, but the number of admissions under this head has been very few except in cases complicated with diarrhoea or bronchitis. Ulcers of a scorbutic nature became very common from August to October, chiefly among the destitute and labouring classes, generally appearing in the legs: at this period a most trifling wound or an open abscess frequently degenerated into a foul sore.

Epidemics.—In the month of January a few cases of sporadic cholera appeared in the town.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected during the past year by both the Civil Surgeon, Madura, and the Deputy Surgeon-General, Southern District. The former visited the station in March and the latter in October last.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of patients treated during the past year has been 6,711, consisting of 6,574 out-door and 137 in-door patients, exhibiting a decrease of 1,284 out-door and 17 in-door patients as contrasted with 1878. The decrease is attributable to the absence of much sickness among the inhabitants, especially from paroxysmal fevers.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 13th October 1879.

Hospital.—It is clean, but requires some trifling repairs; well ventilated. The bath-rooms and latrines are clean. There are no cess-pools or foul drains.

Conservancy.—There is no conservancy of the station properly so called, as there are no latrines, but sweepers are employed to clean the streets.

Water-supply.—The wells which supply the best drinking water are situated in the outskirts of the town.

Medicines and Appliances.—Insufficient, as many medicines indented for were not supplied.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Books and Records.—Written up to date, but the case-book is not kept.

PERIYAKULAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant M. LUTCHUMANEN MUDALLY, No. 818.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building is new, terraced, and commodious, and requires no repair except the out-houses.

Most Common Diseases.

Common Diseases.	In-patients.						Out-patients.					
	1877.		1878.		1879.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Fevers	17	2	30	1	2	...	471	...	853	...	1,099	...
Rheumatic affections	...	...	1	...	...	...	137	...	212	...	289	...
Syphilitic affections	...	...	...	...	9	1	99	...	165	...	212	...
Diseases of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	...	925	...	1,590	...
Do. of the stomach & bowels	...	...	9	...	9	4	901	...	1,138	...	1,457	...
Skin diseases	2	...	11	1	...	...	915	...	1,137	...	586	...

Epidemic.—A mild form of fever was epidemic from January to March.
Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon inspected the dispensary.

Attendance of Patients.

In-patients.								Out-patients.							
1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
14	1	17	5	106	18	64	12	5,758	...	4,443	...	5,492	..	8,317	...

General Remarks.—The insanitary condition of the town has been reported in every annual report of this dispensary and no steps seem to have been taken to remedy them.

PARAMAKUDI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant
 C. VEPRASAWY NAIDU, No. 995.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is in a rented building, which requires no repairs at present. The furniture is in good state and sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevalent diseases during the year under report have been intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsy, rheumatism, venereal affections, and chronic ulcers.

Inspection.—This dispensary was inspected both by the Zillah Surgeon, Madura, and the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Southern Division on the 18th March 1879 and 10th October respectively.

Attendance of Patients.—The working of the dispensary for the year under report is satisfactory as will be seen from the following table:—

Years.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1877	None.	None.	4,404	None.
1878			5,809	
1879			8,825	

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
 dated 10th October 1879.

Hospital.—This is a very miserable native house—for out-patients only; it is dark and ill-ventilated, and in every way unsuitable for a hospital.

Conservancy.—There are no latrines, and as there are only two conservancy carts, the town is dirty, especially in the outskirts.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained by digging pits in the bed of the river when dry; this is of good quality: there are also a few wells in the town the water of which is brackish.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Books and Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

RAJASINGAMUNGALUM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by G. DIVAPERIUM.

Dispensary Buildings.—Furniture sufficient. It is a temporary thatched building.

Dispensary Committee.—No separate committee except the S.P.G. Mission at Ramnad.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague 1,046, conjunctivitis 1,206, ear 109, skin 304, ulcer 383, injuries 268.

Epidemics.—There was an epidemic of cholera in the station at the commencement of the year.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of patients treated during the year among out-patients was 5,026, being a decrease compared to the previous year.

General Remarks.—The midwife is useful both in and around the station, and she is well appreciated.

RAMNAD.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon Y. ANTHONY.

Dispensary Buildings.—In good order. Furniture and fittings sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—No separate committee beyond the Local Fund Board at Madura.

Most Common Diseases.—*Out-door.*—Ophthalmia 3,503, ulcer 2,699, ague 2,182, skin diseases 1,777, injuries 900, rheumatism 735.

The number of deaths among in-patients was 53, being 7.7 per cent. of total treated, while that of the previous year was 8.28 per cent. As in the year 1878 the greatest mortality occurred under the head of dropsy and dysentery. Many of the cases, as usual, were admitted in a moribund state and far beyond the reach of medicine.

Inspection.—The Civil Surgeon inspected on the 11th March 1879. The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected on the 11th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of patients treated during the year among the in-door was 687 and out-door 17,856, being a decrease of 270 among the former and an increase of 755 among the latter over that of the previous year. The decrease in the former is attributable to the favourable seasons. However, compared with the number (331) treated in 1875, the year immediately preceding that of famine, there is an increase of cent. per cent. in the present year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
 dated 11th October 1879.

Hospital.—It is clean with indifferent ventilation. A hospital for lying-in cases has been added since my last report. This also is clean and well ventilated.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. There is no conservancy in the station, as there are no latrines; two carts, however, remove rubbish from the streets.

Water-supply.—There is an abundant supply of good water from tanks and wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines insufficient, as the indent was not complied with in its entirety.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Books and Records.—Written up to date, and in good order, except the case-book, which is not kept.

SIVAGANGA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant T. S. PALANEYANDY PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building leaks in several places. The latrine is falling down.

Most Common Diseases.—Fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and country sore-eyes were the most prevalent diseases during the year.

Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon inspected the dispensary on the 10th March 1879, and the Deputy Surgeon-General, Southern Division, inspected the dispensary on the 18th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total attendance of out-door patients is 600 more than in previous years, but the number of in-door patients is 26 less than last year.

General Remarks.—Sixty-two cases of childbirth were attended by the midwife attached to the dispensary during the year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 18th October 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean but in bad repair. The latrine is much out of repair.

Conservancy.—There are only two conservancy carts to remove the sweepings of the town and the latrines. Of course without latrines there is nothing that can be called conservancy.

Water-supply.—There are numerous wells, the water of which is brackish; drinking water of good quality is provided from tanks fed by rain.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order, but the stock-book is kept according to the old form.

TIRUSHULL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant C. T. VENKETROYALOO NAIDU, No. 621.

Dispensary Buildings.—The Range Officer has passed remarks in the visitors' book as to the necessity of effecting some repairs, but I see no steps have been taken towards it as yet.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases prevalent among the people during the year under report are as follows:—Ague, dropsy, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, inflammation memb. tympani, &c.

1876-77.				1877.				1878.				1879.			
In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
50	1	7,991	19	582	95	6,842	84	94	9	6,450	1	53	8	5,556	1

Epidemics.—Ague was prevalent.

Inspection.—During the year the dispensary was inspected once by the Zillah Surgeon, Madura, on the 19th August 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—In comparing the admissions for the year 1878 with that of the current year there is a marked decrease in the numbers of in and out patients. The increase in the in-patients during 1878 is due to my having treated destitute pauper patients in considerable numbers sent by the Police and Magisterial authorities. As to the decrease in the numbers of out-patients during the current year it is in consequence of the most of the people in the division having emigrated to Colombo and Rangoon owing to the failure of rain in 1878.

		Admissions.				
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-patients	...	...	31	582	94	53
Out-patients	...	3,722	8,049	6,842	6,450	5,556

USILEMPUTTY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant T. MOOTHOCOMAROO PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is a rented building. It is badly ventilated and ill-suited for the purpose.

Dispensary Committee.—The meeting takes place at the Sub-Collector's Office, Dindigul, once in every month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among the out-door patients are fevers, conjunctivitis, disease of the stomach and bowels, ulcers and other cutaneous diseases.

	1878.	1879.
Fevers	1,760	2,984
Conjunctivitis	159	464
Disease of stomach and bowels	79	169
Ulcers and other cutaneous diseases.	178	955

Inspection.—Inspected by the Civil Surgeon, Madura, on the 24th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—There is an increase of 2,539 patients as compared with the year previous.

UTTAMAPOLIUM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant Abboy, No. 596.

Dispensary Buildings.—The present dispensary building has been repeatedly condemned by the authorities for want of space. A monthly rent of Rs. 4 is paid for it. Out-patients have to stand exposed to the rays of the sun for hours until they are disposed of. The new dispensary has been under construction ever since 1875.

Dispensary Committee.—Meetings are held at Dindigul once every month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases have been fevers (chiefly malarial) ulcers, diseases of the digestive system, eye and skin.

Epidemics.—There has been an outbreak of measles during the year, and a few children died from its sequelæ.

Attendance of Patients.—The table shows the attendance of patients as contrasted with five previous years.

		Europeans.		Natives.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1875-76	...	...	14	9	5,171
1876-77	...	...	14	2	6,386
1877	...	...	4	9	6,466
1878	...	...	...	22	7,492
1879	...	...	10	56	9,836

MALABAR DISTRICT.

ANJENGO.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant C. V. PARTHASARATHY, No. 788.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building used as poor hospital is a rented one; it is strong and repairs are not required.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 4th November 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Attendance of the patients was less than that of the preceding year owing to less sickness among the population. The total number treated in the year 1878 was 539 and in 1879 was 447.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 4th November 1879.

Hospital.—Since last report the hospital has been removed into a much more suitable building. It is clean, airy, and spacious. There is good natural drainage, the soil being entirely sand; no artificial drains.

Sanitary Condition.—There is no latrine.

Conservancy.—There is no conservancy, but the population being small and scattered, this is of little consequence.

Water-supply.—There is an abundance of good water from wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and well preserved.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

CALICUT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major R. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary building in fair state of repairs.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no Dispensary Committee proper.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fever, rheumatic affections, venereal and syphilitic affections, dysentery, diarrhoea, itch, vermin, bronchitis, wounds and injuries. Such conditions of the systems as privatio and anæmia have also much prevailed.

Deaths in 1878 { among in-patients ... 59 } Deaths in 1879 { among in-patients ... 64
 { among out-patients ... 1 } { among out-patients ... 1

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspects once a year.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.			In-patients.	Out-patients.
1878	...	...	569	11,691
1879	...	...	433	13,020

The falling off in in-patients is simply due to want of means to feed them. During a portion of the year the in-door work was at a stand-still, the wards virtually closed.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 8th January 1880.

Hospital.—This hospital is favorably situated in the centre of the town for the convenience of the people. It was perfectly clean and in good order everywhere.

Sanitary Condition.—There is one latrine for males and one for females, but the arrangements are faulty.

Conservancy.—There are five public latrines served by 7 toties, who remove excreta twice daily and a staff of 49 sweepers for the streets. The people, however, resort very much to their own gardens and compounds for the purposes of nature, and in the Moplah quarter the private privies and cess-pools are very numerous and foul.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of the hospital is obtained from a well in the compound and is abundant and good, that from the town from the "Manager's tank" in the heart of the town, the water of which is very pure and good and is strictly preserved and protected from contamination; the supply is unlimited.

Medicines and Appliances.—Carefully preserved and sufficient.

Dead-house and Post-mortem Room.—No dead-house or table.

CALICUT LEPRO HOSPITAL.

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

The total number of cases treated during the year amounts to 32.

The average daily number of sick has been 12.68.

The hospital during the past year was permitted to afford shelter to 15 patients only of both sexes. This restriction in number is owing to the inability of the Municipality to provide funds for the support of more.

The following varieties of leprosy were treated in hospital:—

Ulcerative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tubercular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Scaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Anæsthetic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

The result is 14 relieved, 1 absconded, 6 died, and 11 remaining.

The treatment is chiefly, I may say entirely, palliative.

The Lazaretto scheme is still in abeyance.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 8th January 1880.

Hospital.—It was perfectly clean and in good order. The accommodation afforded consists of three wards.

The number of patients has been limited for some time past for want of funds. The drainage is natural. There are no artificial drains.

Sanitary Condition.—The only buildings are two latrines and a cook-room. The latrines were clean; no cess-pools or foul drains.

Water-supply.—From a well in compound, abundant, and of fair quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—But few medicines are required in this hospital; they were sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—The few instruments are in good order.

CALICUT SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

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

The following table shows the working of this hospital:—

Remained	...	...	...	3	Died	...	...	...	33
Admitted	...	...	...	126	Remaining	...	...	...	5
Cured	...	...	...	91					

The admissions are fewer as compared with the previous year. The deaths in proportion to total treated is 25.58 per cent. These cases are invariably unvaccinated and confluent.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 8th January 1880.

Hospital.—It is exactly the same as Lepor Hospital. The hospital was perfectly clean and in order.

Vaccination if duly practised.—Yes; if a patient is received in the incipient stage of small-pox he or she is vaccinated immediately.

CANNANORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. J. HASTINGS, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is quite unsuited to be an hospital. It is an old bungalow in a fair state of repair. The furniture and fittings are fairly good.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.
Ague	39	3	691	62	6	1,151
Worms	...	...	485	...	...	735
Rheumatic affections	5	...	215	5	...	350
Ulcers	19	2	249	18	1	281
Injuries	32	6	152	30	...	187
Diarrhoea	11	5	261	14	8	227
Dysentery	11	...	145	16	8	172
Skin diseases	4	1	204	2	1	172
Abscess, boils, and whitlow, ...	9	9	121	4	1	175

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the hospital on the 17th January 1880.

Attendance of Patients.—The table shows the attendance of patients for the last five years, distinguishing in-door from out-door:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1875	778	2034	2812
1876	871	2036	2907
1877	1476	5178	6654
1878	1419	4446	5865
1879	91	2116	2207

General Remarks.—A First-class Hospital Assistant should, in my opinion, be appointed to this charge. Civil Third-class Hospital Assistant Kanaren was in charge until quite recently, when he was removed to the Cannanore Central Jail. During the period of his service in this hospital the records have fallen into a complete state of confusion owing to his incapacity and neglect. He was reported unfavorably on by Surgeons-Major McAllum and Ritchie, and I have reported him on several occasions to the Deputy Surgeon-General, to the President, Municipal Commission, and to the Surgeon-General.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 17th January 1880.

Hospital.—The building is an old bungalow rented at 30 rupees a month, quite unsuited for the purposes of a hospital. It was fairly clean and in order, except the chunam floor. Drainage is entirely natural, but storm-water is speedily absorbed from the nature of the soil. There are two latrines—one for males and one for females—both were clean.

Conservancy.—The streets of New Cannanore appeared well swept up and attended to, but those of Old Cannanore were in a very bad state. They are very narrow and tortuous, and defy attempts at sanitation. There are eleven pukka-built latrines and sixteen sentry-box latrines and thirteen dust-bins which are conserved by an establishment of 1 overseer, 2 sub-overseers, 6 coolies, 6 sweeper boys, 20 scavengers, 6 rubbish carts, and 3 night-soil carts.

Water-supply.—The water-supply is said to be good and is obtained from numerous wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—The medicines and appliances have been sufficient and of good quality.

Surgical Instruments.—I was unable to verify the list, as no copy of the last half-yearly return of instruments had been entered by the Hospital Assistant in return book.

Medical Subordinates.—Civil Hospital Assistant M. Kanaren. The Medical Officer makes great complaints of his inattention and incompetency, and says he cannot get him to obey orders and do his work. He has been repeatedly reported by the present and former Civil Surgeons. He certainly appeared to me wanting in ordinary intelligence, and I think should not be allowed to remain in independent charge, but placed in a hospital where there is a senior subordinate.

COCHIN.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Surgeon W. H. MORGAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in good order.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1879.				1878.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fever	166	2	1,386	...	144	...	1,306	...
Rheumatism	34	...	825	...	30	...	789	...
Syphilis	34	1	225	...	16	1	262	...
Anæmia	17	1	734	...	13	...	636	...
Dropsy	13	3	166	...	22	5	160	...
Bronchitis	17	...	969	...	21	...	741	...
Asthma	7	...	127	...	3	...	129	...
Dyspepsia	8	...	435	...	9	...	504	...
Dysentery	29	...	536	...	21	2	512	...
Diarrhoea	10	3	444	...	28	2	572	...
Ulcer	27	1	560	...	18	...	511	...
Itch	8	...	653	...	...	...	384	...

Epidemics.—Cholera prevailed in January and February. Twenty-nine cases were reported, and of these only one was brought to hospital and died, the others died out of hospital. The disease disappeared in the last-named month:—

Diseases.	1879.				1878.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	133	70	1	...	175	86	1	...
Cholera	1	1	28	28	19	14	90	67

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the hospital in November last.

Attendance of Patients.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
Average daily attend- ance.	In-patients ... 20-08 Out-patients ... 50-68	26-34 72-09	20-62 46-97	24-94 44-63	27-59 47-72	25-87 45-70

General Remarks.—A report has been submitted to Government regarding the sanitary condition of the town, and at the same time indicating the inability of the Municipality to do all that is wanted for its improvement. No new sanitary works have been undertaken during the year, but a fair share of the Municipal funds has been spent in conservancy, the up-keep of latrines, and a beginning made to widen the narrow thoroughfares of Calvetty where epidemic disease originates and spreads.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, M.D., dated 7th November 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is unchanged since last report, except that the seamen's ward has been boarded. All the wards are well ventilated and lighted; they are clean and not crowded. There is fair natural and artificial drainage in the hospital compound, the water all running into a swamp in the adjoining compound and lodging there; this ought also to be drained.

Sanitary Condition.—The bath-rooms and latrines are clean. There are no cess-pools or foul drains in connection with them.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good, that of the station very indifferent, pools of water abounding in every direction, and cess-pits being almost universally in the immediate vicinity of wells.

Water-supply.—The water-supply must be more or less impure from the cess-pool system. Owing to this those who can afford it have their water brought from Alwyee, 16 miles distant from Cochin.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken of them.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

DEVALA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary P. CRUMMEY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building in which the dispensary is situated is the property of the local committee; it is in fair condition; requires a few repairs.

Dispensary Committee.—The Dispensary Committee meets once a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases treated were malarial affections and diseases of the respiratory system.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspected this dispensary in the month of March.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-door patients treated is about the same as last year; but, judging from the expenditure of medicines, the number of out-patients have increased considerably.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 19th and 20th March 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is a good substantial building with corrugated zinc roof and a wooden ceiling. It was not as clean and in good order as it should be. The brick floors of the wards are very much broken and out of repair and should be asphalted. The walls had not been whitewashed, I was informed, for five years, until a fortnight ago, and this must have been done very badly, for they look as if they want whitewashing now. The drainage is entirely natural. There are no drains of any kind, but the site is very favorable for natural drainage. There was a latrine, but it tumbled down; at present patients go to the jungle if they can, and, if they cannot, use the enclosed back verandah in which chatties are placed for them. There were no cess-pools or foul drains, and excreta are removed daily from the verandah.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital was not as good as it should be. There is no station.

Water-supply.—There is a good supply of water from a water-course below the hospital; it is abundant and of good quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—An ample equipment of instruments. All in good order.

GUDALUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary G. W. LEACH.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital building is in a miserable state of disrepair, and this is more or less in all its parts. The roof which is composed of zinc is leaking in many places, and the thatch covering it has rotted and fallen off. In lieu of the uneven brick-flooring which is wearing away daily, asphalted flooring has been recommended by the Deputy Surgeons-General at their annual inspections year after year and by other official and non-official visitors, but no steps have been taken as yet to comply with their suggestions.

Dispensary Committee.—This dispensary is under the control of the Local Fund Board of the Nilgiri Circle.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases treated during the year were ague which is most prevalent during the hot season in the months of March, April, May, and June, dropsy and ulcers of a sloughing character, arising chiefly from a cachectic constitution, and dysentery, respiratory affections, and general debility.

Epidemics.—No epidemic.

Inspection.—This dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 25th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of patients treated during the year was about 2,062, of which number 1,704 were out and 358 in patients.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 21st March 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—I found this hospital in very bad order. It is much out of repair and was not overclean. The brick floors of the wards require to be taken up and asphalted laid down, as they are worn and broken. The Police occupy one small ward, and the only other ward measures 21' x 27' and accommodates both males and females, a corner 9' x 21' being screened off by grass-mats for the latter. There are two latrines—one for men and one for women; that for women had seats and buckets, a most inappropriate arrangement for natives. The latrine for men had not utensils of any kind.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is not good, and no attempt whatever appears to be made in keeping the town clean.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and carefully arranged.

Surgical Instruments.—There is a poor equipment of instruments.

Recommendations.—The laying of asphalted floors and repairs to the building have been recommended year after year, but nothing is ever done.

MANANTODDY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by A. HEWSTON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—Roof and floor of hospital require repairs, the first leaking badly, and the last dangerous. This is under consideration of the Board, but there are no funds available at present. Furniture and fittings satisfactory.

Most Common Diseases.—*Out-door.*—Malarious fevers, constipation, worms, respiratory affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. *In-door.*—Fevers (malarious), diarrhoea, dysentery, dropsy, respiratory affections, rheumatism, &c.

Epidemics.—Small-pox.

Inspection.—Annual inspection by Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Southern District and Canara and Malabar, on the 11th January 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

[Comparative Table.]

1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
189	380	178	605	408	1,151	941	1,835	586	1,514

MUNJERI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant J. VENKATACHELLAM NAIDU, No. 349.

Dispensary Buildings.—It consists of five good, airy, and well ventilated wards running in a line connected with each other by causeways, of which one is exclusively set apart for the Police. The whole premises are well drained by artificial channels and are satisfactory.

Furniture.—Most of them need repair, as they were supplied several years past, and some of them are quite unserviceable.

Dispensary Committee.—No committee.

Most Common Diseases.—*In-patients.*—The most prevailing diseases were fevers, rheumatism, syphilitic affections, anæmia, dropsy, spleen and skin diseases compared with previous years.

There was an increase in debility and injuries. The total deaths were 32 against 37 of last year. *Out-patients.*—Common diseases were, in addition to what has been enumerated above, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, diarrhoea, worms, and constipation, all of which increased. The total deaths were 6 against 17 of last year.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—No inspection by the Civil Surgeon, but it was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 4th January 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—In-patients have decreased considerably by 191, the previous year's total admission being 601 against 410 of last year. Out-patients have increased considerably by 278, the previous year's total admission being 10,186 against 13,064 this year.

General Remarks.—There are a few alterations necessarily required, such as a separate shed for all the skin diseases, and a nurse to attend on female patients. The admissions of female patients are always on the increase, the figures for the past five years being (1875) 50, (1876) 40, (1877) 61, (1878) 65, (1879) 65.

PALGHAT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
C. SOOBARAYALOO NAIDU, No. 935.

Dispensary Buildings.—Buildings in good repair. Furniture and fittings are complete and serviceable.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.—The following table shows the most common diseases among out-door and in-door patients and their mortality:—

Diseases.	1878.				1879			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Fevers	33	3	464	...	44	3	795	3
Rheumatism	5	...	219	...	8	...	367	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	177	...	2	...	562	...
Diseases of the respiratory system	4	...	173	...	1	1	258	1
Dyspepsia	...	...	180	...	...	...	330	...
Dysentery	34	16	104	8	15	10	84	...
Ascaris lumbricoides	...	...	215	...	...	...	337	...
Diarrhoea	17	12	137	...	9	6	157	3
Gonorrhoea and its complications	11	...	143	...	4	...	181	...
Abscesses and boils	5	1	150	...	7	...	199	...
Ulcers	50	2	414	...	59	4	986	...
Scabies	2	...	249	...	3	...	435	...
Wounds and injuries	65	15	224	...	39	4	298	...

Epidemics.—Small-pox made its appearance both in the town and throughout the taluk to a certain extent and continues up to the present date.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, visited the institution on the 4th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table shows the admissions and daily sick of in and out patients during the last five years:—

Years.	Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1875	139	2,129	13.60	28.26
1876	205	4,770	13.24	35.28
1877	395	3,751	22.98	32.78
1878	389	4,177	21.32	26.04
1879	281	6,927	17.05	43.41

During the year under report there have been 6,927 admissions as out and 281 in patients, showing an increase of 2,750 on the number of out and a decrease of 108 on that of in patients of the past year.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 6th February 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital was very clean and in excellent order, having been all whitewashed and done up within the last few days. The drainage is bad, the site being flat, and the superficial earthen channels being insufficient to carry off the water. The sanitary condition of all buildings is very good.

Conservancy.—The town seemed fairly well kept by the Municipality. There are 11 carts and 22 sweepers employed. There are no public latrines; people make use of the paddy-fields and backyards of their houses.

Water-supply.—For hospital from a well in the compound; for town from innumerable wells, each house almost having its own well. There are no public wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and carefully arranged.

Surgical Instruments.—In good condition with a few exceptions.

Books and Records.—In good condition, and written up to date.

PALLIPORT.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. H. MORGAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in tolerably good repair, but some minor repairs are necessary. The dispensary fittings are in good order; a small plot of ground has been converted into a garden in which the patients are interested.

Most Common Diseases.—There were four cases of measles and one of small-pox among the inmates, and the spread of these was arrested by the segregation of those attacked. Fever, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, dropsical effusions, and ulcers were the most common complaints.

	In-patients.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total treated true leprosy	43	43	54	46	58	49	
Total died true leprosy	4	4	6	3	3	5	

There were four deaths during the year from dysentery, uterine, and heart diseases, occurring in subjects who had been in the lazaretto for periods varying from two to six years.

Epidemics.—Small-pox and measles prevailed in the vicinity from July to November.

Inspection.—Visited once a month by the Civil Surgeon of Cochin and inspected annually by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Southern Districts.

Attendance of Patients.—The funds admit the maintenance of 34 lepers, death and other vacancies being filled up by other cases. There are now 23 males and 11 females under treatment.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.
Average daily attendance of in-patients.	33.1	33.5	33	34	31.5	30.7

General Remarks.—Thirty-three cases remained in the lazaretto on the 1st January 1879; 4 left of their own accord during the year, 1 was discharged for repeated misconduct, 4 died, and 10 cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 34 on the last day of the year 1879.

Gurjon Oil.—Of 15 cases under gurjon oil treatment 1 left in an improved state of health, 2 died of dysentery, and 1 of uterine disease, and 11 cases remain. Of these 9 are males and 2 females. Five have the tubercular form of the disease and 6 the anæsthetic. There is some improvement in the general health of these cases, but nothing very marked. The Hospital

Assistant informs me that the patients with anæsthetic leprosy have volunteered the information that their sense of touch is somewhat improved and that, as everywhere noticed, ulcers have improved under gurjon oil.

Chaulmoogra Oil.—Of 14 cases under chaulmoogra treatment, 2 left slightly improved, 1 died from heart disease, 1 was discharged for misconduct, and 10 remain, 7 being males and 3 females. There are an equal number of tubercular and anæsthetic cases, and there also has been some slight improvement in the two of the tubercular and one of the anæsthetic subjects.

Carbolic Acid Fumigation.—Of 14 cases under this treatment, 1 left hospital and 13 remain; most of these (12) have the anæsthetic variety of the disease, but show no marked improvement as regards the disease itself, their general health being fair. Two cases were on improved diet till May 1879, when they were reduced to the same diet as the others in hospital, no provision having been made in the budget estimate for continuing the increased scale. There is no doubt that the cases under improved diet looked more comfortable than those on the ordinary diet.

An attempt has been made during the past year to record the previous history and other particulars of the cases in hospital, and every case is recorded. The blood of all (but those most recently admitted) was examined microscopically for filaria, but the search was unsuccessful.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 8th November 1879.

Hospital.—The buildings are clean and well ventilated. There are altogether thirty wards or compartments within the hospital compound used by male and female patients. Each range has its own cook-room, chapel, store-room, and latrine. The blocks are built back-to-back and answer their purpose very well. The rooms are all well ventilated and fairly lighted.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. There is no conservancy for the neighbourhood, nor is it required, as the habits of the people are cleanly and decent.

Water-supply.—Water is supplied from three wells in the compound, and is of good quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and well preserved.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Books and Records.—Written up to date and in good order. The books are remarkably neatly kept.

POXANI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant DAVOOD BEG, No. 402.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary was thoroughly repaired in June 1877, but, owing to the heavy monsoon, the roof leaks in several places.

Dispensary Committee.—The Local Fund Board meet once a month at Calicut.

Most Common Diseases.—The prevailing diseases were small-pox, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, diseases of the lungs, skin, and kidneys, wounds and injuries.

There is a decrease of 112 admissions among the in-patients and a decrease of 221 admissions among the out as compared with last year.

Epidemics.—Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year amongst the inhabitants, and proved fatal to many of them. I pay four pies out of my own pocket to each child brought to the dispensary for vaccination, and find that it causes many to volunteer for vaccination.

Inspection.—The dispensary has been inspected once a year by the Deputy Surgeon-General of Hospitals as usual, and frequently by the officials of the district when they come on circuit duties.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1875	226	2,418	...	5	81	...
1876	146	3,060	...	80	642	...
1877	123	3,341	...	23	281	...
1878	266	3,250	143	...	...	91
1879	154	3,029	...	112	...	221

General Remarks.—In my last report I applied for a trained midwife for the use of this Moplah town, but it has not yet been complied with. The services of such servants are absolutely necessary for Moplah females, who do not like to admit a male into their houses.

The slaughter of cattle in this station for the use of the public is carried on without any examination. This practice should be checked, as the majority of the cattle killed and brought to the market are sickly.

TELLICHERRY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Surgeon-Major H. HYDE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is in good repair, possessed of all necessary furniture, fittings, &c., and is capable of accommodating 31 in-patients. Its only deficit is a want of space in the immediate vicinity, the dispensary having no compound and being shut on on three sides by the jail and other buildings.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary committee is under the Municipality.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among in-patients were ague, injuries, ulcers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and rheumatism, and among out-patients ague, injuries, skin-diseases, abscess, worms, syphilis, &c. Ague as in the last year has given rise to a large number of admissions, but it must be explained that the majority of admissions from this disease were from the Wynad District, ague not being a prevalent disease in Tellicherry itself, at least not often of local origin.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 16th January 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-patients during the year was 309 and out-patients 5,204 against 294 and 4,930, respectively, in the preceding year, showing an increase of 15 in-patients, and 274 out-patients.

General Remarks.—A shed for contagious disease is provided near the sea-beach as far removed as possible from dwelling-houses. Cases of difficult labor are admitted into the female ward of the dispensary.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 15th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—This hospital is well situated at the end of the principal street of the town, but it has no compound, which is a disadvantage. It was scrupulously clean throughout.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of hospital good and sufficient; that for the town now consists of four large public latrines in different parts of the town, and twelve small wooden ones placed at intervals along the beach.

Water-supply.—The water-supply of hospital is good and sufficient from a well in the dispensary compound. The supply of the town is also good and sufficient from about 200 wells.

Surgical Instruments.—Surgical instruments in good condition with some exceptions.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances sufficient and carefully preserved in almirah.

Hospital Records.—Hospital books are in good condition, and carefully written up to date.

VAYITRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Civil Apothecary N. A. WRAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The roofing and flooring of the kitchen stand sorely in need of repair, as the whole place leaks very much, and the asphalt is broken in many places. The latrines are not used, as they are quite unfitted to be used as such on account of the difficulty in clearing the night-soil.

Dispensary Committee.—All matters are referred to the Civil Surgeon of Malabar, Calicut.

Most Common Diseases.

	1877.				1878.				1879.			
	In.		Out.		In.		Out.		In.		Out.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Ague	52	...	1,515	...	137	7	921	...	50	5	1,221	...
Rheumatic affections	13	1	173	...	20	4	39	...	16	3	274	...
Anæmia	67	6	94	...	13	2	127	...	2	...	188	...
Respiratory affections	48	1	198	...	31	8	405	1	25	4	841	...
Dysentery	65	13	232	1	57	33	238	...	13	6	274	...
Diarrhoea	118	33	278	...	154	92	234	...	17	9	297	...
Constipation	...	...	80	...	...	...	428	...	...	...	597	...
Congestion of spleen	3	...	63	...	4	...	211	...	2	...	337	...
Ascaris umbricoides	...	...	89	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	170	...
Ulcer	79	2	236	...	132	14	244	...	30	1	279	...
Itch	16	...	128	...	44	1	216	...	31	3	257	...

Epidemics.—Small-pox was prevalent in the station during the months of January and February. Thirteen cases were admitted into hospital, of which three were fatal.

Inspection.—The hospital was inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General on the 8th January and by the Civil Surgeon of Malabar on the 31st December.

Attendance of Patients.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-door admissions	405	311	751	1,118	379
Out-door do.	2,268	2,785	3,750	4,094	5,155

NELLORE DISTRICT.

NELLORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. M. ROSS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The main building of the dispensary remains unaltered and in good repair. The ward containing 12 beds to the south of the building was given up during a considerable portion of the year for the use of the Police sick which exceeded the number for which accommodation could be provided in the Police hospital. The four contagious diseases wards alluded to in last year's report were completed towards the close of the year with the exception of doors and windows which have still to be provided. Subscriptions have been raised for the erection in the hospital compound of four caste bungalows, each accommodating four families. The foundations of the first are being got ready, and I believe His Grace the Governor is to be asked to lay the foundation stone when he visits the station as is expected in a few days hence. These houses will supply a great want, as many of the wealthier ryots are deterred from seeking aid in the hospital by the want of proper accommodation both in the hospital and in the town. The furniture of the hospital is kept in good condition.

Dispensary Committee.—There is none. All business in connection with the dispensary is transacted at the meetings of the Municipal Commissioners.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevalent disease during the year was malarious fever, of which 3,890 cases were treated, or 2,011 less than in the preceding year; only one is recorded as having died, 1,266 cases come under the head of "other local diseases," or 769 more than in the previous year. Of these 8 died; 665 cases of ulcer were treated during the year against 374 in the preceding year. Sloughing ulcers were commonly met with especially during the earlier parts of the year; of these cases 9 died; rheumatic affections furnished 464 cases against 320 in the previous year, but there were no deaths, while in 1878 there were three. Of respiratory diseases 249 cases were treated with one death against 190 cases with one death in the preceding year. Of dysentery cases 183 were treated with 14 deaths against 593 cases with 44 deaths in the preceding year. Of diarrhoea 104 cases were treated with 7 deaths against 648 cases with

87 deaths in the preceding year; 240 patients suffering from debility and old age were treated with 15 deaths against 70 cases with one death in the preceding year. Of dropsy 153 cases were treated with 14 deaths against 979 cases and 126 deaths in 1878.

	1879.	1878.
Ague	3,890	1,879
Dropsy	153	979
Rheumatic affections	464	320
Respiratory diseases	249	100
Dysentery	183	593
Diarrhoea	104	648
Ulcer	665	374
Debility and old age	240	70
Other local diseases	1,266	2,035

Epidemics.—Malarious fevers continued prevalent, but sickness from this cause fell off very much in the latter months of the year; cases of small-pox occurred here and there and one was treated in the hospital. No authenticated case of epidemic cholera occurred in the district; chicken-pox began to appear towards the close of the year in the town of Nellore.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of both in and out door patients during the year was fair, but of course considerably less than in 1877-78. The attendance of in-patients would have been very much larger were it not that owing to want of funds many had to be refused admission.

BRANCH NELLORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report of Assistant Surgeon S. SITHAMBARAM.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary building is kept in good repair. One almirah to keep stock medicines is required. Other furniture, fittings, &c., are complete.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no separate dispensary committee. All business connected with the institution is carried on by the Municipal Commissioners at their meetings which take place at least once a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases treated during the past year were fevers (remittent, intermittent, malarious), rheumatic and syphilitic affections, dropsy, ophthalmia, ear-ache, chest affections, &c., &c. Ague prevailed throughout the year, but the number of fatal cases was fewer than previous years. Many cases of dropsy were the consequence of fevers, others in connection with heart or kidney disease. There were many cases of spleen affection.

Inspection.—The hospital was occasionally inspected by the Zillah Surgeon.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number treated in the past year was 7,389 against 8,014 in the previous year, so that there is a fall of 625, which is chiefly due to the fall of ague cases. Though the number treated was less, still the appreciation of European treatment has been gradually gaining ground.

ONGOLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by BENJAMIN F. PRICHARD, Assistant Apothecary.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary has been located in a private building at a rental of Rupees 15 per mensem for the past 3½ years. It is quite unsuited for the purpose and is now in a very dilapidated condition. The matter has been frequently represented but with no result. The furniture and fittings are sufficient, excepting cots, of which there are only eight.

Dispensary Committee.—Is under the control of the Vice-President and Commissioners of the Municipality, who meet about once a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The diseases which prevailed during the year under report were malarious fevers, rheumatic and respiratory affections, worms, diseases of the ear, ulcers, and skin diseases. The most fatal were general dropsy and debility resulting from protracted attacks of ague. Their prevalence and fatality have been much less, however, than last year.

Inspection.—There has been no inspection by the Civil Surgeon. The last inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General was on the 22nd September 1876.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of out-door patients treated during the year was 1,810, being 190 less than the year previous. The total number of attendances was 11,532, being

2,275 in excess of the year previous. The total number of in-patients was 268, being 105 less than last year.

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of Ongole has much improved since last report. A cyclone was experienced here on the 19th November 1879, which destroyed a good many houses; the sheds in the dispensary compound were also blown down.

NILGIRIS.

COONOOR.

• Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major L. C. NANNY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings were much in need of repair, but are now in the hands of the Department of Public Works. The furniture is quite insufficient and of a very inferior description.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases were malarious fevers, diarrhoea, respiratory affections, dysentery, rheumatism, injuries, and worms.

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878.		1879.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Malarious fevers	599	9	944	18	930	12	1,264	7
Rheumatic affections	186	...	139	...	191	2	245	...
Respiratory do.	148	2	164	...	302	2	371	...
Dysentery	124	13	279	39	240	18	259	8
Diarrhoea	103	2	346	118	353	49	285	24
Worms	148	1	271	...	473	...	552	...
Injuries	110	...	149	11	244	10	272	1

Inspection.—Daily and oftener when necessary by the medical officer and annually by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—Amongst the in-patients there was a decrease, but amongst the out there has been an increase of 646. The following table contrasts the present with the previous three years:—

Years.	Average Daily Attendance.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876-77	9.41	29.00
1877	29.23	40.40
1878	27.86	42.64
1879	20.06	32.78

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 6th March 1880.

Hospital.—This hospital is conveniently situated in the bazaar; it is exquisitely clean and neat and in perfect order, inside and out. The site is very favorable for drainage, and there are open trenches round the hospital.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital and station generally is good, but improved drainage and water-supply are required.

Water-supply.—The nature of the water-supply is good, but is liable to pollution from the open condition of the water channel.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances have been sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—There is an excellent equipment of surgical instruments, all in good order.

Hospital Records.—In good condition and written up to date.

KOTAGIRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary J. NORMAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary, which is situated in the principal part of Kotagiri, is a thatched building containing two rooms. The building was repaired in June 1879. There have been no additions made to the furniture and fittings, which are ample for the requirements of this place.

Dispensary Committee.—None.

Most Common Diseases.—The chief diseases treated were fevers, bowel-affections, rheumatism, diseases of lungs and skin.

Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1878	1879	1878	1879
Fevers	6	2	637	644
Rheumatic affections	...	...	125	102
Chest affections	...	1	118	101
Bowel-complaints	1	1	300	132

Epidemics.—Small-pox was said to be prevalent amongst the Canarese coolies employed in the Kunnatty Estate during the month of October 1879.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General and Civil Surgeon visited the dispensary last year.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table gives the necessary information:—

	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1878	1879	1878	1879
Remained	...	1	18	14
Admitted	19	14	2,163	2,020
Total	19	14	2,181	2,034
Died	2	4	11	...
Remaining	1	1	14	13

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D.

Sanitary Condition.—The dispensary is a small thatched building, measuring 15' x 11', which is used as a surgery, and a small room attached made available for the treatment of any special case. The building is kept in repair, and is in as good order as it is possible for such a hotel to be in. The drainage is natural from configuration of surrounding ground. No bath-rooms, urinaries, nor latrines attached.

Conservancy.—I never saw such a wretched place dignified by the name of a dispensary before. The village consists of a few huts only.

Water-supply.—Water-supply good—obtained from springs in the neighbourhood.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—All in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Good and written up to date.

OOTACAMUND.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. S. FOX.

Dispensary Buildings.—All the buildings are in an excellent order. Two new verandahs have been constructed to the detached buildings—Lady Robinson's and the contagious wards—and two bath-rooms added to the latter; a new store-room has also been built: the partition wall between the former store-room and European female ward is about to be removed, which will double the accommodation for this class.

Dispensary Committee.—There were eight meetings of the Committee of Management during the year, all financial administration being conducted by this committee, while to the

Ladies' Sub-Committee is entrusted the internal economy of the hospital. The sub-committee meet every month, the members visiting the hospital regularly in turn three times a week, and show the greatest zeal in, and attention to, the duties entrusted to their care.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fever as usual heads the list, the total number treated being 2,125 with two deaths as compared with 2,393 and four deaths the previous year. This disease is not usually contracted in Ottacumund itself, but the predisposition having been acquired in the plains is often developed by the cold on first arrival here. Respiratory diseases show a total of 698 with eight deaths against 1,013 cases and seven deaths the previous year; rheumatism 427 against 475 cases previous year; worms show the large number of 622 cases, and diarrhoea and dysentery 626 cases with 19 deaths, the number for the year 1878 being 1,930 cases with a mortality of 33.

Inspection.—The Medical officer of the north districts visits the hospital daily and prescribes personally.

The Hospital was inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson on the 19th March 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Eight thousand two hundred and forty-two patients received treatment during the year, 678 being in and 7,564 out patients. Subjoined is a statement showing the total of both classes for five years:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1875-76	317	7,048	7,365
1876-77	584	7,541	8,125
1877	1,058	8,357	9,415
1878	849	9,316	10,165
1879	678	7,564	8,242

General Remarks.—The finances of the hospital are flourishing; the total income was Rs. 19,035-13-4, of which Rs. 5,344-6-2 were the proceeds of a fancy-bazaar held in June last. European subscriptions Rs. 2,733-2-6, native subscriptions Rs. 47-1-4. The Municipality contribute Rs. 500 yearly, and Government half the amount of subscriptions and contributions, the year closing with a balance in hand of Rs. 8,953-7-2.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General H. R. OSWALD, M.D., dated 16th March 1880.

Hospital.—The hospital is very clean throughout. All the buildings are in good sanitary repair, except the shed, which leaks in the wet weather. No cess-pools or foul drains connected with the latrines.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of the hospital is excellent. That of the station is tolerably good generally, but drainage of the bazaar is excessively bad; this is, however, about to be remedied.

Water-supply.—There is a large masonry cistern supplied by the Marlinund channel a few yards from the hospital, which supplies water for bathing, drinking, and cooking.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines and appliances sufficient and in good preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—All in good order.

Burial of the Dead.—Protestants are buried in Saint Stephen's Churchyard. This is objectionable, as it is very full and in the heart of the station.

SALEM DISTRICT.

ATŪR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned First-class Hospital Assistant M. VULOYDUM MUDALI, Local Fund Dispensary.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building is in fair order.

Dispensary Committee.—The sub-committee holds meeting once a month and passes the bills, &c.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fever, ague, and remittent 571, abscess, boils, and whitlows 260, ulcers 360, inflammation of the ear, &c., 93, ophthalmia 117.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General and Civil Surgeon inspected this dispensary during the year on the 24th February and 20th October 1879, respectively.

Attendance of Patients.—The decrease of the in-patients is due to the favorable season. The increase of out-door patients is to be attributed to the confidence the people cherish towards the dispensary.

DHARMAPURI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary ENNOOS KHAN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary leaks badly. The furniture is sufficient with the exception of a wooden almirah for poisons, which are now kept in one which is glass-fronted.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meet monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The following table will show the most common diseases in order of frequency and their mortality as compared with other years. The death-rate is rather larger than during the previous two years, and this can be easily explained, as most of the deaths were among the patients received into hospital at the close of relief-camp in January 1879:—

Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Ague	444	...	1,293	...	996	...
Ulcers	223	2	480	3	550	4
Skin diseases	223	...	478	...	374	2
Ophthalmia	63	...	162	...	291	...
Bowel disorders	386	...	193	2	80	4
Rheumatism	82	...	119	...	182	...
Syphilitic affections	171	...	190	1	154	1
Abscess, &c.	231	...	274	...	176	1
Respiratory affections	117	...	142	...	155	1

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—The dispensary has been inspected this year once by the Deputy Surgeon-General and once by the Zillah Surgeon, Salem.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-patients treated shows a decrease as compared with the last two years. In the year under review famine-relief was stopped and the number of admissions, therefore, depended only on the allotments in the dispensary budget. The number of out-admissions shows but the insignificant decrease of 27, proving clearly that the institution has kept up the fame and popularity it had once established for itself.

HAROOR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant T. VEERARAGAVALOO NAIDU, No. 923.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building is in good order. The plastering of the floor is worn out here and there, owing to the deficiency of tamping, and requires either to be repaired or asphalted.

Dispensary Committee.—There has been only one meeting during the year, viz., 7th April 1879.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Malarious fevers	451	...	557	...	558	...
Rheumatism	68	...	93	...	100	...
Respiratory affections	46	...	48	...	87	...
Dysentery	90	...	27	...	9	...
Diarrhoea	79	...	26	...	17	...
Skin diseases	285	...	186	...	227	...
Ulcer	279	...	291	...	441	4
Injuries	66	...	91	...	77	...

Inspection.—There were two inspections during the year, viz., 28th February 1879 and 16th October 1879, the former by Deputy Surgeon-General, and the latter by Zillah Surgeon, Salem.

Attendance of Patients.—21·07 against 18 for the previous year of out-patients, and 7·57 of in-patients for the past year.

Years.	Total Treated.		Average Daily Sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1877	...	...	...	36·73
1878	...	...	...	18
1879	64	2,336	7·57	21·07

General Remarks.—The sanitary condition of the town is still unsatisfactory; no public latrine exists for either sex, but each house is provided with a nuisance-pit in the backyard. There are six sweepers in connection with Local Fund Establishment.

HOSUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary P. RUNGASAWMY NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—Dispensary buildings in good order. Furniture sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meeting held every month.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1877.				1878.				1879.			
	In-door.		Out-door.		In-door.		Out-door.		In-door.		Out-door.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
Malarious fevers	2	1	848	...	5	...	1,718	...	...	...	1,589	...
Rheumatic affections	...	...	121	...	...	...	160	...	4	...	171	...
Chest affections	1	1	182	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	226	...
Ulcers	20	4	552	...	52	1	670	...	93	16	358	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	725	...	...	...	387	...	...	...	653	...

Inspection.—Once by the Zillah Surgeon, Salem.

Attendance of Patients.

—			1877.	1878.	1879.
In-patients	...	...	182	189	147
Out-patients	...	...	5,147	5,019	4,862

KRISHNAGIRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by S. M. NICODEMUS.

Dispensary Buildings.—They are at present in a good state of repair; the furniture, fittings, bedding, and clothing are ample.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no special committee other than the Local Fund Board. The meeting is held once a month.

Most Common Diseases.

Years.	Ague, &c.		Ophthalmia.		Spleen Diseases.		Skin Diseases.		Ulcer.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1877	10	426	1	262	...	13	...	256	10	341
1878	47	1,547	4	446	13	141	12	499	78	452
1879	19	1,062	3	463	6	112	9	616	39	495

Epidemics.—Catarrhal ophthalmia appeared throughout the taluk in an epidemic form during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October. There were 463 cases of this disease treated favorably during the year against 446 of last year.

Inspection.—The dispensary was once inspected by the Civil Surgeon of the district on the 4th October, and by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Southern District and Canara on the 6th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 129 against 359 and of out-patients was 4,526 against 5,321 :—

Years.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1877	189	28	3,727	28
1878	389	27	5,370	2
1879	129	12	4,526	...

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 6th December 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is unchanged since last report; it is scrupulously clean and well ventilated. The wards are well lighted and not crowded. The latrines and bath-rooms are clean. There are no cess-pools or foul drains.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is very good, and that of the town fair. Conservancy arrangements have been made for its improvement. There is only one latrine in two compartments for the whole town for both sexes.

Water-supply.—The source of the water-supply for this town for drinking use is purely from wells, of which four are in the old petta and two in the new; all these are thrown open to people of all classes except the low castes, who obtain their supply from the wells sunk for wet cultivation. The water of all these wells is pure and of good quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

NAMAKAL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant M. S. MOOTOOSAWMY NAIDU, No. 554.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building and its out-houses require repair. Roof is leaky in some parts. The flooring is very much broken up. Estimates for repair have been prepared by the Local Fund Overseer; it is hoped that the required repairs will be soon done. The furniture and fittings are sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary committee have met eight times during the year.

Most Common Diseases.—The following tabular statement shows the admissions and the deaths during the years 1877 to 1879 :—

Diseases.	In-patients.						Out-patients.					
	1877.		1878.		1879.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malarious fevers, &c.	2	...	3	...	6	...	112	...	620	...	1,435	...
Rheumatic affections	...	...	...	...	3	...	63	...	93	...	138	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	70	...	55	...	487	...
Inflammation of external ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	112	...	109	...
Gonorrhoea, &c.	1	...	2	...	1	...	19	...	88	...	48	...
Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	2	...	98	...	329	...	295	...
Other local diseases	6	1	4	1	9	2	359	1	472	3	524	...

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General and the Zillah Surgeon inspected the dispensary on the 21st February and 30th September 1879, respectively.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table will show the attendance of the in-door and out-door patients contrasted with previous five years:—

		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-patients	...	1,538	2,446	4,336	4,441	4,225	4,401
Out-patients	...	46,241	33,243	31,384	21,411	36,009	33,494

SALEM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major R. PEARSE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in good order, some necessary repairs to floors, roof, &c., having been carried out during the last few months. A new room, to be used as a dressing-room, has been built, opening out of the dispensary, and is found most useful. The wall to complete the hospital enclosure has also been nearly finished. Furniture, fittings, &c., sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—The Municipal Board disposes of all matters connected with the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.

Years.	Malarious Fevers.		Rheumatic Affections.		Syphilitic Affections.		Respiratory Affections.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Skin Diseases.		Ulcers.							
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.						
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.						
1877	21	2	1,228	10	385	44	60	8	2	254	19	7	257	12	7	365	12	1	710	17	2	1,426
1878	14	1	2,154	10	480	20	182	2	1	263	11	2	204	2	2	250	11		1,080	38	5	1,760
1879	26	8	4,683	8	400	22	184	7		389	7	3	120	6	3	143	10		1,757	41	10	2,669

Inspection.—Inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General on 2nd December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	Total treated.		Average Daily Sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1877	322	9,008	17.19	5.97
1878	277	11,237	13.90	67.89
1879	224	15,414	14.11	119.07

General Remarks.—The town of Salem, like the district, has suffered much from sickness during the past year. The fever, which has prevailed an unusually long period has frequently altogether resisted the less powerful alkaloids.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 2nd December 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean with indifferent ventilation.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of both the hospital and station is very good.

Water-supply.—There is an ample supply of good water from numerous wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

SANKARIDRUG.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant NARRAINSAWMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in good state of repair. The situation of the dead-house is objectionable, as it is within seventeen yards of the main building. Furniture and fittings are sufficient and in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—During the year not more than seven meetings took place.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General visited the dispensary twice and the Zillah Surgeon once during the year.

Attendance of Patients.

Attendance of	In-door patients for 1878 is	...	...	...	63
	Out-door do. for do.	...	...	...	2,742
	In-door do. for 1879	...	...	...	71
	Out-door do. for do.	...	...	...	5,240

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 2nd December 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is scrupulously clean and neat; well ventilated.

Conservancy.—There is a small conservancy establishment for sweeping the streets, but no latrines.

Water-supply.—There is an ample water-supply of good quality from numerous springs and wells.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Dead-house.—The dead-house is situated in the hospital compound sixteen yards only from the main building; this is objectionable, as police cases are brought to it for examination.

Hospital Records.—The books are most carefully and accurately kept.

TIRUPATŪR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary W. H. COOPER.

Dispensary Buildings.—All in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—Among the out-patients the principal diseases during the past year, in their order of frequency, were ulcers, ague, conjunctivitis, scabies, febricula, and rheumatism. Among the in-door patients during the past year the diseases most common were ulcers, injuries, general dropsy, ague, syphilis, debility, dysentery, and abscess.

	Ulcers.	Malarious Fever.	Ophthalmia.	Skin Diseases.	Rheumatic Affections.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Respiratory Affections.	Syphilis.
1879.	In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878.	In-patients	18	11	...	1	3	...	2	14
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-patients	905	825	198	394	309	53	81	143
1877.	In-patients	5	2	...	2	3	4	...	6
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out-patients	475	315	59	198	166	113	110	73

Inspection.—Date of inspection by Zillah Surgeon, Salem, 3rd October 1879. Date of inspection by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Southern District, 5th December 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The average daily sick for the year 1879 among the out-patients was 48.21 and among the in-patients 7.92. The average daily sick for 1878 among the out-patients was 40.31 and among the in-patients 8.35.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 5th December 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is clean and well ventilated. No cess-pools or foul drains. There is no hospital dead-house, but there is one provided for police purposes, which is not properly furnished, the table being broken.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good, and of the station fair.

Water-supply.—There is an ample supply of good water from wells and tanks.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

YERCAUD.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary G. T. BROWNE.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in much the same state as recorded in the last report with the exception that a thatched shed, to be used as a dead-house, has been recently added.

Dispensary Committee.—Another member has been added to the committee, so that there are now four members. Their meetings take place as usual once monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fevers show as usual the largest number of admissions. Of a total of 4,023 admissions during the year 1,812 were due to malarious fevers which prevailed to a much larger extent than in the previous year. Next in order of frequency come respiratory affections, diarrhoea, and dysentery, the latter causing greatest mortality. The others, according to their frequency, were ulcers, rheumatic affections, skin diseases, and injuries.

Years.	Malarious Fevers.		Rheumatic Affections.		Respiratory Affections.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Skin Diseases.		Ulcers.		Injuries.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
1877 ...	611	5	61	...	57	2	142	20	128	2	54	...	75	3	69	2
1878 ...	1,010	6	171	...	155	2	80	11	153	2	163	1	142	2	155	5
1879 ...	1,819	6	177	...	246	4	86	6	117	1	157	...	192	...	120	1

Inspection.—The Civil Surgeon as well as the Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the hospital.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	Total Treated.		Average Daily Sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1875 ...	40	1,752	1.25	17.83
1876 ...	61	1,789	1.62	18
1877 ...	216	1,644	2.65	7.75
1878 ...	209	3,014	4.68	15.24
1879 ...	139	3,908	3.89	22.86

TANJORE DISTRICT.

ARANTANGI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant M. KASI VINAYATHA PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building is a rented one at Rs 2 per mensem. It is not at all suitable for an hospital to be kept in, as the building is a chuttrum.

Dispensary Committee.—No special committee. Meetings of Local Fund Board take place once in a fortnight.

Most Common Diseases.—Fever is the most common disease among the out-door patients. *Inspection.*—The dispensary was not inspected either by Zillah Surgeon or by Deputy Surgeon-General this year.

General Remarks.—Medicines and instruments are scantily supplied.

KORATHATANGOODY AND MANAMBOO CHAVADY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant T. MATHURANAYAGUM PILLAI, No. 736.

Dispensary Buildings.—Manamboo Chavady Municipal Dispensary continues to work in the same building as heretofore, while Korathatangoody Dispensary was removed in July last to the present building belonging to the Municipality, formerly occupied by the S.P.G. Branch School.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensaries are under the control and management of the Municipality.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-patients during the year have been fevers, rheumatic affections, otitis, bowel diseases, ulcers, and venereal affections.

Inspection.—Deputy Surgeon-General inspects these institutions once a year. His last visit was on the 16th September 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of out-patients is 12,292 against 11,721 of 1878. This shows an increase, chiefly accounted for by the growing appreciation of European treatment.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 16th September 1879.

KORATHATANGOODY.

Hospital.—This is a native house, large and better ventilated than the last dispensary.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

MANAMBOO CHAVADY.

Sanitary Condition.—Artificial drains are very few, but there are surface drains in these divisions, which are pretty clean and satisfactory. There are no cess-pools or foul drains in connection with the Municipal latrines.

Water-supply.—In Manamboo Chavady Division the people get their water wholly from wells for drinking purposes. In Korathatangoody division drinking water is obtained from the Vadavár and Vennár.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of the neighbourhood is very good.

Hospital.—The building is unchanged since last report.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient. No stock medicines are kept for want of an almirah.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

KUMBAKONAM.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The usual annual repairs executed, invariably about the end of the year, have not been carried out as yet. The male wards, out-patient rooms, and the store-room sadly need attention. The bath-room attached to the male ward is still roofless.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1879.	1878.	Decrease.	Increase.
Fevers of all forms	734	738	4	...
Rheumatic affections	341	319	...	22
Syphilitic affections	188	153	...	35
Anæmia	206	135	...	71
Ophthalmia	465	143	...	322
Diseases of the ear	577	518	...	59
Respiratory affections	277	199	...	78
Digestive (dysentery and diarrhoea) ...	300	445	145	...
Worms	379	291	...	88
Gonorrhoea and its complications	207	178	...	29
Abscess, boils, and whitlow	868	325	...	43
Skin diseases	795	740	...	55
Ulcer	341	253	...	88
Poison and poisonous wounds	64	160	36	...
Injuries	501	504	3	...

The mortality amongst the in-patients numbered 33, whilst amongst the out-patients there were only 7 deaths. The deaths amongst the in-patients were 3.01 per cent. less than that of the previous year. Amongst the out-patients also there was a decrease of 11.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General visited the hospital on the 22nd September 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five of all classes were treated at the dispensary during the year, inclusive of 145 remained from the previous year. The admissions were in-patients 394, an increase of 16 over the previous year, and of out-patients 7,077, an increase of 667. The average daily attendance was in-patients 20.40, of out-patients 96.96. The admissions include European and Eurasian 2 in and 49 out patients.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 22nd September 1879.

Sanitary Condition of Barracks.—All rubbish is removed to a distance outside of the town. Backyards of houses, however, are not very clean and in many places under water for more than half the year. Cess-pools also exist in several of them, and to add to this vegetation of all kinds is allowed to grow wild. Sewage water either collects on the roadside or in pits in the backyards. No arrangements are made by the Municipality for carrying away nightsoil of houses, the backyards being generally used as latrines.

Sanitary Condition.—There are a few latrines constructed in various parts of the town, but the numbers are insufficient for the wants of the people. No dry-earth system.

Water-supply.—This is principally obtained from both the rivers Cauvery and Ariyalur.

Hospital.—No change in the hospital since last report; it is clean.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, but some are of indifferent quality.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

KUMBAKONAM BRANCH DISPENSARY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned First-class Hospital Assistant J. W. TIROOMALIAH NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building, intended as a temporary measure for the treatment of out-patients only, is an old mantapam. It is kept in good repair.

Dispensary Committee.—No separate committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among the out-door patients prevalent are the same as last year.

Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Skin diseases	440	...	842	...	962	1
Ophthalmia	228	...	102	...	730	...
Inflammation of external meatus ...	199	...	246	...	489	...
Ulcer	293	...	503	...	457	...
Fevers	231	...	435	...	456	2
Worms	175	...	282	...	423	...
Abscess, boils, and whitlow	385	...	496	...	387	...
Rheumatic affections	249	...	337	...	386	...
Injuries	216	...	264	...	310	1
Respiratory affection	92	...	179	...	194	...
Gonorrhoea and its complications ...	79	...	123	...	147	...
Diarrhoea	196	1	197	1	145	1
Syphilitic affections	92	...	115	...	114	...
Anæmia	38	...	95	...	107	...
Dysentery	158	1	124	...	90	...

Epidemics.—Small-pox and measles prevailed in the town and neighbourhood.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected on the 22nd September.

Attendance of Patients.—A total of 7,843 cases were treated including 49 admissions of Europeans and Eurasians. There was an increase of 870 compared with the previous year. The daily average attendance was 82.99 of all cases. The average monthly admissions number about 646, i.e., 78 more than the previous year. The average daily attendance is also 1.15 more than in the previous year.

General Remarks.—As was remarked in my last report the site of the building being objectionable another site is required and a more suitable building with proper accommodation.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 22nd September 1879.

Conservancy.—Satisfactory.

Hospital.—This is merely a small mantapam converted into a hospital for out-patients. It is dark and ill-ventilated, but answers its purpose, as it is for out-patients only, being situated in the main street. There is no privacy; there is no latrine.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

MANAMALGOODY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant P. N. AMOETHAM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—As the dispensary is forming a part of the chattram building it is constructed after the fashion of the houses of natives which are generally ill-ventilated. The dispensary requires no repairs at present, and it is whitewashed whenever it is thought necessary.

Dispensary Committee.—No committee is held, as the dispensary is solely supported by a part of the income of the chattram, and as there is no separate fund for the expenditure of the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases are ophthalmia and malarious fever, the former prevailing during the months of July and August, and the latter during the following two months. The number of cases of ophthalmia admitted during the year was 149, and that of malarious fever 148, of which 125 cases were out and 23 in patients.

Inspection.—Not inspected by Civil Surgeon or by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in and out patients treated during the year 1879 is 164 and 1,199 respectively, the former being a decrease of 77 and the latter an

increase of 278 when compared with the year 1878, in which year the number of in-patients and out-patients was 241 and 921 respectively. The decrease among the in-patients shows that the number of travellers during the year under report is less than that of the preceding year.

MANNARGUDI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Native Surgeon P. S. MOOTOOSAWMY MOODELLAR.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary premises consist of three detached buildings, all of which are substantial buildings with tiled roofs. These buildings with the out-houses are situated in a large compound with a mud wall all around and are in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—The Municipal meetings are held twice a month. There is no separate committee for the dispensary.

Most Common Diseases.—The tabular statement of admissions given below shows the most common diseases :—

In-patients.	Admitted.			Out-patients.	Admitted.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.		1877.	1878.	1879.
Syphilis, primary ...	10	12	14	Ague ...	18	150	301
Do. secondary ...	9	8	12	Febricula ...	116	183	167
Anasarca ...	24	40	28	Rheumat. chronicus ...	959	895	418
Partus ...	55	39	59	Dysentery ...	91	85	94
Ulcer ...	27	20	20	Conjunctivitis ...	959	891	1,560

Inspection.—The dispensary is annually inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General. The last annual inspection took place on the 12th December 1878.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of in-patients has been less by 34 than the previous year, and that of out-door applicants greater by 1,804, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1878 ...	876	10,888
1879 ...	842	12,782

General Remarks.—The general health of the people has been very good during the year. The sanitary condition of the town is good ; many of the roads and streets have been mended and tanks turfed. Conservancy is carried on by five carts with a proper staff of sweepers, and three more carts have been provided for in the budget estimate for 1880-81. The dispensary consists of two departments, one general, and the other a lying-in hospital. The sum of Rs. 550 allotted in the budget estimate for the dieting charges is not enough. The lying-in hospital being a feeder for the midwifery school, and applicants for admission being more from the taluks than the town, I think the Local Fund Board should be requested to bear its charges.

MAYAVARAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Apothecary D. S. AMIRTHASAWMY PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The President of the Municipal Commission, during his visit in April last, opened out a subscription list for the erection of a new hospital. About Rs. 5,000 were subscribed for by the big merasidars of this taluk, and the new building is in course of erection in the middle of the town. The instruments belonging to the dispensary are all in good order. The bedding and clothing having mostly become unserviceable, the Vice-President has been asked to send a supply.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no special committee; the Municipality manage the affairs.

Most Common Diseases.—Annexed is the comparative statement of the principal diseases among out-patients. There is a decrease in all the diseases treated excepting ophthalmia which prevailed to a great extent, especially among children. The midwife has confined 190 women :—

Diseases.	Admissions.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.
Fevers ...	64	328	246
Cholera ...	28	100	...
Rheumatic affections ...	162	236	224
Syphilitic affections ...	113	162	100
Ophthalmia ...	680	411	989
Inflammation of external ear ...	113	297	299
Dysentery ...	89	91	51
Diarrhoea ...	146	157	55
Abscess, boils, and whitlow ...	307	460	287
Skin diseases ...	119	231	172
Ulcer ...	450	670	673
Injuries ...	263	323	263

Epidemics.—Small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles prevailed to some extent during the latter part of the year, but the aggregate number cannot be determined, as not even a single case was reported to hospital for treatment.

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Attendance of Patients.—During this year 4,573 out-patients and 100 in-patients were treated against 5,203 out-patients and 88 in-patients of last year. The fall in the number of out-patients is due to the decrease in the number of pilgrims who visited this town during the months of October and November and whose attendance at the hospital in 1878 considerably increased the number of out-patients, while on the contrary very few reported to hospital for treatment this year. The decrease can also be ascribed to the general healthy condition of the town this year as compared with last year. There has, however, been an increase of 12 in-patients this year ; 7 self-supporting in-patients were treated this year against 2 of the preceding year.

NAGORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant P. NAGAPPILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital building is a private house rented by the Municipality. It is in a good state and does not require any repair.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	From 10th October 1878.		1879.	
	Treated.	Died.	*Treated.	Died.
Fevers ...	244	...	501	3
Rheumatic affections ...	235	...	541	...
Diarrhoea ...	59	...	179	...
Abscess, boils, and whitlow ...	90	...	378	...
Ulcers ...	82	...	459	...

Epidemics.—Cholera to a certain extent.

Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon of Negapatam visited the dispensary on several occasions and the Deputy Surgeon-General inspects the dispensary annually.

Attendance of Patients.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1878 (from 10th October) ...	...	1,838
1879 ...	...	5,956

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 18th September 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the town is on the whole good. The Municipal scavengers daily remove the nightsoil and the contents of the cess-pools.

Water-supply.—The water for drinking and other purposes is got from a tank, which is a quarter of a mile off from the dispensary. It is considered to be of good quality. In this town there are about thirty tanks which supply the population with water.

Hospital.—The hospital is unchanged since last report; it is merely a native house for out-patients only and it is clean.

Medicines and Appliances.—The medicines are insufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Insufficient.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

NANNILAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant MANICKUM MUDALI, No. 959.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is still in the famine-relief shed. It was repaired very lately by the Local Fund Board, Negapatam Circle, and is kept in a neat and clean condition: all the furniture and fittings are in good order. Steps have been taken for the construction of a pukka hospital building.

Dispensary Committee.—The Negapatam Local Fund Board at its meetings decide questions relating to dispensary affairs.

Epidemics.—There were no epidemics of cholera and small-pox in the enshu (Nannilam) during the year. Only nine cases of cholera came under my notice, of which two proved fatal, rest cured. In the middle of the year cholera was prevalent in the vicinity of the town, and continued its ravages for several months, and was treated by a native hakim sent specially by the President of the Tanjore District with necessary medicines, &c. The following table will show the number of cases of cholera and small-pox that occurred in the taluk. This information was supplied by the Srishtadar of this station:—

Cholera Cases.		Small-pox Cases.	
Attacked.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
224	194	929	278

Attendance of Patients.—The following is a comparative list of admissions and deaths of out-door patients for the last three years:—

Years.	Out-door.	
	Admitted.	Died.
1877	1,377	...
1878	5,289	6
1879	5,845	6

The attendance of out-door patients is yearly increasing, the attendance for the past year showing an increase of 556 over that of previous year. The daily average sick was 45.15.

NEGAPATAM.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—Furniture, fittings, &c., all in good repair; sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—Dispensary is supported entirely by the Municipality. Municipal meetings were held monthly.

Diseases.	1877.				1878.				1879.			
	In.		Out.		In.		Out.		In.		Out.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
Cholera	78	36	...	...	19	9	...	...	6	3	...	...
Small-pox	47	12	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers	32	5	557	3	29	3	1,077	1	14	1	1,164	...
Rheumatism	33	3	639	...	49	...	594	...	21	...	400	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	410	...	...	...	845	...	...	...	1,795	...
Worms	...	...	837	...	...	...	1,281	...	...	...	1,661	...
Dysentery	57	11	...	...	37	12	...	...	20	8	...	...
Diarrhoea	30	12	...	...	20	6	...	...	7	5	...	...
Ulcer	...	...	734	...	24	1	844	...	16	1	1,031	...
Skin diseases	...	...	453	...	...	...	639	...	...	...	540	...
Injuries	53	1	594	...	58	3	347	...	26	1	213	...

Epidemics.—Cholera appeared in a mild form from January to May. Altogether only 18 cases came under treatment, of which 3 proved fatal.

Inspection.—Under immediate charge of the Civil Surgeon who attends daily. The Deputy Surgeon-General inspects the hospital once annually.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In.	Out.	Total.
1875	8.55	60.98	69.53
1876	9.93	77.95	87.88
1877	21.44	75.10	96.54
1878	23.12	73.43	96.55
1879	11.79	69.36	81.15

General Remarks.—The number of in-patients treated during the year, viz., 241, is, compared with previous years, not even half; this is due to the miserably small allotment of Rs. 200 for diets. The utmost care and scrutiny was necessary in the admission of patients to keep the expenditure within the limit. In the month of November the whole amount was exhausted, but on representing the matter to the Municipality I am glad to say a further sum of Rs. 200 was granted.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is fairly clean. No drainage.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking purposes is obtained from wells in the vicinity of the hospital. These also supply the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. There are some five other wells about the town which are resorted to by the general community. During the hot months there is a scarcity of good drinking water; the supply is sufficiently pure.

Hospital.—The only change since last report is that a wall has been built round the compound. The building is clean.

Bedding and Furniture.—The bedding insufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines, &c., sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Surgical instruments in good condition and sufficient.

NIDAMANGALAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned First-class Hospital Assistant T. VELAYUTHUM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is held in a building attached to the chattram building. It has no free ventilation. The furniture and fittings are in good order.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarious fever and simple conjunctivitis prevailed to a greater extent this year than during the previous years.

Epidemics.—This year, not unlike the preceding ones, was at the commencement visited by cholera and small-pox.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of in-patients this year was 551 against 396 last year, and that of out-patients was 5,580 against 4,022 last year.

ORTHANAD.

Extracts from Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant A. IYANGUNNOO PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is repaired by the chattram authorities when required. No repair is necessary at present. One writing-table with drawers and six cots are required.

Most Common Diseases.—Fever and conjunctivitis raged with no less severity than in the previous year.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.		1877.	1878.	1879.
In-door	...	421	654	490
Out-door	...	1,088	2,700	4,687

PATUKOTA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant C. PERIANAYAGUM.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building erected for the dispensary is very small, but is in good condition.

Dispensary Committee.—No special committee. The Local Fund Board meets at Tanjore.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Conjunctivitis	9	...	459	...	470	...	232	...	1,337	...
Ulcer	32	...	255	...	507	...	638	...	963	...
Ague	49	...	457	...	99	...	480	...	488	...
Dyspepsia	6	...	174	...	245	...	285	...	374	...
Chronic rheumatism	94	...	860	...	444	...	987	...	284	...
Diarrhoea	6	...	151	...	227	...	100	...	79	1
Dropsy	1	...	15	1	24	...	44	...	37	2
Dysentery	32	...	127	...	173	6	57	1	37	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1

Epidemics.—None. Ague prevalent.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.		Admissions.	Daily Attendance.
1875	...	465	10
1876	...	4,732	18
1877	...	4,955	22-86
1878	...	5,510	34-44
1879	...	7,445	32-74

RAJAMADAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant R. M. STREENVASSA NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary was opened on the 1st November 1879. The building forms part of the chattram. The in-patient ward is a thatched building apart from the dispensary. The dispensary is very poorly supplied with furniture.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is managed by the Local Fund Board, Tanjore Circle.

Most Common Diseases.—The dispensary being a new one, the prevalence and fatality of diseases cannot be compared with those of the other years.

SHIVALI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Third-class Hospital Assistant R. RAGAVOLOO NAIDU, No. 1,074.

Dispensary Buildings.—The present building consists of a verandah and two rooms. A new building had been erected to accommodate a dozen in-patients, but is not used for want of a kitchen, a latrine and a dead-room, which will be commenced shortly.

Dispensary Committee.—The institution is under the management of the Local Fund Board, Negapatam Circle.

Most Common Diseases.

Diseases.	1877.		1878.		1879.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers	216	...	242	1	126	1
Rheumatism	373	...	421	...	456	...
Dysentery	87	1	117	2	183	3
Abscess	305	...	353	...	479	1
Ulcer	387	...	408	...	548	...

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 22nd September last.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table shows the attendance of out-door patients in 1879 contrasted with those of the previous years:—

1875	...	...	...	...	4,146
1876	...	...	...	...	3,965
1877	...	...	...	...	4,866
1878	...	...	...	...	5,191
1879	...	...	...	...	5,347

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 22nd September 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—There is no public latrine; and the population being numerous, the neighbourhood is filthy.

Water-supply.—For a great part of the year people take drinking water from the irrigation channel. When it is dry or when it is far off tanks and wells are resorted to. The channel is used promiscuously by all people for lavatory purposes, and the purity of the water suffers in consequence.

Conservancy.—Except sweeping rubbish from the streets, there is no conservancy.

Hospital.—There is no change since last report.

Furniture.—Furniture is sufficient.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

TIRUTURAIPUNDI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant
N. RUNGASAWMY NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary has been removed to a new thatched, spacious building hired at Rs. 5 per mensem. No steps have been taken for the erection of a pukka tiled building, though the estimate for the same has already been approved of and sanctioned. There is some furniture required.

Dispensary Committee.—Under the Local Fund Board, Negapatam.

Most Common Diseases.

Prevalent Diseases.	Out-patients.			
	1878.		1879.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.
Ague and febricula ...	302	3	1,328	...
Rheumatic affections ...	328	...	894	...
Dropsy ...	53	1	124	4
Conjunctivitis ...	276	...	1,842	...
Ascaris lumbricoides ...	200	1	807	...
Ulcer ...	254	1	800	...
Boil ...	148	...	881	2

Epidemics.—There were 17 cases of cholera of sporadic form in the station and the vicinity, of which none proved fatal. Only one case of small-pox is registered to have taken place.

Attendance of Patients.—The average daily attendance during the year under report is 60.

General Remarks.—It is quite unnecessary to repeat that English medicines have been greatly appreciated by the people in general, as will be seen from the large number of admissions.

TIRUVADI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant
C. PARTHASARATHY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is located in a rented house. It is in need of repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases since I took charge of the hospital from August last were fevers, rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, ulcers, and skin diseases.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of out-door treated in the previous year is 1,650.

TIRUVÁLÚR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant
U. SITHUMBARAM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary for only out-door patients is held in a bazaar building situated nearly in the centre of the town. It is very inconmodious, ill-ventilated, and ill-suited for the dispensary purpose.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary is under the sole management of the Local Fund Board, Negapatam Circle, Tanjore District.

Most Common Diseases.—Fevors, rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and skin diseases have been prevalent among out-door patients as last year. Fatality among out-door patients was 10, two in excess of the year previous.

Inspection.—The Civil Surgeon of Negapatam and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner visited the dispensary on the 3rd and 11th August 1879 respectively.

Attendance of Patients.—Four thousand nine hundred and eleven out-door patients were treated during the year under report, while there were 4,758 cases during the year 1878, giving an increase of 153 cases.

* These were cases treated from September up to December 1878 on which I assumed charge.

TRANQUEBAR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary E. TRUTWEIN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings require many minor repairs, as well as white and yellow washing. The male and female latrines require new thatch roofing. A dead-house is much needed.

Dispensary Committee.—Since the year 1874 there has been no Dispensary Committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are ague, rheumatism, primary syphilis, general dropsy, neuralgia, ophthalmia, inflammation membrana tympani, bronchitis, &c.

Inspection.—The station is inspected annually by the Deputy Surgeon-General, whose last visit was on the 20th September 1879. The Zillah Surgeon, Negapatam, visits monthly.

Attendance of Patients.—Contrasted with the previous five years the attendance of out-patients is very encouraging.

		1874-75.	1875-76.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Treated.	{ In-patients ...	227	228	374	358	332
	{ Out-patients ...	2,917	3,922	3,534	4,164	5,113
	Total ...	3,144	4,150	3,908	4,522	5,445

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON,
dated 20th September 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the whole station is good, considering that this is not a municipal town. There are no public latrines, the necessity for which having been pointed out an estimate for two was made and sanctioned last year, but up to date no steps have been taken to erect them.

Water-supply.—During the greater part of the year, water for drinking purposes has been brought from a well outside.

Conservancy.—As good as can be expected, considering that there are no latrines.

Hospital.—There is no change since last report.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—In good condition, with a few exceptions.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

TRANQUEBAR BRANCH.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary E. TRUTWEIN.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is in want of minor repairs. The furniture and fittings are in very fair order.

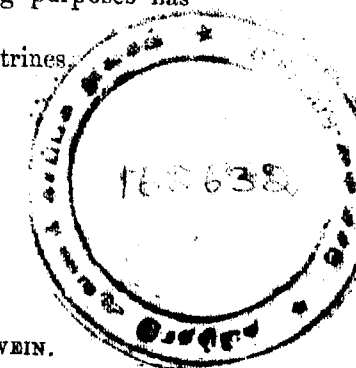
Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases treated among the out-door patients were ague, rheumatism, neuralgia, ophthalmia, inflammation membrana tympani, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The mortality was 8, which is less than the average of previous years.

Inspection.—The station was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 20th September 1879. The Zillah Surgeon of Negapatam visits monthly.

Attendance of Patients.—Contrasted with the average of the previous four years the attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory, being about a thousand more.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Out-patients ...	1,796	2,674	2,225	2,296	3,281

General Remarks.—The attendance of both Europeans and Natives is steadily on the increase. The erection of a few latrines near the fort was sanctioned many months ago, but no steps have been taken up to date to commence the work. The rainfall has been 70 inches, which is 30 inches above the average fall.



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Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson, dated 20th September 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The fort in which the branch dispensary is situated is always kept clean, two conservancy carts and four sweepers being constantly employed for that purpose. There are no public latrines, which are much needed.

Water-supply.—Drinking water is brought from a well outside. It is pure and free from organic matter.

Conservancy.—Tolerably good, considering that there are no latrines.

Hospital.—There is no change since last report. The building is clean with indifferent drainage, well ventilated, and not crowded.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—These are sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

VALLAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant T. GANAPATHY PILLAI, No. 977.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is located in a portion of the Local Fund chattram. It is satisfactory to hear that estimates for a new building have been drawn up and included in the Local Fund budget of the year.

Most Common Diseases.—No in-patients treated in the dispensary. The most common prevailing diseases are ague, rheumatic affections, syphilitic affections, anaemia, dropsies, ophthalmia, inflammation of external ear, &c.

Epidemics.—The stock of quinine supplied to the dispensary was not sufficient, so I tried *Pachus azadirachta* in 10 grain doses three times a day in its stead. This powder proved a very efficacious remedy for ague.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients attended the dispensary during the year was 6,455 against 6,399 during the previous year, thus an increase of 56 was obtained.

VEDARANIAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant V. GOVINDASAWMY NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The building in which the dispensary is held, though very old, does not require any immediate repairs.

Most Common Diseases.—Among the out-door patients the most common diseases are boils, abscess, malarious fever, skin diseases of syphilitic origin.

Attendance of Patients.—The total number of admissions was 3,607, out of which as many as 636 belong to malarious fever, and about 500 to the local affections associated with venereal taint; 882 cases came under the head of abscess and other skin eruptions. There was only one death in this year.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

AMBASAMUDRAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant T. R. VATHANAYAGAM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is a small one and it ought to be better fitted up. Accommodation for in-patients should be gradually enlarged.

Most Common Diseases.—As the dispensary was only started on the 29th August 1879, there is no means to contrast the present year. As the hills are very near, fever prevails now and then.

Epidemics.—Small-pox was prevailing throughout the taluk.

General Remarks.—Laborers going up the hills to work in the coffee plantations and otherwise return sick of fever; want of proper meals at proper times and the adulteration of water by decomposed vegetable matters cause the patients to suffer under fever for months together. The gradual increase of numbers speaks to its usefulness.

EDEYENGUDY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant M. MOONESAWMY PILLAI, No. 605.

Dispensary Buildings.—Common thatched buildings rented by the Local Fund Board at Rs. 50 per annum. In good repair and fitted up with almirahs, shelves, &c.

Dispensary Committee.—The manager appointed by the Local Fund Board visits the hospital occasionally.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, dropsy, dyspepsia, bowel-complaints, accidents, and a large number of ulcers were the chief prevalent diseases this year. Four fatal cases of in-door and 4 among the out-door patients occurred.

Epidemics.—Chicken-pox broke out in an epidemic form among the boarding school children at this station, and its progress was stopped by closing the school for a month.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General visited it on his tour of annual inspection on 22nd October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Admissions.	Average Daily Attendance.
1875	58	1.62	3,531	39.58
1876	25	.91	4,108	48.25
1877	31	1.39	3,584	37.50
1878	63	2.38	3,972	35.81
1879	63	3.32	4,426	39.89

General Remarks.—Want of a dead-house is much felt.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 29th October 1879.

Hospital.—There is no change since my last visit two years since. It is clean, well ventilated, and sufficiently lighted. The drainage is artificial, but the soil being pure sand there is no lodgment of water; there is no latrine either for the hospital or for the public.

Conservancy.—There are no conservancy arrangements; but the population being scanty, this is not of much consequence.

Water-supply.—There are numerous wells; the water-supply is abundant and of fair quality.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient, and in good condition.

Hospital Books and Records.—The books are on the whole correctly kept, but no case-book is kept, and the stock-book is according to the old form.

MEGNANAPURAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by M. HENRY COOKSLEY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is kept in a building formerly occupied as a school. It is strong and has palmyra roof.

Dispensary Committee.—Hitherto there has been no committee, Bishop Sargent only visiting the place quarterly and superintending the work, but for the future Rev. Messrs. Veeravagoo and Joseph David, together with the Village Munsif, have been appointed by the Bishop as a committee.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases in the place and its vicinity in 1879 were fever and sloughing ulcer, but the fever was not so common or severe as it was in 1877 and 1878. The mortality also was small.

Inspection.—It has not been inspected by the Civil Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of patients was larger this year than in any of the previous years; but the return now sent is only for the sick of nine months, as it was taken up by the Local Fund Board in April 1879.

General Remarks.—As Rs. 100 have now been granted by the Tinnevely Local Fund Board for the object of this dispensary, this department in this locality will become more efficient than it has yet been. This report only refers to a period of nine months.

NAGALAPURAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Practitioner P. SAVARIMUTHU.

Dispensary Buildings.—Thatched house in good order—Mission property.

Most Common Diseases.—Ulcer and ophthalmia. These diseases were prevalent all over the place but with no fatality.

Epidemics.—Measles and small-pox.

Inspection.—Inspected by the Rev. T. Adamson on 11th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-door patients exceeds the number of the previous years by 755.

NANGUNERI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—No dispensary building has yet been constructed. The present rented one is quite unsuitable to the purpose.

Dispensary Committee.—There have been no meetings whatever during the year under report.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients were ague, of both remittent and intermittent types, rheumatic affections, worms, dysentery, diarrhoea, abscess, boils, skin diseases, and ulcer. They were not fatal as compared with previous years. Among the in-patients, the most common diseases were general dropsy, diarrhoea, dysentery, ague, ulcer, and injuries; of these general dropsy, dysentery, ulcer, and injury proved more fatal in the year under review than in previous years.

Epidemics.—Ague prevailed epidemically throughout the taluk. It raged from January to September, principally in the villages situated at the foot of the hills having coffee plantations: 979 cases seem to have proved fatal. Small-pox, too, made its appearance and raged throughout the taluk. Sixty-six persons fell victims to it.

Inspection.—The Native Surgeon (P. Jesudasan) visited the dispensary on the 8th March 1879, and the Deputy Surgeon-General on the 28th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.				Total Admissions.		Average Daily Sick.		Total Deaths.	
				In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1877	...	...	...	65	438	2.43	49.60	2	31
1878	...	...	...	194	9,017	4.75	67.22	16	5
1879	...	...	...	158	7,975	3.37	60.76	28	...

The decrease in the admissions of the year under report is due to the decrease in the severity of the epidemic attack of fever.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is unchanged since last report. It is merely a shed. There is good natural drainage.

Conservancy.—There are no latrines, and if built the people would not use them. Conservancy appears to have improved during the last few months.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking is obtained from the large tank in the north-west direction of the town. There are also numerous wells in and about the town. The drinking water is reported to be good.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date, and in good order.

NAZARETH.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by A. MARASCHIS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings and hospital houses are in a good state of repair. The latter are usually occupied all the year round by patients of high caste who come from distant places for treatment.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases under treatment during the year were intermittent fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and ulcers.

Epidemics.—During the latter portion of the year ague has been very prevalent, and the Government cinchona febrifuge has been used with very considerable success.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.				In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1878	...	...	...	183	6,137	6,320
1879	...	...	...	243	6,465	6,708

PALAMCOTTAH.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major D. C. McALLUM, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—No alterations were made in the dispensary buildings during the year. The upper walls of the main building are cracked and the male and female latrines require retiling.

Dispensary Committee.—A sub-committee assembles at the dispensary as occasion may require.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-patients were fevers, rheumatism, syphilitic affections, general dropsy, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcer, and skin diseases. Among in-patients general dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcer, and skin diseases were the principal diseases. Under diarrhoea and dysentery deaths have been unusually high, as nearly all the cases under this heading were famine-stricken patients brought to the dispensary in a moribund state, sent by the village officials of the district as having been found lying destitute on the roadside and cart-stands.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department inspected the dispensary on the 24th October 1879.

General Remarks.—During the year under report 466 in and 7,037 out patients were treated, being a decrease of 83 in and 249 out patients. This decrease must be attributed to the establishment of several Local Fund Dispensaries within easy reach of the public in the district and also to there being no famine or epidemic within the district.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.				In.	Out.	Total.
1875	...	...	...	405	5,788	6,193
1876	...	...	...	473	5,843	6,316
1877	...	...	...	656	6,485	7,141
1878	...	...	...	549	7,286	7,835
1879	...	...	...	466	7,037	7,503

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 24th October 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is unchanged since last report. It is clean, well ventilated. There is a separate shed for the reception of high-caste sick. The latrines and bath-rooms are clean. There are no cess-pools or foul drains.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. In the station there are six public latrines, of which three are substantially built and these are cleaned twice a day by eight toties.

Water-supply.—Drinking water is obtained (except during March, April, and May) from the channel, a branch of the Tambraparai. For nine months of the year the channel stream is available. During the hot months drinking water for the use of patients and cooking, &c., is obtained from a well half mile from the dispensary. The town people generally during the hot months obtain water for drinking and other domestic purposes from wells and tanks in their neighbourhood.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Books and Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

RADHAPURAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Practitioner A. JOSEPH.

Dispensary Buildings.—A tiled building lately repaired, is now in good condition, but not sufficiently provided with furniture.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases were ague, conjunctivitis, diseases of the digestive organs, and ulcers. Ague was prevalent during the whole year.

Epidemics.—Small-pox was prevalent for many months of the last year in this place and in the vicinity. The epidemic of small-pox was not severe.

Attendance of Patients.—The whole number of patients treated during the year 1878 was 1,951 and during 1879 1,993, which shows an increase of 42.

SANKARANAINARKOIL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant P. V. RAMASAMY NAIDU, No. 963.

Dispensary Buildings.—There is no special building for the dispensary; a part of the Local Fund Chattram is now occupied as dispensary. The building is in good order and requires no repair.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases are malarious fevers, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, worms, gonorrhoea and its complications, ulcers, and skin diseases.

Inspection.—Visited by the Native Surgeon during the year 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—As the dispensary was not opened last year a comparison of patients cannot be given.

General Remarks.—The people of the town seem to appreciate the English treatment, and from the gradual increase of patients I am led to believe that the institution proves useful among them.

SATUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Subordinate J. WERRY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary building was repaired lately and the walls whitewashed, but the out-houses attached to the institution and flooring of the dispensary need a thorough repair.

Dispensary Committee.—The members of the Local Fund Board, Tinnevely Circle, convene their meeting once in every month.

Most Common Diseases.—From the want of suitable wards attached to the main building no in-door patients were admitted during the year. The principal diseases most prevalent among the out-door patients were malarious fever, ulcers, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, skin diseases, ophthalmia, worms, and gonorrhoea with its complications.

Inspection.—The dispensary was visited once by the Native Surgeon soon after its opening in September 1878, and it was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Southern Division, in company with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the course of the past year.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary was opened at the close of September 1878; the records kept during the three successive months are wanting, so I am unable to contrast the attendance of patients of that year with those treated during the year under report.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 29th October 1879.

Hospital.—This dispensary has been opened for about a year. It was formerly an Overseer's bungalow, and is a badly built building of mud bricks, somewhat out of repair.

Conservancy.—There are no latrines, the bed of the river being used for this purpose. There are three sweepers employed to clean the main streets.

Water-supply.—Water is obtained from the river, or by digging in its bed when it runs dry; it is of good quality and never fails altogether. There are also wells, but their water is brackish.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation. Poisons are not kept separately.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

SIVAKASI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant S. DAVID.

Dispensary Buildings.—A new dispensary is in course of erection. It is built by the Mission with the assistance of the Local Fund Board and subscriptions.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, remittent fever, rheumatic affections, and ulcer are the most common and prevalent diseases during the year.

Attendance of Patients.—In 1878, 2,981; in 1879, 2,868; decrease 113.

SRIVILLIPUTUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant P. PARTHASARATHY NAIDU, No. 616.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary and its out-houses were whitewashed in October 1879. Furniture and fittings are quite sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board of the Tinnevely Circle hold meetings every month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fever, ophthalmia, ulcers of a bad type, rheumatic affections, worms, constipation, dropsy, diarrhoea, and dysentery. The deaths during the year are 6 against 28 in the previous year.

Inspection.—Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson visited the dispensary.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 21st October 1879.

Hospital.—The hospital is remarkably well built, clean, and well ventilated.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good. In the station conservancy is unknown, although the town contains a population of about 3,000. There are four sweepers employed by the Local Fund Board to sweep the public places. This is quite insufficient to keep the whole town at all times clean. There are no public latrines.

Water-supply.—The principal supply of water is obtained from Therumuckcolum tank. It is fed by a hill stream during the rainy season. The inhabitants of the town are allowed to bathe in it and wash dirty mats, cloths, &c., making the water very dirty and unwholesome.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Dead-house.—A new dead-house has been built close to the hospital; it is properly supplied with tables, &c. The too common practice of building dead-houses close to hospitals is most objectionable; in this case it is within ten yards of the building.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order; they are all most carefully kept.

TENKASI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
C. SASHACHELLAM PILLAY, No. 846.

Dispensary Buildings.—This is a Local Fund Dispensary opened on the 6th December 1879 in a room outside the Taluk Cutcherry on the south-western corner and within the compound wall. It is 30 feet long, 15 feet broad, having a doorway and tiled roof: the flooring requires repairing.

Most Common Diseases.—In December's return itch, rheumatism, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Epidemics.—From the reports of the taluk fevers almost epidemically prevailed in the villages bordering the western side of the hills, and small-pox generally.

TINNEVELLY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Hospital Assistant
P. NULMAH NAIDU, No. 476.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in good order, and the furniture and fittings sufficient.

Dispensary Committee.—A hospital sub-committee composed of six Municipal Commissioners with the Zillah Surgeon as Vice-President assemble once a month.

Most Common Diseases.—Fever, rheumatic and syphilitic affections, dropsy, diseases of the eye and ear, diseases of the stomach and bowels, gonorrhoea, diseases of the skin and injuries amongst the out-patients. Fever and dysentery prevail in the hot weather; the south-west monsoon invariably produces diseases of the eye and rheumatism, and the harvests which occur twice a year bring with them diarrhoea and dysentery. The mortality in the year under review was less than in previous years.

Epidemics.—An epidemic of small-pox broke out in the month of October and continued to rage with more or less violence for about two months. It is now considerably decreasing.

Inspection.—The Zillah Surgeon visits the hospital from time to time and the Deputy Surgeon-General annually. The last annual inspection was on the 25th October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.

Years.					In-door.	Out-door.
1875	...	...	...	...	252	6,800
1876	...	...	...	...	259	7,006
1877	...	...	...	...	719	6,177
1878	...	...	...	...	658	7,108
1879	...	...	...	...	262	7,474

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 25th October 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is remarkably clean and well ventilated. All the wards are well lighted and not crowded.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good, and much improvement with regard to the conservancy of the town has been effected of late by the Municipality.

Water-supply.—The drinking water is procured from channels branching off from the Tambraparni, but in the hot weather water is obtained from the river and certain wells and reservoirs.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition with a few exceptions.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order, but no case-book is kept.

TUTICORIN.

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

Dispensary Buildings.—The main buildings are in a fair state of repair; some of the detached cottages require to be put in order. The store-room is too small and should be enlarged.

Dispensary Committee.—There were three meetings of the Dispensary Committee during the past year.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal diseases are shown in the subjoined table:—

Diseases.	1878.				1879.			
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.	T.	D.
Malarious fevers	38	5	972	2	28	3	992	...
Rheumatic affections	...	...	396	...	7	...	355	...
Syphilitic do.	20	...	649	...	13	...	636	...
Dropsy	46	14	102	1	37	18	90	3
Respiratory affections	8	2	463	3	10	2	401	1
Dysentery	23	9	186	2	27	8	185	2
Diarrhoea	55	41	229	6	50	17	255	5

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected by the Deputy Surgeon-General of the division on the 23rd October 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The table given below shows a decrease of 91 in-patients and 166 out-patients as compared with 1878. The average daily sick, however, which is the only trustworthy test, shows a large and steady attendance:—

	1878.		1879.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Total treated	431	6,377	340	6,211
Average daily sick	26.27	124.70	27.05	145.41

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. Wilson,
dated 23rd October 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The hospital is unchanged since last report. It is clean and well ventilated. There are cottages for caste patients within the compound, also cooking sheds, latrines, and bath-rooms. The drainage is bad and very inadequate, being entirely natural.

There is only a temporary shed at present furnished with a table, but a proper dead-house is to be constructed immediately.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the hospital is good, municipal carts calling daily and removing the contents of the latrines. The conservancy of the town is fair.

Water-supply.—Water-supply is derived by a channel conducted from the Korampolliem lake and from a spring; quality good.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—Sufficient and in good condition.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

VIRUDUPATI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant
M. V. SAMPREN APPAYOO NAIDU.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital building leaks every where; repair is, therefore, necessary at an early date.

Dispensary Committee.—The Local Fund Board meeting assembles once in a month at Tinnevely.

Most Common Diseases.—Most common diseases among in and out patients are the following.—Fever, rheumatism, dropsy, ophthalmia, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, dysentery, ulcer, and syphilis. There were two deaths during the past year among the in-patients.

Attendance of Patients.

	Admitted.	Died.
During the year 1878—		
In-patients	525	4
Out-patients	7,353	4
During the year 1879—		
In-patients	284	2
Out-patients	7,243	...

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

ARIYALUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant M. S. RAJANTHERUM.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is still held in the hired building as reported in past years. During the year two shelves have been supplied. Furniture in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—The dispensary has no committee; it is under the entire support of the Local Fund Board.

Most Common Diseases.

	1878.	1879.
Fever	2,800	684
Abscess and ulcers	358	546
Diseases of the eye	204	535
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	342	421
Rheumatic affections	392	256

There were 6 deaths against 9 the year previous.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-door patients treated in the year is 3,705 against 6,103 the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,398, owing to the fair climate and less prevalence of malarious fevers. No in-patients treated.

General Remarks.—No provisions are made for removing the nightsoil from streets and road sides. The sweepers simply clean the withered leaves and dust, &c., and leave the excreta untouched on account of their caste prejudices; it is therefore highly desirable to employ two toties to carry on such work, and to improve the sanitation.

BRUNGAFORE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Medical Subordinate S. MATHURANAYAGAM.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition with a spacious hall in the middle. It was originally a boarding school.

Dispensary Committee.—Everything connected with this dispensary (by the Rev. Mr. Kohlhoff) is managed by the S.P.G. Missionary in charge of this district in consultation with the President of the Local Fund Board.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases which sought for medical aid during the year under report were as follows:—

Diseases.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Febricula	252	268	437
Ague	159	298	978
Chronic rheumatism	178	211	241
Conjunctivitis	81	109	181
Diarrhoea	159	160	129
Dyspepsia	106	113	219
Constipation	105	89	250
General debility	131	156	195
Injuries	113	90	208
Ulcer	182	157	254

Inspection.—The annual inspection of the Deputy Surgeon-General was held on the 9th August 1879.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of admissions of out-door patients during the year was 5,389 against 4,927 in the previous year; therefore the increase under out-patients was 462. The number of daily average has exceeded that of the last year by 2, being 51 against 49.

MUSIRI.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Pensioned Hospital Assistant
MADURANAYAGUM PILLAY.

Dispensary Buildings.—No hospital has been built as yet. At present a portion of the public travellers' bungalow is occupied as a dispensary; in which only out-door patients are treated. In the month of October 1879 a meeting was held at which it was proposed to build a pukka hospital.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no fixed committee regarding the affairs of this institution, but it is placed under the management of the Local Fund Board, and a meeting is held at the head-quarters, Trichinopoly, twice a month.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases are fevers, rheumatic affections, sore-eyes, bowel-complaints, ulcer, and other skin diseases. There was no case of death reported among the out-patients. Only three in-door patients were treated; they dieted themselves.

Inspection.—This institution was inspected on the 7th August 1879 by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Attendance of Patients.—There is no establishment for in-patients.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	1,895	2,820	4,285	7,247	7,399

SRIRANGAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Second-class Hospital Assistant
C. THIRUMALLAY NAIDOO, No. 990.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in good condition with the exception of a few repairs which are required.

Dispensary Committee.—Everything connected with the dispensary is fully discussed, and the bills passed at the fortnightly municipal meetings.

Most Common Diseases.—The most prevailing diseases during the year were ague of various type, rheumatic affections, dyspepsia, worms, diarrhoea, dysentery, syphilis, abscess, boils, injuries, and ordinary skin diseases.

Years.	Admitted.		Died.		Average Daily Sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
1875-76	194	12,581	9	56	12.36	75.16
1876-77	224	11,870	9	14	11.58	71.58
1877-78	515	12,708	104	...	23.22	21.76
1878	299	12,528	33	...	17.45	64.58
1879	371	15,387	25	...	14.07	76.72

Inspection.—The dispensary was inspected on the 4th August last by the Deputy Surgeon-General. The Civil Surgeon visited the dispensary frequently.

Attendance of Patients.—The admissions under the head of in-door patients amounted to 371 against 299 in the year previous, under out-patients 15,387 against 12,528; therefore the increase under in-patients was 72 and out-patients 2,859.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major J. B. THOMAS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are suitable, but deficient in accommodation; are in good repair, but flooring of caste wards and lying-in wards require to be asphalted. Clothing and bedding is very insufficient from want of funds. The furniture is scarcely sufficient, two almshouses being required.

Dispensary Committee.—All subjects connected with the hospital are discussed at the weekly meetings of the Municipal Commissioners, but the Sub-Committee met once during the past year.

Most Common Diseases.—Fevors, rheumatic affections, conjunctivitis, ulcers, skin and parasitic diseases, bowel-complaints, and syphilis. Malarious fever has been very prevalent during the year, but the mortality from it has been remarkably low.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General inspects annually and visits the hospital weekly when at head-quarters.

Attendance of Patients.—Increase compared with previous year by 13,606, both in out-patients, and among in-patients 603.

General Remarks.—The caste lying-in wards and self-supporting wards continue to be utilized, but there is no extraordinary demand for them. The camp hospital is detained for cases of diarrhoea, but the number of servants has been diminished. The cost of the dispensary has so far exceeded the allotment from the Municipal Funds that it requires careful attention to reduce the expenditure to the grant, viz., Rupees 600, and though a probable diminution of patients will ensue at first, the utility of the hospital will in no way suffer.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. WILSON, dated 6th September 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is fairly clean. In the town, at the low level, drainage must be solely got rid of by soakage. This cannot be considered otherwise than as a serious defect in a sanitary point of view. A fairly sufficient number of latrines are placed at suitable points in the town; cinerators are used for the destruction of a large quantity of rubbish, but more of these are required for the complete carrying out of this method of its disposal.

Water-supply.—There is an abundant water-supply, which, however, coming in an open channel from the Cauvery for 23 miles, is liable to contamination. It supplies numerous tanks, and is of an excellent quality.

Conservancy.—The conservancy is on the whole very good.

Hospital.—There is no change in the hospital since last year; it is clean with very indifferent natural drainage from the configuration of the ground.

Bedding and Furniture.—There is a great deficiency of bedding, as none has been supplied for upwards of a year.

Medicines and Appliances.—Sufficient, and care taken in their preservation.

Surgical Instruments.—In good condition and sufficient.

Hospital Records.—Written up to date and in good order.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

ANAKAPALLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant KARREM SAHIB.

Dispensary Buildings.—No alteration in the dispensary buildings. The main building is in a very bad state of repair. It was reported last year too in the same manner, but no repairs have been made up to this time.

Dispensary Committee.—No committee or meetings were held regarding the dispensary. It has been visited frequently by the Municipal Commissioners of Anakapalle.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door patients during the past year have been intermittent fever, rheumatism, syphilis, anæmia, leprosy, dropsy, and conjunctivitis. Among in-door patients fever of the same type (especially on account of Police force returned from Rumpa Division), dropsy, rheumatism, and secondary syphilis, bronchitis, and itch. The disease that has been most prevalent and more fatal than that of the previous year has been dropsy.

Epidemics.—Cholera continued its prevalence only in the first three months of the past year, sporadically and with little fatality. Ague prevailed very severely in the surrounding villages about 6 and 12 miles distance from this station, and a very large number of cases proved fatal.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of the in and out patients has been much better than those of the previous years. The increase of in-patients treated in past year than in 1878 was 25, and this increase is attributed only to the large number of Police Constables returned from Rumpa Division admitted as in-patients, and the increase in out-patients was 741.

General Remarks.—The hot season was not so severe as in previous years, and the rains were not so abundant, and the crops in good order; consequently the food-grains are cheaper. The native midwife attached to this dispensary conducted only 20 cases of natural and difficult labors in the town during the whole year 1879. She managed 29 cases during the year 1878. The decrease is 9 cases; her work is not well appreciated by the people.

BIMLIPATAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Fort Surgeon C. G. ROBERTS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary is a pukka building. It is in a fair order. The furniture and fittings are sufficient and in good condition. No alterations were made during the year. A contagious ward is much required. The dead-house is occasionally used for such purposes, which is very objectionable.

Dispensary Committee.—The Vice-President and Commissioners visit the hospital once a week, but items connected with the dispensary are disposed of with other municipal matters, at least once a month, by general or special meetings.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among both out-door and in-door patients of Europeans and Natives have been intermittent fever, rheumatic affections, primary and secondary syphilis, inflammation of the external ear, and conjunctivitis.

There were four deaths among the in-patients during the year, viz., two from dysentery, one from diarrhoea, and one from debility, out of 144 admissions to hospital.

Attendance of Patients.—The following tabular statement will show the attendance of the out and in patients for the present and previous years. It will be seen that there is an increase of both in and out patients. Nearly twice the number of persons than the previous year obtained relief at the hospital, showing that the people appreciate the institution; and partly to the spread of fever of an intermittent character which prevailed throughout the districts in an epidemic form:—

	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.
1878	142	21	4,383	12
1879	144	4	7,131	...

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 13th January 1880.

Sanitary Condition.—The town is out and out the cleanest I have seen, and reflects great credit on the members of the Municipality, who, I understand, "walk the streets" once a week.

Sanitary Condition of all Buildings.—There are no public latrines; the people are therefore driven to resort to sea beach or backwater.

Water-supply.—Water from wells and one or two outside the town. The former good for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.—The conservancy generally is well maintained by overseers, sweepers, carts, &c., and rubbish carted to the beach, or backwater; the drains of V shape; are regularly flushed.

Hospital.—The building is in fair order.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines, &c., sufficient.

Surgical Instruments.—In fair order.

Burial of the Dead.—No change; the Hindus' burning-ground to the west of the town is very objectionable, as it is not 100 yards distant from the town, and should be removed.

Hospital Records.—These have been carelessly kept up, but after this I hope Mr. Roberts will look to them. He had only been in a Police Hospital, and is not quite up to the work. "Number represented by friends" was not understood here: out of 6,488 total treated, "5,406 were 'said' to be represented by friends."

BOBBILL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant SREKIVASA ROW.

Dispensary Buildings.—Not in good repair.

Most Common Diseases.—Ague, rheumatism, syphilis, dyspepsia, constipation, worms, skin diseases, otitis, conjunctivitis, and ulcers are the most common among out-door patients. Fevers are more prevalent and even fatal this year.

Epidemics.—Measles and small-pox. The latter is only present in the neighbourhood.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of out-patients in 1878 was 4,848 and in-patients 76. In the year under report 5,206 out-door and 64 in-door have been treated. The decrease in the latter is attributable to the subsidence of famine.

General Remarks.—A latrine for the use of in-patients is badly wanted.

CHIPURUPALLE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant A. SEETHARAMASAWMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The present building is rented.

Dispensary Committee.—No committee.

Most Common Diseases.—Rheumatism, ague, ulcer, bronchitis, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the skin.

Epidemics.—None.

Inspection.—None.

Attendance of Patients.—The dispensary was opened on the 15th October 1879.

CHODAVARAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant K. TIRAPATI RAJA.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary contains one large room for ward and another room for surgery. There is neither a contagious ward nor latrines. The building is in good repair.

Dispensary Committee.—Local Fund Board meet monthly.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases treated during the year are fevers, rheumatic, syphilitic, and respiratory affections, disorders of digestive system, sore-eyes, gonorrhœa and its complications, abscess, boils, and other skin diseases, ulcer and itch.

Epidemics.—Small-pox, chicken-pox and measles in many of the neighbouring villages; and choleraic diarrhœa also prevailed.

Attendance of Patients.—Four thousand four hundred and seventy-five out-door and 59 in-door patients have been treated during the year. The total number of out-patients treated last year was only 735 out-door and 15 in-door.

General Remarks.—The water-supply is in abundance obtained from tanks and wells; the water in wells is saltish. The conservancy establishment consists of 1 native sergeant, 5 male sweepers, and 3 female sweepers. The sweepings are cast away outside limits once a day and buried.

NARSAPATNAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by First-class Assistant Apothecary E. GILLSON.

Dispensary Buildings.—The Police Hospital proper requires thorough repairing; no repairs have been done to it although urgently required. Furniture and fittings complete.

Dispensary Committee.—No dispensary committee. All matters relating to the dispensary are disposed of by the Local Fund Board at their meetings.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases amongst the in-patients have been ague 259, rheumatic affections 9, syphilitic affections 5, respiratory affections 4, dysentery 12, ulcer 19, debility 26, all other diseases 37; the total treated being 371.

The increase in the number of in-patients this year over the preceding year is attributable to the Rumpu disturbance; the greater portion of the admissions being Police Constables suffering from severe types of malarial fevers, ague alone being 185 in excess of last year, and debility 19 in excess of the year previous.

Among the out-patients treated, the most common diseases have been ague 1,005, rheumatic affections 113, ophthalmia 69, inflammation of the external ear 45, respiratory affections 108, dysentery 44, diarrhœa 22, skin diseases 151, ulcer 211, all other diseases 386; total treated 2,329.

Epidemics.—None. Three cases of cholera occurred in the town, all proved fatal.

Inspection.—None.

Attendance of Patients.—During the year there was an increase of 188 amongst the in-door patients to that of the previous year. Amongst the out-door 2,329 attended the dispensary, showing a decrease of 4 to that of the previous year. The dispensary is freely attended by all classes and castes, who seem to appreciate the benefit of the European method of treatment, but they are very reluctant in seeking advice when they think the knife will be used.

PALKONDA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant P. NARRAINSAMY.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary floor, doors, dead-house, kitchen, and the latrines require some repairs, and the matter is to be brought to the notice of the President, Local Fund Board. A cholera shed has been built. The furniture and fittings are in good order as in the last year, and they answer the purpose well.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases treated in hospital, in the order of their frequency, were malarious fevers 57, venereal 25, dropsy 24, injuries 16, rheumatic affections, respiratory diseases, dysentery, and ulcers, of each 7.

The diseases which principally contributed to the admissions amongst out-patients were those classed under fevers 1,070, constipation 764, ulcer 729, skin diseases 419, rheumatism 308, dyspepsia 253, venereal 211, respiratory system 206, eye 188, leprosy 173.

Epidemics.—Malarious fevers of an intermittent character and small-pox of a mild form have been prevalent epidemically during the year. Cholera in a sporadic form furnished two admissions in February; both of them recovered.

Attendance of Patients.—The number of admissions continued steadily, so much so that there is an increase of 17 in-patients and 1,077 out-patients over that of the previous year, which is attributable to the daily growing confidence of the public in the superiority of English medicines.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General COLVIN SMITH, M.D., dated 13th January 1880.

Barracks.—The sanitary condition of town is unsatisfactory. Malarious fever is endemic, the town being so close to the hills.

Sanitary Condition.—There are four public latrines, brick enclosures which were formerly used when there was a Municipality, which was done away with three years ago. No toty attached to them, and they are therefore unused.

Water-supply.—Water for drinking from tanks; pretty fair in quality.

Hospital.—The floor of the rooms and verandah out of repair; also some cracks in the walls; otherwise building in good order.

Medicines and Appliances.—Medicines sufficient and care taken of them.

Surgical Instruments.—Instruments as per list fully more than the Hospital Assistant can use, or understand how to use.

PARVATIPUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant S. SURYANARROYANA.

Dispensary Buildings.—The hospital requires whitewashing, and some of the doors and windows require repair. The out-houses need thatching and other repairs. An application was made by me and has received the sanction of the Local Fund Board, but nothing further has been done. Furniture sufficient.

Most Common Diseases.—In-patients—ague, dropsy, rheumatism, debility, and ulcers. Out-patients—ague, rheumatism, syphilis, dropsy, ophthalmia, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, ulcers, and itch.

Epidemics.—Small-pox prevailed in December to some extent in the town and its neighbourhood, some of the cases proving fatal.

Attendance of Patients.—The number in attendance this year has exceeded that in the past year, there having been 78 in-patients and 4,544 out-patients against 90 in-patients and 4,153 out-patients.

SALUR.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Apothecary J. MILLS.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary was removed from the rented house on the 1st February 1879 to the thatched building erected by the Local Fund Board at a cost of Rupees 369-14-0. The furniture of the dispensary is in a good state.

Dispensary Committee.—There is no Dispensary Committee, but dispensary affairs are brought before the Local Fund Board at their meetings.

Most Common Diseases.

	Treated.
Ague	837
Rheumatic affections	304
Syphilitic affections	85
Ophthalmia	304
Inflammation of external ear	120
Respiratory diseases	135
Worms	121
Skin diseases	329
Ulcers	383

Epidemics.—Small-pox and measles prevailed to some extent in town and adjacent villages.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of in-door patients for four months of the present year were 11 admissions, and for three months of the previous year 21; when compared with previous year shows a decrease of 10. The attendance of out-door patients of the present year were 3,756; comparing their attendance with that of the previous year shows an increase of 1,283.

The average daily sick for the year was—

In-patients	01
Out-patients	38-43

SRUNGARAVARAPUKOTA.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Hospital Assistant MAHOMED HOMER.

Dispensary Buildings.—The buildings are in a pretty good state, but the floor is in bad repair. Furniture and fittings are good.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-patients that were most prevalent, but less fatal than in previous years, were malarious fevers, respiratory affections, dysentery, abscess, boils, whitlow, and skin diseases. Among in-patients fevers, rheumatic affections, and dropsy.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of both in and out patients in the year under report has been far better than in previous years. Thus the number of in-patients treated in 1878 was 78 and in the year under report 99. The number of out-patients treated in 1878 was 3,057 and in the year under report 3,350.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Surgeon J. SMITH.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are in very good repair.

Dispensary Committee.—The committee meet every two months, or as often as may be required.

Most Common Diseases.—Malarial fevers head the list with the excessive number of 2,545, rheumatic affections 623, and abscesses and boils 585. Of malarious fever, there were treated the previous year only 734.

Epidemics.—Intermittent and remittent fever of a grave type, and fatal in many cases, prevailed not only in an epidemic form in this town during many months of the year, but also in the district. Regarding the cause it is difficult to speak positively; but probably the great drought of 1877 and 1878, and consequent fall of the ground-water succeeded by the very heavy floods in the end of the latter year, had no small influence in determining the formation of the malarial poison cloud which held sway during so many months of 1879. In the last months of the year the scourge resumed its ordinary form. The proximity of the swamp to the west of the town always causes the presence of malaria more or less. In February there was a severe outbreak of cholera in the jail, causing 58 admissions and 20 deaths, but since then there has been none anywhere to speak of; 11 cases were admitted to the Civil Dispensary, 4 of which died. Measles and whooping cough have been epidemic in the town during the latter months.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of in and out patients during the past four years has been as follows:—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1876	627	6,071	6,698
1877	500	6,292	6,792
1878	729	6,165	6,894
1879	929	8,938	9,867

General Remarks.—The two nurses got from Madras in June 1878 have attended 60 midwifery cases during the year. This is encouraging, and I have no doubt that next year will give better results. All the patients were treated at their own houses, and in two cases I was called in by the nurse, and delivered by means of the forceps. One of the nurses has just been sent for by a wealthy Zemindar to attend his wife in her confinement, and it is hoped that his example will be a lesson to his poor countrymen. The nurses I may mention attend gratis.

An eye ward has just been added to the dispensary, which I believe will be of much service.

YELLAMANCHILL.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Civil Hospital Assistant P. SUNDARAM PILLAI.

Dispensary Buildings.—In good condition. Furniture and fittings are complete.

Most Common Diseases.—The most common diseases among out-door and in-door patients are ague, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, ulcer, rheumatism, constipation, and other local diseases. In door, 108 patients were treated.

Epidemics.—Epidemics of cholera have been prevalent in the town as well as in the adjacent villages in the taluk, and small-pox occurred in the town and its vicinity during the year.

Attendance of Patients.—The attendance of out-patients is highly satisfactory. The total number of out-door cases treated during the whole year is 3,762 against 3,050 of the last year.

General Remarks.—The inhabitants appreciate the establishment of this dispensary here, and they are very desirous of having a certified midwife appointed.

KAMPTEE.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon W. H. BOALTI.

Dispensary Buildings.—The dispensary buildings are the property of the Municipality, and are in very good state of repair. Being originally a jail, it is much confined and ill-adapted for a hospital. There is no bath-room, no dead-house, and no proper place for operations or examination of patients. Furniture, fittings, &c., complete and in good order.

Dispensary Committee.—The Dispensary Committee held one meeting at the beginning of the year, 3rd January 1879.

Most Common Diseases.—The following table gives the numbers of the most prevailing diseases during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Years.	Malarious Fevers.			Ophthalmia.			Abscess, Boils, and Whitlow.			Ticors.			Skin Diseases.		
	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1878 ...	4,178	...	885	1,223	...	450	770	...	49	1,996	...	806	2,572	...	817
1879 ...	3,288	...	...	1,673	...	...	721	...	...	1,190	...	...	1,755	...	...

Epidemics.—A large number of cases of small-pox and a few cases of cholera occurred among the families, principally of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry that arrived in the station during the year. These cases were all sent out and treated at a quarantine camp two miles from the station. No admissions from these epidemics into the Civil Dispensary during the year.

Inspection.—The hospital is daily visited by the Surgeon in medical charge, and by the Deputy Surgeon-General once a week when in the station.

Attendance of Patients.—The following table will show the contrast:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877.	1878.	1879.
In-patients ...	274	280	320	333	414	205
Out-patients ...	12,332	16,634	21,761	25,505	20,370	15,268

General Remarks.—The return of a temporary branch dispensary re-opened since June last in a thickly-populated part of the cantonment is also included in the number of out-patients. It is only one small room of the Police station in the Ghora bazaar used for the safe custody of the medicines, opened morning and evening for the treatment of out cases only. The branch dispensary is visited by me and inspected also by the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Extracts from the Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General J. R. THEOBALDS, dated 19th November 1879.

Sanitary Condition.—The huts and shops are kept in fair order; streets very clean.

Water-supply.—The bazaar is well supplied with good drinking water from 190 wells and 64 in the cantonment; some of the inhabitants drink the water from Khavan river.

Conservancy.—The conservancy of the bazaar is good. A large number of the sweepers are paid by the inhabitants for cleaning out the private latrines attached to their shops and huts.

Hospital.—I found all the wards, store-rooms, out-houses, latrines, and grass hut in good repair, very clean, and surroundings tidy with the exception of the grass hut, which is in a dilapidated condition. An abundant supply of good drinking water is obtained from a well near the dispensary.

Hospital Records.—Hospital records in good order and up to date.

Vaccination.—During the period under report vaccination has been fairly kept up, but many of the residents in the bazaars make objections, and until the law compels them to have their children vaccinated there will be more or less small-pox in the station.

SECUNDERABAD.

Extracts from the Annual Medical Report by Surgeon-Major A. SANDERSON, M.D.

Dispensary Buildings.—The different buildings constituting the dispensary were all thoroughly scraped and whitewashed during the past year; the doors and windows are also being painted, and the tiles on the roof were turned. They are now in every respect in good order. Young trees have also been planted, and will be of much use in affording shade.

Dispensary Committee.—Several meetings of the sub-committee have taken place during the year. The accounts were laid before them and approved, and the general working of the institution was considered highly satisfactory.

Most Common Diseases.—The principal and most prevalent diseases have been as follows:—Fevers, rheumatic affections, respiratory affections, entozoa, skin diseases, ulcers and injuries. Sickness has been much less during the year 1879 as compared with that of 1878, and the death-rate has been proportionately low.

Inspection.—The Deputy Surgeon-General has inspected the Civil Dispensary almost weekly except during his absence on tours of inspection.

Attendance of Patients.—Comparing the number of cases treated during 1879 with the number treated during 1878, an increase is shown of 26 in the out-door patients and a decrease of 110 in the in-door patients. Comparing the expenditure of the two years it stood respectively at Rupees 5,447 and 5,042.

Extracts from Annual Inspection Report by Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., dated 4th September 1879.

Water-supply.—Hussain Sangor Tank.

Conservancy.—Conservancy of the neighbourhood of the dispensary is well maintained, but within the premises between the insane wards and latrines water stands and soaks. A channel should be forthwith made leading the fluid into the nearest drain.

Hospital.—There has been no alteration in this institution.

Bedding and Clothing.—The clothing is supplied to the sick, simply because the dispensary has long been struggling for existence. Through the present medical officer's earnest efforts more money is coming in now, and it may be hoped that the comfort of the sick will be better provided for.

Hospital Records.—No journal; other records kept up.

STATEMENTS I—V.

STATEMENTS I—V.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. I.—Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1879.

Population.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1878.	Number opened during the Year.	Number closed during the Year.	Number open on 31st December 1879.
29,157,056	Provincial Services	14	...	...	14
	Local Funds	*102	23	...	125
	Municipalities	50	2	...	52
	Mission	2	2	...	4
	Private	3	...	...	3
	Total ...	†171	27	...	198
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·005	·0009	...	·006
2,014,254	ARCOY, NORTH.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	4	...	...	4
	Municipalities	1	...	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	...	...	5
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·002	...	...	·002
1,755,324	ARCOY, SOUTH.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	5	1	...	6
	Municipalities	3	...	...	3
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	1	...	9
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·004	·0005	...	·005
1,665,815	BELLARY.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	6	1	...	7
	Municipalities	4	...	...	4
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	1	...	11
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·006	·0006	...	·006
918,042	CANARA, SOUTH.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	4	2	...	6
	Municipalities	1	...	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	2	...	7
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·005	·002	...	·007

* The Dispensary at Ghooty is also supported by the Municipality and contributions from Sir Thomas Munro's Funds.
† Manantoddy Dispensary was not included in 1878, return not having been received.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS—(Continued).

No. I.—Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1879—(Continued).

Population.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1878.	Number opened during the Year.	Number closed during the Year.	Number open on 31st December 1879.
934,523	CHINGLEPUT.				
	Provincial Services	1	...	...	1
	Local Funds	4	2	...	6
	Municipalities	1	...	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	2	...	8
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·006	·002	...	·008
1,762,679	COIMBATORE.				
	Provincial Services	...	1	...	...
	Local Funds	7	...	...	8
	Municipalities	3	...	...	3
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	1	...	11
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·005	·0005	...	·006
1,350,967	CUDDAPAH.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	5	...	...	5
	Municipalities	1	...	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	...	...	6
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·004	...	...	·004
1,210,256	GANJAM.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	3	...	...	8
	Municipalities	2	...	...	2
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	...	...	5
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·004	...	...	·004
1,592,103	GODAVARI.				
	Provincial Services	...	4	...	...
	Local Funds	3	...	...	7
	Municipalities	3	...	...	3
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	4	...	10
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·003	·002	...	·006

DISPENSARY STATISTICS—(Continued).

No. I.—Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1879—(Continued).

Population.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1878.	Number opened during the Year.	Number closed during the Year.	Number open on 31st December 1879.
1,452,066	KISTNA.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	5	3	...	8
	Municipalities	2	...	...	2
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	3	...	10
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·004	·002	...	·006
914,232	KURNOOL.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	2	...	...	2
	Municipalities	1	...	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	3
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·003	...	...	·003
381,926	MADRAS.				
	Provincial Services	6	...	...	6
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...
	Municipalities	4	...	...	4
	Mission	1	...	...	1
	Private	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	12	...	...	12
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·03	...	...	·03
1,327,899	MADURA.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	11	...	...	11
	Municipalities	2	...	...	2
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	...	...	13
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·009	...	...	·009
2,253,258	MALABAR.				
	Provincial Services	2	...	...	2
	Local Funds	5	...	...	5
	Municipalities	6	...	...	6
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	*14	...	...	14
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·006	...	...	·006

* Manantoddy Dispensary was not included in 1878, return not having been received.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS—(Continued).

No. I.—Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1879—(Continued).

Population.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1878.	Number opened during the Year.	Number closed during the Year.	Number open on 31st December 1879.
1,145,873	NELLORE.				
	Provincial Services	...	...	...	...
	Local Funds	1	...	...	1
	Municipalities	2	...	...	2
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	3
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·002	...	...	·002
47,366	NILGIRIS.				
	Provincial Services	3	...	...	3
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	...	...	3
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·06	...	...	·06
1,966,362	SALEM.				
	Provincial Services	9	...	...	9
	Local Funds	1	...	...	1
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	...	...	10
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·005	...	...	·005
1,972,820	TANJORE.				
	Provincial Services	10	5	...	15
	Local Funds	6	1	...	7
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	1	...	...	1
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	6	...	23
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·008	·0003	...	·01
1,693,629	TINNEVELLY.				
	Provincial Services	7	4	...	11
	Local Funds	3	...	...	3
	Municipalities	1	1	...	2
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	5	...	16
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·005	·002	...	·00

DISPENSARY STATISTICS—(Continued).

No. I.—Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1879—(Continued).

Population.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1878.	Number opened during the Year.	Number closed during the Year.	Number open on 31st December 1879.
1,199,155	TRICHINOPOLY.				
	Provincial Services	2	...	...	2
	Local Funds	2	...	...	2
	Municipalities	...	1	...	1
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	1	...	5
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·003	·0005	...	·004
1,598,507	VIZAGAPATAM.				
	Provincial Services	8	1	...	9
	Local Funds	8	...	...	3
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	1	...	12
	Ratio of Dispensaries per 1,000 of population	·006	·0006	...	·007
	HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.				
	Provincial Services	1	...	...	1
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...
	NAGPORE FORCE.				
	Provincial Services	1	...	...	1
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...
	Municipalities	...	...	...	...
	Mission	...	...	...	...
	Private	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	1