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[Despatch Abstract.]

Medical College, Madras. Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the session 1895-6.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1896} of Madras.

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G.O., &c., Nos. 651, 652, 21st October 1896.

OCTOBER.

Medical College, Madras.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the session 1895–96.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st August 1896, No. 8205.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, two copies of my Proceedings, No. 8105, dated 30th July 1896, reviewing the report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, during the session 1895–96.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8105, dated 30th July 1896.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Medical College, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 1st July 1896, No. 90:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Report of the College for session 1895–96, together with twenty-two class reports of the various Professors.

2. Two more printed copies of the report will be forwarded on receipt from the Press.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION, 1895–96.

The sixty-first session of the Madras Medical College began on the 1st October 1895 and ended on the 30th June 1896.

2. **Changes in the Staff.**—The changes that occurred in the Professorial staff during the past year were as follows:—

During the vacation—

Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope, M.D., was granted[1] furlough to England for fifteen months and Surgeon-Captain R. H. Elliot, M.B., B.S., was appointed[2] to act as Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology during his absence, and assumed charge of the office on the 24th July 1895.

M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rau, M.B., C.M., having been appointed First Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandra Sekhar, M.B., C.M., was appointed[3] Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene on probation and joined his appointment on the 10th July 1895.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B., returned from furlough and resumed charge of the chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer on the 7th August 1895.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., having obtained[4] furlough on private affairs for three hundred and sixteen days, Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., was appointed[5] to act as Professor of Surgery and assumed charge of the office on the 10th August 1895. To the chair of Medical Jurisprudence thus vacated by Dr. Maitland, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer was appointed[6] and assumed charge on the 10th August 1895.

First class Hospital Assistant N. Ramaswami Nayudu was appointed[7] sub. *pro tem.* lecturer on Materia Medica, Hospital Assistant department and Assistant to the Professors of Midwifery and Ophthalmology, *vice* T. Kannuswami Pillai, deceased, and assumed charge on the 25th September 1895.

During the winter session—

Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., was appointed[8] to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. L. Williams, M.D., who was granted furlough to England on Medical certificate for one year. He assumed charge of the class on the 6th November 1895.

Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant, M.B., returned from furlough and resumed charge of the chair of Hygiene from Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., on the 15th November 1895.

The services of Assistant Surgeon V. J. Staggs having been replaced at the disposal of the Educational Department,[10] he resumed charge of the office of Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry from M.R.Ry. M. C. Koman, on the 17th March 1896.

[1] G.O., No. 380, dated 9th July 1895.
[2] Do. 28, Educational, dated 26th July 1895.
[3] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7229, dated 8th July 1895.
[4] G.O., No. 419, dated 6th August 1895.
[5] Do. 38, Educational, dated 17th August 1895.
[6] Do. 39, do. do. do.
[7] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7421, dated 13th July 1895.
[8] G.O., No. 3, Educational, dated 10th December 1895.
[9] Do. 536, dated 29th October 1895.
[10] Extract from orders of the Surgeon-General, No. 17, dated 12th February 1896.

During the summer session—

The beginning of the summer session was marked by the retirement from the service of the Principal, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D., after a connection with this college of just seven years, during which time he officiated in the chairs of Midwifery, Surgery and Anatomy before his appointment to be Professor of Medicine and Principal in September 1891.

He brought to the performance of his duty in all of them the same thoroughness and devotion that have always marked his work. Under his care the grounds of the college were rescued from the condition of a wilderness into which they had nearly lapsed, and both the interior and the exterior of the college buildings were brought more nearly to a condition appropriate to the large and important institution the Medical College can claim to be. Not the least amongst the improvements he effected in the college was that in the discipline of the students, which he brought about by obtaining the sanction of Government to a revised scale of punishments suitable for the college department. Just prior to his retirement his justly-earned popularity among the students of the college was shown by a spontaneous movement on their part, to perpetuate his connection with the college, by subscribing to a fund to endow prizes in medicine that shall bear his name, and thus keep fresh the memory of one of the most hardworking, conscientious, able officers that have ever held the appointment of Principal of the college.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., was appointed [1] Principal and Professor of Medicine in succession to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D. He assumed charge on the 7th April 1896, and completed the course of Medicine.

Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., was appointed [2] Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer was appointed [3] Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.

The last two changes did not affect the continuity of the teaching during the session, as the professors concerned were simply confirmed in appointments in which they had been officiating from the beginning of the session.

Surgeon-Major J. Smyth, M.D., was appointed [4] to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland, M.D., on privilege leave. He assumed charge of the office on the 3rd April 1896 and conducted the course of Operative and Minor Surgery.

3. **Strength of College.**—The session opened on the 1st of October with three hundred and fifty-three students on the rolls. Thirty joined afterwards and ninety-six entered for the Sanitary Inspector's class on the re-opening of the college after Christmas vacation and three others entered for the summer session courses, making a total of four hundred and eighty-two students. There were nineteen casualties in all the departments of the college, leaving four hundred and sixty-three students on the rolls, who actually completed their curricula against four hundred and nineteen of the previous session.

Of the thirty students admitted in the winter session after the 1st of October, thirteen joined during the first week of that month, six in the second, five in the third and one in the fourth week.

Among the late admissions were four military pupils, two of whom joined the college during the first and two during the second week of the session. The competitive examination for this class of students was held later than usual, viz., on the 2nd and 3rd September and those who were successful at such distant stations as Vizagapatam, Trivandrum, &c., were unable to arrive in time for the opening of the college on 1st October. Students taking casual courses of dissections were as heretofore the latest to join, five being admitted between 1st November 1895 and the 21st January 1896.

4. **Sanitary Inspector's class.**—The formation of the Sanitary Inspector's class was commented on in last year's report. The class began work on the re-opening of the college after Christmas vacation, viz., on the 6th of January 1896, and consisted this year of thirty-seven employés of various municipalities and fifty-nine private students or a total of ninety-six against fifty-four of the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly in the private students who paid for the course, showing that the class is gaining in popularity among those sections of the community who seek municipal employ. If the class continues progressing at this rate it will not be long before the hope expressed by the Surgeon-General in paragraph 4 of his letter, No. 422, dated 12th July 1895, regarding this class being a self-supporting one, will be realized.

5. **Standards for admission.**—No change has been made in the standards qualifying for entrance into the various departments of the college as shown in paragraph 5 of Annual report for 1894-95.

The standard qualifying for entrance into the Hospital Assistant department was raised from the Middle School examination to the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary under the authority of Public Service Notification, dated 18th January 1892, No. 11, with effect from the

[1] G.O., No. 17, dated 14th March 1896.
[2] Do. 18, do. do.
[3] G.O., No. 19, dated 14th March 1896.
[4] Do. 34, Educational, dated 2nd April 1896.

1st January 1893, but owing to the paucity of students who had passed this examination it was lowered a few months later to that of the Matriculation Examination of the University. Since then efforts have been made annually to obtain candidates who have passed one or other of these examinations to compete for Civil Medical or Native Military Pupil scholarships with a fair measure of success. Only one candidate who has passed the higher of these examinations has as yet been admitted, but Matriculates are now coming forward in fair numbers to take up the stipends offered to the Hospital Assistant department. Nineteen, thirty-five and twenty-three per cent., respectively, of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year, Civil and Native Military pupils now in college have passed this standard, and eleven, twenty-three and eight per cent., respectively, of 1st 2nd and 3rd year Burma Hospital Assistant, Mysore and Local Fund pupils are also Matriculates.

At the last competitive examination for Civil Medical pupils in August 1895, one hundred and seven candidates presented themselves, of these seventeen had passed the Matriculation test, thirty-seven the Middle School and fifty-three the Lower Secondary, and it is somewhat curious to note that six of the seventeen Matriculates failed to obtain places in the successful twenty, being easily beaten by youths possessing much lower qualifying certificates. The examination consists of "Translation, English Grammar and Language."

6. **New admissions.**—The following tabular statement shows the number of new admissions compared with that of the previous session and their distribution among the various departments of the college :—

	Session. 1894-95.	1895-96.
College department	10	19
Apothecary department	27	27
Chemist and Druggist department	8	1
Hospital Assistant department	79	64
Sanitary Inspector's class	54	92
Total ...	178	203

From this statement it will be seen that the entries this year exceed those of last session by twenty-five. The increase is due chiefly to entries in the Sanitary Inspector's class and to a slight extent also to entries in the college department. In the Apothecary department the number of new entries is the same for both sessions, but in the Chemist and Druggist and Hospital Assistant departments, there is a decrease of seven and fifteen, respectively, as compared with the entries of the previous session. Excepting Mysore and private pupils, there is a slight but general falling off among all the other classes of Hospital Assistant pupils and notably in the Burma Hospital Assistant pupils in which there is a decrease of six. The decrease in the admissions in the last case is due to the circumstance that the Principal, with the ultimate object of reducing the large and unwieldy classes that now obtain in this department, proposed to distribute the new entries of this class of pupils between the college and the schools of Tanjore and Nellore, a scheme which was sanctioned by Government[1]. Of the twenty pupils originally selected to undergo their pre-collegiate course, only twelve remained at the end of the year, eight having resigned, and in accordance with the sanctioned distribution six were admitted into this college and six into the Tanjore school, none being sent to the Nellore Medical school, as that institution is shortly to be abolished[2]. The Burma Branch of the Hospital Assistant department is by no means popular with that section of the population from which it has been hitherto recruited; private students in college decline to take up these scholarships when vacant, and resignations are only too frequent during the earlier years of training and from this latter cause alone, as in the case cited above, 40 per cent. of a batch disappeared during their pre-collegiate year. The chief cause of the unpopularity is dislike to service in Burma.

The following statement shows the number of new entries in each department of the college during the past quinquennium :—

Department.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease as compared with previous session.
College .. M.B.	11	5	4	8	16	+ 8
College .. L.M. & S.	40	24	4	2	3	+ 1
Apothecary	11	11	15	27	27	..
Chemist and Druggist	7	15	25	8	1	− 7
Hospital Assistant	42	80	68	79	64	15
Sanitary Inspector's class	..	..	..	54	92	+ 38

[1] G.O., No. 496, Educational, dated 15th June 1895. [2] G.O., No. 296, dated 11th February 1892.

In the above statement the new entries in the two sections of the college department are shown separately for the past five years. It will be seen that preference continues to be shown by college department students for the M.B. & C.M. section, as the entries this session are the highest on record and have again doubled those of the preceding year. The Principal stated in last year's report that the "F.A. seems to be killing the L.M.S. section," and the subsequent year's experience shows that there is every likelihood of such a result occurring. The gradual supplanting of the License in Medicine by the higher M.B. C.M. degree, however, must be a matter for congratulation rather than one of regret, although viewing the subject from the stand-point of fees, it will be some time before the amount accruing from the M.B. C.M. section can attain the level of the fee receipts derived from the L.M.S. section in former years. Of the three entries in the L.M.S. section, one is a failed Preliminary Scientific student. The solitary entry in the Chemist and Druggist department is a failed L.M.S. student who took his first year course in 1891. (To prove his *bonâ fides* he was made to deposit his examination fee prior to admission).

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Chemist and Druggist section has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction. It seems to me rather hopeless to expect that any considerable number of respectable fairly-educated pupils will undergo any prolonged training to become Assistants in a Chemist's shop, as long as the proprietors of the numerous second-rate and third-rate drugshops that abound in the streets of Madras, can employ at their own sweet will any sort of cheap compounding help it suits their pockets to use, and can call into their aid any cooly from the streets to dispense any and every drug there may happen to be in their stock. The remedy seems to lie in the enforcement of a law similar to that embodied in the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain.

Among the new admissions into the Hospital Assistant department are included three private students—two of whom had undergone their pre-collegiate course, the third was exempted* from this course, in consideration of his having worked as a compounder in the Trivandrum General Hospital for a year.

7. **Distribution of students.**—The distribution of the four hundred and eighty-two students was as follows :—

Department.	Designation of students.	No.	
College ...	M.B. & C.M. (female 1)	34	
	L.M. & S. (females 2)	44	
	Casual	16	
		—	94
Apothecary	Military pupils, Warrant Grade	44	
	Colonial Apprentices	7	
	Female students	19	
	Private pupil	1	
	Casual	2	
		—	73
Chemist and Druggist.	Chemists and Druggists	1	
		—	1
Hospital Assistant	Native Military pupils	51	
	Civil pupils	76	
	Local and Municipal Medical pupils ...	19	
	Mysore Medical pupils	7	
	Burmese ,, ,, ...	5	
	Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	42	
	Private Medical pupils	15	
	Female ,, ,, ...	1	
	Coorg ,, ,, ...	2	
		—	218
Sanitary Inspector's class			96
	Total		482

* Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 10852, dated 9th October 1895.

8. The following tabular statement shows the districts to which the students belonged :—

Districts.	College department.	Apothecary department.	Chemist and Druggist department.	Hospital Assistant department.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Total.
Anantapur	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bellary	1	..	..	5	1	7
Chingleput	..	1	..	4	6	11
Coimbatore	3	1	..	2	2	8
Ganjám	..	1	..	14	..	15
Gódávari	..	..	..	6	5	11
Kistna	3	..	..	1	..	4
Kurnool	..	..	..	1	..	1
Madura	1	..	..	14	3	18
Madras	16	29	..	20	34	99
Malabar	10	4	..	40	5	59
Nilgiris	1	3	..	1	..	5
North Arcot	2	..	..	5	2	9
Nellore	..	..	..	2	1	3
Salem	..	2	..	2	3	7
South Arcot	..	2	..	3	3	8
South Canara	4	2	..	25	..	31
Tanjore	3	1	..	11	11	26
Tinnevelly	5	..	..	21	7	33
Trichinopoly	1	2	..	4	10	17
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	6	1	7
Pudukota	1	..	..	..	1	2
Travancore	12	10	1	4	1	28
Cochin	3	1	..	3	..	7
Mysore	18	5	..	12	..	35
Hyderabad (Deccan)	4	..	..	1	..	5
Straits Settlements	..	7	..	..	..	7
Burma	1	..	..	5	..	6
Ceylon	4	..	..	1	..	5
Nagpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pondicherry	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bengal	1	..	..	..	..	1
Coorg	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bombay	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	94	73	1	218	96	482

9. Distributed according to race, caste and sex, the numbers stood as follows in the various departments :—

Race, Caste and Sex.		College department.	Apothecary department.	Chemist and Druggist department.	Hospital Assistant department.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Males	15	52	..	6	4	77
	Females	3	17	..	..	..	20
Native Christians	Males	26	1	1	54	14	96
	Females	..	2	..	1	..	3
Brahmans		16	..	..	41	30	87
Non-Brahmans		31	1	..	7	45	174
Muhammadans		2	..	..	6	3	21
Burmese		1	..	..	3	..	4
Total ..		94	73	1	218	96	482

10. **Casualties.**—The total number of casualties during the session amounted to nineteen as compared with twenty of the preceding session—three occurred in the College, two in the Apothecary, twelve in the Hospital Assistant department and two in the Sanitary Inspectors' class. Of the three in the College department, two in the L.M.S. Section, I regret to state, were deaths, while the third lost the session from prolonged illness. In the Apothecary department a second year Military pupil had to intermit his studies during the Winter session on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever, while a Dufferin scholar resigned her scholarship at the earlier part of the session without assigning any reason. In the Hospital Assistant department the services of four 1st-year Native Military pupils were dispensed with under the order of the Surgeon-General with the Government—three for malpractices in connection with the competitive entrance examination, while the fourth was pronounced unfit for the public service on account of defective vision. A Native Military and a Burma Hospital Assistant pupil, both in their second year, were dismissed under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for prolonged absence without leave, while two Civil, two Burma Hospital Assistant and a private pupil had to intermit their studies on account of severe illness. A second-year Burma Hospital Assistant pupil has been struck off the rolls for prolonged absence without leave and two students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class ceased attendance without assigning any reason.

The foregoing paragraphs relate to the College as a whole; the various departments will now be considered separately.

11. **College department.**—In this department there were thirty-four regular students (including one female) reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree, forty-four (including two females) reading for the L.M. & S. degree, and sixteen casual students—two of whom belonged to the M.B., eleven to the L.M. & S. section of the College department, two are Civil Apothecaries, and the last is a private student.

(*a*) *M.B. & C.M. Section.*—Three in their fourth-year, four in the third, four in their second, nine in their first year, and fourteen in their preliminary year. One first-year student resigned from ill-health. No certificates were withheld in this section. At the ensuing University examinations in July 1896, three appear for the Second M.B. & C.M., four for the First M.B. & C.M., and sixteen for the Preliminary Scientific examination. Of the last number, one, a Natural Science graduate, enters only for the Physical and Chemical portion of the Preliminary Scientific examination, while two others—Physical Science graduates—appear only for the Botanical portion of the examination. One appears for this examination for the second time.

(*b*) *L.M. & S. Section.*—There were forty-four students in this section, including two females. The latter will be dealt with in a separate paragraph, and here only the male students will be considered. Eighteen were in their fourth year, nineteen in their third year, two in their second year, and three in their first year. A fouth-year student died at the end of the session and a third-year student holding a Mysore scholarship died at the beginning. Both deaths were very sudden and much regretted. No certificates of attendance in various classes were withheld in this section also. All the qualified senior students (seventeen) will appear for their final University examination (Second L.M. & S.) next month and the certificated junior students for the First L.M. & S. examination.

(*c*) *Casual students.*—Of the sixteen casual students, nine are failed first L.M.S. students—seven of whom entered for a course of Dissections, one for Practical Chemistry and another for Pathology and Practical Chemistry. Two failed First M.B. students entered for courses in Dissections and Practical Organic Chemistry. Two Civil apothecaries entered for casual courses—one in Dissections and the other in Pathology—while a private student entered for a course in Practical Inorganic Chemistry. Two students who had commenced their medical training in October 1889 and passed the First L.M.S. examination as late as July 1895, took each a course in Operative Surgery, and one of them a course in Pathology.

Certain regular students also took extra courses on special subjects, viz., a second-year L.M.S. student took an extra course in Practical Inorganic Chemistry; two second-year M.B.C.M. students took each an extra course in Comparative Anatomy, while the Chemist and Druggist student entered for a course in Dissections.

(*d*) *Female students.*—There are three in the College department—one in the M.B.C.M., and two in the L.M. & S. section—as compared with four in the previous session. One is in the fourth year of study, one in the third and one is taking the Preliminary Scientific courses for the second time. All gained their class certificates, while one obtained four certificates of Honour and the Bharati Lakshmi Medal, and another two certificates of Honour.

(*e*) The conduct of the students of this department of the college has been good throughout the session, and the discipline of the college has been well maintained under the action of the new code referred to in paragraph (*h*), section 10 of the Annual Report for 1892–93.

(*f*) The following tabular statement shows the number examined at the University and the results of the examination for the past five years :—

Examinations.	——	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
1st L.M. & S. ..	Number examined	90	82	66	53	29
	,, passed	17	38	13	22	21
	Percentage	18	46	19·6	41·5	72·4
2nd L.M. & S. ..	Number examined	19	21	29	28	24
	,, passed	11	15	15	11	15
	Percentage	57·8	71	51·7	39·2	62·5
Preliminary Scientific examination.	Number examined	7	12	9	8	10
	,, passed	1	4	4	6	7
	Percentage	14·2	33·3	44·4	75	70
1st M.B. & C.M. ..	Number examined	4	6	..	3	7
	,, passed	2	4	..	2	5
	Percentage	50	66	..	66·6	71·4
2nd M.B. & C.M. ..	Number examined	2	3	2	4	1
	,, passed	1	3	1	2	..
	Percentage	50	100	50	50	..
Total ..	Number examined	122	124	106	96	71
	,, passed	32	64	33	43	48
	Percentage	26	51·6	31·2	44·7	67·6

The results of the University examinations held in July 1895 are marked by the generally high percentage of the passes in all the examinations and also by the high total percentage of passes, viz., 67·6, this being the highest on record. The results of the First L.M.S. are particularly striking. The average percentage of passes in this examination during the past five years was 28, but at the examination in July 1895, 72·4 per cent of the candidates examined (29 in number) passed. The best previous result was that of 1892, when 46 per cent. passed.

These results appear all the more remarkable when it is considered that of the twenty-nine students who appeared for this examination, only three were regular students (*i.e.*, students who appeared for it for the first time). Of these three, two were very indifferent students who failed to obtain some of their certificates in their second year, and therefore had to take up these subjects as casual courses in the following year; both these candidates failed. Of the remaining twenty-six, the marginal statement shows how often each student appeared and with what result.

9	appeared twice,	of whom 7	passed.
10	,, thrice	,, 9	,,
4	,, four times,	of whom 3	passed.
3	,, five times	,, 1	,,

The results of the Second L.M.S. examination are also very satisfactory, the percentage of passes amounting to 62·5 as compared with 39·2 of the previous year. (These results were only once exceeded during the past quinquennium, viz., in 1891–92 when 71 per cent. passed). Fifty per cent. of the candidates (24 in number) for this examination in July last were formed of regular students, of whom ten or 83 per cent. passed. The marginal statement shows how often the other moiety of the candidates appeared for this examination and the result.

7	appeared twice,	of whom 3	passed.
4	,, thrice	,, 1	,,
1	,, four times and	passed.	

Although the results are not quite so good as last year, the success of the candidates for the Preliminary Scientific examination is also commendable, 70 per cent. having passed this test. It is probable that the recent good results obtained by the students at the examination has encouraged them to enter for the M.B. & C.M. section rather than be content with obtaining the lower grade qualification of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

On the whole, the chief factor in the greater success in the University examinations during the last two years must be ascribed to the fairer standard set by the Board of Examiners in Medicine. In this period a very desirable method has been carried out of the Examiners meeting as a board to discuss the examination papers prior to the examination, and of again meeting after the examination to decide on the numbers to be included in the list of successful candidates. These measures combined with the general carrying out of a rule that no *viva voce* examination shall be conducted except in the presence of two Examiners have certainly made the examinations a fairer test of the candidates' eligibility to be granted a degree than heretofore obtained.

(*g*) *Former students of the College.*—Mr. H. R. Brown, a former student of the college, was successful in obtaining a commission in the Indian Medical Service at a competitive examination held last February in London. He entered the L.M.S. section of the College department in October 1885, passed the First L.M.S. examination in July 1888, and completed his fourth year of training in July 1890. He did not appear for the Second L.M.S. examination. Messrs. J. Perkins and H. P. Lincoln, both Licentiates in Medicine of the Madras University, obtained the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons, London—the former graduated in 1890, the latter in 1894. Messrs G. Fowler, H. M. Pereira, F. Quinn, K. Vittal Rau and Ghulab Sing succeeded in obtaining the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Messrs. Fowler and Pereira passed the Second L.M.S. examinations in 1894 and subsequently were employed as Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in this college. Mr. Quinn passed the First L.M.S. examination in 1892, while the remainder left for England without passing any examination. Mr. A. M. St. J. Wright obtained the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries, London. He was a student of the L.M.S. Section from 1885–87. He appeared for the First L.M.S. Examination in 1889 and failed.

On the Health officer of the Madras Municipality Dr. J. N. Cook, obtaining furlough to England, Mr. H. H. Marshall, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., 1893, who was a student of this College from 1889–92, was appointed to act for him in July last.

Mr. Barboza who was a student here from 1884–88 and who graduated as Bachelor of Medicine at Edinburgh, 1893, obtained the appointment of Medical officer to the North Mysore Planters' Association at Koppa on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with free furnished quarters. Mr. G. N. Coombes, L.R.C.P. & S., 1892, who completed his training in this institution in July 1892, obtained the appointment of Medical officer to the Cochin Government on a salary of Rs. 450 to 600 with biennial increments of Rs. 50, free quarters and carriage allowance.

Mr. F. P. Vieyra, L.M.S., 1895, who on completion of his training here in July 1895, worked as an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy during the past Winter session, obtained the appointment of Medical officer in charge of Saint Martha's Hospital at Bangalore on a salary of Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem with free quarters.

12. **Professors' class reports.**—The Professor of Anatomy comments on the great delay that occurred in supplying text-books on Anatomy and dissecting scalpels to first-year Military pupils. Hitherto text-books had been supplied under arrangements with some of the local booksellers, with the result that they were forthcoming generally before the end of October and not unfrequently earlier. This procedure, however, was discontinued under the authority of G.O., No. 389 Fl., dated 19th May 1894, which directed that in future text-books were to be procured through the agency of Messrs. Baker and Co., London. The indents were submitted on the 2nd July 1895 through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but despite several reminders the books were not supplied till the 30th January following. Indents will be submitted even earlier this year with the hope of avoiding similar delays next sesssion.

As regards dissecting scalpels indents were submitted as usual on the 1st October, but the demand for them could not be met by the local Medical Stores until the 20th January following. In this connection I may here mention that according to No. 27 of the rules regarding Clinical classes at the Hospital, all students must provide themselves with certain dressing and other instruments. These instruments are supplied by Government to Government students. An indent for the use of the latter students was submitted on the 25th September 1895, and up to date only 40 of the 66 forceps indented for have been supplied by the local Medical Stores. The other items of the indent, comprising clinical thermometers, probes, scissors and measuring tapes, yet remain unsupplied.

The Professor of Materia Medica remarks on the inferior attainments of the students composing his class (second-year students, College and Apothecary departments) as compared with those of previous years. The same class comes under the condemnation of the Professor of Physiology who also refers to it in very similar terms. The Professor of Surgery in remarking on the good conduct exhibited by his class (third and fourth year), further states that "the results as shown by the examinations indicate steady work on the part of the great majority of the students." The Professor of Chemistry who has also classes in Organic Chemistry and Physics alludes in all his reports to the progress and conduct of the students being satisfactory. The Professor of Midwifery reports on his class, who are students in their final year of study, as follows: "As a whole the conduct of the class was excellent, the tone good and their industry very fair."

13. **Clinical instruction.**—A noteworthy point in connection with clinical instruction was the transfer during the year of the Hospital for Women and Children to the General Hospital. This not only made a substantial addition to the clinical material available in the General Hospital, but the opening out of wards for the treatment of diseases of children provided a class of cases, practical instruction in which had hitherto been lacking in the training given to students of the college. The importance of this clinical material must be obvious when it is considered that, of the patients treated by the ordinary Medical Practitioner, one-third (of his cases) are children.

Appended are the reports from the Clinical Teachers. They supplement those given last year chiefly by pointing out defects which the Medical officers consider detract from the perfection they would like to see established. Alterations in the by-laws of the University (now under consideration by a Committee of the Faculty of Medicine) will be necessary to remedy some of the defects complained of, and the recommendations of the Re-organization Committee (now before Government) will, if approved, remove others; while for the moral defects in the students themselves other measures must be devised.

(a) From the Senior Surgeon, General Hospital.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland was in charge of the wards till 4th April 1896, when he went on privilege leave. From that date I have had charge. The clinical methods in force during the previous year have been continued. Systematic clinics in the theatre have not yet been inaugurated. When I took charge it was my intention, in view of the Surgeon-General's remarks on last year's report, to give formal clinical lectures after the fashion of European schools. But I found I had no time for such lectures, nor, suppose I encroached on my regular ward time, had I any place to lecture in. The Second Surgeon and myself occupy the theatre for operations on alternate days for about three hours. The Senior Physician operates in his own theatre almost daily, but even if the latter were available it is not suited to clinical lecturing. I have found, moreover, that on the days when I am not operating, the mere dressing of the cases in the wards with clinical examination of cases and bedside instruction to the students, the morning is fully occupied without a clinical lecture. I do not think, however, that the students lose much from the want of formal clinical lectures. They have plenty of lecturing on Surgery in the college and ample means in the hospital for putting the theories of the college into practice. At the same time, however, it must be acknowledged that the letter of the University Regulations is not adhered to in this hospital in the matter of clinical lectures. Suppose each member of the staff were to deliver one clinical lecture daily, the theatre would be occupied every morning for this purpose. But no theatre, as I have said, is available, not even for one day a week. If these lectures are to be delivered, arrangements would have to be made for the purpose. I am loth to make suggestions, being only the Officiating Senior Surgeon; but I doubt

not that the present reading-room could be fitted without much expense as a lecture theatre where each member of the staff could, once a week, deliver a formal clinical lecture, bringing the necessary illustrative cases before the students.

The following is a classification of the students who attended the Senior Surgeon's clinique during the past year:—

Class of Students.	4th year M.B.	3rd year M.B.	2nd year M.B.	4th year L.M.S.	3rd year L.M.S.	2nd year L.M.S.	4th year Apothecary.	3rd year Apothecary.	2nd year Apothecary.	Total.	Average.
Numbers attended ..	6	10	10	18	29	5	..	16	46	140	17·5

(b) From the Second Surgeon, General Hospital.

The average number of students attending the class was 14. The tabular form below gives the denomination of each student:—

Class of Students.	4th year M.B.	3rd year M.B.	2nd year M.B.	4th year L.M.S.	3rd year L.M.S.	2nd year L.M.S.	4th year Apothecary.	3rd year Apothecary.	2nd year Apothecary.	Total.	Average.
Number attended ..	4	10	9	6	27	4	2	15	53	130	14·4

The usual work of case-taking, bedside examinations, dressing, &c., were fully gone into. The supply of clinical material was ample. As a rule, the students have about eight cases to attend and dress daily; it their cases require operation, they personally assist in the theatre and note subsequently in their case sheets what has been done. I find my greatest difficulty with students on the surgical side is to teach them cleanliness; their habits, as a whole, are as dirty as could possibly be expected. An anomaly which I desire to point out in the teaching of clinical surgery, and which I consider to be detrimental to the best interests of the students, is that a student may (and frequently does) complete his whole course of clinical surgery in hospital before he has been through the elementary class of minor surgery and bandaging in the college, which latter is supposed to fit him for his work in the wards.

(c) From the Assistant Physician, General Hospital.

I only resumed charge of my wards on return from furlough in November 1895. I have made no special change in the method of instruction. I do not consider that the clinical instruction, under present conditions, can possibly be as good as it should be, *i.e.*, as it is in the leading British Schools of Medicine. Senior and junior students are mixed up; there is no clinical medical theatre, the number of beds in one's charge is far too large and the admissions too numerous for anything approaching to systematic high class cliniques. It may be said that my standard is high. Well, so it is, and I am of opinion that it should be. But it is not fanciful, being simply that of the good European schools. It is certainly impracticable under the conditions noted above. The best that is possible under the circumstances is done. The students receive daily clinical instruction at the bed side (Sundays excepted), but the continual rush of new cases interferes most seriously with its extent and regularity, and the students are bewildered and confused. There is of necessity a constant feeling of high pressure about the work most detrimental to those commencing the study of medicine, and it is very much to be wished that some arrangement could be come to whereby the number of beds and admissions thereto would be lessened, though I do not see much prospect of such a change at present. But I have no hesitation in saying that such perforce hurried work is bad for patients and for students alike, and renders anything like original clinical research and observation out of the question. The question is undoubtedly a large one and difficult of solution; but in this report on its purely clinical aspect I consider it of great importance to state clearly that I do not consider the present conditions compatible with first-class systematic clinical instruction.

Class of student.	4th year.	3rd year.	2nd year.	Casual.	Total.	Average.
Number attended	11	76	49	3	139	15·4

N.B.—Gives no idea of the frequency with which changes take place among the students in my wards.

(d) From the Additional Medical Officer, General Hospital.

Clinical teaching—Has necessarily been of two kinds:

(*a*) *Elementary* consisting of principles of—(1) anatomy and physiology having special bearing upon medicine, together with (2) instruction in the methods of physical diagnosis, and (3) the frequent insistence upon the leading features of a few common diseases.

(*b*) *Advanced.*—Comprising what is generally understood by clinical teaching; namely, bedside examination of new cases by the students and the demonstrations given upon such cases, conducted chiefly by the question and answer method.

The necessity for these two kinds of teaching is due to the composition of the class; namely, (1) a majority of junior students who have only learnt anatomy and physiology, and (2) a minority of senior students who have previously attended lectures on medicine.

It is a matter of some difficulty to engage the attention of both senior and junior students at the same time. For example, the senior students consider (though often incorrectly) a demonstration of the methods of physical diagnosis to be superfluous, while the junior student (whose knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system is almost *nil*) finds himself in deep water directly the subject of diseases of the nervous system is broached.

Clinical work.—Each senior student is put in charge of a certain number of beds together, with one or two junior students to assist him, and he is required to be acquainted with the condition of the patients in his care, their treatment and their daily progress.

He is required to test the urine of all his cases on admission, and often has the chance of carrying out minor operations. A certain number of cases are given to him to write out at length during the week, and one or two simple cases are given to the junior students. These cases are corrected at the bedside. The case-taking should be better recognized by the student as the most valuable part of his clinical education and not looked upon merely as a compulsory duty. It supplies that element of self-education and self-reliance which cannot be imparted by books and lectures. It teaches him accuracy in his observations and certainty in his conclusions in place of the vague generalities under which he is so ready to shelter himself.

Class of students.	4th year.	3rd year.	2nd year.	Casual.	Total.	Average.
Number attended	20	55	45	1	121	13·4

(*e*) *From the Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital.*

As reported last year no formal clinique is observed in the out-door department of the General Hospital. The students posted to the out-patient room in the past year were 76 in number consisting of—

Civil Hospital Assistants	30
Military ,, ...	7
Female students	7
Military Assistant Surgeons	21
L.M.S.	3
M.B. and C.M.	8

These students are all first-year students. Nine fourth-year students (one male and one female at a time) have been also posted to the male and female side of out-patient room for one month at a time. I may preface my remarks by stating that in my opinion the ideas conveyed by the words "first-year student" and "clinical report" are so much at variance and so incompatible that in the Medical schools with which I am acquainted, such a report would not be possible. I consider first-year students would be far more profitably employed in the Medical College than in the out-patient room of General Hospital. I have not attempted to teach Medicine or Surgery to persons necessarily unacquainted with either Anatomy or Physiology, Chemistry or Materia Medica. The raw—sometimes very raw—school boys and girls that are sent to do duty in out-patient room are primarily divided into three sets—one set for male dressing room, one for female dressing room, and one for the dispensary. As the Civil Hospital Assistants have had a pre-collegiate course before coming to out-patient room, I put them first into the dispensary as they should be rather less dangerous and more useful than the absolutely untrained remainder. Since nothing but the more elementary stages of bandaging, dispensing and diagnosis can be taught to them, I have tried to teach them habits of cleanliness, accuracy of observation and quietness during operation. The students are compelled to attend to their work. I regret that I cannot agree with last year's report in saying that "compulsion is unnecessary." The great object of most of this year students having undoubtedly been to scamp work and slip out of the out-patient room at earliest opportunity.

2. With regard to the pathological clinical instruction, I may say that last year's report exactly represents this year's work. The students seem to take great interest in *post-mortem* work and I have been able to give *post-mortem* demonstrations on all the common and many rare diseases.

(*f*) *From the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.*

In reference to your No. 108-M., dated 16th April 1896, I have the honour to report that, during the year 1895–96, 31 students have attended the Government Maternity Hospital for instruction in midwifery and the diseases of women. Of this number, 23 were male students and eight female students.

2. Each student attended for a period of three months, but since the 31st March of this year none have been posted to the hospital.

3. While at the hospital the students attend daily, except Sundays, from 6–30 to 9–30 A.M. and they are also posted by roster for night duty in groups of from two to four at a time. The female students have not been posted for night duty, but have been encouraged to attend at all times in the day when their duties at the Medical College allowed of their doing so.

4. Instruction has been of two kinds:

(*a*) Instruction in the Maternity department.
(*b*) Instruction in the gynœcological portion of the hospital.

In regard to (*a*), students when on night duty, and also when possible in the day, conduct cases of natural labour or assist in the conduct of difficult labour. A register is kept of the cases so attended and the manner in which each student does his work. The number of cases conducted by each student varied from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 20 cases.

While in attendance on these cases, the student is supervised and instructed by the Superintendent or subordinate Medical officers and should become thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the management of natural labour. All students doing duty in the hospital are summoned to attend all the operations in the delivery wards and are thus able to see a good deal of operative midwifery. In addition to the work in the delivery wards each student has allotted to him a certain number of beds, where he can study the management and treatment of the lying-in woman and her child during the puerperal period. He keeps up the puerperal form in use and draws up clinical reports of all unnatural or important cases. The Superintendent, so far as is possible, goes over the examination of each case with the class and gives a short clinical lecture upon it. When the Superintendent is not present, the student goes round the wards with the Subordinate Medical officer in charge, who is expected to assist the student and supervise his reports. The clinical reports are again corrected at the end of each week by the Superintendent and subordinate Medical officer.

(*b*) In the gynœcological wards students are posted in the same way and can study the diseases special to women and the affections of pregnancy. They attend the operation room and witness or assist in the various operations performed, and have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the technique of these operations and of the various procedures used in the treatment of these diseases. A similar system of clinical reporting is carried on in these wards.

5. In addition to the work at the Maternity Hospital, female students also attend the out-patient department of the Egmore Female Dispensary to learn practically the treatment of diseases of women and of children.

6. When on night duty students are encouraged to study from the phantom and from the female pelvis and also to become acquainted with all instruments and appliances in use at the hospital.

7. During the year improved accommodation has been provided in the hospital for the male students, and a new room on the third floor has been set apart for the use of the female students.

8. The large clinical resources of this hospital are not utilized as much as they might be for several reasons. In the first place students are chiefly at the hospital only between the hours of 6–30 or 7 A.M. and 9 or 9–30 A.M., the systematic lectures of the Medical college requiring them to be present there after that time. The consequence is that the student has to leave the hospital in the busiest hours and cannot always follow through cases of labour on which he may be engaged, and he misses all the work that occurs during the day which is often a good deal. This drawback would be obviated if the student could be freed from college attendance in his last year of study and make the last year a year of real clinical study as is now done in the schools in Great Britain.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the Superintendent is the sole Medical officer of the hospital and has not the time available for clinical instruction that he would like to have. There are usually more than 100 beds occupied and the Superintendent has to carry on the administration work of the hospital as well as the medical, and has a large nursing school to look after, college duties and a number of other things to do. The assistants hitherto, with one or two exceptions, have not been capable of undertaking the work of teaching and are not in touch with the students at the Medical College. A superior class of men as assistants should be available for a hospital of the kind, and it would be of advantage if they had tutorial duties at the Medical College and were so in constant touch with the Medical student undergoing instruction there.

(*g*) *From the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital.*

I have the honour to report that the clinical instruction in this hospital has been carried out on the following lines :—

(1) The students have been taught to carefully examine cases in the wards and to make up their minds as to the treatment they would adopt, &c.

(2) The same line has been followed in the out-patient room.

(3) A few students have from time to time been selected to help the Acting Superintendent with refraction on Wednesday mornings. Room and time do not permit this to be carried out on a large scale; hence the necessity for selection of students.

(4) Opportunities for acquiring skill in the use of the ophthalmoscope have been freely offered the students, and have been fairly well made use of.

(5) Minor operations have been performed by the students in the out-patient room under the supervision of the Acting Superintendent.

2. The press of work in the hospital, and still more the outside duties of the Superintendent (connected with the Professorship of Physiology) have prevented that time and care being given to the clinical training of the student which the Superintendent would like to have given.

3. The number of students who have undergone training in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital during the session 1895–96, is as follows :—

	No.
M.B. & C.M. section	2
L.M. & S. section	19
Apothecary section	8
Total ...	29

(*h*) *From the Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent, Clinical classes, Native Infirmary.*

Two hundred and six medical pupils of the Hospital Assistant class have undergone a course of clinical teaching during the year. They have been divided as follows :—

First-year students	67
Second-year ,, ...	77
Third-year ,, ...	62
Total ...	206

Of these, the first-year students do not come under the immediate supervision of the Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent of Clinical classes, though amenable to him in all matters affecting discipline, &c. They are posted for instruction in compounding and minor surgery to the General Hospital, Rayapetta Hospital, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Egmore Dispensary; the *second-year students* are posted to the medical and surgical wards of the Native Infirmary, remaining for half the session in the medical wards and half in the surgical wards; a certain proportion of these students do duty in the Black Town Dispensary (out-patient department), and in the two compounding rooms; the *third-year students* are instructed in obstetrics in the Raja Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital; these students also have a second course of Clinical medicine and surgery in the general wards.

2. The *second and third year students* are instructed personally by the Superintendent and his assistant in the diagnosis and treatment of the various medical and surgical diseases that come under observation. The method of instruction is by clinical lectures at the bedside of patients, and by lectures on selected cases delivered in a class room, in connection with which, rough sketches on a black board are freely used, with decided benefit; the students are carefully and practically instructed *inter alia* in palpation, percussion, auscultation, urine-testing, thermometry, &c.: in the surgical wards they assist in dressing and bandaging cases under supervision, and they are taught the names and uses of all the surgical, medical, and obstetric instruments and appliances available in these hospitals; in the lying-in wards clinical instruction is given daily in midwifery, the management of the puerperal state, and the care of infants; four senior students in turn are allowed to be present in the labour wards, whilst a case of labour is progressing, and when sufficiently advanced, they are permitted to conduct cases of natural labour under immediate supervision; they also witness obstetric operations. A certain proportion of the students are instructed in the male and female divisions of the Black Town Dispensary (out-patient department), in the dressing rooms attached to which they have an opportunity of learning minor surgery and bandaging; they also make up prescriptions in the in and out-patient compounding rooms under the instruction and supervision of hospital assistants.

3. During the session, six autopsies were demonstrated to the third-year students, who took notes. Some of the students assisted in performing the autopsies under direction of the demonstrator.

4. The progress made by the students is frequently tested by oral questions on previous instruction and cases; the results are generally satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties and defects connected with the course as detailed *infra*.

5. Unfortunately the students receive many erroneous impressions here on account of the natural defects of these old buildings, and their general unsuitability for a hospital, especially one where clinical teaching is carried on, from which students should carry away with them mental pictures of correct hospital arrangements,—which is not the case here at present.

6. The following prominent defects are noticeable in connection with the clinical instruction of the Hospital Assistant class at Rayapuram, viz. :—

(*a*) the classes are unwieldy and overcrowded;
(*b*) the teaching staff is insufficient;
(*c*) the accommodation is inadequate and unsuitable.

(*a*) The second and third year students who are clinically instructed at the Native Infirmary, Black Town Dispensary, and Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, numbered 145 at the commencement of the current session: this is too large a number in proportion to the available space, accommodation and teaching power; consequently the wards and bedside spaces are overcrowded with students when the clinical instructors are going their rounds.

(*b*) The sanctioned staff of clinical teachers consist of two members only, *i.e.*, myself and one assistant; this is quite insufficient to afford clinical instruction to such a large number of students. I have found it necessary to impress the Resident Apothecary, Native Infirmary, to assist; but he receives no recognised allowance for this extra work, which is hard on him. The two senior hospital assistants also have to assist in teaching without allowance in the out-patient department.

(*c*) The accommodation is very inadequate. Besides the overcrowding by students in the wards, the operation theatre, which is also used as a lecture-room for demonstrating selected cases, is much too small for the class; moreover, the students cannot see operations without crowding around the table, as there is no gallery, but only benches placed in the same level from front to rear; such an arrangement is very defective.

14. **Apothecary department.**—This department included forty-four Military pupils, seven Colonial apprentices, one private, two casual and nineteen female students—seventy-three in all against fifty-four in the preceding year.

The following tabular statement gives the distribution of the seventy-three students according to their year of study :—

Section of Apothecary department.	Year of study.				Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
Military pupils	21	15	5	3	44
Colonial apprentices	..	4	3	..	7
Female students	9	4	1	5	19
Private student	..	..	1	..	1
Casual students	2	..	..	..	2
Total ..	32	23	10	8	73

(*a*) Fourth-year class contained eight students—three military pupils and five female students (two Travancore Dufferin, one Travancore State, one Central Committee and one Mysore)—all of whom appeared for the final examination for the College diploma of Assistant Surgeon and Medical Practitioner respectively; one of the Military pupils of this class obtained three certificates of honour. One of the female students also obtained a certificate of honour.

(*b*) Third-year class contained ten students—five Military, three Colonial apprentices, one private and one female student. All the students of this year made satisfactory progress and obtained certificates of attendance in the various classes.

(*c*) Second-year class contained twenty-three students—fifteen Military pupils, four Colonial apprentices and four female students (one Central Committee, one Cochin Dufferin, one Dufferin and one Bellary Local Fund). One Military pupil is reported deficient in two, and three Military pupils, one Colonial apprentice and one female student in one subject and were consequently not allowed to appear for the Primary Examination. One Military pupil had to intermit his studies on account of illness.

(*d*) The first-year class consisted of thirty-two students—twenty-one Military (one of whom was remanded from last year), nine female students (six Dufferin, one Travancore Dufferin and two private), one of whom was remanded from last session, and two casual students. One of the casual students was a Bombay Military Assistant Surgeon who entered for a course of Dissections and Dental Surgery; the other was a Madras Civil Hospital Assistant who took courses in Materia Medica, Physiology, &c. One of the female students resigned a few days after the opening of the session. A Dufferin scholar is reported deficient in three subjects, one Military pupil in two and three Military pupils and a female private student in one subject.

(*e*) *Recommendations of the College Council.*—To be re-examined in October in the subjects in which they failed, three second-year and three first-year Military pupils, one Colonial apprentice and one Dufferin scholar in their second -year and one private female student in her first-year. To be remanded with stipend, one second-year and one first-year Military pupils. To be dismissed for failure in more than two subjects one first-year Dufferin scholar.

15. **Chemists and Druggists.**—The solitary [student who entered this department has been noticed in paragraph 6. He appeared for the examination qualifying for Chemist and Druggist and passed in the first class.

16. **Hospital Assistant department.**—There were two hundred and eighteen students in this department as compared with two hundred and thirty-seven of the previous year, or a falling off this session of nineteen. The decrease occurs chiefly among the Burma Hospital Assistant and Burmese Medical pupils. The classes continue large and unwieldy. The classes of Materia Medica and Anatomy, and the classes of Medicine and Surgery numbered 155 and 145, respectively.

Two Matriculates applied for admission as private pupils and were permitted to enter upon their pre-collegiate course—one at Calicut and the other at the General Hospital, Madras.

(*a*) Third-year class consisted of sixty-three pupils, including four remanded pupils, viz., thirteen Military, twenty-one Civil, one Mysore, two Burmese, twenty-two Burma Hospital Assistant, two Local Fund Board, one private and one Dufferin scholar.

Ten students of this class obtained twenty certificates of honour. Four pupils were reported deficient in two or more subjects and four in one subject, and were consequently not permitted to appear for the Final examination under the authority of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 12109, dated 1st November 1893. The remaining fifty-four appeared before the Board of Examiners, of whom fifty-two passed, eleven in the first class.

The College Council have recommended that of the eight pupils referred to above, seven be remanded with stipend and one without stipend.

(*b*) Second-year class consisted of eighty-two pupils including two remanded pupils, viz., seventeen Military, twenty-eight Civil, one Burmese, thirteen Burma Hospital Assistants, two Mysore, eleven Local Fund, and ten private pupils.

Six students in this class obtained ten certificates of honour, six are reported deficient in one, and one in two subjects. One student failing in two subjects has been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed, and six in one subject only to be re-examined in that subject next October.

(*c*) First-year class consisted of seventy-three pupils, seven of whom were remanded from last session, viz., twenty-one Military, twenty-seven Civil, two Burmese, seven Burma Hospital Assistants, five Local Fund, one Municipal, four Mysore, four private and two Coorg pupils. Five pupils of this class obtained each a certificate of honour, six are reported deficient in one, six in two, and one in three subjects. Those failing in two or more subjects have been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed, and those failing in one subject only to be re-examined in that subject next October.

[Two second-year and two first-year pupils who were re-admitted as private pupils after dismissal last session having again failed this session in one or more subjects, have been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed and not re-admitted into the college.]

Owing to the representation made to Government by the Surgeon-General with the Government regarding the small number of Muhammadans who successfully compete for appointments in the Hospital Assistant department, Government has resolved * that 20 per cent. of the vacancies for Hospital Assistants during the next two years shall be reserved for Muhammadans who have passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination before entertainment, those Muhammadans who enter by general competition being excluded from this figure.

* G.O., No. 1035 Pub., dated 30th December 1895.

Another point in connection with the Hospital Assistant department worthy of record was that Civil Medical pupils for the first time were granted the concession of a free supply of text-books under the authority of G.O., No. 696 Pub., dated 19th September 1894.

17. **Sanitary Inspector's Class.**—The class of Sanitary Inspectors referred to in paragraph 4, consisted of ninety-six students—thirty-seven of whom were sent by various Municipalities, and fifty-nine private students. The course commenced on the 6th January and ended on the 17th April 1896. During the course forty-two meetings were held by the Professor, and twelve tutorial meetings by the Assistant. A larger number of excursions was made this session—fourteen in all—in view to the practical instruction of the class. Twelve of these excursions were conducted by the Sanitary Commissioner, the other two by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene, respectively. The localities of sanitary interest visited by the class included the Kilpauk head-works of the Red Hills water system, sewage farms at Kistnampet, DeMellow's farm and Robinson Park, Black Town Sewage works, General market, Slaughter-house, Municipal workshops (twice), and Cochrane's basin.

Practical instruction was also given on the management of fairs and festivals and on the erection of public latrines.

At the Intermediate examination in Hygiene conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, M.B., as President, and Surgeon-Major W. B. Bannerman, M.D., as member, which was held between the 20th and 30th April, ninety-four of the class appeared, but the results have not yet been published.

18. **Average attendance, &c.**—The average daily attendance during the session was as follows:—

College department	87·8
Apothecary department	67·9
Chemist and Druggist department	·99
Hospital Assistant department	198·8
Sanitary Inspector's class	83·6

The average number of pupils—

College department	91
Apothecary department	71
Chemist and Druggist department	1
Hospital Assistant department	208
Sanitary Inspector's class	96

19. **Female students.**—The number of female students in all departments of the College amounted to twenty-three against twenty of last session, or against 29·4, the average strength for the past five years. Of the six students nominated to fill Dufferin scholarships this session, five joined; and of this number one resigned a few days after work had begun. This was the only casualty among female students during the session. The native lady nominated to fill the Krupabai Satthianadhan scholarship, available for the first time this session, also failed to join. Of the twenty-three students on the rolls, three belong to the College, nineteen to the Apothecary and one to the Hospital Assistant department. Five Apothecary department students appeared for the diploma of Medical Practitioner, all of whom passed, two in the first and the rest in the second class. One student appeared for the final examination qualifying for the Hospital Assistant grade and passed in the second class. Three of the twenty-three are Native Christians, the rest are Europeans or Eurasians.

During the year the following appointments were obtained by former female students of this College:—

Miss I. Wray who was relieved of the Acting Superintendentship of the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, on the return of the permanent incumbent, was appointed Assistant Physician of the Maharajah's Hospital at Pattiala on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with furnished quarters, free carriage and house-hold servants.

Miss Laura Holman, who passed out in June 1895 with the certificate of Medical Practitioner, obtained employment in the State of Mysore and was appointed to the charge of the Female Hospital in Tumkur on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem with a monthly allowance of Rs. 10.

Misses Austin and Ottmann who held Dufferin scholarships and who had also passed out last June with the certificate of Medical Practitioner—the latter in addition obtained the L.M.S. degree of the Madras University—were appointed to the charge of the female wards in the District Board Hospitals at Mangalore and Berhampur, respectively.

20. **College Diplomas—Examinations for.**—These examinations began on the 13th and terminated on the 23rd June 1896 and were conducted by the same Board of Examiners as on last year, viz., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lancaster, M.B., as President, and Surgeons-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D., and F. C. Reeves as members.

(*a*) *Diploma of Apothecary—The Primary Examination.*—Six students, viz, four Military pupils, one Singapore apprentice and one Dufferin scholar, were disqualified owing to deficient attainments from presenting themselves for this examination. Sixteen candidates appeared, viz., ten Military, three Singapore apprentices and three female students, with the result that all passed, six in the first class.

Final examination.—Eight students appeared, viz., three Military pupils and five female students, all of whom passed, three in the first class.

(*b*) *Diploma of Chemist and Druggist.*—One candidate appeared and passed in the first class.

(*c*) *Diploma of Hospital Assistant.*—To this examination eight pupils were prevented from presenting themselves as candidates owing to deficient attainments. Fifty-five* candidates appeared, of whom fifty two passed, eleven being placed in the first class.

21. **Lectures.**—The following table shows the number of lectures and examinations, &c. :—

Subject of each courses.	Number of meetings.	Number of lectures.	Number of examinations.	Proportion of examinations to meetings.
College and Apothecary department.				
Medicine	91	76	15	1 in 6
Surgery	91	78	13	1 in 7
Ophthalmology	34	29	5	1 in 6·8
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	110	97	13	1 in 8·4
Do. do. to female students.	80	59	21	1 in 3·8
Chemistry, Inorganic	70	59	11	1 in 6·3
„ Organic	30	25	5	1 in 6
Anatomy	105	83	22	1 in 4·7
Physiology	71	60	11	1 in 6·4
Materia Medica	75	63	12	1 in 6·2
Botany	98	81	17	1 in 5·7
Pathology	53	45	8	1 in 6·6
Medical Jurisprudence	62	51	11	1 in 5·6
Hygiene	57	49	8	1 in 7·1
Comparative Anatomy	42	37	5	1 in 8·4
Practical Inorganic Chemistry	40	One course.		
„ Organic Chemistry	24	Do.		
„ Pharmacy	18	Do.		
„ Hygiene	14	Do.		
Histology	14	Do.		
Dental Surgery	40	31	9	1 in 4·4
Minor „	28	One course.		
Operative Surgery	19	Do.		
Elementary Materia Medica	16	12	4	1 in 4
Physics	40	34	6	1 in 6·6
Hospital Assistant department.				
Anatomy	92	62	30	1 in 3
Materia Medica	102	68	34	1 in 3
Physiology	93	62	31	1 in 3
Medicine	97	65	32	1 in 3
Surgery	145	97	48	1 in 3
Hygiene	95	67	28	1 in 3·3
Medical Jurisprudence	28	19	9	1 in 3·1
Midwifery	90	61	29	1 in 3·1
Practical Pharmacy	18	One course.		
Minor Surgery	32	Do.		
Minor and Operative Surgery	81	Do.		
Sanitary Inspector's Class	54	Do.		

22. **Medals and Special Prizes.**—The Hobart prize for 1895 was awarded by the Syndicate of the Madras University to Military pupil F. P. Vieyra, L.M.S.

The College Council have awarded the following gold and silver medals and special prizes to the undermentioned students :—

The Johnstone gold medal is awarded to M.B.C.M. student S. Chelliah Paul as the most deserving of the students who have completed their course of training.

The Blacklock gold medal is awarded to Military pupil L. K. Rodrigues for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

The Chipperfield gold medal is awarded to M.B.C.M. Student P. N. Lakshmanan for proficiency in Clinical Surgery.

The Bharati Lakshmi gold medal is awarded to Miss N. R. Jardine for proficiency in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

The Sir S. Ramasawmi Mudaliar gold medal is awarded to L.M. & S. student C. Ford for proficiency in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

The Government gold medal is awarded to Civil Pupil K. Bhavani Rau who obtained the highest number of marks at the final examination and at the competitive written examination for the medal.

* This number includes a private pupil who completed his training in this College two years ago.

The Viceroy's silver medal is awarded to Miss A. J. Lacey, the female student who took the highest place in the first class at the final examination for the college certificate of Medical Practitioner.

The George Smith prize is awarded to M.B. & C.M. student A. Spitteler for proficiency in Pathology. He is also awarded the McNally memorial prize for proficiency in Hygiene.

The College Council inform the Committee of Dufferin Association that Miss V. S. Croning has fulfilled all the conditions under which the Seetha Bhai prize is awarded.

The Mohideen Sheriff memorial prize, which is available for the first time this session, is awarded to second-year Civil medical pupil Sheik Fatteh Mahomed of the Hospital Assistant department, who obtained the greatest number of marks at a competitive examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

23. **Scholarships.**—The Krupabai Sathianadhan medical scholarship adds one more to the list of scholarships open to women who are natives of India and who are desirous of qualifying for the Apothecary or higher grades. The founders of this scholarship placed it under the auspices of the Dufferin Fund, and it is now managed by the local branch of the Association. As mentioned in paragraph 19, but five of the six nominations to Dufferin Fund scholarships were filled by new entries, and of these one resigned. Miss Evers, a second-year Apothecary department student, was given, with effect from the 1st October 1895, a Dufferin Fund scholarship in connection with the Trichinopoly District Board. The Bharati Lakshmi scholarship was forfeited on Miss Thorpe failing to pass the Preliminary Scientific examination held in July last, and as there was no available female student competent under the rules to fill it, it has remained vacant throughout the session.

The Honorary Secretary of the Dufferin Fund states that, including the Krupabai Sathianadhan scholarship, there will be eight scholarships available for female students next session.

There are now seventeen scholarship-holders against sixteen last year. Of the seventeen, fourteen are Dufferin scholars, and three hold other scholarships, viz., Travancore Government, Mysore and Bellary District Board scholarships.

24. **Physical Training.**—Physical training is partly given in the gymnasium and partly in the play-grounds of the College Athletic Club. The gymnasium is under a trained instructor and is fully equipped.

Attendance at the gymnasium is compulsory on all first-year students, and these were divided into groups as follows :—

	Strength.	Average Attendance.
M.B.C.M., L.M.S. and Apothecary	36	31·8
Hospital Assistant class, Native Military and Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	20	15·5
Hospital Assistant class, Civil, Local Fund, and private pupils	40	32·4

The classes met, as a rule, from 3 to 5-30 P.M. Friday afternoons were devoted to a mixed advanced class formed from all the students of the College, but consisting chiefly of those undergoing training for the inter-collegiate competitions. Attendance at this class was voluntary.

The College Athletic Club provides for students—

One cricket field with two practice pitches,
One foot-ball ground,
Three tennis courts,
One boat, and
One quarter mile running course.

The payment of subscriptions became this year compulsory for the first time in pursuance of a resolution passed by the College Council, No. 6, dated 14th June 1895, and approved of by the Director of Public Instruction.

College sports were held in the second week of January. The competitions all filled well, and very creditable times and distances were recorded.

During the year the cricket and foot-ball grounds were levelled, a running course was opened and a new practice pitch made.

The receipts from 1st July 1895 to 15th June 1896 amount to Rs. 864, of which Rs. 522 were contributed by students. The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 675, leaving a balance of Rs. 189.

During the year the college cricket team played seven matches and won two of them. There were eight foot-ball matches, three of which were won by the college.

In the Madras Athletic Club competitions, the following students of the college won prizes :—

W. B. Parsons, first prize, five mile bicycle race.

A. E. Hamlin, { first prize, long jump. / first prize, hurdle race. / second prize, high jump.

C. H. Shawloo, first prize, quarter mile flat race.

25. **Library.**—During the session 108 new volumes, purchased with the sanctioned allotment through Messrs. Baker & Co., were added to the college library.

The following list gives the names of donors and the number of volumes contributed by each :—

Director of Public Instruction	14
Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India	2
„ „ Madras	4
Surgeon-General with Government	15
Other sources	35

The subjoined list shows the number of books taken out by students for perusal during the session :—

Medicine	109
Surgery	35
Medical Jurisprudence	26
Pathology	14
Ophthalmology	12
Hygiene	40
Diseases of Women	25
Comparative Anatomy	15
Physiology	37
Anatomy	71
Materia Medica	48
Botany	55
Midwifery	65
Chemistry	23
Miscellaneous	17

26. **Museums.**—Thirty-eight morbid specimens were added to the Pathological Museum during the year.

27. **College Council.**—Six meetings of the College Council were held during the year. The more important subjects discussed by the Council were as follows, viz. :—

The teaching of indigenous drugs; the desirability of regulating, as in the case of College of Engineering, admissions to the Apothecary department by means of an open competitive examination; Surgeon-General's remarks (in reviewing college Annual Report for 1894–95) regarding Clinical teaching and teaching of Elementary Physiology; rules relating to the Krupabai Sathianadhan scholarship; balance of cost of medals to be met by Government; institution of a course of lectures on Sanitary Engineering; report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider proposals regarding training of compounders; lectures on Diseases of Women and Children to Hospital Assistant department; affiliation of the Hyderabad Medical School; suggestion of the Surgeon-General to reserve 20 per cent. of the vacancies for Civil Medical Hospital Assistant grade to Muhammadans, in addition to those who enter by open competition; report of the special committee appointed to consider the proposals to revise the study and examination for Chemist and Druggist; report from the Professor of Physiology submitting proposals to extend the teaching of Physiology; letter from Professor of Pathology submitting proposals to improve instruction in Pathology; instruction in *post-mortem* examination to Hospital Assistant pupils at the Native Infirmary; letter from Professor of Hygiene regarding the necessity for a full-time Professor of Hygiene; fixing price of Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual; letter from Professor of Materia Medica suggesting the transfer of Materia Medica to third-year subjects; request from Professor of Materia Medica for additional laboratory accommodation for Practical Pharmacy class.

28. **Buildings.**—The following tabular statement shows in detail the actual amounts expended during the official year 1895–96 on the various additions and repairs to the Medical College :—

Items.	Detail of work done.	Expenditure during the official years 1895–96.
	Original Works.	Rs.
1	Extending Chemical Laboratory	9,581
2	Constructing a brickwall along the northern boundary of College compound and supplying an iron gate for the same ..	3,823
3	Re-flooring female students' rooms with 2″ Cuddapah slabs ..	241
4	Converting old stables into a store-room and constructing verandah outside students' reading-room	849
5	Substituting venetian windows in lieu of Cuddapah slab ventilator in office room of Professor of Anatomy	47
6	Providing table with lift-up basin for office room of Professor of Anatomy	74
	Repairs.	
7	Altering position of a door in Chemical Laboratory	146
8	Repairs to lightning conductor	25
9	Renewing the roof of verandah over basin stand adjoining students' tiffin-room	25
10	Providing new basins for those broken in the Hygienic Laboratory	289
11	Repairing the sky-light on the terrace adjoining the office ..	120
12	Sundry minor repairs	75
	Total ..	15,295

The extension of the Chemical laboratory was continued during the past official year at a cost of Rs. 9,581. Including the expenditure of the previous official year (1894–95) on this work, the total cost now amounts to Rs. 15,418. The laboratory was sufficiently equipped to enable the Professor to use it for the courses of Practical Inorganic and Organic Chemistry this summer session. The building itself merely requires wooden window shutters to complete it. Arrangements for the supply of gas and water have not been completed, although the necessary pipes for this purpose have been laid on. The Bunsen's gas burners, basins and taps, however, have yet to be supplied.

The laboratory is capable of accommodating seventy-six students.

The construction of a wall along the northern boundary of the College grounds was a very desirable addition, and the want of it was long felt.

The conversion of the old stables into a store-room was also a much-needed additon.

The other items are minor works and repairs and do not require special notice.

29. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—The following statements give in detail the various items of receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts during the official year 1895–96.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fees	14,671	0	0			
Miscellaneous	781	2	5			
				15,452	2	5
	25,986	0	0			
Local Fund contributions						
Municipal	15,947	0	0			
				41,933	0	0
Total ...				57,385	2	5

Charges during the official year 1895–96.

Principal and Professor of Medicine	20,049	2	2
Professor of Midwifery	12,724	0	11
„ of Anatomy	12,459	3	10
„ of Surgery	12,652	4	5
„ of Physiology and Ophthalmology	8,160	11	6
„ of Materia Medica	6,634	3	2
„ of Hygiene	7,445	5	8
„ of Pathology	7,536	10	11
„ of Dental Surgery	4,800	0	0
„ of Medical Jurisprudence	1,200	0	0

	RS.	A.	P.
Assistant Professors	14,364	7	4
Allowance for Clinical teaching, Native Infirmary ...	1,800	0	0
Lecturer on Physics	700	0	0
„ on Comparative Anatomy	700	0	0
„ on Botany	700	0	0
„ on Midwifery to Female students	900	0	0
Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy	1,175	12	11
Exchange compensation allowance	17,517	12	2
House-rent allowance	3,474	13	4
Travelling allowance	387	5	6
Honoraria to Board of Examiners	1,800	0	0
Clerks	1,178	0	0
Draughtsman	720	0	0
Librarian	488	0	0
Gymnastic Instructor	300	0	0
Servants	2,623	0	5
Rents, rates and taxes	1,102	9	2
Purchase of instruments and chemicals	1,469	12	2
Library books	969	3	9
Training of Sanitary Inspectors	273	3	0
Office contingencies	2,205	10	3
Miscellaneous	540	0	0
Cost of Europe stores	3,003	14	4
Hospital apprentice (Pre-collegiate stipends)	548	9	11
Civil Medical pupils	8,710	11	2
Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	10,029	3	8
Burmese Medical pupils	3,053	0	0
Refund of College fees	660	0	0
Total ...	1,75,056	11	8

The total receipts are less by Rs. 1,570 than those of last year, but it is satisfactory to find that the fee receipts exceed those of last year by Rs. 2,504, while the diminution in the total amount is due chiefly to the smaller contributions from both Local Funds and Municipal Boards —the shrinkage this year coming to Rs. 3,629.

In accordance with the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General was requested to inform the Principal of the cause of the excess in the contributions from these Boards last year, and the Accountant-General replied that "the increase is due to the increase in the cost of the college in 1893-94 over that of the previous year." I am unable to explain by this solution the fall in the amount contributed this year.

The miscellaneous receipts (the items of which are given for comparison with those of last year) were less by Rs. 445, and as Rs. 348 of this sum is accounted for by the fall in the fines collected from students, the diminution is a matter for congratulation as showing a better state of discipline among the students :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Fines collected from students	245	3	1
Amount recovered on account of chemicals, &c., expended in connection with University Examinations	423	15	0
Sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles	23	13	6
„ of wood	40	4	4
„ of grass	20	14	0
„ of College Calendar and syllabuses	11	0	6
Amount recovered on account of chemicals used up for the Government Technical Examination	16	0	0
Total ...	781	2	5

With regard to the debit side of the accounts, the Accountant-General shows the sum of Rs. 1,75,056 as the total of the charges against the college—Rs. 9,426 in excess of last year.

Five new heads of charges are shown this year, viz. :—

	RS	A.	P.
1. Miscellaneous	540	0	0
2. Training of Sanitary Inspectors	273	3	0
3. Pre-collegiate expenses of hospital apprentices	548	9	11
4. Burma Hospital Assistant pupil charges	10,029	3	8
5. Burmese Medical pupils	3,053	0	0

The first of these is made up of the honorarium to the Secretary of the College Reorganization Committee (Rs. 500) and of the allowance to his clerk.

Under the head of Training of Sanitary Inspectors, the sum of Rs. 273 was disbursed on expenses incidental to the teaching of this new class.

The 548 rupees under the third head includes stipends, etc., of Civil and Burma Hospital Assistant pupils during their pre-collegiate year of study at various hospitals.

Regarding 4 and 5 it was shown last year that the whole of the expenditure incurred on account of the Burma Government for Hospital Assistants trained for service in Burma was debited to the Medical College, and the necessity for this debit against the college was stated by the Accountant-General to be due to the abolition of Inter-Provincial adjustments. This year the amount so debited comes to over Rs. 13,000, and certainly helps to give a wrong impression as to the cost to the Madras Government of the college as a Madras Educational Institution. The total amount under these five heads (Rs. 14,444) more than accounts for the increase in the total charges, and that the total of last year is not exceeded by exactly this amount or very near it, is chiefly due to the smaller amount charged against the Professors. In this last case the variation is brought about by the system, now six years old, of debiting the whole of the salaries and allowances of the Medical officers to the College; for, as the pay of all except the Principal depends on length of service, so must the sum of the charges be influenced by the status in the service of the officers holding the appointments, and thus, *exempli gratiâ*, in the case of the Professor of Physiology and Ophthalmology, Rs. 8,160 was debited this year and Rs. 12,435 the previous year. Under the old system, the amount would have been shown as Rs. 2,400 in both years, the balance being debited against the Ophthalmic Hospital, and similarly in six other cases Rs. 200 per mensem (the allowance for a major Professorship) would have been shown against each Professor.

The variations under the other headings do not seem to call for special notice.

30. The inventory of valuable stock and the service registers have been verified up to 31st March 1896, with the exception of a few registers on which reference has been necessary.

In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to testify to the able and willing support received by the Principal from all the Professors and their Assistants throughout the session. The work of the office of the College has, as usual, been conducted under the direct supervision of the Senior Assistant Mr. Hollingsworth in a thoroughly efficient manner.

MADRAS,
30*th June* 1896.

W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 17th July 1896, No. 3738 :—

With reference to the Annual Report of the Madras Medical College for the Session 1895–96, forwarded with your endorsement No. 7124, dated the 7th July 1896, herewith returned, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. The year on the whole has been a satisfactory one and the report shows that the Professors have worked hard to carry on the system of instruction. We cannot expect much improvement until the orders of Government are received on the report of the Re-organization Committee and have been given effect to. The reports of the Professors of Medicine, Ophthalmology and Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene all show how far the arrangements in the College are at present from meeting the requirements of the University and of scientific medical education.

3. I fully concur in the remarks of the Principal on the valuable work done by the late Principal. I have known all the Principals since 1870 and have never seen one more devoted to his work, more capable and with a stronger salutary influence over the students.

4. The increasing importance of the class for Sanitary Inspectors is a most satisfactory feature in the working of the College and appears to show that the curriculum has met a real want.

5. The increase in the M.B. and C.M. class in new admissions is a satisfactory feature, but I hope we will see L.M. and S. class again increasing when the orders of Government on Civil Medical Administration are received and published.

As regards a Pharmacy Act in India to compel all druggists to employ properly qualified men as compounders of medicines, I see great difficulties in the way and the subject has on several occasions been considered by Government.

6. I note there are two casual and one private student in the Apothecary class — as this class has been closed for all students, except the Military, the Colonial and female students, I do not understand why these are registered in this class.

7. The results of the University examinations were more satisfactory during this year than they have been before.

8. It is gratifying to see so many of the former students of the College getting on so well.

9. The delay in supplying the Text-books, scalpels and other articles should not occur this year, as the question of the causes which lead to it have been fully gone into by me and orders issued.

10. The reports on clinical instruction form a new feature. I concur with the Principal that much improvement cannot be expected until the by-laws of the University are revised and the orders of Government on the proposals of the Re-organization Committee are received and acted upon.

11. The remarks of the Principal on the subject of finance appear to me to point to the desirability of some general rules being published by the Government of India on the form such accounts should be kept in and what they should include.

12. The suggestions of the Professors of Midwifery and Dental Surgery in their class report should, I consider, be reported upon by the College Council.

The report, which is full and clear, is on the whole encouraging. The suggestions of the Surgeon-General as contained in paragraph 8 of his letter, No. 422-Tour, dated 12th July 1895, and of Government in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 810, Educational, dated 7th October 1895, have been duly attended to in the above report.

2. *Staff.*—As usual several changes occurred in the *personnel* of the professorial staff, the most important of them being the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D., the Principal of the college, and the succession to the Principalship of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D. The Director takes this opportunity to place on record his high appreciation of the able, zealous, energetic and successful manner in which Dr. Price administered the affairs of the college during his incumbency of the office of Principal. A few changes also took place among the members of the subordinate staff.

3. *Accommodation.*—An outlay of Rs. 15,295 was incurred on improvements, alterations and repairs to the college buildings detailed in paragraph 28 of the report. Both the Senior Surgeon and the Assistant Physician, General Hospital, refer to the absence of a theatre in the General Hospital in which to deliver systematic clinical lectures. It is hoped that the matter will receive early attention, as the importance of placing the clinical instruction of the students in as satisfactory a footing as possible cannot be over-estimated. The higher proportion of marks which the students are required to secure at the final degree examination renders an improvement in the existing arrangements for clinical teaching all the more necessary. The Principal should address the Director on the subject in a separate communication after consulting the College Council and after the by-laws relating to the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S., examinations have been revised.

4. *Library.*—The library received an accession of 178 books, of which 108 were purchased and the rest contributed by officials and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the college. Fair use was made of it by the students; but it is not understood how far the Assistants availed themselves of it. This information should, if available, be furnished in future reports. It should be reported whether any arrangements have been made for the supply of medical journals and magazines for the benefit of the students, and whether a Reading Room such as that existing in Arts colleges has been organized.

5. *Strength and Attendance.*—Excluding the Sanitary Inspectors' class, the strength of the college remained stationary, being 386 as against 385 in the previous session. The College and Apothecary departments were stronger than in the previous year, and it is specially gratifying to note the increased strength of the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S. sections, though in the case of the latter the number of fresh admissions was but one more than in the preceding year. But with sufficient encouragement a steady advance in the strength of this section may be expected. The Principal is requested to report the circumstances under which one private and two casual students were admitted into the Apothecary department. The Chemist and Druggist and the Hospital Assistant departments suffered a loss in numbers, which as regards the former is a matter for regret and which was due to the restriction for the first time of admissions to *bonâ fide* chemist students and to the raising of the standard of the admission adverted to in paragraph 5 of the last review. Proposals for the reorganization of this department including the training of compounders have been drawn up by a special committee and will be shortly submitted to Government.

The Principal is of opinion that unless an Act similar to the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain is introduced the local demand for certificated Chemists and Druggists will continue to be small; but as the Surgeon-General remarks, there would be difficulties in the way of enforcing such an Act in India for the present. Notwithstanding the fall in numbers, the Hospital Assistant department was still too unwieldy for efficient instruction both in the college and in the clinical wards; but the Director does not look for any improvement in this direction till Government passes orders on the proposals for the re-organization of the medical schools throughout the Presidency. The Principal refers to the unpopularity of the Burma Medical Service and to the difficulty of inducing a sufficient number of qualified candidates to complete the prescribed course; but in view to the efficiency of the service, selection is being made from the best men available among the competitors for the Burma service as well as for the Civil Branch. The distance, the change of climate and circumstances, &c., stand as obstacles in the way of the best youths electing for the Burma service; but the Director is inclined to think that the prejudice will gradually be overcome as the difficulty of procuring suitable appointments in India is more and more realized. The difficulty arising from a higher standard of general education than that of the Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination being prescribed for entrance to the Hospital Assistant department is being got over, a fair proportion of Matriculates having sought admission as Civil and Native Military stipendiaries. It is also gratifying to note that two Matriculates have been admitted as private students. The Sanitary Inspectors' class is assuming large dimensions and was 96 strong. The average daily attendance and the average number on the rolls including this class had shown a decided improvement, being 439 and 467 as against 402 and 425, respectively. Cuddapah excepted, all the districts in the Presidency, several Native States and the two sister presidencies were represented in the college.

All the classes of the community except Muhammadans had an accession to their strength. It is hoped that Muhammadans will more largely resort to the college now that Government has directed that 20 per cent. of the vacancies among the Hospital Assistants should be reserved for that community during the next two years. The increase under Native Christians and Brahmans is noteworthy. Particulars should be given in future reports of the distribution of students in the different departments according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents and guardians.

6. *Examinations* (i) *University Examinations.*—The fact that no certificates of attendance were withheld from any of the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S. students during the session is a sign of the increased attention paid by them to their studies and of the improved discipline prevailing in the college. The results of the University examinations held in July 1895 were on the whole satisfactory and were the very best obtained since 1890–91. This improvement in the results seems due partly to the fact that a good many of the successful candidates were failures of previous years and partly to the new arrangements adopted by the Examiners in preparing the question papers and valuing the answers. None of the female students presented themselves for any of the University examinations during the year.

(ii) *College Board Examinations.*—At the examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners in June last the college acquitted itself creditably as usual. The success of the female students was remarkable, all the eight students who were presented for the Apothecary examinations and the single entrant for the Final Examination for Hospital Assistants having passed. In paragraph 16 (*a*) of the report, 54 students are stated to have appeared for the Final Examination for Hospital Assistants. The correct number should have been 55. Fair progress seems also to have been made by the students of the junior classes.

7. *Sanitary Inspectors' Classes.*—From the Sanitary Inspectors' class 94 out of a total of 96 students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Hygiene held in April last. Fifty-one, or 54 per cent., were successful, three having been placed in the first class. These results though fairly satisfactory do not compare favourably with those obtained last year.

8. *Professors' and Clinical Instructors' Reports.*—The Professors' reports seem generally satisfactory. The Professors of Materia Medica and Physiology were not satisfied with the attainments of the Second-year students of the College and Apothecary departments, and it is therefore to be hoped that particular attention will be devoted to them. The reports of the Clinical Instructors point to defective arrangements for giving clinical instruction and to the necessity of erecting a clinical lecture theatre. The College Council will be requested to report how to remedy the anomaly pointed out by the Second Surgeon, General Hospital, viz., that according to the existing curriculum a student may complete his whole course of clinical surgery in hospital before he has been through the elementary class of minor surgery and bandaging. The question of giving the Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital the much-needed relief has been dealt with in connection with the re-organization of the college. The Director is glad to note that the college has been immensely benefited by the transfer of the Women and Children's Hospital to the General Hospital in that it has afforded the students an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the treatment of the diseases of children.

9. *Former Students.*—The Director has nothing to add to the remarks of the Surgeon-General regarding the careers of some of the former students of the college.

10. *Casual Students.*—The number of casual students fell from 30 to 18, of whom sixteen belonged to the College and two to the Apothecary department. Nine of the former were L.M.S. students who had failed at the first L.M.S. Examination; these and the rest took out courses in one or more specified subjects.

	Number in	
	1894–95.	1895–96.
M.B. and C.M. section ...	1	1
L.M.S. section	3	2
Apothecary department ...	14	19
Hospital Assistant department	2	1
Total ...	20	23

11. *Female Students.*—The number of female students during the past two sessions is noted on the margin. The increase, though slight, is encouraging. As usual the majority of the students were of European or Eurasian parentage, not a single Hindu or Muhammadan woman having betaken herself to the study of medicine. The progress of the students has been favourably reported on.

12. *Physical Training.*—Physical education had received due attention and it is satisfactory to note that the Athletic Club was more than self-supporting.

13. *Finance.*—The total receipts during the official year as given in paragraph 29 of the report were less than and the total charges in excess of those for 1894–95. The variations have been explained by the Principal. There has been a disagreement regarding the classification of accounts maintained by the Principal and the Accountant-General, and this office has been in correspondence with the Accountant-General on the matter. On receipt of the latter officer's reply Government will be addressed on the subject.

14. *General.*—Pending the orders of Government on the revision of the college staff and curriculum and on the establishment of medical schools, several defects requiring prompt attention could not be attended to. The College Council held six meetings during the year and discussed several important matters.

15. In conclusion the Director congratulates the Principal, the Professors and the staff of Assistants on the satisfactory working of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, Medical College, with six spare copies.
" Principals of Government First-Grade and Special Colleges.
Copy to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, } for information.
" " Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, }
" " Government, with Covering Letter, }

Order—No. 651, Educational, dated 21st October 1896.

The working of the Medical College during the year was creditable to its staff. The decline in the new entries for the L.M. & S. classes, which has lasted for the past three years, was counterbalanced by an increase in the students reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree; the strength of the Apothecary department advanced from 54 to 73; and the Sanitary Inspector's class was in a most flourishing condition. The percentage of passes at the University examinations, owing partly, it is reported, to a change in the system of examination, was the highest on record. The report of the committee on the reorganization of the Chemist and Druggist department is awaited. The decline in the strength of the Hospital Assistant department—the new entries into which were 64 against 79 in 1894–95, 68 in 1893–94 and 80 in 1892–93—is the less a matter for regret, in that the classes are reported to have still been too large for efficient instruction.

2. The female students were almost as few as ever and included no Hindus or Mussulmans.

3. The delay in the supply of text books by Messrs. Baker & Co., referred to in paragraph 12 of the report, will be dealt with in the Financial department.

4. The Director's report on the accounts of the college, alluded to in paragraph 13 of his review, is awaited.

5. The existing defects in clinical instruction, which are detailed in the various Professors' reports, will, it is hoped, to some extent be removed by the reorganization of the college and the readjustment of duties in the Medical department, the papers regarding which are now before Government. Until orders upon these subjects are issued, it is needless to discuss them.

6. The Government notes with pleasure the Surgeon-General's and the Director of Public Instruction's testimony to the excellent work done in the college by the late Principal, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, and shares their regret that the institution should have been deprived of the services of an officer so able, so energetic and so devoted.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Public Department.
" Financial Department.
" Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

Endorsement—No. 652, Educational, dated 21st October 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

1896.

Educational Department.

Current No. 936

From

The Dir. of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To

The Hon. the Chief Secretary to

Government,

Fort Saint George.

DESPATCHED
1 - AUG. 96

Dated 1st August 1896.

Received 3rd August 1896.

Encl 2 copies of the review.

Rcpd 3/8

No 8205

Subject.

Medical College, Madras:- Submitting two copies of his review of the report on the _____ for the session 1895-96.

Ed 31: 27-1-96 Rem 881: 9-5-95 Rem
" 942: 20-12-95 Mis 287: 13-4-95 "
" 937: 19-12-95 SC 217: 11-3-95 "
" 884: 16-11-95 Mis 153: 19-2-95 "
" 803: 4-10-95 " 101: 7-2-95 "
" 802: 4-10-95 " 49: 18-1-95 "
" 771: 19-9-95 " 992: 26-12-94 "
" 743: 7-9-95 " 267: 24-4-93 Gaz
" 96: 26-7-95 Bomb 810-11: 7-10-95 SC
" 587: 16-7-95 Mis 615-16: 18-8-94 "
" 580: 12-7-95 " 595-96: 16-8-93 "
" 546: 1-7-95 " 661: 7-9-92 "
" 541: 28-6-95 " 754-55: 2-10-91 "
" 534: 25-6-95 " Pub 387: 20-5-95 Mis (Fin)
" 496-7: 15-6-95 " 247: 3-4-95 " "
" 430: 23-5-95 " Pub 389: 19-5-94 "

Current No 936

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, August 6 189 6.

No. 8205

From

THE HONORABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, two copies of my Proceedings No 8105 dated 30th July 1896, reviewing the report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, during the session 1895-96.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. Cor.
1 & (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

No. 8105.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 30th July 1896.

Medical College.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Medical College, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 1st July 1896, No. 90 :—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Report of the College for session 1895–96, together with twenty-two class reports of the various Professors.

Two more printed copies of the report will be forwarded on receipt from the Press.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION, 1895–96.

The sixty-first session of the Madras Medical College began on the 1st October 1895 and ended on the 30th June 1896.

2. **Changes in the Staff.**—The changes that occurred in the Professorial staff during the past year were as follows :—

During the vacation—

Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope, M.D., was granted[1] furlough to England for fifteen months and Surgeon-Captain R. H. Elliot, M.B., B.S., was appointed[2] to act as Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology during his absence, and assumed charge of the office on the 24th July 1895.

M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rau, M.B., C.M., having been appointed First Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandra Sekhar, M.B., C.M., was appointed[3] Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene on probation and joined his appointment on the 10th July 1895.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Branfoot, M.B., returned from furlough and resumed charge of the chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer on the 7th August 1895.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., having obtained[4] furlough on private affairs for three hundred and sixteen days, Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., was appointed[5] to act as Professor of Surgery and assumed charge of the office on the 10th August 1895. To the chair of Medical Jurisprudence thus vacated by Dr. Maitland, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer was appointed[6] and assumed charge on the 10th August 1895.

First class Hospital Assistant N. Ramaswami Nayudu was appointed[7] sub. *pro tem.* lecturer on Materia Medica, Hospital Assistant department and Assistant to the Professors of Midwifery and Ophthalmology, *vice* T. Kannuswami Pillai, deceased, and assumed charge on the 25th September 1895.

During the winter session—

Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., was appointed[8] to act as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. L. Williams, M.D., who was granted furlough to England on Medical certificate for one year. He assumed charge of the class on the 6th November 1895.

Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant, M.B., returned from furlough and resumed charge of the chair of Hygiene from Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., on the 15th November 1895.

The services of Assistant Surgeon V. J. Staggs having been replaced at the disposal of the Educational Department,[10] he resumed charge of the office of Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry from M.R.Ry. M. C. Koman, on the 17th March 1896.

During the summer session—

The beginning of the summer session was marked by the retirement from the service of the Principal, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D., after a connection with this

[1] G.O., No. 380, dated 9th July 1895.
[2] Do. 28, Educational, dated 26th July 1895.
[3] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7229, dated 8th July 1895.
[4] G.O., No. 419, dated 6th August 1895.
[5] Do. 38, Educational, dated 17th August 1895.
[6] Do. 39, do. do. do.
[7] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7421, dated 13th July 1895.
[8] G.O., No. 3, Educational, dated 19th December 1895.
[9] Do. 536, dated 29th October 1895.
[10] Extract from orders of the Surgeon-General, No. 17, dated 12th February 1896.

college of just seven years, during which time he officiated in the chairs of Midwifery, Surgery and Anatomy before his appointment to be Professor of Medicine and Principal in September 1891.

He brought to the performance of his duty in all of them the same thoroughness and devotion that have always marked his work. Under his care the grounds of the college were rescued from the condition of a wilderness into which they had nearly lapsed, and both the interior and the exterior of the college buildings were brought more nearly to a condition appropriate to the large and important institution the Medical College can claim to be. Not the least amongst the improvements he effected in the college was that in the discipline of the students, which he brought about by obtaining the sanction of Government to a revised scale of punishments suitable for the college department. Just prior to his retirement his justly-earned popularity among the students of the college was shown by a spontaneous movement on their part, to perpetuate his connection with the college, by subscribing to a fund to endow prizes in medicine that shall bear his name, and thus keep fresh the memory of one of the most hardworking, conscientious, able officers that have ever held the appointment of Principal of the college.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., was appointed [1] Principal and Professor of Medicine in succession to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D. He assumed charge on the 7th April 1896, and completed the course of Medicine.

Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D, was appointed [2] Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D., and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Sturmer was appointed [3] Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D.

The last two changes did not affect the continuity of the teaching during the session, as the professors concerned were simply confirmed in appointments in which they had been officiating from the beginning of the session.

Surgeon-Major J. Smyth, M.D., was appointed [4] to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland, M.D., on privilege leave. He assumed charge of the office on the 3rd April 1896 and conducted the course of Operative and Minor Surgery.

3. **Strength of College.**—The session opened on the 1st of October with three hundred and fifty-three students on the rolls. Thirty joined afterwards and ninety-six entered for the Sanitary Inspector's class on the re-opening of the college after Christmas vacation and three others entered for the summer session courses, making a total of four hundred and eighty-two students. There were nineteen casualties in all the departments of the college, leaving four hundred and sixty-three students on the rolls, who actually completed their curricula against four hundred and nineteen of the previous session.

Of the thirty students admitted in the winter session after the 1st of October, thirteen joined during the first week of that month, six in the second, five in the third and one in the fourth week.

Among the late admissions were four military pupils, two of whom joined the college during the first and two during the second week of the session. The competitive examination for this class of students was held later than usual, viz., on the 2nd and 3rd September and those who were successful at such distant stations as Vizagapatam, Trivandrum, &c., were unable to arrive in time for the opening of the college on 1st October. Students taking casual courses of dissections were as heretofore the latest to join, five being admitted between 1st November 1895 and the 21st January 1896.

4. **Sanitary Inspector's class.**—The formation of the Sanitary Inspector's class was commented on in last year's report. The class began work on the re-opening of the college after Christmas vacation, viz., on the 6th of January 1896, and consisted this year of thirty-seven employés of various municipalities and fifty-nine private students or a total of ninety-six against fifty-four of the previous year. The increase occurs chiefly in the private students who paid for the course, showing that the class is gaining in popularity among those sections of the community who seek municipal employ. If the class continues progressing at this rate it will not be long before the hope expressed by the Surgeon-General in paragraph 4 of his letter, No. 422, dated 12th July 1895, regarding this class being a self-supporting one, will be realized.

5. **Standards for admission.**—No change has been made in the standards qualifying for entrance into the various departments of the college as shown in paragraph 5 of Annual report for 1894–95.

The standard qualifying for entrance into the Hospital Assistant department was raised from the Middle School examination to the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary under the authority of Public Service Notification, dated 18th January 1892, No. 11, with effect from the

[1] G.O., No. 17, dated 14th March 1896.
[2] Do. 18, do. do.
[3] G.O., No. 19, dated 14th March 1896.
[4] Do. 34, Educational, dated 2nd April 1896.

1st January 1893, but owing to the paucity of students who had passed this examination it was lowered a few months later to that of the Matriculation Examination of the University. Since then efforts have been made annually to obtain candidates who have passed one or other of these examinations to compete for Civil Medical or Native Military Pupil scholarships with a fair measure of success. Only one candidate who has passed the higher of these examinations has as yet been admitted, but Matriculates are now coming forward in fair numbers to take up the stipends offered to the Hospital Assistant department. Nineteen, thirty-five and twenty-three per cent., respectively, of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year, Civil and Native Military pupils now in college have passed this standard, and eleven, twenty-three and eight per cent., respectively, of 1st 2nd and 3rd year Burma Hospital Assistant, Mysore and Local Fund pupils are also Matriculates.

At the last competitive examination for Civil Medical pupils in August 1895, one hundred and seven candidates presented themselves, of these seventeen had passed the Matriculation test, thirty-seven the Middle School and fifty-three the Lower Secondary, and it is somewhat curious to note that six of the seventeen Matriculates failed to obtain places in the successful twenty, being easily beaten by youths possessing much lower qualifying certificates. The examination consists of "Translation, English Grammar and Language."

6. **New admissions.**—The following tabular statement shows the number of new admissions compared with that of the previous session and their distribution among the various departments of the college :—

	Session.	
	1894–95.	1895–96.
College department	10	19
Apothecary department	27	27
Chemist and Druggist department	8	1
Hospital Assistant department	79	64
Sanitary Inspector's class	54	92
Total ...	178	203

From this statement it will be seen that the entries this year exceed those of last session by twenty-five. The increase is due chiefly to entries in the Sanitary Inspector's class and to a slight extent also to entries in the college department. In the Apothecary department the number of new entries is the same for both sessions, but in the Chemist and Druggist and Hospital Assistant departments, there is a decrease of seven and fifteen, respectively, as compared with the entries of the previous session. Excepting Mysore and private pupils, there is a slight but general falling off among all the other classes of Hospital Assistant pupils and notably in the Burma Hospital Assistant pupils in which there is a decrease of six. The decrease in the admissions in the last case is due to the circumstance that the Principal, with the ultimate object of reducing the large and unwieldy classes that now obtain in this department, proposed to distribute the new entries of this class of pupils between the college and the schools of Tanjore and Nellore, a scheme which was sanctioned by Government[1]. Of the twenty pupils originally selected to undergo their pre-collegiate course, only twelve remained at the end of the year, eight having resigned, and in accordance with the sanctioned distribution six were admitted into this college and six into the Tanjore school, none being sent to the Nellore Medical school, as that institution is shortly to be abolished[2]. The Burma Branch of the Hospital Assistant department is by no means popular with that section of the population from which it has been hitherto recruited; private students in college decline to take up these scholarships when vacant, and resignations are only too frequent during the earlier years of training and from this latter cause alone, as in the case cited above, 40 per cent. of a batch disappeared during their pre-collegiate year. The chief cause of the unpopularity is dislike to service in Burma.

The following statement shows the number of new entries in each department of the college during the past quinquennium :—

Department.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Increase or decrease as compared with previous session.
College .. M.B.	11	5	4	8	16	+ 8
College .. L.M. & S.	40	24	4	2	3	+ 1
Apothecary	11	11	15	27	27	..
Chemist and Druggist	7	15	25	8	1	— 7
Hospital Assistant	42	80	68	79	64	— 15
Sanitary Inspector's class	..	..	..	54	92	+ 38

[1] G.O., No. 496, Educational, dated 15th June 1895.
[2] G.O., No. 296, dated 11th February 1893.

In the above statement the new entries in the two sections of the college department are shown separately for the past five years. It will be seen that preference continues to be shown by college department students for the M.B. & C.M. section, as the entries this session are the highest on record and have again doubled those of the preceding year. The Principal stated in last year's report that the "F.A. seems to be killing the L.M.S. section," and the subsequent year's experience shows that there is every likelihood of such a result occurring. The gradual supplanting of the License in Medicine by the higher M.B. C.M. degree, however, must be a matter for congratulation rather than one of regret, although viewing the subject from the stand-point of fees, it will be some time before the amount accruing from the M.B. C.M. section can attain the level of the fee receipts derived from the L.M.S. section in former years. Of the three entries in the L.M.S. section, one is a failed Preliminary Scientific student. The solitary entry in the Chemist and Druggist department is a failed L.M.S. student who took his first year course in 1891. (To prove his *bonâ fides* he was made to deposit his examination fee prior to admission).

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Chemist and Druggist section has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction. It seems to me rather hopeless to expect that any considerable number of respectable fairly-educated pupils will undergo any prolonged training to become Assistants in a Chemist's shop, as long as the proprietors of the numerous second-rate and third-rate drugshops that abound in the streets of Madras, can employ at their own sweet will any sort of cheap compounding help it suits their pockets to use, and can call into their aid any cooly from the streets to dispense any and every drug there may happen to be in their stock. The remedy seems to lie in the enforcement of a law similar to that embodied in the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain.

Among the new admissions into the Hospital Assistant department are included three private students—two of whom had undergone their pre-collegiate course, the third was exempted* from this course, in consideration of his having worked as a compounder in the Trivandrum General Hospital for a year.

7. **Distribution of students.**—The distribution of the four hundred and eighty-two students was as follows :—

Department.	Designation of students.	No.	
College ...	M.B. & C.M. (female 1)	34	
	L.M. & S. (females 2)	44	
	Casual	16	
		—	94
Apothecary ...	Military pupils, Warrant Grade	44	
	Colonial Apprentices	7	
	Female students	19	
	Private pupil	1	
	Casual	2	
		—	73
Chemist and Druggist.	Chemists and Druggists	1	
		—	1
Hospital Assistant	Native Military pupils	51	
	Civil pupils	76	
	Local and Municipal Medical pupils ...	19	
	Mysore Medical pupils	7	
	Burmese ,, ,, ...	5	
	Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	42	
	Private Medical pupils	15	
	Female ,, ,, ...	1	
	Coorg ,, ,, ...	2	
		—	218
Sanitary Inspector's class			96
	Total		482

* Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 10852, dated 9th October 1895.

8. The following tabular statement shows the districts to which the students belonged :—

Districts.	College department.	Apothecary department.	Chemist and Druggist department.	Hospital Assistant department.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Total.
Anantapur	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bellary	1	..	..	5	1	7
Chingleput	..	1	..	4	6	11
Coimbatore	3	1	..	2	2	8
Ganjám	..	1	..	14	..	15
Gódávari	3	..	..	6	5	11
Kistna	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kurnool	1	..	..	1	..	1
Madura	16	29	..	14	3	18
Madras	10	4	..	20	34	99
Malabar	1	3	..	40	5	59
Nilgiris	2	..	..	1	..	5
North Arcot	..	..	..	5	2	9
Nellore	..	2	..	2	1	3
Salem	..	2	..	2	3	7
South Arcot	..	2	..	3	3	8
South Canara	4	2	..	25	..	31
Tanjore	3	1	..	11	11	26
Tinnevelly	5	..	..	21	7	33
Trichinopoly	1	2	..	4	10	17
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	6	1	7
Pudukota	1	..	..	..	1	2
Travancore	12	10	1	..	1	28
Cochin	3	1	..	3	..	7
Mysore	18	5	..	12	..	35
Hyderabad (Deccan)	4	..	..	1	..	5
Straits Settlements	..	7	..	..	..	7
Burma	1	..	..	5	..	6
Ceylon	4	..	..	1	..	5
Nágpur	..	1	..	1	..	2
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	0
Bengal	1	..	..	1	..	2
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bombay	..	1	..	2	..	3
Total ..	94	73	1	218	96	482

9. Distributed according to race, caste and sex, the numbers stood as follows in the various departments :—

Race, Caste and Sex.	College department.	Apothecary department.	Chemist and Druggist department.	Hospital Assistant department.	Sanitary Inspectors.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians. { Males	15	52	..	6	4	77
{ Females	3	17	..	..	..	20
Native Christians .. { Males	26	1	1	54	14	96
.. { Females	..	2	..	1	..	3
Brahmans	16	..	..	41	30	87
Non-Brahmans	31	1	..	97	45	174
Muhammadans	2	..	..	16	3	21
Burmese	1	..	..	3	..	4
Total ..	94	73	1	218	96	482

10. **Casualties.**—The total number of casualties during the session amounted to nineteen as compared with twenty of the preceding session—three occurred in the College, two in the Apothecary, twelve in the Hospital Assistant department and two in the Sanitary Inspectors' class. Of the three in the College department, two in the L.M.S. Section, I regret to state, were deaths, while the third lost the session from prolonged illness. In the Apothecary department a second year Military pupil had to intermit his studies during the Winter session on account of a severe attack of typhoid fever, while a Dufferin scholar resigned her scholarship at the earlier part of the session without assigning any reason. In the Hospital Assistant department the services of four 1st-year Native Military pupils were dispensed with under the order of the Surgeon-General with the Government—three for malpractices in connection with the competitive entrance examination, while the fourth was pronounced unfit for the public service on account of defective vision. A Native Military and a Burma Hospital Assistant pupil, both in their second year, were dismissed under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for prolonged absence without leave, while two Civil, two Burma Hospital Assistant and a private pupil had to intermit their studies on account of severe illness. A second-year Burma Hospital Assistant pupil has been struck off the rolls for prolonged absence without leave and two students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class ceased attendance without assigning any reason.

The foregoing paragraphs relate to the College as a whole; the various departments will now be considered separately.

11. **College department.**—In this department there were thirty-four regular students (including one female) reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree, forty-four (including two females) reading for the L.M. & S. degree, and sixteen casual students—two of whom belonged to the M.B., eleven to the L.M. & S. section of the College department, two are Civil Apothecaries, and the last is a private student.

(*a*) *M.B. & C.M. Section.*—Three in their fourth-year, four in the third, four in their second, nine in their first year, and fourteen in their preliminary year. One first-year student resigned from ill-health. No certificates were withheld in this section. At the ensuing University examinations in July 1896, three appear for the Second M.B. & C.M., four for the First M.B. & C.M., and sixteen for the Preliminary Scientific examination. Of the last number, one, a Natural Science graduate, enters only for the Physical and Chemical portion of the Preliminary Scientific examination, while two others—Physical Science graduates—appear only for the Botanical portion of the examination. One appears for this examination for the second time.

(*b*) *L.M. & S. Section.*—There were forty-four students in this section, including two females. The latter will be dealt with in a separate paragraph, and here only the male students will be considered. Eighteen were in their fourth year, nineteen in their third year, two in their second year, and three in their first year. A fourth-year student died at the end of the session and a third-year student holding a Mysore scholarship died at the beginning. Both deaths were very sudden and much regretted. No certificates of attendance in various classes were withheld in this section also. All the qualified senior students (seventeen) will appear for their final University examination (Second L.M. & S.) next month and the certificated junior students for the First L.M. & S. examination.

(*c*) *Casual students.*—Of the sixteen casual students, nine are failed first L.M.S. students—seven of whom entered for a course of Dissections, one for Practical Chemistry and another for Pathology and Practical Chemistry. Two failed First M.B. students entered for courses in Dissections and Practical Organic Chemistry. Two Civil apothecaries entered for casual courses—one in Dissections and the other in Pathology—while a private student entered for a course in Practical Inorganic Chemistry. Two students who had commenced their medical training in October 1889 and passed the First L.M.S. examination as late as July 1895, took each a course in Operative Surgery, and one of them a course in Pathology.

Certain regular students also took extra courses on special subjects, viz., a second-year L.M.S. student took an extra course in Practical Inorganic Chemistry; two second-year M.B.C.M. students took each an extra course in Comparative Anatomy, while the Chemist and Druggist student entered for a course in Dissections.

(*d*) *Female students.*—There are three in the College department—one in the M.B.C.M., and two in the L.M. & S. section—as compared with four in the previous session. One is in the fourth year of study, one in the third and one is taking the Preliminary Scientific courses for the second time. All gained their class certificates, while one obtained four certificates of Honour and the Bharati Lakshmi Medal, and another two certificates of Honour.

(*e*) The conduct of the students of this department of the college has been good throughout the session, and the discipline of the college has been well maintained under the action of the new code referred to in paragraph (*h*), section 10 of the Annual Report for 1892–93.

(*f*) The following tabular statement shows the number examined at the University and the results of the examination for the past five years:—

Examinations.	——	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
1st L.M. & S.	Number examined	90	82	66	53	29
	„ passed	17	38	13	22	21
	Percentage	18	46	19·6	41·5	72·4
2nd L.M. & S.	Number examined	19	21	29	28	24
	„ passed	11	15	15	11	15
	Percentage	57·8	71	51·7	39·2	62·5
Preliminary Scientific examination.	Number examined	7	12	9	8	10
	„ passed	1	4	4	6	7
	Percentage	14·2	33·3	44·4	75	70
1st M.B. & C.M.	Number examined	4	6	..	3	7
	„ passed	2	4	..	2	5
	Percentage	50	66	..	66·6	71·4
2nd M.B. & C.M.	Number examined	2	3	2	4	1
	„ passed	1	3	1	2	..
	Percentage	50	100	50	50	..
Total	Number examined	122	124	106	96	71
	„ passed	32	64	33	43	48
	Percentage	26	51·6	31·2	44·7	67·6

The results of the University examinations held in July 1895 are marked by the generally high percentage of the passes in all the examinations and also by the high total percentage of passes, viz., 67·6, this being the highest on record. The results of the First L.M.S. are particularly striking. The average percentage of passes in this examination during the past five years was 28, but at the examination in July 1895, 72·4 per cent of the candidates examined (29 in number) passed. The best previous result was that of 1892, when 46 per cent. passed.

These results appear all the more remarkable when it is considered that of the twenty-nine students who appeared for this examination, only three were regular students (*i.e.*, students who appeared for it for the first time). Of these three, two were very indifferent students who failed to obtain some of their certificates in their second year, and therefore had to take up these subjects as casual courses in the following year; both these candidates failed. Of the remaining twenty-six, the marginal statement shows how often each student appeared and with what result.

9	appeared twice, of whom 7 passed.	
10	„ thrice „ 9 „	
4	„ four times, of whom 3 passed.	
3	„ five times „ 1 „	

The results of the Second L.M.S. examination are also very satisfactory, the percentage of passes amounting to 62·5 as compared with 39·2 of the previous year. (These results were only once exceeded during the past quinquennium, viz., in 1891–92 when 71 per cent. passed). Fifty per cent. of the candidates (24 in number) for this examination in July last were formed of regular students, of whom ten or 83 per cent. passed. The marginal statement shows how often the other moiety of the candidates appeared for this examination and the result.

7	appeared twice, of whom 3 passed.	
4	„ thrice „ 1 „	
1	„ four times and passed.	

Although the results are not quite so good as last year, the success of the candidates for the Preliminary Scientific examination is also commendable, 70 per cent. having passed this test. It is probable that the recent good results obtained by the students at the examination has encouraged them to enter for the M.B. & C.M. section rather than be content with obtaining the lower grade qualification of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

On the whole, the chief factor in the greater success in the University examinations during the last two years must be ascribed to the fairer standard set by the Board of Examiners in Medicine. In this period a very desirable method has been carried out of the Examiners meeting as a board to discuss the examination papers prior to the examination, and of again meeting after the examination to decide on the numbers to be included in the list of successful candidates. These measures combined with the general carrying out of a rule that no *viva voce* examination shall be conducted except in the presence of two Examiners have certainly made the examinations a fairer test of the candidates' eligibility to be granted a degree than heretofore obtained.

(*g*) *Former students of the College.*—Mr. H. R. Brown, a former student of the college, was successful in obtaining a commission in the Indian Medical Service at a competitive examination held last February in London. He entered the L.M.S. section of the College department in October 1885, passed the First L.M.S. examination in July 1888, and completed his fourth year of training in July 1890. He did not appear for the Second L.M.S. examination. Messrs. J. Perkins and H. P. Lincoln, both Licentiates in Medicine of the Madras University, obtained the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons, London—the former graduated in 1890, the latter in 1894. Messrs G. Fowler, H. M. Pereira, F. Quinn, K. Vittal Rau and Ghulab Sing succeeded in obtaining the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Messrs. Fowler and Pereira passed the Second L.M.S. examinations in 1894 and subsequently were employed as Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in this college. Mr. Quinn passed the First L.M.S. examination in 1892, while the remainder left for England without passing any examination. Mr. A. M. St. J. Wright obtained the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries, London. He was a student of the L.M.S. Section from 1885–87. He appeared for the First L.M.S. Examination in 1889 and failed.

On the Health officer of the Madras Municipality Dr. J. N. Cook, obtaining furlough to England, Mr. H. H. Marshall, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., 1893, who was a student of this College from 1889–92, was appointed to act for him in July last.

Mr. Barboza who was a student here from 1884–88 and who graduated as Bachelor of Medicine at Edinburgh, 1893, obtained the appointment of Medical officer to the North Mysore Planters' Association at Koppa on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with free furnished quarters. Mr G. N. Coombes, L.R.C.P. & S., 1892, who completed his training in this institution in July 1892, obtained the appointment of Medical officer to the Cochin Government on a salary of Rs. 450 to 600 with biennial increments of Rs. 50, free quarters and carriage allowance.

Mr. F. P. Vieyra, L.M.S., 1895, who on completion of his training here in July 1895, worked as an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy during the past Winter session, obtained the appointment of Medical officer in charge of Saint Martha's Hospital at Bangalore on a salary of Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem with free quarters.

12. Professors' class reports.—The Professor of Anatomy comments on the great delay that occurred in supplying text-books on Anatomy and dissecting scalpels to first-year Military pupils. Hitherto text-books had been supplied under arrangements with some of the local book-sellers, with the result that they were forthcoming generally before the end of October and not unfrequently earlier. This procedure, however, was discontinued under the authority of G.O., No. 38 Fl., dated 19th May 1894, which directed that in future text-books were to be procured through the agency of Messrs. Baker and Co., London. The indents were submitted on the 2nd July 1895 through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but despite several reminders the books were not supplied till the 30th January following. Indents will be submitted even earlier this year with the hope of avoiding similar delays next sesssion.

As regards dissecting scalpels indents were submitted as usual on the 1st October, but the demand for them could not be met by the local Medical Stores until the 20th January following. In this connection I may here mention that according to No. 27 of the rules regarding Clinical classes at the Hospital, all students must provide themselves with certain dressing and other instruments These instruments are supplied by Government to Government students. An indent for the use of the latter students was submitted on the 25th September 1895, and up to date only 40 of the 66 forceps indented for have been supplied by the local Medical Stores. The other items of the indent, comprising clinical thermometers, probes, scissors and measuring tapes, yet remain unsupplied.

The Professor of Materia Medica remarks on the inferior attainments of the students composing his class (second-year students, College and Apothecary departments) as compared with those of previous years. The same class comes under the condemnation of the Professor of Physiology who also refers to it in very similar terms. The Professor of Surgery in remarking on the good conduct exhibited by his class (third and fourth year), further states that "the results as shown by the examinations indicate steady work on the part of the great majority of the students." The Professor of Chemistry who has also classes in Organic Chemistry and Physics alludes in all his reports to the progress and conduct of the students being satisfactory. The Professor of Midwifery reports on his class, who are students in their final year of study, as follows: "As a whole the conduct of the class was excellent, the tone good and their industry very fair."

13. Clinical instruction.—A noteworthy point in connection with clinical instruction was the transfer during the year of the Hospital for Women and Children to the General Hospital. This not only made a substantial addition to the clinical material available in the General Hospital, but the opening out of wards for the treatment of diseases of children provided a class of cases, practical instruction in which had hitherto been lacking in the training given to students of the college. The importance of this clinical material must be obvious when it is considered that, of the patients treated by the ordinary Medical Practitioner, one-third of his cases are children.

Appended are the reports from the Clinical Teachers. They supplement those given last year chiefly by pointing out defects which the Medical officers consider detract from the perfection they would like to see established. Alterations in the by-laws of the University (now under consideration by a Committee of the Faculty of Medicine) will be necessary to remedy some of the defects complained of, and the recommendations of the Re-organization Committee (now before Government) will, if approved, remove others; while for the moral defects in the students themselves other measures must be devised.

(a) From the Senior Surgeon, General Hospital.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland was in charge of the wards till 4th April 1896, when he went on privilege leave. From that date I have had charge. The clinical methods in force during the previous year have been continued. Systematic clinics in the theatre have not yet been inaugurated. When I took charge it was my intention, in view of the Surgeon-General's remarks on last year's report, to give formal clinical lectures after the fashion of European schools. But I found I had no time for such lectures, nor, suppose I encroached on my regular ward time, had I any place to lecture in. The Second Surgeon and myself occupy the theatre for operations on alternate days for about three hours. The Senior Physician operates in his own theatre almost daily, but even if the latter were available it is not suited to clinical lecturing. I have found, moreover, that on the days when I am not operating, the mere dressing of the cases in the wards with clinical examination of cases and bedside instruction to the students, the morning is fully occupied without a clinical lecture. I do not think, however, that the students lose much from the want of formal clinical lectures. They have plenty of lecturing on Surgery in the college and ample means in the hospital for putting the theories of the college into practice. At the same time, however, it must be acknowledged that the letter of the University Regulations is not adhered to in this hospital in the matter of clinical lectures. Suppose each member of the staff were to deliver one clinical lecture daily, the theatre would be occupied every morning for this purpose. But no theatre, as I have said, is available, not even for one day a week. If these lectures are to be delivered, arrangements would have to be made for the purpose. I am loth to make suggestions, being only the Officiating Senior Surgeon; but I doubt

not that the present reading-room could be fitted without much expense as a lecture theatre where each member of the staff could, once a week, deliver a formal clinical lecture, bringing the necessary illustrative cases before the students.

The following is a classification of the students who attended the Senior Surgeon's clinique during the past year:—

Class of Students.	4th year M.B.	3rd year M.B.	2nd year M.B.	4th year L.M.S.	3rd year L.M.S.	2nd year L.M.S.	4th year Apothecary.	3rd year Apothecary.	2nd year Apothecary.	Total.	Average.
Numbers attended ..	6	10	10	18	29	5	..	16	46	140	17·5

(b) From the Second Surgeon, General Hospital.

The average number of students attending the class was 14. The tabular form below gives the denomination of each student:—

Class of Students.	4th year M.B.	3rd year M.B.	2nd year M.B.	4th year L.M.S.	3rd year L.M.S.	2nd year L.M.S.	4th year Apothecary.	3rd year Apothecary.	2nd year Apothecary.	Total.	Average.
Number attended ..	4	10	9	6	27	4	2	15	53	130	14·4

The usual work of case-taking, bedside examinations, dressing, &c., were fully gone into. The supply of clinical material was ample. As a rule, the students have about eight cases to attend and dress daily; it their cases require operation, they personally assist in the theatre and note subsequently in their case sheets what has been done. I find my greatest difficulty with students on the surgical side is to teach them cleanliness; their habits, as a whole, are as dirty as could possibly be expected. An anomaly which I desire to point out in the teaching of clinical surgery, and which I consider to be detrimental to the best interests of the students, is that a student may (and frequently does) complete his whole course of clinical surgery in hospital before he has been through the elementary class of minor surgery and bandaging in the college, which latter is supposed to fit him for his work in the wards.

(c) From the Assistant Physician, General Hospital.

I only resumed charge of my wards on return from furlough in November 1895. I have made no special change in the method of instruction. I do not consider that the clinical instruction, under present conditions, can possibly be as good as it should be, *i.e.*, as it is in the leading British Schools of Medicine. Senior and junior students are mixed up; there is no clinical medical theatre, the number of beds in one's charge is far too large and the admissions too numerous for anything approaching to systematic high class cliniques. It may be said that my standard is high. Well, so it is, and I am of opinion that it should be. But it is not fanciful, being simply that of the good European schools. It is certainly impracticable under the conditions noted above. The best that is possible under the circumstances is done. The students receive daily clinical instruction at the bed side (Sundays excepted), but the continual rush of new cases interferes most seriously with its extent and regularity, and the students are bewildered and confused. There is of necessity a constant feeling of high pressure about the work most detrimental to those commencing the study of medicine, and it is very much to be wished that some arrangement could be come to whereby the number of beds and admissions thereto would be lessened, though I do not see much prospect of such a change at present. But I have no hesitation in saying that such perforce hurried work is bad for patients and for students alike, and renders anything like original clinical research and observation out of the question. The question is undoubtedly a large one and difficult of solution; but in this report on its purely clinical aspect I consider it of great importance to state clearly that I do not consider the present conditions compatible with first-class systematic clinical instruction.

Class of student.	4th year.	3rd year.	2nd year.	Casual.	Total.	Average.
Number attended	11	76	49	3	139	15·4

N.B.—Gives no idea of the frequency with which changes take place among the students in my wards.

(d) From the Additional Medical Officer, General Hospital.

Clinical teaching—Has necessarily been of two kinds:

(*a*) *Elementary* consisting of principles of—(1) anatomy and physiology having special bearing upon medicine, together with (2) instruction in the methods of physical diagnosis, and (3) the frequent insistence upon the leading features of a few common diseases.

(*b*) *Advanced.*—Comprising what is generally understood by clinical teaching; namely, bedside examination of new cases by the students and the demonstrations given upon such cases, conducted chiefly by the question and answer method.

The necessity for these two kinds of teaching is due to the composition of the class; namely, (1) a majority of junior students who have only learnt anatomy and physiology, and (2) a minority of senior students who have previously attended lectures on medicine.

It is a matter of some difficulty to engage the attention of both senior and junior students at the same time. For example, the senior students consider (though often incorrectly) a demonstration of the methods of physical diagnosis to be superfluous, while the junior student (whose knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system is almost *nil*) finds himself in deep water directly the subject of diseases of the nervous system is broached.

Clinical work.—Each senior student is put in charge of a certain number of beds together, with one or two junior students to assist him, and he is required to be acquainted with the condition of the patients in his care, their treatment and their daily progress.

He is required to test the urine of all his cases on admission, and often has the chance of carrying out minor operations. A certain number of cases are given to him to write out at length during the week, and one or two simple cases are given to the junior students. These cases are corrected at the bedside. The case-taking should be better recognized by the student as the most valuable part of his clinical education and not looked upon merely as a compulsory duty. It supplies that element of self-education and self-reliance which cannot be imparted by books and lectures. It teaches him accuracy in his observations and certainty in his conclusions in place of the vague generalities under which he is so ready to shelter himself.

Class of students.	4th year.	3rd year.	2nd year.	Casual.	Total.	Average.
Number attended	20	55	45	1	121	13·4

(*e*) *From the Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital.*

As reported last year no formal clinique is observed in the out-door department of the General Hospital. The students posted to the out-patient room in the past year were 76 in number consisting of—

Civil Hospital Assistants	30
Military ,, ...	7
Female students	7
Military Assistant Surgeons	21
L.M.S.	3
M.B. and C.M.	8

These students are all first-year students. Nine fourth-year students (one male and one female at a time) have been also posted to the male and female side of out-patient room for one month at a time. I may preface my remarks by stating that in my opinion the ideas conveyed by the words "first-year student" and "clinical report" are so much at variance and so incompatible that in the Medical schools with which I am acquainted, such a report would not be possible. I consider first-year students would be far more profitably employed in the Medical College than in the out-patient room of General Hospital. I have not attempted to teach Medicine or Surgery to persons necessarily unacquainted with either Anatomy or Physiology, Chemistry or Materia Medica. The raw—sometimes very raw—school boys and girls that are sent to do duty in out-patient room are primarily divided into three sets—one set for male dressing room, one for female dressing room, and one for the dispensary. As the Civil Hospital Assistants have had a pre-collegiate course before coming to out-patient room, I put them first into the dispensary as they should be rather less dangerous and more useful than the absolutely untrained remainder. Since nothing but the more elementary stages of bandaging, dispensing and diagnosis can be taught to them, I have tried to teach them habits of cleanliness, accuracy of observation and quietness during operation. The students are compelled to attend to their work. I regret that I cannot agree with last year's report in saying that "compulsion is unnecessary." The great object of most of this year students having undoubtedly been to scamp work and slip out of the out-patient room at earliest opportunity.

2. With regard to the pathological clinical instruction, I may say that last year's report exactly represents this year's work. The students seem to take great interest in *post-mortem* work and I have been able to give *post-mortem* demonstrations on all the common and many rare diseases.

(*f*) *From the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.*

In reference to your No. 108-M., dated 16th April 1896, I have the honour to report that, during the year 1895–96, 31 students have attended the Government Maternity Hospital for instruction in midwifery and the diseases of women. Of this number, 23 were male students and eight female students.

2. Each student attended for a period of three months, but since the 31st March of this year none have been posted to the hospital.

3. While at the hospital the students attend daily, except Sundays, from 6–30 to 9–30 A.M. and they are also posted by roster for night duty in groups of from two to four at a time. The female students have not been posted for night duty, but have been encouraged to attend at all times in the day when their duties at the Medical College allowed of their doing so.

4. Instruction has been of two kinds:

(*a*) Instruction in the Maternity department.
(*b*) Instruction in the gynœcological portion of the hospital.

In regard to (*a*), students when on night duty, and also when possible in the day, conduct cases of natural labour or assist in the conduct of difficult labour. A register is kept of the cases so attended and the manner in which each student does his work. The number of cases conducted by each student varied from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 20 cases.

While in attendance on these cases, the student is supervised and instructed by the Superintendent or subordinate Medical officers and should become thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the management of natural labour. All students doing duty in the hospital are summoned to attend all the operations in the delivery wards and are thus able to see a good deal of operative midwifery. In addition to the work in the delivery wards each student has allotted to him a certain number of beds, where he can study the management and treatment of the lying-in woman and her child during the puerperal period. He keeps up the puerperal form in use and draws up clinical reports of all unnatural or important cases. The Superintendent, so far as is possible, goes over the examination of each case with the class and gives a short clinical lecture upon it. When the Superintendent is not present, the student goes round the wards with the Subordinate Medical officer in charge, who is expected to assist the student and supervise his reports. The clinical reports are again corrected at the end of each week by the Superintendent and subordinate Medical officer.

(*b*) In the gynœcological wards students are posted in the same way and can study the diseases special to women and the affections of pregnancy. They attend the operation room and witness or assist in the various operations performed, and have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the technique of these operations and of the various procedures used in the treatment of these diseases. A similar system of clinical reporting is carried on in these wards.

5. In addition to the work at the Maternity Hospital, female students also attend the out-patient department of the Egmore Female Dispensary to learn practically the treatment of diseases of women and of children.

6. When on night duty students are encouraged to study from the phantom and from the female pelvis and also to become acquainted with all instruments and appliances in use at the hospital.

7. During the year improved accommodation has been provided in the hospital for the male students, and a new room on the third floor has been set apart for the use of the female students.

8. The large clinical resources of this hospital are not utilized as much as they might be for several reasons. In the first place students are chiefly at the hospital only between the hours of 6–30 or 7 A.M. and 9 or 9–30 A.M., the systematic lectures of the Medical college requiring them to be present there after that time. The consequence is that the student has to leave the hospital in the busiest hours and cannot always follow through cases of labour on which he may be engaged, and he misses all the work that occurs during the day which is often a good deal. This drawback would be obviated if the student could be freed from college attendance in his last year of study and make the last year a year of real clinical study as is now done in the schools in Great Britain.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the Superintendent is the sole Medical officer of the hospital and has not the time available for clinical instruction that he would like to have. There are usually more than 100 beds occupied and the Superintendent has to carry on the administration work of the hospital as well as the medical, and has a large nursing school to look after, college duties and a number of other things to do. The assistants hitherto, with one or two exceptions, have not been capable of undertaking the work of teaching and are not in touch with the students at the Medical College. A superior class of men as assistants should be available for a hospital of the kind, and it would be of advantage if they had tutorial duties at the Medical College and were so in constant touch with the Medical student undergoing instruction there.

(*g*) *From the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital.*

I have the honour to report that the clinical instruction in this hospital has been carried out on the following lines :—

(1) The students have been taught to carefully examine cases in the wards and to make up their minds as to the treatment they would adopt, &c.

(2) The same line has been followed in the out-patient room.

(3) A few students have from time to time been selected to help the Acting Superintendent with refraction on Wednesday mornings Room and time do not permit this to be carried out on a large scale; hence the necessity for selection of students.

(4) Opportunities for acquiring skill in the use of the ophthalmoscope have been freely offered the students, and have been fairly well made use of.

(5) Minor operations have been performed by the students in the out-patient room under the supervision of the Acting Superintendent.

2. The press of work in the hospital, and still more the outside duties of the Superintendent (connected with the Professorship of Physiology) have prevented that time and care being given to the clinical training of the student which the Superintendent would like to have given.

3. The number of students who have undergone training in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital during the session 1895-96, is as follows :—

	NO.
M.B. & C.M. section	2
L.M. & S. section	19
Apothecary section	8
Total ...	29

(*h*) *From the Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent, Clinical classes, Native Infirmary.*

Two hundred and six medical pupils of the Hospital Assistant class have undergone a course of clinical teaching during the year. They have been divided as follows :—

First-year students	67
Second-year ,, ...	77
Third-year ,, ...	62
Total ...	206

Of these, the first-year students do not come under the immediate supervision of the Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent of Clinical classes, though amenable to him in all matters affecting discipline, &c. They are posted for instruction in compounding and minor surgery to the General Hospital, Rayapetta Hospital, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Egmore Dispensary; the *second-year students* are posted to the medical and surgical wards of the Native Infirmary, remaining for half the session in the medical wards and half in the surgical wards; a certain proportion of these students do duty in the Black Town Dispensary (out-patient department), and in the two compounding rooms; the *third-year students* are instructed in obstetrics in the Raja Sir Savalai Ramasawmy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital; these students also have a second course of Clinical medicine and surgery in the general wards.

2. The *second and third year students* are instructed personally by the Superintendent and his assistant in the diagnosis and treatment of the various medical and surgical diseases that come under observation. The method of instruction is by clinical lectures at the bedside of patients, and by lectures on selected cases delivered in a class room, in connection with which, rough sketches on a black board are freely used, with decided benefit; the students are carefully and practically instructed *inter alia* in palpation, percussion, auscultation, urine-testing, thermometry, &c.: in the surgical wards they assist in dressing and bandaging cases under supervision, and they are taught the names and uses of all the surgical, medical, and obstetric instruments and appliances available in these hospitals; in the lying-in wards clinical instruction is given daily in midwifery, the management of the puerperal state, and the care of infants; four senior students in turn are allowed to be present in the labour wards, whilst a case of labour is progressing, and when sufficiently advanced, they are permitted to conduct cases of natural labour under immediate supervision; they also witness obstetric operations. A certain proportion of the students are instructed in the male and female divisions of the Black Town Dispensary (out-patient department), in the dressing rooms attached to which they have an opportunity of learning minor surgery and bandaging; they also make up prescriptions in the in and out-patient compounding rooms under the instruction and supervision of hospital assistants.

3. During the session, six autopsies were demonstrated to the third-year students, who took notes. Some of the students assisted in performing the autopsies under direction of the demonstrator.

4. The progress made by the students is frequently tested by oral questions on previous instruction and cases; the results are generally satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties and defects connected with the course as detailed *infra*.

5. Unfortunately the students receive many erroneous impressions here on account of the natural defects of these old buildings, and their general unsuitability for a hospital, especially one where clinical teaching is carried on, from which students should carry away with them mental pictures of correct hospital arrangements,—which is not the case here at present.

6. The following prominent defects are noticeable in connection with the clinical instruction of the Hospital Assistant class at Rayapuram, viz. :—

(*a*) the classes are unwieldy and overcrowded;
(*b*) the teaching staff is insufficient;
(*c*) the accommodation is inadequate and unsuitable.

(*a*) The second and third year students who are clinically instructed at the Native Infirmary, Black Town Dispensary, and Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital, numbered 145 at the commencement of the current session: this is too large a number in proportion to the available space, accommodation and teaching power; consequently the wards and bedside spaces are overcrowded with students when the clinical instructors are going their rounds.

(*b*) The sanctioned staff of clinical teachers consist of two members only, *i.e.*, myself and one assistant; this is quite insufficient to afford clinical instruction to such a large number of students. I have found it necessary to impress the Resident Apothecary, Native Infirmary, to assist; but he receives no recognised allowance for this extra work, which is hard on him. The two senior hospital assistants also have to assist in teaching without allowance in the out-patient department.

(*c*) The accommodation is very inadequate. Besides the overcrowding by students in the wards, the operation theatre, which is also used as a lecture-room for demonstrating selected cases, is much too small for the class; moreover, the students cannot see operations without crowding around the table, as there is no gallery, but only benches placed in the same level from front to rear; such an arrangement is very defective.

14. **Apothecary department.**—This department included forty-four Military pupils, seven Colonial apprentices, one private, two casual and nineteen female students—seventy-three in all against fifty-four in the preceding year.

The following tabular statement gives the distribution of the seventy-three students according to their year of study :—

Section of Apothecary department.	Year of study.				Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
Military pupils	21	15	5	3	44
Colonial apprentices	..	4	3	..	7
Female students	9	4	1	5	19
Private student	..	..	1	..	1
Casual students	2	..	..	..	2
Total ..	32	23	10	8	73

(*a*) Fourth-year class contained eight students—three military pupils and five female students (two Travancore Dufferin, one Travancore State, one Central Committee and one Mysore)—all of whom appeared for the final examination for the College diploma of Assistant Surgeon and Medical Practitioner respectively; one of the Military pupils of this class obtained three certificates of honour. One of the female students also obtained a certificate of honour.

(*b*) Third-year class contained ten students—five Military, three Colonial apprentices, one private and one female student. All the students of this year made satisfactory progress and obtained certificates of attendance in the various classes.

(*c*) Second-year class contained twenty-three students—fifteen Military pupils, four Colonial apprentices and four female students (one Central Committee, one Cochin Dufferin, one Dufferin and one Bellary Local Fund). One Military pupil is reported deficient in two, and three Military pupils, one Colonial apprentice and one female student in one subject and were consequently not allowed to appear for the Primary Examination. One Military pupil had to intermit his studies on account of illness.

(*d*) The first-year class consisted of thirty-two students—twenty-one Military (one of whom was remanded from last year), nine female students (six Dufferin, one Travancore Dufferin and two private), one of whom was remanded from last session, and two casual students. One of the casual students was a Bombay Military Assistant Surgeon who entered for a course of Dissections and Dental Surgery; the other was a Madras Civil Hospital Assistant who took courses in Materia Medica, Physiology, &c. One of the female students resigned a few days after the opening of the session. A Dufferin scholar is reported deficient in three subjects, one Military pupil in two and three Military pupils and a female private student in one subject.

(*e*) *Recommendations of the College Council.*—To be re-examined in October in the subjects in which they failed, three second-year and three first-year Military pupils, one Colonial apprentice and one Dufferin scholar in their second -year and one private female student in her first-year. To be remanded with stipend, one second-year and one first-year Military pupils. To be dismissed for failure in more than two subjects one first-year Dufferin scholar.

15. **Chemists and Druggists.**—The solitary student who entered this department has been noticed in paragraph 6. He appeared for the examination qualifying for Chemist and Druggist and passed in the first class.

16. **Hospital Assistant department.**—There were two hundred and eighteen students in this department as compared with two hundred and thirty-seven of the previous year, or a falling off this session of nineteen. The decrease occurs chiefly among the Burma Hospital Assistant and Burmese Medical pupils. The classes continue large and unwieldy. The classes of Materia Medica and Anatomy, and the classes of Medicine and Surgery numbered 155 and 145, respectively.

Two Matriculates applied for admission as private pupils and were permitted to enter upon their pre-collegiate course—one at Calicut and the other at the General Hospital, Madras.

(*a*) Third-year class consisted of sixty-three pupils, including four remanded pupils, viz., thirteen Military, twenty-one Civil, one Mysore, two Burmese, twenty-two Burma Hospital Assistant, two Local Fund Board, one private and one Dufferin scholar.

Ten students of this class obtained twenty certificates of honour. Four pupils were reported deficient in two or more subjects and four in one subject, and were consequently not permitted to appear for the Final examination under the authority of Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 12109, dated 1st November 1893. The remaining fifty-four appeared before the Board of Examiners, of whom fifty-two passed, eleven in the first class.

The College Council have recommended that of the eight pupils referred to above, seven be remanded with stipend and one without stipend.

(*b*) Second-year class consisted of eighty-two pupils including two remanded pupils, viz., seventeen Military, twenty-eight Civil, one Burmese, thirteen Burma Hospital Assistants, two Mysore, eleven Local Fund, and ten private pupils.

Six students in this class obtained ten certificates of honour, six are reported deficient in one, and one in two subjects. One student failing in two subjects has been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed, and six in one subject only to be re-examined in that subject next October.

(*c*) First-year class consisted of seventy-three pupils, seven of whom were remanded from last session, viz., twenty-one Military, twenty-seven Civil, two Burmese, seven Burma Hospital Assistants, five Local Fund, one Municipal, four Mysore, four private and two Coorg pupils. Five pupils of this class obtained each a certificate of honour, six are reported deficient in one, six in two, and one in three subjects. Those failing in two or more subjects have been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed, and those failing in one subject only to be re-examined in that subject next October.

[Two second-year and two first-year pupils who were re-admitted as private pupils after dismissal last session having again failed this session in one or more subjects, have been recommended by the College Council to be dismissed and not re-admitted into the college.]

Owing to the representation made to Government by the Surgeon-General with the Government regarding the small number of Muhammadans who successfully compete for appointments in the Hospital Assistant department, Government has resolved * that 20 per cent. of the vacancies for Hospital Assistants during the next two years shall be reserved for Muhammadans who have passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination before entertainment, those Muhammadans who enter by general competition being excluded from this figure.

* G.O., No. 1035 Pub., dated 30th December 1895.

Another point in connection with the Hospital Assistant department worthy of record was that Civil Medical pupils for the first time were granted the concession of a free supply of text-books under the authority of G.O., No. 696 Pub., dated 19th September 1894.

17. **Sanitary Inspector's Class.**—The class of Sanitary Inspectors referred to in paragraph 4, consisted of ninety-six students—thirty-seven of whom were sent by various Municipalities, and fifty-nine private students. The course commenced on the 6th January and ended

on the 17th April 1896. During the course forty-two meetings were held by the Professor, and twelve tutorial meetings by the Assistant. A larger number of excursions was made this session—fourteen in all—in view to the practical instruction of the class. Twelve of these excursions were conducted by the Sanitary Commissioner, the other two by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene, respectively. The localities of sanitary interest visited by the class included the Kilpauk head-works of the Red Hills water system, sewage farms at Kistnampet, DeMellow's farm and Robinson Park, Black Town Sewage works, General market, Slaughter-house, Municipal workshops (twice), and Cochrane's basin.

Practical instruction was also given on the management of fairs and festivals and on the erection of public latrines.

At the Intermediate examination in Hygiene conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, M.B., as President, and Surgeon-Major W. B. Bannerman, M.D., as member, which was held between the 20th and 30th April, ninety-four of the class appeared, but the results have not yet been published.

18. **Average attendance, &c.**—The average daily attendance during the session was as follows:—

College department	87·8
Apothecary department	67·9
Chemist and Druggist department	·99
Hospital Assistant department	198·8
Sanitary Inspector's class	83·6

The average number of pupils—

College department	91
Apothecary department	71
Chemist and Druggist department	1
Hospital Assistant department	208
Sanitary Inspector's class	96

19. **Female students.**—The number of female students in all departments of the College amounted to twenty-three against twenty of last session, or against 29·4, the average strength for the past five years. Of the six students nominated to fill Dufferin scholarships this session, five joined; and of this number one resigned a few days after work had begun. This was the only casualty among female students during the session. The native lady nominated to fill the Krupabai Satthianadhan scholarship, available for the first time this session, also failed to join. Of the twenty-three students on the rolls, three belong to the College, nineteen to the Apothecary and one to the Hospital Assistant department. Five Apothecary department students appeared for the diploma of Medical Practitioner, all of whom passed, two in the first and the rest in the second class. One student appeared for the final examination qualifying for the Hospital Assistant grade and passed in the second class. Three of the twenty-three are Native Christians, the rest are Europeans or Eurasians.

During the year the following appointments were obtained by former female students of this College:—

Miss I. Wray who was relieved of the Acting Superintendentship of the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, on the return of the permanent incumbent, was appointed Assistant Physician of the Maharajah's Hospital at Pattiala on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with furnished quarters, free carriage and house-hold servants.

Miss Laura Holman, who passed out in June 1895 with the certificate of Medical Practitioner, obtained employment in the State of Mysore and was appointed to the charge of the Female Hospital in Tumkur on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem with a monthly allowance of Rs. 10.

Misses Austin and Ottmann who held Dufferin scholarships and who had also passed out last June with the certificate of Medical Practitioner—the latter in addition obtained the L.M.S. degree of the Madras University—were appointed to the charge of the female wards in the District Board Hospitals at Mangalore and Berhampur, respectively.

20. **College Diplomas—Examinations for.**—These examinations began on the 13th and terminated on the 23rd June 1896 and were conducted by the same Board of Examiners as on last year, viz., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lancaster, M.B., as President, and Surgeons-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D., and F. C. Reeves as members.

(*a*) *Diploma of Apothecary—The Primary Examination.*—Six students, viz, four Military pupils, one Singapore apprentice and one Dufferin scholar, were disqualified owing to deficient attainments from presenting themselves for this examination. Sixteen candidates appeared, viz., ten Military, three Singapore apprentices and three female students, with the result that all passed, six in the first class.

Final examination.—Eight students appeared, viz., three Military pupils and five female students, all of whom passed, three in the first class.

(*b*) *Diploma of Chemist and Druggist.*—One candidate appeared and passed in the first class.

(*c*) *Diploma of Hospital Assistant.*—To this examination eight pupils were prevented from presenting themselves as candidates owing to deficient attainments. Fifty-five * candidates appeared, of whom fifty two passed, eleven being placed in the first class.

21. **Lectures.**—The following table shows the number of lectures and examinations, &c. :—

Subject of each courses.	Number of meetings.	Number of lectures.	Number of examinations	Proportion of examinations to meetings.
College and Apothecary department.				
Medicine	91	76	15	1 in 6
Surgery	91	78	13	1 in 7
Ophthalmology	34	29	5	1 in 6·8
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	110	97	13	1 in 8·4
Do. do. to female students.	80	59	21	1 in 3·8
Chemistry, Inorganic	70	59	11	1 in 6·3
„ Organic	30	25	5	1 in 6
Anatomy	105	83	22	1 in 4·7
Physiology	71	60	11	1 in 6·4
Materia Medica	75	63	12	1 in 6·2
Botany	98	81	17	1 in 5·7
Pathology	53	45	8	1 in 6·6
Medical Jurisprudence	62	51	11	1 in 5·6
Hygiene	57	49	8	1 in 7·1
Comparative Anatomy	42	37	5	1 in 8·4
Practical Inorganic Chemistry	40	One course.		
„ Organic Chemistry	24	Do.		
„ Pharmacy	18	Do.		
„ Hygiene	14	Do.		
Histology	14	Do.		
Dental Surgery	40	31	9	1 in 4·4
Minor „	28	One course.		
Operative Surgery	19	Do.		
Elementary Materia Medica	16	12	4	1 in 4
Physics	40	34	6	1 in 6·6
Hospital Assistant department.				
Anatomy	92	62	30	1 in 3
Materia Medica	102	68	34	1 in 3
Physiology	93	62	31	1 in 3
Medicine	97	65	32	1 in 3
Surgery	145	97	48	1 in 3
Hygiene	95	67	28	1 in 3·3
Medical Jurisprudence	28	19	9	1 in 3·1
Midwifery	90	61	29	1 in 3·1
Practical Pharmacy	18	One course.		
Minor Surgery	32	Do.		
Minor and Operative Surgery	81	Do.		
Sanitary Inspector's Class	54	Do.		

22. **Medals and Special Prizes.**—The Hobart prize for 1895 was awarded by the Syndicate of the Madras University to Military pupil F. P. Vieyra, L.M.S.

The College Council have awarded the following gold and silver medals and special prizes to the undermentioned students :—

The Johnstone gold medal is awarded to M.B.C.M. student S. Chelliah Paul as the most deserving of the students who have completed their course of training.

The Blacklock gold medal is awarded to Military pupil L. K. Rodrigues for proficiency in Clinical Medicine.

The Chipperfield gold medal is awarded to M.B.C.M. Student P. N. Lakshmanan for proficiency in Clinical Surgery.

The Bharati Lakshmi gold medal is awarded to Miss N. R. Jardine for proficiency in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

The Sir S. Ramasawmi Mudaliar gold medal is awarded to L.M. & S. student C. Ford for proficiency in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

The Government gold medal is awarded to Civil Pupil K. Bhavani Rau who obtained the highest number of marks at the final examination and at the competitive written examination for the medal.

* This number includes a private pupil who completed his training in this College two years ago.

The Viceroy's silver medal is awarded to Miss A. J. Lacey, the female student who took the highest place in the first class at the final examination for the college certificate of Medical Practitioner.

The George Smith prize is awarded to M.B. & C.M. student A. Spitteler for proficiency in Pathology. He is also awarded the McNally memorial prize for proficiency in Hygiene.

The College Council inform the Committee of Dufferin Association that Miss V. S. Croning has fulfilled all the conditions under which the Seetha Bhai prize is awarded.

The Mohideen Sheriff memorial prize, which is available for the first time this session, is awarded to second-year Civil medical pupil Sheik Fatteh Mahomed of the Hospital Assistant department, who obtained the greatest number of marks at a competitive examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

23. **Scholarships.**—The Krupabai Sathianadhan medical scholarship adds one more to the list of scholarships open to women who are natives of India and who are desirous of qualifying for the Apothecary or higher grades. The founders of this scholarship placed it under the auspices of the Dufferin Fund, and it is now managed by the local branch of the Association. As mentioned in paragraph 19, but five of the six nominations to Dufferin Fund scholarships were filled by new entries, and of these one resigned. Miss Evers, a second-year Apothecary department student, was given, with effect from the 1st October 1895, a Dufferin Fund scholarship in connection with the Trichinopoly District Board. The Bharati Lakshmi scholarship was forfeited on Miss Thorpe failing to pass the Preliminary Scientific examination held in July last, and as there was no available female student competent under the rules to fill it, it has remained vacant throughout the session.

The Honorary Secretary of the Dufferin Fund states that, including the Krupabai Sathianadhan scholarship, there will be eight scholarships available for female students next session.

There are now seventeen scholarship-holders against sixteen last year. Of the seventeen, fourteen are Dufferin scholars, and three hold other scholarships, viz., Travancore Government, Mysore and Bellary District Board scholarships.

24. **Physical Training.**—Physical training is partly given in the gymnasium and partly in the play-grounds of the College Athletic Club. The gymnasium is under a trained instructor and is fully equipped.

Attendance at the gymnasium is compulsory on all first-year students, and these were divided into groups as follows :—

	Strength.	Average Attendance.
M.B.C.M., L.M.S. and Apothecary	36	31·8
Hospital Assistant class, Native Military and Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	20	15·5
Hospital Assistant class, Civil, Local Fund, and private pupils	40	32·4

The classes met, as a rule, from 3 to 5-30 P.M. Friday afternoons were devoted to a mixed advanced class formed from all the students of the College, but consisting chiefly of those undergoing training for the inter-collegiate competitions. Attendance at this class was voluntary.

The College Athletic Club provides for students—

One cricket field with two practice pitches,
One foot-ball ground,
Three tennis courts,
One boat, and
One quarter mile running course.

The payment of subscriptions became this year compulsory for the first time in pursuance of a resolution passed by the College Council, No. 6, dated 14th June 1895, and approved of by the Director of Public Instruction.

College sports were held in the second week of January. The competitions all filled well, and very creditable times and distances were recorded.

During the year the cricket and foot-ball grounds were levelled, a running course was opened and a new practice pitch made.

The receipts from 1st July 1895 to 15th June 1896 amount to Rs. 864, of which Rs. 522 were contributed by students. The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 675, leaving a balance of Rs. 189.

During the year the college cricket team played seven matches and won two of them. There were eight foot-ball matches, three of which were won by the college.

In the Madras Athletic Club competitions, the following students of the college won prizes :—

W. B. Parsons, first prize, five mile bicycle race.

A. E. Hamlin, { first prize, long jump.
first prize, hurdle race.
second prize, high jump.

C. H. Shawloo, first prize, quarter mile flat race.

25. **Library.**—During the session 108 new volumes, purchased with the sanctioned allotment through Messrs. Baker & Co., were added to the college library.

The following list gives the names of donors and the number of volumes contributed by each :—

Director of Public Instruction	14
Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India	2
,, ,, Madras	4
Surgeon-General with Government	15
Other sources	35

The subjoined list shows the number of books taken out by students for perusal during the session :—

Medicine	109
Surgery	35
Medical Jurisprudence	14
Pathology	26
Ophthalmology	14
Hygiene	12
Diseases of Women	40
Comparative Anatomy	25
Physiology	15
Anatomy	37
Materia Medica	71
Botany	48
Midwifery	55
Chemistry	65
Miscellaneous	23
	17

26. **Museums.**—Thirty-eight morbid specimens were added to the Pathological Museum during the year.

27. **College Council.**—Six meetings of the College Council were held during the year. The more important subjects discussed by the Council were as follows, viz. :—

The teaching of indigenous drugs; the desirability of regulating, as in the case of College of Engineering, admissions to the Apothecary department by means of an open competitive examination; Surgeon-General's remarks (in reviewing college Annual Report for 1894–95) regarding Clinical teaching and teaching of Elementary Physiology; rules relating to the Krupabai Sathianadhan scholarship; balance of cost of medals to be met by Government; institution of a course of lectures on Sanitary Engineering; report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider proposals regarding training of compounders; lectures on Diseases of Women and Children to Hospital Assistant department; affiliation of the Hyderabad Medical School; suggestion of the Surgeon-General to reserve 20 per cent. of the vacancies for Civil Medical Hospital Assistant grade to Muhammadans, in addition to those who enter by open competition; report of the special committee appointed to consider the proposals to revise the study and examination for Chemist and Druggist; report from the Professor of Physiology submitting proposals to extend the teaching of Physiology; letter from Professor of Pathology submitting proposals to improve instruction in Pathology; instruction in *post-mortem* examination to Hospital Assistant pupils at the Native Infirmary; letter from Professor of Hygiene regarding the necessity for a full-time Professor of Hygiene; fixing price of Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual; letter from Professor of Materia Medica suggesting the transfer of Materia Medica to third-year subjects; request from Professor of Materia Medica for additional laboratory accommodation for Practical Pharmacy class.

28. **Buildings.**—The following tabular statement shows in detail the actual amounts expended during the official year 1895–96 on the various additions and repairs to the Medical College :—

Items.	Detail of work done.	Expenditure during the official years 1895–96.
	Original Works.	
		Rs.
1	Extending Chemical Laboratory	9,581
2	Constructing a brickwall along the northern boundary of College compound and supplying an iron gate for the same ..	3,823
3	Re-flooring female students' rooms with 2" Cuddapah slabs ..	241
4	Converting old stables into a store-room and constructing verandah outside students' reading-room	849
5	Substituting venetion windows in lieu of Cuddapah slab ventilator in office room of Professor of Anatomy	47
6	Providing table with lift-up basin for office room of Professor of Anatomy	74
	Repairs.	
7	Altering position of a door in Chemical Laboratory	146
8	Repairs to lightning conductor	25
9	Renewing the roof of verandah over basin stand adjoining students' tiffin-room	25
10	Providing new basins for those broken in the Hygienic Laboratory	289
11	Repairing the sky-light on the terrace adjoining the office ..	120
12	Sundry minor repairs	76
	Total ..	15,295

The extension of the Chemical laboratory was continued during the past official year at a cost of Rs. 9,581. Including the expenditure of the previous official year (1894–95) on this work, the total cost now amounts to Rs. 15,418. The laboratory was sufficiently equipped to enable the Professor to use it for the courses of Practical Inorganic and Organic Chemistry this summer session. The building itself merely requires wooden window shutters to complete it. Arrangements for the supply of gas and water have not been completed, although the necessary pipes for this purpose have been laid on. The Bunsen's gas burners, basins and taps, however, have yet to be supplied.

The laboratory is capable of accommodating seventy-six students.

The construction of a wall along the northern boundary of the College grounds was a very desirable addition, and the want of it was long felt.

The conversion of the old stables into a store-room was also a much-needed additon.

The other items are minor works and repairs and do not require special notice.

29. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—The following statements give in detail the various items of receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts during the official year 1895–96.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fees	14,671	0	0			
Miscellaneous	781	2	5			
				15,452	2	5
Local Fund contributions	25,986	0	0			
Municipal	15,947	0	0			
				41,933	0	0
Total ...				57,385	2	5

Charges during the official year 1895–96.

Principal and Professor of Medicine	20,049	2	2
Professor of Midwifery	12,724	0	11
,, of Anatomy	12,459	3	10
,, of Surgery	12,652	4	5
,, of Physiology and Ophthalmology	8,160	11	6
,, of Materia Medica	6,634	3	2
,, of Hygiene	7,445	5	8
,, of Pathology	7,536	10	11
,, of Dental Surgery	4,800	0	0
,, of Medical Jurisprudence	1,200	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Assistant Professors	14,364	7	4
Allowance for Clinical teaching, Native Infirmary ...	1,800	0	0
Lecturer on Physics	700	0	0
„ on Comparative Anatomy	700	0	0
„ on Botany	700	0	0
„ on Midwifery to Female students	900	0	0
Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy	1,175	12	11
Exchange compensation allowance	17,517	12	2
House-rent allowance	3,474	13	4
Travelling allowance	387	5	6
Honoraria to Board of Examiners	1,800	0	0
Clerks	1,178	0	0
Draughtsman	720	0	0
Librarian	488	0	0
Gymnastic Instructor	300	0	0
Servants	2,623	0	5
Rents, rates and taxes	1,102	9	2
Purchase of instruments and chemicals	1,469	12	2
Library books	969	3	9
Training of Sanitary Inspectors	273	3	0
Office contingencies	2,205	10	3
Miscellaneous	540	0	0
Cost of Europe stores	3,003	14	4
Hospital apprentice (Pre-collegiate stipends)	548	9	11
Civil Medical pupils	8,710	11	2
Burma Hospital Assistant pupils	10,029	3	8
Burmese Medical pupils	3,053	0	0
Refund of College fees	660	0	0
Total ...	1,75,056	11	8

The total receipts are less by Rs. 1,570 than those of last year, but it is satisfactory to find that the fee receipts exceed those of last year by Rs. 2,504, while the diminution in the total amount is due chiefly to the smaller contributions from both Local Funds and Municipal Boards —the shrinkage this year coming to Rs. 3,629.

In accordance with the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant-General was requested to inform the Principal of the cause of the excess in the contributions from these Boards last year, and the Accountant-General replied that "the increase is due to the increase in the cost of the college in 1893-94 over that of the previous year." I am unable to explain by this solution the fall in the amount contributed this year.

The miscellaneous receipts (the items of which are given for comparison with those of last year) were less by Rs. 445, and as Rs. 348 of this sum is accounted for by the fall in the fines collected from students, the diminution is a matter for congratulation as showing a better state of discipline among the students :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fines collected from students	245	3	1
Amount recovered on account of chemicals, &c., expended in connection with University Examinations	423	15	0
Sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles	23	13	6
„ of wood	40	4	4
„ of grass	20	14	0
„ of College Calendar and syllabuses	11	0	6
Amount recovered on account of chemicals used up for the Government Technical Examination	16	0	0
Total ...	781	2	5

With regard to the debit side of the accounts, the Accountant-General shows the sum of Rs. 1,75,056 as the total of the charges against the college—Rs. 9,426 in excess of last year.

Five new heads of charges are shown this year, viz. :—

	Rs	A.	P.
1. Miscellaneous	540	0	0
2. Training of Sanitary Inspectors	273	3	0
3. Pre-collegiate expenses of hospital apprentices	548	9	11
4. Burma Hospital Assistant pupil charges	10,029	3	8
5. Burmese Medical pupils	3,053	0	0

The first of these is made up of the honorarium to the Secretary of the College Reorganization Committee (Rs. 500) and of the allowance to his clerk.

Under the head of Training of Sanitary Inspectors, the sum of Rs. 273 was disbursed on expenses incidental to the teaching of this new class.

The 548 rupees under the third head includes stipends, etc., of Civil and Burma Hospital Assistant pupils during their pre-collegiate year of study at various hospitals.

Regarding 4 and 5 it was shown last year that the whole of the expenditure incurred on account of the Burma Government for Hospital Assistants trained for service in Burma was debited to the Medical College, and the necessity for this debit against the college was stated by the Accountant-General to be due to the abolition of Inter-Provincial adjustments. This year the amount so debited comes to over Rs. 13,000, and certainly helps to give a wrong impression as to the cost to the Madras Government of the college as a Madras Educational Institution. The total amount under these five heads (Rs. 14,441) more than accounts for the increase in the total charges, and that the total of last year is not exceeded by exactly this amount or very near it, is chiefly due to the smaller amount charged against the Professors. In this last case the variation is brought about by the system, now six years old, of debiting the whole of the salaries and allowances of the Medical officers to the College; for, as the pay of all except the Principal depends on length of service, so must the sum of the charges be influenced by the status in the service of the officers holding the appointments, and thus, *exempli gratiâ*, in the case of the Professor of Physiology and Ophthalmology, Rs. 8,160 was debited this year and Rs. 12,435 the previous year. Under the old system, the amount would have been shown as Rs. 2,400 in both years, the balance being debited against the Ophthalmic Hospital, and similarly in six other cases Rs. 200 per mensem (the allowance for a major Professorship) would have been shown against each Professor.

The variations under the other headings do not seem to call for special notice.

30. The inventory of valuable stock and the service registers have been verified up to 31st March 1896, with the exception of a few registers on which reference has been necessary.

In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to testify to the able and willing support received by the Principal from all the Professors and their Assistants throughout the session. The work of the office of the College has, as usual, been conducted under the direct supervision of the Senior Assistant Mr. Hollingsworth in a thoroughly efficient manner.

MADRAS,
30*th June* 1896.

W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 17th July 1896, No. 3738 :—

With reference to the Annual Report of the Madras Medical College for the Session 1895–96, forwarded with your endorsement No. 7124, dated the 7th July 1896, herewith returned, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. The year on the whole has been a satisfactory one and the report shows that the Professors have worked hard to carry on the system of instruction. We cannot expect much improvement until the orders of Government are received on the report of the Re-organization Committee and have been given effect to. The reports of the Professors of Medicine, Ophthalmology and Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene all show how far the arrangements in the College are at present from meeting the requirements of the University and of scientific medical education.

3. I fully concur in the remarks of the Principal on the valuable work done by the late Principal. I have known all the Principals since 1870 and have never seen one more devoted to his work, more capable and with a stronger salutary influence over the students.

4. The increasing importance of the class for Sanitary Inspectors is a most satisfactory feature in the working of the College and appears to show that the curriculum has met a real want.

5. The increase in the M.B. and C.M. class in new admissions is a satisfactory feature, but I hope we will see L.M. and S. class again increasing when the orders of Government on Civil Medical Administration are received and published.

As regards a Pharmacy Act in India to compel all druggists to employ properly qualified men as compounders of medicines, I see great difficulties in the way and the subject has on several occasions been considered by Government.

6. I note there are two casual and one private student in the Apothecary class — as this class has been closed for all students, except the Military, the Colonial and female students, I do not understand why these are registered in this class.

7. The results of the University examinations were more satisfactory during this year than they have been before.

8. It is gratifying to see so many of the former students of the College getting on so well.

9. The delay in supplying the Text-books, scalpels and other articles should not occur this year, as the question of the causes which lead to it have been fully gone into by me and orders issued.

10. The reports on clinical instruction form a new feature. I concur with the Principal that much improvement cannot be expected until the by-laws of the University are revised and the orders of Government on the proposals of the Re-organization Committee are received and acted upon.

11. The remarks of the Principal on the subject of finance appear to me to point to the desirability of some general rules being published by the Government of India on the form such accounts should be kept in and what they should include.

12. The suggestions of the Professors of Midwifery and Dental Surgery in their class report should, I consider, be reported upon by the College Council.

The report, which is full and clear, is on the whole encouraging. The suggestions of the Surgeon-General as contained in paragraph 8 of his letter, No. 422-Tour, dated 12th July 1895, and of Government in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 810, Educational, dated 7th October 1895, have been duly attended to in the above report.

2. *Staff.*—As usual several changes occurred in the *personnel* of the professorial staff, the most important of them being the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Price, M.D., the Principal of the college, and the succession to the Principalship of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Browne, M.D. The Director takes this opportunity to place on record his high appreciation of the able, zealous, energetic and successful manner in which Dr. Price administered the affairs of the college during his incumbency of the office of Principal. A few changes also took place among the members of the subordinate staff.

3. *Accommodation.*—An outlay of Rs. 15,295 was incurred on improvements, alterations and repairs to the college buildings detailed in paragraph 28 of the report. Both the Senior Surgeon and the Assistant Physician, General Hospital, refer to the absence of a theatre in the General Hospital in which to deliver systematic clinical lectures. It is hoped that the matter will receive early attention, as the importance of placing the clinical instruction of the students in as satisfactory a footing as possible cannot be over-estimated. The higher proportion of marks which the students are required to secure at the final degree examination renders an improvement in the existing arrangements for clinical teaching all the more necessary. The Principal should address the Director on the subject in a separate communication after consulting the College Council and after the by-laws relating to the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S., examinations have been revised.

4. *Library.*—The library received an accession of 178 books, of which 108 were purchased and the rest contributed by officials and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the college. Fair use was made of it by the students; but it is not understood how far the Assistants availed themselves of it. This information should, if available, be furnished in future reports. It should be reported whether any arrangements have been made for the supply of medical journals and magazines for the benefit of the students, and whether a Reading Room such as that existing in Arts colleges has been organized.

5. *Strength and Attendance.*—Excluding the Sanitary Inspectors' class, the strength of the college remained stationary, being 386 as against 585 in the previous session. The College and Apothecary departments were stronger than in the previous year, and it is specially gratifying to note the increased strength of the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S. sections, though in the case of the latter the number of fresh admissions was but one more than in the preceding year. But with sufficient encouragement a steady advance in the strength of this section may be expected. The Principal is requested to report the circumstances under which one private and two casual students were admitted into the Apothecary department. The Chemist and Druggist and the Hospital Assistant departments suffered a loss in numbers, which as regards the former is a matter for regret and which was due to the restriction for the first time of admissions to *bonâ fide* chemist students and to the raising of the standard of the admission test adverted to in paragraph 5 of the last review. Proposals for the re-organization of this department including the training of compounders have been drawn up by a special committee and will be shortly submitted to Government.

The Principal is of opinion that unless an Act similar to the Pharmacy Act in Great Britain is introduced the local demand for certificated Chemists and Druggists will continue to be small; but as the Surgeon-General remarks, there would be difficulties in the way of enforcing such an Act in India for the present. Notwithstanding the fall in numbers, the Hospital Assistant department was still too unwieldy for efficient instruction both in the college and in the clinical wards; but the Director does not look for any improvement in this direction till Government passes orders on the proposals for the re-organization of the medical schools throughout the Presidency. The Principal refers to the unpopularity of the Burma Medical Service and to the difficulty of inducing a sufficient number of qualified candidates to complete the prescribed course; but in view to the efficiency of the service, selection is being made from the best men available among the competitors for the Burma service as well as for the Civil Branch. The distance, the change of climate and circumstances, &c., stand as obstacles in the way of the best youths electing for the Burma service; but the Director is inclined to think that the prejudice will gradually be overcome as the difficulty of procuring suitable appointments in India is more and more realized. The difficulty arising from a higher standard of general education than that of the Lower Secondary or the late Middle School Examination being prescribed for entrance to the Hospital Assistant department is being got over, a fair proportion of Matriculates having sought admission as Civil and Native Military stipendiaries. It is also gratifying to note that two Matriculates have been admitted as private students. The Sanitary Inspectors' class is assuming large dimensions and was 96 strong. The average daily attendance and the average number on the rolls including this class had shown a decided improvement, being 439 and 467 as against 402 and 425, respectively. Cuddapah excepted, all the districts in the Presidency, several Native States and the two sister presidencies were represented in the college.

All the classes of the community except Muhammadans had an accession to their strength. It is hoped that Muhammadans will more largely resort to the college now that Government has directed that 20 per cent of the vacancies among the Hospital Assistants should be reserved for that community during the next two years. The increase under Native Christians and Brahmans is noteworthy. Particulars should be given in future reports of the distribution of students in the different departments according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents and guardians.

6. *Examinations* (i) *University Examinations.*—The fact that no certificates of attendance were withheld from any of the M.B. and C.M. and L.M.S. students during the session is a sign of the increased attention paid by them to their studies

and of the improved discipline prevailing in the college. The results of the University examinations held in July 1895 were on the whole satisfactory and were the very best obtained since 1890–91. This improvement in the results seems due partly to the fact that a good many of the successful candidates were failures of previous years and partly to the new arrangements adopted by the Examiners in preparing the question papers and valuing the answers. None of the female students presented themselves for any of the University examinations during the year.

(ii) *College Board Examinations.*—At the examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners in June last the college acquitted itself creditably as usual. The success of the female students was remarkable, all the eight students who were presented for the Apothecary examinations and the single entrant for the Final Examination for Hospital Assistants having passed. In paragraph 16 (*a*) of the report, 54 students are stated to have appeared for the Final Examination for Hospital Assistants. The correct number should have been 55. Fair progress seems also to have been made by the students of the junior classes.

7. *Sanitary Inspectors' Classes.*—From the Sanitary Inspectors' class 94 out of a total of 96 students appeared for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Hygiene held in April last. Fifty-one, or 54 per cent., were successful, three having been placed in the first class. These results though fairly satisfactory do not compare favourably with those obtained last year.

8. *Professors' and Clinical Instructors' Reports.*—The Professors' reports seem generally satisfactory. The Professors of Materia Medica and Physiology were not satisfied with the attainments of the Second-year students of the College and Apothecary departments, and it is therefore to be hoped that particular attention will be devoted to them. The reports of the Clinical Instructors point to defective arrangements for giving clinical instruction and to the necessity of erecting a clinical lecture theatre. The College Council will be requested to report how to remedy the anomaly pointed out by the Second Surgeon, General Hospital, viz., that according to the existing curriculum a student may complete his whole course of clinical surgery in hospital before he has been through the elementary class of minor surgery and bandaging. The question of giving the Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital the much-needed relief has been dealt with in connection with the re-organization of the college. The Director is glad to note that the college has been immensely benefited by the transfer of the Women and Children's Hospital to the General Hospital in that it has afforded the students an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the treatment of the diseases of children.

9. *Former Students.*—The Director has nothing to add to the remarks of the Surgeon-General regarding the careers of some of the former students of the college.

10. *Casual Students.*—The number of casual students fell from 30 to 18, of whom sixteen belonged to the College and two to the Apothecary department. Nine of the former were L.M.S. students who had failed at the first L.M.S. Examination; these and the rest took out courses in one or more specified subjects.

	Number in	
	1894–95.	1895–96.
M.B. and C.M. section ...	1	1
L.M.S. section	3	2
Apothecary department ...	14	19
Hospital Assistant department	2	1
Total ...	20	23

11. *Female Students.*—The number of female students during the past two sessions is noted on the margin. The increase, though slight, is encouraging. As usual the majority of the students were of European or Eurasian parentage, not a single Hindu or Muhammadan woman having betaken herself to the study of medicine. The progress of the students has been favourably reported on.

12. *Physical Training.*—Physical education had received due attention and it is satisfactory to note that the Athletic Club was more than self-supporting.

13. *Finance.*—The total receipts during the official year as given in paragraph 29 of the report were less than and the total charges in excess of those for 1894–95. The variations have been explained by the Principal. There has been a disagreement regarding the classification of accounts maintained by the Principal and the Account-

ant-General, and this office has been in correspondence with the Accountant-General on the matter. On receipt of the latter officer's reply Government will be addressed on the subject.

14. *General.*—Pending the orders of Government on the revision of the college staff and curriculum and on the establishment of medical schools, several defects requiring prompt attention could not be attended to. The College Council held six meetings during the year and discussed several important matters.

15. In conclusion the Director congratulates the Principal, the Professors and the staff of Assistants on the satisfactory working of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, Medical College, with six spare copies.
" Principals of Government First-Grade and Special Colleges.
Copy to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, } for information.
" " Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, } for information.
" " Government, with Covering Letter, } for information.

1896.

JULY.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADRAS.

To

THE PRINCIPAL, MEDICAL COLLEGE,

AND OTHERS.

Despatched

Received

No. 8105, 30TH JULY 1896.

Enclosures.

Medical College, Madras.—Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the session 1895–96.

[G. 24.]

1,000—15-11-95.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 936 of 189 , dated , from

" " " 189 , " ; "

" " " 189 , " ; "

ORDER. No 651 of 21 October 1896.

The working of the Medical College during the year was creditable to its staff. The decline in the new entries for the which has continued lasted for the past 3 yrs L.M. & S. classes was counterbalanced by an increase in the students for the M.B. & C.M. degree; the sanitary Inspectors' class was in a most flourishing condition. The report of the Committee on the reorganization of the Chemist & Druggists' dept is awaited. The decline in the strength of the Hosp. Asst. dept is the less a matter for regret in that the classes are reported to have still been too large for efficient instruction.

2. The female students were almost as few as ever; no Hindus or Mussalmanies.

3. The delay in the supply of

at the University exams

The percentage of passes, owing partly, it is reported to a change in the system of exams, was the highest on record.

Cost books by Messrs Baker & Co referred to in para 12. of the report, will be dealt with in the Financial Dept.

4. The Director's report on the accounts of the College, attached referred to in para 13 of his review, is awaited.

5. The existing defects in clinical instruction which are detailed in the various professors' reports, will, it is hoped, to some extent be removed by the reorganization of the College & the readjustment of duties in the Medical Dept. Such the papers regarding which are now before Govt. Until orders upon these subjects are issued it is [illegible] needless to ~~anticipate~~ to ~~enter into any~~ discussion of them.

6. The Govt. notes with pleasure the Surg Genl's & the DPC's testimony to the excellent work done in the College by the late Principal Brig Surg. Lt Col. W. Price, & shares their regret that the institution should have been deprived of the services of ~~so able~~ an officer.

W. C. 14/10 Sect 2.10.96.

To the Govt. I. H. D. 30. Sept. 11/11

C. S.

FROM ORDERS.

To D.P.C. 5
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- Asst Genl 4
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