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Madras Medical College.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the session 1896-97

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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Md. Fazil Shah

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

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Government (1898) of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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G.O., No. 280, 30th April 1898.

APRIL.

Madras Medical College.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the session 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. B. BILDERBECK, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 31st July 1897, No. 8228.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, No. 8204, dated 31st July 1897, reviewing the report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, during the session 1896-97, together with the reports, in original, of the several professors of the college.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 8204, dated 31st July 1897.

Read the following letter from the Principal, Medical College, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 1st July 1897, No. 94 :—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Report of the College for session 1896-97, together with twenty-three class reports of the various professors.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION, 1896-97.

The sixty-second session of the Madras Medical College began on the 1st October 1896 and ended on the 30th June 1897. This is the last occasion on which these dates will indicate the working period of this college. A ch the academic year, twice mooted before, has now been approved by Government [1]. Th sion in future will begin on the 1st of July and terminate on the 31st March

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

Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope, M.B., returned from furlough to Europe and resumed charge of the chair of Physiology and Ophthalmology from Surgeon-Captain R. H. Elliot, M.B., on the 1st September 1896.

During the winter session—

Surgeon-Captain F. J. Crawford, M.D., returned from furlough to Europe and assumed charge of the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics from Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., on the 28th October 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Allison, M.D., returned from furlough to Europe and resumed charge of the chair of Anatomy from Surgeon-Major J. Smyth, M.D., on the 10th November 1896.

It may here be noted that the changes among the staff were comparatively few and were due to professors returning from furlough and resuming charge of their chairs. In only two instances was the continuity of the lectures broken, viz., in Materia Medica and in Anatomy, and in both the break occurred early in the session. After the last change (on the 10th November 1896), it so happened for the remainder of the session that every professorial chair in the college was occupied by its permanent incumbent. No change occurred among the Assistants to the Professors, and only one in the subordinate staff :—Gymnastic Instructor O. Rajagopal Naidu was granted [2] six months' furlough from 1st April 1897 and D. Sivaramiah, who holds a second-class certificate from the Teachers' College Gymnasium, was appointed [3] to act in his stead.

[1] G.O., No. 654, Educational, dated 22nd October 1896.
[2] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3453, dated 29th March 1897.
[3] Do. do. No. 3454, „ 29th „

3. **Strength of the College.**—The session opened on the 1st October with three hundred and thirty-two students on the rolls. Sixty joined afterwards and eighty-five entered for the Sanitary Inspector's class in January and five students entered for the summer session courses, making a total of four hundred and eighty-two students. There were sixteen casualties in all the departments of the college leaving four hundred and sixty-six students on the rolls who actually completed their curricula against four hundred and sixty-three of the previous session.

Of the sixty students admitted in the winter session after the 1st October, twenty-seven joined during the first week of that month, twenty-two during the second, six in the third and five casual students in November and December.

Owing to the late date on which the competitive examination for the Military pupils was held last year, viz., on the 14th September, the majority of these students were unable to join the college by the 1st October, and these pupils were therefore a week or two late in reporting their arrival. Representations were again made by the Principal pointing out the desirability of holding this examination on a date sufficiently early to enable successful candidates to join the college on the opening day of the session. Arrangements were accordingly made to hold the competitive examinations for Government stipendiary students this year on the 10th May, thus affording students ample time to join the college on the 2nd of August, the opening day of the next winter session.

4. **Standards of admission.**—The standards qualifying for admission into the various departments of the college remain as they were last year, no permanent change having in the meantime occurred among them, but in the Hospital Assistant department the temporary lowering from "Upper Secondary" and "Matriculation" to "Lower Secondary" and "Middle school" has again had to be resorted to in the case of the Native Military pupils and of the Madras-Burma pupils to obtain a sufficient number of candidates for existing vacancies in these two sections.

—	First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Native Military pupils ..	0/10	1/16	0/16
Civil pupils	15/16	29/32	13/16
Madras-Burma pupils	0/10	0/9	0/15
Local and Municipal pupils ..	1/4	1/2	2/17

The tabular statement in the margin gives the number of matriculated students among the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year pupils, respectively, of the four chief sections of the Hospital Assistant department. The numerators indicate the number of matriculates, and the denominators the strength of the class.

This table will also serve to show the estimation in which the various sections of the Hospital Assistant department are held by the better educated candidates. The civil medical section stands highest in favour and, as the statement shows, attracts the largest percentage of matriculates. The Madras-Burma and Native Military are the least popular sections of this department. In the latter [illegible] sixty-one students, there is only one matriculate.

5. **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. 1895–96.	1896–97.
College department	19	19
Apothecary department	27	26
Chemist and Druggist department	1	...
Hospital Assistant department	64	71
Sanitary Inspector's class	92	84
Total ...	203	200

From this statement it will be seen that the new entries this year are less by three than those of last session, and that with the exception of the Hospital Assistant department, in which there is an increase of seven, and the College department where the entries are the same for both years, there is a slight falling off, most marked in the Sanitary Inspector's class, in the remaining departments of the college. It is satisfactory to note that fifteen of the entries in the Apothecary department are female students, but it is not quite so satisfactory to state that they are all but one assisted by scholarships—chiefly by the Dufferin Fund—or in other words, that the classes from which these students are recruited are too poor to permit their female relatives to study as private students for the medical profession. The fluctuations in the entries

in the Hospital Assistant department are most marked among the Civil and Native Military pupils: in the former there is a falling off of nine and in the latter an increase of fifteen, as compared with the entries of the previous session.

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

Department.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Increase or decrease as compared with previous session.
College .. { M.B.	5	4	8	16	16	..
College .. { L.M. & S.	24	4	2	3	3	..
Apothecary	11	15	27	27	26	— 1
Chemist and Druggist	15	25	8	1	..	— 1
Hospital Assistant	80	68	79	64	71	+ 7
Sanitary Inspector's class	..	..	54	92	84	— 8

A study of the above table again brings out the fact (already noticed in the annual reports of late years) that the entrance into the L.M. and S. section has shrunk to very small numbers, while the bulk of the entries is claimed by the M.B. and C.M. section.

It is probably not rash to prophecy that a reverse change to the old state of affairs in which the L.M. and S. took the lead will ere long take place, inasmuch as the revised by-laws of the University commence to operate next session and students and parents will find that the longer and more expensive course laid down for the M.B. degree and the higher standard necessitated by the new by-laws for this degree will probably cause a renewed demand on the part of less highly qualified students in mind and purse for the less expensive and lower graded degree of L.M. and S.

No new entries occurred in the Chemist and Druggist Department during the session, but a casual student who failed three years ago at the examination qualifying for the Chemist and Druggist certificate entered for practical courses in Chemistry and Pharmacy and tried again for this certificate. The College Re-organization Committee's suggestion that chemist and druggist students should be allowed to take out a nine months' course of compounding at the General Hospital on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 has been approved by Government,[1] but final orders on the whole subject of the training of chemists and druggists have not yet been received.

6. **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)	41	
	L.M. & S. (female 1)	34	
	Casual	15	
		—	90
Apothecary ...	Military pupils, Warrant Grade	49	
	Colonial Apprentices	10	
	Female students	26	
	Private pupil	1	
		—	86
Chemist and Druggist.	Chemist and Druggist	1	
		—	1
Hospital Assistant	Military pupils	61	
	Civil pupils	75	
	Local and Municipal pupils	21	
	Maisur pupils	10	
	Coorg ,, ...	4	
	Burma ,, ...	8	
	Madras-Burma pupils	32	
	Private pupils	9	
		—	220
Sanitary Inspector's class			85
	Total ...		482

[1] G.O., No. 654, dated 22nd October 1896.

7. 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	..	6
Chingleput	..	1	..	4	3	8
Coimbatore	2	1	..	2	1	6
Ganjám	..	1	..	16	2	19
Gódávari	..	..	..	9	4	13
Kistna	2	1	..	2	3	8
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	2	2
Madura	2	..	..	16	2	20
Madras	16	34	1	23	25	99
Malabar	6	3	..	37	1	47
Nilgiris	1	3	..	1	..	5
North Arcot	1	..	..	6	3	10
Nellore	..	..	..	1	..	1
Salem	..	1	..	1	3	5
South Arcot	..	2	..	4	1	7
South Canara	6	1	..	15	1	23
Tanjore	1	1	..	7	10	19
Tinnevelly	7	..	..	20	9	36
Trichinopoly	1	2	..	5	6	14
Vizagapatam	2	..	..	8	2	12
Pudukkóttai	1	..	..	..	1	2
Travancore	13	12	..	4	3	32
Cochin	3	3	..	2	..	7
Mysore	14	7	..	15	3	39
Hydorabad (Deccan)	5	1	..	1	..	7
Straits Settlements	..	9	..	..	..	9
Burma	3	..	..	8	..	11
Ceylon	2	2	..	..	..	4
Nagpur	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pondicherry	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bengal	1	1	..	..	..	2
Coorg	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	96	86	1	220	84	482

It is advisable to add an explanatory note to this statement, as otherwise wrong inferences may be drawn from it.

It is to be expected that Madras with its numerous educational institutions and large population should take the lead in all departments of the college and it does so with the exception of the Hospital Assistant Department in which Malabar heads the list with 37 students, Madras being second with 23. Mysore stands second in the College department with fourteen students and this comparatively high number is explained by the fact that the Mysore Government has stipended for many years a considerable number of students in both the College and Hospital Assistant departments. Nine of these fourteen students hold Mysore scholarships and of the remaining five, three have held scholarships for three or four years from this State though they have now lost their scholarships from failure at one or other of the University examinations. Tanjore, despite its many educational institutions and large cultured population, is credited with only one student in the College department. One reason seems to be that the profession of law has more attraction for the educated Brahman of Tanjore than has the medical profession.

Of the thirteen credited to Travancore, nine are Syrian Christians, two of whom hold scholarships, viz., one the scholarship of the Travancore State and the other the Lane scholarship. The Eurasian community of Trivandrum has, for some years past, steadily contributed towards the strength of the Apothecary department. Thus of the twelve credited to this department during the current session, seven are female students, and the remainder military pupils.

Nine students come from the Straits Settlements. They are all stipended by the Local Government for training as Civil Apothecaries for future work in the Settlements and Native Protected States.

The five districts which send the largest number of students to the college are Madras (99), Malabar (47), Mysore (39), Tinnevelly (36) and Travancore (32).

8. Distributed according to race, caste and sex, the number 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	11	58	1	1	..	72
Europeans and Eurasians. Females	2	23	..	..	..	25
Native Christians. Males	25	..	..	59	9	93
Native Christians. Females	..	3	..	..	..	3
Brahmans	20	..	..	39	28	87
Non-Brahmans	25	1	..	98	43	165
Muhammadans	5	..	..	20	5	30
Burmese	2	..	..	5	..	7
Total ..	90	86	1	220	85	482

A noteworthy point in connection with this statement is the increase among the Muhammadan students. Four entered the College department, two in the M.B., C.M., and one in the L.M. and S. section, while the fourth was a casual student. The total number of Muhammadan students this year amount to thirty—an increase of nine on the preceding year. The variations under the other headings are slight and call for no particular comment.

9. As ordered by the Director of Public Instruction in his review of last year's report, particulars of students, according to the occupation and wealth condition of their parents and guardians, are given in the following table :—

Class.	Distribution of students according to wealth.			Distribution of students according to occupation of parents or guardians.					
	Richer classes (Rs. 5,000 per annum).	Middle classes (Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 per annum).	Poorer classes (less than Rs. 200 per annum).	Officials.	Petty officials and menial servants.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artizans.	Others.
M.B. and C.M. section Males	4	31	5	23	..	2	6	..	9
M.B. and C.M. section Females	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
L.M. and S. section Males	4	27	2	19	..	4	6	..	4
L.M. and S. section Females	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Casual students Males	1	13	1	6	..	1	2	..	7
Apothecary department Males	3	56	1	33	..	5	..	2	21
Apothecary department Females	1	24	1	9	..	4	..	1	12
Hospital Assistant department. Males	2	151	67	106	12	27	30	..	44
Sanitary Inspectors' class Males	1	72	12	24	2	8	15	1	35
Chemist and Druggist class Males	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total Males	15	351	88	210	14	48	59	3	120
Total Females	1	26	1	11	..	4	..	1	12

The preponderance of "officials" and the comparative absence of "wealthy" students tally, I take it, with the usual experience of professional colleges in India.

10. **Casualties.**—The total number of casualties during the session amounted to sixteen as compared with nineteen of the preceding session : two occurred in the College, three in the Apothecary and eleven in the Hospital Assistant department. Of the two in the College department, a fourth-year L.M. and S. student left college to attend upon a sick relative, while a Burman student, shortly after joining the college, was directed by his father to relinquish his studies and return to Rangoon. Of the casualties in the Apothecary department, one military pupil in the first year resigned ; a female student in her second year and holding a Travancore (Dufferin) Hospital Assistant scholarship resigned on account of her approaching marriage and another in her first year intermitted her studies on account of health. In the Hospital Assistant department five military pupils—all new entries—ceased attendance during the first fortnight of their stay at college. A further reference is made on this point in paragraph 16 on Hospital Assistant department. Two military pupils, one in the first and another in the second year, one Burma pupil and one Madras-Burma pupil, both in their third year, had their studies intermitted from prolonged illness. A second-year Madras-Burma pupil is reported to have been drowned in a tank in Conjeeveram during the Easter vacation, but enquiries made through the Police authorities of the town failed to confirm this report and this student's disappearance from college has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. A remanded third-year Madras-Burma pupil was dismissed under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government for serious misconduct in hospital.

11. **College department**—*Revision of University Bye-laws.*—The University bye-laws relating to Medical students have been recently revised and will affect those students who enter for University degrees from and after next session. The following are the salient points of those revised rules as they affect L.M. and S. students. Hospital attendance begins in the second year of training, and two additional courses have been added to the existing curriculum, viz., a course of Practical Pathology and Bacteriology and a course of Mental Diseases, with attendance for clinical instruction in a Lunatic Asylum. A single course of Anatomy, Surgery and Medicine are now prescribed instead of the two courses heretofore given on these subjects and an additional examination at the end of the third year has been interposed between the existing 1st and 2nd L.M. and S. examinations.

The revision of the bye-laws bearing on the M.B. and C.M. degree are much more extensive : they tend to develop the scientific side of the training for this degree, especially in the subjects of Pathology, Physiology and Bacteriology and to make the final year of study as far as practicable a purely practical one. A course of General Biology to be taken in the first year has been substituted for the existing courses of Botany and Comparative Anatomy. Additional courses have been added to the existing curriculum on the subjects of Physiological

Chemistry, Practical Physiology, Practical Pathology and Bacteriology and Mental Diseases and the two courses of Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine and Surgery hitherto given are replaced by a single course on each of those subjects. Hospital attendance begins in the third year of training. There are four examinations to be passed for this degree, viz., one at the end of the first, third, fourth and fifth year, respectively. At these examinations the bye-laws rule that successful candidates must obtain one-half the marks in Anatomy and Physiology at the second M.B. and in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery at the final M.B. examination. For the other subjects the old bye-laws which prescribe successful candidates obtaining one-third marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number of marks still hold. An addition has been made to bye-law No. 237 (*g*) which will no doubt be fully appreciated by students. This addition provides that candidates who fail to pass the final M.B. and C.M. examination, but who obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in any two of the groups of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery may claim to be exempted from re-examination in any two of these groups.

Acting on the recommendation of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, bye-law No. 237 has been revised, but only as regards M.B. and C.M. students. According to this revision M.B. students must obtain one-half of the marks in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery to secure a pass. This comes into operation at the ensuing second M.B. and C.M. examination.

As shown in paragraph 6 there were ninety students attending college in this department.

The following statement shows the distribution of these students according to the year of study :—

——	Preliminary scientific year.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	Total.	——
M.B. and C.M. ..	14	12 *	9	2	4	41	* Include one female student.
L.M. and S.	..	3	3	8	20 *	34	
Casual	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Total ..	14	15	12	10	24	90	

(*a*) The casuals in this department consisted of students, most of whom having failed at, or been prevented by illness or other causes from appearing at, one of the usual examinations took out extra courses of instruction.

(*b*) Two students in the preliminary scientific class failed at the end of the Winter session to obtain certificates in two subjects from deficiency of marks and of attendance, while a third-year L.M. and S. student also failed to obtain his certificate in Medicine from deficiency of marks.

(*c*) *Female Students.*—There are two female students in the College department, one in the M.B. and C.M. section in her first year of study and the other in her final year in the L.M. and S. section. Both have made satisfactory progress and the latter proceeds next month for the final L.M. and S. examination.

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

Examinations.	——	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1st L.M. and S. ..	Number examined ..	90	82	66	53	29	11
	„ passed ..	17	38	13	22	21	7
	Percentage	18	46	19·6	41·5	72·4	63·6
2nd L.M. and S. ..	Number examined ..	19	21	29	26	25	29
	„ passed ..	11	15	15	11	15	19
	Percentage	57·8	71	51·7	39·2	62·5	65·5
Preliminary Scientific examination.	Number examined ..	7	12	9	8	16	17
	„ passed ..	1	4	4	6	7	11
	Percentage	14·2	33·3	44·4	75	70	64·7
1st M.B. and C.M. ..	Number examined ..	4	6	..	3	7	5
	„ passed ..	2	4	..	2	5	2
	Percentage	50	66	..	66·6	71·4	40
2nd M.B. and C.M. ..	Number examined ..	2	3	2	4	1	3
	„ passed ..	1	3	1	2	..	3
	Percentage	50	100	50	50	..	100
Total ..	Number examined ..	122	124	106	96	71	65
	„ passed ..	32	64	33	43	48	42
	Percentage	26	51·6	31·2	44·7	67·6	64·6

It is satisfactory to have again to note a generally high percentage of passes, and the record of the second L.M.S. was particularly good—65·5 per cent. of the 29 candidates who appeared having satisfied the examiners,—while the percentage of passes obtained in "the total

number examined," 64·6 per cent., although slightly below that of last year, is an encouraging feature in the year's work.

(*e*) *Former students of the College.*—Mr. W. H. Lincoln, a former student of this college, was successful at the competitive examination held last August in obtaining a commission in the Indian Medical Service. He obtained the L.M.S. degree of the Madras University in 1894. Mr. W. J. Lubeck, who left for England after failing at the 2nd M.B. & C.M. examination in 1894, obtained the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons, London. Mr. H. W. Smith, who secured the L.M.S. degree of the Madras University in 1892, subsequently entered the Edinburgh University and obtained the degree of M.B. & C.M. during the year. Messrs. J. St. C. Bartley, M. Appu Menon and T. K. Mathew, all of whom are Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the Madras University, obtained the diploma granted conjointly by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. Mr. A. J. Rencontre also obtained the same diploma though he failed to pass the 1st L.M.S. of this University prior to leaving for England. Military Assistant Surgeon G. R. Gaudoin, on civil employ in Burma, obtained the M.D. of Brussels and the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries, London. Mr. H. H. Marshall, L.R.C.P. & S., a former student of this College, on being relieved of the appointment of Acting Health officer, Madras Municipality, obtained a similar appointment in connection with the Bangalore Municipality. Mr. T. K. Mathew, L.R.C.P. & S., on returning from England, obtained the appointment of Assistant Health officer, Madras Municipality. Mr. M. Joseph, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) of 1894 and an old student of the College, obtained the appointment of Medical Officer to the Central Travancore Planters' Association.

12. **Professors' class reports.**—The Professor of Medicine remarks on the students of his class not being up to the average of late years in intelligence and ability. A similar opinion is expressed by the Professor of Dental Surgery, and as regards Apothecary department students only of his class by the Professor of Pathology. Both the Professors of Surgery and of Dental Surgery specially indicate the 3rd year female students of their classes as being of inferior intellectual calibre. It must be confessed that in the period during which they have been under training there is a constant repetition in the record of remand and of failures to pass class examinations. The Professor of Hygiene remarks on the defective knowledge of English possessed by several students of his class, and reiterates former complaints on the want of a Museum of Hygiene and facilities for conducting practical excursions. The Professor of Materia Medica considers that the want of previous instruction in Latin has militated against the progress of 70 per cent. of the students on the matter of quickly grasping and remembering the meaning of technical terms and phrases. He is also of opinion that the standard of general education exhibited by the students of his class is not at all what it should be for students preparing for one of the learned professions.

The majority of the Professors remark on the good conduct and regular attendance of the students, and most of them are satisfied with their progress in their respective classes.

13. **Clinical instruction.**—The reports from the various Clinical Teachers are appended. They vary a good deal as to the advantage derived by the students from their clinical training, ranging on one side from the opinion "that on the whole all the students obtained very satisfactory benefit from the instruction given them" to the opposite view that "the work done by the students as a whole must be regarded as unsatisfactory." Speaking generally the Senior Teachers incline to the optimistic view, the Juniors to the pessimistic. My own opinion is, taking a general average both of teachers and of taught and of the amount and quality of the clinical teaching our students are compelled to receive, that our students at the end of their pupilage leave College the possessors of an amount of practical bed-side knowledge of the sick quite up to the average of the outturn of Medical schools elsewhere, even though the latter may not have to contend against such drawbacks as a tropical climate, insufficient leisure on the part of the Teachers, and of deficient general education on the part of the taught.

I do not propose to dwell on all the defects complained of if for no other reason than that in some instances I do not concur in the opinions expressed, but there can be no doubt that in one way in particular the clinical teaching might be greatly improved, namely, by adding to the strength of the teaching staff. More particularly is this the case in the Maternity Hospital for the reasons lucidly given by the Superintendent in this and in last year's reports, and similarly both in the General Hospital and at the Native Infirmary there is undoubted need for an increase in the number of Teachers. It is therefore strongly to be hoped that when the final orders on the re-organization of the College are passed this leading defect may be more or less remedied.

(*a*) *From the Senior Surgeon, General Hospital.*

The total number of students who attended the clinique and their classification are shown in the accompanying tabular statement.

The following method of teaching was carried out :—Three days a week were devoted to clinical instruction at the bedside, and three days to operative work in the theatre. Each case admitted into the wards is allotted either to a senior student or to a junior student, assisted by

a senior. The student in charge having drawn up notes of the case, reads them out to the class, after which individual students are called upon to examine the case and check the observations already made. Others in turn are called upon to discuss the diagnosis and to suggest the line of treatment. This, which may be called the Edinburgh method of clinical instruction, affords all the students attending the clinique opportunities of examining cases under the guidance of the clinical teacher and renders them familiar with the methods of working out diagnosis and laying down principles of treatment.

The three days in the week devoted to operative work are spent in the operation theatre. On an average about twelve operations are performed during the week, and in these occasions all the senior and some of the junior students in turn are allowed to assist. I believe that there are few medical schools, if any, where the students have such numerous opportunities of assisting at operative work. Those members of the class who are not engaged in assisting at the operation are permitted, so long as they are not in the way, to stand round the table and witness the proceedings. They are not required to occupy the benches in the theatre because it is found that little or nothing of the operation can be seen from those seats.

The choice of material for clinical instruction is ample as there are over eighty beds, the majority of which are always full.

The conduct of the students was good and the majority were industrious and regular in attendance.

Class of students.	4th year M.B. and C.M.	3rd year M.B. and C.M.	2nd year M.B. and C.M.	4th year L.M.S.	3rd year L.M.S.	2nd year L.M.S.	4th year Apothecary.	3rd year Apothecary.	2nd year Apothecary.	2nd year Hospital Assistants.	Total.	Monthly average.
Numbers attended.	2	1	5	5	4	1	5	8	9	2	42	16·1

(b) From the Second Surgeon, General Hospital.

Clinical instruction was conducted on lines similar to former years. It consisted in (1) minor surgery, such as bandaging, putting up fractures, dressing of surgical cases, &c.; (2) case taking, the chief points being noted at the time of examination by me, the whole being later corrected; (3) careful notes of operations performed; (4) instruction on groups of cases in the wards presenting similar features as well as individual peculiarities. This latter division is, of course, the most important one, but the old complaint existed this year again, namely, that the press of urgent work prevented systematic clinical lectures. The commoner types of cases were most frequently taken as subjects of discourse when time permitted, such as fractures and dislocations, old and recent; hernias of different kinds; amputations, abscesses, their mode of onset and their symptoms and treatment; strictures of the urethra, fistula, general injuries, shock, diseases of bones, joints, glands, &c.; septic diseases; surgery of the genito-urinary system, &c.

The large amount of material available in the wards enables me to refresh the memories of the students on all of these subjects, and the students eagerly availed themselves of the advantages of pre-arranged lectures. The students had too the opportunity of witnessing and helping at about forty capital operations a month, besides hundreds of a less serious nature. The improvement during the course of instruction in the students' methods and ways of thinking and handling their cases was marked in all except those who were merely posted to my wards for periods of less than one month, in whom, of course, improvement of a marked nature could not be hoped for.

There was, as usual, a great difference in capacity and power of application among the students, but I am happy to say all showed anxiety to learn the details of their profession. Each year, I think, shows improved work.

The following table gives the number of students according to the year of study who were present in my wards during the 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. 1896-97	3	1	4	7	4	2	1	6	13	41	15·8

(c) From the Medical Officer in charge of Women and Children's wards.

The following classification table shows the number and grade of students working in these wards during the year:—

Class of student.	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 ..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	7	11	24	14·5

Surgeon-Major Dymott and Surgeon-Major Smyth who held the appointment of First Physician in succession prior to my taking up the duties gave clinical instruction.

The majority of the students attending my wards being in their second year, the system of imparting instruction which I have chiefly confined myself to has been the demonstration of the main types of diseases that present themselves and of the simpler processes of change from physiological to pathological conditions. New cases are examined by me in company with the student in charge (other students attending) and his notes of the case discussed and criticised before being recorded in the case sheet. The examination of new cases is the main opportunity seized upon for imparting clinical instruction as such an examination must be complete as far as possible in the first instance. Owing to daily inrush of fresh cases the first examination is the main one, and the time that is at the disposal of the medical officer after he has finished his examination of new patients is all too short to dwell much on the progress made by former admissions further than hear the reports on such from the clinical clerks and apothecary in charge.

The material available for clinical teaching could hardly be greater; the main difficulty is in preventing students from becoming perfunctory and stereotyped in their descriptive recording of cases, the reiteration of such phrases as "lips, teeth and gums normal" becoming almost parrot-like in their frequency. Notwithstanding this danger arising from an excess of cases the student of average intelligence has opportunities of gaining a familiarity with types of various diseases that he could not probably obtain in any other clinical hospital.

(d) From the Assistant Physician, General Hospital.

I have been in charge of my wards throughout the year.

The following table gives the necessary details as to the number and standing of the different students who were posted to work in my wards during the year:—

Class of student.	4th year M.B. & C.M.	3rd year M.B. & C.M.	2nd year M.B. & C.M.	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 ..	..	1	5	11	3	1	3	9	8	41	15·2

One matter for congratulation is that there were fewer changes made in regard to the students, *i.e.*, they worked for longer consecutive periods in one set of wards. Another matter for congratulation is that the percentage of second year students dropped from over 50 per cent. (the year previous) to about 30 per cent. (in the past year). It is to be hoped that in time the anomaly of second year students working in medical wards will be done away with entirely.

The work done by the students as a whole must be regarded as unsatisfactory, the causes for this unsatisfactoriness being partly inherent in the students, considered as a body, and partly resulting from what may be called defective clinical environment. As to the first, it is a perfectly obvious fact that the class of students we have at present is to a considerable degree inferior to what we had some years ago. There are a few excellent exceptions whose presence only emphasises the above mentioned fact. As a rule, I have about three students out of fifteen who may be relied upon to answer a question correctly; the remainder may almost as certainly be relied upon *not* to answer correctly. Space forbids full discussion of the various causes of inferiority. Defective general education, in spite of certain examination tests successfully passed, is one. Unwillingness or inability to purchase text-books is another, whilst sheer laziness is by no means the least. They want their food fed into their mouths by the teacher all ready for swallowing so as to obviate mastication. In other words, they will not try and fix in their minds what they have heard by independent observation and systematic reading. It is quite rare to find a student who has bought a small text-book of clinical medicine and is trying to *learn* the subject. In a British school it would be rarer still to find a student who had not got a good text-book with which to follow up and commit to memory the day's clinique.

As regards the defective clinical environment, I stated the matter fairly plainly in my last year's report, to which reference is invited. Since then the total number of admissions to my wards has risen to a still higher figure. Compared with the average of thirty beds in charge of a lecturer on clinical medicine in a British school, with a total admission of about 300 cases during the year, my average of 76·01 beds with a total of 1,612 admissions is, regarded from a clinical point of view, nothing less than appalling. The effect upon the students—leaving the patients out of the question—is decidedly bad and they lose their interest to a large degree simply because there is such a constant coming and going. If I find it difficult to retain an intelligent interest in the work under the circumstances— and I *do*—it is small wonder that the students fail in this direction. I stated last year that I do not consider the present conditions compatible with first-class clinical instruction. I will only add that I am prepared to prove that this is so to complete demonstration. If it is worth while training medical students it is worth while training them well, and if training them well is a counsel of perfection, then I am a perfectionist, not otherwise.

As to details regarding the method of instruction there is nothing special to add. The report of the additional medical officer for the previous year (*q.v.*) gives all the essential details of the routine. My chief attention is devoted to insistence upon the absolute necessity for a *definite system of procedure* in every part of clinical work till it becomes second nature; since I know so well that if a student leaves his medical school without this habit he will never become a thoroughly genuine and reliable practitioner.

(*e*) *From the Additional Medical officer, General Hospital.*

I have the honour to submit a report on the clinical work done in my wards from September 1896 to April 1897 :—

Class of student.	4th year M.B. and C.M.	3rd year M.B. and C.M.	2nd year M.B. and C.M.	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 ..	3	1	2	4	4	1	4	8	12	39	16·6

During the above period both senior and junior students were present in the same class. I think it would be to the advantage of the students if seniors and juniors were instructed separately as seniors are not interested in the junior class and the latter are unable to understand what is demonstrated to their seniors. In my opinion the above division could easily be arranged if the seniors were sent to the Assistant Physician and the juniors to the Additional Medical officer alternately.

2. The usual bed-side demonstrations on cases were fully gone into; apparatus, such as sphygmograph, hæmocytometer, hæmoglobinometer, &c., were all gone fully into and the students instructed how to use the various instruments themselves. Microscopical work as regards the examinations of blood, fæces, urine, contents of stomach and skin disease was thoroughly gone into. The senior students for obvious reasons were only permitted to report cases. Many of the cases were admirably reported.

3. I find that both junior and senior students were sent to the wards without being in the possession of clinical manuals or text-books of medicine. This, I think, is unfair on the students as they cannot be expected to rely on their memory altogether. I would suggest that in future all Government students be provided with the authorized text-books before being detailed for clinical work.

4. Lastly, I would draw attention to the fact that this hospital is badly provided with new drugs and apparatus for use in the medical wards.

(*f*) *From the Resident Medical officer, General Hospital.*

I have the honour to inform you that the students in the out-patients' room being still, as they were last year, first year students just commencing their medical course, clinical training to such persons seems to me out of place. I have therefore not attempted advanced clinical instruction, but have confined my teaching to showing them how to dress cases, syringe out ears and other manipulations of minor surgery. Hospital Assistant Narayanaswami Naidu has managed the dispensing very well and must have taught all the students a good deal. Cleanliness and punctuality have been insisted upon but carried out with great difficulty. Even if third year and fourth year students were sent to the out-patient department, I fear that a great deal of valuable clinical material would be lost unless a sufficient staff were permanently maintained in the out-patients' room to enable the Resident Medical officer to give some attention to the students instead of his whole time, as it is at present, being occupied in seeing patients.

The following students worked in the out-patients' room during the year :—

Sessions 1896–97.

Senior students		12
1 year M.B. and C.M. students	11	12
Do. lady student	1	
L.M. & S. students		2
Apothecary students, Singapore		3
Military Assistant Surgeon		11
Lady students, Apothecary		15
Hospital Assistants, Civil		19
Do. Military		7
Do. Burma, Civil		12
Do. Private		2
Total ...		95

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

I have the honour to report that the following students have undergone a course of clinical work in midwifery and the diseases of women during the session 1896–97 :—

M.B. & C.M. students	4
L.M. & S. students	18
Apothecary students	9
Female	1
Total ...	32

2. All the students conducted themselves well and have, I believe, obtained a good practical knowledge of midwifery and some practical knowledge of the diseases of women. The length of the course is not sufficient to obtain any great knowledge in the latter subject, and the majority of the students are not sufficiently advanced in general medicine and surgery to obtain anything more than a general grasp of the principles of this special branch of medicine.

3. The general plan of instruction has been the same as reported last year, but I would particularly beg to again call attention to the remarks made in paragraph 8 of my report last year which apply equally this year.

4. It would be an improvement if the students doing duty could be posted in smaller batches, extending over the whole of the clinical year. During the past year there was a large class of fifteen students in September 1896—nearly half the whole number instructed—and since the 31st March 1897 no students have attended. If fewer students could be posted at one time, more individual attention could be given to them by the Superintendent, whose morning work is far too great to impart satisfactory clinical instruction to a class numbering so many as fifteen at one time.

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

The number of students who attended the hospital was—

M.B.	4
L.M. & S.	18
Apothecary	10

The usual methods of instruction were adopted, viz., writing of cases and daily examination of the same, demonstration of cases in out-patient practice with oral examination on the more important cases, demonstration on the use of the ophthalmoscope. Ophthalmoscopes are set apart for the use of the students and a small dark room at their disposal for use whenever they wish.

2. I am of opinion that all the students obtained very satisfactory benefit from the instructions given them on the whole.

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

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

	No.
First year students	73
Second year students	64
Third year students	78
Total ...	215

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 Ramaswamy 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 assistants 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. A course of lectures on the eye and its diseases and injuries was delivered by me to the students towards the end of the session, and every opportunity is availed of to instruct them in the diagnosis and treatment of the more common affections of this organ.

4. 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.

5. 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*.

6. The clinical classes labour under the following difficulties and defects in their training at Rayapuram under present arrangements, viz.:—

(*a*) The classes numbering 155 in the aggregate at Rayapuram are overcrowded and unwieldy; there are too many pupils in proportion to the available accommodation, consequently the wards and bed-side spaces are overcrowded with students when the clinical instructors are going around.

(*b*) The accommodation for students afforded by these old buildings is inadequate and unsuitable, and the surroundings and appliances are notably unsatisfactory, not only are the wards overcrowded by students, but the operation theatre, which is also used as a lecture and demonstrating room, is much too small for even the class of senior students, who are unable to get a satisfactory view of operations owing to defects in the building. I have, however, during the year constructed a gallery for the students which affords them greater facilities for viewing operations. The mortuary is too small, and has no capacity or appliances for demonstrating autopsies, which form part of the course of these classes.

The natural defects and general unsuitability of these century-old buildings, which were not, even at the time of their construction, intended for a hospital but rather for a choultry, must constitute very erroneous object lessons of what a hospital should be, and convey to impressionable students incorrect ideas of proper hospital arrangements, which impressions no amount of talking will eradicate; however, I trust all these defects will disappear when these buildings are demolished and a new hospital erected on the site—a proposal which is now being worked out.

(*c*) The teaching staff of two members up to the close of the year was manifestly inefficient to instruct so many students; the two Assistant Professors * from the Medical College who have rendered clinical assistance since the 1st January 1897, make the work of instruction more possible, and the arrangement is working satisfactorily.

* Assistant Surgeon C. B. Rama Rau, L.M.S., and Civil Apothecary T. Narayanaswami Naidu, L.M.S.

(*d*) The students have to traverse considerable distances on foot daily to reach their work here, resulting in considerable loss of time and energy; most of them live in New Town, Park Town and Purasaipakkam between two and three miles away from here; they must walk to Rayapuram for clinical instruction, then back to their lodgings for food, then to the Medical College to attend the daily course of lectures; they have therefore travelled five or six miles by the time they reach the Medical College, which they reach fatigued and not in the best condition to acquire instruction from lectures. A considerable number of these students come from the mofussil or from Burma, and have no friends in Madras; properly managed hostels would therefore be a great advantage to them, but the present difficulty about this matter lies in the fact that these students receive their clinical training at Rayapuram, and their academic instruction at the Medical College, a considerable distance off; if there was a complete medical school for them at Rayapuram, the Native Infantry buildings now unoccupied might possibly be organised into convenient hostels.

(*e*) Notwithstanding the serious disadvantages under which the Hospital Assistant pupils labour, the results as tested by the final examinations are satisfactory, the following figures show the results of the examination for qualification as Hospital Assistants in June 1896, viz.:—

Appeared for examination	55
Passed first class	11
Passed second class	41
Failed	3

The three who failed at the June examination were granted a supplemental examination three months later when they passed. Of the sixty-three pupils who composed the third year class, eight were not allowed to present themselves for the qualifying examination, but were put back for another year of training and study. Six pre-collegiate pupils were instructed during the year in osteology, elements of materia medica, compounding, prescription writing and surgical dressing.

7. The conduct of the clinical classes was, on the whole, satisfactory, though many of the pupils offend by absenting themselves now and again without leave for which they are punished; one student was dismissed during the year for serious misbehaviour.

14. Apothecary Department.—The total strength of the department amounted to eighty-six students against seventy-three of the preceding year. The following tabular statement gives the distribution of the eighty-six students according to their year of study:—

Section of Apothecary Department.	Year of study.				Total.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
Military pupils	11	21	12	5	49
Colonial apprentices	3	..	4	3	10
Female students	16	5	4	1	26
Private student	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	30	26	20	10	86

(*a*) The ten students comprising the fourth-year class made satisfactory progress in all their classes; two of the military pupils and the female student obtained five certificates of honour and one of the former has been awarded the Blacklock medal. All appeared for the final examination, the female student for the College diploma of medical practitioner and the remainder for that of Assistant Surgeon: all passed three in the first class.

(*b*) Of the twenty students in their third year of training, one military pupil and two female students failed to obtain certificates of attendance in one subject each. With these exceptions, the class worked satisfactorily in all their classes and a military pupil and a colonial apprentice obtained each a certificate of honour.

(*c*) Of the twenty-six students in their second year of training, one female student resigned for private reasons, two military pupils failed to obtain their certificates in one subject each and another pupil on account of prolonged illness lost the summer session courses. These three pupils were not permitted to appear for the Primary examination. The remaining twenty-two including four female students did fairly well in all their classes and appeared for the Primary examination and twenty passed, three in the first class. The class on the whole is below the average standard. Three military pupils obtained each a certificate of honour in one subject.

(*d*) In the first-year class comprising thirty students, a Singapore apprentice and two female students failed to obtain their certificates in three subjects; two other female students in two, and two military pupils and a Singapore apprentice, in one subject each. This is only a

part of the weeding out process which usually obtains in first and second year classes and which, when thoroughly carried out, leaves in the class those best fitted to continue their third and fourth year of training. Eight of these students, including two female students, obtain each a certificate of honour in the class of Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

(c) *Recommendations of the College Council.*—To be re-examined in August in the subject in which they failed, one Dufferin scholar, a military pupil and a District Board female pupil, all in their third year and two military pupils and a Singapore apprentice both in their first year. To be remanded with stipend having failed at a re-examination in Anatomy—the subject in which they had first failed—two second year military pupils: to be also remanded with stipend one military pupil who had on account of prolonged illness lost the summer session courses. To be remanded with stipend for failure in two subjects—two first year Dufferin scholars. To be dismissed for failure in three subjects two first year Dufferin scholars and a first year Singapore apprentice.

A ruling of importance though of unfrequent application has been received from the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the session regarding the granting of certificates of attendance to students of this department.

No application for certificates of attendance at lectures from a member of the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department shall be entertained unless —

(1) Prior to attendance on the lectures for which the certificates are required, the applicant had passed an examination which would be recognised by the General Medical Council as entitling him to be registered as a student of medicine; and

(2) He pays the same fees for the classes as were paid by ordinary student at the time of his attendance.

15. **Chemists and Druggists.**—The casual student who entered this department is noticed in paragraph 5. He appeared for the examination qualifying for Chemist and Druggist and passed in the second class.

16. **Hospital Assistant Department.**—The total strength of this department of the College amounted to two hundred and twenty students as compared with two hundred and eighteen of the previous year. The following tabular statement gives the distribution of those students according to their year of study.

Class of medical pupils.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Total.
Military pupils	29	15	14	58
Do. remanded	..	1	2	3
Civil pupils	17	25	30	72
Do. remanded	..	..	2	3
Madras-Burma pupils	1	..	12	27
Do. remanded	9	6	3	5
Native State pupils (Maisur)	1	1	2	10
Burma pupils	5	3	1	8
Ganjám Local Fund pupils	5	2	2	4
Vizagapatam do.	..	2	2	4
Gódávari do.	..	2	1	4
Madura do.	3	..	2	3
South Canara do.	1	..	..	1
Bellary do.	..	1	3	3
Do. do. remanded	..	..	1	1
Chicacole Municipal pupil	..	..	..	1
Private pupils	..	1	2	3
Coorg pupils	4	3	..	4
	2	2		
Total ..	77	64	79	220

(a) Three casualties occurred in the third-year class during the course of the session and in addition to this, three other pupils were from failure in one or more subjects not permitted to appear for the final examination[1]. The remaining seventy-three pupils appeared before the Board of Examiners, of whom sixty-nine passed—twenty-six in the first class.

The College Council have recommended that of the three pupils referred to above, one be remanded with stipend and the two others be dismissed.

Eleven students of this class obtained twenty-three certificates of honour.

(b) Two casualties occurred in the second-year class and six of the remaining sixty-two obtained eleven certificates of honour. Two pupils failed in three, two in two and eight in one subject. The College Council have recommended that the latter be re-examined in the subject in which they have failed, while the other four having failed in two or more subjects have been recommended to be dismissed.

(c) The six casualties in the first-year class during the session occurred exclusively among the Native Military pupils. Five absented themselves without assigning any reason after attending the College for only a few days and another had to intermit his studies on

[1] Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 12102, dated 1st November 1893.

account of prolonged illness. Seven pupils in this class obtained twelve certificates of honour. Eight Native Military pupils failed in two or more subjects, three in three and five in two subjects. Nine other pupils failed in one subject, of whom six are Native Military pupils. 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 on the re-opening of the College next August.

It will thus be seen that, as the result of the year's work among newly-admitted Native Military pupils, there were fourteen casualties of the twenty-nine admitted at the opening of the session and that of the remainder six will have to undergo a re-examination in the subject in which they had failed. This record of failure much exceeds that occurring in the other sections of this department and the causes can be found first in deficient general education and second in the absence of the training during the pre-collegiate year that the other Hospital Assistant pupils undergo. The Re-organization Committee recommended that the training of these students should be lengthened by a year, but the Government of India has decided, on financial grounds, that the course must remain a three years' one for the present.

In G.O., No. 654, dated 22nd October 1896, the Government of Madras has passed orders on some of the points brought to notice by the same Committee, and of these the most important alteration of immediate practical application was the addition to the clinical staff at Rayapuram of M.R.Ry. C. B. Rama Rau, L.M.S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, and M.R.Ry. T. Narayanaswami Naidu, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary. The Superintendent of the Clinical classes, Native Infirmary thus alludes in his report to this—"The teaching staff of two members up to the close of the year was manifestly inefficient to instruct so many students; the two Assistant Professors from the Medical College who have rendered clinical assistance since the 1st January 1897, make the work of instruction more possible and the arrangement is working satisfactorily."

17. **Sanitary Inspectors' Class.**—The Sanitary Inspectors' class is in its third year of existence this session, and its popularity with certain portions of the native community continues undiminished. The class began work on the 6th January and closed on the 14th April 1897. Fifty-nine meetings were held in the College, of which forty-four were lectures delivered by the Professor of Hygiene and the remaining, tutorial classes by the Assistant Professor. The class consisted of thirty-one municipal employés, seven of whom paid for the course and fifty-four private students or a total of eighty-five against ninety-six of the previous year. Several students, however, applied to join the class at such a late date that it was impossible they could comply with the rule to obtain 80 per cent. of attendance and were in consequence refused admission. The percentage of private students in the class (who are reported by the Professor of Hygiene to represent the more intelligent and hard-working portion of the class) has, however, slightly increased from 61·4 last year to 63·5 this session. The lectures were accompanied by a large number of experiments and demonstrations and thus made as practical as possible.

Sanitary Commissioner	..	6
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	..	4
Professor of Hygiene	..	3
Assistant Professor of Hygiene	..	1 (also accompanied the Sanitary Commissioner in all his excursions and the Professor of Hygiene in two excursions).

The practical part of the course was undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the Professor of Hygiene and the Assistant Professor of Hygiene. The marginal note shows how many of these excursions were conducted by each.

The localities of sanitary interest visited by the class were Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Choultry, Chintadripet market, Kilpauk Head water works, Lake Paracherry, Municipal workshops, Red Hills lake, General Hospital with its contagious sheds, Rayapuram slaughter-house, Rayapuram Sewage pumping station, Cassimode Sewage Farm, Vepery Native Bakery, Chulai Slaughter-house, Vepery Cattle shed, and D'Mellow's Sewage Farm. The shed for cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease and some public latrines were also visited.

Besides these excursions, the Sanitary Commissioner gave some very practical demonstrations on disinfection and management of fairs and festivals. These practical excursions and demonstrations should prove of lasting benefit to the students.

The results of the Intermediate examination in Hygiene had not been published when last year's report was submitted, and it may therefore now be stated that of the ninety-four who appeared for it, fifty-one passed.

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

College department	81·5
Apothecary department	80·3
Chemist and Druggist department	·99
Hospital Assistant department	204·4
Sanitary Inspectors' class	78·3

The average number of pupils—

College department	87
Apothecary department	84
Chemist and Druggist department	1
Hospital Assistant department	213
Sanitary Inspectors' class	85

19. **Female students.**—The number of female students in all departments of the College amounted to twenty-eight against twenty-three of last session or against 29·4, the average strength for the preceding five years. The following tabular statement gives the distribution of the twenty-eight female students according to the department in which they are studying and their year of study.

Department.	Year of study.				Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
M.B. and C.M.	1	..	..	..	1
L.M. and S.	..	..	..	1	1
Apothecary	16	5	4	1	26
Total ..	17	5	4	2	28

Fourteen of the new entries this session have been given scholarships. Of the fourteen scholarships thus held, thirteen are of the Dufferin fund and the other is the Travancore State scholarship. Two casualties occurred during the session—one resigned for private reasons and another had to intermit her studies on account of health at the end of the winter session. The two students in their final year of study appeared for the diploma of Medical Practitioner and passed, one in the first class. Of the twenty-eight students, three are Native Christians and the remainder are Europeans and Eurasians.

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

Mrs. G. Stephens, who took the diploma of Medical Practitioner in June 1893, and who subsequently worked in the Maternity Hospital for a considerable period, was appointed Superintendent, Scindia Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Gwalior State, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem with free furnished house, Rs. 25 carriage allowance and permission to engage in private practice.

Misses LaBouchardiere, Croning and D'Netto, all Travancore scholarship holders, who passed out with the diploma of Medical Practitioner in June 1896, obtained appointments as Second-class Assistant Apothecary in the State of Travancore on a commencing salary of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Miss N. Jardine, L.M.S. of 1896, obtained the appointment of Resident Medical Officer Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem and free furnished apartments. She was shortly after promoted to Assistant Physician in the same hospital on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Miss Lacey obtained the appointment of Assistant Physician, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and subsequently resigned it for the appointment of Lecturer on Materia Medica and Physiology in the Church of England Zenana Mission Hospital, Ludiana, Panjab, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and free furnished apartments.

Miss Mascarenhas, who passed out last June with the diploma of Medical Practitioner, was appointed to the charge of the female hospital at Bobbili.

20. College Diplomas—**Examinations for.**—These examinations began on the 11th and terminated on the 19th June, the competition for the Government Gold Medal being held on the 23rd June. They were conducted by Surgeon-Lt.-Col. G. L. Walker, M.D., as President and Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D., and Surgeon-Captain D. Simpson, M.B., as members.

(*a*) *Diploma of Apothecary—The Primary Examination.*—Three Military pupils were not allowed to appear at this examination. Eighteen Military pupils and four female students appeared with the result that twenty passed, three in the first class.

Final Examination.—Five Military pupils, three Singapore apprentices, one private student and two female students appeared for this examination with the result that all passed, three in the first class.

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

(*c*) *Diploma of Hospital Assistant.*—Three pupils were disqualified from deficient attainments from appearing for this examination. Seventy-three candidates appeared of whom sixty-nine passed, twenty-six 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	95	80	15	1 in 6·
Surgery	96	82	14	1 in 7·
Ophthalmology	35	29	6	1 in 5·8
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	111	97	14	1 in 8·
Do. do. to female students.	109	83	26	1 in 4·2
Chemistry, Inorganic	73	61	12	1 in 6·
,, Organic	30	25	5	1 in 6·
Anatomy	99	83	16	1 in 6·2
Physiology	73	61	12	1 in 6·
Materia Medica	77	65	12	1 in 6·4
Botany	96	80	16	1 in 6·
Pathology	46	38	8	1 in 5·7
Medical Jurisprudence	57	48	9	1 in 6·3
Hygiene	57	49	8	1 in 7·1
Comparative Anatomy	41	34	7	1 in 5·8
Practical Inorganic Chemistry	39	One course.		
,, Organic Chemistry	27	Do.		
,, Pharmacy	14	Do.		
,, Hygiene	11	Do.		
Histology	13	Do.		
Dental Surgery	35	28	7	1 in 5·
Minor	34	One course.		
Operative Surgery	20	Do.		
Elementary Materia Medica	15	12	3	1 in 5·
Physics	40	33	7	1 in 5·5
Hospital Assistant Department.				
Anatomy	94	63	31	1 in 3·
Materia Medica	102	67	35	1 in 3·
Physiology	95	63	32	1 in 3·
Medicine	100	67	33	1 in 3·
Surgery	148	99	49	1 in 3·3
Hygiene	96	67	29	1 in 3·1
Medical Jurisprudence	22	15	7	1 in 3·1
Midwifery	94	63	31	1 in 3·1
Practical Pharmacy	14	One course.		
Minor Surgery	16	Do.		
Minor and Operative Surgery	41	Do.		
Sanitary Inspectors' Class	55	Do.		

22. **Medals and Special Prizes.**—The Hobart prize was awarded by the Syndicate of the Madras University to Omar Sheriff who graduated as L.M. and S. in July 1896. 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. and C.M. student A Spitteler as the most deserving of the students who have completed their course of training.

The Blacklock gold medal is awarded to Military pupil A. W. Truter for proficiency in clinical surgery.

The Chipperfield gold medal is awarded to M.B. and C.M. student A Spitteler for proficiency in clinical medicine.

The Bharati Lakshmi gold medal is awarded to Miss E. Winckler for proficiency in midwifery and diseases of women and children.

The Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar gold medal is awarded to M.B. and C.M. student A. Spitteler for proficiency in midwifery and diseases of women and children.

The Government gold medal is awarded to Maisur pupil B. S. Ramaswami Pillai who obtained the highest number of marks at the final examination and at the competitive written examination for the medal.

The Viceroy's silver medal is awarded to Dufferin Scholar Miss E. Winckler, 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 third year L.M. and S. student W.C. Bower for proficiency in Pathology.

The McNally Memorial prize is awarded to third year L.M. and S. student N. Rangachari for proficiency in Hygiene.

The results of the competitive examination for the Moideen Sheriff Memorial prize were so poor this session that the Professor of Materia Medica who held the examination reported that he considered none of the competitors worthy of the prize. In accordance with the rules under which this prize is given, it is awarded to third year civil pupil Shaik Fatteh Mahomed as the best out-going Muhammadan student of the year.

The College Council inform the committee of the Dufferin Association that Dufferin Scholar Miss E. Winckler has fulfilled all the requirements under which the Seetha Bhai prize is awarded.

23. **Scholarships.**—The majority of the endowments of this College consist of comparatively small sums, the interest accruing from which is barely sufficient to meet the expense of manufacturing the medals which are awarded annually as the prizes of these endowments. In a few other endowments again the capital amount invested is sufficiently large to afford a monthly salary. Of this kind are the Lane, the Bharati Lakshmi and the Krupabai Sathianadhan (the last two limited exclusively to female students). The Native State of Travancore and Cochin each maintain a scholarship with a monthly salary tenable alternately in this College and the College of Engineering. To this scanty list must now be added that of the Wenlock scholarship founded in 1896 mainly by the Muslim community to perpetuate the memory of H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras. A sum of Rs. 4,682 was raised by subscriptions and Government generously supplemented this by an equal amount raising the endowment to Rs. 9,364, the interest accruing from which will yield a monthly salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The scholarship is to be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to any deserving Muslim student desirous of studying for the M B. and C M. degree. In the absence of such a student it shall be awarded to a Muslim student studying for the B. E. degree of the Madras University, so that this College has a preferential claim to this scholarship.

Of the fourteen new scholarships granted to female students this session, the marginal note shows from what source they were derived.

District Boards and Municipalities through the Dufferin fund.	6
Travancore (Dufferin) scholar	2
Cochin do.	1
Dufferin Central Committe	1
Madras Branch Dufferin fund	1
Travancore State Scholarship	2
Krupabai Sathianadhan scholarship (Dufferin fund)	1
Total	14

Of the twenty-eight female students all but three hold scholarships. The twenty-five scholarships thus held include a Travancore State, the Bharati Lakshmi, Bellary District Board, and the remainder twenty-two are Dufferin scholarships.

24. **Physical Training.**—The physical training of the students of the Madras Medical College is in charge of a Committee consisting of some of the Professors, Assistant Professors and representatives of students from each of the classes. The gymnastic instructor meets his regular classes in the gymnasium between 3 and 5-30 P.M. The students are taken in batches for drill and exercises. The strength and average attendance are as given below :—

	Strength.	Average attendance.
Native Military pupils	24	18·6
Civil pupils	17	15·57
Madras-Burma	14	12·37
Mysore and local fund	14	11·25
College and Apothecary Department	24	17·54

The average attendance is below that of classes for instruction in the College and Hospitals, as students suffering from even slight ailments are excused from gymnasium.

The effect of making subscriptions to the college athletic club compulsory has been an increase to the club funds of Rs. 104 over that of last year, the figures being Rs. 966 and Rs. 862 for the year 1896–97 and 1895–96, respectively.

The college sports were held in the second week of January and proved a great success.

During the year the cricket pitch was re-made and sundry repairs were effected to the foot ball and other grounds.

In the Madras athletic club competition the following students of the college won prizes :—

H. D. Cormac, 1st prize	Bicycle race, open to all.
H. V. J. Thompson, 1st prize	Three-fourths mile run.
T. M. R. Leonard, do.	Hurdle race.

25. **Library.**—During the year one-hundred and five 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 to the library of the Medical College :—

Director of Public Instruction	5
Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India	2
" " Madras	4
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	1
Office of Chief Secretariat	8
Other sources	4

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

Medicine	173
Surgery	70
Medical jurisprudence	34
Pathology	25
Ophthalmology	46
Hygiene	71
Diseases of women	22
Comparative Anatomy	15
Physiology	46
Anatomy	85
Materia Medica	49
Botany	44
Midwifery	89
Chemistry	17
Miscellaneous	16

26. **Museums.**—During the year the specimens in the Pathological museum have been examined and a certain number of them that had from age become useless were destroyed, while duplicates of other specimens to the number of one hundred and sixty were offered to the Superintendent, Clinical classes, Rayapuram, and to the Tanjore Medical school, but were not accepted. Seventeen specimens were added to the museum during the year.

27. **College Council.**—Five meetings of the College council were held during the session. The more important subjects discussed by the council were as follows :—

Suggestion from Superintendent of Medical School, Tanjore, regarding the adoption of Taylor's Practice of Medicine in lieu of Husbands Medicine; procedure to be observed in granting certificates of attendance to military pupils; expressing the opinion that it was impossible for the Professor of Chemistry to undertake bacteriological work; approving of the scheme formulated by the committee for the revision of the training of Chemists and Druggists, stating at the same time that it is likely to remain practically inoperative in Madras till the passing of a Pharmacy Act; discussing various proposals to meet the cost of making gold medals; changing the academical year; proposal to add a course of lectures on Mental Diseases to the curriculum; reference on the Lectureship in Midwifery to female students; disapproving of Warings "bazaar medicines" as a text-book on indigenous drugs; provision for a separate theatre for systematic clinical lectures to be made after the military authorities evacuate the east wing of the Hospital buildings; discussion on the method of the Lahore Medical school in teaching pupils undergoing different periods of training; recommendations regarding the re-organization of the Medical College and the staff of the General Hospital.

28. **Buildings.**—The following tabular statement shows in detail the actual amounts expended during the official year 1896-97 on the various additions and repairs to the Medical College :—

Item No.	Description of work.	Amount of expenditure. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
	Medical College and connected buildings.		
1	Extending Chemical Laboratory	5,068 1 9	Original work.
2	Connecting water service in Chemical Laboratory with Municipal main.	423 9 3	Do.
3	Providing new sun-shades for windows on west side of female students' room.	148 6 11	Do.
4	Providing movable attic shutters in gable wall of dissecting room	166 14 11	Do.
5	Providing pipes	101 13 9	Do.
6	Constructing Mangalore tiled verandah on west side of Pharmacy class.	221 6 2	Do.
7	Renewing and relaying the present book gallery in the Lecture Hall.	745 3 8	Repairs.
8	General repairs and colour washing	1,232 7 0	..
9	Repairs to roads in the compound	798 10 1	..
10	Petty repairs to the dissecting shed	184 3 0	..
11	White-washing, &c., to the dissecting shed	423 14 9	..
12	Repairing pipes leading to Hygiene theatre	74 10 7	..
13	Removing worn-out gas and water pipes in Chemical Examiner's Laboratory and re-laying new ones.	113 3 0	..
	Total	9,592 7 7	

Of original works the largest amount is shown against the still unfinished extension of the chemical laboratory, and the second largest expenditure was caused by the necessity of repairing the ravages caused by white ants in the library and the prevention of a recurrence of such

damage. Had funds been available the much needed addition of a tiffin and reading-room would have been made, the plan and estimate for the same having been sanctioned by Government, but the work has perforce to be delayed. The "repairs" are of an ordinary character and do not call for particular mention.

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

Receipts during the official year 1896-97.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fees	13,414	0	0			
Miscellaneous	508	12	4			
				13,922	12	4
Local Fund contributions	21,184	0	0			
Municipal do.	12,834	0	0			
				34,018	0	0
Total ..				47,940	12	4

Charges during the official year 1896-97.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal and Professor of Medicine	19,200	0	0
Professor of Midwifery	15,925	0	0
,, of Anatomy	12,915	8	7
,, of Surgery	15,894	8	8
,, of Physiology and Ophthalmology	8,963	4	9
,, of Materia Medica	7,070	10	7
,, of Hygiene	8,400	0	0
,, of Pathology	10,368	11	9
,, of Dental Surgery	4,800	0	0
Assistant Professors	16,550	3	0
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	1,200	0	0
Allowance for clinical teaching, Native Infirmary ...	1,860	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	1,090	5	2
Exchange compensation allowance	12,854	10	4
House-rent allowance	4,082	14	5
Travelling allowance	306	1	0
Honoraria to Board of Examiners	1,800	0	0
Clerks	1,200	0	0
Draughtsman	720	0	0
Librarian	512	0	0
Gymnastic Instructor	300	0	0
Servants	2,682	13	2
Rents, rates and taxes	1,102	9	2
Purchase of instruments, chemicals and books	2,872	10	0
Library books	948	0	0
Training of Sanitary Inspectors	1,482	6	0
Contingencies	3,037	3	1
Miscellaneous	146	12	6
Cost of Europe stores	2,091	3	0
Civil pupils	7,508	8	9
Burma pupils	3,108	0	0
Madras-Burma pupils	5,756	6	2
Hospital apprentice—Pre-collegiate stipends, Civil pupils.	386	3	5
,, ,, ,, Madras-Burma pupils	190	8	8
Petty construction and repairs	80	14	9
Conveyance allowance	57	1	6
Refund of College fees	296	0	0
Total ...	1,80,489	4	11

The total receipts are less by Rs. 9,445 than those of last year. This difference is chiefly attributable to diminished contributions from both Local Funds and Municipal Boards, the fall in their payments this year amounting to Rs. 7,915. The fall under fees of Rs. 1,257 is more nominal than real, inasmuch as a sum of Rs. 1,335, being the College fees of Mysore students and pupils was, owing to the necessary settlement of disputed items in the bills, not received until after the close of the official year.

The miscellaneous receipts (the particulars of which are given below) were less by Rs. 273, the greatest fall in amount being in the first item mentioned, viz., in fines :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Fines collected from students	89	7	9
Amount recovered on account of chemicals, &c., expended in connection with University examinations	335	7	6
Sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles	2	12	6
,, of grass	14	13	1
,, of College calendar and syllabus	26	3	6
Amount recovered on account of chemicals used up for the Government Technical Examinations	23	0	0
Recovery of cost of a stolen clock	17	0	0
Total ...	508	12	4

The charges for the year show an excess of Rs. 5,433 over those of the previous year. This increase is chiefly due to return to duty from leave during the year of some of the permanent Professors who drew higher salaries than the acting incumbents, and to the increased amount of the charges shown as acting allowances of officers acting for those absent on privilege leave.

The whole of the expenditure incurred on account of the Burma Government for Hospital Assistants is as heretofore charged against the College. The amount has diminished considerably this year—from Rs. 13,000 to 9,000—owing to a smaller number of pupils under training and also to the sum of Rs. 2,095 being refunded by students who resigned the service or were dismissed.

Such variations as are present in the other items hardly call for comment, though in one instance, that of the charge for training of Sanitary Inspectors, it may be noted that the marked increase on the amount of last year is due to the fact that the permission of Government of India for the disbursement of the charges for the previous year was not received in time to permit of the payment in that year.

The increase under "Purchase of instruments, chemicals and books" is due to the fact that the cost of stores supplied from the local medical stores has also been debited against the College and to the addition of the cost of books supplied to Civil pupils.

The increase under contingencies in chiefly ascribed to larger expenditure during the year on certain articles of furniture.

One new head of charge for Rs. 57-1-6 appears this year, viz., conveyance allowance. This allowance is sanctioned * on behalf of the Assistants at College who attend the Rayapuram Hospital to assist in the clinical instruction of the pupils.

* G.O., No. 776, Educational, dated 19th December 1896.

30. The inventory of valuable stock has been verified up to the 31st March 1897 and the service registers duly completed to date except in the case of a few of the last entertained menial servants who have not yet been supplied with registers.

I have the pleasure to repeat the concluding paragraph of last year that "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* 1897.

(Signed) W. R. BROWNE, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

No. 7236.

Forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for favour of remarks and early return.

Madras,
3*rd July* 1897.

(Signed) J. B. BILDERBECK,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

Read the following letter from Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Ootacamund, 9th July 1897, No. 187—Tour 2:—

I have the honour to return your endorsement, No. 7236, dated the 3rd July 1897, with the attached reports for the session 1896–97 from the Medical College.

2. The report, as a whole, shows good work during the session done under unfavourable circumstances, and the Professors and their Assistants deserve the eulogium recorded by the Principal in the last paragraph of his report.

3. As regards the unpopularity of the service to candidates for the Native Military pupil class mentioned in paragraph 3 of the report, I have specially brought this subject to the notice of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command. It is a subject which requires the consideration of the Government of India.

4. In paragraph 5, the Principal notes that the numbers in the L.M. and S. class continue to be very low, but hopes for improvements. Until the orders of Government on the re-organization of the Civil Medical department and the increased employment of indigenous medical men are received and published, we cannot hope that these College classes will increase to any great extent in numbers. As regards the Sanitary Inspectors' class, the slight falling off in numbers is accounted for, and the report of the successful working of the class as shown in paragraph 17 is a very hopeful sign that the class will steadily increase and that the course of instruction has met a real want amongst the people.

5. The increase in the class of Muhammadans referred to in paragraph 8 is most satisfactory. As a rule, these men make good medical practitioners.

6. The question dealt with in paragraph 11 regarding the revision of the by-laws of the Madras University is most important from an educational point of view. If the repeated orders of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State are to be carried out, and the teaching power of the College is to be brought up to the requirements of the Madras University and meet the advances in the teaching of scientific medicine, it will be necessary to increase the staff and comply with the suggestions of the Re-organization Committee. Little has been done to increase the teaching power of the staff since 1867.

7. The success of former students of the College referred to in paragraph 11 (*e*) is gratifying to all concerned.

8. The provision of the museum of hygiene and the making of facilities for practical excursions for the teaching of hygiene will be dealt with in our report on the re-organization of the College now before you in my letter, No. 171—Tour 2, dated 6th July 1897. Provision for the improvement of the clinical training in the Government Maternity Hospital and in the General Hospital is dealt with in the same letter.

The provision of text-books can be arranged by the Principal, and he should, I think, see that all students are provided with the authorized text-books.

The provision of a theatre for clinical instruction in the General Hospital cannot be arranged until the remainder of the building is handed over to us by the Military authorities.

The additional Medical officer reports that the hospital is badly provided with new drugs and apparatus for use in the medical wards. This has never been brought to my notice before. Government has been most liberal in providing what is asked for, and I am allowed a very large discretion in passing the Senior Medical Officer's requisitions. As far as I can recollect, he has never been refused any such drugs or appliances.

The report of the Resident Medical Officer clearly shows how advisable it would be to place the chair of Pathology and the teaching in the mortuary in the hands of one of the physicians, who would have more time to devote to the work.

The suggestion of the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, that "fewer students should be posted at one time" can be arranged for by the Principal.

As regards improvement of the clinical teaching in the Royapuram classes, nothing further can be done until the orders of Government are received on the re-organization scheme and the opening of the school at Royapuram.

9. The Lord Wenlock scholarship established by the Muhammadan community for a student of their creed will do good.

Proceedings No. 8204 of 1897.

The report, if somewhat voluminous, is replete with information and, on the whole, is an encouraging record of good work accomplished.

2. *Staff.*—There were very few changes in the staff, and these do not call for remark.

3. *Accommodation.*—The various items of expenditure in connection with the additions and repairs to the buildings are recorded in paragraph 28 of the Principal's report. A clinical theatre in the General Hospital cannot be provided until the east wing of the station hospital has been handed over to the Medical department by the military authorities. The construction of a tiffin and reading room for the College had to be postponed for want of funds.

4. *Library and Museum.*—Fair use appears to have been made of the library by the students, but how far it was utilised by the subordinate staff has not been reported, though, in the review of last year, it was suggested that this information should, if possible, be given in future reports. The library was added to during the year both by purchase and by gift, but the total number of volumes therein at the close of the session has not been reported. The Pathological Museum also received a few additions during the year.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—The numbers on the rolls during the past five College years are compared below, the attendance of the Sanitary Inspectors' class being left out of account in the comparison:—

Session.	College department.	Apothecary department.	Chemist and Druggist department.	Hospital Assistant department.	Total.
1892–93	141	37	18	281	476
1893–94	91	33	28	261	413
1895–96	84	54	10	237	385
1896–97	94	78	1	213	386
.. ..	90	86	1	220	397

The College was, on the whole, stronger than in the two years preceding. The entries into the L.M. and S. section have fallen considerably since the raising of the standard of admission from the Matriculation to the First Examination in Arts, but the Principal is of opinion that this section will ere long recover its former strength in consequence of the re-organization of the University curricula. The Chemist and Druggist department, which is now practically closed to all but students preparing for the final examination prescribed for chemists and druggists, contained but one student. Proposals for the re-organization of the Chemist and Druggist department, in view to its being placed on an efficient footing and meeting all local demands, are now before Government, and its orders are awaited. The strength of the Apothecary department, as will appear from the above table, has been steadily growing, and of the 86 students in this department, 26 are females. The Sanitary Inspectors' class contained 11 students less than the number in the year previous, but the fall does not call for special notice. It is gratifying to note that the proportion of Matriculates joining the Civil branch of the Hospital Assistant department is on the increase, but the Military branch of the service does not appear to be popular with educated natives. With the exception of Cuddapah, all the districts in the Presidency, besides several places beyond it, were represented on the College rolls, and this is one evidence out of many of the wide popularity and influence of the College. The distribution of students according to race and religion presented little variation, except in the very gratifying increase from 21 to 30 in the number of Muhammadans in the College and Hospital Assistant departments and the Sanitary Inspectors' class. In view to encouraging the enlistment of Muhammadans in the medical service, the Surgeon-General has recommended to Government the extension for a period of two years of the concession under which 20 per cent. of the vacancies among Hospital Assistants are reserved for members of this community, independently of the number of those who may enter by competition.

6. *Examinations*—(i) *University Examinations.*—The results at the University examinations held in July 1896, taken as a whole, were, as will be seen from the summary appended to paragraph 11 (*d*) of the report, nearly on a level with those of the year previous in respect to the high percentage of the total passes, but the results at the First M.B. and C.M. Examination were, comparatively speaking, poor, the percentage of passes being the lowest on record during the past six years. The by-laws relating to the M.B. and C.M. and the L.M. and S. Degree Examinations have been thoroughly recast, the more important changes in the curricula being detailed in paragraph 11 of the report. The new regulations seem calculated to raise the standard of the examination for the M.B. and C.M. degree to the level of the examinations for British medical degrees.

(ii) *College Board Examinations.*—The College acquitted itself creditably at the final examinations held by the Medical Board of Examiners in June 1897. The results at the Board Examinations are compared below for the past five years:—

Examination.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Primary Examination for the Apothecary grade.	11	11	8	7	9	8	16	16	22	20
Final Examination for the Apothecary grade.	18	18	5	4	6	6	8	8	11	11
Examination for Chemists and Druggists.	4	3	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant grade.	52	50	81	71	73	69	55	52	73	69

Note.—The years given at the head of the above table refer to the college session, commencing on the 1st October and ending with 30th September.

At the examinations of the Medical Board, the Military pupils showed themselves to be inferior to their civilian compeers, owing partly to the lower standard of their general education and partly to the shorter course of study undergone by them. It is, therefore, perhaps to be regretted that things must be left as they are, inasmuch as the Government of India, in consequence of financial pressure, has recently decided that the period of training of Military pupils should not be extended.

7. *Sanitary Inspectors' class.*—This class continued to be popular and did good work. The Sanitary Commissioner, his Deputy and the Professor of Hygiene seem to have spared no pains to make the course of instruction as practical as possible. At the Intermediate Examination in Hygiene held in April 1897, out of 81 students sent up 44 passed, with two in the first class. The Sanitary Commissioner's proposal, which has been approved in G.O., No. 1475 M., dated 24th June 1897, to reserve to himself the right of nominating all candidates, not being Matriculates, whether recommended by a Municipal Council or not, is likely to lead to an improvement in the class of candidates selected for admission.

8. *Reports of the Professors and Clinical Instructors.*—Many members of the staff appear to be of the opinion that their students were not up to the average of the preceding years in point of attainments and intelligence, though every possible precaution was taken to select the best material available. The conduct of the students has been favourably reported upon by almost all the Professors. The additional Medical officer, General Hospital, recommends the separation of the junior from the senior students for purposes of clinical instruction, and this suggestion might be referred to the College Council. Care should be taken to see that the Government students are supplied with the requisite clinical manuals and text-books of medicine before they are detailed for clinical work. The Professor of Surgery reports that the attempt to teach Minor Surgery to students in their second year has been far from successful, and his recommendation that the class of Minor Surgery for students in their second year should be abolished will be referred for the opinion of the College Council. The reports on clinical instruction reveal the existence of a considerable difference of opinion among the officers concerned as to the value of the training received by students. The Principal's suggestion

that clinical teaching might be improved by strengthening the staff is, and must for some time remain, a counsel of perfection.

9. *Former students.*—The report on the career of some of the former students is very satisfactory and reflects much credit on the students themselves and the institution in which they received most of their training.

10. *Casual students.*—The number of casual students fell from 18 to 16, of whom 15 belonged to the College department and one to the Chemist and Druggist class.

11. *Female students.*—Twenty-eight female students, as against 23 in the year previous and 29, the average for the preceding five years, were in attendance, of whom one was in the M.B. and C.M. section, one in the L.M. and S. section and 26 in the Apothecary department. With the exception of three Native Christians, all of them were Europeans or Eurasians. The Professor of Surgery reports that the four female apothecary students in their third year of study failed to make much progress in surgery through "mental inability." For the Primary Examination of the Apothecary grade four students appeared, of whom three were successful, one heading the list in the first class; and it is equally gratifying to note that both the students who were presented for the Final Examination of the Apothecary grade, passed, one of them being placed first in the first class.

12. *Physical training.*—Physical education received due attention, and students of the Medical College appear to have made a very fair show in public competitions.

13. *Finance.*—The receipts and charges of the College for the past five years are shewn below:—

Year.	Receipts.			Charges.
	Fees, &c.	Local contributions.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	19,664	14,776	34,440	1,44,004
1893-94	14,559	16,157	30,716	1,70,608
1894-95	13,393	45,562	58,955	1,65,630
1895-96	15,452	41,933	57,385	1,75,057
1896-97	13,923	34,018	47,941	1,80,489

The variations under both receipts and charges have been fully explained in the report. The Government of Burma has undertaken to repay the charges incurred in behalf of the Madras-Burmapupils during the past quinquennium (*vide* G.O., No. 508, Financial, dated 30th June 1897).

14. *General.*—It was during the year under report that the change in the commencement and termination of the College year from 1st October and 30th June to 1st July and 31st March, respectively, was sanctioned, and this change will have effect from the current session. Proposals for the establishment of Provincial medical schools and for the distribution of the work of the Medical officers in the College and in the hospital are still under consideration. Until the orders of Government on the question of the re-organization of the staff are received, the College must experience some difficulty and inconvenience in adapting its existing machinery to the requirements of the revised curricula of the University degree examinations.

15. The highly efficient administration of the College during the year is creditable to the Principal, the Professors and the staff of Assistants.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. B. BILDERBECK,
Ag. 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,
" Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
" Government with Covering Letter,
for information.

Order—No. 280, Educational, dated 30th April 1898.

The Government agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that the report of the Principal, Medical College, for the year 1896-97, is an encouraging record of good work.

2. There were 90 students in the College department, of whom 41 were preparing for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, 34 (3 of whom entered the college during the year) for that of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and 15 were taking extra courses of instruction. The results of the University examination of the previous year were again very favourable. As has been the case ever since the standard for admission to the L.M. & S. section was raised from Matriculation to F.A. very few students entered it, nearly all the college students aspiring to the higher degree, but now that the revised bye-laws of the university have raised the standard of the M.B., more will be content to be Licentiates, the course required being one year less than the course required for the M.B.

3. The Apothecary department slightly increased in strength to 86 students, of whom it is gratifying to note that no fewer than 26 were females. On the whole the various classes worked fairly well. In the Chemists and Druggists department there was but one student. The Hospital Assistant department numbered 220 students, a slight increase over the preceding year. Of the 73 pupils in the third-year class who appeared before the Board of Examiners, 69 passed; from the second-year class numbering 64 there were two casualties and four dismissals; but the 29 native military pupils of the first-year class (who have no pre-collegiate year like the civil pupils) did particularly badly, only 9 satisfying the college council. Owing in great degree to the interest taken in it by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Inspectors' class continued in a flourishing condition and had a strength of 85 pupils. At the last two Intermediate examinations in hygiene over 50 per cent. of the pupils have passed.

4. The total number of students in the college was 482, of whom almost exactly a quarter came from outside the limits of the Presidency. The new admissions numbered 200 as against 203 in the previous year. Muhammadan students rose from 21 to 30. The 28 female pupils were all either of European extraction or Native Christians.

5. The suggestion that junior should be separated from senior students for purposes of clinical instruction should be referred to the college council as the Director suggests. It is satisfactory to observe that the strengthening of the clinical staff at Rayapuram, sanctioned in G.O., No. 654, dated 22nd October 1896, has been attended with the good results anticipated. Further improvements in the working of the college may be looked for when final orders are passed on the recommendations of the reorganization committee as to the establishment of Provincial medical schools and the distribution of the work of the medical officers in the college and in the hospital. Meanwhile the administration of the college has been efficient and creditable to all the officers concerned.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction (with enclosures returned).
" Surgeon-General.
" Public Department.
" Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 896

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Order.

No.

Dated 31st July 1897.

Received 3 AUG 1897.

Registered 3-8-97

Enclosures- two (including this one)

Spare copies ~~1~~ Nil

SUBJECT.

Submitting a copy of Proceedings reviewing the report on the Medical College, Madras, during the session 1896-97.

DESPATCHED

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	508-10 SC	Judl.	30-6-97
	229-do	Edn.	22-4-97
	212 Mis	do	10-4-97
	166-do (abs)	do	20-3-97
	164-do	do	19-3-97
	142 SC	do	9-3-97
	53 Mis (abs)	do	25-1-97
	32-do	do	18-1-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

776 Mis	Edn	19-12-96
758-do	do	7-12-96
757-do	do	7-12-96
745-do	do	30-11-96
740-do	do	26-11-96
699-do (abs)	do	10-11-96
681-do	do	5-11-96
674-5-(abs)	do	2-11-96
672-3-do	do	2-11-96
658-do	do	22-10-96
654 SC	do	22-10-96
651-2-do	do	21-10-96
630-1 Mis	do	8-10-96
499-do (abs)	do	14-8-96
493 SC	do	14-8-96
355 Mis	do	15-6-96
349-do	do	13-6-96
270-do	do	30-4-96
810-11 SC	do	7-10-95
615-16-do	do	18-8-94
595-96-do	do	16-8-93

[G./78]

17

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

Proof of the Med. College Review submitted with ref to the Secy's instructions at flag M. of the original.

[illegible] 14/5/98

5. Too late now. Issue at once.

H.T. 16 5 98

[illegible] 14/5/98

Let the proceedings be circulated - Sd. the Madras Medical College for the year 1896-97 agrees to that it may be laid before the Council at its meeting to be held on the date of.

18 VI 98

Order M. 20 30.6.98

R.S.

Annual Report of the Madras Medical College for 1896-1897.

that the report of the Principal, Medical College, for the year 1896-97, is an encouraging record of good work.

2. There were 90 students in the College Dept. of whom 41 were preparing for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine & Master in Surgery, 34 (3 of whom intend not writing this year) were reading for that of Licentiate in Medicine & Surgery, & 15 were taking extra courses of instruction. The results of the University Exam.s of the previous year were again very favourable. As has been the case

3. The Apothecary Dept. slightly increased in strength to 86 students, of whom it is gratifying to note that no fewer than 26 were females. On the whole the various classes worked fairly well. In the Chemist & Druggist Department there was but one student. The Hospital Assistant Dept. numbered 220

27/4/98

As soon as the standard for admission to the Lic. & Scholarships are raised for next year the very few students entering it, nearly all the Colleges students at present, & the higher degree, that now held the ground by one of the University here raised the standard of the M.B., more will be evident, the courses required by one year has been the courses required for the M.B.

Students, a slight increase over the previous
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