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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 3476	Press
~~88-89~~	Mis. _____
Dated 5-12-	1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th December 1864.*

No. 88. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department:—

Passing orders on the Report of the President
of the Sanitary Commission, regarding the
Hospital, at present in use with the King's
Dragoon Guards, at Bangalore. (Here enter 23th November 1864, No. 4,243.)

No. 89. ORDER THEREON, 5th December 1864, No. 3,476.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Proceedings be furnished to the Superintending Engineer, 5th Division, and that he be requested to arrange for the immediate execution of the repairs referred to in paragraph 5 and for the preparation of plans and estimates, in communication with the authorities at Bangalore, for the improvements contemplated in paragraph 2.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 5th Division.
,, Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

3

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the President Sanitary Commission, Ootacamund, 30th September 1864; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, an "Inspection Report of the Hospital of the King's Dragoon Guards at Bangalore."

2. I forward this paper in anticipation of a comprehensive Report upon the whole Station, as it may be considered desirable by Government that the proposed plan of the new Cavalry Hospital should be expanded into a General Military Hospital, and this might be more readily effected before any considerable progress has been made in this building.

INSPECTION REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS, BANGALORE.

Inspection.

On the 7th September, in company with Dr. Mackenzie, C. B., Acting Inspector General, Mr. Balfour, Deputy Inspector General Medical Department and Lieutenant Colonel Place and Dr. Montgomery, of the Sanitary Commission, I inspected the Hospital of the King's Dragoon Guards, which is situated near the Barracks at present occupied by that Regiment.

Occupation of Hospital.

2. These Barracks will shortly be vacated by the Dragoons and occupied by an Infantry Regiment, and the remarks which follow have reference to the proposed change.

Site.

3. The Hospital is situated to the westward of the Barracks, while a main road running north and south separates them from the Hospital enclosure.

A description of this Hospital is given in the Appendix to evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Sanitary state of the Army in India, *vide* their Report, Volume II, page 336, and I fully concur in the remarks therein contained.

"The site is decidedly not healthy for a Hospital and the building is decidedly not a healthy one, nor ever will be for the following reasons."

1st. "The northerly wind blowing over the Ulsoor tank so close, wafts damp air in the wards."

2nd. "A main drain into which all the drains from the whole of the Barrack urinals are led is only 100 feet from the Hospital compound."

3rd. "The riding ground is too close."

4th. "The neighbouring houses being on higher ground are too close and the Hospital is confined, and

5th. "The closeness of the Barrack Latrines and sick Horse Stables, independent of the Hospital buildings themselves."

Condition of the buildings from damp.

4. The flooring of the Hospital, the roof and the side-walls shewed evident signs of damp; the Hospital has a basement very slightly raised, and the flooring of the verandah is level with the adjoining ground, and in some places actually below it. In one of the verandahs, eleven open door-ways communicate with the ward, and to avoid the too free access of damp and cold air, these door-ways are protected with coarse canvas curtains and bamboo chicks. The use of these in wards is objectionable, as they are liable to absorb poisonous, or diseased exhalations, and thus perhaps might perpetuate disease.

5. The verandahs of the Hospital are 12 feet wide, and in height from 8 to 12 feet, with a sloping semi-terraced roof on the minor side of the verandahs; these are a facings (door-ways without door) protected as noticed above by canvas screens and bamboo chicks. Externally the verandah is supplied with jalousies, venetians down to the ground. When rain is falling, the floor of the verandah is damp, and the venetians which are old and out of order do not exclude rain or cold air

perfectly. In hot weather, the low and thin roofing does not sufficiently exclude the heat, and the verandahs are therefore unsuited to the reception of sick, or to use as wards to supplement the limited accommodation of the Hospital.

Ventilation ill-arranged.

6. The wards are provided with both ridge and cross-ventilation; the latter effected by attics with glazed windows 3 x 1-6; but these have to be occasionally closed on the weather side, if any amount of wind is blowing during the monsoon.

Ill effects of the above.

7. Much of the roof was leaky, and the Medical Officer attributes to the dampness of the Hospital tendency of ulcer cases to assume a phagedenic character. The excessive ventilation noticed occasionally is found injurious to patients labouring under Diarrhoea and Dysentery, or Consumption.

Suitable separate accommodation for special cases not available.

8. There are no sufficient means of separating patients, or providing appropriate wards for the treatment apart of Syphilitic patients, or those with contagious diseases. Patients suffering from small-pox or other disorders of this class can be accommodated only in a ward which is so damp as to be totally unfit for this purpose. At the time of our visit, a case requiring isolation was being treated in what is called a separate ward, but which is merely a portion of northern ward cut off from the rest of the room by a low partition wall, leaving several feet of air-way perfectly open and allowing the contamination of the air almost as freely as if the ward had not been divided.

Hospital not capable of improvement.

9. The Hospital, originally badly built more than 50 years ago, will admit of but little improvement further than that which has, with the last few years, been effected in it by the raising of the wards and the introduction of ridge and cross-ventilation. It is, however, found by experience that when cold winds are blowing the air comes too freely through the open attics, and these have then to be kept closed.

10. Although in the low country this means of ventilation is found to answer well, it does not do equally well for a climate like that of Bangalore. This objection to the Hospital was anticipated by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who thus writes in 1861.

"The alterations in Hospital itself are now finished. I look on the improvements made 'as of very little use, and I am sure it will be found ultimately that what I said in my annual report 'for 1858, regarding the improvements then contemplated but now executed, will turn out to be 'true, and the money expended has been thrown away. Before the alterations, a number of men 'were attacked with acute rheumatism while in Hospital, and it was necessary to invalid nine men 'with that complaint. For this class of patients and those attacked with dysentery, it is now much 'worse, as it will be found colder in the cold season. (*Vide Report of Commissioners on Sanitary 'State of Army in India, Volume II, page 340.*")

Its capacity is insufficient for the proposed use.

11. The Hospital is insufficient in size to accommodate the average number of sick of a full Regiment even of Cavalry, (much less of an Infantry Regiment, and its full strength of 1,000) if any classification or separation of patients is to be attempted.

As may be seen from Appendix A, this Hospital is capable of containing only 53 patients with 100 feet superficial area, although the Regulation number of beds is 77. At the time of our visit the 1st King's Dragoon Guards had, owing to the recent invaliding of some men to England only 25 sick in Hospital; the strength of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Corps being 499. This number is, however, considerably below the mean strength of the Corps, which during the year 1863, averaged 603, and although under ordinary circumstances the number of in-patients should not be expected in an European Cavalry Regiment to exceed 54 at this Station. No opportunity of classification is afforded by this Hospital, nor are there suitable separate wards. The British Infantry Regiment at this Station averaged in 1863, 938, and last year 1223 admissions took place, or 1303 per 1,000; while in the King's Dragoon Guards the ratio of admissions to strength was only 681 per 1,000. It may therefore be safely assumed, that the accommodation afforded by the Dragoon Hospital is entirely inadequate to the wants of an Infantry European Regiment, which may be calculated to require 100 beds constantly available, together with separate and spare wards.

Faults of general construction.

12. The general construction of the Hospital is faulty. It is so damp from its foundations not being raised, the wards are so narrow and the verandahs are so low that without almost entire re-construction, it could scarcely be made to meet the requirements of a good Hospital. There are no means of heating any of the wards. They are too narrow and they need the protection of lofty outer verandahs.

Indicate the desirability of its being discontinued as an Hospital.

13. It would seem very desirable that the use of this building should be discontinued as an Hospital, although it might be made available for recreation and reading rooms and as work-shops for the men occupying the contiguous Barracks.

The objections to the Hospital as being less healthful than the Barracks and therefore less popular with the Soldiers is thus forcibly pointed out by the Officer Commanding, who writes on the authority of the Regimental Surgeon.

"It has been hitherto found that men are reluctant to leave good Barrack-rooms when 'unwell, and come into an inferior building such as the present Hospital is; and when they do 'come in, they are discontented and wish to get back to their Barrack-room, unless they improve 'rapidly, which cannot be expected in the present Hospital. I have generally been obliged to send 'men out as Convalescents as quickly as possible, as I have found they have come round more 'quickly in the Barrack-rooms than in this bad Hospital."

Site for a new Hospital.

14. It has been suggested to locate the Hospital for the European Regiment henceforward to be located in the Barracks at present occupied by the Dragoons on the high ground (the old Race-course) on which are situated the new Barracks, and where the Hospital for these Barracks is about to be built, as this Hospital will probably be built in pavilions to give the necessary Hospital accommodation required for the Regiment quartered in the present Dragoon Barracks.

A General Military Hospital suggested.

15. A General Military Hospital for the whole Cantonment undoubtedly recommends itself for many reasons, and Medical Officers of experience, such as Doctors Mackenzie and Balfour, are of opinion that the distance at which the Hospital will be from the Barracks will not prove of any practical inconvenience. Indeed at the time of our inspection and for some time previously, some Companies of Her Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot have been located in the Barracks on the Race-course, and their sick have gone down to the Regimental Hospital without inconvenience. Under any circumstances, it would seem of great importance to abandon the present Hospital attached to the Dragoon Barracks.

16. As the foregoing proposition would introduce a new arrangement into the Infantry Regiment, I am unwilling to bring it forward without affording in support of it what appear to me sufficient grounds for its adoption.

I. The proposal is approved by Acting Inspector General Mackenzie, Deputy Inspector General Balfour, and Surgeon Major Jephson, the only Medical Officers we had an opportunity of consulting, and who know the Station and its requirements.

II. The locality of the Race-course is more salubrious than any site in the Cantonment can be expected to be, and during the existence of epidemic disease, there would be no risk of contagion spreading from the Hospital to the general population.

III. The Medical Subordinate Establishment of a General European Military Hospital would be smaller than those of two distinct Hospitals.

IV. Perfect segregation of the respective Regimental sick would be ensured by separate pavilions.

V. No practical difficulty has been hitherto experienced when the Companies of 66th Regiment have been in Barracks on the high ground and have had to go to the Hospital in the Cantonment.

VI. For the very few emergent cases likely to occur, aid could be readily procured from the other Regimental Hospitals.

VII. At Cawnpore (in 1846,) at Meerut, Dum-Dum, Fort William and many other Stations, the Hospitals are quite as far away from the Barracks. During the Crimean War there was a General Hospital for all Cavalry Regiments at Scutari, at a distance from the Barracks equal to that proposed at Bangalore, and no difficulty was experienced in getting the men backwards and forwards. The Native Infantry Hospital at Secunderabad is more than thirteen-seventeenths of a mile from the Lines; no complaint is made of any inconvenience arising from this.

VIII. By the use in common of the Cooking Apparatus, and of the Apothecaries Dispensing Room, Office and Record-rooms, Conicopoly's Godowns, &c., and from the fact that the Contractors would supply the whole large Hospital instead of two smaller Hospitals widely separated, considerable economy of new building would be effected and much expense could be avoided.

Other suggestions if this is not approved.

17. Should the objection of locating a Regimental Hospital at about a mile and a quarter from the Barrack be considered insuperable, a Pavilion Hospital might be constructed near the present Hospital, but lower down and on a site less exposed than that of the present building. This site will not be open to the objection in respect of the Stables and Riding School, as these will be removed. Plantations of trees between the Hospital and Ulsoor Tank might guard the Hospital from any evil influence from the damp and cold now resulting from the proximity of this extensive sheet of water. There is ample space within the Hospital compound for the selection of a new site; but I would, in preference, advocate the selection of an entirely new situation for the Hospital, for, it may be urged in addition to the superior nature of other sites for an Hospital, that should the suggestion before made, that the present Hospital should be converted into recreation-rooms, and work-shops be adopted, the contiguity of an Hospital to recreation-rooms would be decidedly objectionable. If the proposal to place the new Hospital for the Infantry Regiment near the new Barracks on the old Race-course is rejected, another site has been suggested, namely, that at present designed for the new Soldiers' Club, at the extremity of the Parade-ground. This is at no considerable distance from the Barrack and is eminently suitable for the erection of an Hospital.

Condition of Hospital on inspection.

18. During the inspection of the Dragoon Hospital which has been above described, we were very much struck with the admirable order and cleanliness prevailing in every part of the buildings.

Highly creditable to Surgeon of the Regiment.

19. Everything that the most minute, skilful and continual supervision could effect to obviate the disadvantages of construction and distribution under which this Hospital labours, has been done by Dr. Jephson.

Wards and Out-buildings clean and free from smell.

20. The wards and out-buildings were scrupulously clean and free from all offensive smell.

Bedding.

21. The Beds are excellent and all the minor comforts of the patients most carefully attended to. Our attention was specially attracted to the Mattresses of Coir, some which have been for some years in use in this Hospital and which are similar to the pattern Mattress which has recently been sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Mattresses contained about twenty-four pounds of Coir which is carefully cleaned and teased before use. There is a good broad siding to the Mattresses of about three inches and it is sufficiently and strongly quilted. We opened and examined minutely one of the Mattresses which had been in use seven years and which showed how durable and cheap these excellent Mattresses are.

Method of keeping Mattresses in good order, and its results.

22. The system adopted by Dr. Jephson, in respect of these, is that each Mattress is dated and numbered, and entered in a Register, and every Mattress is cleaned and the Coir well teased as occasion requires, generally every eight or nine months. The result of this is that the Coir is perfectly freed from dust and the coarser fibrous particles are removed, and in elasticity, cleanliness and appearance (except color) the Coir much resembled curled hair, and would appear to be an admirable substitute for this more expensive material which is not to be obtained readily or cheaply in this country. The date of this process for every Mattress is entered in the Register, and the Medical Officer can see at a glance which of his Mattresses require cleaning. I have entered at some

length upon this subject which is not sufficiently attended to in this country, because I consider the plan adapted by Surgeon Major Jephson to be worthy of imitation by other Medical Officers, and instructions to this effect might, with advantage, be issued, together with the Mattresses recently sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I should add that no bugs are ever seen in the Hospital, and I attribute this partly to the extreme cleanliness of the building and partly to the fact that the floors are kept constantly white-washed. This not only stops up the bug-holes, but would render their detection almost certain should they appear.

Cots.

23. A few of the Cots in use in the Hospital are of wood, but they are like every thing else in the Hospital very clean and are not, as is the case elsewhere, the source of annoyance from vermin. I believe, however, that iron Cots will shortly be supplied in lieu of these Cots.

Cots badly painted.

Here as elsewhere, I observed that the Mattresses were occasionally iron-moulded from the inferior paint which the Cots are painted. This is a subject worthy of attention, for the otherwise good covering of a Mattress may have to be discarded, if thus rendered useless. I think this subject should be brought to the notice of the Commissary General.

Wards too narrow.

24. I have already (paragraph 12) alluded to the narrowness of the wards, 18 feet, and it will be seen that allowing 6½ feet in length for each Cot and ½ foot from head of Cot to wall, this only leaves a space of 4 feet between the ends of the Cots. This necessitates the dining tables being placed at the ends of the wards and a consequent loss of wall space in each ward. No ward should be less than 20 to 25 feet in width, so that not only free passage should be allowed between the ends of the Cots, but that also room should be provided for dining tables, if required, and if no separate dining-rooms be available. This defect was noticed 30 years ago by the late Dr. Moratt, and I believe by every subsequent Medical Officer in charge of European Cavalry.

Coal-tar used in Privies and Urinals.

25. The Privies and the Urinals are on the Coal-tar principle. The Privy is well constructed and the number of seats 10 is out of proportion to the size of the Hospital if calculated for only 50 patients. These seats are in two sets of 5 in separate compartments and are used on alternate days, and each Privy is white washed on the day previous to its being used.

Result of the method employed.

27. The pans used have a wooden seat firmly fixed over them with a closely fitting lid. Although the success in this Privy Hospital, under the careful supervision exercised by Dr. Jephson, has been most complete, it does not alter any opinion of the superior efficacy of the dry-earth system of Conservancy for all Hospitals, Barracks and other public Institutions. The success does great credit to Dr. Jephson; but it must be remembered that he has had the advantage of a much larger number of seats in the Privies, as compared to sick in Hospital than can ordinarily be given, and that he has actually only small number of patients for whom Privy accommodation is required.

Kitchen free from smoke and unpleasant smell.

27. The Kitchen was exceedingly clean and very well ventilated by a simple process of which a rough sketch and description is given below.

The large apartment A, opens by a series of arches into the smaller room B, along the whole length of which native Cooking Ranges, D, are erected; the currents of air passing through the archway feeds the fires with fresh air and forces the smoke, upwards where it find it's escape through cross openings at C C. The whole apartment A, was occupied with chopping tables and supplies, and was exceedingly clean and free from smoke, or any smell of cooking.

Kitchen Ranges recommended.

28. This arrangement might, with advantage, be introduced wherever native cooking places are to be employed. But the advantage of introducing Grant's or Duff's Cooking Ranges into all Hospitals and Barracks cannot be too strongly advocated, both on the score of cleanliness and expense of fuel.

Bath Rooms.

29. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hospital are small and situated close to the Latrines. They measure 12 x 8½ feet and are not sufficiently large to accommodate any number of persons. They are badly ventilated and are provided with tubs of insufficient size. There are no basins in the Lavatories, but patients keep each their own basin near their Cots in the Hospital. A Shower-bath is provided in the Hospital but not in the Lavatory; no hip bath is to be found here though one is supplied usually in all Hospitals. I think that, with advantage, two or three basins in each bath-room should be furnished, and one or two fixed basins in each ward for patients unable to go to the Lavatories. But I would not recommend any alteration of the present buildings until Government shall have decided whether or not to continue to use the whole building as an Hospital.

Female wards.

30. The Female wards are good, well-raised dry and well ventilated apartments with a good Hospital Nurse's Room. Wooden Cots with Coir Mattresses are here provided. The whole of three rooms are very clean and in a state of neatness rarely witnessed in this country. These wards are not separated from the men's wards by any wall or railing. A wall formerly existing was pulled down as obstructing ventilation. There are seventy families belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards and they have on an average only two women and one child in Hospital. On the day of our visit no patients were in Hospital. Every requirement special to wards where women come for childbirth is provided, and both in construction and situation these wards are vastly superior to those provided for the men.

Linen and Hospital Clothing.

31. The Officer Commanding the Regiment has suggested the employment of a Washing Machine for the Hospital in lieu of the present plan of employing Dobies. This suggestion is worthy of a trial, and it may be found to be a cheaper arrangement than that now in force. It would prove a means of considerable economy from the less amount of injury likely to be received by cloths during the process of washing.

Venereal disease.

32. The prevalence of Venereal disease (which Dr. Mackenzie has designated as "the disease of Bangalore") is notoriously recognised at this Station as one of the chief causes of men being obliged to resort to Hospital. In the Royal Commissioners' Report it is said (page 326, Vol. II.)

"The proportion of sick from Venereal disease to the total sick in Hospital from all other diseases is fully one-half." It will be seen by the accompanying Appendix B, that of twenty-five sick in Hospital, twelve cases (marked †) are *probably* due directly or remotely to this disease, or about 48 per cent of admissions from *all* causes; while six cases (marked **) or 24 per cent are undoubtedly due to this cause. To this subject I shall again refer in reporting upon the Station at large.

Water.

33. The nature of the water supply to this and other Regiments shall be entered upon in a future Report.

APPENDIX A.
HOSPITAL of King's Dragoon Guards, Bangalore.

Wards.	Length.		Breadth.		Height.	Superficial area.	Cubic contents.	Regulation number of patients.	For each patient.		Number at 100 square feet superficial area.	Height of bed from floor.		Windows and ventilating attics.		Distance from foot of one bed to foot of opposite bed.		Distance between adjacent cot.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Superficial area.	Cubic contents.	Superficial area.	Cubic contents.		Ft.	In.	No.	Height.	Ft.	In.	
No. 1 ..	101	0	18	0	15	6	1818	28179	64.93	1006.75	18	1	6	20	1	3	0	4
" 2 ..	61	0	18	0	15	6	1098	17019	91.50	1418.25	11	1	6	16	1	3	0	4
" 3 ..	34	0	18	0	15	6	612	9486	68.00	1054.00	6	1	6	8	1	3	0	4
" 4 ..	25	0	18	0	15	6	450	6975	90.00	1395.00	4	1	6	8	1	3	0	4
" 5 ..	80	0	18	0	16	0	1440	23040	62.60	1001.73	14	1	6	20	1	3	0	4

Regulation number of beds at 1000 feet cubic space. } 77

No. at 100 Superficial area. } 53

APPENDIX B.

1ST OR KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

NOMINAL ROLL of the Sick in Hospital, and strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and men, on 7th September 1864.

Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Date of admission.	Disease.	Remarks.
71	Private .. P. K.	30th June	Orchitis .. .	†
1620	Trumpeter .. W. S. G.	1st July	Phthisis Pulmon.	
189	Private .. G. W.	2nd "	Hepatitis ac.	
93	" .. J. B.	4th "	Phthisis Pulmon.	
1970	Serjeant .. W. B.	8th "	Hepatitis acute.	
1792	Private .. R. C.	22nd "	Syphilis Prim.	 † * *
295	" .. J. S.	25th "	Syphilis Prim.	 † * *
175	" .. N. K. B.	5th August	Bubo.	 †
164	" .. G. W.	14th "	Icterus.	
1956	" .. H. Y.	17th "	Contusio.	
302	" .. J. M.	19th "	Syphilis Prim.	 † * *
2027	" .. J. M.	21st "	Gonorrhœa	 † * *
56	" .. F. B.	24th "	Rheumatism chron	 †
1908	" .. C. H.	25th "	Abscessus Paoras	
394	" .. J. E.	25th "	Syphilis Prim.	 † * *
99	" .. E. S.	29th "	Dysenteria ac.	
449	" .. J. M.	30th "	Abscessus	
2061	" .. E. T.	1st September	Dysuria.	
74	" .. C. L.	2nd "	Cephalia.	
51	" .. J. A.	3rd "	Subluxatio.	
1820	" .. T. P.	4th "	Bubo	 †
76	" .. J. L.	6th "	Synoritis.	
2072	" .. G. O.	6th "	Rheumatism chron.	 †
212	" .. W. B.	6th "	Rheumatism chron.	 †
444	" .. E. C.	6th "	Syphilis secund.	 † * *

Strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and men at Head Quarters, on 7th September 1864—499.

(Signed) W. H. JEPHSON, Surgeon Major,
1st or King's Dragoon Guards.

Bangalore, 29th September 1864.

Referred for the observations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
19th October 1864.From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 26th October 1864,
No. ⁴⁵⁶/_{16,031}; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to offer the following observations on the letter from the President Sanitary Commission, referred to the Commander-in-Chief by Government, on the 19th instant.

2. The defects of the present Dragoon Hospital at Bangalore, have, for many years past, been a subject of continual solicitude; and every thing that could be suggested that could, at a moderate cost remove them, has been carried out. To spend a large sum upon a radically badly planned building was considered injudicious, in view of the ultimate changes contemplated.

3. The suggestion that a General Military Hospital at Bangalore be built, was fully considered last year when the Commander-in-Chief was at Bangalore; and the result was against it. The proceedings taken in consequence are recorded in the Order of Government, No. 2919, dated 11th September 1863.

4. When the Dragoons vacate their present Barracks, it was intended that the present site of the Hospital in question should be retained for a new Hospital. The Riding Schools and Sick Stables will of course not then be required, and ample space

will be available for the purpose. Meanwhile, the sick would find temporary cover in the old Infantry Barracks, which might, at a small cost for some temporary alterations, be made suitable.

5. Until the new Dragoon Barracks are completed, there will neither be funds nor labor probably available for the new Infantry Hospital. A vast amount of building, the Plans and Estimates for which have not yet reached Government, has to be taken in hand; and considering the many years that the new Dragoon Barracks have taken to reach their present stage of readiness, it cannot be expected that they will thoroughly be completed for another four or five years.

ORDER, 4248, 28th November 1864.

The Governor in Council is not prepared to accept the foregoing Report from the President of the Sanitary Commission on the Hospital at present in use with the King's Dragoon Guards at Bangalore, as conclusive in respect to the unhealthiness of the building as an Hospital.

2. It is distinctly shewn that nothing can be better than the female wards of the Hospital in question, and the Governor in Council considers it very probable that means may be found to make the other wards equally healthy and convenient.

3. The dampness complained of is, in His Excellency's opinion, from personal inspection of the building, remediable by careful attention to the drainage; and the fact of the proximity of Stables, Riding Schools, &c., will not apply hereafter, as the Barracks to which this Hospital appertains will eventually be occupied by an Infantry Regiment, as stated in the Quarter Master General's letter above recorded.

4. In the absence then of conclusive evidence derived from a return of the cases treated, the average detention of patients in Hospital, and other statistics, that the building should be finally disused as an Hospital, His Excellency cannot entertain the project of providing General Hospital accommodation for the Station by converting the Hospital about to be erected for the new Cavalry Barracks, into a General Military Hospital for the Force at Bangalore, to which measure it is observed the Commander-in-Chief also objects.

5. Meanwhile, orders will be issued in the Department of Public Works, for any immediate repairs required to the building being executed at once; a Plan and Estimate of the further alterations necessary to effect the improvements contemplated in paragraph 2 of this Order being prepared in communication with the authorities on the spot and submitted to Government.

(True Extract.)

William H. Jephson
Under Secretary to Government.

To the President Sanitary Commission.

" Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department. *With 20 spare Copies*
" Prinl. Insp. Genl. Medl. Dept., } for information.
" Adjutant General,..... }

Exd. T. Stubbs.

1864
No. 7
No. 87757

Wm. of Govt. with
Chas. D. D.

27 28 Dec 1848
 Recd to Doct "
 27 28 Dec 1848

Closing notes in the
 Report of the President
 of the Sanitary Loan -
 -mission, regarding the
 the hospital, at present in
 use with the things dis-
 -posed of, at
 Bangalore

3476-5th Decr/64

With our Order

2103476.

Ordered that a copy

of the Foregoing Proceedings

be furnished to the Superintendent

Engineer 5th Division, and New

be requested to arrange

for the immediate execution

of the repairs, referred to

and for the

Aspiration of Lung

and estimated, in com-

—communicating with the

multitudinis ad singularem,

for the improvement of con-

templeated in Paris.

James G. Thompson

Dr W. H. Account of