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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1753.

Press
Mis.

578-579

Dated 23-6-1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department
23rd June 1865.

No. 578. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Military Department.

Communicating the Report of the In-
specter General Medical Department } (Here enter 13th June 1865, No. 2,208.)
on the Lock Hospitals of this Presi-
dency for 1864.

No. 579. ORDER THEREON, 23rd June 1865, No. 1,753.

MILITARY WORKS, No. 47.

Communicated to the Superintending
Engineers of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and
7th Divisions for information.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineers, 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

Memorandum from the Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, 23rd May 1865, No. 257; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the Order of Government, No. 732, dated 25th February 1862, the Commander-in-Chief has the honor to submit the within letter from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, dated 13th May 1865, No. 155, with enclosed Annual Report for 1864, on the working of the several Lock Hospitals in this Presidency.

2. The Rules in the "Public Health Service" which are now under the consideration of Government, will of course provide for the continuance of these Institutions, and for their efficient superintendence.

From the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 13th May 1865, No. 155; to the Adjutant General.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Returns of sick treated in the Lock Hospitals of this Presidency, with Extracts from the Reports of the Medical Officers in charge of the several Institutions.

	Admissions.	
	1863.	1864.
Bangalore.....	462	480
Bellary.....	189	107
Cannanore.....	83	88
Kamptee.....	360	378
Saint Thomas' Mount...	64	52
Secunderabad.....	602	384
Trichinopoly.....	112	97
Vizagapatam.....	111	78
Wellington.....	102	75

2. It will be apparent from the figured statement in the margin, that the number of admissions has fallen off during the past year.

The decrease is pretty general at all the Stations, and in some appears to be attributable to the fact, that some of the class of women have left the Cantonments, to avoid the penalties attaching to the prosecution of their calling, when not in conformity with the Rules laid down for their registration and periodical examination.

3. One of the great difficulties to be encountered, I conceive, in the working of the new system of registration, will be to find the women when they are wanted for Medical examination.

In European Towns all persons of this class have a known domicile, but in a climate like this, many of the poorer women have no settled place of residence, and live about in the open air, in the neighbourhood of European Barracks.

This has been specially the case at Bellary, where Police supervision has only had the effect of driving the women out of Military into Civil limits. The proportion of venereal disease to strength at this Station has risen considerably during the past year, and although it may be in part accounted for by the arrival of a new Regiment, yet it is to be feared that it is also partly due to the fact that some of the diseased women have been removed from Sanitary control.

4. I do not know what the new bye-laws of the health of Cantonment Act contemplate in this direction, but it seems necessary to point out that, if the Police supervision is limited only to people within Cantonment limits, the operation of the law will be ineffective in curing the evil it was designed to remedy.

5. I am glad to see that, both at Bangalore and Secunderabad, there has been a decrease in the prevalence of venereal disorders, amongst the British Troops, during the past two years; also during the last year amongst the Troops of the Presidency Division.

The only Stations where there has been an increase during the latter period are Kamptee and Waltair.

2

No Returns received from Burmah or Straits.

The introduction of the new measures, whatever their real nature may be, must obviously be carefully watched, and the system modified from time to time as experience may determine to be necessary. On this subject I forbear further remark, pending the publication of the bye-laws of the new Bill bearing upon the subject under notice.

3

Statement of Expenses.

Statement of Expenses.

	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	R.S.	A. P.	P.
Rent of Building.....	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	0	0	(c) For three months.
Medical Officer's allowance	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,430	0	0	0	
Nurse.....	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	956	0	0	0	
Two Female Coolies ..	(b) 72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	15	6	(b) Pay of one Cooly. (c) For two months.	
Two Peons.....	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	0	0	(d) Pay of one Peon.	
Cook	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	(e) Hire of water-cart with Bullocks and Driver.	
Waterman.....	(e) 176	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	8	0	(f) Including extra Toly.	
Toty.....	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559	7	8		
Perishable Articles, &c....	251	9	6	134	14	7	239	0	3	125	15	11	49	1	4	9	2	5	
Washing	35	14	7	18	10	10	24	15	6	7	13	2	25	8	3	6	12	4	
Diet.....	2,873	8	11	224	10	5	832	9	11	1,087	14	7	415	15	10	1,817	4	11	8
Total...	4,359	12	22	167	3	4	2,086	9	8	2,057	3	4	1,288	9	5	2,645	11	11	9
Average cost per patient..	8	4	10	17	14	7	20	10	6	5	2	6	21	13	5	6	8	6	11

EXTRACTS from the Annual Reports of the Lock Hospitals.

BANGALORE. *Surgeon Major M. Rogers.*—"The working of the Institution during the past 11 months, viz., from 1st January to 30th November 1864, the period I have been in Medical charge, has been very similar to the preceding year, whether it be considered in reference to the number of prostitutes brought under inspection, or the general character of the disease.

"In October last the Lock Hospital was inspected by the President of the Sanitary Commission, and subsequently a Meeting was convened, consisting of the Deputy Inspector General Mysore Division, the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's British Troops, Dr. Inglis, the several Medical Officers in charge of European Hospitals at this Station, the Superintendent of Police, and myself, to consult on the best measures calculated to render this Institution more efficient in keeping under Syphilitic disease. Rules have been drawn up and I believe submitted to the Supreme Government for approval, &c., which if duly carried out will, I hope, considerably reduce the amount of venereal disease amongst the European Soldiers here."

"The disease in the greater proportion of admissions was mild, but some women, who came from outlying villages of their own accord, presented a terribly loathsome appearance, having extensive sloughing sores, and altogether in a most pitiable condition—a few of the Syphilitic cases have been very protracted, the surface of the ulcers being smooth, and glazed, and the surrounding parts hard and thickened, which for months resisted every mode of treatment. I have in such instances of late found the Per Nitrate of Mercury more efficacious than any other remedy in inducing healthy granulations, of course at the same time supporting their strength with Tonics, Fish-liver oil, and generous diet."

"The women have upon the whole conducted themselves very well whilst in Hospital. I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to 1st Dresser Appasawmy's attention to his duties, with which he is thoroughly acquainted."

Assistant Surgeon W. Farquhar, M. D.—"Having been in charge of the Lock Hospital for only the last month of the year, I have but few remarks to offer regarding the past working of the Institution.

"This short tenure of Office, however, was enough to shew how inadequate the present means are for keeping under Venereal disease in this Cantonment."

"The following Return shews that of the women called for every month, nearly one-half, at an average, were reported absent, or not forthcoming."

"The same Return also indicates the extreme prevalence of disease among the prostitutes brought for examination, a small proportion of them, as will be observed, being found free from disease."

1864.	1	2			3	4	5
	Total number required from Police Register	Number examined.			Total examined.	Found diseased.	Clean or free from disease.
		A. Total number sent up.	B. Came of their own accord.	C. Sent up from former Lists.			
January...	78	33					
February...	79	35	5	18	56	41	15
March...	82	43	2	12	49	39	10
April...	92	44	2	11	56	48	8
May...	70	39	0	16	60	47	13
June...	65	23	2	11	52	41	11
July...	58	41	0	16	39	28	11
August...	74	46	2	21	64	48	16
September...	60	35	1	14	61	38	23
October...	48	18	2	7	44	34	10
November...	32	20	3	67	88	49	39
December...	41	27	4	10	34	25	9
			3	0	30	27	3
Total....	779	404	26	203	633	455	168

Shewing how soon they became again contaminated, when they are at large. The subjoined Return shows the contrast between the admission, &c., of last three years.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Remained on the 31st December...	77	40	45
Admitted...	503	462	480
Total treated...	580	502	525
Discharged...	533	454	468
Died...	7	3	1
Remaining...	40	45	56
Daily average of sick...	51	55½	45½

"It appears to me that under the most favorable circumstances, it will be no easy matter to eradicate the disease, if the treatment or cure of only women be enforced. If it be true that European Soldiers cohabit with a certain class of women, it is equally true that few of these same women restrict themselves to Europeans, but have intercourse promiscuously with all comers, Europeans or Natives. So that granting all the Registered women to be sound on a given date, they would not be able to shew a clean bill of health for any time, as they are daily in the way of contracting fresh disease from a class of Natives, many of whom do not apply for treatment, but following out an idea prevalent among Natives, seek out a woman known to be clean, believing this to be the readiest mode of shaking off the disease.

"It would seem desirable therefore to adopt some measures to induce natives of all classes to present themselves for treatment as in or out-patients at one or other of the Civil Hospitals, in fact, to use some such endeavours to root out and prevent the spread of this plague, as are employed to stay the progress of small pox."

BELLARY. *Surgeon Major J. M. Jackson.*—"The total number of patients treated for the year 1864, were Syphilis primaria sixty-two, Syphilis secundaria three, Gonorrhœa fifty-six, total one hundred and twenty-one—of these fifty-two were discharged cured, under the head of Syphilis, and fifty five Gonorrhœa, two absconded, and four died."

"The Institution is labouring under all the difficulties and trials I have formerly pointed. I can obtain no assistance whatever from the Civil Pottah."

"In the Military Bazaar, if the Nurse complains of any particular woman or women who refuse to allow her to examine them, a memorandum of their names is sent to the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, when they are summoned and sent to the Hospital in charge of a Police Peon, when, if diseased, they are retained, if otherwise, they are allowed to go away."

"This system for a time worked well, but all the prostitutes have now left the Military and taken up quarters in the Civil Bazaar, where the Magistrate refuses any aid unless any party will come forward and swear that he has been diseased by such a particular woman, parties are cautious how they do this, as if they accused the wrong woman, she would prosecute for defamation."

"It has been reported to me, that many of the better class of prostitutes have left this for Kurnool and other Stations, owing to the high rate of grain and all necessaries of life at Bellary."

CANNANORE. *Surgeon Major C. W. Pickering.*—"The number of cases treated in the Lock Hospital during the past year has been slightly in excess of the previous year: the proportion of Syphilis primaria and secundaria and Gonorrhœa, has however been much the same, the admissions under the latter disease being largely in excess of the others. On assuming charge of the Hospital, however, I found that a large proportion of the Gonorrhœa cases, were suffering also from secondary ulceration, ulceration of osuteri and various forms of secondary disease."

"The total number of cases treated during the year, including those remaining on the last day of the previous year, has been 101; of these 89 have been discharged, and 7 remain. There has been no casualty; 5 absconded during the first half year, but not a single case of absconding has occurred during the last half of the year."

"On taking charge I found, and there have been, several cases of severe secondary and tertiary disease, the subjects, inmates of the Hospital for many months, the disease of very asthenic type, and the climate of the Station apparently peculiarly obnoxious to these cases."

"The Institution it may be presumed has been productive of good, from the comparative freedom of late, from venereal disease of the Soldiery at the Station. The very exposed and inappropriate site of the Hospital has been already brought to notice by my predecessors: the building is very deficient in many requirements, which are, however, being endeavoured to be rectified, and supplied as far as practicable."

"At the close of the year, a change was made in the working of the Hospital, being confined entirely to cure, and not to search for infected women as heretofore obtained; this last has been left entirely to the Joint Magistrate and Police."

KAMPTEE. *Apothecary T. M. Francke.*—"The number of patients under treatment during the past year amounted to 399, of which 383 left the Hospital, after perfect recovery—no cases of relapse were admitted: all the admissions were fresh and recent cases. The average monthly sick has been 19½."

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT. *Surgeon Major J. Peterkin, M. D.*—"There is very little to record of the operations of the Institution for the last twelve months."

"The falling off in the number of admissions adverted to by Surgeon Major Mackay in his last Report, has been persistent, and I am unable to furnish any other explanation than that offered by him, viz., that the former habitués of the places heretofore visited by the Soldier finding that a permanent residence at Head Quarters rendered them liable to seizure and detention in Hospital, have removed to a distance."

"It will be observed that the expense of maintaining the Establishment this year is less than in previous years, but this is due to the allowance granted to the Medical Officer in charge, having been withheld, since my tenure of that office."

"There has been no feature in the nature of the cases under treatment worthy of remark."

SECUNDERABAD. *Surgeon Major E. S. Tribe.*—"During the past year there have been 384 admissions and 405 under treatment to the 602 admissions and 635 under treatment of the previous year."

"There have been four deaths, one nominally from Uteritis or Gonorrhœa of the womb, and three from Syphilis, really from destitution."

"It appears that the smaller number of admissions during the past year as compared with the previous year arises from the Grass-cutter not being now as formerly subject to the Lock Hospital Police. This will be seen to as it is absurd to have a Lock Hospital and to remove from its surveillance a number of women of whom many are evidently diseased."

Surgeon J. T. Williams.—"Until the 30th August 1864, the Lock existed only as a ward of the Civil Hospital. This was objectionable for several reasons, the patients were neither excluded from the public, nor was it possible to prevent their escape into the Bazaar."

"The old Detail Hospital was therefore converted, and until a satisfactory system of registration and periodic examination is instituted, it will probably be large enough to accommodate all the diseased prostitutes who come under European treatment. On the 1st September the patients were removed into the new building, and since that time no one has escaped."

TRICHINOPOLY. *Surgeon Major J. Kennedy, M. D.*—"The building now occupied as a Lock Hospital is the same as that noticed in last year's annual Report, viz., a bungalow in the compound of the Civil Dispensary, and quite apart from it. It has been found perfectly commodious and when supplied with cots and other necessary articles of Hospital furniture, it will be sufficient as a temporary arrangement—a monthly rent of Rupees 20 is now paid for the building. The admissions into this Institution during the year have been 97, total treated 104, cured 97, remaining in Hospital 7."

"The aggregate number that received aid shows a decrease of 15 when compared with the Return of the preceding year. This is accounted for by several of this class of women having left the Station. The patients have been uniformly well-behaved whilst in Hospital, and there has not been a single desertion. Of 29 cases of Primary Syphilis, all were cured; 73 Gonorrhœa, 67 are returned cured, and 6 remain under treatment. Of the two cases of Bubo, one is recovered and the other is being treated."

"The average duration under treatment of the cases of Primary Syphilis was 34 days. Of Gonorrhœa 23, of Bubo 13½. There cannot be a doubt that the influence of this Institution has been beneficial in checking the prevalence of venereal affections at this Station. The exact amount of this benefit however can only be known by a comparison of the Returns of the European and Native Hospitals prior and subsequent to the establishment of the Lock Hospital, and for the period now under review with preceding years."

VIZAGAPATAM. *Assistant Surgeon J. Dougall.*—"During the past year, 89 cases of venereal diseases have been treated in this Institution, of which 78 were fresh admissions, viz., 26 Syphilis and 63 Gonorrhœa, shewing a diminution to the extent of 34 in the number of admissions as compared with last year, owing, I believe, to the greater restrictions imposed upon the Nurse and Peon who were prohibited from "seeking out" cases of diseases and bringing the females to Hospital, and before the person infected could bring the infecting female to notice, it was ordered that complaint must be made before the Sub-Magistrate and "Deposition given on oath," and then if that functionary thought fit the female was informed that she must either submit to Medical treatment in the Lock Hospital or be punished for propagating an infectious disease; of course very few went and complained in this public manner, although many came to Hospital and complained that they had been infected. However, there is evinced a considerable willingness now on the part of the females themselves to seek admission to Hospital for treatment."

WELLINGTON. *Surgeon P. G. FitzGerald, M. D.*—"Seventy-five cases of primary and secondary disease were treated in the Hospital during the year 1864, being 27 cases less than in the preceding year. Of those 48 were cases of Gonorrhœa and 23 of primary Syphilis. The number of women treated was 54, of whom 43 were admitted once, 5 twice, 4 three times, and 2 five times."

"The efficacy of the Lock Hospital in preventing the spread of disease among the Soldiers depends more on the honesty and zeal of the head Nurse and the Peons whose duty it is to discover and bring to the Hospital the subjects of disease, than on the professional services of the Medical Attendant. It is therefore absolutely necessary that those servants should be sufficiently paid to make their places valuable to themselves, and desirable to others."

"At present the miserable stipend of five Rupees a month which the Peons receive is insufficient for their support in so expensive a Station as this, and it is not to be wondered at that they should be frequently charged with accepting bribes from the prostitutes to let them go free, or that they should regard the threat of dismissal with indifference. In fact, none but the lowest and idlest vagabonds can be got to accept the places, and I believe that they are less attracted by the pay than by the hope of plunder."

"The Head Nurse was dismissed for similar practices, as well as for intemperance; one of the cooly women who served under her, has been appointed her successor, and has got on better. The old building was pulled down during the year and re-erected on the same site and plan."

"A second Dresser is attached to the Lock Hospital and Native Detail Hospital, and it is desirable that he should be changed as seldom as possible. Three such changes have taken place during the year."

"I am satisfied that the institution of Lock Hospitals was a wise and beneficial measure, and I have thought it right to indicate some of the faults which tend to mar or at least to diminish their efficacy."

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,

Secy. Prinl. Inspr. Genl. Medl. Dept.

ORDER, No. 2208, 13th June 1865.

Ordered that the foregoing Report on the Lock Hospitals for 1864, be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

Maurice Hoc
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.

- „ Principal Inspector General Medical Department.
- „ Quarter Master General.
- „ Controller of Military Accounts.
- „ Commissary General.
- „ Military Accountant.
- „ Examiner Pay Department.
- „ Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.
- „ Examiner of Medical Accounts.
- „ President Sanitary Commission.
- „ Public Works Department, for information. *W. L.*

Mrs. Mary Coffin

July 1865 Order
No. of Govt for June
No 2214

No. of Govt in the
Prilly. D. 1865

27 1865 June
No. 20 }
No 2265

Communicating
the order of the Chief
Agent: Medical Dept
the South Atlantic
of the Reservation
for 1865.

190.575.579
with an order
200.1753-230 June 65

P. 1

1753
2001753
Military Order.

Communicated to the Super

intending Engineers of the 1st, 3rd, 4th
5th, 6th and 7th Divisions for infor-
= cation

Frank & George
200 June 65

1865

To the Intending Engineer

1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions

1865

200.1753-230 June 65