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Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department, 10th June 1863.

No. 34 Read the following letter from ROBERT COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Fort Saint George; to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 25th February 1863, No. 38.

I have the honor to submit herewith the Returns of sick treated during the last three years in the General Hospital, as called for in Proceedings of Government, No. 1,378 of 24th of November 1862, Public Department.

2. These Tabular Statements, however, will not be of much assistance in enabling Government to come to a decision regarding the salubrity or otherwise of the site of the Hospital buildings; and, moreover, those of the General Hospital, strictly so called, will not admit of comparison with the Regimental Returns for the same period, inasmuch as the *conditions of life* of the Civil patients, who come from the most part from the crowded and unwholesome streets of Black Town, from John Pereira's and Vepery, are very different from those of soldiers inhabiting spacious Barracks within the Fort.

3. The Returns now before me, considering the classes of persons received into the General Hospital, viz., aged and worn-out pensioners, poor Europeans out of employ, Mechanics and Artificers of the Railway and other departments, sick military details from other stations, sent to Madras for change of air and treatment, cannot, I consider, be properly brought to prove the insalubrity of the site to which the sick are brought temporarily for treatment only. The ratios of mortality to treated are high, undoubtedly, when compared with Returns of purely Regimental sick; but they are not high when it is considered that many of the patients are old, worn-out, and hopelessly diseased, before they come under treatment.

4. In the class of miasmatic diseases, the proportion of deaths to the whole Hospital mortality has been smaller than has been found to be the case in the Madras Army for a series of years. Thus, of 73 fatal cases of the Military European patients in the General Hospital,* only 28 were due to diseases of the miasmatic class; or 38 per cent. In the whole Army, for a period of 18 years, the proportion of mortality from diseases of this class has been close upon 65 per cent. If there is one class of disease influenced more than another, in its virulence of type, by locality and site, it is this—which includes cholera, fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., yet the *facts* do no show that, all circumstances considered, there has been that amount of sickness and mortality, fairly attributable to local causes alone, which should induce us to condemn the site as unhealthy. There is, indeed, reason to suppose that the type of many of the diseases named is less virulent in those portions of Madras, which are exposed to the influence of the sea breeze than in other localities occupied by Military; and the figures quoted bear out this view as regards the Military sick in the General Hospital.

5. I do not attribute much importance to these figures as affording statistical evidence of the *salubrity* of the site of the General Hospital. The sanitary condition of the localities from which the patients are received, is a much more important consideration in determining the length of period under treatment of the sick, and the ratio of fatal cases to recoveries. Dr. Blacklock notices that the cholera cases from the Sailors' Home, Stringer's Street, and some other spots, are generally fatal; while from other localities the disease is of a more tractable nature. It is obvious, therefore, that the previous circumstances of the patients must affect very materially the result of treatment in the General Hospital; and it would be manifestly unfair to charge the objectionable site of that building with the mortality due to disease contracted elsewhere.

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* This term is to be understood as used in contra-distinction to the portion of the same building occupied by the sick of the Regiment in Garrison.

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6. But there is evidence to show that John Pereira's, the portion of the Native town of Madras which is close to the General Hospital, is more exempt from diseases of miasmatic origin than any other populous District of this wide-spread town. The reports on the deaths in Madras published by authority of Government, especially those quoted in the margin, seem to show that the deaths from zymotic disease are proportionally fewer in this neighbourhood than in many others. During the last six months of 1862, however, epidemic cholera was unusually prevalent in this vicinity, and the sick in the Hospital were not exempted from its influence.

For 1860 and 1861.

7. There is no evidence to show that epidemics are of frequent or constant occurrence in the General Hospital. Receiving patients as it does from all parts of the town, laboring often under contagious diseases, it is not a matter of surprize that, occasionally, a patient, under treatment for a chronic ailment, may be attacked by cholera, or fever; but such cases are quite exceptional. The matter for wonder is, that they have not occurred more frequently, considering the hitherto objectionable sanitary condition of the Hospital buildings, and defective arrangements for conservancy and drainage.

8. With regard to the out-break of cholera in Her Majesty's 69th Regiment in July last year, amongst the ordinary sick residing in the Regimental portion of the Hospital, I may observe that the disease was prevailing at the time in the immediate neighbourhood, and also that a *possible* cause might be found in the circumstance of the Executive Engineer, to raise the level of the Hospital grounds, having caused to be excavated from the bed of the Cooum, just at the place where the old privy drain debouched, a quantity of soft, muddy soil, which was spread out, and exposed on the dry surface between the river and the Hospital. The sea breezes were no doubt tainted by the exhalation from this filth, and it is a curious coincidence, if not to be considered in the light of cause and effect, that cholera appeared amongst the 69th men, almost immediately on the stirring up of the mud from the river bed, and that the disease ceased upon the cessation of the work in question, and there were only 12 cases. Yet it was remarked at the time by Dr. Blacklock, that the patients, located nearest to the river bed, were not attacked, while the Regimental Hospital, which was further removed from the nuisance, had the greatest number of seizures by the epidemic; hence it is impossible to state positively whether the local disturbance of the river bed, or the epidemic influence in the neighbourhood, or a combination of the two, caused the outbreak amongst the sick in Hospital.

9. With regard to the general plan and site of the combined General and Regimental Hospitals, I have taken occasion to express my opinion thereon before, and I quote marginally for easy reference what I then submitted to Government. However, were the plan of the building, and its site, as objectionable as those who least approve of them declare, the spacious, commodious and costly edifice, advancing towards completion, cannot now be abandoned—that must be acknowledged on all hands—nor, after the expenditure of so much money, can a separate building for a Regimental Hospital be provided, and, happily, the evils, if not susceptible of entire removal, are in a great degree remediable, and on that point I beg most earnestly to repeat my recommendations made in the marginal extract, as to the cleansing, deepening, and narrowing the channel, and embanking the borders of the Cooum river and Cochrane's canal; throwing down the buildings immediately to the east and south-east of the main Hospital building, including the Regimental Surgeon's and sick Officers' quarters; extending the boundaries of the Hospital enclosure, by taking in the road to the north, throwing down the line of highly objectionable houses in that direction, and forming the road on their present site; together with great attention to drainage and general sanitary conservancy, and these latter points include the recommendations I made on the general condition of Madras in these particulars in my letter* forwarding Dr. Cornish's Mortuary Report for 1861-62.

> "The general plan having been determined on, and the resolution to receive into the Hospital all the classes of sick enumerated in the letter of the Committee appointed to report on the subject,* having been come to, after full deliberation, as it would appear; it may seem mistimed and presumptuous in me to say anything at this stage of the proceedings on the propriety of congregating so large a body of sick† on an area, the disadvantages of which were so very forcibly depicted by the Committee above named, and which are in a great degree irremediable. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, however, in my present position, to be altogether silent on the subject; and I feel compelled to record my sentiments that either the sick of the European Regiment garrisoning Fort Saint George should have been accommodated elsewhere, or the sick of the Civil population should not have been provided for in this locality."

* See Proceedings of Government and Order thereon, No. 1,476, 24th September 1859.

† The average daily number of sick has heretofore been about 160; the accommodation to be provided will raise the number to more than three times that number.

> It was always considered objectionable that two distinct establishments, the Regimental and General Hospitals, should be within the same enclosure. True notions of Hospital discipline revolt at such an incongruous juxta-position. The discipline and management of the Regimental Hospital must be seriously interfered with; and the term applied to the other moiety of the building becomes a misnomer, its *unity*, an essential attribute of a *General Hospital*, in the true military acceptation of the term, at least, being entirely obviated, by having an establishment, with an independent head and separate regulations, occupying a part of the very same range of buildings.
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> The general plan, however, being determined on, and the buildings considerably advanced, the only thing to be done is to neutralize as much as possible the disadvantages of the position, by throwing down all buildings in the enclosure impeding ventilation; by paying great attention to drainage; by taking care that all exrementitious matters are removed to a distance, and that none find their way into the Cooum; by cleansing by the dredge, if possible, that fetid body of water, and embanking it in the vicinity of the Hospital; and enlarging to the northward the enclosure on which the Institution stands. This latter measure could only be effected by a considerable outlay in the purchase of houses in the town in that direction, levelling them, and throwing the road, and as much space beyond as possible, into the Hospital enclosure. By this measure, too, the removal of the high prison-like wall on that side, with the wretched guard-room and miserable kitchen, would be removed, and a low wall and railing might be substituted. To obviate as much as may be the disadvantage pointed out of having the Regimental and General Hospitals in the same area, I would recommend that a separate entrance be provided for each, and a 2½ feet wall with railing be thrown across the enclosure to divide the two; the verandahs, also, in the building being partitioned with the same object.

* No. $\frac{72}{159}$ A.
27th August 1862.

10. My remarks also on the objection to the mixing up in one building the sick of a Regimental Hospital, and of a General Hospital, are already before Government in the above marginally given extract.

11. The expediency of placing Hospitals in town or in the country has recently been the subject of much conflicting opinion amongst professional men at home. It seems, however, to be pretty well established that the superior advantages of pure country air, are more than counterbalanced by the difficulty of access, and impossibility of affording immediate Medical or Surgical aid in cases of emergency; and that Hospitals, to be really useful, must be within reach of the dwellings of the poor of crowded cities. The site of the General Hospital, in this respect could not be improved. It is within an easy distance of the Fort, the shipping, and all the more populous districts. The disadvantage of having a Hospital at a distance from the town in a tropical climate, where diseases sometimes run their course in a few hours, and the delay of *minutes* in treatment is a matter of vital importance, must be sufficiently manifest. The situation has the advantage of being freely exposed to the prevailing sea breezes. The condition of the Cooum river, and the proximity of a low class of dwellings and a public thoroughfare close to the Hospitals, are objectionable; no doubt, but these are defects which are capable of remedy.

12. With regard to the improvement of the river bank and the deepening of its bed, I am of opinion that, while the work is in progress, the sick should be removed to some other locality. When the bed of the river is properly covered with water, the exhalations will be very much less offensive and injurious; and it is extremely desirable that means should be adopted to maintain a full body of water in the channel.

13. The Medical College buildings, as will be seen from the enclosed plan, cannot materially interfere with the prevailing sea breezes, which are nearly always southward or northward of east. The plan shows the distances of the College from the Hospital buildings, and the amount of open ground there will be, when the space is cleared of all the buildings which i determined to remove, among which are the quarters of the Regimental Surgeon, no doubt tionably situated in every respect.

14. It is of primary importance that a Medical School should be in immediate contiguity to the Hospital wherein the pupils are to be instructed clinically; and its present site, I consider, I have shown not to interfere injuriously with the health of the Hospital inmates. The build-

Hospital and h be no question that
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ing is very ill adapted for an Officer's residence, and I think it would be injudicious to carry out that portion of the scheme, which contemplates turning the College into quarters for the Regimental—Surgeon they should be erected elsewhere; perhaps by extending eastward the block of building now forming the residence of the Surgeon and Physician of the General Hospital.* It is by no means essential that both these Officers should reside on the spot, and the quarter of one of them might be given up to the Regimental Surgeon, the other then drawing his house-rent allowance, and finding his own residence elsewhere.

15. Regarding the insalubrity of the Regimental Surgeon's present residence, I subjoin an Extract from a note addressed to me by Dr. Barclay, Surgeon of Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry, which forcibly represents his own experience while residing there.

"I was laid up the year before last with fever of a very peculiar kind, and which I never doubted was attributable to the effluvia from the Cooum. Every inmate of the house suffered from the same kind of fever, followed by the same eruption and similar prostration. Every servant sleeping about the house suffered from fever at the same time, the only domestic animal doing so, viz., my dog, died. Before this the smell from the Cooum had often been so bad during the night as to keep us all awake. Shortly afterwards I was laid up again with a severe attack of ophthalmia, but since our return one or other has always been sick. I was first laid up with fever; then ophthalmia went over the house; two members of my family have had small-pox. Besides being actually laid up I have suffered very often since we came here from head-aches and unpleasant nervous symptoms, and have been obliged to give up writing in consequence. For this I blame partly the foul air, and I think there can be no doubt that there is evidence enough to condemn this house as unfit for occupation. In 1860 cases of fever were of very frequent occurrence among the patients in Hospital. Last year there were not so many of them; but in August, while there was little fever in Barracks, many men in the venereal wards in the Hospital (those most exposed to the exhalations from the Cooum) were attacked with fever. The only cases of cholera among the men of the Regiment (two) last year occurred in the same wards. I have found sores of all kinds difficult to heal in this Hospital, and have had one or two severe cases of sloughing phagedena, for which I could only account by attributing them to the impurity of the air. The patients often complain of the foul smell which pervades the Hospital during southerly winds."

Now this is strong testimony, which I think it right to record, as affording powerful argument for remedying the sanitary evils complained of, which are capable of being greatly mitigated at any rate; and the demolition of the Regimental Surgeon's quarter would not only do away with a building unfit for occupation, but beneficially open out the space on the side from which the sea breeze blows during the hot season.

P. S.—Since this letter was completed I have received a Plan from Colonel Hitchens of the Engineers, showing the General Hospital and its surroundings, the distances, from actual measurements, being laid down in feet.

I have also received, in reply to a request for information as to the prevailing winds, a communication from the Astronomer of Madras, from which an extract is subjoined.

From this latter I have had laid down on the Plan the points of the compass, exhibiting the bearings of the Hospital to the prevailing winds, and it is singular to observe that the line of *minimum prevalence* during the south-west monsoon intersects the Medical College, which it has been thought obstructed the access of the sea breeze. Mr. Pogson has stated how very few days in the year the wind blows from due east; but it will be seen that the north side of the College is considerably to the southward of this point, so that the building would not intercept a due east-

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* It will be seen, however, hereafter that, for reasons assigned, it would be well to demolish this building.

erly wind. In fact it would seem as if the College had been purposely placed where it would not in the least interfere with free perflation.

It will be seen that the *direction of maximum prevalence* during the south-west monsoon presents an uninterrupted open space, not a single object of any elevation beyond Sir T. Monro's statue intervening between the Hospital and the sea.

The north-east monsoon *direction of maximum prevalence* is much shut up, as will be seen by the Plan, by the Surgeon's quarters, a high boundary wall, cook-rooms, guard-rooms, &c., this affords additional strong argument for the demolition of these buildings, and the extension of the Hospital enclosure on this side.

(Signed) ROBERT COLE,
Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

EXTRACT.

"The wind does not often blow from due east. In 1861 there were only 13 days, and last year 11½ on which the daily mean was from this point. As regards the afternoon sea breeze in April and May it *certainly* does not come from due east, but three and often four points more towards the south. I can positively state this from a mere inspection of the Anemometer tables printed for fifteen years, 1841—1855. The mode of reduction was moreover so clumsy and incomplete, that before I can offer proofs of any opinion I may be called upon to give, the whole must be fresh summed and meaned throughout. It is being done, but will be some months in progress and of course until *quite* finished results are as utterly unknown as before commencing.

"You may however take the last two years, *which have been attended to*, as a guide; and from them we get as follows for the prevalence of due east wind in days :—

	January.	February.	March.	May.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1861.	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	2
1862.	3½	2½	2½	1	½	1	½	...

"North-east and south south-east are two largely prevailing directions, the former in the first and last three months of the year; the latter in the middle six, April to September.

"The direction of decided *minimum* prevalence is about north-west by west; but as there are two *maxima*, so there must also be two *minima*, and the second of these falls about east south-east. But, as the *maxima* directions are not opposite to each other, the secondary *minimum* borders very closely upon the adjacent lines of greatest frequency."

OBSERVATORY, *6th February.* (Signed) N. R. POGSON.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) ROBERT COLE,
Principal Inspector General Medical Depar' ment.

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Return of Sickness and Mortality in Her Majesty's Regiments located in Fort Saint George, for 1860, 1861, and 1862.

			1860. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1861. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1862. H. Majesty's 69th Regiment.		Total of 3 years.	
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
I. Zymotic Diseases.	1. Miasmatic.	Febris Quotidian Intermit ...	604	0	59	0	192	1	855	1
		Tertian ,, ...	183	0	5	0	0	0	188	0
		Quart ,, ...	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
		Remittens ,, ...	8	0	6	0	15	2	29	2
		Typhoides ,, ...	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
		Continua ,, ...	79	0	107	0	5	0	191	0
		Variola... ...	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
		Varicella...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Dysentery... ...	16	0	18	0	51	1	85	1
		Diarrhœa...	107	0	97	0	127	0	331	0
		Cholera...	5	3	0	0	7	5	12	8
		Ophthalmia...	7	0	4	0	1	0	12	0
		Rheumatisme... ...	106	0	98	0	91	0	295	0
		Iritis Rheumatic...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Cynanche Tonsillitis... ...	4	0	13	0	2	0	19	0
		,, Parotidœa... ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
		,, Pharyng. ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
		,, Trachealis ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Furunculus...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0
	2. Enthetic...	Syphilis primaria... ...	50	0	95	0	181	0	326	0
		,, secundaria ...	16	0	31	0	55	0	102	0
		Bubo...	19	0	57	0	88	0	164	0
		Gonorrhœa...	73	0	145	0	159	0	377	0
		Rheumatism Gonorrhæal... ...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	0
		Orchitis Gonorrhœal... ...	20	0	33	0	4	0	57	0
		Phymosis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Strictura Urethra...	5	0	8	0	3	0	16	0
		Iritis Syphilitica... ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Verucca Gonorrhœal ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Lepra... ...	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
		Rabies...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	3. Dietic... ...	Ebriositas...	11	1	26	0	46	0	83	1
		Scorbutus...	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	4. Parasitic...	Porrigo......	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Scabies...	4	0	9	0	0	0	13	0
		Ternia Solium..	...	...	5	0	4	0	9	0
		Vermes...	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
II. Constitutional Diseases.	1. Diathetic...	Anæmia...	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
		Lumbago......	3	0	2	0	9	0	14	0
		Tumores...	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
	2. Tubercular	Phthisis Pul...	2	0	4	0	[illegible]	2	14	2
		Hæmoptysis... ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Scrofula...	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Local Diseases.	1. Nervous Systems.	Delirium Tremens...... ...	6	0	7	0	6	0	19	0
		Amentia... ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	0
		Amaurosis...... ...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3	0
		Apoplexia...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
		Cep ...	3	0	9	0	5	0	17	0
		Cæci ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Demen ...	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
		Dysecœa ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Encephalit	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
		Epilepsia... ...	1	0	4	0	3	0	8	0
		Hemiphlegia... ...	...	...	2	0	0	0	2	0
		Ictus solis...... ...	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1

Returns of Sickness and Mortality in Her Majesty's Regiments, &c.—(*Continued.*)

			1860. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1861. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1862. H. Majesty's 69th Regiment.		Total of 3 years.	
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
III. Local Diseases (Continued.)	1. Nervous Systems (Contd.)	Mania...	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
		Melancholia..	...	...	3	0	...	...	3	0
		Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	0
		Neuralgia...	...	...	10	0	0	0	10	0
		Odontalgia....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Ophthalmitis...	7	0	4	0	25	0	36	0
		Otitis...	4	0	8	0	8	0	20	0
		Paralysis...	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
	2. Circulatory Systems.	Aneurisma...	...	...	1	1	0	0	1	1
		Atrophia Cordis	...	...	..	...	1	0	1	0
		Degeneratio...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Hypertrophie...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3	0
		Morbi valv...	2	0	4	0	14	1	20	1
		Carditis	...	...	4	0	0	0	4	0
		Endocarditis......	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Pericarditis...	4	0	1	0	2	0	7	0
		Angina Pectoris... ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	0
		Dyspnœa....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Palpilatio......	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
		Varix...	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
		Vertigo...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	3. Respiratory System.	Bronchitis...	16	0	44	0	7	0	67	0
		Asthma...	...	...	1	0	1	0	2	0
		Catarrh...	2	0	0	0	87	0	89	0
		Pleuritis...	9	0	14	0	0	0	23	0
		Pleurodgnia...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Pneumonia...	...	...	3	1	4	1	7	2
	4. Digestive System.	Hepatitis	30	1	22	1	38	2	90	4
		Colica...	5	0	5	0	8	0	18	0
		Dyspersia...	13	0	15	0	23	0	51	0
		Fistula in Ano... ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
		Glossitis...	..	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Hernia...	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
		Hæmorrhois..	10	0	7	0	3	0	20	0
		Icterus...	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	0
		Obstipatio...	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
		Splenitis......	4	0	0	0	5	0	9	0
	5. Urinary System.	Hæmaturia......	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	6. Generative System.	Hydrocele...	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
		Orchitis (now Gonorrhœal) ...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0
		Varicocele...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
	7. Locomotive System.	Arthritis...	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
		Contractura...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Necrosis...	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Ostitis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0
		Periostitis...	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
		Synovitis...	...	...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	8. Integumentary System.	Abscessus...	...	...	9	0	3	0	12	0
		Ecthyma...	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
		Eczema...	8	0	1	0	1	0	10	0
		Herpes...	15	0	22	0	4	0	41	0
		Impetigo...	...	...	3	0	0	0	3	0
		Lichen....	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
		Paronychia...	3	0	1	0	9	0	13	0

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Returns of Sickness and Mortality in Her Majesty's Regiments, &c.—*(Continued.)*

			1860. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1861. Her Majesty's 43d Regiment.		1862. H. Majesty's 69th Regiment.		Total of 3 years.	
			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
III. Local Diseases. (Continued.)	8. Integumentary System. (Continued.)	Phlegmon.. … … …	52	0	44	0	75	0	171	0
		Psoriasis… … … …	…	…	2	0	0	0	2	0
		Prurigo .. … … …	…	…	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Rupia… .. … …	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Ulcus… … … …	19	0	39	0	19	0	77	0
		Ulcus Penis N. S… … …	5	0	14	0	0	0	19	0
		Verucca… … … …	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0
	9. Other Local Diseases.	Cataractus… … …	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Conjunctivitis… … …	5	0	9	0	0	0	14	0
		Iritis non syph… … …	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Sclerotitis… … …	…	…	1	0	0	0	1	0
IV. Developmental Diseases.	4. Diseases of Nutrition.	Asthenia .. ….. …	1	0	0	0	30	0	31	0
V. Violence.	1. Accidental.	Ambustio… … ..	1	0	0	0	5	0	6	0
		Concussio cerebri… …	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Contusio… … .. …	21	0	30	0	34	0	85	0
		Fractura… … …	3	0	2	0	4	1	9	1
		Insolatio… … …	…	…	1	1	2	2	3	3
		Luxatio… …	…	…	…	…	3	0	3	0
		Subluxatio… … …	17	0	18	0	23	0	58	0
		Vulnus Incisum… …	10	0	19	0	22	0	51	0
		,, Sclopitarium …	…	…	…	..	1	0	1	0
		,, Contusio… …	…	…	…	…	1	0	1	0
	6. Punished…	Punitus… … …	…	..	1	0	4	0	5	0
		Observatio… … …	…	…	..	…	1	0	1	0
		Total…	1,676	8	1,259	5	1,604	20	4,539	33
		Average Annual Strength..	668		936		915		2,519	
		,, Daily sick………	52		65		84		201	
Percentage of admissions to strength… … …			250·8		134·5		174·2		180·1	
Do. Deaths to do…. … …			1·19		0·53		2·18		1·31	
Do. do. to admissions… … …			0·47		0·39		1·24		0·72	

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
February 1863.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secretary, Principal Inspector General
Medical Department.

FIGHTING AND NON-FIGHTING.

Returns of Native sick in the General Hospital of Fort Saint George, for the years 1860-61 and 62, showing the nature of Diseases, average period of treatment, and number of deaths.

Classes of Diseases.		Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days.	Number of deaths.
Zymotic Diseases.	Miasmatic Diseases.	Variola…… … …	10	35	1
		Varioloides……… …	1	30	0
		Varicella .. … …	20	10	0
		Morbilli… …… …	5	6	0
		Tonsillitis… … …	2	5	0
		Parotitis…. … …	1	9	0
		Cynanche Tonsil… …	1	6	0
		Febris, Quot. Int… …	98	14	1
		,, Tert. Int… …	5	36	0
		,, Remittens… …	9	26	0
		,, Cont. Com… …	421	29	3
		Ophthalmia… … …	1	5	0
		Hardeolum……… …	1	2	0
		Erysipelas…… … …	1	3	1
		Erythema… … …	3	21	0
		Erythismus Mercurialis …	1	11	0
		Anthrax… … …	4	21	0
		Furunculus… … …	1	4	0
		Dysenteria Acuta… …	6	21	1
		,, Chronic… …	2	18	1
		Diarrhœa… … …	53	12	9
		Cholera Dyspeptic… …	1	4	0
		,, Spasmodic… …	19	5	8
		Choloroid .. … …	1	4	0
		Rheumat. Acuta… …	12	22	0
		,, Chronic… …	162	42	1
		,, Lumbor… …	9	6	0
	Enthetic Diseases	Syphilis primaria… …	29	40	0
		,, secundaria …	24	32	0
		Gonorrhœa… … …	24	23	0
		Phymosis… … …	1	9	0
		Bubo… … …	31	41	0
		Orchitis…. … …	9	23	0
		Strictura Urethræ… …	4	11	0
	Dietic Diseases….	Ebriositas… … …	2	15	0
	Parasitic Diseases.	Scabies… … …	126	19	1
		Dracunculus…… ..	43	24	0
		Morbi Cutis… … …	1	30	0
Constitutional.	Diathetic Diseases.	Anæmia…. ……. …	6	16	0
		Anasarca…… … …	6	43	5
		Beri Beri.. … …	17	26	2
		Odema…. … …	2	21	0
	Tubercular Diseases.	Scrofula… … ..	8	37	0
		Phthisis Pulmon … ..	29	35	8
		Hæmoptysis… … …	4	17	0
		Tumores… … …	8	23	0
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Paralysis… … ..	4	35	0
		Mania… … … …	12	124	0
		Monomania … …	1	68	0
		Dementia… … …	10	37	0
		Epilepsia .. … …	2	97	0
		Cephalæa… …	7	21	0
		Otitis… … …	13	33	0
		Otovihæa… … …	3	7	0
		Dysecœa… … …	1	210	0

Hospital and

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
10th June 1863.

Returns of Native sick in the General Hospital of Fort Saint George, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of Diseases.		Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days.	Number of deaths.
Local Diseases (Continued.)	Diseases of the Nervous System (continued.)	Hœmicrania... ...	1	4	0
		Vertigo...	24	4	0
		Melancholia... ...	1	20	0
		Observatio... ...	61	17	0
	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Morbus Cordis...	3	7	0
		Angina Pectoris... ...	1	10	0
		Phlebitis... ...	1	5	0
		Varix...	5	25	0
		Hydroperecardium... ...	1	3	1
		Bronchitis Acuta... ..	14	17	2
		„ Chronic ...	11	17	2
	Dis. of the Respiratory System.	Pleurodynia... ...	2	42	0
		Pneumonia... ...	1	26	0
		Asthma... ...	8	107	0
		Catarrh Acuta...	10	7	0
		„ Chronic... ...	1	16	0
	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Glossitis... ...	1	11	0
		Peritonitis...	1	46	0
		Obstipatio...	59	7	1
		Hernia...	3	11	0
		Dyspepsia...	53	5	1
		Colica...	20	6	0
		Hæmorrhois...	4	14	0
		Fistula in Pereneo...	2	120	0
		„ in Ano... ...	3	30	0
		Splenitis... ...	5	10	1
		Hepat. Acuta...	1	5	1
		„ Chronic...	1	2	0
		Hepatalgia... ...	2	8	0
		Icterus...	3	30	0
	Dis. of the Generative System.	Prolapsus Ani...	2	43	0
		Hydrocele...	14	35	0
	Local Diseases...	Arthritis...	2	15	0
		Synovitis...	5	34	1
		Hydrarthrus...	1	6	0
		Contractura..	3	17	0
		Periostitis...	1	97	0
		Caries...	2	50	0
		Necrosis...	1	22	0
		Anchylosis...	1	3	0
		Bursitis...	1	8	0
	Integumentary Diseases.	Herpes...	1	3	0
		„ Zoster... ...	9	23	0
		Psoriasis... ...	2	95	0
		Phlegmon...	78	14	0
		Paronychia...	3	10	0
		Onychia...	1	18	0
		Abscessus...	27	17	0
		Ulcus...	71	30	1
		Parulus...	4	8	0
		Elephantiases...	2	16	0
		Porrigo...	1	44	0
Developmental.	Developmental Diseases.	Senectus...	3	15	0
		Atrophia...	17	46	5
		Asthenia...	28	23	2
		Debelitas...	65	43	6

Return of Native sick in the General Hospital of Fort Saint George, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of Diseases.		Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days.	Number of deaths.	
Violent deaths or Diseases.	Accidents... ...	Ambustio...	19	32	2	
		Luxatio...	1	22	0	
		Subluxatio...	13	79	0	
		Fractura...	7	76	0	
		Contusio...	144	19	0	
		Vulnus Incism... ...	16	25	0	
		,, Lacerat... ...	4	27	0	
		,, Caninœ... ...	6	14	0	
		Morsus Tigridis... ...	1	14	0	
			2,128	...	68	Percentage of deaths 3·1

MADRAS,
GENERAL HOSPITAL,
29*th December* 1862.

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,
Physician, General Hospital.

Hospital and [illegible] be no question that
the

CIVIL EUROPEANS.

Return of Civil European sick in the General Hospital of Fort Saint George, for the years 1860, 61 and 62, showing the nature of Diseases, average period of treatment, and number of deaths.

Classes of Diseases.		Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days.	Number of deaths.
Zymotic Diseases.	Miasmatic Diseases.	Variola...	21	13	1
		Varicella...	24	8	0
		Morbilli...	13	9	0
		Tonsillitis...	1	9	0
		Parotitis...	1	5	0
		Cynanche Tonsil...	11	10	0
		Febris Quot. Int...	46	14	0
		" Tert. Int...	7	14	1
		" Remittens...	16	10	0
		" Cont Com.	182	9	2
		Ophthalmia...	2	8	7
		Erysipelas...	2	18	0
		Erythema...	2	19	1
		Erythismus Mercurialis.	1	10	0
		Anthrax...	2	41	0
		Furunculus......	2	6	0
		Dysent. Acuta...	45	18	0
		" Chronic...	22	28	9
		Diarrhœa...	55	9	5
		Cholera Dyspeptic...	2	17	1
		" Spasmodic ...	48	6	1
		Choloroid...	3	2	26
		Rheumat. Acuta...	24	21	0
		" Chronic	108	11	0
		" Lumbor...	12	6	2
	Enthetic Diseases.	Syphilis primaria...	96	22	0
		" secundaria...	55	32	0
		Gonorrhœa...	89	17	1
		Phymosis...	2	28	0
		Paraphymosis...	1	6	0
		Bubo...	36	43	0
		Orchitis......	39	15	0
		Strictura Urethræ...	19	26	0
		Lepra...	1	20	2
	Dietic Diseases.	Scorbutas...	94	17	0
		Ebriositas...	57	8	1
	Parasitic Diseases.	Scabies...	65	20	1
		Dracunculus...	2	32	0
		Morbus Cutis...	1	11	0
		Tænia Capit...	2	13	0
Constitutional Diseases.	Diathetic Diseases.	Anæmia...	7	112	0
		Anasarca...	1	17	0
		Carcinoma Epithel...	2	15	0
		Odema...	1	60	0
		Cancrum Oris...	2	36	0
	Tubercular Diseases.	Scrofula...	14	58	0
		Phthisis Pulmon...	43	25	0
		Hæmoptysis...	2	10	7
		Tumores...	1	82	0
Local Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Gastralgia...	1	7	0
		Paralysis...	6	45	0
		Chorea...	3	33	0
		Delirium Tremens	18	22	3

Return of Civil European sick in the General Hospital of Fort Saint George, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Classes of Diseases.		Specific Diseases.	Number of diseases.	Average period of treatment in days.	Number of deaths.
Local Diseases.—(Continued)	Diseases of the Nervous System. (Continued.)	Mania......	8	32	0
		Dementia......	2	27	0
		Epilepsia....	7	15	0
		Cephalæa...	15	6	0
		Odontalgia....	3	2	0
		Otitis...	6	13	0
		Otorrhœa..	5	13	0
		Observatio...	24	8	1
		Vertigo...	1	5	0
		Hœmicrania....	3	16	0
		Melancholia...	1	30	0
		Hæmiplegia...	1	26	1
		Paraplegia..	1	217	0
		Sciatica...	1	7	0
	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Morbus Cordis...	10	15	3
		Aneurisma...	1	26	0
		Phlebitis...	2	11	0
		Varix...	1	4	0
		Lymphatitis..	1	28	0
		Palpitatio...	1	17	0
		Morbus Arterioses...	1	21	0
	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bronchitis Acuta...	5	7	2
		" Chronic...	3	21	0
		Pleurodynia...	7	11	0
		Pneumonia...	4	6	2
		Asthma...	5	11	0
		Catarrh Acuta...	22	15	0
		" Chronic...	2	14	0
		Purtusses...	1	2	0
	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Enteritis...	1	87	2
		Peritonitis...	1	2	1
		Obstipatió...	37	3	0
		Hernia...	21	29	0
		Dyspepsia...	192	8	1
		Colica...	8	6	0
		Hæmorrhois...	9	7	0
		Fistula in Ano...	3	22	0
		" in Pereneo...	2	23	0
		Splenitis...	1	27	0
		Hepatitis Acuta...	19	17	4
		" Chronic.	13	15	1
		Hepatalgia......	6	13	0
		Icterus......	5	16	1
		Ascitis....	1	74	0
	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Nephritis ...	3	9	1
		Cystitis....	3	44	1
		Dysuria......	2	8	0
		Fistula in Urethra...	1	5	0
	Diseases of the Generative System.	Varicocele	2	11	0
		Hydrocele...	8	28	0
		Spermatorrhœa...	1	19	0
	Diseases of the Locomotive System.	Arthritis...	1	7	0
		Synovitis...	8	25	0
		Ostitis...	1	83	0
		Periastitis...	9	21	0
		Morbus Coxarias...	1	53	1
		Caries...	2	54	0
		Anchyloses...	1	5	0
		Bursitis....	1	13	0

Hospital and be no question that
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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department, *10th June* 1863.

Return of Military Europeans sick in the General Hospital, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Classification of Diseases.	Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Local Diseases.—(*Continued*) Diseases of the Nervous System. (*Continued.*)	Dementia...	4	46	0	
	Epilepsia...	7	6	1	
	Cephalæa...	15	13	0	
	Neuralgia...	2	4	0	
	Odontalgia...	2	1	0	
	Otitis...	10	3	0	
	Otorrhœa...	2	6	0	
	Observatio..	47	14	1	
	Vertigo...	6	5	0	
	Hœmicrania...	0	0	0	
Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Morbus Cordis...	28	32	2	
	Aneurisma...	2	10	2	
	Phlebitis...	2	5	0	
	Palpitatio...	1	19	0	
	Morbus Arterioses... ...	1	9	0	
Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bronchitis Acuta... ...	9	16	0	
	„ Chronic.. ...	8	37	0	
	Pleurodynia...	3	3	0	
	Dyspnœa...	1	2	0	
	Asthma...	16	17	0	
	Catarrh Acuta...	20	9	0	
	„ Chronic...	1	11	0	
Diseases of the Digestive System.	Obstipatio..	45	3	0	
	Hernia...	7	62	0	
	Dyspepsia...	141	10	0	
	Colica...	17	4	0	
	Hæmatemesis... ...	2	2	2	
	Hæmorrhois...	13	14	0	
	Fistula in Pereneo... ...	1	46	0	
	„ in Ano...	1	27	0	
	Splenitis...	1	12	0	
	Hepatitis Acuta...	7	18	0	
	„ Chronic...	25	28	4	
	Hepatalgia...	10	19	0	
	Ascites...	1	102	1	
Diseases of the Urinary System.	Nephritis...	3	9	0	
	Diabetes...	1	4	0	
	Cystitis...	1	22	0	
	Fistula in Urethra... ...	3	33	0	
Diseases of the Generative System.	Hydrocele...	8	22	0	
Diseases of the Locomotive System.	Periostitis...	3	34	0	
	Anchyloses...	1	2	0	
	Bucsitis...	1	60	0	
	Synovitis...	2	26	0	
	Hydrarthrus...	2	30	0	
	Necrosis...	1	122	0	
	Ostitis...	1	75	0	
Diseases of the Integumentary System.	Eczema...	1	17	0	
	Herpes...	4	9	0	
	Rupia...	1	14	0	
	Psoriasis...	1	6	0	
	Phlegmon...	47	10	0	
	Paronychia..	3	18	0	
	Abscessus...	29	11	0	
	Ulcus...	76	21	2	
	Elephantiases... ...	3	20	0	
	„ Scrot... ...	1	38	0	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department, *10th June* 1863.

Return of Military Europeans sick in the General Hospital, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Classification of Diseases.	Specific Diseases.	Number of Diseases.	Average period of treatment in days	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Local Diseases, (*Continued.*) Diseases of the Integumentary System. (*Continued.*)	Parulus...	1	12	0	
	Herpes Zoster... ...	3	9	0	
	Condylomita... ...	1	9	0	
	Verucca...	1	19	0	
	Echymoses...	1	5	0	
Developmental Diseases. Developmental Diseases of old people.	Senectus...	2	34	0	
Disease of Nutrition.	Asthenia...	20	9	0	
	Debilitas...	67	29	2	
Violent Deaths or Diseases. Accidents.	Ambustio...	6	31	0	
	Insolatio...	2	13	0	
	Subluxatio...	12	6	0	
	Fractura...	4	16	2	
	Contusio...	63	11	0	
	Vulnus Sclopet... ...	2	24	1	
	„ Incis...	14	22	0	
	„ Lacerat...	2	25	1	
	„ Caninœ	2	11	0	
		1,899	......	73	Percentage of deaths 3·84.

Madras,
General Hospital,
29th December 1862.

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,
Physician, General Hospital.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Abstract Return showing the total of admissions and percentage of deaths for the three years 1860-61-62.

Description of Sick.	1860-61-62.		1860-61-62.	
	Admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	
Military European...	1,899	73	3·84+	
„ Native... {Fighting and Non-Fighting.}	2,128	68	3·1+	
Civil European...	3,346	97	4·13+	
Total...	6,363	238	3·58+	

Madras,
General Hospital,
29th December 1862.

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,
Physician, General Hospital.

Hospital and
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No. 35

ORDER THEREON, 10th June 1863, No. 643.

The foregoing letter and the returns furnished with it will be submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 8th October last.

2. These returns, as Mr. Cole observes, do not show an amount of sickness and mortality attributable to local causes, which would prove that the site of the General Hospital is unhealthy.

3. As to the outbreak of Cholera which occurred in the Regimental Hospital in July 186[illegible], it is evidently impossible to determine with certainty to what cause it is to be ascribed. The disease was prevalent at the time in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital, as it was in many other parts of Madras. It is possible that the immediate cause of the outbreak may have been the excavation of the bed of the Cooum, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 of Mr. Cole's letter; though this scarcely consists with the fact that the patients located nearest the river were not attacked. On the whole, it would appear that epidemics are not of frequent occurrence in the General Hospital.

4. His Excellency the President and the Members of Government inspected the Hospital thoroughly a few days ago, and came to the conclusion that it is a building admirably adapted to its purpose. Nothing can be more airy and cool than the wards of the new building; and those of the old, although, being on the ground floor, they do not feel the action of the breeze so fully, are yet, from their construction, remarkably well ventilated. When the whole range is completed and some few alterations in the minor detailed arrangements are carried out, the Governor in Council does not hesitate to say that it will be as convenient a building for 700 patients as can be seen anywhere.

5. With reference to the objections made to the site, the Governor in Council is constrained to say that they appear to him very much exaggerated. That they are purely theoretical, the report of the Principal Inspector General proves satisfactorily. When the building was inspected by the Members of the Government, the sea-breeze was blowing full upon it, with nothing to intercept it, except at one corner, where the house of the Regimental Surgeon and the Serjeants Quarters interpose between it and the eastern end of the Hospital. These buildings will be removed, and then the breeze will have its full action upon the whole of the southern and south-eastern faces of the building.

6. The measures to be taken for cleansing the Cooum river and keeping up a sufficient supply of water in it throughout the year, are now in course of being investigated in the Department of Public Works; and the Governor in Council does not anticipate any difficulty in maintaining the water in the branch which goes in rear of the Hospital at a fixed level. No time will be lost in carrying out the project when its details have been fully settled.

7. The removal of the houses in John Pereiras, and widening of the road north of the Hospital, is less urgent, and would certainly involve a very considerable expense. It is desirable, however, that the probable cost should be ascertained; and the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division will be instructed in the Department of Public Works to prepare, in communication with the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and the Collector of Madras, an estimate of the expense of removing the buildings immediately to the north of the Hospital for the space of 40 feet, and widening the road. The estimate should also provide for the removal of the buildings at present occupied by the Regimental Surgeon, and the Serjeants' Quarters.

8. Arrangements should be made for closing in the ground between the Hospital and the bank of the river by a high open fence, so as to keep people out of the ground, which should be laid out and planted with shrubs and flowers; it would add very much to the comfort of the patients and to the appearance of the Hospital, if the eye could rest upon a well-arranged garden between the building and the river.

9. The Governor in Council is not aware that there are any of the internal arrangements which cannot be modified at a very trifling expense to meet the views of the Medical Officers. Water for drinking might be laid in from the main conduit leading to the Fort—means of pumping up water for baths, &c., can be provided; but all these matters will be dealt with when the general scheme for supplying the town with water is under consideration.

10. The Medical College buildings do not in any way interfere with the ventilation of the Hospital. These buildings must be in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital, and they could not be better placed.

11. The Principal Inspector General and the Inspector General of Hospitals will be called upon to state specifically what additions and minor changes and arrangements they would wish made to, and in the new Hospital buildings, in order that the necessary instructions may be issued at once in the Department of Public Works.

12. On full consideration of the subject, it is the deliberate opinion of the Governor in Council that when the several measures above referred to, shall have been carried out, there will be no valid ground of objection against the position or arrangements of the General Hospital. As he has already observed, it appears to him that, even as matters now stand, the disadvantages of that position have been much exaggerated in the representations which have been laid before the Secretary of State. The Hospital has the great advantage of being fully exposed to the prevailing sea breezes. It is on the southern extremity of the town and within easy distance of the Fort, the Shipping, and all the more populous districts; and this, as the Principal Inspector General observes, is a matter of vital importance in a climate where disease runs its course so rapidly.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd T. McMootry.

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Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following letter from the
Principal Medical Inspector General of the
Medical Department

Dated 25th February 1863 No. 38

Order thereon May 1863 No

I inspected the Hospital
yesterday thoroughly
and am of opinion
that it is a building
admirably adapted
to its purpose - nothing
can be more airy &
cool than the wards
of the new building:
[illegible]
although, being on the
ground floor, they
do not feel the action
of the breeze so fully
as yet from their con-
struction remarkably
well ade[illegible]lated.
[illegible] whole range
which occur [illegible]
is [illegible] hospital [illegible] and [illegible]

The foregoing letter and
the returns furnished with
it will be submitted for
the Consideration of the
Secretary of State, with
reference to his Despatch
of the 8th October last

2. These returns, as Mr
Cole observes, do not
show an amount of si
and mortality attribu
to local causes, which
would prove that the
site [illegible]
[illegible]tical returns, there
[illegible] be no question that
the

is clear from the plan which accompanies the Principal Inspector General's letter, that the position of the Medical College and of the Dissecting room, to which reference is made in Dr Beatson's letter of the 8th July last, is not such as to interfere, to any appreciable extent, with the ventilation or salubrity of the General Hospital

3. As to the outbreak of Cholera which occurred in the Regimental Hospital in July 1862, it is evidently impossible to determine with certainty to what cause it is to be ascribed.

alent

mmediate

ood

minor detailed arrangem are carried out I don't hesitate to say that it will be as convenient a building for 700 Patients as can be seen anywhere.

With reference to the objections made to the site I must say that I think them very much exaggerated that they are purely theoretical the report of the Principal Insp Genl proves satisfactorily. The sea breeze was blowing yesterday full upon the building with nothing to intercept it except at one corner where the House of the Surgeon & those of the Sergeants intervened betw

& the Ga

Hoshi

[illegible]

D
Direction of Maximum prevalence of Wind
Proposed Additions
89
9
120
Dissecting room
Out Offices
148
189
Medical College
Primary School
40
112
Surgeons Quarters
Direction of Maximum prevalence of Wind the Sea at the Marine Villa
This line if prolonged to the Coast would reach the General Hospital
at about one Mile and 220 Yards.
428
427
426
418
General Ho

removed and then the breeze will have its full [illegible]ter upon the whole of the Southern & Eastern face of the building. The state of the Coum has already engaged my attention and I do not anticipate any difficulty in maintaining the water & in the ~~branch~~ which goes in near of the Hospital at a fixed level — but I must say that in my opinion the effect of the effluvia from the river has in my opinion not been proved to have had any evil effects — in fact I believe the presence of the River to be in no way detrimental to the Hospital.

arrangements should be made for closing up the, [illegible] between the Hospital & the [illegible]

neighbourhood of the Hospital, as it was in Many other parts of Madras, ~~but~~ It is ~~very~~ possible that the immediate Cause of the outbreak ~~was~~ may have been the Excavation of the bed of the Cooum, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 of Mr. Cole's letter, though if this ~~be the Case~~ scarcely consists with the fact ~~it is remarkable~~ that the patients located nearest the River were not attacked. On the whole, it would appear that Epidemics are not of frequent occurrence in the General Hospital.

4. But, although the insalubrity of the site of the Hospital has not been established by statistical returns, there can be no question that the

the Condition of the Cooum river must at ~~all~~ times be injurious to health. Strong testimony on this point is borne by Dr. Barclay, Surgeon of H.M's 43rd Regiment, in the note quoted in paragraph 15 of Mr. Cole's present letter. It is also objectionable that the Hospital should be so closely hemmed in, as it is, at the back by that portion of the native town known as John Pereira's. The measures to be taken for cleansing the Cooum river and keeping up a sufficient supply of water in it throughout the year, are now in course

[illegible] investigated

[illegible] rtment of

Publ

of the River by a high open fence so as to shut people out of the grounds which should be laid out & planted with shrubs & flowers. It would add very much to the comfort ~~[illegible]~~ of the patients & the appearance of the Hospital if the eye could rest upon a well arranged garden between the buildings & the River. I am not aware that there are any of the internal arrangements which cannot be modified at a very trifling expense to meet the desire of the Medical officers. Water for drinking might be carried

from the main leading to the Fort & means of pumping up water for baths & can be provided. But all these will be dealt with when the general scheme for supplying the Town with water are under consideration.

I do not see that the buildings in John Pereira do much harm to the Hospital. It might be as well to purchase about a depth of 20 feet to widen the road but the road cannot be turned or any part of it thrown into the Hospital premises as such a change of direction would

Public Works, and it is believed that the question does not present any difficulties which may not be overcome by Engineering skill. No time will be lost in carrying out the project when its details have been fully settled. The removal of the houses in John Pereira's ~~and extension of the Hospital premises in that direction~~ is less urgent, and would certainly involve a very considerable expense. It is desirable, however, that the probable cost should be ascertained; and the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division will be instructed in the Department of Public Works to prepare, in communication

with

with the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and the Collector of Madras, an Estimate of the Expense of removing the buildings immediately to the North of the Hospital ~~and~~ for the space of 40 feet ~~turning the road so as to admit of the Hospital premises being extended in the rear of the buildings.~~ The Estimate should provide for the removal of the ~~Cookrooms, Guardroom, &c, immediately at the rear of the Hospital and~~ of the buildings at present occupied by the Regimental Surgeon and by the Primary Medical School.

It is clear from the plan submitted by the Principal that the Medical College buildings do not

in

impede very much one of the main entrances to the Town over the Hoshelu Bridge which we are just employed in widening.

I concur in the above remarks.

It would be well, I think, if the Principal Inspector General and the Inspector General of Hospitals were called on to state specifically what are the additions Inspector General minor changes and arrangements which they wish made to

in the new Hosp

buildings.
from Captn. Prender[illegible] yesterday that the erection of the eastern upper wing was being delayed, because some of the interior arrangements had not been settled.

J.P.

[illegible] then [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

in any way interfere with the ventilation of the Hospital. These buildings must be in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital, and they could not be better placed.

5. On full consideration of the subject, it is the deliberate opinion of the Governor in Council that when the several measures above referred to, shall have been carried out, there will be no valid ground of objection against the position of the General Hospital. It appears to him that, even as matters now stand, the disadvantages of that position have been much exaggerated in the representations which have been

been laid before the Secretary of State. The Hospital has the great advantage of being fully exposed to the prevailing sea breezes. It is within easy distance of the Fort, the Shipping and all the more populous Districts; and this, as the Principal Inspector General observes, is a matter of vital importance in a climate where disease runs its course so rapidly.

on the southern extremity of the Town, ~~in the full influence of the sea breeze during the hot months of the year, it~~

To The Principal Insp. Genl. Med. Dept. 6
The Public Works Dept.
The Collector of Madras 3

16

Public Departments

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following letter from the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department.

Here enter 25th February 1863. No. 38.

Order thereon 10th June 1863. No. 643.

The foregoing letter and the returns furnished with it will be submitted for the Consideration of the Secretary of State, with reference to his Despatch of the 8th October last.

2. These returns, as M Cole observes, do not show an amount of sickness and mortality attributable to local causes, which wou ve that the site of th General Hospital is

healthy; ~~and it is~~
~~on the plan which~~
~~accompanies the Principal~~
~~to General's letter, that~~
~~e position of the Medical~~
~~ff and of the Dissecting~~
~~om, to which reference~~
~~s made in Dr Beatson's~~
~~letter of the 8th July last,~~
~~is not such as to interfere,~~
~~to any appreciable extent,~~
~~with the ventilation or~~
~~salubrity of the General~~
~~Hospital.~~

3. As to the outbreak
f Cholera which occurred
the Regimental Hospital
in July 1862, it is evidently
impossible to determine
with certainty to what
ause it is to be ascribed.
The disease was prevalent
30/5/63
24 he time in the immediate
neighbourhood

neighbourhood of the hospit ts;
as it was in ma diff principal
parts of Madras. It is
possible that the im ers; impor-
cause of the outbreak may e
been the Excavation of so
bed of the Cooum, to wh
reference is made in paragra
8 of Mr. Cole's letter; though
this scarcely consists with
the fact that the patients
located nearest the river
were not attacked. On the
whole, it would appear tha
Epidemics are not of frequen
occurrence in the Genera
Hospital.

4. His Excellency the
President and the Members
of Government inspected
the Hospital thoroughly a
few days ago, and came to
the Conclusion that it is a

building

ilding admirably adapted
pose: Nothing can
be more airy and cool than
ards of the new building
d those of the old,
though being on the ground
or they do not feel the
ction of the breeze so
fully, are yet, from their
construction, remarkably
well ventilated. When the
whole range is completed
and some few alterations in the
minor detailed arrangements
re carried out, the Governor
 Council does not
esitate to say that it
ill be as convenient
 building for 700 patients
as can be seen anywhere.

5. With reference to the
bjections made to the
site, the Governor in
uncil is co

wa tat
of him very ma ts;
That they are purely ideal
the report of the Principal
Inspector General prov impor-
-factorily. When the build
was inspected by the so
Members of the Governm
the sea-breeze was blowing
full upon it, with nothing
to intercept it, except at
one corner, where the house
of the Superintending Surgeon and th~~ose~~
~~of the~~ Serjeants quarters interposed
between it and the Eastern
End of the hospital. These
buildings will be removed
and then the breeze will
have its full action up
the whole of the Southern
and South Eastern faces of the
building.

6. The measures to be
taken for cleansing the
Cooum river and keeping
up

[illegible] are now in course of being investigated the Department of blic Works; and the overnor in Council does t anticipate any diffi:ulty in maintaining the water in the branch which goes in rear of the Hospital at a fixed level. No time will be lost in carrying out the project when its details have been fully settled.

The removal of the houses in John Pereira's and widening the road north of the Hospital, as [illegible] is less urgent, and would certainly involve a very considerable expense. It is desirable, however, that the probable cost should be ascertained; and the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division

will

al be [illegible] for the

19

Department of Public Works

to prepare, in c[illegible]ts,

with the Principal [illegible]cipal Insp.

General of the Medical

Department and the [illegible] impor

of Madras, an estimate

of the expense of remi[illegible] so

the buildings immediately

the North of the Hospital

for the space of 40 feet,

and widening the road,

the Estimate should also provide

for the removal of the build[illegible]

at present occupied by the

Regimental Surgeon, and the Serjeants' Quarters ~~and to~~

~~the Primary Medical School~~

Arrangements should

made for closing in the

ground between the Hosp.

and the bank of the river

by a high open fence, so as

to keep people out of the

ground, which should be

laid out and planted with

Shrubs

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dd very much to the
fort of the patients
to the appearance of
th Hospital, if the Ex
pect upon a wellarranged
arden between the building
& the river.

The Governor in Council
is not aware that there
are any of the internal
arrangements which cannot
be modified at a very trifling
expense to meet the views
of the Medical Officer.
Water for drinking might
be laid in from the main
onduit leading to the fort_
means of pumping up
ater for baths &ca can
be provided; but all
these matters will be dealt with
when the General Scheme
for supplying the town

with

the water is under Considera-tion — ts;

The Medical Colleg[illegible]hal do not in any way interfere, with the ventilation of impro. Hospital. These buildings will be in the immediate vicin, so of the hospital, and they could not be better placed

The Principal Inspector General and the Inspector General of Hospitals will be called upon to state specifically what ~~altn~~ additions and minor changes and arrangements ~~which~~ they would wish made to, and in the new Hospital buildings in order that the necessary instructions may be issued at once in the Department of Public Works.

On full consideration of the subject, it is the

deliberate

ance of the [illegible],
e Shipping, and all the
nore populous districts;
And this, as the Principal
nspector General observes,
s a matter of vital impor-
tance in a climate where
disease runs its Course so
apidly. —

To
The Principal Inspector General of
the Medical Department
The Department of Public Works
The Collector of Madras —
" Military Depts

6
3

Despd. 11/6

deliberate opinion of th vernor in Council that en the several measures ve referred to shall been carried out, there will be no valid ground objection against the sition or arrangements of the General Hospital. As he has already observed, it appears to him that, even as matters now stand, the disadvantages of that position have been much exaggerated in the representations which have been laid before the Secretary of State. The Hospital has the great advantage of being fully exposed to the prevailing sea breezes. It is ~~within~~ on the southern extremity of the Town and within

easy

lic 1863. Department

No. 643

Proceedings of Government

Dated 10th June 1863.

[illegible] 1860-1865

Passing orders regarding the situation of the new General Hospital at Madras.

34 & 35