

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. <i>509</i>	Press Mis.
Dated <i>24-4</i>	<i>1868</i> 19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

10-11-38

Read the following papers :—

No. 152. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 20th March 1868, No. 112.

I have the honor to forward a copy of Dr. C. A. Andrews' Report on the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool for the year 1867, as ordered by Government in Government Order, No. 358, dated 5th April 1867, Public Department. I received this copy on the 19th instant.

2. The Government will observe that a copy of the remarks entered in the Visitors' book in the course of the year has not been forwarded to me; it may, however, have been sent to the Medical Department.

3. During the year 123 in-patients, and 10,318 out-patients were admitted into the Dispensary. I have repeatedly, often once a week, gone to the Dispensary, and have always found it well attended by crowds of out-patients, whose cases have been carefully inquired into. The Natives here have a great faith in Quinine for fever, as Dr. Andrews shows, and I have generally found the out-patients are those who suffer from fever or guinea-worm.

4. The in-patients are well attended to, they have clean beds, and the whole of the Dispensary, from the care paid to it by Dr. Andrews and the 1st Class Dresser S. Veeragu, is in a very satisfactory state and peculiarly clean.

5. A great number of European and East Indian patients have resorted to it in sickness, and I consider the remarks in paragraph 1, regarding the extra wards for these patients, is deserving of attention.

6. I cannot quite agree with Dr. Andrews regarding his remarks in clause 2, paragraph 3, on the subject of the cause of the prevalence of fever. The same cause has probably existed since the world began, but fever in Kurnool has only been prevalent for two years. Last year was an extraordinary year, and fever was epidemic, not only in the town of Kurnool but all over the district, and probably all over India. The cause is not known, and probably never will be known, and my opinion is that it is safer to acknowledge ignorance than to attempt to show a cause which, though existing for the period under report with certain results, has always existed with very different results.

7. There has been a great falling off in the Life Governors; some have died, some have left the district, and others, having allowed their yearly subscriptions of Rupees 100 to fall into arrears, owe such large sums that they do not at present pay anything. I am unwilling to mention names, and trust with a little conversation with these last to persuade them to pay, at least for the future, although they may not be able to make good all they ought to have paid for former years.

CIVIL DISPENSARY.

Annual Report.

I assumed charge of this Institution on the 26th of June last from Dr. MacCarthy, the Acting Civil Surgeon, who left on record the following statement of practice from the 1st of January to the above mentioned date :—

Observations :—Fever has been very prevalent and fatal in the town of Kurnool during the past year. Since the last Annual Report the following are the particulars of the death in each

For use were distributed to the Police and Collectors Department
for

month taken from the Police Returns, which can be regarded as only approximately correct :—

January.....	273
February.....	189
March.....	217
April.....	111
May.....	123
June to 26th.....	50

The disease appeared first in the month of September, and reached its maximum in December, when the deaths in the town amounted to 492 ; it has since gradually declined in severity, the deaths for the twenty-five days of this month only amounting to 50. A large number of the inhabitants of the town resorted to the Dispensary for advice and medicine, having great confidence in the effects of Quinine as a remedy in fever.

The first case of cholera this year in Kurnool occurred in the month of February : the persons attacked were a butcher and a tailor who had returned from the Camp of the 2nd Light Cavalry, (in which cholera was prevalent,) stationed about three miles from the town of Kurnool on the march from Secunderabad to Vellore ; both cases were fatal ; no fresh cases were reported until the 24th March, when a man from Hyderabad was attacked ; particulars of his case not ascertained from that date ; the disease spread through the town. The following are the numbers from the Police Returns up to the 26th June :—

<i>East Indians.</i>		
	Attacked.	Died.
Males... ..	3	2
Females... ..	2	0
<i>Natives.</i>		
Males... ..	116	75
Females... ..	86	55

None of these cases were treated in the Civil Dispensary ; the inhabitants of the town do not in general believe in the efficacy of remedies in the disease ; Cholera Pills, with instructions for use, were distributed to the Police and Collector's Department for distribution in the town.

1st Dresser S. Veeragu, No. 225, and 2nd Dresser K. S. Jayaroosawmy Garoo, continue to merit the favorable character already given in the Annual Report.

(Signed) D. J. MACCARTHY,

Officiating Civil Surgeon.

26th June 1867.

2. One hundred and twenty-three in, and 10,318 out-patients were treated during the year, of these 119 in, and 10,166 out-patients were fresh admissions, showing an increase of 17 in-patients, and a decrease of 1354 out-patients ; but the number treated during the last half of the year is in excess of that of the first half by 326.

3. I have not resided sufficiently long in Kurnool to be able to explain the cause of this decrease, whether arising from diminished sickness, a reduced population, or other circumstances, but the steady increase of the last six months, during which there has been neither famine nor excessive sickness, shows that the Institution is being worked satisfactorily.

4. This charity is a great boon to the vagrant Europeans and East Indians who pass through the station in search of employment. Many of them arrive in a pitiable state from fatigue and exposure, and derive much benefit from a few days' rest and treatment. The following table shows the number treated during the year :—

	In	Out.
Europeans	6	76
East Indians	8	264

5. A special ward for these cases is very much required ; it might be provided by adding an outer verandah to the rear of the hospital, and throwing the store-room and bath-room in the north-east corner into one ; the bath-room is not required, and the stores can be moved into the room at the opposite corner on the female side ; the outer verandah is necessary to intercept the direct sunlight, which now renders these rooms intolerably hot.

6. I. *General Observations, &c.*—The detailed information required under this head will be given as directed in the Jail Report, but I will just observe in passing, that the seasons

have been favorable, grain and other articles of food cheaper, and the public health better than in the two preceding years.

7. II. *A Detailed, &c.*,—Cholera is said to have appeared in the month of February, and to have become epidemic on the 24th March ; there seems to have been some obscurity about its origin ; whether the disease was imported in February by the butcher and Tailor from the camp of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and laid dormant for a month, or by the man from Hyderabad, the particulars of whose case were not ascertained, is not very clear. The epidemic was comparatively mild, and ceased about the date of my arrival.

8. The intense heat of the summer months was mitigated by frequent showers, and doubtless this had a favorable modifying influence upon the disease.

9. With regard to the prevalence of cholera in this town and district, and the conditions which influence the epidemic, I beg to refer to my report upon the subject, dated December 17th, 1867.

10. III. *Remarks, &c.*—The principal classes of diseases found in this district, appear to be zymotic, local, and parasitic ; the diseases most prevalent, cholera, malarious fever, rheumatism, ophthalmia, and guinea-worm.

11. I notice a remarkable absence of those various asthenic conditions which have been described under the name of beriberi, also of elephantiasis, lepra, indolent ulcers, and skin diseases, which are so common on the Coast.

12. *Malarious fever.*—This generally shows itself as an intermittent, either quotidian or tertian, the latter being the most common in many cases ; the disease appears to arise from, or is coincident with, derangement of the liver. The first symptoms are pain in the epigastrium, inclination to vomit, and a jaundiced appearance of the skin and conjunctivæ ; the disease generally gives way to ordinary treatment in a few days, but has a tendency to return again and again ; in those who have undergone frequent attacks, some enlargement of the liver and spleen, with a cachectic condition, is observed, only to be remedied by change of climate. Sixteen in-patients and 4690 out-patients were treated at the Dispensary for this disease alone ; out of these only one death occurred.

13. II. This shows an increase of 53 upon the preceding year, but the return includes a portion of last year's epidemic.

Admitted for fever in the first three months of the year..... 1908

Do. do. in the last three months... 1031

14. The numbers admitted are not an exact criterion of the amount of fever prevailing, but from all I can gather, the disease has been of a milder type and less prevalent than in the preceding year.

15. Although the mortality from this disease is very small among those who come under treatment, it is not so among the general population ; the Police returns show 1174 deaths from fever in the town during the year, and it is to be feared that a similar rate of mortality has prevailed in many parts of the district.

16. This is, in a great measure, owing to the system of starvation which is enforced by native practitioners upon the sufferers from fever, and to the distress which the recent scarcity has occasioned among the poorest classes.

17. It is difficult to assign a reason for the great increase of fever in this district during the past two years ; it is certain that the increase of irrigation provided by the canal has not been the cause, for the disease has prevailed in many places quite beyond its influence ; the greater part of the district is quite free from jungle with which fever is generally associated ; the neighbourhood of Kurnool exhibits nothing but open treeless plains ; the source of the fever, therefore, must be in the soil. In this some chemical change has probably taken place consequent upon excessive drought followed by copious rain ; what the nature of the decomposition is, whether organic or inorganic, remains unsolved.

18. The disease shows a sudden accession at the setting in of the north-east monsoon, and the wind which blows then is regarded by the inhabitants as a feverish wind.

19. The prevalence of fever during the cold months may be accounted for in this way : during the rainy months, from June to October, both the earth and air become charged with moisture when there is little interchange between the two ; but upon the setting in of the north-east wind, which

is remarkably drying, the earth exhales abundance of moisture, combined with decomposing matter; as the season advances, this of course diminishes, as also does the fever.

20. *Ophthalmia*.—Nearly all admitted under this head are cases of purulent ophthalmia, which is very prevalent in this town during the hot months, but was less so last year than in the two preceding years of drought.

21. It is excited probably by the dust storms which prevail in the hot weather aided by the rocky nature of the soil, the absence of shade and the refraction of heat and light from the buildings which here are all of stone.

22. *Dracunculus*.—Is exceedingly prevalent in this district, although only 40 cases were treated. I have no doubt from the large proportion of cases seen in the Jail and among the Police, that thousands suffer from the invasion of this parasite, but are sufficiently familiar with the treatment to perform the operation of winding it out themselves.

23. As I do not recollect ever having seen a case of this disease in the Vizagapatam District, I conclude that the soil of this district must be favorable to its existence; there limestone is generally absent, here it abounds; the top soil in that district is mostly sandy, in this the black cotton soil or regar predominates.

24. The mud of tanks, wells, and rivers, abound with the larvæ of this animal, which penetrate the skin and remain buried beneath it, living and growing until the time arrives for it to perform the function of re-production when it seeks an outlet. When the whole worm is extracted by gradual daily winding, it occasions very little suffering or inconvenience; but when broken, as often happens, it frequently gives rise to serious inflammation, abscess and ulceration, accompanied in the first stage by severe febrile symptoms.

25. I do not believe that the larvæ are imbibed with the drinking water, or if so, they perish in the stomach, otherwise they would be found in the intestines, which is never the case.

26. The other diseases, which make up the sum total, are rheumatism, dysentery, diseases of the digestive organs, syphilis, skin and local surgical diseases; none of them sufficiently prevalent to require special notice here.

27. *Special Remarks, &c.*—Penetrating wound of abdomen. Ramasawmy, Hindoo, æt. 30, was admitted, 13th January, with a penetrating wound of the abdomen, with a portion of the omentum protruding; the wound was inflicted with a dagger 24 hours before admission; the patient suffered great pain, but there were no other bad symptoms. Dr. MacCarthy placed a ligature round the protruding omentum, and strapped the wound, and gave 2 grains of Opium, the portion of omentum sloughed off, the wound healed, and he was discharged cured on the 3rd of February.

28. II. Dillavar Khan, Mussulman, æt. 38, admitted 26th September with the following wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity. One wound in left side of abdomen about 3 inches below the ribs, from which the omentum is protruding; two wounds in right hypochondrium, one superficial, the other deep; from the latter blood is oozing from its depth and direction; it is probable that the point of the dagger just touched the liver. All these wounds are pouch shaped about two inches wide, having been inflicted from above with a broad dagger.

Returned the omentum with some difficulty, sewed up the wounds and bandaged. Pulse weak, skin cool, gave opium and ammonia. *Vespere*.—Skin hot, pulse frequent and sharp—Calomel gr. 1½, opium gr. ½, om. four hours.

27th.—Skin hot, pulse sharp 96, very thirsty, not much pain, bowels confined.—Ol. Ricini. dr. iv, liq. opii. m. x.

28th.—Bowels not open, pulse softer 104, no fever, complains of thirst and oppression in the chest, no tenderness of abdomen.—Ol. Ricini oz. j, after operation liq. opii. m. x.

29th.—Bowels open three times, slight tenderness of abdomen, pulse sharp 112, tongue moist, much thirst. Saline with hyoscyamus.

30th.—No pain or fever, pulse 104.

Made a good recovery, and was discharged, October 15th.

29. *Cut throat*.—I.—Beeram Sahib, æt. 20, September 1st brought to Hospital by the Police at 7½ A. M., with his throat cut, the wound is nearly horizontal, three inches in length,

deepest on the left side of the trachea, anterior portion of trachea severed, the left carotid and jugular narrowly escaped.

Sutures, strapping and bandage.

4th.—Wound healed by first intention, detained as a precautionary measure.

11th.—Discharged.

30. II. Alla Rukee, September 1st brought with the above with a horizontal wound in the throat two inches long, very deep on left side of the trachea, trachea exposed but not severed. Sutures, strapping and bandage.

4th.—Wound healed by first intention.

11th.—Discharged.

31.—These wounds are said to have been inflicted in the dark by a third party from motives of jealousy; theirs may truly be said to have been a hair breadth escape.

31.—*Amputations*.—Unkumah, female, æt. 40, admitted June 1st by my predecessor with Sarcomatous disease of right foot, which is about three times the natural size, firm and hard with several ulcerated openings from which there is a thin serous discharge; the disease involves the ankle joint, the veins of the leg are enlarged, and the leg tumefied up to the knee; the patient was much emaciated, and kept to the present time on tonics and good diet to improve her condition, and thus render the chance of a successful operation greater.

July 9th.—Amputated, under Chloro form, below the knee, patient bore the operation well, the popliteal alone required a ligature. Upon examining the foot, the bones were found softened, and the whole mass was of a yellow pinkish color and appeared homogeneous; the disease involved the lower ends of the tibia and fibula.

August 14th.—Wound healed except in the track of the ligature.

Health and condition very much improved.

September 13th.—Ligature is held fast, and will not give way to considerable tension.

October 12th.—Ligature removed by severe tension.

October 15th.—Discharged.

32.—*Cancer Penis*.—Hummradu, æt. 55, admitted September 16th with cancer of the penis of one year's duration attributed to gonorrhœa of three years' standing; the disease appeared first on the prepuce in the form of a tubercle, which gradually spreading destroyed the skin and glans, after which it invaded the body of the penis, and now extends up to the pubes.

Health much broken and diseased part infested with maggots.

Ferri Iodi. and chiritta, chloride of zinc lotion.

October 1st.—Amputated the diseased organ.

October 18th.—Wound healed, health restored, discharged.

33. *Epilepsia (Verres)*.—August 2nd, admitted at 10½ A. M. in a comatose state, stertorous breathing, pulse slow and full, skin moist, pupils contracted. It is stated that at 7½ A. M. he complained of vertigo and head-ache for which he laid down about 8 o'clock a severe fit came on which was repeated about every half hour without any conscious interval. Sinapisms to chest and soles of feet, purgative and stimulant enemata, head shaved and spirit lotion.

Noon.—Remains unconscious, fits more frequent and less severe, bowels moved freely by enemata.

Vespere—Fits continue, is restless, pulse quick and small.—R. cal. gr. x., ol. Tiglū. m. ij. stat. emp. Canth. omchœ.

3rd.—Bowels freely open, passed five large round worms, fits ceased, consciousness returned.

8th.—Discharged well.

This is a good example of what serious disturbance of the nervous system may result from intestinal irritation.

34.—*Fracture*.—Muctoom Sahib, æt. 60, admitted September 2nd with a painful swelling of left shoulder caused by a fall five days ago, since then a Native Doctor has been dragging at the arm to reduce what he fancied was a dislocation, and has produced much tumefaction and pain of the whole arm. The joint had the appearance of a partial dislocation, but a careful examination showed it to be fracture of the neck of the humerus.

Splints and bandages.

October 2nd.—Dischargal cured.

35. *Tumores*.—Balaboye, female, Hindoo, æt. 17, admitted September 9th with a hard swelling just above the pubes extending to the umbilicus, and another in the left iliac fossa; they are rather painful on pressure. Uterus normal. Had a guinea worm extracted from the left thigh some weeks ago which has left a deep sirous from which there is a discharge of pus, the tumours in the abdominal cavity are probably collections of matter from the same cause.

Is in a week anæmic condition.

R Ferü : Iodi gr. j terdie. Liniment Hydrarg comp. to be applied over the tumour.

October 9th.—The tumours are daily becoming smaller, and the health improving.

November 11th.—Tumours disappeared, sinus healed.

Health good, discharged.

36. Two interesting cases of midwifery were treated at the Hospital. Case 1, Kistnaboy, æt. 18, October 12th, admitted at midnight primipara, has been in labour two days Funis prolapsed, child dead, outlet of pelvis deformed and too small for exit of child, performed Craniotomy, but no hold could be obtained with the crochet, the bones giving way through advancing decomposition, punctured the thorax, and let out much gas, delivered the child with some difficulty.

R. Tinct. Opii. m. xxv., Spt. Acc. Arom. dr. ss., Aqua oz. j mist. ft., stat., warm Conjee and Arrack.

The mother appeared to be cheerful and not very low after delivery, but sunk and died in three hours.

37. Case 2, Kalamah, æt. 22, admitted November 19th at 6 A. M. Has been in labor three days, the pains have entirely ceased for some time, has an anxious expression of countenance, complains of tenderness above the pubes, where there is a fluctuating tumour probably the bladder distended, has not passed water for fourteen hours, the head is presenting at the outlet, but the position is difficult to make out.

Drew off six ounces of urine with an elastic male catheter.

Having ascertained that the child was dead, and finding the head unusually large, perforated, when there was an immediate rush of fluid followed by softened brain, the cause of obstruction and difficulty in making out the presentation was thus explained, it was a case of Hydrocephalus. The body of the child was easily extracted and the placenta which was very small.

Uterus contracted slowly, no hæmorrhage, mother very low and in a precarious condition.

Arrack and Conjee, Opium, bandage.

Fever, sloughing of vagina and recto-vaginal fistula supervened.

The patient's life was trembling in the balance for many days, but she finally recovered although she is not yet strong enough to undergo any operation for the fistula.

Treatment—Tonics, Sedatives, Injections of Condy's fluid in warm water.

38. There were fifteen deaths of in-patients, of which six occurred since June, one from diarrhoea. An aged female suffering from want and exposure admitted in a dying state.

Second from Anasarca, the first an old woman was admitted for general dropsy, made some slight improvement at first, but was carried off rapidly by colloquative diarrhoea.

The second a young man, admitted in a starving condition with anasarcaous limbs, extreme emaciation and diarrhoea, from which he sunk and died in twelve days.

The case of parturition abovementioned one from dysentery, an old woman admitted with severe dysenteric symptoms of fourteen days' standing, the disease was checked by astringents, but she was too weak to rally, and died in ten days.

The last was a case of continued fever admitted in a comatose state from which she never rallied, she was removed by her friends after four days, and died immediately after.

39. *Financial*.—I am glad to be able to state that the Dispensary is self-supporting, and that the sum of Rupees 350 has been added to capital during the year.

40. A special sum of Rupees 96 was raised in July to provide new bedding and clothing for the patients, and besides this there has been a steady increase in the subscriptions, as the accompanying Statement will show.

41. First Dresser Veeragu has performed his duties with zeal and ability, and continues to give satisfaction both to myself and the patients.

42. I certify that the orders respecting the custody of poisonous drugs issued by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, dated 23rd January 1863, are fully carried out.

KURNOOL,
1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon, Kurnool.

No. 153. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 23rd March 1868, No. 114.

In continuation of my letter of the 20th March 1868, No. 112, I have the honor to forward copy of the remarks entered in the Visitor's Book in the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool, received from Dr. Andrews this day.

REPORT of the Visiting Officers on the Civil Dispensary, Kurnool for the year 1867.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of visit.	State of Hospital.	Whether any complaint made by the In-patient.	No. of patients.		Remarks.
						M.	F.	
1	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	4th Mar. 1867	Very clean.	None	5	3	
2	J. B. Reid, Esq.	Captain, Superintendent of Police.	5th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
3	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	25th "	Do.	Do.	4	1	
4	E. Turner, Esq.	Assistant Collector.	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
5	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
6	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	29th "	Do.	Do.	5	0	
7	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	6th April "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
8	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	10th "	Do.	Do.	3	0	
9	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	15th "	Do.	Do.	3	0	
10	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	18th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
11	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	2	
12	J. H. Wright, Esq.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	29th "	Do.	Do.	4	2	
13	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	4th May "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
14	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	7th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
15	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	12th "	Do.	Do.	7	4	
16	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	8th June "	Do.	Do.	4	3	
17	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	25th "	Clean	Do.	4	3	
18	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	10th July "	Do.	Do.	4	3	
19	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	20th "	Do.	Do.	6	2	
20	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	30th "	Do.	Do.	2	3	
21	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	5th Aug. "	Do.	Do.	3	4	
22	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	15th "	Do.	Do.	5	5	
23	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	18th Sep. "	Do.	Do.	6	5	
24	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	22nd "	Do.	Do.	6	5	
25	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	7th Oct. "	Do.	Do.	4	4	
26	W. Robinson, Esq.	General Superintendent of Police.	7th "	Do.	Do.	4	4	
27	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	5	
28	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	5th Nov. "	Do.	Do.	4	5	
29	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	21st "	Do.	Do.	5	4	
30	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	29th "	Do.	Do.	6	2	
31	A. J. Dodson, Esq.	Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.	23rd Dec. "	Do.	Do.	8	3	
32	R. L. Brunton, Esq.	Do.	23rd "	Do.	Do.	8	3	

KURNOOL,
1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon.

No. 153A.

No. 130.

MEMORANDUM.

The Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to request that the Collector of Kurnool will, with reference to his letter of the 20th instant, No. 112, be good enough to transmit, at an early date, the Financial Statement referred to by Dr. C. A. Andrews in his report on the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
25th March 1868.

(Signed) C. G. WALKER,
Under Secretary to Govt.

No. 154.

Financial Statement exhibiting the working of the Civil Dispensary, Kurnool, for the year 1867.

Cr.

In-Patients..... 119 } 10,285.
Out-Patients.... 10,166 }

Dr.

	ES.	A. P.	ES.	A. P.
Balance in hand, 1st January 1867...	112	8	300	0
Floating...	...	...	420	0
Invested in Savings' Bank...	1,880	10	196	0
Received during the year—	...	...	72	0
From Government...	1,518	4	530	4
Do. Local Fund...	...	...	11	14
Do. Interests of invested funds...	32	2	86	2
Do. Europeans, donation and subscription...	614	0	...	...
Do. Native, do.	648	7	256	0
Sale of medicines to persons not entitled to gratuitous issue...	88	6	374	1
Total income...	4,783	11	94	13
Total expense...	2,466	12	22	15
			414	0
			15	8
			82	2
			2,466	12
			11	

Cash Particulars.

N. B.—On Government 5 per cent. paper...	1,000	0	0
In Savings' Bank, with interest...	1,262	12	6
In hand on the 31st December 1867...	54	2	2
Total...	2,316	14	8

Total expense...

I certify the above to be a correct return of income and expense of the Kurnool Civil Dispensary for the year 1867.

(A true Copy).

KURNPOOL, 1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department
24th April 1868.

No. 651.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, with reference to the Official Memorandum, dated 25th March 1868, No. 130.

KURNOOL,
2nd April 1868.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Asst. Collector for Collector.

No. 155.

ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1868, No. 509.

The Government consider that the working of the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool during the past year, as shown by the report now submitted, is satisfactory.

2. An estimate will be called for in the Public Works Department of the alterations proposed to the building, to provide a ward for cases of the description referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Medical Officer's report, and the Collector will be requested to state whether the cost of the work, (which he will ascertain from the Executive Engineer of the Range,) can be met from the Dispensary funds.

3. It is to be regretted that the subscription of some of the Life Governors have been suffered to fall into arrears and without any apparent prospect of recovery. On failure of payment, these persons should have been required to relinquish their office. It is, however, hoped that their subscriptions, for the future, will be regularly paid up.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
,, Public Works Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
21th April 1868.

Read the following papers :—

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I have the honor to forward a copy of Dr. C. A. Andrews' Report on the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool for the year 1867, as ordered by Government in Government Order, No. 358, dated 5th April 1867, Public Department. I received this copy on the 19th instant.

2. The Government will observe that a copy of the remarks entered in the Visitors' book in the course of the year has not been forwarded to me; it may, however, have been sent to the Medical Department.

3. During the year 123 in-patients, and 10,318 out-patients were admitted into the Dispensary. I have repeatedly, often once a week, gone to the Dispensary, and have always found it well attended by crowds of out-patients, whose cases have been carefully inquired into. The Natives here have a great faith in Quinine for fever, as Dr. Andrews shows, and I have generally found the out-patients are those who suffer from fever or guinea-worm.

4. The in-patients are well attended to, they have clean beds, and the whole of the Dispensary, from the care paid to it by Dr. Andrews and the 1st Class Dresser S. Veeragu, is in a very satisfactory state and peculiarly clean.

5. A great number of European and East Indian patients have resorted to it in sickness, and I consider the remarks in paragraph 1, regarding the extra wards for these patients, is deserving of attention.

6. I cannot quite agree with Dr. Andrews regarding his remarks in clause 2, paragraph 3, on the subject of the cause of the prevalence of fever. The same cause has probably existed since the world began, but fever in Kurnool has only been prevalent for two years. Last year was an extraordinary year, and fever was epidemic, not only in the town of Kurnool but all over the district, and probably all over India. The cause is not known, and probably never will be known, and my opinion is that it is safer to acknowledge ignorance than to attempt to show a cause which, though existing for the period under report with certain results, has always existed with very different results.

7. There has been a great falling off in the Life Governors; some have died, some have left the district, and others, having allowed their yearly subscriptions of Rupees 100 to fall into arrears, owe such large sums that they do not at present pay anything. I am unwilling to mention names, and trust with a little conversation with these last to persuade them to pay, at least for the future, although they may not be able to make good all they ought to have paid for former years.

CIVIL DISPENSARY.

Annual Report.

I assumed charge of this Institution on the 26th of June last from Dr. MacCarthy, the Acting Civil Surgeon, who left on record the following statement of practice from the 1st of January to the above mentioned date :—

*Observations :—*Fever has been very prevalent and fatal in the town of Kurnool during the past year. Since the last Annual Report the following are the particulars of the death in each

month taken from the Police Returns, which can be regarded as only approximately correct :—

January.....	273
February.....	189
March.....	217
April.....	111
May.....	123
June to 26th.....	50

The disease appeared first in the month of September, and reached its maximum in December, when the deaths in the town amounted to 492; it has since gradually declined in severity, the deaths for the twenty-five days of this month only amounting to 50. A large number of the inhabitants of the town resorted to the Dispensary for advice and medicine, having great confidence in the effects of Quinine as a remedy in fever.

The first case of cholera this year in Kurnool occurred in the month of February; the persons attacked were a butcher and a tailor who had returned from the Camp of the 2nd Light Cavalry, (in which cholera was prevalent,) stationed about three miles from the town of Kurnool on the march from Secunderabad to Vellore; both cases were fatal; no fresh cases were reported until the 24th March, when a man from Hyderabad was attacked; particulars of his case not ascertained from that date; the disease spread through the town. The following are the numbers from the Police Returns up to the 26th June :—

<i>East Indians.</i>		
	Attacked.	Died.
Males... ..	3	2
Females... ..	2	0
<i>Natives.</i>		
Males... ..	116	75
Females... ..	86	55

None of these cases were treated in the Civil Dispensary; the inhabitants of the town do not in general believe in the efficacy of remedies in the disease; Cholera Pills, with instructions for use, were distributed to the Police and Collector's Department for distribution in the town.

1st Dresser S. Veeragu, No. 225, and 2nd Dresser K. S. Jayaroosawmy Garoo, continue to merit the favorable character already given in the Annual Report.

26th June 1867. (Signed) D. J. MACCARTHY,
Officiating Civil Surgeon.

2. One hundred and twenty-three in, and 10,318 out-patients were treated during the year, of these 119 in, and 10,166 out-patients were fresh admissions, showing an increase of 17 in-patients, and a decrease of 1354 out-patients; but the number treated during the last half of the year is in excess of that of the first half by 326.

3. I have not resided sufficiently long in Kurnool to be able to explain the cause of this decrease, whether arising from diminished sickness, a reduced population, or other circumstances, but the steady increase of the last six months, during which there has been neither famine nor excessive sickness, shows that the Institution is being worked satisfactorily.

4. This charity is a great boon to the vagrant Europeans and East Indians who pass through the station in search of employment. Many of them arrive in a pitiable state from fatigue and exposure, and derive much benefit from a few days' rest and treatment. The following table shows the number treated during the year :—

	In	Out.
Europeans... ..	6	76
East Indians... ..	8	264

5. A special ward for these cases is very much required; it might be provided by adding an outer verandah to the rear of the hospital, and throwing the store-room and bath-room in the north-east corner into one; the bath-room is not required, and the stores can be moved into the room at the opposite corner on the female side; the outer verandah is necessary to intercept the direct sunlight, which now renders these rooms intolerably hot.

6. I. *General Observations, &c.*—The detailed information required under this head will be given as directed in the Jail Report, but I will just observe in passing, that the seasons

have been favorable, grain and other articles of food cheaper, and the public health better than in the two preceding years.

7. II. *A Detailed, &c.*,—Cholera is said to have appeared in the month of February, and to have become epidemic on the 24th March; there seems to have been some obscurity about its origin; whether the disease was imported in February by the butcher and Tailor from the camp of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and laid dormant for a month, or by the man from Hyderabad, the particulars of whose case were not ascertained, is not very clear. The epidemic was comparatively mild, and ceased about the date of my arrival.

8. The intense heat of the summer months was mitigated by frequent showers, and doubtless this had a favorable modifying influence upon the disease.

9. With regard to the prevalence of cholera in this town and district, and the conditions which influence the epidemic, I beg to refer to my report upon the subject, dated December 17th, 1867.

10. III. *Remarks, &c.*—The principal classes of diseases found in this district, appear to be zymotic, local, and parasitic; the diseases most prevalent, cholera, malarious fever, rheumatism, ophthalmia, and guinea-worm.

11. I notice a remarkable absence of those various asthenic conditions which have been described under the name of beriberi, also of elephantiasis, lepra, indolent ulcers, and skin diseases, which are so common on the Coast.

12. *Malarious fever.*—This generally shows itself as an intermittent, either quotidian or tertian, the latter being the most common in many cases; the disease appears to arise from, or is coincident with, derangement of the liver. The first symptoms are pain in the epigastrium, inclination to vomit, and a jaundiced appearance of the skin and conjunctivæ; the disease generally gives way to ordinary treatment in a few days, but has a tendency to return again and again; in those who have undergone frequent attacks, some enlargement of the liver and spleen, with a cachectic condition, is observed, only to be remedied by change of climate. Sixteen in-patients and 4690 out-patients were treated at the Dispensary for this disease alone; out of these only one death occurred.

13. II. This shows an increase of 53 upon the preceding year, but the return includes a portion of last year's epidemic.

Admitted for fever in the first three months of the year.....	1908
Do. do. in the last three months...	1081

14. The numbers admitted are not an exact criterion of the amount of fever prevailing, but from all I can gather, the disease has been of a milder type and less prevalent than in the preceding year.

15. Although the mortality from this disease is very small among those who come under treatment, it is not so among the general population; the Police returns show 1174 deaths from fever in the town during the year, and it is to be feared that a similar rate of mortality has prevailed in many parts of the district.

16. This is, in a great measure, owing to the system of starvation which is enforced by native practitioners upon the sufferers from fever, and to the distress which the recent scarcity has occasioned among the poorest classes.

17. It is difficult to assign a reason for the great increase of fever in this district during the past two years; it is certain that the increase of irrigation provided by the canal has not been the cause, for the disease has prevailed in many places quite beyond its influence; the greater part of the district is quite free from jungle with which fever is generally associated; the neighbourhood of Kurnool exhibits nothing but open treeless plains; the source of the fever, therefore, must be in the soil. In this some chemical change has probably taken place consequent upon excessive drought followed by copious rain; what the nature of the decomposition is, whether organic or inorganic, remains unsolved.

18. The disease shows a sudden accession at the setting in of the north-east monsoon, and the wind which blows then is regarded by the inhabitants as a feverish wind.

19. The prevalence of fever during the cold months may be accounted for in this way: during the rainy months, from June to October, both the earth and air become charged with moisture when there is little interchange between the two; but upon the setting in of the north-east wind, which

is remarkably drying, the earth exhales abundance of moisture, combined with decomposing matter; as the season advances, this of course diminishes, as also does the fever.

20. *Ophthalmia*.—Nearly all admitted under this head are cases of purulent ophthalmia, which is very prevalent in this town during the hot months, but was less so last year than in the two preceding years of drought.

21. It is excited probably by the dust storms which prevail in the hot weather aided by the rocky nature of the soil, the absence of shade and the refraction of heat and light from the buildings which here are all of stone.

22. *Dracunculus*.—Is exceedingly prevalent in this district, although only 40 cases were treated. I have no doubt from the large proportion of cases seen in the Jail and among the Police that thousands suffer from the invasion of this parasite, but are sufficiently familiar with the treatment to perform the operation of winding it out themselves.

23. As I do not recollect ever having seen a case of this disease in the Vizagapatam District, I conclude that the soil of this district must be favorable to its existence; there I mostone is generally absent, here it abounds; the top soil in that district is mostly sandy, in this the black cotton soil or regar predominates.

24. The mud of tanks, wells, and rivers, abound with the larvæ of this animal, which penetrate the skin and remain buried beneath it, living and growing until the time arrives for it to perform the function of re-production when it seeks an outlet. When the whole worm is extracted by gradual daily winding, it occasions very little suffering or inconvenience; but when broken, as often happens, it frequently gives rise to serious inflammation, abscess and ulceration, accompanied in the first stage by severe febrile symptoms.

25. I do not believe that the larvæ are imbibed with the drinking water, or if so, they perish in the stomach, otherwise they would be found in the intestines, which is never the case.

26. The other diseases, which make up the sum total, are rheumatism, dysentery, diseases of the digestive organs, syphilis, skin and local surgical diseases; none of them sufficiently prevalent to require special notice here.

27. *Special Remarks, &c.*—Penetrating wound of abdomen. Ramasawmy, Hinloo, æt. 30, was admitted, 13th January, with a penetrating wound of the abdomen, with a portion of the omentum protruding; the wound was inflicted with a dagger 24 hours before admission; the patient suffered great pain, but there were no other bad symptoms. Dr. MacCarthy placed a ligature round the protruding omentum, and strapped the wound, and gave 2 grains of Opium, the portion of omentum sloughed off, the wound healed, and he was discharged cured on the 3rd of February.

28. II. Dillavar Khan, Mussulman, æt. 38, admitted 26th September with the following wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity. One wound in left side of abdomen about 3 inches below the ribs, from which the omentum is protruding; two wounds in right hypochondrium, one superficial, the other deep; from the latter blood is oozing from its depth and direction; it is probable that the point of the dagger just touched the liver. All these wounds are pouch shaped about two inches wide, having been inflicted from above with a broad dagger. Returned the omentum with some difficulty, sewed up the wounds and bandaged.

Pulse weak, skin cool, gave opium and ammonia. *Vespere*.—Skin hot, pulse frequent and sharp—Calomel gr. 1½, opium gr. ½, om. four hours.

27th.—Skin hot, pulse sharp 96, very thirsty, not much pain, bowels confined.—Ol. Ricini. dr. iv, liq. opii. m. x.

28th.—Bowels not open, pulse softer 104, no fever, complains of thirst and oppression in the chest, no tenderness of abdomen.—Ol. Ricini oz. j, after operation liq. opii. m. x.

29th.—Bowels open three times, slight tenderness of abdomen, pulse sharp 112, tongue moist, much thirst. Saline with hyoseyamus.

30th.—No pain or fever, pulse 104.

Made a good recovery, and was discharged, October 15th.

29. *Cut throat*.—I.—Beeram Sahib, æt. 20, September 1st brought to Hospital by the Police at 7½ A. M., with his throat cut, the wound is nearly horizontal, three inches in length,

deepest on the left side of the trachea, anterior portion of trachea severed, the left carotid and jugular narrowly escaped.

Sutures, strapping and bandage.

4th.—Wound healed by first intention, detained as a precautionary measure.

11th.—Discharged.

30. II. Alla Rukee, September 1st brought with the above with a horizontal wound in the throat two inches long, very deep on left side of the trachea, trachea exposed but not severed. Sutures, strapping and bandage.

4th.—Wound healed by first intention.

11th.—Discharged.

31.—These wounds are said to have been inflicted in the dark by a third party from motives of jealousy; theirs may truly be said to have been a hair breadth escape.

31.—*Amputations*.—Unkumah, female, æt. 40, admitted June 1st by my predecessor with Sarcomatous disease of right foot, which is about three times the natural size, firm and hard with several ulcerated openings from which there is a thin serous discharge; the disease involves the ankle joint, the veins of the leg are enlarged, and the leg tumefied up to the knee; the patient was much emaciated, and kept to the present time on tonics and good diet to improve her condition, and thus render the chance of a successful operation greater.

July 9th.—Amputated, under Chloro form, below the knee, patient bore the operation well, the popliteal alone required a ligature. Upon examining the foot, the bones were found softened, and the whole mass was of a yellow pinkish color and appeared homogeneous; the disease involved the lower ends of the tibia and fibula.

August 14th.—Wound healed except in the track of the ligature.

Health and condition very much improved.

September 13th.—Ligature is held fast, and will not give way to considerable tension.

October 12th.—Ligature removed by severe tension.

October 15th.—Discharged.

32.—*Cancer Penis*.—Humradu, æt. 55, admitted September 16th with cancer of the penis of one year's duration attributed to gonorrhœa of three years' standing; the disease appeared first on the prepuce in the form of a tubercle, which gradually spreading destroyed the skin and glans, after which it invaded the body of the penis, and now extends up to the pubes.

Health much broken and diseased part infested with maggots.

Ferri Iodi. and chiritta, chloride of zinc lotion.

October 1st.—Amputated the diseased organ.

October 18th.—Wound healed, health restored, discharged.

33. *Epilepsia (Vermes)*.—August 2nd, admitted at 10½ A. M. in a comatose state, stertorous breathing, pulse slow and full, skin moist, pupils contracted. It is stated that at 7½ A. M. he complained of vertigo and head-ache for which he laid down about 8 o'clock a severe fit came on which was repeated about every half hour without any conscious interval. Sinapisms to chest and soles of feet, purgative and stimulant enemata, head shaved and spirit lotion.

Noon—Remains unconscious, fits more frequent and less severe, bowels moved freely by enemata.

Vespere—Fits continue, is restless, pulse quick and small.—R. cal. gr. x., ol. Tiglii. m. ij. stat. emp. Canth. omchœ.

3rd.—Bowels freely open, passed five large round worms, fits ceased, consciousness returned.

8th.—Discharged well.

This is a good example of what serious disturbance of the nervous system may result from intestinal irritation.

34.—*Fracture*.—Muctoom Sahib, æt. 60, admitted September 2nd with a painful swelling of left shoulder caused by a fall five days ago, since then a Native Doctor has been dragging at the arm to reduce what he fancied was a dislocation, and has produced much tumefaction and pain of the whole arm. The joint had the appearance of a partial dislocation, but a careful examination showed it to be fracture of the neck of the humerus.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th April 1868.

Splints and bandages.

October 2nd.—Dischargal cured.

35. *Tumores*.—Balaboye, female, Hindoo, æt. 17, admitted September 9th with a hard swelling just above the pubes extending to the umbilicus, and another in the left iliac fossa; they are rather painful on pressure. Uterus normal. Had a guinea worm extracted from the left thigh some weeks ago which has left a deep sirous from which there is a discharge of pus, the tumours in the abdominal cavity are probably collections of matter from the same cause.

Is in a week anæmic condition.

R Ferri: Iodi gr. j terdie. Liniment Hydrarg comp to be applied over the tumour.

October 9th.—The tumours are daily becoming smaller, and the health improving.

November 11th.—Tumours disappeared, sinus healed.

Health good, discharged.

36. Two interesting cases of midwifery were treated at the Hospital. Case 1, Kistnaboy, æt. 18, October 12th, admitted at midnight primipara, has been in labour two days Funis prolapsed, child dead, outlet of pelvis deformed and too small for exit of child, performed Craniotomy, but no hold could be obtained with the crochet, the bones giving way through advancing decomposition, punctured the thorax, and let out much gas, delivered the child with some difficulty.

R. Tinct. Opii. m. xxv., Spt. Acc. Arom. dr. ss., Aqua oz. j mist. ft., stat., warm Conjee and Arrack.

The mother appeared to be cheerful and not very low after delivery, but sunk and died in three hours.

37. Case 2, Kaliamah, æt. 22, admitted November 19th at 6 A. M. Has been in labor three days, the pains have entirely ceased for some time, has an anxious expression of countenance, complains of tenderness above the pubes, where there is a fluctuating tumour probably the bladder distended, has not passed water for fourteen hours, the head is presenting at the outlet, but the position is difficult to make out.

Drew off six ounces of urine with an elastic male catheter.

Having ascertained that the child was dead, and finding the head unusually large, perforated, when there was an immediate rush of fluid followed by softened brain, the cause of obstruction and difficulty in making out the presentation was thus explained, it was a case of Hydrocephalus.

The body of the child was easily extracted and the placenta which was very small. Uterus contracted slowly, no hæmorrhage, mother very low and in a precarious condition. Arrack and Conjee, Opium, bandage.

Fever, sloughing of vagina and recto-vaginal fistula supervened.

The patient's life was trembling in the balance for many days, but she finally recovered although she is not yet strong enough to undergo any operation for the fistula.

Treatment—Tonics, Sedatives, Injections of Condy's fluid in warm water. Port Wine and water.

38. There were fifteen deaths of in-patients, of which six occurred since June, one from diarrhœa. An aged female suffering from want and exposure admitted in a dying state. Second from Anasarca, the first an old woman was admitted for general dropsy, made some slight improvement at first, but was carried off rapidly by colloquative diarrhœa.

The second a young man, admitted in a starving condition with anasarcaous limbs, extreme emaciation and diarrhœa, from which he sunk and died in twelve days.

The case of parturition abovementioned one from dysentery, an old woman admitted with severe dysenteric symptoms of fourteen days' standing, the disease was checked by astringents, but she was too weak to rally, and died in ten days.

The last was a case of continued fever admitted in a comatose state from which she never rallied, she was removed by her friends after four days, and died immediately after.

39. *Financial*.—I am glad to be able to state that the Dispensary is self-supporting, and that the sum of Rupees 350 has been added to capital during the year.

40. A special sum of Rupees 96 was raised in July to provide new bedding and clothing for the patients, and besides this there has been a steady increase in the subscriptions, as the accompanying Statement will show.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th April 1868.

41. First Dresser Veeragu has performed his duties with zeal and ability, and continues to give satisfaction both to myself and the patients.

42. I certify that the orders respecting the custody of poisonous drugs issued by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, dated 23rd January 1863, are fully carried out.

KURNOOL,
1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon, Kurnool.

No. 153. From the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Kurnool, 23rd March 1868, No. 114.

In continuation of my letter of the 20th March 1868, No. 112, I have the honor to forward copy of the remarks entered in the Visitor's Book in the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool, received from Dr. Andrews this day.

REPORT of the Visiting Officers on the Civil Dispensary, Kurnool for the year 1867.

Number.	Names.	Rank.	Date of visit.	State of Hospital.	Whether any complaint made by the In-patient.	No. of In-patients.		Remarks.
						M.	F.	
1	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	4th Mar. 1867	Very clean.	None	5	3	
2	J. B. Reid, Esq.	Captain, Superintendent of Police.	5th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
3	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	25th "	Do.	Do.	4	1	
4	E. Turner, Esq.	Assistant Collector.	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
5	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
6	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	29th "	Do.	Do.	5	0	
7	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	6th April "	Do.	Do.	4	0	
8	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	10th "	Do.	Do.	3	0	
9	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	15th "	Do.	Do.	3	0	
10	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	18th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
11	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	2	
12	J. H. Wright, Esq.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	29th "	Do.	Do.	4	2	
13	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	4th May "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
14	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	7th "	Do.	Do.	5	3	
15	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	12th "	Do.	Do.	7	4	
16	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	8th June "	Do.	Do.	4	3	
17	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	25th "	Clean	Do.	4	3	
18	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	10th July "	Do.	Do.	6	2	
19	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	20th "	Do.	Do.	2	3	
20	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	30th "	Do.	Do.	3	4	
21	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	5th Aug. "	Do.	Do.	5	5	
22	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	15th "	Do.	Do.	6	5	
23	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	18th Sep. "	Do.	Do.	6	5	
24	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	22nd "	Do.	Do.	4	4	
25	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	7th Oct. "	Do.	Do.	4	4	
26	W. Robinson, Esq.	General Superintendent of Police.	7th "	Do.	Do.	4	4	
27	T. Chase, Esq.	Collector	27th "	Do.	Do.	4	5	
28	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	5th Nov. "	Do.	Do.	4	5	
29	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	21st "	Do.	Do.	5	4	
30	T. Chase, Esq.	Do.	29th "	Do.	Do.	6	2	
31	A. J. Dodson, Esq.	Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.	23rd Dec. "	Do.	Do.	8	3	
32	R. L. Brunton, Esq.	Do.	23rd "	Do.	Do.	8	3	

KURNOOL,
1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon.

No. 153A.

No. 130.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

The Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, is directed to request that the Collector of Kurnool will, with reference to his letter of the 20th instant, No. 112, be good enough to transmit, at an early date, the Financial Statement referred to by Dr. C. A. Andrews in his report on the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
25th March 1868.

(Signed) C. G. WALKER,
Under Secretary to Govt.

9

Financial Statement exhibiting the working of the Civil Dispensary, Kurnool, for the year 1867.

No. 154.

CR.

In-Patients.....	119	} 10,285.
Out-Patients....	10,166	

DR.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance in hand, 1st January 1867...	...	...	112 8	By Medical Officer's salary from January to June 1867...	300	0	0
Floating...	...	...	...	" First Dresser's salary from January to December 1867...	420	0	0
Invested in Savings' Bank...	...	...	...	" Second Dresser's salary from January to August "	196	0	0
Received during the year—	...	...	...	" Pay of a Peon attached to the Civil Dispensary...	72	0	0
From Government...	...	...	1,518 4 8	" European Medicine from Medical Stores...	530	4	8
Do. Local Fund...	...	...	...	Do. do. purchased...	11	14	10
Do. Interests of invested funds...	...	...	32 2 0	" Annual supply of clothings, &c. ...	86	2	0
Do. Europeans, donation and subscription...	...	...	614 0 0	" Half-yearly supplies... ..	...	...	...
Do. Native, do.	...	...	648 7 2	" Servant's wages... ..	...	...	...
Sale of medicines to persons not entitled to gratuitous issue...	...	...	88 6 7	" Dieting sick... ..	...	...	...
				" Perishable article charges... ..	256	0	0
Total income...			4,783 11 7	" Washing and shaving charges... ..	374	1	8
Total expense...			2,466 12 11	" Wines and spirits... ..	94	13	2
				" Stationery... ..	22	15	10
				" Sundry charges, such as bandage-cloth, white-washing the Hospital, &c., repairing the tub, carpenters' hire, chunam, charcoal, chatties, &c., &c. ...	414	0	0
					15	8	4
N. B.—On Government 5 per cent. paper... ..	1,000	0	0				
In Savings' Bank, with interest...	1,262	12	6				
In hand on the 31st December 1867...	54	2	2				
Total...	2,316	14	8				
				Total expense...	2,466	12	11

I certify the above to be a correct return of income and expense of the Kurnool Civil Dispensary for the year 1867.

(A true Copy).

KURNOOL, 1st January 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ANDREWS,
Civil Surgeon.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th April 1868.

No. 651.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, with reference to the Official Memorandum, dated 25th March 1868, No. 130.

KURNOOL,
2nd April 1868.

(Signed) E. TURNER,
Asst. Collector for Collector.

No. 155.

ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1868, No. 509.

The Government consider that the working of the Civil Dispensary at Kurnool during the past year, as shown by the report now submitted, is satisfactory.

2. An estimate will be called for in the Public Works Department of the alterations proposed to the building, to provide a ward for cases of the description referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Medical Officer's report, and the Collector will be requested to state whether the cost of the work, (which he will ascertain from the Executive Engineer of the Range,) can be met from the Dispensary funds.

3. It is to be regretted that the subscription of some of the Life Governors have been suffered to fall into arrears and without any apparent prospect of recovery. On failure of payment, these persons should have been required to relinquish their office. It is, however, hoped that their subscriptions, for the future, will be regularly paid up.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
,, Public Works Department.

Civil Dispensary
Annual Report

I assumed charge of this Institution on the 26th of June last from Doctor MacCarthy the acting Civil Surgeon, who left on record the following statement of practice from the 1st of January to the above mentioned date.

Observations: Fever has been very prevalent and fatal in the Town of Kurnool during the past year. Since the last annual Report the following are the particulars of the death in each month taken from the Police Returns which can be regarded as only approximately correct.

January	273
February	189
March	217
April	111
May	123
June to 26	50

The disease appeared first in the month of September and reached its maximum in December when the deaths in the Town amounted to 192 it has since gradually declined in severity the deaths for the 25 days of this month only amounting to 50. A large number of the inhabitants of the Town resorted to the Dispensary for advice and medicine having great confidence in the effects of Quinine as a remedy in fever.

The first case of cholera this year in Kurnool occurred in the month of February the persons attacked were a butcher and a tailor who had returned from the camp of the 2^d Light Cavalry (in which cholera was prevalent) stationed about 3 miles from the Town of Kurnool on the march from Secunderabad to Vellore both cases were fatal no fresh cases were reported until the 24th March when a man from Hyderabad was attacked particulars of his case not ascertained from that date the disease spread through the Town the following are the numbers from the Police Returns up to the 26th June

East Indians	
Attacked	Died
Males 3	2
Females 2	"
Natives	
Males 116	75
Females 86	55

Some of these cases were treated in the Civil Dispensary the inhabitants of the Town do not in general believe in the efficacy of remedies in the disease Cholera Pills with instructions for use were distributed to the Police and Collectors Department for

for distribution in the Town
1st Dresser S. Verago No. 225 and 2^d dresser H. S. O'Byrne accuracy
has continued to merit the favourable character already given
in the annual report

Signed D. P. Keane Earle
Operating Civil Surgeon

6. 123 in- and 10,318 out-patients were treated during the year, of these 119 in- and 10,666 out-patients were fresh admissions, showing an increase of 17 in-patients and a decrease of 384 out-patients, but the number treated during the last half of the year is in excess of that of the first half by 326.

I have not resided sufficiently long in Astoria to be able to explain the cause of this decrease whether arising from diminished sickness a reduced population or other circumstances, but the steady increase of the last six months during which there has been neither famine nor excessive sickness shows that the Institution is being worked to its

This charity is a great boon to the Vagrant Burghers and East Indians who pass through the Station in search of employment - Many of them arrive in a pitiable state, from fatigue and exposure, and derive much benefit from a few days rest and treatment. The following table shows the number treated during the year

8 264
A special ward for these cases is very much required
it might be provided by adding an outer veranda to
the rear of the hospital, and turning the store room and
bath room in the North East corner into one, the bath room
is not required and the stores can be moved into the room
at opposite corner on the female side, the outer veranda
is necessary to intercept the direct sunlight which now
renders these rooms intolerably hot.

1. General Obser- } The detailed information required under
vations &c } this head will be given as directed in the
said Report, but I will just observe in passing, that
the seasons have been favourable, grain and other articles
of food cheaper and the public health better than in the
two preceding years.

The intense heat of the Summer months was mitigated by frequent showers and doubtless this had a favourable modifying influence upon the disease.

3^d Remarks { The principal classes of diseases found
in this District appear to be Zymotic, local
and parasitic. the diseases most prevalent Cholera,
malarious fever, rheumatism, Ophthalmia and
guinea worm
A remarkable absence of those various

on the coast
malarious fever. This generally shows itself as an
intermittent either quotidian or tertian, the latter being
the most common; in many cases the disease appears
to arise from, or is coincident with, derangement of the liver.
The first symptoms are pain in the epigastrium, incli-
nation to vomit and a jaundiced appearance of the
skin and conjunctivae, the disease generally gives
way to ordinary treatment in a few days, but has a
tendency to return again and again, in those who have
undergone frequent attacks some enlargement of the
liver and spleen with a cachectic condition is observed.
only to be remedied by change of climate. 16 inpatients
and 469 outpatients were treated at the Dispensary
for this disease alone, out of these only 1 death occurred

2. This shows an increase of 53 upon the preceding year, but the return includes a portion of last year's epidemic admitted for fever in the first 3 months of the year 1908.

1081

The numbers admitted are not an exact criterion of the amount of fever prevailing, but from all I can gather the disease has been of a milder type and less prevalent than in the preceding year.

Although the mortality from this disease is very small among those who come under treatment, it is not so among the general population, the Police returns show 187 deaths from fever in the Town during the year and it is to be feared that a similar rate of mortality has prevailed in many parts of the district.

This is in a great measure owing to the system of starvation which is enforced by native practitioners upon the sufferers from fever and to the distress which the recent scarcity has occasioned among the poorest classes.

It is difficult to assign a reason for the great increase of fever in this District during the past 2 years it is certain that the increase of irrigation provided by the canal has not been the cause, for the disease has prevailed in many places quite beyond its influence. The greater part of the District is quite free from jungle with which fever is generally associated, the neighbourhood of Anmol exhibits nothing but open treeless plains, the source of the fever therefore must lie in the soil. In this case chemical change has probably taken place consequent upon excessive drought followed by copious rain, what the nature of the decomposition is whether organic or inorganic remains unobserved.

The disease shows a sudden accession at the setting in of the North East monsoon and the wind which blows then is regarded by the inhabitants as a feverish wind.

The prevalence of fever during the cold months may be accounted for in this way, during the rainy months from June to October both the earth and air become charged with moisture when there is little interchange

between the two, but upon the setting in of the North East wind which is remarkably drying the earth exhaled abundance of moisture combined with decomposing matter, as the season advances this of course diminishes as also does the fever.

Nearly all admitted under this head are cases of Ophthalmia. Nearly all admitted under this head are cases of Ophthalmia which is very prevalent in this Town of Purnea Ophthalmia which is very prevalent in this Town during the hot months, but was less so last year than in the two preceding years of drought.

It is excited probably by the dust storms which prevail in the hot weather aided by the rocky nature of the soil, the absence of shade and the reflection of heat and light from the buildings which are of stone and brick. Trachoma is exceedingly prevalent in this District although only 40 cases were treated I have no doubt from the large proportion of cases seen in the Jail and among the Police, that thousands suffer from the invasion of this parasite, but are sufficiently familiar with the treatment to perform the operation of winding it out themselves.

As I do not recollect ever having seen a case of this disease in the Villagepatam District I conclude that the soil of this District must be favourable to its existence, there limestone is generally absent, here it abounds, the top soil in that District is mostly sandy, in this the black cotton soil or regur predominates.

The mud of tanks, wells and rivers, abounds with the larvae of this animal, which penetrate the skin and remain buried beneath it, living and growing until the time arrives for it to perform the function of reproduction when it seeks an outlet. When the whole worm is extracted by gradual daily winding it occasions very little suffering or inconvenience but when broken, as often happens, it frequently gives rise to serious inflammation, abscess and ulceration accompanied in the first stage by severe febrile symptoms.

I do not believe that the larvae are imbibed with the drinking water, or if so they perish in the stomach, otherwise they would be found in the intestines, which is never the case.

The other diseases which make up the sum total are Rheumatism, Gout, diseases of the digestive organs, Syphilis, Skin and local surgical diseases, none of them sufficiently prevalent to require special notice here.

Special Re. 2 Penetrating wound of abdomen.
marks see Ramaswamy Hindoo 11-30 was admitted

13th January with a penetrating wound of the abdomen with a portion of the omentum protruding, the wound was inflicted with a dagger 24 hours before admission; the patient suffered great pain but there were no other bad symptoms. Doctor MacCarthy placed a ligature round the protruding omentum and strapped the wound and gave 2 grains of opium - the portion of omentum sloughed off the wound healed and he was discharged cured on the 3rd of February.

2. Dillavar Khan Musulman At 38 admitted 26th September with the following wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity. One wound in left side of abdomen about 3 inches below the ribs from which the omentum is protruding. Two wounds in right hypochondrium, one superficial the other deep from the latter blood is oozing from its depth and direction it is probable that the point of the dagger just touched the liver. All these wounds are paring shaped about 2 inches wide having been inflicted from above with a broad dagger.

Returned the omentum with some difficulty sewed up the wounds and bandaged.

Pulse weak, skin cool - gave opium and ammonia. ~~Viper~~ Skin hot, pulse frequent and sharp. Calomel $9\frac{1}{2}$ opium $9\frac{1}{2}$ om. 4 hours.

27th Skin hot, pulse sharp 96, very thirsty, not much pain bowels confined. Cal. $9\frac{1}{2}$ iij dig. opium. Mx.

28th Bowels not open, pulse softer 104, no fever, complains of thirst and oppression in the chest. No tenderness of abdomen Cal. $9\frac{1}{2}$ iij, after operation dig. opium. Mx.

29 Bowels 3 times slight tenderness of abdomen pulse sharp 112 Tongue moist much thirst. Saline with Hyposulfur.

30th No pain or fever. pulse 104.

Made a good recovery and was discharged October 15th.

Cut throat. 1. Berrau Sahib At 20 September 1st brought to hospital by the Police at 4th a.m. with his throat cut the wound is nearly horizontal 3 inches in length deepest on the left side of the Trachea anterior portion of Trachea severed. the left Carotid and jugular narrowly escaped. Sutures, strapping and bandage.

4th Wound healed by first intention retained as a precautionary measure.

11th Discharged.

2. Alla Rukia September 1st brought with the above wound in the throat 2 inches long, very deep on left side of the trachea, trachea exposed but not severed. Sutures, strapping and bandage. Wound healed by first intention.

11. Discharged. These wounds are said to have been inflicted in the dark by a third party from motives of jealousy. His may truly be said to have been a hair breadth escape. Amputations. Vankumrah, Female At 40 admitted June 1st by my predecessor with Sarcomatous disease of right foot which is about 3 times the natural size firm and hard with several ulcerated openings from which there is a thin serous discharge, the disease involves the ankle joint the veins of the leg are enlarged and the leg tumified up to the knee. The patient was much emaciated and kept to the present time on tonics and good diet to improve her condition and thus render the chance of a successful operation greater.

Aug 9th Amputated under chloroform, below the knee patient bore the operation well, the popliteal artery required a ligature. Upon examining the foot the bones were found softened and the whole mass was of a yellow pinkish color and appeared homogeneous, the disease involved the lower ends of the tibia and fibula.

Aug 14th Wound healed except in the track of the ligature - health and condition very much improved.

Sep 13th Ligature is held fast and will not give way to considerable tension.

Oct 12th Ligature removed by severe tension.

15. Discharged.

Cancer Penis. - Hummradu At 55 admitted September 16th with cancer of the penis of one year's duration attributed to gonorrhoea of 3 years standing. the disease appeared first on the prepuce in the form of a tubercle, which gradually spreading destroyed the skin and glans after which it invaded the body of the penis and now extends up to the pubes.

Health much broken and diseased part infected with maggots.

Amputated the diseased organ October 1st Wound healed - health restored - Discharged.

18th Wound healed - health restored - Discharged. Epilepsia (Vermes). Aug 2nd admitted at 10th 1/2 a.m.

in a comatose state. Statoraus breathing, pulse slow and full, skin moist, pupils contracted. - It is stated that at 4 1/2 a.m. he complained of vertigo and headache for which he laid down, about 8 o'clock a severe fit, cause on which was repeated about every 1/2 hour without any conscious interval. Sinapisms to chest and soles of feet, purgative and stimulant - enemata, head shaved and spirit lotion. Remains unconscious fits more frequent and less severe, bowels moved freely by enemata. Vesp: Fits continue, is restless, pulse quick and small. P. Cal got obligli: mij stat. Impulsant: omnia. 3^d Bowels freely open, passed 5 large round worms: fits, ceased, consciousness returned. 8th Discharged well.

This is a good example of what a serious disturbance of the nervous system may result from intestinal irritation. Fracture. Imctoom Sahib (160) admitted September 2^d with a painful swelling of left shoulder caused by a fall 5 days ago, since then a native doctor has been dropping at the arm to reduce what he fancied was a dislocation and has produced much tumefaction and pain of the whole arm. The joint had the appearance of a partial dislocation, but a careful examination showed it to be fracture of the neck of the humerus.

Splints and bandages. October 2^d Discharged cured. Tumors. Bala-hoye female Hindoo Oct. 17 admitted September 9th with a hard swelling just above the pubes extending to the umbilicus and another in the left iliac fossa they are rather painful on pressure. Uterus normal. Had a quinsy warm extracted from the left thigh some weeks ago which has left a deep sinus from which there is a discharge of pus, the tumors in the abdominal cavity are probably collections of matter from the same cause.

So in a ~~Amic~~ condition. P. J. Tris to dea fr. 1st die. Cinnibut. H. G. 2000000. 10. to be applied over the tumor. October 9th. The tumors are daily becoming smaller and the health improving. November 11th. Tumors disappeared. Sinus healed.

Health good. Discharged. Two interesting cases of midwifery were treated at the Hospital. Case 1. Mrs. M. (age 18) October 12 admitted at mid night. Primipara, has been in labour 2 days perineal prolapse, child dead outlet of pelvis deformed and too small for exit of child, performed Craniotomy but no hold, could be obtained with the crochets the bones giving way through advancing decomposition punctured the thorax and let out much gas. delivered the child with some difficulty.

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One from Diarrhea an aged female suffering from want and exposure admitted in dying state

2 from Amasarea - the first an old woman was admitted for general dropsy, made some slight improvement at first but was carried off rapidly by Colicquative Diarrhoea

The second a young man, admitted in a starving condition with Amasareus limbs extreme emaciation and Diarrhoea from which he sunk and died in 12 days

The case of Parturition above mentioned one from Dysentery an old woman admitted with severe dysentery symptoms of 14 days standing, the disease was checked by astringents, but she was too weak to rally and died in 10 days

The last was a case of continued fever admitted in a comatose state from which she never rallied, ~~and~~ she was removed by her friends after 4 days and died immediately after

Financial - I am glad to be able to state that the dispensary is self supporting and that the sum of Rupees 350 has been added Capital during the year. A special sum of Rs 96 was raised in July to provide new bedding and clothing for the patients and besides this there has been a steady increase in the subscriptions as the accompanying Statement will show.

1st Dresser Verawgo has performed his duties with zeal and ability and continues to give satisfaction both to myself and the patients.

I certify that the orders respecting the custody of poisonous drugs issued by the Principal Inspector General M.D. dated 23 January 1863 are fully carried out.

Rurnaut
1st Jan'y 1868

W. M. M. M.
Civil Surgeon
Rurnaut

Public No. 120. Rept
 No 651
 Forwarded to the
 Under Secretary & Chief
 Public Department
 with reference to the
 Official Memorandum
 dated 25th March 1868.
 e No. 130.

Thurmond J. Sharp
 Collector Office & Justice Hall
 2nd April 1868
 47th to the Under Secretary
 Government
 Public Dept
 Fort St. George

David D. B. Secretary
 Annual Report for the year
 1867

David D. B.

Proc. 24 April 1868 No 152.

Dr. H. D. B. D.
 No 550

Public Department.

N^o 130.

Memorandum

The Under Secretary to Government
Public ~~for~~ Department is directed to request
that the Collector of Linnool will with reference
to his letter of the 20th instant N^o 112 be good
enough to transmit at an early date the
financial statement referred to by Dr
G. A. Andrews in his report on the Civil
Expenditure at Linnool.

Fort Saint George } Signed / C. G. Walker
24th March 1860 } Under Secretary

To
The Collector of Linnool.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter:

from the
Collector of Kurnool
(H. E. dated 20th March/68
No. 1142)

Read also,

(H. E. dated 22nd March/68
No. 1142)

Order, 24th April 1868 No. 509

The Govern-
ment considers that the
working of the Civil
Dispensary at Kurnool
during the past year,
as shown by the report
now submitted, is
satisfactory.

An Estimate
will be called for in
the Public Works De-
partment of the altera-
tions

Public 1868 Departth

No. 130.

Memorandum

Dated 25th March/68.

tions proposed to the building, to provide a ward for cases of the description referred to in paras 8 & 9 of the Medical Officer's report. & the Collector will be requested to state whether the cost of the work (which he will ascertain from the ^{Chief} Engineer of the range) can be met from the Dispensary funds.

3. It is to be regretted that the subscription of some of the life Governors have been suffered to fall into arrear without any apparent prospect

prospect of recovery. On failure of payment, these persons should have been required to relinquish their office. It is, however, hoped that their subscriptions, for the future, will be regularly paid up - *W. H.*

The Collector of the range } *disp H/S.*
" *Prob. Secy. Disp.*

Vol 1868. Department

No. 579.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT T.

Dated 24 April 1868.

1872 or 1873

17 April