

A. Names of Pages 54
B. Initials of References 28-4-3
M.R.O. 1-20,000-10-10-20

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	829	Press
(83-89)		Mis.
Dated	14-6	19 1871

Not to be folded or roughly handled

14th June 1871.

No. 88. Read the following letter from the Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 5th June 1871, No. 184 :—

I have the honour to submit to Government a letter to the address of His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T., Governor of Madras, from the Rev. S. D. Scudder, M.D., in charge of the Raneepett Dispensary, along with which Dr. Scudder forwards a copy of the Annual Medical Report of the Dispensary and Hospital for 1870.

2. In his letter he draws the attention of His Excellency to its 11th and 12th pages, which will be observed to contain allusions to the barbarous modes followed by the midwives of this country in their treatment of cases of difficult labour, with a suggestion that an educated nurse or midwife should be attached to every large Dispensary, and means afforded of enabling her to instruct in midwifery three or four high caste native women. And in the covering letter he proposes that Government should send him a good diploma'd midwife; that he be authorized to introduce her to the native community of his district; that he be allowed to employ two high caste native women of good character to accompany and aid her in all cases of confinement, &c., and thereby gain a knowledge of midwifery and female diseases; that he be allowed to set apart a building for the serious cases, and thus further instruct these native pupils; and, lastly, that Government pay the salary of the diploma'd midwife, and set apart a sum for the instruction of the high caste women and for the needed medicines, instruments, &c. The Rev. Dr. Scudder mentions his consciousness that I am opposed to his proposed plan of educating high caste women under the midwife whom he now asks for, and he describes my opinion to be that it would be far better to send these women to be educated in Madras; but he adds that he does not concur in my opinion, and states, as the reason of his dissent, that he could not get high caste respectable women to go to Madras, and, even if he could, they would never again be re-admitted to caste privileges amongst the people: he adds that he had talked with the best men of his district, that they are of his opinion, and think his suggestion worthy of trial, and he concludes his letter by observing that he does not set up his opinion against mine; that he knows there are valid objections to his own plan, but that he believes it to be the best suited for his district, not one of the native gentlemen there being in favour of sending high caste women to Madras.

3. With reference to the above I have the honour to recommend assent being given to most of these proposals, but two of them I am unable to commend. I submit for favourable consideration the following offers and requests of Dr. Scudder :—

I.—To establish a Native Lying-in Hospital at Arcot.

II.—Dr. Scudder to set apart for this purpose a good building.

III.—To have sent to him a good diploma'd midwife (who could be paid from Local or Imperial Funds), and

IV.—To be furnished with the necessary medicines, instruments, &c.

But Dr. Scudder's other two proposals, viz.,

(a.) To educate in Arcot, as midwives, two or three high caste native women, and for

14th June 1871.

(b.) Government to set apart a sum for their instruction,—

I regret my inability to recommend.

4. It is of very great importance that educated midwives be spread over the face of this country; and, perhaps, of all the branches of the art of Medicine, there is none more important to the homes of India than a true knowledge of midwifery, for language cannot exaggerate the barbarity of the treatment adopted in cases of impracticable labour. I also believe that the earnestness of purpose that possesses the Rev. Dr. Scudder would ensure success in plans which in less devoted hands would fail. I have in conversation told him that I could not adopt his views as to the possibility of suitably educating native women at Arcot, for, even were the diploma'd midwife capable of teaching the two high caste native women, they could never obtain in Arcot the means of practical instruction. Ordinary labours need no interference; to such they would never in Arcot even be called, and labours needing skilled help are so few that the Arcot pupils would never see sufficient to become conversant with the only part of midwifery that would be of value to the community. In illustration of this point I may mention that in the twenty years (1851 to 1870 inclusive) there have been 19,394 confinements at the Madras Lying-in Hospital, of which 17,840 were ordinary labours, and only 1,554, or 77.7 per annum, were difficult, preternatural, complex, and abortions. Of late years a greater proportion of morbid labours are being received. In the three years (1868, 1869, and 1870) the labours have been re-classified. In that time there have been 4,021 confinements, of which 730, or one in every four, have needed skilled attendance. This increase is due to the fame of the Madras Lying-in Hospital, a fame which Arcot has yet to acquire; and this will illustrate what I endeavoured to impress on the Rev. Dr. Scudder, that the rarity of occurrence in Arcot of such cases would preclude the possibility of the women-pupils being there trained to be midwives, in the sense of being useful in those cases of labour in which the lives of the mother and child are in danger.

5. The Rev. Dr. Scudder has effected much good in his district, and how to comply with his wishes for further good-doing may, I think, receive the most favourable consideration; but, when I suggested to him to send pupils to be educated as midwives at the Lying-in Hospital, Madras, where alone they can be successfully taught, I did all that I can now advise Government to do. This is the course that has been pursued by the Rev. Dr. Chester, of Dindigul, who sent here one native woman who obtained a midwifery certificate and is now practising at Madura, and a second native woman, also from Dindigul, is now here receiving instruction to qualify her as a midwife.

6. To aid me in the selection of a qualified midwife I applied to Surgeon Harris, M.D., Superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital here, who notified the application to all the diploma'd midwives in Madras. There have, in answer, been received

1. Mahomedan.....	Rs. 30
4. European and East Indian.....	50
1. Do.	50
1. Do.	not stated.

seven names; but the midwife whom Surgeon Harris recommends is Mrs. Foreman, who asks a salary of

Rupees 50, and I beg to recommend that her services be secured at that rate, to be paid by Imperial or Local Funds, for the Rev. Dr. Scudder's Midwifery Ward, and to send with her, on Dr. Scudder's indent, all medicines, instruments, and appliances.

14th June 1871.

From Rev. S. D. SCUDDER, M.D., in charge of Raneepett Dispensary, to His Excellency Lord NAPIER, K.T., Governor of Madras, dated Arcot, 8th May 1871.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to pages 11 and 12 of my printed Medical Report for 1870 enclosed with this communication, and I beg also to add that if Government deem fit I am ready to at once carry out the suggestions therein noted, viz. :—

I.—To establish a Native Lying-in Hospital.

II.—To set apart a good building which I have for the purpose.

III.—To educate two or three high caste native women as midwives.

I would propose that Government should send me a good diploma'd midwife; that I be authorized to introduce her to the native community of this district; that I should be allowed to employ two high caste native women of good character to go with and aid her in all cases of confinement, &c., that she is called to attend, and thus gain a knowledge of midwifery and female diseases; that I be allowed to set apart a building for the serious cases, and thus further instruct these women; and, lastly, that Government should pay the salary of the diploma'd midwife and also set apart a sum for the instruction of the high caste women, for needed medicines, instruments, &c. I am aware, my Lord, that our new Principal Inspector-General is opposed to the idea of educating high caste women under the midwife whom I propose the Government should appoint. He thinks it would be far better to send these women to Madras to be educated. I certainly cannot agree with him. I could not get high caste (respectable) women to go to Madras. If I could, they would never again be admitted to caste privileges among their people. I have talked with the best men of this district. They are of my opinion. They think my suggestions worthy of trial. They promise me every aid. I do not set up my opinion in opposition to that of our most highly respected Inspector-General. I know that there are valid objections to my plan, still I believe it to be the best for this district. We have a large number of highly educated, most respectable native gentlemen in our district, many of whom I have consulted on this matter. Not one is in favour of sending high caste women to Madras for education as midwives or assistants. Should Government accede to my proposals I shall call a meeting of the native gentlemen of Arcot, Wallajapetta, and Raneepett, make known the action of the Government, and request them to themselves appoint the high caste women as assistants and to aid me in every way.

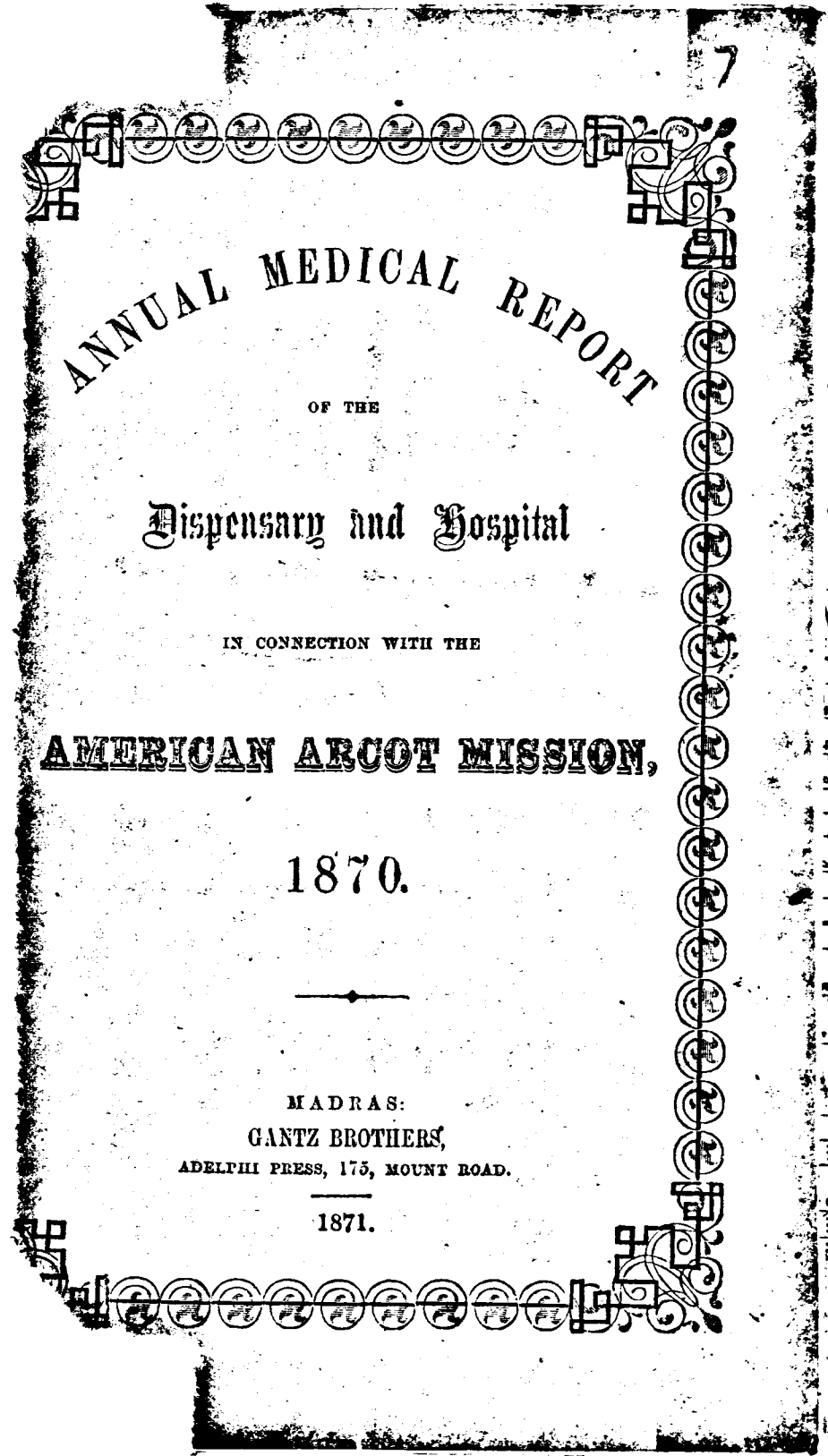
I beg your Lordship to excuse this lengthy communication.

No. 89. ORDER THEREON, 14th June 1871, No. 829.

The Government recognize the force of the objection raised by the Acting Inspector-General to Dr. Scudder's proposal; but they have great confidence in Dr. Scudder's practical wisdom, and resolve to sanction the experiment in the way desired by him.

2. Dr. Scudder will appropriate at Raneepett a suitable building as a Native Lying-in Hospital, and will attach to it two female pupils of good caste, who will be paid such allowance, not exceeding Rupees 7 monthly, as may be deemed suitable for a period of one year in each case, when they will be examined as to their acquirements, and, if found qualified to practice professionally, will be granted a certificate to that effect by Dr. Scudder (with particulars precluding the possibility of fraudulent transfer), or otherwise will be discharged from the position of paid pupil.

3. So soon as the arrangements are sufficiently advanced, the Acting Inspector-General will secure the services of the diploma'd midwife, Mrs. Foreman, whom he names, for employment at the Hospital, at such salary, not exceeding Rupees 50 monthly, as he may deem necessary, and will direct her to place herself under Dr. Scudder's orders, sending by her such medicines, instruments, and appliances



ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT

Dispensary and Hospital

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

AMERICAN ARCOT MISSION,

1870.

MADRAS: GANTZ BROTHERS, ADELPHI PRESS, 175, MOUNT ROAD.

1871.

Govt. of Madras.

PUBLIC.

To THE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Secy, &c., &c.

Dated June, 14th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 14th June 1871, No. 829.

JUNE. Nos. 88-89.

Passing orders in connexion with the proposal of Dr. Soudar to establish a Native Lying-in Hospital at Raneepet.

9

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

Dispensary and Hospital

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

AMERICAN ARCOE MISSION.

1870.

ADRAS:
EZ BROTHERS,
ESS, 175, MOUNT ROAD.
1871.

A R C O T .

—(o)—

MEDICAL REPORT.

REV. S. D. SCUDDER, M.A., M.D. *In charge of the Dispensary and Hospital.*

MRS. S. D. SCUDDER.

SAMUEL VERAGOO. ...*Dresser.*

SHUNMOOGAM MOODELLY ...*Conocoppilay.*

ABRAM MUNI ...

SOLOMON ARANACHALLAM ...

THEVAPARANUM ... } *Medical Students.*

JOHN ANTHONY ...

SAMUEL TREADWELL ...

DR. S. D. SCUDDER writes as follows :—

With grateful and encouraged hearts we lay before our friends another annual medical report. The year has been one of great interest to us all, and it would require far more space than we can occupy to tell of all the blessings, the many loving-kindnesses with which our Heavenly Father has crowned us. We can allude but briefly to the most important.

At the beginning of the year we were cast down at the prospect of being forced to curtail our work. The necessity appeared unavoidable, on account of the lack of funds; but, in our little faith, we saw not the hand of the Lord outstretched for our deliverance, nor did we raise our mental eyes enough to see the bright sun of the early year emerging from, and with his genial rays scattering the clouds that had gathered about us. Thank God, we have not been obliged to abridge our work,—have not been called upon to refuse any poor diseased

or dying creature brought to the hospital doors, or say, "Nay" to their appeals for aid. Through the charity and kind efforts of friends, we have had money enough to conduct the medical establishment, on even a larger scale, in some respects, than last year; to put our building in better order, and, for the greater success of the work, to do many things, which we had not the slightest prospect of doing at the close of the last year. To God be all the praise.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of patients treated during 1870 was 53,963, which averaged, gives a daily attendance of 149. The year before it was 35,040, with an average of 96. It will be seen, therefore, that the work has very considerably increased, especially in contrast with that of 1867, when the whole number of patients was 15,507. Separating the out from the in-patients, we have of the former 40,914, and of the latter 13,049. These are the totals of the daily attendance. The number of *new* cases was 7,124; of these, 6,366 were out-patients, and 758 in-patients. With very few exceptions, the hospital, or in-patients, are furnished with food, many of them with clothing, with bedding, lights, &c., during their stay. When they come to us, most of them have spent their all, either in getting here, or in paying their own ignorant physicians for treating them. Their wretchedness and destitution are often extreme. More than 12,000 have thus been fed and otherwise cared for during the year.

THE WORK: ITS OBJECTS: COST, &c.

Both the Dispensary and Hospital are entirely free; as open to the poor as to the rich, to the low as to the high. Is this the best plan upon which to conduct a Missionary Medical Establishment? There are those who object to it, affirming that charges should be made for medicines, surgical operations, &c. We can, of course, but briefly consider the subject. What are our objects? First and chief, to preach the

blessed Gospel of our Lord to as many as we can; to send out, in every possible direction, the knowledge of His glorious salvation. 2ndly, To relieve physical suffering as far as we are able; and 3rdly, To do all in our power to convince these poor people of the utter folly and uselessness of their own systems, to undermine and break down their rigid prejudices, and thus prepare the way for Christ's truth.

When the Dispensary was first opened the people approached us cautiously and timidly, in numbers very few, and usually from the lower castes. Reports were circulated that our chief object was to make Christians and break caste. Now all is changed. The highest in the land, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, come to us without the slightest shadow of fear, well assured that they will neither see, hear, nor receive anything that can injure them in any respect. It is true that this higher class can pay for medicines, &c., but they are only a small proportion of the number who apply for aid. Three-fourths *cannot* pay. It is often difficult to obtain from them the smallest trifle for a bottle. As before remarked, they have, in most cases, spent their little all upon their own ignorant, unprincipled physicians. Would it be just to charge only the higher class? Is it not better to ask them to subscribe? We know they will do so if properly applied to. It will be seen, farther on, that about a thousand rupees have been given this year by native gentlemen of this district in aid of this Dispensary. Should we charge, there would at once be an immense falling off of the poorer classes, our entire object would be frustrated, and we should not be regarded as conductors of a charitable work. When the whole people abandon their own systems of medicine, and learn to apply for aid directly they are affected by disease, a system of charging small sums may possibly succeed.

The Gospel has been regularly preached at the Dispensary. As the patients arrive, they are seated upon benches in the

large inner verandah of the building. When a goodly number is gathered, a portion of Scripture is read and the truth made known as simply and clearly as possible. The in-patients lying in their beds, in the adjoining wards, are able to hear perfectly all that is said. Portions of Scripture, tracts, &c., are usually offered to those who can read, and are always gladly accepted. A few books have been sold. It will be wondered whether this method of preaching, &c., does good. Most assuredly it does. We shall never know how much until the last great day. We know, that through this preaching many, many thousands have heard of Christ Jesus the Saviour of the world. We know that into many thousand of houses the knowledge of salvation has been carried through the little tickets we give to every patient, which tells of God's great love to man, and which each one must carefully preserve and exhibit at every visit to the Dispensary. We know that the portions of Scripture and the tracts given to reading patients are taken away to different parts of the country, often to far distant places. We know that a number have made anxious enquiries, and have shown earnest desires to know more of the truth. We leave all in God's hands. Through the foolishness of this preaching He can bring about great results. It is *His* work, and He will cause all to redound to His own honor and glory. Two high caste women have abandoned their caste, declared themselves Christians, and are being instructed. They wish to be baptized as soon as they have attained a sufficient knowledge of God's word. We look for even better things than these.

This is a costly work. The feeding of from 30 to 40 patients is alone a large item of expense. Many of these have to be nourished upon something more than simple diet. The best of broths, meats, milk, eggs, bread, wine and other stimulants must often be dispensed, and a large amount of medicine used to supply 149 patients daily. No one how-

ever would grudge the money could they but see the fearful amount of misery, wretchedness and destitution that enter the doors of this institution. They would rather the more freely open their hearts and their hands in aid of these, their suffering fellow-creatures.

The whole cost of both Dispensary and Hospital for the year has been Rupees 5,561-6-8, exclusive of the salary of the physician in charge. Of this sum Rupees 2,064-12-4 was expended in the diet, &c. of the hospital patients; Rupees 1,521-7-4 in the purchase of medicines, surgical instruments, &c.; Rupees 942-0-0 for the salaries of the dresser and the corps of servants; Rupees 369-13-4 in support of the medical class, and the remainder in the incidental expenses of such an establishment, as clothing, medical publications, repairs, postage, stationery, travelling on medical business, &c.

FUNDS.

We do not wish to boast. We may only rejoice, and most heartily express our thanks. From every quarter kindnesses have been showered upon us. It is worth recording, and we record it with most benign and congratulatory feelings—that throughout the year we have met with no locked-up pockets, no long-drawn melancholic faces, when our work was the subject of consideration. Our good Governor has been kind; our Government has been kind; our Collector has been kind; and our Head Assistant Collectors have been kind; one and all doing everything in their power to push on the good work. Through the generous efforts of His Excellency Lord Napier we have been permitted to finish the commodious building for the higher caste patients. It has already been occupied by Brahmins, Mahomedans of the first class and others, who would never consent to enter the common wards of the hospital. The large and beautiful plate-glass skylight, also, is a *fact* in its proper place, shedding upon our operating table the light we so much needed;—and the

well is far on toward completion, promising a full supply of good water, so important to our work. We render our most hearty thanks to Lord Napier for these greatly-prized additions. From the Government we have received, besides the usual monthly grant, a supply of medicines, and an extra grant of Rupees 50 per mensem, for the months in which medicines were not supplied from the date of the Government Order entitling us to them. This amounted to the sum of Rupees 582-4-1. We heartily thank Government for its kind consideration and generosity.

Through the generous efforts of our Acting Collector, W. S. Whiteside, Esq., the sum of Rupees 750, a portion of the overplus of the "Famine Relief Fund" was voted to this Dispensary, thus more than balancing the amount deducted from the Langhakannah grant formerly given to us. We desire to express our gratitude to our Collector for this welcome addition to our funds.

During the absence, in the early part of the year, of our Head Assistant Collector and friend, F. H. Wilkinson, Esq., the Magistrate acting for him, J. D. B. Gribble, Esq., unsolicited by us, and, in fact, without our knowledge, convened meetings of the Native Gentlemen at several places in this district, presented the claims of the Dispensary and Hospital to their notice, and invited them to subscribe as they felt able. The response was immediate, cordial and creditable, showing clearly that the people of this land are learning, more and more, to appreciate our systems, and that, when properly appealed to, they will come forward to our aid. Several gave liberal donations. A good number placed their names upon the list as monthly subscribers, while others promised us yearly subscriptions. Among the latter, the name of the Zemindar of Kávélé Nagaram stands first. He paid us one hundred rupees and promised to repeat it yearly. In company with Mr. Gribble, I visited him at his own residence, where he entertained us in regal style. We found him a

man of energy and progress, far in advance of most of his countrymen, and greatly loved by all his subjects. Through Mr. Gribble's kind efforts we obtained donations and subscriptions for nearly one thousand rupees, over seven hundred of which has been paid. We give him our most sincere thanks, and can assure him that we shall ever remember his kindness with gratitude.

Mr. Wilkinson, also, has been a firm and active friend to this institution. Besides being a liberal monthly subscriber, he obtained for us, from the Zemindar of Kalestri, a donation of two hundred and fifty rupees, and a yearly subscription of one hundred rupees. We have the Zemindar's written promise that these sums shall be paid within a month. Enough has been said to show how kind our friends have been. We thank one and all most sincerely. A list of those who have aided us will be found at the end of this report.

MEDICAL CLASS.

We are glad to report that three of our young men are ready to go out into our district and begin the Branch Medical Work, for which they have been educated. Abram Muni, Solomon Aranachallam, and Thevapararam, the Dresser's son, constituted our first class. They commenced their medical studies in the latter part of 1866. It is a pleasure to state that they have been zealous, active and diligent. We send them out with confidence, for we know that they are fully competent to treat, both medically and surgically, all, save very serious cases that may come into their hands. Thevapararam will remain at the Dispensary, an Assistant to his father, the number of patients being now so large that we need his services. The Mission has appointed Abram Muni to Yegamoor, a fine prosperous village, where we have a large number of Christians, and which is a good centre. Solomon Aranachallam goes to Gnanodiam, Rev. Andrew Sawyer's station, where a Medical Assistant is very much

needed. It is very near the middle of our Arnee and South Arcot districts, and he will have a large field of labor. Many of our Christian villages are 50 and 60 miles removed from medical aid, and have long suffered for its want. It is due to this young man to record one or two incidents of his late history. Several months since the magistrate of Kalestri, in great haste, sent word to our Head Assistant Collector, that a most serious attempt had been made, by a ryot of that place, to exterminate a whole family—that the victims were lying at death's door, bleeding profusely, and urging that a Dresser might be sent at once to their aid. On application by Mr. Wilkinson, I dispatched Solomon with the necessary medicines and surgical instruments, promising to come myself as soon as possible. The next day, in company with Mr. Wilkinson, I visited the place. The dispatch of the medical assistance had been providential indeed. The history of the case was briefly as follows. A well-to-do man of the Komiti caste, one of the highest in India, harboring an old enmity against a family related to him, determined to kill them all. Purchasing a large, heavy scimitar, he engaged a pensioned native officer to instruct him thoroughly in sword exercise. For eight months he thus daily drilled, when, after carefully arranging his worldly affairs, he sold his property, and bestowed it upon his village temple, with the exception of a small sum. This he placed in the hands of a friend with the request that should any accident occur to him by which he should meet death, it should be used in decently burning his body with the usual funeral rites; that, as he intended to give himself up to constant meditation and prayer, he wished to put out of his mind all subjects of a mundane character. Choosing his opportunity, when the men of the house were in the street, he attacked, first one, and then another, cutting and slashing them in the most frightful manner, and leaving them for dead. The old mother, hearing the cries of her sons, ran out of the

house to their rescue, only to meet with the same fate. The murderer then ran to a large well, near at hand, into which he at once threw himself, and from which he was taken out dead the next morning. It is scarcely possible to describe the character of the wounds received by the victims. One man had the entire top of the scalp cut off long gashes through the ribs, so that the air escaped through them from his lungs at every breath, with many other dangerous wounds. The old woman, 70 years of age, was cut down through the collar bone and shoulder blade, through the head of the bone of the upper arm, three-fourths of the hand of the same side cut away, the thumb and forefinger alone being left, and her body fearfully gashed in various places. I found that Solomon had done almost all that was possible under the circumstances. He had taken up and ligatured the severed and bleeding arteries, brought together and stitched up the wounds most neatly, administered the necessary medicines, and made the needed applications. I certainly felt proud of the young man. He had done us all great credit. As the relatives earnestly begged that he might remain to take care of the patients, I consented. He is there still, although more than three months have elapsed, and without doubt has saved the lives of these people. When I left them, I thought their case hopeless. Through God's mercy they have been spared, and are now out of danger. I relate this incident, not only to show what the young men of our medical class can do, but to point out one of the many ways in which the Lord permits us to do good among these people. During these three months Solomon has been engaged, not only in caring for these patients, but in general medical work; and, above all, in daily preaching the Gospel in that far-off heathen village. The native magistrate has, on several occasions, sent me the best accounts of his behaviour, and adds, that he has gained the good-will of all the people. Another incident is worth recording. The young man was called upon to go out to a

village four miles from Kalestre, to see a poor woman who had been in labor for nearly five days. On examination, he found what is generally termed a "*cross-birth*." The child, to be delivered, must be turned. This is no easy operation. He had, however, been present at several such operations at the hospital, and assisted us in them. His own story is, that though he fully appreciated his responsible position, he determined, after a prayer to the Lord for help, to attempt it.

Introducing his hand into the uterus, as he had seen us do, he with some difficulty found a foot of the child, turned it, and safely delivered the poor suffering woman. She is living and doing well. The joyful lad wrote me at once, declaring that it was only through the Lord Jesus he had succeeded. Will any one say that this young man is not competent to go out and begin the medical missionary work? So we believe that the other two are also ready, and that, under the same circumstances, they will do as well. May God bless them and make them the instruments of great good to their own countrymen. We are very sorry to part with them, but we are sure they ought to go. The Mission has already appointed three lads from the graduating class of our Vellore Seminary to take their places.

Our staff of Assistants is much the same as that of last year. A list of them will be found at the end of this Report. We take pleasure in stating that the dresser, and all connected with the Dispensary and Hospital, have been diligent and active, and have striven in every way to show that they have the interests of the work at heart. The Dresser has had the charge of the Dispensary on several occasions during year, when both my brother, Rev. John Scudder, M.D., I have been obliged to be absent from the station.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

These have been numerous, and though the greater part consisted of the minor operations, quite a number of very

important ones have been performed, as the list attached will show. We wish to say a few words under this head.

The system of operative midwifery, practised by the natives of this country, is the most barbarous that can be imagined, and the frightful indignities committed by native midwives upon poor women in complicated labor, are too horrible to mention. Three cases were lately brought to this Hospital, in which the poor victims had been in labor ten days, five days and seven days respectively. Every barbarity practised among these people had been attempted upon them, and the poor creatures had been abused to such a frightful degree, that their cases seemed utterly hopeless. It was our duty, of course, to deliver them, desperate as were the chances. In the first case, the child had to be removed piece-meal, in an advanced stage of decomposition. In the second case, the child was turned and delivered with the *greatest* difficulty. The third case was much the same. One out of the three poor women lived. During the same month, another case was brought in, the woman dying within an hour of her admission; she had been in labor for six days. On making a post-mortem examination, the uterus, along the whole line of the pubis, was found ruptured, with its *whole* contents escaped into the abdominal cavity. Mortification had taken place from the long and severe pressure of the head of the child against the pelvic bones. Are we not justified in bringing these things to public notice? Are they not the strongest of appeals to our Government? Much has been done, and much is being done to ameliorate the condition of the women of this land. But we believe that much more can be done for their help. Let Government send to every large dispensary an educated nurse or midwife, and allow her, under the superintendence of the Surgeon, the means of instructing three or four high-caste native women. We are in a position to state, that in the majority of cases, the nurse will be at once employed by most, if not

all, the higher native families; and there is little doubt that the lower and more ignorant would very soon seek her aid. The experiment has been tried and has succeeded, and it must succeed in all the large towns and districts. The dispensaries have no funds for this purpose. The Government is actually paying women to study as midwives. What greater blessing, then, can our Government confer than to send out these women educated in their own Lying-in Hospital, in order to institute the system we have referred to? The ignorant, unprincipled native midwives would soon lose their avocation, hundreds upon hundreds of women and children be saved, and untold suffering prevented.

If the Government will send us a diplomaed nurse, and allow her a small sum besides her salary in order that she may train a few native women, we will gladly do all in our power to introduce her into respectable families at old Arcot, Wallajapett, and Raneepett. We can take in all serious cases, which she cannot manage, and thus aid her in the good work. We have a building that we will gladly set apart for this purpose.

LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Hypodermic Injection, in Lumbago and Sciatica, ...	81
Circumcision, for Phymosis, ...	10
Paraphymosis, Operated on and reduced, ...	21
Polypus of the Nose, removed, ...	6
Strangulated Hernia, reduced, ...	14
Fistula in Ano, operated on, ...	11
Fistula in Perineo do ...	14
Hydrocele, operated on, ...	61
Teeth extracted, ...	101
Large Abscesses, opened, ...	68
Dislocations of Large Bones, reduced, ...	15
Simple Fractures, Set, ...	34
Compound Fractures do. ...	10
Foreign Bodies in Nose, removed, ...	20
Foreign Bodies in Ear, removed, ...	25

Enlarged Clitoris, removed, ...	2
Torn Ears, united, ...	31
Necrosed, or Dead Bones, removed, ...	12
Large Sinuses in cases of Scrofula, &c., opened, ...	51
Cancer of the Mouth, operated on, ...	5
Cancer of Mama do... ..	1
Cancer of Penis, do	4
Cancer of Uterus do... ..	1
Operations in cases of large Ulcers	21
Ischuria	51
Amputation of the Leg... ..	1
Resections in Cases of Burns	3
Instrumental Delivery in Child Birth	4

Total... 680

In conclusion, we wish to say a word in regard to the future prospects of this Institution. The blessing of the Lord has been upon it, and we have every reason to believe, that this blessing will be continued. The medical missionary work has yet to be fully appreciated. We believe no mission should be without its Dispensary and Hospital. Great efforts have been used and much money expended to put our Establishment upon its present footing. Can we afford to give it up? The question needs to be carefully considered. It would certainly be a sad day to these poor people about us, should it be abandoned. The physician in charge has been more than eleven years absent from his native land, and will have to be relieved in a short time. Is there not one Christian medical man in all America who will offer himself to this great work? Christian medical brethren! we beg you to take charge of this matter. Send us one of your number. The place is open for him. We earnestly call your attention to our appeal. Christ's cause demands it. Let it not be said that a great and blessed work was abandoned for the want of a Christian Medical Missionary.

We close with an earnest request to all for aid. We ask, in our Lord's name, for prayer, sympathy, and money. Give us

an abundance of these, and we shall succeed. We shall be happy to receive small sums from those who cannot afford large donations. Those having old linen, or cotton clothing to spare, will confer a favor by sending it to us. Articles of this kind are much needed in surgical operations, for dressing wounds, old sores, &c. Old woollen clothing also will be most thankfully received, and will be given to the poor and needy, who daily apply to us.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to Rev. S. D. Scudder, M. D., Arcot, or to Rev. W. W. Scudder, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer of the American Arcot Mission, Vellore.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

Whole number of out-patients, old and new, treated through the year ...	40,914
Whole number of in-patients, old and new, treated through the year ...	13,049
Total.....	53,963
Total number of In-patients dieted through the year ...	12,000
Do. do. do. not dieted ...	1,049
Total.....	13,049

STAFF OF ASSISTANTS WITH THEIR SALARIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dresser, per month ...	25	0	0
Concopilly, do ...	14	0	0
Hospital Cook ...	5	0	0
Assistant Cook ...	3	0	0
Ward Cooly... ..	4	8	0
2 Peons	9	0	0
2 Water-carriers ...	7	8	0
Female Nurse	3	8	0
Two Scavengers	7	0	0
Total per month...	78	8	0

Whole cost of Dispensary and Hospital (exclusive of Salary of Physician in charge) ... Rs. 5,561 6 8

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN, MONEY PAID FOR MEDICAL SERVICES, GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT, &c.

	Rs.	A.	P.
F. H. Wilkinson, Esq., C. S. ...	170	0	0
Captain R. Cunliffe, Dec. 1869 ...	20	0	0
F. Shaw, Esq., Vet. Surg. ...	90	0	0
Per Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Collection. ...	2	12	0
"Amicus," Berhampore ...	50	0	0
R. W. Barlow, Esq., C. S. ...	50	0	0
T. E. Franck, Esq. ...	50	0	0
W. Bevan, Esq., R. E. ...	20	0	0
W. H. Comyn, Esq., C. S. ...	50	0	0
Major H. B. Sweet ...	50	0	0
Per Mrs. F. H. Wilkinson, Collection ...	4	0	0
S. Subramunyan, Esq. ...	50	0	0
J. Thacker, Esq., Vet. Surg. ...	100	0	0
Captain R. Cunliffe, 1870 ...	20	0	0
Grant from Local Funds ...	1,727	1	1
From Famine Relief Fund, per W. Whiteside, Esq. ...	750	0	0
Grant from Government in place of Medicines ...	582	4	1
Other Sources... ..	137	8	0
Medicines Sold ...	13	4	0
C. Digby Roberts, Esq. ...	30	0	0
G. K. Winter, Esq. ...	5	0	0
L. Wright, Esq. ...	3	0	0
J. J. Corbett, Esq., Supplies for Hospital ...	9	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FROM NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

From the Zemindar of Carvetnugger ...	100	0	0
From Native Gentlemen of Raneepet, Old Arcot, Wallajapett, Arconum, Sholingur, and Ponnai... ..	587	0	0
Total.....	687	0	0

Considerably more has been subscribed, but has not yet been collected. We hoped to obtain the names of all, that we might print them in full; but this has not been possible, most of them however, have appeared in the District Gazette.

Castes of the In and Out-Patients.

	IN-PATIENTS		OUT-PATIENTS		TOTAL	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agmoodiars ...	12	9	36	74	48	83
Barbers...	10	5	61	41	71	46
Baljavalls ...	10	8	208	75	218	83
Brahmins	10	5	111	53	121	58
Carpenters...	14	6	42	22	56	28
Chetties ...	8	3	26	40	34	43
Christians ...	22	27	709	216	731	243
Chucklers ...	9	4	34	21	43	25
Dhobeys ...	12	8	74	36	86	44
Fishers...	6	9	36	29	42	38
Gold Smiths ...	8	3	10	19	18	22
Hunters ...	2	2	29	16	31	18
Jonakers ...	2	4	11	5	13	9
Kanakers ...	10	6	45	17	55	23
Kummalers ...	11	2	52	44	63	52
Kommities ...	9	5	33	24	42	29
Koravers ...	10	9	21	10	31	19
Liugadaries ...	10	11	31	8	41	19
Lubbays ...	14	9	123	46	137	55
Mahomedans ...	19	16	1009	238	1028	254
Mahrattas ...	12	7	66	12	78	19
Odders ...	13	4	11	10	24	14
Pariahs ...	30	40	377	150	407	190
Pundarams	10	5	23	10	33	15
Pot Makers ...	11	7	7	81	18	88
Rajpoots ...	11	6	37	18	48	24
Rajuloos ...	12	11	...	1	12	12
Reddies ...	8	4	61	39	69	43
Roman Catholics ...	2	4	59	22	61	26
Rangarages ...	9	6	107	39	116	45
Sannars ...	10	14	3	3	13	17
Silk Weavers ...	9	7	22	5	31	12
Tailors	5	3	20	2	25	5
Totteys ...	19	10	10	14	29	24
Vellalers ...	13	9	540	145	553	154
Vunners ...	17	10	321	111	338	121
Varniers	10	12	59	40	69	52
Weavers ...	15	5	47	18	62	23
Yadiers...	8	5	102	39	110	44
Total...	432	326	4573	1793	4605	2119

Annual Return of Sick, In and Out-Patients, treated in the Civil Dispensary at Ranipett,
from the 1st January to 31st December 1870.

DISEASES.		IN-PATIENTS. Average Daily Sick, 31.						OUT-PATIENTS. Average Daily Sick, 145.												
		Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.			Total treated.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.			Total.	Died.						
				Cured.	No better.	Total.				Cured.	No better.	Total.								
General Diseases.																				
I.	Sub-Division A	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Typhus "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Euteric "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Febriola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Simple Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Malignant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Muscular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Primary Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Secondary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sub-Division B	Mamæ	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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		II.	Local Diseases.	Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Apoplexy	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Stroke	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Paralysis	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Epilepsy	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Neuralgia	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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Hysteria	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tetanus	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Convulsio	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cephalæa	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Conjunctivitis	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cataract	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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Inflam. Memb. Tympan.	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Deafness	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Foreign Body in Ear	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3. Ear	Epistaxis	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
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		4. Nose	Pericarditis	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5. Circulatory System	Valv. Disease of Heart			"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		6. Absorbent	Hypertrophy of Heart	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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7. D. Glands	Angina Pectoris			"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		8. Respiratory System	Inflam. of Glands	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

10. Urinary	Nephritis Gonorrhoea Pyelitis, &c. Hæmaturia Structure of Urethra Urinary Fistula	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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Pl. 7/14, 1/14
L. 1/14, 1/14

C/S-1-74

In Part 1/14/71

No 184 31
Office of Inspector General Ind. M. S.
Fort Saint George 5th June 1870
From
The Police Inspector General
Fort Saint George

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

Sir,
I have the honor to submit to
your Excellency, a letter to the address of
His Excellency Lord Napier K. G.
Governor of Madras, from the
S. D. Scudder M. D., in charge of the
Ranupet Dispensary, along with
which S. D. Scudder forwards a copy
of the Annual Medical Report of
the Dispensary and Hospital for 1870.
In his letter he draws the at-
tention of His Excellency to its
and 12th pages, which will be observed
to contain allusions to the barbarous
modes followed by the midwives
of this country in their treatment
of cases of difficult labour, with a
suggestion that an educated nurse
or midwife should be attached
to every large dispensary, and
means afforded of enabling her
to

to instruct in midwifery three or four
high caste native women. And in
the covering letter he proposes that
Government should send him a
good diploma'd midwife, that
he be authorised to introduce her
to the native community of his
district; that he be allowed to em-
ploy two high caste native women
of good character to accompany and
aid her in all cases of confinement
&c, and thereby gain a knowledge of
midwifery and private diseases, that
he be allowed to set apart a building
for the serious cases and thus
further instruct these native pupils;
and, lastly, that Government pay
the salary of the diploma'd mid-
wife, and set apart a sum for the
instruction of the high caste women
and for the needed medicines,
instruments &c. The Rev. Dr.
Scudder mentions his consciousness
that I am opposed to his proposed
plan of educating high caste
women under the midwife whom
he now asks for, and he describes
my opinion to be that it would
be far better to send these women
to be educated in Madras; but he

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he adds that he does not consent in
my opinion, and states as the reason
of his dissent that he could not
get high caste respectable women
to go to Madras, and even if he
could, they would never again be
re-admitted to caste privileges or
amongst the people: he adds that
he had talked with the best
men of his district, that they
are of his opinion, and think his
suggestion worthy of trial and
he concludes his letter by observing
that he does not set up his opinion
against mine; that he knows there
are valid objections to his own plan
but that he believes it to be the
best suited for his district, not
one of the native gentlemen there
being in favor of sending high
caste women to Madras.

3. With reference to the above, I
have the honor to recommend and
being given to most of these pro-
posals but two of them. I am
unable to commend; I submit
for favorable consideration the
following offers and requests of
Dr. Scudder.

I. To establish a Native Dispensary
in

in Hospital at Arcot.

II. To send to set apart for this purpose a good building.

III. To have sent to him a good diploma'd midwife, who could be paid from local or imperial funds, and.

IV. To be furnished with the necessary medicines instruments &c.

But Dr. Ludden's other two proposals, viz:

(a) to educate, in Arcot, 20 midwives, two or three high caste native women, and for

(b) Government to set apart a sum for their instruction, -

I regret my inability to recommend.

4. It is of very great importance that educated midwives be spread over the face of this country, and perhaps of all the branches of the art of medicine there is none more important to the homes of India than a true knowledge of midwifery, for language cannot exaggerate the barbarity of the treatment adopted in cases of impracticable labour. I believe that the earnestness of purpose that possesses the Rev. Dr. Ludden would

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would ensure success in plans which, in less devoted hands, would fail. I have, in conversation, told him that I could not adopt his views as to the possibility of suitably educating native women at Arcot; for, even were the diploma'd midwife capable of teaching the two high caste native women, they could never obtain in Arcot the means of practical instruction. Ordinary labours need no interference; to such, they would never in Arcot even be called; and labours needing skilled help are so few that the Arcot people would never see sufficient to become conversant with the only part of midwifery that would be of value to the community. In illustration of this point I may mention that in the 20 years 1851 to 1870 inclusive there have been 19,394 confinements at the Madras Lying-in Hospital of which 17,840 were ordinary labours and only 1,554 or 7.7 per cent were difficult, preternatural, complex and abortive. Of late years a greater proportion of morbid labours are being received. In the three years 1868, 1869 & 1870, the labours have

have been classified. In that time there have been 121 confinements of which 730, or nearly four have needed in skilled attendance. This increase is due to the fame of the Madras Lying in Hospital, a fame which I trust has yet to acquire and this will illustrate what I endeavored to impress on the Rev. Dr. Scudder that the rarity of occurrence in most of such cases would preclude the possibility of the women pupils being there trained to be midwives, in the case of being useful in those cases of labour in which the lives of the mother and child are in danger.

5. The Rev. Dr. Scudder has effected much good in his district, and how to comply with his wishes for further good-doing may, I think, receive the most favorable consideration, but when I suggested to him to send pupils to be educated as midwives at the Lying in Hospital, Madras, where alone they can be successfully taught, I told all that I can now advise Government to do. This is the course that has been pursued by

by the Rev. Dr. Chester of Sindigul, who sent here one native woman who obtained a midwife certificate, and is now practicing at Madras, and a second native woman, also from Sindigul, is now here receiving instruction to qualify her as a midwife.

b. To aid me in the selection of a qualified midwife, I applied to Surgeon Harris M. D., Superintendent of the Lying in Hospital here, who notified the application to all the Diplomat midwives in Madras.

There have, in answer, been received 7 names, but the midwife whom Surgeon Harris recommends is Mrs. Foreman who asks a salary of Rs. 50,

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mahomedan | Rs. 30 |
| 4. European & East Indian | " 50 |
| 1. " | " 60 |
| 1. " | Not stated. |

and I beg to recommend that her services be secured at that rate to be paid by Imperial or Local funds for the Rev. Dr. Scudder's midwifery ward, and to send with her on Dr. Scudder's indent all medicines, instruments and appliances.

I have the honor to be
 Sir
 Your most obed^t servant
 Edw. J. Alfred D. Esq. Genl
 Acting Inspr. General S. M. D.

CD

Transferred to the
Inspector General
Arrest May 8th 1871

From J. D. Ludden, M.D.
In charge of Rameswath Dispensary

N. E. Lord Napier K.T.
Governor of Madras

My Lord,
I beg to call
your Lordship's attention
to paper H. & L. of
my printed Medical

No. 28 4/4 70 10/11/70

Dec. 12 Dec 70, 10/11/70
No. 20 July 18, 10/11/70
Dec. 18 Aug 70, 10/11/70
No. 100 Nov 70, 10/11/70
No. 17 July 19, 10/11/70

Letter 1871 Sept 11

From
J. D. Ludden, M.D.
In charge of Rameswath Dispensary

Relating to the
Public Dispensary

Letter 1871
No. 20 July 18, 10/11/70

Letter 1871
No. 20 July 18, 10/11/70

Report from the
Commissioner of the
Public Dispensary with
reference to the
provision of
medicines & the
arrangement of
the dispensary

10/11/70

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2/5-5-78

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report for 1870.
enclosed with this
communication;
And I beg also to add,
that if Government
deems fit, I am
ready to, at once carry
out the suggestions
therein noted, viz:
I. To establish a
Native Dispensary
Hospital.
II. To set apart a
good building which
I have for the purpose

III. To educate the
in their high caste
Native women as
Midwives.
I would propose, that
Government should
send me a good
diploma Midwife;
that I be authorized
to introduce her
to the Native Community
of this District and that
I should be allowed
to employ two high
Caste Native women
of good character to

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My Lord, that our new
Principle Inspector
General is opposed
to the idea of educating
high caste women, under
the midwife, whom I
propose, the Government
should appoint. We think
it would be far better
to send these women
to Madras, to be edu-
cated. I, certainly, cannot
agree with him. I should
not get high caste
women to be educated.
I think they would

James. J. [unclear]

There is much of truth in what Dr. Walpole says. but he does not think a touch the full value of Dr. Scudder's help - who can do it less like a the the time of the native females. It is the day of single things in the co. I shall decline his help - & trusting can be hadly

I enclose a letter from Dr. Walpole proposing one address by Dr. Scudder to the former. It is established at Cambridge in connection with the hospital and is a lying in hospital from Dr. Walpole's apartment building and that Dr. Walpole provide a diploma in midwifery in payment salary and also

Aug 20

never again, be admitted to citizenship among their people. I have talked with the best men of this district. They are of my opinion. They think my suggestion worthy of trial. They promise me every aid. I do not set up my opinion, in opposition, to that of our most highly respected Inspector General. I know that there are valuable objections to my plan. Still, I believe it to be the best for this district. We have a large number of highly educated, respectable native gentlemen, in our district, many of whom I have consulted in this matter. Ask me it in favor of sending high caste women to meet for education, as midwives, or assistants. Should

"Chapman's. Term for in Dr. S. until
the institution of the accede to the
diploma to the degree of a Bachelor of
Arts. The attached plan in my hand
the diploma to the
the Provincial Council
prior to the receipt of the letter and the
diploma and instrument. L. 7. 18th of
the Council
may give
for a Diploma in the life
to be paid by for. and
a W. S. Newman
the action salary of £. 50.

But he is opposed to it.

I agree with W. H. I. proposal for three days
 would answer to all cast female pupils at
 Dr. Scudder's proposals. I am told at the college
 there is much for it. Believing that the opportunity
 of a woman's remarks that belonging to the profession
 the opportunities of a woman's remarks that belonging to the profession
 experience of a woman's remarks that belonging to the profession
 deficient to come must be there at the college
 to be seen in the small circle of practice that they are in the
 at a cost - but some Dr. S. says he could not
 cases may arise and get them to go to the
 I suppose that some but Dr. S. says he could not
 theoretical instruction Dr. S. says he could not
 can be given - I have great Dr. S. says he could not
 confidence - Dr. Scudder allows me to Dr. S. says he could not
 practical and domestic or the ability of Dr. S. says he could not
 I would risk ... Dr. S. says he could not
 something in giving Dr. S. says he could not
 his own Dr. S. says he could not
 way Dr. Scudder Dr. S. says he could not
 they begin the education Dr. S. says he could not
 supply of medicines

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter *from*

*the Acting Inspector General,
Indian Medical Department,
dated 5th June 1871, No. 184.*

Order thereon 14 June 1871 No. 829.

*The Government recog-
nize the force of the objection
raised by the Acting Inspector
General & Dr. Scudder's proposal,
but they have great confidence
in Dr. Scudder's practical
wisdom and resolve to sanc-
tion the experiment in the
way desired by him.*

J. P. S.

*Dr. Scudder will appro-
priate, at Ranierpetto, a
suitable building as a
Native*

Native Lying-in Hospitals,
and will attach to it two
female pupils of good
caste, who will be paid
~~such~~ ^{allowance}, not exceed-
ing Rs 7 monthly, as may
be deemed suitable for a
period of ^{one year} ~~months~~ in each
case, when they will be ex-
amined as to their acquire-
ments, and if found quali-
fied ^{to perform properly} will be granted a cer-
tificate to that effect by
D^r Scudder (with particulars
precluding the possibility of
fraudulent transfer) or other-
wise will be discharged from
the position of paid pupils.

2. So soon as the arrange-
ments are sufficiently
advanced, the Acting Inspector
General

53 10
General will secure the ser-
vices of the diplomaed mid-
wife Mrs. Foreman, whom
he names, for employment
at the Hospital, at ^{her} salary
not exceeding Rs 50 monthly,
as he may deem necessary,
and will direct her to place
herself under D^r Scudder's
orders, sending by her such
medicines, instruments and
appliances, as D^r Scudder
may require, and the Acting
Inspector General approve,
which supply will be made
free of charge.

4. The Collector of North
Arcot will report whether
Langerkhana surplus
funds are available to meet
the charge of Rs 64 monthly
for the midwife and paid
pupils.

pupils. On receipt of his
reply orders will be passed
on the subject of the neces-
sary provision.

LB

To
H. L. H. 1864

23
The Acting Inspector General,
Indian Med. Deptt.
The Rev. S. D. Scudder, M.D.
Collector of North Arctic.
Acet General.
Examiner Medical Accounts

