

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Public துறை

அரசாணை எண்.

மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

817

அச்சகம்

பலவகை

நாள் : 23. 8. 1882.

199

மடிக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

23RD AUGUST 1882, No. 817, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. R. CORNISH, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.C., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 27th July 1882, No. O-404.

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Government, the report of the Health Officer, Madras, on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, during the official year 1881-82 and extracts from that officer's report on the Lock Hospital, Madras for the calendar year 1881.

2. *Health Officer's Report.*—The number of women on the register averaged a little more than 700 during the year, and on the last day of the year was 702.

Ninety-four names were added to the register, and 102 removed from various causes.

3. Sixty women were reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance, and only four of them were dismissed.

4. The efforts made to control venereal disease appear to have had no beneficial effect on the European troops in the garrison; the ratio of admissions has increased in the last year from 332 to 446 per thousand.

5. The rules are, no doubt, defective, to remain unregistered, but after many years I have come to the conclusion, that, except in very limited areas, where police control can be effective, these restrictive measures are doing but little good. As the whole question has recently been reported on by a committee appointed by the Government of India, and the continuance or otherwise of the working of the Act is still under consideration I refrain from any comment except to remark that the provisions of the Act have never yet permitted of any efficient dealing with the classes who propagate disease.

6. Surgeon-Major Roberts, M.D., has been in charge of the Health Office and Lock Hospital during the year, and has suggested measures for the more efficient working of the Act, which have not been communicated to Government under the impression that the orders of the Government of India in regard to the measures for the control of venereal diseases would shortly issue.

7. *Lock Hospital, Madras.*—The admissions to hospital in 1881 were 458, the number having fallen considerably, especially amongst natives. This shows a smaller proportion of disease amongst registered women than of recent years, though there is no corresponding reduction in the number of cases in the European troops.

8. Of the admissions, sixty-three were voluntary and amongst non-registered women. The Medical Officer remarks that these nearly one-third were received from the Natal Emigration Depot, and the fact shows that diseases of venereal character must be very common amongst the lower classes of the population who come to Madras for emigration.

9. The daily average of women under treatment in hospital was 53.5.

10. Eight women died, all of whom were natives.

11. Some changes have been made in the establishment. Surgeon-Major Roberts succeeded Surgeon-Major Keess in medical charge. Apothecary Hall, who obtained promotion to the grade of Senior Apothecary, reverted to military duty and

செப்பனியுபவர் பெயர்

25.5.1882

செப்பனியுபவரின் கருத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 25.5.1882

செப்பனியுபவரின் முடிவு நாள் 31.9.99

சரிபார்க்கும்
மே.பி.சு.
கெய்லாபம்

சுரபிச்சி
உதயியாளர்
கெய்லாபம்

11.5.99

was succeeded by Apothecary in appointed. The hospital has been generally well behaved.

12. The tabular returns re

Extracts from the Annual Repo

I have the honor to submit the A 31st December 1881.

The following changes have taken place on Major J. Kess, M.D., I assumed charge as Superintendent of First-class Apothecary S. Hall with Apothecary J. Hardaker.

Mrs. M. A. C. O'Toole was appoi R. Mackay dismissed by order of the S No repairs were made to the hospit out of order, was renewed by the Mun

Number remaining on the reg Number added to the register

Number whose names were December 1881 Number remaining on the 31

From the above figures it will be those whose names were removed from remaining on the 31st December 1881 Additions.—There were 458 ad Indians and 438 Natives. Of the fr were voluntary and non-registered, n tion Dept., and the remaining 375 w The average daily sick for the Natives 511. The admissions of Europeans an the natives there is a great diminutio The admissions were from the fu

Syphilis, Primaria	..	..	..
Bubo, Suppurating	..	..	..
Syphilis, Secundaria	..	..	..
Leucorrhoea	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..
Inflam. Vagina	..	..	..
Ulcer Vagina	..	..	..
Ulcer Os Uteri	..	..	..
Condylomata	..	..	..
Abscess of Labia	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Labia	..	..	..
Warts, Venereal	..	..	..
Prolap. Recti, Intestine	..	..	..
Sloughing Perineum	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..

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Matron was dismissed and another omically managed, and the women have

Government of India are appended.

Hospital, Madras, for the Year 1881.

on the Lock Hospital for the year ending ne year under review.

due on the 1st April 1881, on which date tion and Health Officer, Madras. his duties on 1st July 1881 by First-class

tron on the 16th December 1881, vice Miss with the Government of Madras. year, the top of the water-pipe, having got st of Rs. 9-13-7.

was	..	..	677
..	..	..	110
Total	..	..	787

, or absconded up to 1st

181	..	..	110
..	..	..	677
Total	..	..	787

number added to the register in 1881 and e the same, which accouts for the number us in the previous year. is number 20 were Europeans and East were registered; of the latter sixty-three whom were sent from th Natal Emigra-omen.

Europeans and East Indians 14 and for

as compared to last year less by 5. Of 104, or 712 in 1880 against 438 in 1881.

and East ns.	Natives.	
	Voluntary.	Registered
Voluntary.	Registered	Voluntary.
..	206	27
..	4	1
..	2	..
..	1	24
..	12	1
..	9	..
..	23	2
..	6	..
..	2	..
..	1	7
..	8	..
..	1	1
Total	395	63

From the above it will be seen that prim chancre, not true constitutional syphilis and go among both Europeans and East Indians and 1 and East Indian are more liable to ulcerations of Recoveries.—Nineteen Europeans and East giving a percentage of 99 to admissions of ti 86-28 to total treated of natives.

The majority of cases of syphilis admitted were readily amenable to treatment, some underg the nature and duration of the disease on adm apparently not so severe as it is considered to be reports.

The patients are examined three times a wee applications, as lotions, &c., are used daily morn tendence of the Acting Matron and her Ass Mr. Hardaker and the Hospital Assistant.

Mortality.—There were no deaths amongst deaths amongst Natives, viz. :—

Syphilis Primaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hypertrophy of Labia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sloughing of Perineum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

The immediate cause of death being exhaustion d general debility. The case of sloughing perineum was a miserable creature sent from the ar Choultry in a dying state; she suc- cumbed from exhaustion a few days after her ad m.

The case under the head of hypertrophy of t labia also died from exhaustion; she was ten months under treatment. The disease assume cancerous character, and her health was too feeble to permit of operative interference.

In Mr. Hardaker I have found an able and e nt assistant. His work and conduct has my entire approbation.

Second-class Hospital Assistant C. Rungana Moodelly, No. 97, works with zeal and efficiency.

Mrs. M. A. C. O'Toole has but very lately, a d upon her duties. She promises to make a very efficient Matron.

Mrs. J. Graham, the Assistant Matron, is a d servant. She does her work very fairly well.

The under-menial servants are of the usual —neither better nor worse than found in most hospitals.

I certify that the orders respecting the custod of poisonous drugs issued by the Surgeon- General, Indian Medical Department, Circular 1, 782, of 2nd March 1864, are fully carried out.

The total cost of the working of the Lock hospital, Madras, in the year 1881 was Rs. 8,991-11-8, making the cost of each patient Rs. 18 1.

MADRAS, 2nd January 1882. (Signed) H. ROBERTS, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Health Officer and Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras.

From Surgeon-Major W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., H Officer, to the Secretary to the Surgeon- General with the Government of Madras, Madras, 29th April 1882, No. 5.

I have the honor to forward my annual report of the Contagious Diseases Act in the Town of M of the official year 1881-82 on the working

2. The Act works quietly, but I have to p plain of its easy evasion on account of the new rules which require all prostitutes to register selves voluntarily.

3. For the purposes of this Act the town is ed into three districts, viz., Black Town, Vepery, and Triplicane. Black Town includes B aram, Vepery includes Ghintadripett, and Triplicane includes St. Thomé.

4. There is an Examining Office in each tract, and the weekly examination of the registered prostitutes of the respective divisions conducted by the Health Officer aided by the First-class Apothecary attached to the Lock I ital, who is also the "Examiner."

5. One Inspector and a few Gu other duties. The supervision of the w "Supervisor," who also attends each registers of the attendance of the wom

6. The actual number of women
Number added to the register
Number removed on account
The actual number of registers

as thus—

Europeans and East Indians
Hindoos
Mahomedans
Pariahs

Of these 703 nearly two-thirds are see

7. During the official year 1881-1882 for non-attendance at the Health of 1868. Of these, conviction was sec

Excused by the Health Office
Cautioned by the Magistrate
Ordered by Magistrate to take
Warrant issued
Dismissed by Magistrate

8. The following cases were treat

Syphilis, Primary
Do. Secondary
Bubo
Gonorrhoea
Other diseases

affecting the following classes thus—

Europeans and East Indians
Hindoos
Mussulmans

The average daily sick in Hospital—

Europeans and East Indians
Natives

The average number of days that pat

Gonorrhoea
Syphilis, Primary
Do. Secondary

9. Weekly returns from the syphilis and gonorrhoea during the it upon themselves to point out the Twenty-two registered women were examination; of these five only were I do not think the British soldier class of soldier who is found in hospitals and other places where the dirtiest about, and here he readily gets a rare. Now it is this class of women and it is for this class of women that Did the soldier go with our registers from venereal diseases. During the captured and induced to register. Y number of such women is unknown; neutralize, so far as the soldier is con- traction. As already stated there were

attached to each district for detective and inspectors and Gumastahs is conducted by the on examination days, makes entry in the ne generally in the office-work.

r on 31st March 1881 .. 711
.. 94
riages, and left Madras, &c. 102
on 31st March 1882 .. 703

.. 40
.. 283
.. 120
.. 260

every week.

and prostitutes were reported to the Magis- trial examination under Section 2, Act XIV

.. 42
.. 6
Health Office .. 2
.. 5
.. 2
.. 4

Hospital during the year 1881-82:—

.. 222
.. 1
.. 8
.. 148
.. 52

.. 22
.. 373
.. 36

.. 24
.. 55

ospital under treatment was for—

.. 9-30
.. 24-35
.. -06

show that the admissions for primary 82 were 169. Some of the soldiers took whom they said they had contracted disease, and at once taken to the Lock Hospital for the others were perfectly healthy. As a rule with our registered women; certainly not the disease. He goes to the esplanade, beach, state women (of course unregistered) wander as soft infecting sore, for syphilis happily is and source of danger to the British soldier, tion (not too squeamish) should be made, there would be fewer of them in hospital ve of these wandering women were somehow tion of one, they were all badly diseased. The "region;" any how it is quite enough to good or protection he might derive from regis- among the British troops from venereal

disease. This is an increase of seventy-four over last year. Strange to say, the increase in admissions is only very recent, as will be seen by the subjoined statement:—

Month.	1880-81.				1881-82.			
	Strength of the Troops.	Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.	Strength of the Troops.	Syphilis, Primary.	Gonorrhoea.	Total.
April ..	270-4	5	2	7	338-6	1	1	2
May ..	282-5	..	4	4	556-5	7	2	9
June ..	314	1	..	1	580-4	15	9	24
July ..	262	2	4	6	448	4	6	10
August ..	314-2	1	1	8	442	..	5	5
September ..	558	..	2	2	445	8	9	17
October ..	501	3	2	5	441	9	5	14
November ..	613-6	2	3	5	437-7	4	9	13
December ..	646-2	8	8	16	635-2	7	3	10
January ..	427-5	17	9	26	573-5	5	3	8
February ..	394	3	4	7	675-5	8	8	16
March ..	419-3	4	4	8	719-2	20	21	41
Total ..	5600-27	46	49	95	6289-36	88	81	169

I am unable to account for this increase. In the majority of instances—I may say in almost every case—the soldier denies all knowledge of how he got diseased. This may be true; nevertheless it is a great pity, for it prevents detection and future prevention. It is certainly not the registered women who disease him, for seventeen out of the twenty-two pointed out were "healthy." The only conclusion is that he gets diseased by consorting with unregistered women, especially those destitute wanderers referred to and who are invariably diseased; and I suspect, there is a good deal of prostitution and disease among the female servants or followers in the Port itself.

10. The Supervisor has done his duties to my entire satisfaction. The Inspectors are working fairly. I am not altogether satisfied with the work of one who has been on the staff ever since its organization. The Gumastahs work indifferently; some of them must be weeded out as old and useless; one of these was dismissed during the year for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Area over which the Rules for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases has been in force and the Details of Expenditure on Lock Hospital, Madras, during the Year 1881.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Station	Local Government or Administration.	Date on which Lock Hospital was established.	Act under which the Rules are in force.	Area over which the Rules are in force.	Estimated Native Population within the Area over which they are in force.	Average Number of Prostitutes on the Register during 1881.	Average Monthly Cost of Establishment.	Whether a First or Second-class Lock Hospital.
1	Madras	Madras Government.	15th Oct. 1868.	Act No. XIV of 1868.	City of Madras and within Municipal limits exceeds twenty-seven miles.	397,562	710-75	rs. 492	First class.

B.

STATEMENT showing the Operation of the Rules for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Station.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.		Number of Prostitutes remaining at the close of 1880.	Number of Prostitutes added to the Register during 1881.	Total Number of Prostitutes on the Register during 1881.	Number of Prostitutes who removed their Names, Died, or Absconded in 1881.	Number of Prostitutes remaining on the 31st December 1881.	Average Number of Prostitutes on the Register in 1881.	Average Number of Prostitutes attending Periodical Examination in 1881.	Number of Prostitutes reported for non-attendance at Examination in 1881.	Number of Prostitutes found diseased and detained for treatment in 1881.	Average Daily Number of Prostitutes in Hospital in 1881.
		A.	B.										
Average Strength in 1881.	Ratio of Admissions from Venereal Diseases per 1,000.												
1	Madras ..	491	446.02	677	10	787	110	677	710.75	534	46	458	53.5

C.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Town of Madras during the Year 1881.

Station.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES FOR PERIOD OF OCCUPATION.								Deduct Number of Cases contracted at other Places.	Balance Number of Cases.	Ratio of Admissions per 1,000 of Strength for period of Occupation.
		Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Bubo.	Balanitis.	Epididymitis.	Phimosis and Paraphimosis.	Total.			
Madras	491	100	27	79	1	4	6	2	219	..	219	446.02

D.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Lock Hospital, Madras, during the Year 1881 and also the Funds from which the Expenditure has been met.

1	2	3			4				5			
		RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				HOW PAID.			
No.	Station.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		Registration Fees from Prostitutes.	Fines levied under the Rules.	Total Receipts.	Pay of Medical Officer.	Pay of Establishment.	All other Expenses.	Total Expenses.	By Government.	From Cantonment.	Other Sources.	Total.
1	Madras..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
		..	..	..	300 0 0	5,949 0 0	2,742 11 8	8,991 11 8				
									Proceedings of Government, dated 11th May 1870, allowed per mensem Rs. 2,422 from Imperial Funds. Contributed by the Municipality, Rs. 750 per mensem. Contributed by Port and Marine Fund, annually Rs. 4,824 for the future working of the Contagious Diseases' Act. What proportion is allotted to the Lock Hospital is not known.			

E.

RETURN of Sick treated in the Madras Lock Hospital during the Year 1881.

Station										Madras.			
Average Daily Sick										53.5.			
Diseases.										Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	
Syphilis, Primaria										24	238	4	
Do. Secundaria										..	2	..	
Leucorrhœa										..	1	..	
Gonorrhœa										4	147	2	
Inflammation Vaginæ										..	2	..	
Ulcer Vagina										..	9	..	
Do. Os Uteri										1	23	..	
Condylomata										4	18	..	
Abscess of Labia										..	2	..	
Hypertrophy of Labia										1	1	1	
Warts, Venereal										2	13	..	
Prolapsus Recti Intest.										..	1	..	
Sloughing Perineum										..	1	1	
Total										36	458	8	

F.

TABLE of Admissions from Venereal Affections among European Troops from 1873 to 1881.

MADRAS.			
1873	Average Strength	701	
	Admissions	78	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	111.26	
1874	Average Strength	693	
	Admissions	99	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	161.17	
1875	Average Strength	524	
	Admissions	133	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	253.81	
1876	Average Strength	636	
	Admissions	171	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	268.86	
1877	Average Strength	646	
	Admissions	177	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	273.99	
1878	Average Strength	590	
	Admissions	247	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	418.64	
1879	Average Strength	462	
	Admissions	177	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	383.11	
1880	Average Strength	465	
	Admissions	150	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	322.58	
1881	Average Strength	491	
	Admissions	219	
	Ratio per Mille of Admissions to Strength	446.02	

G.

RETURN of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the five preceding Years at Stations after the Establishment of Lock Hospital.

Station	MADRAS.						Total.											
Year established .. 1868	1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.					
Average Strength	646			590.			462			465			491					
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Primary Syphilis	69	..	..	95	..	..	49	..	..	61	..	..	100	..	..	374	..	..
Secondary Syphilis	5	..	1	9	..	1	15	..	1	16	..	..	27	..	1	66	..	..
Gonorrhoea	92	..	..	126	..	..	109	..	..	72	..	..	79	..	..	478	4	..
Bubo	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Balanitis	1	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	21	..	..
Epididymitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	16	..	..
Gleet	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
Total ..	177	..	1	247	..	1	177	..	1	150	..	..	219	..	1	970	..	4

H. COMPARATIVE RETURN of Venereal Affections among British Troops and amongst Women admitted into the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the past five Years from 1877 to 1881.

MADRAS.												TOTAL.											
British Troops.						Lock Hospitals.						British Troops.						Lock Hospitals.					
Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.		
69	646	1	48	869	3	69	646	1	91	910	11	177	590	1	91	910	11	1	91	910	11		
5	..	..	6	397	3	5	..	..	6	397	3	7	..	..	6	397	3	..	6	397	3		
92	..	1	35	424	5	92	..	..	35	424	5	2	..	..	35	424	5	..	35	424	5		
1	..	..	..	27	..	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27	..		
..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..		
..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..		
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..		
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
177	590	1	91	910	11	177	590	1	91	910	11	177	590	1	91	910	11	1	91	910	11		
95	1877 Average Strength	..	62	1,129	5	95	1877 Average Strength	..	62	1,129	5	95	1877 Average Strength	..	62	1,129	5	..	62	1,129	5		
9	Primary Syphilis	..	3	628	..	9	Primary Syphilis	..	3	628	..	9	Primary Syphilis	..	3	628	..	..	3	628	..		
126	Secondary do.	..	35	302	2	126	Secondary do.	..	35	302	2	126	Secondary do.	..	35	302	2	..	35	302	2		
1	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	1	Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Bubo	..	..	..	..	12	Bubo	..	..	..	..	12	Bubo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	Balanitis	..	..	..	..	1	Balanitis	..	..	..	..	1	Balanitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3	Gleet	..	..	..	..	3	Gleet	..	..	..	..	3	Gleet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	Epididymitis	..	..	..	..	..	Epididymitis	..	..	..	..	..	Epididymitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	Ulcer Os Uteri	..	2	28	..	..	Ulcer Os Uteri	..	2	28	..	..	Ulcer Os Uteri	..	2	28	..	..	2	28	..		

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Venereal Affections among British Troops and amongst Women admitted into the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the past five Years from 1877 to 1881—continued.

	MADRAS.						TOTAL.					
	British Troops.			Lock Hospitals.			British Troops.			Lock Hospitals.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.
Ulcer Vagina ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Abscess of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Hypertrophy of Clitoris ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wart ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Condyloma ..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Total ..	247	..	1	103	1,053	7	247	..	1	103	1,053	7
1879 Average Strength												
Primary Syphilis ..	49	462	..	69	1,338	6	49	462	..	69	1,338	6
Secondary do. ..	15	..	..	12	449	3	15	..	..	12	449	3
Gonorrhoea ..	109	..	..	11	51	1	109	..	..	11	51	1
Balanitis ..	1	..	..	..	315	..	1	..	..	..	315	..
Epididymitis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer Os Uteri ..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Leucorrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Abscess of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Hypertrophy of Clitoris ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wart ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Condyloma ..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	133	..
Total ..	177	..	1	101	1,007	10	177	..	1	101	1,007	10
1880 Average Strength												
Primary Syphilis ..	61	465	..	47	800	2	61	465	..	47	800	2
Secondary do. ..	10	..	..	6	349	3	10	..	..	6	349	3
Gonorrhoea ..	72	..	..	25	17	1	72	..	..	25	17	1

Bubo ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Ulcer Os Uteri ..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Ulcer Vagina ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Leucorrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Abscess of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Hypertrophy of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wart ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Condyloma ..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	108	..
Balanitis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150	..	..	103	767	7	150	..	..	103	767	7
1881 Average Strength												
Primary Syphilis ..	100	491	..	24	710	4	100	491	..	24	710	4
Secondary do. ..	27	..	..	..	238	..	27	..	..	..	238	..
Leucorrhoea ..	79	..	..	..	2	..	79	..	..	..	2	..
Gonorrhoea ..	1	..	..	..	147	..	1	..	..	..	147	..
Bubo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ulcer Vagina ..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Ulcer Os Uteri ..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Condylomata ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Abscess of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hypertrophy of Labia ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Warts, Venereal ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Prolapsus Recti Intest.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sloughing Perineum ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Balanitis ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	219	..	..	1	36	8	219	..	..	1	36	8

I.
STATEMENT showing the Expenditure incurred in the Lock Hospital, Madras, during the Year 1881.

Station.	Average Daily Sick.	Medical Officer's Allowance.	Medical Subordinate's Salary.	Nurses.	Peons.	Cook.	Water-woman.	Toty.	Perishable Articles, &c.	Washing.	Diet.	Total.	Average Cost.
Madras	53.5	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,765 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,260 0 0	Rs. A. P. 168 0 0	Rs. A. P. 204 0 0	Rs. A. P. 144 0 0	Rs. A. P. 264 0 0	Rs. A. P. 305 14 3	Rs. A. P. 144 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,436 13 5	Rs. A. P. 8,991 11 8	15 3 2

DETAILED STATEMENT of Sanctioned Establishment of the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the Year 1881.

Station.	SUPERINTENDENT'S OR MEDICAL OFFICER'S ALLOWANCE	FIRST-CLASS APOTHECARY	HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS	MATRON AND NURSES.					PEONS	TOTIES	WATER-CARRIERS	COOKS	DRURY
				On	On	On	On	On					
Madras	On Rs. 100.	On Rs. 275.	On Rs. 35.	On Rs. 20.	On Rs. 50.	On Rs. 25.	On Rs. 9.	On Rs. 8.	On Rs. 7.	On Rs. 6.	On Rs. 5.	On Rs. 7.	On Rs. 12.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1

* Not appointed.

ORDER—dated 23rd August 1882, No. 817, Public.

The Surgeon-General submits the report of the Health Officer, Madras, on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act during the year 1881-82, from which it appears that the number of women on the registers on the 31st March 1882 was 703 against 711 at the close of the previous year, 94 additional names having been registered and 102 removed during the year.

2. The increase of disease among the European troops in the Fort is to be regretted.

3. The number of patients treated in the Lock Hospital fell from 870 in the previous year to 458 in 1881. The number in 1879 was 1,108. The daily average of women under treatment was 53 against 88 in 1879.

4. The expenses amounted to Rs. 8,991 11-8 in 1880 and 1879. The daily average of patients treated was Rs. 13,784-4-9 in the previous year, and the average cost of each patient was Rs. 18-3-2 against Rs. 15-13-6 in 1880, the increase being due to the smaller number of patients treated.

5. The Government notice that a Committee of the Government of India to consider the whole question of the efficacy of the Contagious Diseases' Act.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 " Military Department.
 " Sanitary Commissioner.
 " Inspector-General of Police.
 " President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
 " Master Attendant, Madras.
 " Protector of Emigrants.

Exd. A. F. Goodall and A. S. Rodgers.

Gobt. of (1882) Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 23rd August 1882, No. 817.

AUGUST.

Health Officer's Report.

Reviewing Report of Health Officer, Madras,
on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act
during 1881-82.

Office of the Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras.
Ostacomm - 27 July 1882

From, Mr. Formish Esq. M.C.S. C.S.
Surgeon General with the
Govt. of Madras.

To, The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Dept.

Sir,
I have the honor to submit herewith,
for the information of Government, the
report of the Health Officer Madras on the
working of the Contagious diseases Act
during the official year 1881-82, and
extracts from that Officer's report on the
Lock Hospital Madras for the Calendar
year 1881-

Health Officer's report

2. The number of women on the
register averaged a little more
than 700 during the year, and on the
last day of the year was 705.

94 names were added to the
Register, and 102 removed from various causes.

3. Sixty women were reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance, and only four of them were dismissed.

4. The efforts made to control venereal disease appear to have had no beneficial effect on the European troops in the Garrison, as the ratio of admissions has increased in the last year from 332 to 446 per thousand.

5. The rules are no doubt defective and permit a large number of prostitutes to remain unregistered, but after many years of thoughtful attention to this subject, I have come to the conclusion, that except in very limited areas, where police control can be effective, these restrictive measures are doing but little good. As the whole question has recently been reported on by a Committee appointed by the Government of India, and the continuance or otherwise of the working of the Act is still under consideration, I refrain from any comment, except to remark

that the provisions of the Act have never yet permitted of any effectual dealing with the classes who propagate disease.

6. Surgeon Major Roberts M.D. has been in charge of the Health Office and Lock Hospital during the year, and has suggested measures for the more efficient working of the Act, which have not been communicated to Government, under the impression that orders of the Government of India, in regard to the measures for the control of venereal diseases, would shortly issue.

Lock Hospital Madras

7. The admissions to hospital in 1881 were 458, the number having fallen considerably, especially amongst natives. This shows a smaller proportion of disease amongst registered women than of recent years, though there is no corresponding reduction in the number of cases in the European troops.

8. Of the admissions 63 were voluntary and amongst non-registered

women. The Medical Officer remarks that of these nearly one third were received from the Colonial Immigration depot, and the fact shows that diseases of venereal character must be very common amongst the lower classes of the population who come to Madras for Immigration.

9. The daily average of women under treatment in hospital was 53.5.

10. Eight women died, all of whom were natives.

11. Some changes have been made in the Establishment - Surgeon Major Roberts succeeded Surgeon Major Keen in Medical charge - Apothecary Hall, who obtained promotion to the grade of Senior Apothecary reverted to military duty, and was succeeded by Apothecary Hardaker. The Matron was dismissed and another

appointed. The hospital has been well and economically managed, and the women have been generally well behaved.

12. The tabular returns required by the Government of India are appended.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedt Servant,

W. Morant
Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras

47

Extracts from Annual Report of the
Lock Hospital Madras for the year 1881.

I have the honor to submit the
Annual Report on the Lock Hospital
for the year ending 31 December 1881.

The following changes have
taken place during the year under
review -

Surgeon Major J. Kees M.D. was
relieved by me on the 1 April 1881,
on which date I assumed charge
as Superintendent of the above
Institution and Health Officer Madras.

First Class Apothecary S. Kall
was relieved of his duties on 1 July
1881 by 1 Class Apothecary J. Hardake.

Mrs M. A. C. O'Leary was
appointed acting Matron on the 16
December 1881, vice Miss R. Mackey
dismissed by order of the Surgeon
General with the Govt of Madras.

No repairs were made to the

hospital during the year; the top of the water pipe having got out of order, was renewed by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 9.15.7.

Number remaining on the Register in 1880 was 677

Number added to the Register in 1881 was 110
Total 787

Number whose names were removed, died, or abandoned up to 31st December 1881 110

Number remaining on the 31st December 1881 677
Total 787

From the above figures it will be seen that the number added to the Register in 1881, and those whose names were removed from the Register are the same, which accounts for the number remaining on the 31st December 1881 being the

same as in the previous year.

Admissions. There were 458 admissions of this number 20 were Europeans and East Indians, and 438 Natives. Of the former class, all were registered of the latter 63 were voluntary and non-registered, nearly one-third of whom were sent from the Colonial Immigration Depot; and the remaining 375 were registered women.

The average daily sick for the year was, for Europeans and East Indians $1\frac{3}{4}$, and for Natives $51\frac{3}{4}$.

The admissions of Europeans and East Indians as compared to last year is less by 5. Of the Natives there is a great diminution no less than 304, or 742 in 1880, against 438 in 1881.

The admissions were from

the following diseases.

Europeans + Native
East Indians

Registered Voluntary Registered Voluntary

Syphilis Primaria	8	"	206	27
Bubo Suppurating	1	"	4	1
Syphilis Secundaria	"	"	2	0
Leucorrhoea	"	"	1	"
Gonorrhoea	4	"	123	24
Inflam: Vagina	1	"	1	1
Ulcer Vagina	"	"	9	"
Ulcer Os Uteri	6	"	23	"
Candylomata	"	"	16	2
Abscess Labia	"	"	2	"
Hypertrophy of Labia	"	"	1	"
Warts Venereal	"	"	6	7
Prolap. Recta Intestini	"	"	1	"
Elongating Perineum	"	"	"	1
Total	20	"	395	63

From the above it will be seen that, Primary Syphilis - by which I mean the soft infecting Chancre - not true Constitutional

Syphilis - and Gonorrhoea have the largest number of admissions among both Europeans and East Indians and Natives proportionately - and that the European and East Indian are more liable to Ulcerations of the Os Uteri. Recoveries - 19 Europeans and East Indians were discharged cured, and 410 Natives - giving a percentage of 99 to admissions of the former class, and 73.38 to admissions, and 86.28 to total treated of Natives.

The majority of cases of Syphilis admitted during the year, with the exception of a few, were readily amenable to treatment, some undergoing a long course of treatment according to the nature and duration of the disease on admission - The type of Syphilis on the whole is apparent & not so severe as it is considered to have been in former years, judging from former reports.

The patients are named

3 times a week, and Remedies applied
at the time - in addition applications,
and lotions &c are used daily morning
and evening under the immediate
superintendence of the Acting Matron
and her Assistant - Special Drawings
are conducted by Mr. Hardaker
and the Hospital Assistant.

Mortality - There were no deaths
amongst Europeans and East Indians.
There were 8 deaths amongst Natives
viz.

Syphilis Primaria	4
Gonorrhoea	2
Hypertrophy of Labia	1
Sloughing of Perineum	1
Total	8

The immediate cause of death being
Exhaustion and general debility. The
case of Sloughing Perineum was a
miserable creature sent from the
Mergaor Choultry in a dying state,
she succumbed from exhaustion a

few days after her admission.

The case under the head of
Hypertrophy of the Labia also died
from Exhaustion, she was 10 months
under treatment. The disease assumed
a Cancerous Character, and her health
was too feeble to permit of operative
interference.

In Mr. Hardaker I have found
an able and efficient assistant - His
work and conduct has my entire
approbation.

2 of our Hospl. Asst. C. Ranganathan
thoroughly no. 97 works with zeal and
efficiency.

Mrs. Mac & Torle has but very
lately entered upon her duties - she
promises to make a very efficient
matron.

Mrs. J. Graham the Asst. Matron
is an old servant - she does her work
very fairly well.

The under menial servants are
of the usual type - neither better

nor worse than found in most hospitals.

I Certify that the orders respecting the Custody of poisonous drugs issued by the Surgeon General I. M. D. Circular No: 782 of 2^d March 1864, are fully carried out.

The total cost of the working of the Lock Hospital Madras in the year 1881 was Rs: 8991-11-8, making the cost of each patient Rs: 18-3-2.

Madras
2^d January 1882

W. H. Roberts M.D.
Surg: Major
Health Officer and
Super: Lock Hospital
Madras.

Ap: 5.

Health Office
Madras - 29 April 1882

To,
The Health Officer
Madras
The Secretary Surgeon General.
with the Com: of Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the Official year 1881-82 on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in the Town of Madras.

2. The Act works quietly, but I have to complain of its easy evasion on account of the New Rules which require all prostitutes register themselves voluntarily.

3. For the purposes of the Act the Town is divided into three Districts, viz: Black Town, Vepery and Triplicane. Black Town includes Royapuram, Vepery includes Chintadrepett, and Triplicane includes St. Thome.

4. There is an Examining Office in each District, and the weekly examination of the registered prostitutes of the respective Districts is conducted by the Health Officer, aided by the 1st Class Apothecary attached to the

9. Weekly Returns from the European Hospital show that, the admissions for Primary Syphilis and Gonorrhoea during the fiscal year 1881-82 were 169. Some of the soldiers took it upon themselves to point out the women from whom they said they had contracted disease. 22 registered women were thus pointed out and at once taken to the Lock Hospital for examination; of these 5 only were found diseased - the others were perfectly healthy. As a rule I do not think the British soldier consorts much with our registered women, certainly not, the class of soldiers who is found in hospital with venereal disease. ^{He} goes to the Roplane, beach, and other places where the dirtiest and most destitute women (of course unregistered) wander about, and here he readily gets a Gonorrhoea or a soft infecting sore. For Syphilis happily is rare. Now it is this class of women that is the real source of danger to the British soldiers, and it is for this class of women that special legislation (not too squeamish) should be made.

10
Did the soldiers go with our registered women only, there would be fewer of them in hospital from venereal diseases. During the year, some 12 of these wandering women were somehow captured and induced to register. With the exception of one, they were all badly diseased. The number of such women is unknown, probably it is "legion", anyhow it is quite enough to neutralize, so far as the soldier is concerned, any good or protection he might derive from registration. As already stated there were 169 admissions among the British troops from venereal disease. This is an increase of 74 over last year. Strange to say the increase in admissions is only very recent as will be seen by the subjoined statement.

Month	1880-81				1881-82			
	Strength of the Troops	Syphilis Primary	Gonorrhea	Total	Strength of the Troops	Syphilis Primary	Gonorrhea	Total
April	270.4	5	2	7	338.6	1	1	2
May	282.5	"	4	4	556.5	7	2	9
June	314	1	"	1	580.4	15	9	24
July	262	2	4	6	448	4	6	10
August	314.2	1	7	8	442	"	5	5
September	558	"	2	2	445	8	9	17
October	501	3	2	5	441	9	5	14
November	613.6	2	3	5	437.7	4	9	13
December	646.2	8	8	16	635.2	7	3	10
January	427.5	17	9	26	573.5	5	3	8
February	394	3	4	7	675.5	8	8	16
March	419.3	4	4	8	719.2	20	21	41
Total	5100.27	46	49	95	6289.36	88	81	169

I am unable to account for this increase. In the majority of instances I may say in almost every case, the soldier denies all knowledge of how he got diseased. This may be true, nevertheless it is a great pity, for its prevention

detection and future prevention. It is certainly not the registered woman who disease him, for 17 out of the 22 pointed out were "healthy". The only conclusion is that he gets diseased by cohabiting with unregistered women, especially those destitute wanderers referred to, and who are invariably diseased: and I suspect, there is a good deal of prostitution and disease among the female servants or followers in the Fort itself.

10. The Superintendent has done his duties to my entire satisfaction. The Inspectors are working fairly. I am not altogether satisfied with the work of one who has been on the Staff ever since its organization. The Gonorrheas work indifferently, some of them must be weeded out as old and useless: one of these was dismissed during the year for drunkenness and

neglect of duty -

I have the
 22/ W. H. Roberts M.D.
 Health Officer

Statement showing the Area over which the Rules for the prevention of General Diseases has been
 enforced and the details of expenditure on Lock Hospital Madras during the year 1887

Number	Station	Local Government or Administration	Date on which Lock Hospital was established	Area under which the rules are enforced	Population within the area over which they are enforced	Number of cases taken on the regular during 1887	Number of cases monthly sent to Lock Hospital	First class
1	Madras	Government	15 October 1868. Act. XXIV of 1868	City of Madras and 397 552 within Municipal limits, exceeds twenty seven miles	710 75	492	12	1

13
1

Number

Station

George Thompson
in 1881
A B
Spoke of London
from London at
distance 1100

European Troops

3

Number of British
remaining at the close
of 1880.

4

Number of British
added to the Regulars
during 1881

5

Total number of British
left in the Regulars
during 1881

6

Number of British
who were killed in
1881

7

Number of British
remaining on the 31st
December 1881

8

Average number of
British in the Regulars
in 1881

9

Average number of British
left attending operations
in 1881

10

Number of British
reported for absence at
examination in 1881

11

Number of British found
deserted and returned for
punishment in 1881

12

Number of British in hospital
in 1881

13

B

Statement showing the operation of the Rules for the punishment of General Diseases

1 odd address 491 44602 677

110

787

110

677

10175 534

97

8211 158

565 535

13

Statement showing the Extent of Venereal Diseases among the European Troops in the Town of Madras during the year 1881

Station	Average strength	Number of admissions from Venereal Diseases for period of occupation								Total	Reduct number of cases subtracted at office	Balance number of cases	Ratio of admissions per 100 of strength for period of occupation
		Primary Syphilis	Secondary Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancres	Balanitis	Epididymitis	Phimosis & Stricture	Phimosis				
Madras	491	100	27	79	1	4	6	2	219	612	446.02	14	

Return of sick treated in the Madras Lock Hospital during the year 1881

Station Madras

Average Daily sick

53.5

16

Diseases

Remained Admitted Died

<i>Syphilis Primaria</i>	24	238	4
do <i>Secundaria</i>	1	2	1
<i>Leucorrhoea</i>	4	147	2
<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	1	9	1
<i>Inflammation vagina</i>	4	23	18
<i>Ulcer vagina</i>	2	2	1
do <i>of uterus</i>	1	13	1
<i>Condylomata</i>	4	1	1
<i>Itching of labia</i>	1	1	1
<i>Itching of clitoris</i>	1	1	1
<i>Warts Vaginal</i>	2	1	1
<i>Propharus Pectus Intest</i>	1	1	1
<i>Discharging perineum</i>	1	1	1

Total 36 458 8

23

22-1-1882

1882
Public Dept
(Contagious diseases)
The Surgeon General
with force

Dated 27
Pier 1 } July 82
August

No: 0/404

1839

For Report on
Contagious Disease
Act & Lock Hospital

F

Table of Admissions from Venereal Affections among European Troops from 1873 to 1881

1881	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength	1881	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength
1880	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength	1879	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength
1878	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength	1877	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength
1876	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength	1875	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength
1874	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength	1873	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength
1873	Admissions	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength			

Station

Madras 701 78.11.26 603 99.16.17 524 1332538 636 1712686 646 1772789 590 217184 462 1773311 465 150 322-58 491 219 44602

G

Return of Venereal Affections among the British Troops for the four preceding years at Stations after the establishment of each Hospital

Station	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Total
Gen. established	1868					
Garage Street	646	590	462	465	491	2654
Discharge						
Primary & 1st	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted
Secondary do	Quid	Quid	Quid	Quid	Quid	Quid
Gonorrhoea	69	95	49	61	100	374
Rubo	5	9	1	10	27	66
Balanitis	92	126	109	72	79	478
Epididymitis	1	1	1	3	4	21
Gleet	2	3	3	2	6	16
Phimosis & paraphimosis	7	1	-	-	-	8
	1	-	-	2	2	4
Total	177	247	177	150	219	970

H

II
Comparative Return of Venereal & Infectious Diseases among British & Foreign Seamen admitted into the Sick Hospital - Madras for last four years
from 1897 to 1891

[illegible]

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Lock Hospital during the year 1881

Quercus, Medicus, Medicus

Largeck Officers' As. bondsmen

allowance salary

Pisotale

40 1/2

Woman's Lib

ticks washing Diet

1. *cast*

Station.

R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P. R. A. P.

<i>Machrus</i>	53.5	300	.. 3765 ..	1260 ..	- 168 ..	204 ..	144 ..	264 ..	385	143	144 ..	2436	35	8991	118	1832
----------------	------	-----	------------	---------	----------	--------	--------	--------	-----	-----	--------	------	----	------	-----	------

22P

Public Department.

V

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following letter from

the Surgeon General with
Govt. D. 27 July 1882,
N^o 9404

Order. - 23rd Aug 1882 No 817

The Surgeon General
submits the report of the
Health Officer at Madras on
the working of the Contagious
Diseases Act during 1881-2,
from which it appears that
the number of women on
the registers on the 31st
March 1882 was 703
against 711 at the close
of the previous year, 94
additional names having
been

been registered and 102 removed during the year.

2. The increase of disease among the European troops in the Fort is to be regretted. The ~~attention of the Military Department will be drawn to the remarks in the report of Dr. Roberts~~ report.

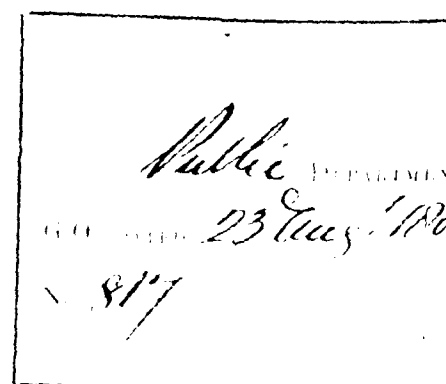
3. The number of patients treated in the Lock Hospital fell from 870 in the previous year to 458 in 1881. The number in 1879 was 1108. The daily average of women under treatment was 53 against 88 and 105 in 1880 and 1879.

4. The expenses amounted to Rs 8991-11-8 against Rs 13784-4-9 in the previous year, and the average cost of each patient was Rs 18-3-2 against Rs 15-13-6 in 1880; ^{the increase being} ~~but this was due~~ to the smaller number of patients treated in 1881.

5. The Government notice that a Committee has lately been appointed by the Govt. of India to consider the whole question of the efficacy of the Contagious Diseases Act.

To The Surg. Genl. with Govt. of
Military Dept.
Sanitary Commissioner
Insp. Genl. of Police
Presdt. Comm. Com. Madras
Master Attendant, Madras
Inspector of Emigrants

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Health Officer's
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a Health Officer, in an
on the working of the
Diseases Act during a