

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை (Most brittle)
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்
 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெரிய கிளை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	698-9	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள்:	19. 8. 1889	199

மடிக்கவோ தாள்படி கையாள்வோ கூடாது.

11

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 16th July 1889, No. 388-O.

G.O., No. 579 of 5th June 1888.
 „ „ 170 of 19th February 1889.
 „ „ 576 of 4th July 1889.

Diseases.	1887.	1888.
Primary syphilis	9,268	9,691
Secondary syphilis	15,638	16,953
Gonorrhœa	16,764	18,825
Total ..	41,670	45,469

3. With reference to the city of Madras, the facilities for the treatment of venereal disease in the various public hospitals are numerous, both as regards males and females ; but women of the classes who were brought into the Lock Hospital seem to avoid the general wards of these institutions. I would therefore, with reference to the marginally-noted orders, suggest the provision of special accommodation for female unfortunates at the Hospital for Women and Children, as proposed in a previous letter, No. 399, dated 13th December 1888, recorded in G.O., Nos. 56 and 56 A., of 21st January 1889. Simple sheds like those now in use at this hospital would suffice, as they are cheap, airy and admirably adapted for the treatment of patients who are often filthy and of ailments that are frequently loathsome. This would allow the existing special hospital in the Broadway to be closed ; and in course of time it is to be hoped that the women who now frequent it may be induced to go to the proposed wards in Egmore. In theory, no doubt, it seems simple and benevolent to have no distinction such as that now proposed, but

សេចក្តីសង្ខេប

1000 60.50%

respectable women in this country, as well as elsewhere, object to be associated with their frail sisters in a general ward and, so long as this feeling exists, we must, in my opinion, arrange for the segregation of the minority who are considered objectionable.

4. *Effects of the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act.*—The Lock Hospital was closed and the Health Officer's department abolished on the 30th June 1888, but the women have been afforded medical relief during the year in the old buildings on the voluntary system. During the five years, 1883-87, when the Act was in full force, the average number of admissions into the Lock Hospital was 549, whereas during the 12 months ending the 30th June 1889, the admissions only amounted to 213. This result must be regarded as on the whole favorable, seeing that no compulsion in any form was adopted, the only inducements being a comfortable retreat, good food, and kind and skilled treatment. Contrasting the results of the six months' working of the hospital in the latter half of 1888 with that for the earlier half of the current year, it appears that the admissions during the latter were 14 in excess of those that took place between July and December of 1888. There was a great increase in primary syphilis in the semestre of 1889, the admissions having amounted to 79 against 58 in the half of 1888. The largest number under treatment in any one month was in June 1889 when 44 patients were in hospital. The average daily sick for the half-year was $31\frac{1}{4}$ and the average monthly cost per head, Rs. 8-7-11.

5. Under the voluntary system now in force, the type of disease coming under treatment has apparently got worse, and the medical officer says that as a rule the women do not "present themselves for treatment until their condition is truly horrible." Under the old system, "bad cases of syphilis were rare, now they are of the worst possible description." The present voluntary arrangement has, in Dr. Hackett's opinion, done some good by keeping "many of the worst cases of syphilis it is possible to imagine" off the streets; but he adds "syphilis is spreading largely in Madras and doing immense damage," and he is evidently of opinion that further means should be taken to keep it in check.

6. That syphilis is on the increase all over Southern India there can be no doubt, but it seems to me that beyond a voluntary system of medical relief; such as that advocated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this letter, the public are not required to, and in fact could not, carry out such special measures as would be required for the general suppression of venereal disease. The question has a double aspect, viz., as regards the troops and as regards the civil population. In the case of the former we find a number of men living under artificial conditions imposed by the state, and who in consequence indulge in acts by which they contract disease that leads to an enormous amount of inefficiency. At this point the matter assumes a pecuniary aspect, and all the means hitherto adopted in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act, for the protection of the soldier from venereal disease, were carried out mainly in the interests of the public purse. Knowing, as we do, that the Contagious Diseases Act and Lock hospitals did directly or indirectly reduce the amount of sickness in barracks, it is for the tax-payers to consider whether they will lose money through inefficiency amongst the troops, or never be forgotten that the soldier is subjected to enforced celibacy.

7. As regards the civil population, they are free agents and if they voluntarily and by breach of public morality expose themselves to the risk of contracting certain ailments, they must take the consequences and cannot expect to have special and costly measures provided for their protection. Although no doubt venereal disease is working a great deal of mischief amongst the general population, still this evil is not so pressing as, in my opinion, to warrant the adoption of any further measures than those already in force for the relief of other ailments. We must, therefore, look to the multiplication of centres of medical relief and to the spread of sanitary knowledge, especially amongst the young, for reducing the prevalence and severity of venereal diseases amongst the civil population.

8. From a return submitted by the medical officer in charge of the temporary Lock Hospital showing the incidence of venereal diseases amongst the European troops in Fort St. George, it appears that in 1887-88 with an average strength of 600 men

the admissions amounted to 266, against 347 with an average strength of 585 in 1888-89. There was thus an increase of 81 admissions in 1888-89, and it is further noticeable that this increase took place chiefly under the head of primary syphilis. The time during which the voluntary system has been in existence has, as yet, been too brief to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to its ultimate effects on the health of the European garrison. Dr. Hackett's report is appended in original.

9. *Prevalence of Venereal disease in the City of Madras.*—I append a statement showing the numbers of patients treated for venereal diseases in the various civil hospitals at the Presidency during each of the past five years. The admissions on the whole show a tendency to increase, but this may be due to other causes than an increase in the prevalence of diseases of this class. It need hardly be said also that these figures give but a very inadequate idea of the prevalence of venereal ailments in the city as, except in very bad cases, there is a tendency to conceal such infirmities; while a good many, not knowing the consequences that may ensue, regard them as of little importance and do not seek relief at our hospitals. These figures are, I regret to say, the only facts at my disposal throwing any light on the prevalence of venereal diseases in the town of Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

Hospitals.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		Total.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
General Hospital	342	1,666	299	1,646	303	1,713	402	1,412	537	1,499	1,883	7,936
Hospital for Women and Children.	20	29	29	67	50	8	67	74	74	210	210	210
Ophthalmic Hospital	12	29	28	67	8	49	14	30	12	35	74	210
Lying-in-hospital	2	30	20	16	25	14	7	55	19	100	73	215
Rayapettah hospital	75	295	71	364	69	539	84	382	84	643	383	2,223
Black Town Dispensary	136	256	168	191	151	176	102	215	104	298	661	1,136
	587	2,276	615	2,284	606	2,491	676	2,094	830	2,575	3,314	11,720
	2,863		2,899		3,097		2,770		3,405		15,034	

* Syphilitic eye diseases.

From Surgeon-Major A. L. HACKETT, Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Madras, 8th July 1889, No. 43.

I have the honor to submit a report on the working of the voluntary system at the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the six months ending 30th June 1889.

The result has been satisfactory, and the figures compare favorably with the returns for the previous six months.

The total number treated during the period under notice was 116, whereas only 102 were treated in the six months ending 31st December 1888 as follows:—

Causes of admissions in 1888-89.

Admissions during six months ending 31st December 1888.		Admissions during six months ending 30th June 1889.	
	Number.		Number.
Syphilis, Primaria	58	Syphilis, Primaria	79
Do. Secundaria	3	Do. Secundaria	4
Do. Tertiary	3	Do. Tertiary	1
Gonorrhoea	37	Gonorrhoea	31
Bubo	1	Bubo	1
Total	102	Total	116

The number of deaths was 4, caused by—

Dysentery and Exhaustion	1
Fever and Exhaustion	1
Phthisis	1
General Dropsy	1

19th August 1889, Nos. 698, 699, PUBLIC.

All the above four cases were in a very low state on admission, being quite broken down from repeated attacks of venereal disease and privation. The average cost per head per mensem Rs. 8-7-11. The average daily sick was 31½.

The largest number in hospital in any one month was in June 1889, when 14 patients were under treatment.

It is interesting to note that one high-caste Brahmin is attending daily for treatment, and a caste woman has just been admitted, coming the long journey from Guntur for treatment, and also one from Cuddapah district.

Health of British Troops.

I attach a return pointing out the admissions for venereal diseases into the Station Hospital during 1887-88 and 1888-89.

ADMISSION of venereal diseases into the Station Hospital during the years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Months.	Strength.	Act in force.						Voluntary system introduced.					
		1887-88.						1888-89.					
		Syphilis (Primary).	Syphilis (Secondary).	Syphilis (Tertiary).	Gonorrhoea.	Other venereal affections.	Total.	Syphilis (Primary).	Syphilis (Secondary).	Syphilis (Tertiary).	Gonorrhoea.	Other venereal affections.	Total.
July ..	558	..	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	567	..	..	..	15	12	27	654	2	1	..	..	..
September ..	606	3	..	..	7	10	20	597	2	..	14	14	31
October ..	552	5	2	..	6	13	26	518	3	..	7	6	16
November ..	579	13	1	..	11	11	36	532	3	..	4	1	11
December ..	594	4	..	..	11	2	17	543	7	..	9	6	20
January ..	519	3	2	..	10	8	23	626	17	..	13	12	32
February ..	524	..	2	..	5	8	15	559	5	..	20	13	51
March ..	681	7	1	..	5	10	23	554	9	3	15	4	28
April ..	692	4	..	..	9	15	28	586	16	4	9	2	23
May ..	668	..	..	..	6	20	26	623	18	1	10	4	34
June ..	663	..	..	..	4	1	5	617	13	2	8	5	43
Total ..	7,203	39	8	..	101	118	266	7,021	106	24	137	80	347

* Average strength, 600.

† Average strength, 585.

It will be observed that there was an increase in the admissions of European troops to the extent of 81, and this large number would, I think, have been greater had the voluntary system not been worked. The greatest increase was in primary syphilis, 67 more cases occurring among the troops than in the previous year. There was an increase of 16 cases of secondary syphilis. Gonorrhoea was increased by 36 cases. These large number of cases occurred while the average strength of the troops was actually less, i.e.—

Average strength in 1887-88	..	Men.
Do do in 1888-89	..	600
	..	585

Character of disease met with during the working of the voluntary system.—Under the above system, the unfortunate females do not, as a rule, present themselves for treatment until their condition is truly horrible. Some of the worst cases of disease I have ever seen in over 20 years' experience are now under treatment here. Under the Act in force a year ago, the moment a woman was found diseased, she was placed under treatment. The result was that very bad cases of syphilis were rare. Now they are of the worst possible description, phagedenic ulceration with great loss of tissue being very common. Syphilis is spreading largely in Madras and doing immense damage. The voluntary system must have done great good during the past year, as many of the worst cases of syphilis it is possible to imagine had been kept off the streets. The death-rate in Madras is at present higher than most cities in the world. The spread of syphilis must tend to increase this enormous mortality, and every thing should be done to check it. In Germany, France and Belgium, precautions against venereal diseases have been carried out among the entire population for years past, with the effect of greatly lessening the amount and virulence of syphilis.

19th August 1889, Nos. 698, 699, PUBLIC.

1889. LOCK HOSPITAL, MADRAS. Half-yearly return of Sick of Europeans and Natives.

Class and order of disease.	Specific disease.	Europeans.						Natives.					
		Discharged.						Discharged.					
		Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Abandoned.	Total.	Died.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Abandoned.	Total.	Died.
General ..	Syphilis, Primaria ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	73	..	..	..	73	3
Diseases ..	Do. Secundaria ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
B. 43 ..	Do. Tertiary ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
585 B. Diseases of the Vagina ..	Bubo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gonorrhoea ..	5	..	..	..	5	..	23	..	..	..	23	1
	Total ..	10	..	..	..	10	..	98	..	..	..	98	4
		Admitted during the half-year.	Remained on the 31st December 1888.	Remaining on the 30th June 1889.	Average daily sick.	Total.		Admitted during the half-year.	Remained on the 31st December 1888.	Remaining on the 30th June 1889.	Average daily sick.	Total.	
		2	1	..	..	3	..	77	22	1	..	99	23
		3	..	..	..	3	..	28	11	..	..	39	16
		5	..	..	..	5	..	111	34	..	..	145	43
		9	..	..	..	9	..	145	34	..	..	145	43

19TH AUGUST 1889, Nos. 698, 699 PUBLIC.

RETURN of Medical officers and subordinates.

Names.	Rank.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
A. L. Hackett	Surgeon-Major, Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras.	29th September 1887	Present.
C. Ranganatham No. 97.	Mudali, First-class Hospital Assistant	30th June 1883	do.

CASTE of European and Native patients.

	In-patients.					
	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Indians	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hindoos	..	4	..	..	..	4
Muhammadans	..	..	..	103	..	103
				8		8

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT No. I of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Local or Government administration.	Date on which the Lock Hospital was established.	Act under which the rules are in force.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated population within this area.	Details of monthly pay of establishment.	Whether a first or second-class hospital.
Madras Government.	15th October 1868.	..	..	398,777	1 Superintendent Rs. 100 1 First-class Hospital Assistant 55 1 Matron 25 1 Nurse 8 1 Peon 7 1 Water-carrier 6 2 Female cooks 10 1 Female toty 6 1 Sweepor 5 1 Dhoby 8 Total 230	First-class hospital.

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT No. II of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

Months.	Receipts.		Expenditure.				How paid.			
	Medical aid and treatment rendered to emigrants.	Total receipts.	Pay of medical officer.	Pay of establishment.	Other expenses.	Total expenditure.	From Government.	From Endowment fund.	Other sources.	Total.
January 1889 ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
February ..	376 11 6	376 11 6	97 6 4	128 13 8	217 15 1	444 3 1				
March ..	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	196 1 9	422 5 9				
April ..	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	138 9 3	364 13 3				
May ..	..	..	97 6 4	128 11 8	148 14 5	375 0 5				
June ..	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	214 8 7	440 12 7				
	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	243 1 0	460 5 0				
Municipal tax ..	..	..	..	..	157 8 0	157 8 0				
Total ..	376 11 6	376 11 6	584 6 0	773 0 0	1,316 10 1	2,674 0 1				

19TH AUGUST 1889, Nos. 698, 699, PUBLIC.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sanctioned establishment of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

Station.	Superintendent on Rs. 100.	First-class Hospital Assistant on Rs. 55.	Matron on Rs. 25.	Nurse on Rs. 8.	Peon on Rs. 7.	Water-carrier on Rs. 6.	Cooks on Rs. 5.	Toty woman on Rs. 6.	Sweepor on Rs. 5.	Dhoby on Rs. 8.
Madras Lock Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

STATEMENT of expenses in the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the half-year ending 30th June 1889.

Station.	Superintendent.	Medical subordi-nate.	Matron.	Nurse.	Peon.	Water-carrier.	Cooks.	Toty.	Sweepor.	Dhoby.	Diets.	Hospital neces-saries.	Bazaar medi-cines.	Miscellaneous.	Contingencies.	Spirits and Wines.	Municipal Tax.	Total.
Madras Lock Hospital.	Rs. 584-6-0.	Rs. 323-2-0.	Rs. 130-0-0.	Rs. 48-0-0.	Rs. 42-0-0.	Rs. 36-0-0.	Rs. 59-14-0.	Rs. 36-0-0.	Rs. 30-0-0.	Rs. 48-0-0.	Rs. 1,052-3-7.	Rs. 81-3-4.	Rs. 0-3-2.	Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 16-8-0.	Rs. 157-8-0.	Rs. 2,674-0-1.

From Surgeon-Major A. L. HACKETT, Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras, to the Secretary, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Madras, 5th August 1889, No. 47.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Surgeon-General, that during the past month of July, the voluntary system at the Lock Hospital continued to be a decided success. To-day, we have 49 Natives and 2 Europeans under treatment.

No. O-483.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, in continuation of this office letter, No. O-388, of 16th July 1889.

2. The favor of early orders on the latter is respectfully requested, as no money can be drawn in behalf of the hospital.

OOTACAMUND,
7th August 1889.

(Signed) G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

ORDER—dated 19th August 1889, No. 698, Public.

The paper read above gives the statistics of the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the twelve months ending 30th June 1889, i.e., the first year following the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act from the Presidency Town. The figures given below

establish how very largely this withdrawal has diminished the attendance at the hospital:—

Number of admissions during 1888	664
" " " 1887	667
" " " the 6 months ending 30th June 1888	305
" " " 31st Dec.	102
" " " 30th June 1889	116

2. On the other hand, the latest statistics available show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of admissions for venereal disease into the ordinary hospitals of the town:—

Number of admissions.

Year	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1884	567	2,275	2,842
1885	615	2,284	2,899
1886	606	2,491	3,097
1887	676	2,094	2,770
1888	830	2,575	3,405

3. The withdrawal of the Act appears also to have considerably swelled the amount of venereal disease among the British troops garrisoning Fort St. George, as will be seen from the figures annexed:—

Year (1st July to 30th June).	Average strength of the garrison.	Total admissions for venereal diseases into the Station Hospital.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Remarks.
1884-85	650	188	28.9	The Contagious Diseases Act was in force. The Act was withdrawn.
1885-86	579	290	50.1	
1886-87	603	214	35.5	
1887-88	600	266	44.3	
1888-89	586	347	59.8	

4. It is observed that the monthly admissions of cases of venereal disease into the Station Hospital in 1887-88, as entered in the statement for the official year ending 31st March 1888, do not correspond with those given in the statement at page 4 of the present report. The discrepancies, which are noted below, should be explained:—

Months.	Page 4 of G.O., No. 56, dated 21st January 1889.			Page 4 of present report.		
	Strength of garrison.	Admissions for		Strength of garrison.	Admissions for	
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.		Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.
1887.						
July	554	..	12	558	..	12
August	567	..	13	567	..	15
September	606	3	9	606	..	7
October	552	8	6	552	3	6
November	584	13	11	579	14	11
December	490	4	11	594	4	11
1888.						
January	498	5	9	519	5	10
February	531	2	4	524	2	5
March	663	6	7	681	8	6

5. The Medical officer in charge of the Lock Hospital reports that, since the introduction of the voluntary system, prostitutes do not present themselves for treatment until the disease has reached a very advanced stage, and that he has now under treatment some of the worst cases he has ever seen in over 20 years' experience.

6. With reference to the desire of the Government of India, communicated in paragraph 2 of Mr. MacDonnell's letter, dated 19th May 1888, No. 1519, that the "existing Lock Hospital may be replaced by a specially-organised system of dispensary and hospital relief strictly voluntary in its application for the use of all classes of patients suffering from venereal diseases," the Surgeon-General states that there is already ample provision in the existing hospitals for the treatment of venereal diseases, but suggests that separate sheds should be constructed at the Women and Children Hospital for reception and treatment of prostitutes. His Excellency in Council accepts this proposal, and requests Dr. Bidie to submit at an early date a detailed estimate showing the cost of carrying it out. The Lock Hospital can then be closed.

7. The Surgeon-General's suggestion in paragraph 2 of his letter, that similar special accommodation for the treatment of venereal diseases should be provided in Mofussil hospitals, will be commended to the notice of Local Boards and Municipalities in the Local and Municipal Department.

8. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India recorded in G.O., dated 19th February 1889, No. 170,* the Surgeon-General will submit a similar report to that now reviewed for the second half of 1889, and thereafter for each calendar year.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Military Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" President, Madras Municipality.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 19th August 1889, No. 699, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), with reference to Mr. Hewett's letter, No. 185, dated 17th June 1889, and G.O., dated 4th July 1889, No. 576.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 19th August 1889,
Nos. 698, 699.

AUGUST.

Lock Hospital, Madras.

Reviewing the report on the — for the twelve
months ending 30th June 1889.

From *Dr. J. C. V.*
Surgeon Major A. C. Mackintosh
Superintendent
Lock Hospital, Madras

*The voluntary system continues
with the same success of results
as last year*

*I have the honor to report
information of the Surgeon General
that during the past month of July
the Voluntary System at the Lock
Hospital continued to be a decided success
to day we have 49 natives and 2 Europeans
under treatment*

*I have the honor to
Yours most obedient servant
A. C. Mackintosh
Surgeon Major
Lock Hospital, Madras*

10-5-21

217
Seymour and A. Wallcut
Examiners
Sept 1888

8

The Eng. Church
across the Son of Man
West & George

848

Order 5 August

2



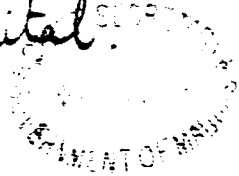
Reports the decided
success of Voluntary
donation at the Rock
Hospital, Providence.

Nº

memo

Forwarded to the Chief
Secretary to Government
Public Department in continuation
of this office letter nº 07388 of
16th July 1889.

2. The favor of early orders on
the latter is respectfully requested
as no money can be drawn in
behalf of the hospital.



M.B. 008.

Surgeon General

Coastal Command }
7th August 1889 }
with the fort of Madras

Is

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Public Department.



Pub. Department

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

From the Surgeon Genl. with the
Cont. of Madras of 16 July 89 No 328

Order.
With the letter read above
the Surgeon Genl. submits the
report on the working of the
Lock Hospital for the 2nd half
year ending 30th June 1889.
During the period under
report 116 women resorted to the
hospital for treatment against
102 in the first half year, thus
showing an increase of 14 over the
figures of the previous half year.
The total no. of admissions from
1st July 88 to 30th June 89 were 216,
the average for the last five years
being 549. There was thus a
considerable falling off in the
strength of the hospital

The paper read above
gives the statistics of
the Lock Hospital for the twelve months
ending 30th June 1889
is the first year since
following the withdrawal
of the Lock Hospital from
the Town of
Madras. The figures
given below show how
very large this withdrawal
has diminished the
attendance at the Hospital

Admissions during 1886 -	664
" 1887 -	667
" the 6 months ending 30 June 1888	305
" during the 7 months ending 31 Dec 1888	102
" during the 6 months ending 30 June 1889	116

1886	in charge 186 June 1887
July	538.2
Aug	605.5
Sept	610.5
Oct	624.2
Nov	575.25
Dec	533.4
	5569.05
Jan	538.75
Feb	669.75
Mar	684.6
April	536.25
May	574.5
June	547
	3670.85
	3569.05
	147235.8
	6033.3



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

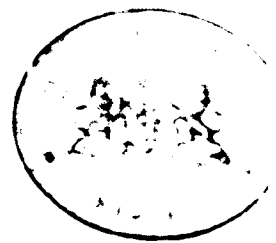
4. It is observed that the monthly admissions of cases of venereal diseases at the Lock Hospital in 1887-88, as reported to the State for the official year ending 31 March 88 do not correspond with those given in the statement at page 4 of the present report. The discrepancy should be explained.

5. The Medical Officer in charge of the Lock Hospital reports that since the introduction of the voluntary system, practitioners do not present themselves for treatment until the disease has assumed an alarming aspect, & that he has now under treatment some of the worst cases he ever seen in his professional experience. He says that he has "2 years experience".

6. With a view to

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decree of the Govt of India
communicated in para 2 of
Mr Mac Donnell's letter of 14th June 1888 No 579^{mb}
in which it is stated that the existing
Lock Hospital may be replaced
by a specially-organised system
of dispensary hospital relief
strictly voluntary in its application
for the use of all classes of patients
suffering from venereal disease;
the Surgeon Genl states there
is already ample provision in the
existing hospitals for the treatment
of venereal disease in both sexes.
~~I think it would be better to suggest that~~
~~that with regard to the class of~~
~~women who are now sent to~~
~~the Lock Hospital for the purpose of~~
~~treatment should be conducted at the Women~~
~~and Children Hospital for the~~
~~reception & treatment of such cases,~~
that any attempt to associate
respectable women with their
frail sisters will prove unpo-
ssible in carrying out this proposal.
The Govt agrees with
this report & directs that a detailed
estimate showing the cost of
carrying out the scheme in effect
be submitted at an early date.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

The largest
7 Dr. Hickey suggests in
Vol 1 para 2 of his letter dated
that certain principles regarding
concerned in the same.
H. Deftt.
for the statement & general
direction shall provided in
April book will be up
commanded the rules & have
no other information in the last
Dept.

4 Home Dept Ltr (16 Jan 1888)
no 16 (San Francisco)

5 The Surgeon Genl with the Govt
 " Mdy. Deptt
 " L. M. Deptt
 " Sanitary Commr for Mass.
 " Insp Genl of Phila
 " Post Office in a Mass.
 " Protector of Emigrants
 " Pres est. Mass. Society

Enat. Copy to the Govt. of India Home Deptt (Sanitary)
with ref. to San. & Health Act No 120 of 1907
G.O. of 4 July 09 No 576.

gum

74.

(8 Dec. - 19 Aug. / 87 to Aug 8)

The paper read above gives the statistics of the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the twelve months ending 31st June 1889, i.e. the first year following the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act from the Presidency Town. The figures given below ^{show} ~~are~~ but very largely the withdrawal has diminished the attendance at the Hospital. —

[illegible]

2. On the other hand, the latest statistics available show that there has been a considerable

considerable increase in the number of admissions for venereal disease into the General Hospital of the Town.

% of admissions

Year	1st Report	Contributors	Total
1884	587	2276	2863
1885	615	2284	2899
1886	616	2491	3097
1887	676	2094	2770
1888	830	2575	3405

The withdrawal of the ~~Act~~ appears also to have ~~largely increased~~ the amount of venereal disease among the militia troops garrisoning Fort Saint-George as will be seen from the figures given.

Year	1st Report	Total admissions for venereal disease into the Station Hospital	Percentage of admissions to strength	Remarks
1884-85	650	188	28.9	The Contagious Diseases Act was in force.
1885-86	579	290	50.1	
1886-87	603	214	35.5	
1887-88	600	266	44.3	
1888-89	585	347	59.3	The Act was withdrawn.

Page 4 of 60. Page 4 of 1889-88 as entered in the statement for the official year ending 31st March 1888 do not correspond with those given in the statement at page 4 of the first report. The discrepancy which is noted in the margin should be explained.

Month	1887	Strength	Admissions	1888	Strength	Admissions
July	554	12	558	12	554	12
August	567	13	567	15	567	15
September	606	3	606	3	606	3
October	552	8	552	7	552	7
November	584	13	579	14	584	14
December	490	4	594	14	490	14
1888	January	498	5	519	5	10
February	531	2	524	2	531	5
March	663	6	681	8	663	3

It is observed that the monthly admission of cases of venereal disease into the Station Hospital in 1889-88 as entered in the statement for the official year ending 31st March 1888 do not correspond with those given in the statement at page 4 of the first report. The discrepancy which is noted in the margin should be explained.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Hospital reports that since the introduction of the voluntary system, frost-bites do not present themselves for treatment until the disease has ^{reached a by advanced stage} ~~reached an advanced stage~~ ~~ing advanced~~, and that he has now under treatment some of the worst cases he has ever seen in over 20 years.

15

~~SECRET~~

10-10-68

120

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 16th July 1889, No. 388-O.

In compliance with the marginally-noted orders of Government, I have the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the following remarks on the several questions raised in connection with the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act.

2. *System of Hospital relief for Venereal Cases.*—The provision for the relief of male patients suffering from venereal diseases is good, as they are received in all dispensaries and hospitals except a few special institutions. In the case of women, they also come pretty freely to up-country hospitals, but their presence in a general ward is not altogether desirable, as respectable women do not like being associated with such patients in hospital. I have, therefore, of late been suggesting in various places the desirability of having a cheap shed erected near the main hospital building for the reception of women suffering from venereal ailments, and the time has arrived, I think, when this suggestion might be taken up by Government and brought to the notice of local authorities. The total numbers of cases of venereal diseases in both sexes, treated in mofussil civil hospitals in 1887 and 1888, were as shown below; but in addition to these there is an enormous amount of sickness relieved, which is directly due or influenced by syphilis, but which is registered under other headings:—

Diseases.	1887.	1888.
Primary syphilis	9,268	9,691
Secondary syphilis	15,638	16,953
Gonorrhoea	16,764	18,825
Total ..	41,670	45,469

3. With reference to the city of Madras, the facilities for the treatment of venereal disease in the various public hospitals are numerous, both as regards males and females: but women of the classes who were brought into the Lock Hospital seem to avoid the general wards of these institutions. I would therefore, with reference to the marginally-noted orders, suggest the provision of special accommodation for female unfortunates at the Hospital for Women and Children, as proposed in a previous letter, No. 399, dated 13th December 1888, recorded in G.O. Nos. 56 and 56 A. of 21st January 1889. Simple sheds like those now in use at this hospital would suffice, as they are cheap, airy and admirably adapted for the treatment of patients who are often filthy and of ailments that are frequently loathsome. This would allow the existing special hospital in the Broadway to be closed; and in course of time it is to be hoped that the women who now frequent it may be induced to go to the proposed wards in Egmore. In theory, no doubt, it seems simple and benevolent to have no distinction such as that now proposed, but

Public

19-8-89
1898/9.

24/8.

31/8

3/9

11/11/97
23/3/80

Lock Hospital, Madras

Reviewing the reports
on the — for the
twelve months ending
30th June/89.

respectable women in this country, as well as elsewhere, object to be associated with their frail sisters in a general ward and, so long as this feeling exists, we must, in my opinion, arrange for the segregation of the minority who are considered objectionable.

4. *Effects of the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases Act.*—The Lock Hospital was closed and the Health Officer's department abolished on the 30th June 1888, but the women have been afforded medical relief during the year in the old buildings on the voluntary system. During the five years, 1883—87, when the Act was in full force, the average number of admissions into the Lock Hospital was 549, whereas during the 12 months ending the 30th June 1889, the admissions only amounted to 218. This result must be regarded as on the whole favorable, seeing that no compulsion in any form was adopted, the only inducements being a comfortable retreat, good food, and kind and skilled treatment. Contrasting the results of the six months' working of the hospital in the latter half of 1888 with that for the earlier half of the current year, it appears that the admissions during the latter were 14 in excess of those that took place between July and December of 1888. There was a great increase in primary syphilis in the semestre of 1889, the admissions having amounted 79 against 58 in the half of 1888. The largest number under treatment in a one month was in June 1889 when 44 patients were in hospital. The average daily sick for the half-year was $31\frac{1}{4}$ and the average monthly cost per head, Rs. 8-7-11.

5. Under the voluntary system now in force, the type of disease coming under treatment has apparently got worse, and the medical officer says that as a rule the women do not "present themselves for treatment until their condition is truly horrible." Under the old system, "bad cases of syphilis were rare, now they are of the worst possible description." The present voluntary arrangement has, in Dr. Hackett's opinion, done some good by keeping "many of the worst cases of syphilis it is possible to imagine" off the streets; but he adds "syphilis is spreading largely in Madras and doing immense damage," and he is evidently of opinion that further means should be taken to keep it in check.

6. That syphilis is on the increase all over Southern India there can be no doubt, but it seems to me that beyond a voluntary system of medical relief, such as that advocated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this letter, the public are not required to, and in fact could not, carry out such special measures as would be required for the general suppression of venereal disease. The question has a double aspect, viz., as regards the troops and as regards the civil population. In the case of the former we find a number of men living under artificial conditions imposed by the state, and who in consequence indulge in acts by which they contract disease that leads to an enormous amount of inefficiency. At this point the matter assumes a pecuniary aspect, and all the means hitherto adopted in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act, for the protection of the soldier from venereal disease, were carried out mainly in the interests of the public purse. Knowing, as we do, that the Contagious Diseases Act and Lock hospitals did directly or indirectly reduce the amount of sickness in barracks, it is for the tax-payers to consider whether they will lose money through inefficiency amongst the troops, or spend it to protect them from venereal ailments. In discussing the subject it must never be forgotten that the soldier is subjected to enforced celibacy.

7. As regards the civil population, they are free agents and if they voluntarily and by breach of public morality expose themselves to the risk of contracting certain ailments, they must take the consequences and cannot expect to have special and costly measures provided for their protection. Although no doubt venereal disease is working a great deal of mischief amongst the general population, still this evil is not so pressing as, in my opinion, to warrant the adoption of any further measures than those already in force for the relief of other ailments. We must, therefore, look to the multiplication of centres of medical relief and to the spread of sanitary knowledge, especially amongst the young, for reducing the prevalence and severity of venereal diseases amongst the civil population.

8. From a return submitted by the medical officer in charge of the temporary Lock Hospital showing the incidence of venereal diseases amongst the European troops in Fort St. George, it appears that in 1887-88 with an average strength of 600 men

the admissions amounted to 266, against 347 with an average strength of 585 in 1888-89. There was thus an increase of 81 admissions in 1888-89, and it is further noticeable that this increase took place chiefly under the head of primary syphilis. The time during which the voluntary system has been in existence has, as yet, been too brief to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to its ultimate effects on the health of the European garrison. Dr. Hackett's report is appended in original.

9. *Prevalence of Venereal disease in the City of Madras.*—I append a statement showing the numbers of patients treated for venereal diseases in the various civil hospitals at the Presidency during each of the past five years. The admissions on the whole show a tendency to increase, but this may be due to other causes than an increase in the prevalence of diseases of this class. It need hardly be said also that these figures give but a very inadequate idea of the prevalence of venereal ailments in the city as, except in very bad cases, there is a tendency to conceal such infirmities; while a good many, not knowing the consequences that may ensue, regard them as of little importance and do not seek relief at our hospitals. These figures are, I regret to say, the only facts at my disposal throwing any light on the prevalence of venereal diseases in the town of Madras.

ENCLOSURES.

Hospitals.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		Total.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
General Hospital	342	1,666	299	1,646	303	1,713	402	1,412	537	1,499	1,883	7,936
Hospital for Women and Children ..	20	..	29	..	50	..	67	..	74	..	240	..
Ophthalmic Hospital	12	29	28	67	8	49	14	30	12	35	74	210
Lying-in-hospital	2	30	20	16	25	14	7	55	19	100	73	215
Royapettah hospital	75	295	71	364	69	539	84	382	84	643	383	2,223
Black Town Dispensary	136	256	168	191	151	176	102	215	104	298	661	1,136
	587	2,276	615	2,284	606	2,491	676	2,094	830	2,575	3,314	11,720
	2,863		2,899		3,097		2,770		3,405		15,034	

* Syphilitic eye diseases.

From Surgeon-Major A. L. HACKETT, Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated Madras, 8th July 1889, No. 43.

I have the honor to submit a report on the working of the voluntary system at the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the six months ending 30th June 1889.

The result has been satisfactory, and the figures compare favorably with the returns for the previous six months.

The total number treated during the period under notice was 116, whereas only 102 were treated in the six months ending 31st December 1888 as follows:—

Causes of admissions in 1888-89.

Admissions during six months ending 31st December 1888.		Admissions during six months ending 30th June 1889.	
Number.		Number.	
Syphilis, Primaria	58	Syphilis, Primaria	79
Do. Secundaria	3	Do. Secundaria	4
Do. Tertiary	3	Do. Tertiary	1
Gonorrhoea	37	Gonorrhoea	31
Bubo	1	Bubo	1
Total	102	Total	116

The number of deaths was 4, caused by—

Dysentery and Exhaustion	1
Fever and Exhaustion	1
Phthisis	1
General Dropsy	1

RETURN of Medical officers and subordinates.

Names	Rank	Date of rank.	Remarks.
A. L. Hackett	Surg.-Major, Superintendent, Lock Hospital, Madras	29th September 1886	Present.
C. Ranganatham No. 97	First-class Hospital Assistant	30th June 1883	do.

CASTE of European and Native patients.

	In-patients.					
	Europeans and East Indians.		Natives.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans	..	1	..	..	..	1
East Indians	..	4	..	..	..	4
Hindus	..	..	..	103	..	103
Muhammadans	..	..	..	8	..	8

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT No. I of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Local or Government administration	Date on which the Lock Hospital was established	Act under which the rules are in force	Area over which the rules are in force.	Estimated population within this area.	Details of monthly pay of establishment.	Whether a first or second-class hospital.
Madras Government.	15th October 1868.	..	..	398,777	Superintendent .. Rs. 100 1 First-class Hospital Assistant .. 55 1 Matron .. 25 1 Nurse .. 8 1 Peon .. 7 1 Water-carrier .. 10 2 Female cooks .. 6 1 Female toty .. 5 1 Sweeper .. 8 1 Dhoby Total .. 230	First-class hospital.

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT No. II of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

Months.	Receipts.		Expenditure.				How paid.			
	Medical aid and treatment rendered to emigrants.	Total receipts.	Pay of medical officer.	Pay of establishment.	Other expenses.	Total expenditure.	From Gov. ernment.	From Endow- ment fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
January 1889	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	217 16 1	444 3 1	By Government.			
February	..	376 11 6	97 6 4	128 13 8	196 1 9	422 5 9				
March	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	138 9 3	364 13 3				
April	..	..	97 6 4	128 11 3	148 14 5	375 0 5				
May	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	214 8 7	440 12 7				
June	..	..	97 6 4	128 13 8	243 1 0	469 5 0				
Municipal tax	..	..	..	..	157 8 0	157 8 0				
Total	376 11 6	376 11 6	584 6 0	773 0 0	1,316 10 1	2,674 0 1				

DETAILED STATEMENT of the sanctioned establishment of the Lock Hospital, Madras, ending 30th June 1889.

Station.	Superintendent on Rs. 100.	First-class Hos- pital Assistant on Rs. 55.	Matron on Rs. 25.	Nurse on Rs. 8.	Peon on Rs. 7.	Water-carrier on Rs. 6.	Cooks on Rs. 5.	Toty woman on Rs. 6.	Sweeper on Rs. 5.	Dhoby on Rs. 8.
Madras Lock Hospital	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1

STATEMENT of expenses in the Lock Hospital, Madras, for the half-year ending 30th June 1889.

Station.	Superintendent.	Medical subordi- nate.	Matron.	Nurse.	Peon.	Water-carrier.	Cooks.	Toty.	Sweeper.	Dhoby.	Diets.	Hospital neces- saries.	Bazaar medi- cines.	Miscellaneous.	Contingencies.	Spirits and Wines.	Municipal Tax.	Total.
Madras Lock Hospital.	Rs. 584-6-0.	Rs. 323-2-0.	Rs. 150-8-0.	Rs. 48-0-0.	Rs. 43-0-0.	Rs. 36-0-0.	Rs. 59-14-0.	Rs. 36-0-0.	Rs. 30-0-0.	Rs. 48-0-0.	Rs. 1,052-3-7.	Rs. 81-3-4.	Rs. 0-3-2.	Rs. 4-0-0.	Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 16-3-0.	Rs. 157-8-0.	Rs. 2,674-0-1.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar

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C 2252 Auto