

Public (189th) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 649

Dated 12-5-88

W3
14/1

[Despatch Abstract.]

Comm 9, with remarks,
to the S.G. letter from the Govt
forwarding, for information, copy
of the note by the Director-General,
Indian Medical Service, on the Annual
Returns of Hospitals & Dispensaries
in India & Burma for the year 1876.

T 14/528.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[Pub.
29
1,000-29-7-96.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1551

From
The Govt of India
(Home)

Order No 649, S. 5/5
his. Communicated to the
S. G. whose particular
attention will be directed
to paragraph 11 of the
D. G.'s note.

No. 5/5

Dated 25 April 98

Received 5 May "

Registered 6 " "

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. 7 of current & 7 of Enclosure

2. With reference to para 4
of the letter from the Govt of
India the S. G. will be
requested to submit his

SUBJECT.

report on (a) the medical institutions in the Presidency town of Madras, and (b) the Civil Hospitals & Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency by the 15th August of each year instead of by the 15th July.

for 1896 on Medical Institutions of the town of Madras & Civil Hospitals & Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency & forwarding a copy of the note of the Inspector General thereon for information -

informed that the attention of the

deli fixed for the submission of the

Report to the Govt of India was

for 1896
L. 11

sufficient time for their
review by Govt. ~~and Govt.~~
The reports S. J. should
continue to submit his
reports so as to reach Govt.
by the date already fixed
(Jan. 1st)

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1386	Pub:	Nov 10 97
	1385	"	Nov 10 97 night
	1086-A	"	19. 89 7.12
	70	"	night
	1212	Pub:	22. 1978
	402	"	11. 11. 96-85.
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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Note by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the Annual Returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries in India and Burma for the year 1896.

The dispensary returns with short explanatory notes thereon were received in the Home Department from the several Governments and Administrations on the dates specified in the margin.

2. The number of institutions from which returns was received is 2,240, as against 2,174 for the preceding year. There was an increase of 66, but 20 of these are dispensaries previously open and not included in the returns for 1895, *viz.*, 9 in the Central Provinces, 6 in Madras, 3 in Calcutta, 1 in Burma and 1 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

3. The numbers of institutions in each Province to which the figures relate are noted in the margin.

4. The source of the funds by which they are maintained are shewn in the table below.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	25-5-1897
Assam	...	11-6 "
Burma	...	25-6 "
Central Provinces	...	21-7 "
Punjab	...	22-7 "
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	13-8 "
Madras State Hospitals	...	30-8 "
Calcutta Medical Institutions	...	3-9 "
Bombay	"	25-9 "
Bengal Charitable	"	5-10 "
Madras	"	1-11 "
Bombay	"	15-11 "

Bengal	470.
Madras	489.
Bombay	325.
North-Western Provinces	350.
Punjab	267.
Central Provinces	95.
Assam	101.

Burma	96.	{ Not including 85 }
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		{ Police Hospitals. }
	47.	

Number of institutions open on 31st December 1896.

			NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES IN				
			Class I, supported by the State.	Class II, supported by Local Bodies.	Class III-A, supported by private individuals.	Class III-B, partly sup- ported by pri- vate indivi- duals and partly by State.	TOTAL.
Bengal	...	...	30	240	93	92	455
Bengal State Hospitals	...	...	14	...	...	1	*15
TOTAL	...	...	44	240	93	93	470
Madras	...	...	13	433	9	20	475
Madras State Hospitals	...	...	7	2	...	5	14
TOTAL	...	...	20	435	9	25	489
Bombay	...	...	41	165	102	6	314
Bombay State Hospitals	...	...	8	2	...	1	11
TOTAL	...	...	49	167	102	7	325
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	2	268	38	42	350
Punjab	...	...	6	254	2	5	267
Central Provinces	...	...	6	80	9	...	95
Assam	...	...	13	87	1	...	101
Burma	...	...	37	52	...	7	96
Hyderabad Assigned Dis- tricts.	...	...	45	1	...	...	46
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	222	1,584	254	180	2,240

* Last year 12 only. Ezra, Eden and Shama Charan were shown separately in Appendix B.

There was an increase of 9 State dispensaries—two of these, however, were in existence before, but had not been included in the previous report:—of 37 institutions supported by Local Funds: of 26 which are partly State-aided, and a reduction of 6 private dispensaries.

5. *Statement II.*—The total number of patients treated was 19,730,812 as against 19,364,909 in the previous year, an increase of 365,903. This number, considering the increase in the number of institutions, is inconsiderable, but the abnormal conditions in several Provinces in consequence of the existence of scarcity and the precautions taken against the invasion of plague must be borne in mind. Many of the poorer class of patients had resorted to relief camps.

6. The percentage of the number treated to the total population, was for the year 8.66 as against 8.51 for the previous year. The following table shows where the attendance has improved and where it has declined.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.		DECREASED ATTENDANCE.	
Percentages of census population for 1895.	Percentages for 1896.	Percentages of census population for 1895.	Percentages for 1896.
Bengal Dispensaries ... 3.51	3.81	Calcutta State Hospital ... 36.78	35.64
Madras " ... 11.55	11.03	Bombay Dispensaries ... 9.11	8.87
Madras State Hospital ... 42.77	45.05	Bombay State Hospital ... 13.14	12.34
Central Provinces ... 11.70	12.74	N. W. P. and Oudh Dispy. ... 8.56	8.43
Assam ... 9.05	10.35	Punjab Dispensary ... 15.03	14.97
Burma ... 7.82	8.75	Hyderabad Assigned Districts 12.13	11.90

The increase has been largest in the City of Madras (2.28 per cent.), next in the Central Provinces (1.04) and Burma (.93), while the decline is greatest in Calcutta and Bombay Cities (1.14 and .80 per cent. less, respectively).

7. Compared with the population the number of medical institutions in the provinces collectively is 1 to every 92,500 inhabitants. In individual provinces the ratios vary considerably, as will be seen from the following table.

Provinces.	1 dispensary to population of	Percentage of population treated.	Number of square miles to each dispensary.
Assam ...	51,200	10.35	290
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	63,500	11.90	340
Madras ...	70,200	12.34	260
Punjab ...	78,100	14.97	410
Bombay ...	83,000	8.67	350
Burma ...	84,400	8.75	1,500
Central Provinces ...	114,000	12.74	750
North-Western Provinces	131,000	8.43	310
Bengal ...	151,800	4.10	310

From these figures it will be observed that in relation to area the Madras Presidency has the largest number of dispensaries, and that the percentage of population treated at its city institutions is considerably greater than in other provinces (45.05). The percentage of the population resorting to the district dispensaries in Madras was more than three times greater than in the districts in Bengal (11.93 and 3.81 per cent. respectively). The highest ratio, taking head-quarters and districts together, was returned by the Punjab (12.74). In Assam, where the number of dispensaries to population was greatest, the attendance is less than in any other province, except Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The population to be served by each institution in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal is more than twice as large as in Assam. The latter province is, however, sparsely populated, and travelling is difficult. The same conditions prevail in Burma possibly to a greater extent, and the poor attendance in both these provinces does not seem to be due to want of appreciation of the medical institutions.

8. Of the total number of patients treated in all provinces, 348,032 were in-patients and 19,382,780 out-patients. The Provincial distribution is exhibited below:—

Province.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
				In-door.	Out-door.
Madras City ...	17,605	186,249	203,854	974.91	1220.47
Madras Districts ...	39,020	4,003,513	4,042,533	1664.50	24260.27
Bombay City ...	16,233	85,148	101,381	1024.00	729.4
Bombay Districts ...	30,857	2,288,489	2,319,346	1410.40	20613.60
Calcutta ...	25,647	258,794	284,441	1238.51	1973.72
Bengal Districts ...	47,109	2,637,501	2,684,610	1898.43	18377.96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	62,441	3,892,918	3,955,359	2567.18	23639.49
Punjab ...	52,877	3,070,117	3,122,994	1786.61	19374.92
Central Provinces ...	13,527	1,360,602	1,374,129	548.77	8141.58
Assam ...	6,554	562,142	568,696	306.56	2658.18
Burma ...	30,929	677,560	708,489	1256.00	3897.00
Hyderabad Assigned Districts including Secunderabad.	5,233	359,747	364,980	155.06	2135.32

9. *Statement III.*—The principal diseases for which patients sought treatment are given in this statement.

The table shown in the margin contrasts the attendance with that of the previous year.

There has been a larger attendance for all diseases except malarial fevers, lung affections and skin diseases.

Malarial fevers, it is so far satisfactory to note, were 2,18,938 less than in 1895, and 360,231 less than in 1894, the percentages to total treated for the three years being 17.5, 16.4 and 14.9 respectively. All provinces except the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam have contributed to the decrease. In Burma and Assam the percentage treated on the admissions from all causes was the same for both years, while in the Central Provinces it rose from 22.6 to 23.3.

Skin diseases were fewer by 178,505 and *lung affections* by 3,517.

Admissions for *cholera* were 18,274 more numerous than in 1895. The number treated in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies was 26,326 or 53 per cent. on total admissions from this cause. There was an increase in all provinces except Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where the attendance was less than for 1895, but in Burma in neither year were the admissions large.

Diseases of the digestive system were more numerous than in 1895 by 1,03,845. The increase in the number of *venereal* cases, and *eye and ear diseases* was also considerable, as well as those classed as "*all other general diseases*."

10. *Statement III-A.*—The distinction between "Major" and "Minor" operations having been abolished, under the orders communicated in Government of India, Home Department No. 6, dated the 14th March 1896, the surgical operations for the year under review have been classified in the order given in the nomenclature of diseases, in all provincial reports except those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. No details have been given for 175,185 operations in the North-Western Provinces classed as "Minor," as particulars of the operations were not recorded prior to the receipt of the orders above quoted. These operations need not, however have been omitted from Statement III-A, and might have been shewn as "not classified."

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts statements, all operations have been shewn

1896	1895	Year.
47,723	29,449	Cholera.
377,906	372,693	Dysentery.
2,919,564	3,168,502	Malarial fever.
80,269	77,005	Primary Syphilis.
110,256	107,407	Secondary Syphilis.
145,898	129,075	Gonorrhœa.
1,076,401	1,005,521	Worms.
17,200	168,671	Debility.
691,816	6,0074	Rheumatic affections.
539,444	407,912	All other general diseases.
1,802,107	1,574,543	Diseases of the eye.
88,053	81,088	Diseases of ear.
28,017	25,813	Diseases of the circulatory system.
113,712	117,721	Lung diseases.
395,051	369,918	Diarrhœa.
735,857	734,197	Dyspepsia.
85,420	76,621	Diseases of the liver.
1,700,604	1,593,355	Other diseases of the digestive system.
40,807	41,654	Venereal diseases.
2,405,605	2,584,200	Diseases of the skin.
1,565,672	1,507,598	Ulcers.

under general heads such as "Operation on bones," etc. The precise nature of the operation has been omitted, and the Administrative Medical Officer explains that his office establishment is unable to cope with the extra work the inclusion of details would entail. This is, however, due to a misapprehension of what is required. The work of each institution or class of institutions need not be separately shewn, as has been done for 1896. If reference is made to the other provincial reports, it will be seen that the statement need not exceed a few pages. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Statements, for instance, details of over 29,000 and 193,000 operations, respectively, are exhibited in 4 and 6 pages. As all operations have to be shewn under specified minor heads, the increase in the number will not materially affect the size of the statement. The Administrative Officer's remark in clause 6, paragraph 5 of the notes, accounting for the reduction in the number of operations from 12,827 to 11,402, viz., that "Minor" operations, previous to May 1896, "were not registered" is not understood. Details of such were probably not kept, but if the numbers themselves were not recorded it is not clear how the figures for the last column of the Statement No. III were previously obtained. Here, as in the North-Western Provinces, all operations for which details were not forthcoming might have been lumped together under "Operations not classified."

11. In connection with the subject of classification it is desirable to point out that work not strictly coming under the heading "Surgical Operations," as shewn in the appendix to the nomenclature of diseases, has been included in some of the Provincial Statements.

12. In the subjoined statement the total operations performed, with the results, are set forth, province by province, for the past two years:—

	1895.			1896.		
	No. of operations.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	No. of operations.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
Madras	171,660	401	'23	164,337	406	'25
Bombay	148,094	288	'19	152,237	335	'22
Bengal	151,485	325	'21	148,134	384	'26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	192,582	436	'23	206,299	491	'24
Punjab	235,123	295	'13	193,370	309	'16
Central Provinces	3,530	67	'21	23,294	87	'37
Assam	12,362	37	'30	13,770	17	'13
Burma	14,271	33	'23	14,737	66	'45
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad	12,110	13	'11	11,472	23	'20
TOTAL	969,237	1,895	'20	926,000	2,118	'23

Compared with 1895 there has been a falling off in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

As in the past year *operations for cataract* were numerically the greatest, 20,714 such operations having been undertaken, exclusive of the number in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from which the returns are incomplete. The largest numbers were again returned from the North-West Provinces and Oudh 8,923, and the Punjab 5,346. Bengal takes third place with 2,982, of which 415 were treated in the districts, and the rest in the Presidency hospitals. The Central Provinces come next with 1,508, and Madras follows with 1,044 for the city, and 386 for the districts. Elsewhere the numbers are small. The percentage of successful operations ranged from 94 in Bombay, 89 in the North-Western Provinces, 87 in Madras and 82 in Bengal, to 55 in Assam, 68 in the Central Provinces, and 78 in the Punjab.

Operations for tumours 9,579 are next in order of frequency. The largest number, 2,927, was performed in Madras, 86 per cent. of which were undertaken in the districts. The next largest number was removed in Bengal, 2,087, and here also the majority of cases were treated in the district institutions, viz., 90 per cent. The Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay stand next in order, with 1,391, 1,269 and 1,144 cases. Ninety per cent. of the operations in Bombay were undertaken in the districts.

Operations for stone in the bladder were 36 less than in 1895, excluding cases treated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Forty seven per cent. of the total were returned from the Punjab. The number of cases treated and the percentage of deaths in each province are exhibited in the following table.

	1895.		1896.			
	Total cases.	Total cases.	By cutting.	Percentage of deaths.	By crushing.	Percentage of deaths.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1,029	2,029	355	11.0	1,665	4.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	943	919	367	11.4	552	2.0
Bengal	897	802	463	6.0	399	5.8
Central Provinces	296	261	175	7.4	86	3.5
Madras	132	144	46	17.4	58	3.4
Burma	27	34	33	9.1	1	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad.	28	31	19	15.8	12	...
Assam	15	9	9	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,276	*4,241	1,467	9.5	2,773	3.8

* Excluding Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The number of *Obstetric operations* rose from 2,385 in 1895, to 4,757 for the year under review. The distribution is given in the table in the margin. The small percentage of deaths (6) under these operations in the Bombay district hospitals is very remarkable.

	OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.		
	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Per centage of deaths.
Bengal dispensaries...	93	10	10.8
Calcutta " "	278	2	7.9
TOTAL	371	23	8.6
Madras dispensaries	1,218	89	7.3
" City " "	523	56	10.7
TOTAL	1,741	145	8.3
Bombay dispensaries	1,883	12	.6
" City " "	252	24	9.5
TOTAL	2,135	36	1.7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	234	40	17.1
Punjab	114	22	19.3
Central Provinces	54	6	11.1
Assam	59	4	6.8
Burma	49	2	4.1

Ovariectomy was performed 107 times, resulting in 31 deaths, which give a percentage of 29. Twenty-six were undertaken in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, 23 each in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, 17 in the Punjab, and 9 each in the Bombay Presidency, and the Central Provinces. The ratios of deaths exhibited enormous differences and ranged from 44.4 per cent. in Bombay, 42.3 in the North-Western Provinces and 41.2 in the Punjab to 4.3 in Bengal, 22.2 in the Central Provinces and 26.1 in the Madras Presidency. Of the 23 cases in Bengal 15 were treated in the district hospitals with 1 death, and 8 were successfully operated on in the Presidency hospitals. In Madras 7 cases were undertaken in the districts, 4 of which terminated fatally, and 16 were treated at the Presidency hospitals with 2 deaths. Two out of three cases operated on in the Bombay district hospitals ended fatally, and 2 out of 6 in the city institutions.

Laparotomy was performed in 210 cases, with nearly 46 per cent. of deaths. The mortality was heaviest in the Bombay hospitals, 77.8 per cent. in the districts and 75.0 for the city. In the Madras hospitals 54.8 per cent. of the operations terminated fatally, 44.4 in the districts and 57.6 at the head-quarter hospitals. In Bengal and the Central Provinces the percentages were the same, 45.5. In Burma and the North-Western Provinces the ratios were 50.0 and 31.6 respectively. These operations were the most successful in the Punjab where the death-rate was only 24.3 per cent. The largest number of operations were undertaken in Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Bengal, viz., 42, 38, 37 and 33, respectively, while none were performed in Assam, 20 in Burma and 11 in the Central Provinces. The number returned from the Bombay Presidency was 29.

The following table shows the numbers of important *amputations*, viz., of the shoulder, arm, elbow, forearm, hip, thigh, knee and leg undertaken in each province.

Special amputations.

PROVINCE.	Number of amputations.	Number cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died.	Percentage of deaths to total amputations.
{ Bengal Districts ...	184	127	7	30	16.3
{ Calcutta ...	61	53	1	5	8.2
{ Madras Districts ...	188	140	13	21	11.2
{ Madras City ...	61	39	5	9	14.8
{ Bombay Districts ..	209	150	19	28	13.4
{ Bombay City ...	60	43	3	11	18.3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	317	217	24	46	14.5
Punjab ...	163	115	12	26	15.9
Central Provinces ...	50	39	1	8	16.0
Assam ...	8	6	...	1	12.5
Burma ...	34	18	2	10	29.4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts including Secunderabad.	13	11	...	...	...

* The balance remained under treatment.

12. The names of medical officers and assistants who performed the largest number of important operations of the classes specified in the list circulated with Home Department letter No. 27 Medical 170 72, dated 30th October 1896, in their respective provinces are noted below:—

PROVINCE.	Name and designation.	No. of operations.	Period on duty.
Bombay City	Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert	283	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch	184	Ditto.
Bombay Districts	Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker	406	...
	Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell	93	...
	Civil Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez	109	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee	105	11 months, 23 days.
Madras Districts	Civil Apothecary B. L. Devi Singh	98	Whole year.
	Ditto. M. D. Gnanamony	82	Ditto.
	Miss Johnson	81	Ditto.
	Surgeon-Captain R. H. Elliott	682	7 months 19, days.
	Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope	353	4 months.
Madras City	Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Brantford.	168	11 months.
	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Martland	87	9 months.
	Civil Apothecary W. T. Kenny	86	9 months 20 days.
	Miss F. G. Wells	85	Whole year.
Bengal (City and districts.)	Required information not furnished.		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Surgeon-Major R. B. Roe	30	Whole year.
	Hospital Assistant Abdul Aziz Beg	23	Ditto.

Province.	Name and designation.	Number of operations.	Period on duty.
Assam	Hospital Assistant Bansidhar Sen	23	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major T. R. Mulroney	849	11 months.
	" F. F. Perry	672	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Captain H. Smith	625	"
	Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand	368	11 months.
	" " Balkishen Kaul	293	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major M. O'Dwyer	286	4 months.
Punjab	Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Das	283	Whole year.
	" " Sri Ram	248	"
	" " Alla Jawaya	235	"
	" " Girdhari Lall	218	"
	Surgeon-Major L. T. Young	205	9 months.
	Hospital Assistant Barkat Ali	131	Whole year.
	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moran	647	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major J. J. Pratt	586	"
	" " J. F. MacLaren	427	"
	" " T. H. Sweeny	393	"
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Surgeon-Captain D. W. Scotland	390	"
	Surgeon-Major C. P. Lukis	348	11 months.
	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willocks	334	Whole year.
	Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Abdul Rahim	306	"
	Surgeon-Major J. L. Poynder	250	"
	" " A. Silcock	246	"
	Honorary Surgeon W. M. Mitchell	221	"
Central Provinces	Assistant Surgeon S. N. Barat	221	"
	Surgeon-Captain W. D. Sutherland	131	10 months, 12 days.
	Hospital Assistant Ram Prasad	91	Whole year.
	Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone.	48	Whole year.
Burma	Assistant Surgeon D. D. Bhattacharji	43	"
	Surgeon-Captain C. Duer	38	10 months.

The facilities enjoyed by different officers must of course be taken into consideration; it is obvious that an officer who is in charge of an ophthalmic hospital in a large town is in a more favourable position for the performance of operations, than an officer who is in medical charge of a large district, with a jail and the conduct of vaccination to supervise.

13. *Statement IV.*—Deals with classes and sexes of patients treated. Dividing the patients into three main classes, viz., Muhammadans, Hindus and "other classes," the number treated of each class

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in the medical institutions of the Presidency towns.

[illegible]

(a) Besides these there were 29 cases of "no appreciable disease."

(d) For small-box patients.
 * Average cost of each diet not shown separately for Natives and Europeans.

+ Returns included for the first time in the report.

† Amalgamated with General Hospital, Madras.
†† Expenditure on European medicines included in Native Infirmary.

|| Opened to the public on 1st August 1896.

• This includes cost of European medicine for major chronic conditions

15. Reports have been received from the dispensaries in the following States under the Foreign Department:—

Rajputana,

Baluchistan,

Kashmir, including the Jamu Province,

but the statistics are not complete except in the case of Rajputana.

16. There were 11 hospitals and dispensaries in Kashmir, and 15 in the Jamu Province including Leh and Skardoo. The total number of patients treated at these was 242,794, of whom 138 were Europeans, 16 Eurasians, 95,618 Hindus, 134,039 Muhammadans and 12,983 "other classes". The cost of maintenance in Kashmir is not stated; in Jamu it amounted to Rs. 18,626, of which Rs. 12,579 were spent on "Establishments".

17. The returns from Baluchistan relate to 26 institutions. The total number of patients treated was 166,136, of whom 1,766 were Europeans, 795 Eurasians, 37,221 Hindus, 122,729 Muhammadans and 3,625 "other classes." The cost of upkeep, exclusive of European medicines, was Rs. 47,147. Of this Rs. 36,129 was paid for establishments.

18. In Rajputana 57,569 patients were admitted in British Province Dispensaries, 23,496 at the Agency and Customs Dispensaries, and 903,198 at Native States institutions, or a total of 1,393,193. Of these, 1,052 were Europeans, 2,674 Eurasians, 657,097 Hindus, 264,049 Muhammadans and 59,391 "other classes". Forty-one per cent of the total were admitted for malarial fevers, skin diseases and ulcers. The cost of maintenance of the Rajputana and Ajmere-Merwara hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 321,929, towards which Government contributed Rs. 14081 and the Native States Rs. 307,848. This sum does not include the cost of Railway and Mission dispensaries.

19. *Surgical operations.*—62,375 operations were undertaken in Rajputana, viz., 58,100 in Native States, 3,242 in British Province and 1,033 at Agency and Customs dispensaries.

In Baluchistan the number of operations was 5,956, in Kashmir 4,167 and in Jamu 6,208.

J. CLEGHORN.

Current No 1561

No. 515 :



FROM

R. NATHAN, ESQ.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Medical.

Simla, the 28th April 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt with your endorsement No. 1086-A., dated the 19th August 1897, and letter No. 1386, dated the 14th October 1897, of the Reports for the year 1896, on (a) the Medical Institutions in the Presidency town of Madras, and (b) the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency, together with copies of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras reviewing these Reports.

2. As in the case of the Reports for the year 1895, the Director General, Indian Medical Service, has prepared a single general review of the Reports on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1896. A copy of the note by the Director General is forwarded for the information of the Governor in Council.

3. I am to invite particular attention to the remarks of the Director General contained in paragraph 11 of his note regarding the inclusion under the heading "Surgical Operations" in some of the Provincial Statements of work not coming strictly under that heading.

4. I am to add, with reference to your letter No. 1386, dated the 14th October last, that the Government of India have no objection to the Reports on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency and on the Medical Institutions in the Presidency Town being submitted in future to this Department by the 1st September of each year instead of by the 1st August. The Government of India trust that the reports will in future be submitted punctually by the date now fixed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Nathan

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDINARY, MS.

Pub: DEPARTMENT.

G. O., DATED 12.5.98

No. 649.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Annual Returns of Hospitals
and Dispensaries in India
and Burma.*

*Comm. with remarks to the S.G.
Letter from the G.O. of D. forw.
for information. Copy of
the note by the Director-General
D.G.S., on the ——— for the
Year 1896.*

*Go put up for the
Presidency hospital report*

Note by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the Annual Returns of Hospitals and Dispensaries in India and Burma for the year 1896.

The dispensary returns with short explanatory notes thereon were received in the Home Department from the several Governments and Administrations on the dates specified in the margin.

2. The number of institutions from which returns was received is 2,240, as against 2,174 for the preceding year. There was an increase of 66, but 20 of these are dispensaries previously open and not included in the returns for 1895, viz., 9 in the Central Provinces, 6 in Madras, 3 in Calcutta, 1 in Burma and 1 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

3. The numbers of institutions in each Province to which the figures relate are noted in the margin.

4. The source of the funds by which they are maintained are shewn in the table below.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	25-5-1897.
Assam	...	11-6 "
Burma	...	25-6 "
Central Provinces	...	21-7 "
Punjab	...	22-7 "
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	13-8 "
Madras State Hospitals	...	30-8 "
Calcutta Medical Institutions	...	3-9 "
Bombay	"	25-9 "
Bengal Charitable	"	5-10 "
Madras	"	1-11 "
Bombay	"	15-11 "

Bengal	470.
Madras	489.
Bombay	325.
North-Western Provinces	350.
Punjab	267.
Central Provinces	95.
Assam	101.

Burma	96 { Not including 85 }
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	47. { Police Hospitals. }

Number of institutions open on 31st December 1896.

	NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES IN				TOTAL.
	Class I, supported by the State.	Class II, supported by Local Bodies.	Class III-A, supported by private individuals.	Class III-B, partly supported by private individuals and partly by State.	
Bengal ...	30	240	93	92	455
Bengal State Hospitals ...	14	...	...	1	*15
TOTAL ...	44	240	93	93	470
Madras ...	13	433	9	20	475
Madras State Hospitals ...	7	2	...	5	14
TOTAL ...	20	435	9	25	489
Bombay ...	41	165	102	6	314
Bombay State Hospitals ...	8	2	...	1	11
TOTAL ...	49	167	102	7	325
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	268	38	42	350
Punjab ...	6	254	2	5	267
Central Provinces ...	6	80	9	...	95
Assam ...	13	87	1	...	101
Burma ...	37	52	...	7	96
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	45	1	...	...	46
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	222	1,584	254	180	2,240

* Last year 12 only. Ezra, Eden and Shama Charan were shewn separately in Appendix B.

There was an increase of 9 State dispensaries—two of these, however, were in existence before, but had not been included in the previous report;—of 37 institutions supported by Local Funds; of 26 which are partly State-aided, and a reduction of 6 private dispensaries.

5. *Statement II.*—The total number of patients treated was 19,730,812 as against 19,364,909 in the previous year, an increase of 365,903. This number, considering the increase in the number of institutions, is inconsiderable, but the abnormal conditions in several Provinces in consequence of the existence of scarcity and the precautions taken against the invasion of plague must be borne in mind. Many of the poorer class of patients had resorted to relief camps.

6. The percentage of the number treated to the total population, was for the year 1896 as against 8.51 for the previous year. The following table shows where the attendance has improved and where it has declined.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.			DECREASED ATTENDANCE.				
Percentages of current population for 1895		Percentages for 1896.	Percentages of current population for 1895.		Percentages for 1896.		
Bengal Dispensaries	...	3.51	3.81	Calcutta State Hospital	...	36.78	35.04
Madras "	...	11.35	11.93	Bombay Dispensaries	...	9.11	8.87
Madras State Hospital	...	42.77	47.94	Bombay State Hospital	...	13.14	12.34
Central Provinces	...	11.79	12.74	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	9.39	8.43
Assam	...	9.95	10.53	Punjab Dispensary	...	15.03	14.07
Burma	...	7.82	9.75	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	12.13	11.09

The increase has been largest in the City of Madras (2.28 per cent.), next in the Central Provinces (1.04) and Burma (.93), while the decline is greatest in Calcutta and Bombay Cities (1.14 and .80 per cent. less, respectively).

7. Compared with the population the number of medical institutions in the provinces collectively is 1 to every 92,500 inhabitants. In individual provinces the ratios vary considerably, as will be seen from the following table.

Provinces.	Institutions per 100,000 population.	Proportion of population treated.	Number of patients treated.
Assam ...	5.02	1.07	219
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	6.50	1.10	219
Madras ...	7.01	1.11	219
Punjab ...	7.01	1.11	219
Bombay ...	7.01	1.11	219
Burma ...	7.01	1.11	219
Central Provinces ...	11.40	1.11	219
North-Western Provinces ...	11.40	1.11	219
Bengal ...	11.40	1.11	219

From these figures it will be observed that in relation to area the Madras Presidency has the largest number of dispensaries, and that the percentage of population treated at its city institutions is considerably greater than in other provinces (45.05). The percentage of the population resorting to the district dispensaries in Madras was more than three times greater than in the districts in Bengal (11.93 and 3.81 per cent. respectively). The highest ratio, taking head-quarters and districts together, was returned by the Punjab (12.74). In Assam, where the number of dispensaries to population was greatest, the attendance is less than in any other province, except Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The population to be served by each institution in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal is more than twice as large as in Assam. The latter province is, however, sparsely populated, and travelling is difficult. The same conditions prevail in Burma possibly to a greater extent, and the poor attendance in both these provinces does not seem to be due to want of appreciation of the medical institutions.

8. Of the total number of patients treated in all provinces, 348,032 were in-patients and 19,382,780 out-patients. The Provincial distribution is exhibited below:—

Province.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
				In-door.	Out-door.
Madras City ...	17,605	186,249	203,854	974'91	1220'47
Madras Districts ...	39,020	4,003,513	4,042,533	1664'50	24260'27
Bombay City ...	16,233	85,148	101,381	1024'00	729'4
Bombay Districts ...	30,857	2,288,489	2,319,346	1416'40	20613'60
Calcutta ...	25,647	258,794	284,441	1238'51	1973'72
Bengal Districts ...	47,109	2,637,591	2,684,610	1898'43	18377'96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	62,441	3,892,918	3,955,359	2567'18	23639'49
Punjab ...	52,877	3,070,117	3,122,994	1786'61	19374'92
Central Provinces ...	13,527	1,360,602	1,374,129	548'77	8141'58
Assam ...	6,554	562,142	568,696	306'56	2658'18
Burma ...	30,929	677,560	708,489	1256'00	5897'00
Hyderabad Assigned Districts including Secunderabad.	5,233	359,747	364,980	155'06	2135'32

9. *Statement III.*—The principal diseases for which patients sought treatment are given in this statement.

The table shown in the margin contrasts the attendance with that of the previous year.

There has been a larger attendance for all diseases except malarial fevers, lung affections and skin diseases.

Malarial fevers, it is so far satisfactory to note, were 2,18,938 less than in 1895, and 360,231 less than in 1894, the percentages to total treated for the three years being 17.5, 16.4 and 14.9 respectively. All provinces except the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam have contributed to the decrease. In Burma and Assam the percentage treated on the admissions from all causes was the same for both years, while in the Central Provinces it rose from 22.6 to 23.3.

Skin diseases were fewer by 178,505 and *lung affections* by 3,517.

Admissions for *cholera* were 18,274 more numerous than in 1895. The number treated in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies was 26,326 or 55 per cent. on total admissions from this cause. There was an increase in all provinces except Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, where the attendance was less than for 1895, but in Burma in neither year were the admissions large.

Diseases of the digestive system were more numerous than in 1895 by 1,03,845. The increase in the number of *venereal* cases, and *eye and ear diseases* was also considerable, as well as those classed as "*all other general diseases*."

10. *Statement III-A.*—The distinction between "Major" and "Minor" operations having been abolished, under the orders communicated in Government of India, Home Department No. 1000, dated the 14th March 1896, the surgical operations for the year under review have been classified in the order given in the nomenclature of diseases, in all provincial reports except those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. No details have been given for 175,185 operations in the North-Western Provinces classed as "Minor," as particulars of the operations were not recorded prior to the receipt of the orders above quoted. These operations need not, however have been omitted from Statement III-A, and might have been shewn as "not classified."

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts statements, all operations have been shewn

1896	1895	Year
4,77,723	2,94,419	Cholera.
3,77,006	3,72,693	Dysentery.
2,010,564	3,168,502	Malarial fever.
89,269	77,005	Primary Syphilis.
1,10,256	1,07,407	Secondary Syphilis.
1,45,898	1,29,075	Gonorrhoea.
1,07,619	1,005,521	Worms.
1,72,026	1,68,671	Debility.
6,01,846	6,00,074	Rheumatic affections.
539,444	407,012	All other general diseases.
1,802,067	1,574,041	Diseases of the eye.
88,623	81,655	Diseases of ear.
28,012	28,013	Diseases of the circulatory system.
1,13,712	1,17,220	Lung diseases.
309,550	376,008	Diarrhoea.
7,35,857	7,31,107	Dyspepsia.
2,57,120	2,76,621	Diseases of the liver.
1,73,067	1,68,150	Other diseases of the digestive system.
40,807	41,664	Venereal diseases.
7,40,565	7,58,420	Diseases of the skin.
1,56,572	1,50,598	Ulcers.

under general heads such as "Operation on bones," etc. The precise nature of the operation has been omitted, and the Administrative Medical Officer explains that his office establishment is unable to cope with the extra work the inclusion of details would entail. This is, however, due to a misapprehension of what is required. The work of each institution or class of institutions need not be separately shewn, as has been done for 1896. If reference is made to the other provincial reports, it will be seen that the statement need not exceed a few pages. In the North-Western Provinces and Punjab States, for instance, details of over 29,000 and 193,000 operations, respectively, are exhibited in 4 and 6 pages. As all operations have to be shewn under specified minor heads, the increase in the number will not materially affect the size of the statement. The Administrative Officer's remark in clause 6, paragraph 5 of the notes, accounting for the reduction in the number of operations from 12,827 to 11,402, viz., that "Minor" operations, previous to May 1896, "were not registered" is not understood. Details of such were probably not kept, but if the numbers themselves were not recorded it is not clear how the figures for the last column of the Statement No. III were previously obtained. Here, as in the North-Western Provinces, all operations for which details were not forthcoming might have been lumped together under "Operations not classified."

11. In connection with the subject of classification it is desirable to point out that work not strictly coming under the heading "Surgical Operations," as shewn in the appendix to the nomenclature of diseases, has been included in some of the Provincial Statements.

12. In the subjoined statement the total operations performed, with the results, are set forth, province by province, for the past two years:—

	1895.			1896.		
	No. of operations.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	No. of operations.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
Madras	171,660	401	'23	164,337	406	'25
Bombay	148,094	288	'19	152,237	535	'22
Bengal	151,485	325	'21	148,134	384	'26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	192,582	436	'23	206,299	491	'24
Punjab	235,123	295	'13	193,370	309	'16
Central Provinces	3,530	67	'21	23,294	87	'37
Assam	12,062	37	'30	13,70	17	'13
Barma	14,271	33	'23	14,737	66	'45
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad	12,130	13	'11	11,472	23	'20
TOTAL	909,237	1,895	'20	926,000	2,118	'23

Compared with 1895 there has been a falling off in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

As in the past year *operations for cataract* were numerically the greatest, 20,714 such operations having been undertaken, exclusive of the number in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from which the returns are incomplete. The largest numbers were again returned from the North-West Provinces and Oudh 8,923, and the Punjab 5,346. Bengal takes third place with 2,982, of which 415 were treated in the districts, and the rest in the Presidency hospitals. The Central Provinces come next with 1,508, and Madras follows with 1,044 for the city, and 386 for the districts. Elsewhere the numbers are small. The percentage of successful operations ranged from 94 in Bombay, 89 in the North-Western Provinces, 87 in Madras and 82 in Bengal to 55 in Assam, 68 in the Central Provinces, and 78 in the Punjab.

Operations for tumours 9,579 are next in order of frequency. The largest number, 2,927, was performed in Madras, 86 per cent. of which were undertaken in the districts. The next largest number was removed in Bengal, 2,087, and here also the majority of cases were treated in the district institutions, viz., 90 per cent. The Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay stand next in order, with 1,301, 1,269 and 1,144 cases. Ninety per cent. of the operations in Bombay were undertaken in the districts.

Operations for stone in the bladder were 36 less than in 1895, excluding cases treated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Forty seven per cent. of the total were returned from the Punjab. The number of cases treated and the percentage of deaths in each province are exhibited in the following table.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Percentage of deaths.
Punjab	5,346	4,211	3,311	1,109	1,171	4.0
Bombay	1,144	1,269	1,301	1,101	1,171	2.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,923	8,923	8,923	1,101	1,171	5.8
Bengal	2,982	2,087	2,087	1,101	1,171	1.5
Central Provinces	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,101	1,171	3.4
Madras	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,101	1,171	...
Burma	...	...	...	1,101	1,171	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	...	1,101	1,171	...
Assam	...	...	...	1,101	1,171	...
Total	20,714	20,714	20,714	1,101	1,171	3.5

* See Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The number of *Obstetric operations* rose from 2,385 in 1895, to 4,757 for the year under review. The distribution is given in the table in the margin. The small *percentage* of deaths (6) under these operations in the Bombay district hospitals is very remarkable.

Ovariectomy was performed 167 times, resulting in 31 deaths, which give a percentage of 29. Twenty-six were undertaken in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, 23 each in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, 17 in the Punjab, and 9 each in the Bombay Presidency, and the Central Provinces. The ratios of deaths exhibited enormous differences and ranged from 44.4 per cent. in Bombay, 42.3 in the North-Western Provinces and 41.2 in the Punjab to 4.3 in Bengal, 22.2 in the Central Provinces and 26.1 in the Madras Presidency. Of the 23 cases in Bengal 15 were treated in the district hospitals with 1 death, and 8 were successfully operated on in the Presidency hospitals. In Madras 7 cases were undertaken in the districts, 4 of which terminated fatally, and 16 were treated at the Presidency hospitals with 2 deaths. Two out of three cases operated on in the Bombay district hospitals ended fatally, and 2 out of 6 in the city institutions.

Laparotomy was performed in 210 cases, with nearly 46 per cent. of deaths. The mortality was heaviest in the Bombay hospitals, 77.8 per cent. in the districts and 75.0 for the city. In the Madras hospitals 54.8 per cent. of the operations terminated fatally, 44.4 in the districts and 57.6 at the head-quarter hospitals. In Bengal and the Central Provinces the percentages were the same, 45.5. In Burma and the North-Western Provinces the ratios were 50.0 and 31.6 respectively. These operations were the most successful in the Punjab where the death-rate was only 24.3 per cent. The largest number of operations were undertaken in Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Bengal, viz., 42, 38, 37 and 33, respectively, while none were performed in Assam, 20 in Burma and 11 in the Central Provinces. The number returned from the Bombay Presidency was 29.

The following table shows the numbers of important *amputations*, viz., of the shoulder, arm, elbow, forearm, hip, thigh, knee and leg undertaken in each province.

	OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.		
	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
Bengal dispensaries...	93	10	10.8
Calcutta " ...	278	22	7.9
TOTAL ...	371	23	6.2
Madras dispensaries	1,218	89	7.3
" City " ...	523	56	10.7
TOTAL ...	1,741	145	8.3
Bombay dispensaries	1,883	12	.6
" City " ...	252	24	9.5
TOTAL ...	2,135	36	1.7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	234	40	17.1
Punjab ...	114	22	19.3
Central Provinces ...	54	6	11.1
Assam ...	59	4	6.8
Burma ...	49	2	4.1

Special amputations.

PROVINCE.	Number of amputations.	Number cured.	Discharged otherwise.*	Died.	Percentage of deaths to total amputations.
{ Bengal Districts ...	184	127	7	30	16.3
{ Calcutta ...	61	53	1	5	8.2
{ Madras Districts ...	185	140	13	21	11.2
{ Madras City ...	61	39	5	9	14.8
{ Bombay Districts ..	209	150	10	28	13.4
{ Bombay City ...	60	43	3	11	18.3
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	317	217	24	46	14.5
Punjab ...	163	115	12	26	15.9
Central Provinces ...	50	39	1	8	16.0
Assam ...	8	6	...	1	12.5
Burma ...	34	18	2	10	29.4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts including Secunderabad.	13	11	...	...	...

* The balance remained under treatment.

12. The names of medical officers and assistants who performed the largest number of important operations of the classes specified in the list circulated with Home Department letter No. ²⁷ ₇₉ ²¹ ₁₂, dated 30th October 1896, in their respective provinces are noted below:—

PROVINCE.	Name and designation.	No. of operations.	Period on duty.
Bombay City	Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert	283	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch	184	Ditto.
Bombay Districts	Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker	406	...
	Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell	93	...
Madras Districts	Civil Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez	109	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee	105	11 months, 23 days.
	Civil Apothecary B. L. Dev. Singh	98	Whole year.
	Ditto. M. D. Gnaranony	82	Ditto.
Madras City	Miss Johnson	81	Ditto.
	Surgeon-Captain R. H. Elliott	652	7 months 19 days.
	Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope	353	4 months.
	Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Brantock.	168	11 months.
	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland	87	9 months.
	Civil Apothecary W. L. Kenny	86	9 months 20 days.
	Miss F. G. Weiss	85	Whole year.
Bengal (City and districts.)	Required information not furnished.		
Hyderabad Districts.	Surgeon-Major R. B. Roe	30	Whole year.
	Hospital Assistant Abdul Aziz Beg	43	Ditto.

Province.	Name and designation.	Number of operations.	Period on duty.
Assam	Hospital Assistant Bansidhar Sen	23	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major T. R. Mulroney	849	11 months.
	" F. F. Perry	672	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Captain H. Smith	625	"
	Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand	368	11 months.
Punjab	" " Balkishen Kaul	293	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major M. O'Dwyer	286	4 months.
	Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Das	283	Whole year.
	" " Sri Ram	248	"
	" " Alla Jawaya	235	"
	" " Girdhari Lall	218	"
	Surgeon-Major L. T. Young	205	9 months.
	Hospital Assistant Barkat Ali	131	Whole year.
	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Moran	647	Whole year.
	Surgeon-Major J. J. Pratt	586	"
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	" " J. F. MacLaren	427	"
	" " T. H. Sweeny	393	"
	Surgeon-Captain D. W. Scotland	390	"
	Surgeon-Major C. P. Lukis	348	11 months.
	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willocks	334	Whole year.
	Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Abdul Rahim	305	"
	Surgeon-Major J. L. Poynder	250	"
	" " A. Silcock	246	"
	Honorary Surgeon W. M. Mitchell	221	"
	Assistant Surgeon S. N. Barat	221	"
Central Provinces	Surgeon-Captain W. D. Sutherland	131	10 months, 12 days.
	Hospital Assistant Ram Prasad	91	Whole year.
	Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Johnstone.	48	Whole year.
Burma	Assistant Surgeon D. D. Bhattacharji	43	"
	Surgeon-Captain C. Duer	38	10 months.

The facilities enjoyed by different officers must of course be taken into consideration; it is obvious that an officer who is in charge of an ophthalmic hospital in a large town is in a more favourable position for the performance of operations, than an officer who is in medical charge of a large district, with a jail and the conduct of vaccination to supervise.

13. *Statement IV.*—Deals with classes and sexes of patients treated. Dividing the patients into three main classes, viz., Muhammadans, Hindus and "other classes," the number treated of each class

was 11,971,453 Hindus, 5,849,015 Muhammadans and 1,910,344 "other classes." The percentage of each class to the total of all classes treated was 60.7, 29.6 and 9.7 respectively. The percentage of Muhammadans treated to the total Muhammadan population was 11.5, and of Hindus to the Hindu population 7.4. (These percentages do not include Burma where the majority of the people are Buddhists).

Muhammadans appear to resort more freely to the medical institutions than Hindus. The percentages of Hindus and Muhammadans to total admissions in the several provinces, and the ratios based on class population are exhibited in the following table.

Province.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL TREATED.		PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH CLASS.	
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Madras ...	71.5	12.8	9.7	24.3
Bombay ...	69.7	25.3	7.9	13.9
Lower Bengal ...	50.8	39.4	3.9	4.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	63.9	32.0	6.3	10.0
Punjab ...	40.8	5.8	19.5	14.4
Central Provinces ...	73.2	19.3	11.4	88.0
Assam ...	68.3	29.3	12.0	11.2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad ...	57.9	32.0	8.1	60.2

It will be noticed that in Assam alone the proportion of Muhammadans seeking medical aid is lower than the proportion of Hindus.

14. *Statement V.*—In the following statement the attendance of patients at all institutions other than those at the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, with the cost of establishments and contingencies are contrasted.

Province.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN DISTRICT INSTITUTIONS.				COST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		DEBT BY BORROWING PATIENTS WITH DEBITED MEDICAL COSTS.		MEDICAL COSTS.		CONTINGENCIES.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Percentage of total treated.	Total cost.	Cost per 1,000 patients.	Total cost.	Cost per 1,000 patients.	Total.	Cost per 1,000 patients.	Total.	Cost per 1,000 patients.	Total.	Cost per 1,000 patients.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	3,121	4,095.50	7,216.50	7.2	41,275	5.72	5,173	14.5	23,572	3.26	19,125	4.3	6,25	24
Bombay ...	5,177	2,433.45	7,610.45	10.2	5,21,12	3.5	3,12,5	3.5	5,178	5.3	11,710	5.3	8,17	25
Bengal ...	4,169	2,091.50	6,260.50	10.2	5,92,4	2.7	4,15,112	1.5	7,220	4.5	13,170	5.0	60,02	22
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	5,441	2,732.25	8,173.25	10.6	7,140	1.5	2,53,22	2.1	3,27.0	3.1	8,145	2.0	71,32	18
Punjab ...	2,877	1,27,117	1,29,994	10.2	1,15,57	1.5	2,11,305	9.6	15,07	2.6	11,206	3.7	52,72	18
Central Provinces ...	1,147	1,32,112	1,33,259	10.2	4,112	1.5	7,118	3.1	13,17	1.3	10,510	5.0	12,120	10
Assam ...	6,514	3,52,112	3,58,626	11.0	1,27,1	2.3	1,55,71	1.1	2,177	6.0	31,707	5.2	15,17	18
Baroda ...	1,121	677,112	678,233	10.2	1,14,8	1.5	1,12,470	2.2	2,17	1.3	51,077	6.1	51,57	16
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Secunderabad ...	1,121	1,14,8	1,15,921	10.2	5,14,8	2.3	1,12,470	2.2	2,17	1.3	1,15,921	3.7	8,15	23

* Not available.

The variations in column 3 are considerable. In Burma, where medical subordinates receive 50 *per cent.* on Indian pay as Burma allowance and may receive another 50 *per cent.* for approved service, "establishments" cost Rs. 556 for every 1,000 patients, more than double the cost in Bengal (Rs. 257) and Bombay (Rs. 255) where expenditure under this head is next highest.

The cost of "medicines" in Burma Rs. 91 per 1,000 patients, seems susceptible of reduction. The most economically managed dispensaries are those in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

In the subjoined statement similar information in respect of the institutions in the Presidency towns is exhibited. (p. 12.)

15. Reports have been received from the dispensaries in the following states under the Foreign Department:—

Rajputana,
Baluchistan,
Kashmir, including the Jama Province.

but the statistics are not complete except in the case of Rajputana.

16. There were 11 hospitals and dispensaries in Kashmir, and 15 in the Jama Province including L. and S. Kariso. The total number of patients treated at these was 242,744, of whom 138 were Europeans, 16 Burushis, 95,618 Hindus, 154,359 Muhammadans and 12,833 "other classes". The cost of maintenance in Kashmir is not recorded in Jama; it amounted to Rs. 18,526, of which Rs. 12,579 were spent on "Establishments".

17. The returns from Baluchistan relate to 26 institutions. The total number of patients treated was 166,139, of whom 1,766 were Europeans, 715 Burushis, 37,221 Hindus, 122,729 Muhammadans and 3,625 "other classes". The cost of upkeep, exclusive of European medicines, was Rs. 47,147. Of this Rs. 36,129 was paid for establishments.

18. In Rajputana 57,569 patients were admitted in British Provincial Dispensaries, 23,496 at the Agency and Customs Dispensaries, and 9,516 at Native States institutions, or a total of 90,581. Of these, 1,052 were Europeans, 2,674 Burushis, 657,097 Hindus, 264,049 Muhammadans and 50,791 "other classes". Forty-one per cent of the total were admitted for malarial fevers, skin diseases and ulcers. The cost of maintenance of the Rajputana and Ajmere-Merwara hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 521,929, towards which Government contributed Rs. 140,811 and the Native States Rs. 387,845. This sum does not include the cost of Railway and Mission dispensaries.

19. *Surgical operations*.—62,375 operations were undertaken in Rajputana, viz., 58,100 in Native States, 3,242 in British Province and 1,033 at Agency and Customs dispensaries.

In Baluchistan the number of operations was 5,159, in Kashmir 4,197 and in Jama 6,208.

J. CLEGHORN.

No.

FROM

R. NATHAN, ESQ.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Home Department.
Medical.

Simla, the April 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt with your endorsement No. 1086-A., dated the 19th August 1897, and letter No. 1386, dated the 14th October 1897, of the Reports for the year 1896, on (a) the Medical Institutions in the Presidency town of Madras, and (b) the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency, together with copies of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras reviewing these Reports.

2. As in the case of the Reports for the year 1895, the Director General, Indian Medical Service, has prepared a single general review of the Reports on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1896. A copy of the note by the Director General is forwarded for the information of the Governor in Council.

3. I am to invite particular attention to the remarks of the Director General contained in paragraph 11 of his note regarding the inclusion under the heading "Surgical Operations" in some of the Provincial Statements of work not coming strictly under that heading.

4. I am to add, with reference to your letter No. 1386, dated the 14th October last, that the Government of India have no objection to the Reports on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency and on the Medical Institutions in the Presidency Town being submitted in future to this Department by the 1st September of each year instead of by the 1st August. The Government of India trust that the reports will in future be submitted punctually by the date now fixed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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