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Revenue Department

Minutes of consultations

28th July 1857

Back Numbers 27-28

Order no 742 dated 25th July 1857

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 28th July 1857.

No. 27. Read the following Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, in the Military Department; dated 30th June 1857, No. 2164.

Read the following letter, from Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Woods, Adjutant General of the Army, 18th June 1857, No. 646; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

SIR,

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 20th November last, No. 3042, I have the honor, by order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors the accompanying copy of report* from the Medical Board on the sick Depôt at Ramandroog.

The Medical Board have been requested to furnish a copy of the report to the Superintending Surgeon of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in order to that Officer being fully informed on the subject; the greater proportion of sick being sent from Secunderabad to the Depôt.

Instructions have been issued for a supply of Arms being furnished for the easy drill of the men at the Depôt.

With the sanction of Government a small Library will also be supplied for the use of the Depôt as early as practicable.

Major General Beresford concurs in Superintending Surgeon Eyre's observations regarding the desirableness of preserving the woods at Ramandroog.

From A. Lorimer Esq., Secretary to the Medical Board, 16th June 1857, No. 125; to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.

SIR,

With reference to your letter marginally noted, submitting extract from a communication from the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to the Sanatorium on the Ramandroog Hill near Bellary, and calling for an annual Report of the results as regards all the sick sent to the Depôt, I have the honor, by desire of the Medical Board to forward for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, the appended return of sick transferred from 1848 to the close of 1856, along with observations on the subject by Garrison Surgeon E. W. Eyre, who has been connected with the Sanatorium almost from its commencement, and acquainted personally with the case of every individual sent to the Sanatorium during that time.

2. Surgeon Eyre's observations are highly satisfactory, and afford valuable information on many essential points. It will be observed that care must be taken not only in selecting cases for this Sanatorium, but also in choosing the proper season of the year in which to send sick Soldiers, just as for the Sanatorium on the Neilgherry Hills. The Board will issue the necessary instructions for the guidance of Medical Officers on this subject.

3. The diseases for which this climate appears best suited, are a weakened state of the system, constitutional or as a sequel of fever, but without internal organic disease, impaired health consequent on Venereal disease, and long confinement in Hospital, Rheumatism simple, and nervous palpitations of the heart: but for bowel complaints, hepatic disease, pulmonary ailments and scrofula, it is not suited, nor for secondary symptoms of syphilis.

பாதுகாப்பு பரிசு-1

செப்பனியுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனியுபவர்க்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

செப்பனியுபவருக்கு நாள்

செப்பனியுபவருக்கு

முதல் ம. நி. பர். எ. 2ம். நி. பர். எ. உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்

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4. In all, 280 men have been sent to the Droog since 1848, of this number 204 returned to duty cured, 18 received partial treatment, 52 were not benefited, and 6 died. The Ratios are here given.

Cured and returned to duty.....	204	Not benefited.....	52
Received partial benefit.....	18	Died.....	6

Table showing the number of Invalids sent to the Ramandroog Sanatorium, their diseases and the results from 1848 to 1856, inclusive.

	Sent of each disease.	Recovered.	Partial benefit.	No benefit.	Died.	Remarks.
General debility, constitutional or consequent on Fever, or damaged health without Local disease.....	127	125	2			* Health improved, but continued subject to palpitation.
Nervous palpitation of heart.....	7	6	*1	.....	.....	
Rheumatism uncomplicated with syphilis.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	
Secondary syphilis and Rheumatism complicated with syphilitic taint.....	24	9	3	9	1	
Primary syphilis on unhealthy constitutions.....	6	2	1	2	1	* Health benefited, but not the local disease.
Impaired health consequent on Venereal chiefly, and long confinement to Hospital.....	45	43	1	1	.....	
Scrophula.....	17	3	.....	13	1	
Bowel Complaints.....	7	2	2	3	.....	
Do. do. Convalescents from.....	6	6				* Health improved, but continued subject to palpitation.
Pneumonia. 2	10	.....	2	7	1	
Bronchitis. 7	10	.....	.....	8	1	
Phthisis. 1	10	1	.....	9	.....	
Hepatic Complaints.....	10	1		9		* Health benefited, but not the local disease.
Ulcers and Eruptions connected with depraved habit of body.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	
Disease of Kidney and Bladder.....	2	.....	*2	.....	.....	
Ophthalmia with impaired health.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	280	204	18	52	6	

5. In 1856, twenty-nine men were transferred to the Droog chiefly from Secunderabad, of these 29, seventeen recovered and rejoined, one transferred to the Invalids, and five were sent to the Garrison Hospital, Bellary. (climate not suiting) viz. one secondary syphilis, two hepatic affection, one bowel complaint, and the fifth a stiff joint; at the close of the year six remained, 5 improving and 1 not making any progress to recovery, a case of secondary syphilis.

6. The Medical Committee that reported on the Ramandroog as a Sanatorium in 1846 concluded their observations with the following words:

"The climate of the Ramandroog is favorable for the preservation of health of Europeans, and calculated to restore the energy of such European Officers and Soldiers as have suffered either from the effects of residence in India or from disease, more particularly functional.

7. The experience of the last eight years corroborates the opinion expressed by the Committee, and on this subject the suitability of the climate for European sick, Surgeon Eyre's remarks are worthy of record, he observes:

"The Ramandroog from its comparatively low elevation compared with other hill Sanatoria, would not lead to great expectations being formed of it by those, who regard elevation as the chief object in selecting the site of a Sanatorium, but we shall find, that while it possesses decided advantages, it has also claims to preference over more lofty localities. No hill diarrhoea infects it, as at the Bengal Sanatoria, and while Mahabluswar cannot be occupied during the rains, the Ramandroog may be throughout the year. It is not from mere elevation that Sanatory influences arise, but we must ascribe a larger share to other causes, such as purity of atmosphere which is found on the Droog, without the rarity, which on higher elevations, sometimes leads to congestion of the internal organs. A sudden change from the plains to the Droog has never produced any bad effects, indeed, if benefit is promised, it shews itself in a few days; there is no intermediate

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stage of seasoning: added to pure atmosphere, how great must the effect be of a change from the bed of sickness and that within a hospital, to picturesque scenery, hill and dale, the eye resting on verdure on every side."

EXTRACT from the Report by Garrison Surgeon Eyre—Annual Return of the Invalids at the Sanatorium of Ramandroog from 1st January to 31st December 1856.

For what disease or cause sent.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1853.	Admitted since.	Total.	Transferred.		Remaining.			Remarks.
				Recovered and rejoined.	To Invalids.	Discharged the service on account of disease.	To Garrison Hospital.†	Died.	
General debility.....	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Secondary Syphilis.....	10	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Hepatic affections.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrophula.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowel affections.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous heart A.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulcers.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stiff joint.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachexia (diseased knee joint).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxatio.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	29	17	1	.....	.....	.....	7	6

* From Secunderabad...26. (Signed) WILLIAM MASTER, Assistant Apothecary.
do. Bellary..... 3. (Signed) E. W. EYRE, Supg. Surgeon, C. D.

† The climate not suiting. Ramandroog, 1st January 1857.

In consequence of the favorable reports made and the warm support afforded by General Steel then Commanding the Ceded Districts, Government sanctioned the erection of a Barrack and a Hospital, detached. The former to accommodate 80, and the latter 10, both have ample space and are in every respect commodious; they have fire places which are needed in wet boisterous weather. Experience has corrected some errors, and established the opinions first entertained as to the adaptation of the Droog for a Sanatorium. It has been proved that for many cases it may be inhabited throughout the year; the rains are not heavy enough to preclude this, they rarely fall for any length of time continuously, and the water rapidly drains off. Fogs prevail at that season, coming on at sun set, and lasting till 9 or 12 o'clock next day, but though the mist clears off, the sky above is loaded with vapour, so that during the monsoon the sun is rarely visible; but these fogs are not found at all injurious if active exercise can be taken, and there is a due amount of vigour in the constitution to resist the effect of damp; where this is not the case, another season should be chosen for the invalid. September and October are delightful months; the atmosphere is no longer saturated with moisture, but is clear and bracing, and while occasional showers maintain the verdure that covers the hill, a profusion of wild flowers adds to the beauty of the scenery. During the cold season, the easterly winds are at times strong and unpleasant, but the prevailing character of the weather is remarkable equability of temperature; the Thermometer ranging but a few degrees throughout the 24 hours; this gives the Droog a great advantage over the low country where the range during the cold season is so great and trying to delicate constitutions. Although during the hot season, from March till the setting in of the S. W. monsoon which varies from the middle to the end of June, the Droog loses much of its charms in regard to scenery; it is then that its great benefit to the invalid, and its advantages in maintaining health, are most striking.

This is strongly marked in children, the pale face assumes the rosy hue of health; the appetite that in the plains had been falling off, there acquires a keenness that is pleasureable to witness.

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At this season a fresh westerly wind blows in the morning and exercise is much enjoyed: at about 11 A. M., the breeze dies away and the day becomes warm; about 3 or 4, so much so, that a Punkah is grateful, but it is comparative heat only, for, after what is felt at Bellary it is not to be regarded. At 7 or 8 P. M., the sound of the westerly wind is heard coming across the plains, soon it reaches the Droog, cool and balmy, and under its influence the nights are passed in sound and refreshing sleep.

It is to be regretted that there were no full and accurate meteorological observations kept from the first, but the temperature, amount of moisture and fall of rain are now being registered in such way as to ensure I hope, accurate results. The table appended gives these for the period the Register has been kept. I should be disposed to say, that a difference of 10° at least will be found between the Droog and Bellary; this, from sun rise to sun set; were the observations taken throughout the 24 hours, there would be a much greater difference found; but it is on the Droog as elsewhere the index of Thermometer is not the test of *sensible* heat, I mean as appreciable by the sensations. I have seen the Thermometer stand as high as 90° in doors, while there was a cool westerly breeze blowing and no heat felt. In support of the deductions made at the close of my Report of 1850 further experience enables me to add, the Sanatorium is specially suited to cases of constitutional debility, chiefly found in lads who were ineligible when recruited, and many of whom will never, under the most favourable circumstances turn out perfectly efficient Soldiers, also, where disease has weakened the general powers, there being no organic lesion present. For debility or rather morbid sensibility manifesting itself under the form of "Nervous heart," the Droog is equally efficacious. For Rheumatism, a modified opinion must be given, as this troublesome affection shews itself under very different characters, often associated with other disease, as Syphilis, Rheumatism excited into action or maintained by atony of the digestive organs would be benefited: not so the marked Rheumatic diatheses, Syphilis primary or secondary, scrophula, ulcers or other local affections dependant on depraved habit of body, are ranked in the table under, "no benefit," but I would modify this by saying, that diseases depending on vitiated blood, cannot be expected to be cured by a mere residence in the best climate, time must effect the cure, yet is it of great importance to aid by every means available, and there can be no question that cases of secondary syphilis, scrophula, constitutional ulcers, &c., will be under more favorable circumstances for time to work a cure, on the Droog, than if confined to a Hospital in the plains. To expect a perfect cure as the result of mere residence at any Sanatorium in such cases, will, in most instances, meet with disappointment; but there is a third class to be considered for which the hill climate proves decidedly injurious, this comprises Pulmonary and hepatic disease and bowel complaints, when the morbid process is still in operation for the sequela debility and the effects of long confinement to hospital, of itself a malady, it is seen that the Droog benefits. Not only is judgment needed in selecting the suitable cases, but, I consider, there should be a selection of the seasons, in which to send them. Invalids suffering from general debility constitutional, or acquired by disease, or the effects of hot climate may be sent at any season, but where a choice can be made, the cold seasons should be selected, and they should remain till the termination of the hot weather. Cases of chronic rheumatism particularly if associated with secondary syphilis and scrophula had better not arrive at the Sanatorium before February, and should leave at the end of June.

There has been no European Regiment at Bellary for the last two years to furnish Invalids, and they have been sent from the Corps at Secunderabad, the 3d European Regiment, the Surgeon of which, Dr. Macfarlane, I have reason to know is satisfied with the results in the cases he has sent to the Sanatorium.

I would in conclusion offer the following remarks. To preserve the sanative influence of the Ramandroog, it is essential that the woods should not be cut down, as was done at one time, and still is, though to a less extent strip the hill of trees, and a large mass of rock and iron stone would be left, and its salubrious character depart. It would be well to replace the trees on the plateau that have been cut down, this would cool the surface, obviate glare and break the force of the strong winds. Highly advantageous as the Sanatorium is for restoring health to the Invalids, great care is needed that it does not become detrimental to the moral of the Soldier, by fostering idleness, slovenly habits, &c. Hermen thus writes of a Convalescent Depôt in the Mediterranean, "I would recommend that the convalescents should be made to perform duties of

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an easy description and which would not expose them to the sun or night air; this would both tend directly to improve their health and obviate idleness, which is the greatest enemy to their recovery." As their health becomes reestablished, they should be returned to their respective Corps, by every favorable opportunity.

Easy drill, short marches, and any employment in the day that would occupy the time, the cultivation of a garden where every thing is so favorable for it—A Library for such as derive pleasure from reading: these and other means which an active interest on the part of those concerned would lead them to adopt, will greatly promote the sanitary effects of the Droog.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) W. G. WOODS, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Ordered that the report be forwarded to the Court of Directors and published in the Gazette.

2. Orders will be passed in the Revenue Department on the subject of the preservation of the Woods.

3. The Governor in Council authorises the supply of a library for the use of the Depôt at Ramandroog.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 28.

ORDER THEREON, No. 742; dated 25th July 1857.

Ordered that para. 2 of the above Minutes of Consultation together with that portion of Surgeon Eyre's report, which relates to the preservation of the woods on the Ramandroog hill, be communicated to the Board of Revenue, with a request, that they will issue the necessary instructions to the Collector of Bellary.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 30th June 1857.

Read the following letter, from Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Woods, Adjutant General of the Army, 18th June 1857, No. 616; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir,

With reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 20th November last No. 3042, I have the honor, by order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors the accompanying copy of report* from the Medical Board on the sick Depôt at Ramandroog.

The Medical Board have been requested to furnish a copy of the report to the Superintending Surgeon of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in order that that Officer being fully informed on the subject; the greater proportion of sick being sent from Secunderabad to the Depôt.

Instructions have been issued for a supply of Arms being furnished for the easy drill of the men at the Depôt.

With the sanction of Government a small Library will also be supplied for the use of the Depôt as early as practicable.

Major General Beresford concurs in Superintending Surgeon Eyre's observations regarding the desirableness of preserving the woods at Ramandroog.

From A. Lorimer Esqr., Secretary to the Medical Board, 16th June 1857, No. 125; to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George.

SIR,—With reference to your Letter marginally noted, submitting Extract from a communication from the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to the Sanatorium on the Ramandroog Hill near Bellary, and calling for an Annual Report of the results as regards all the sick sent to the Depot, I have the honor, by desire of the Medical Board to forward for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, the appended return of sick transferred from 1848 to the close of 1856, along with observations on the subject by Garrison Surgeon E. W. Eyre, who has been connected with the Sanatorium almost from its commencement, and acquainted personally with the case of every individual sent to the Sanatorium during that time.

2. Surgeon Eyre's observations are highly satisfactory and afford valuable information on many essential points. It will be observed that care must be taken not only in selecting cases for this Sanatorium, but also in choosing the proper season of the year in which to send sick Soldiers, just as for the Sanatorium on the Neilgherry Hills. The Board will issue the necessary instructions for the guidance of Medical Officers on this subject.

3. The diseases for which this climate appears best suited, are a weakened state of the system, constitutional or as a sequel of fever, but without internal organic disease, impaired health consequent on Venereal disease, and long confinement in Hospital, Rheumatism simple, and nervous palpitations of the heart: but for bowel complaints, hepatic disease, pulmonary ailments and scrofula, it is not suited nor for secondary symptoms of syphilis.

4 In all 280 men have been sent to the Droog since 1848, of this number 204 returned to duty cured, 18 received partial treatment, 52 were not benefitted and 6 died. The Ratios are here given.

Cured and returned to duty.....	72.8	Not benefitted.....	18.5
Received partial benefit.....	2.8	Died.....	2.1

TABLE Shewing the number of Invalids sent to the Ramandroog Sanatorium, their diseases and the results from 1848 to 1856, inclusive.

	Sent of each disease.	Recovered.	Partial benefit.	No benefit.	Died.	Remarks.
General debility, constitutional or consequent on Fever, or deranged health without Local disease.....	127	125	2			* Health improved but continued subject to palpitation.
Nervous palpitation of heart.....	7	6	*1	.....	.....	
Rheumatism uncomplicated with syphilis.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	
Secondary syphilis and Rheumatism complicated with syphilitic taint.....	24	9	5	9	1	
Primary syphilis on unhealthy constitutions.....	6	2	1	2	1	The deaths occurred in men very ill when sent.
Impaired health consequent on Venereal chloidy, and long confinement to Hospital.....	45	43	1	1	.....	
Scrophula.....	17	3	.....	13	1	
Bowel Complaints.....	7	2	2	3	.....	
do do Convalescents from.....	6	6				* Health benefited but not the local disease.
Pulmonary Complaints { Pneumonia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ Bronchitis.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
{ Phthisis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hepatic Complaints.....	10	1		8	1	* Health benefited but not the local disease.
Ulcers and Eruptions connected with depraved habit of body.....	10	1	.....	9	.....	
Disease of Kidney and Bladder.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	
Ophthalmia with impaired health.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	
Total.....	280	204	18	52	6	

5. In 1856 twenty nine men were transferred to the Droog chiefly from Secunderabad, of these 29, seventeen recovered and rejoined, one transferred to the Invalids, and five were sent to the Garrison Hospital Bellary (climate not suiting) viz. one secondary syphilis, two hepatic affection, one bowel complaint, and the fifth a stiff joint; at the close of the year six remained, 5 improving and 1 not making any progress to recovery, a case of secondary syphilis.

6. The Medical Committee that reported on the Ramandroog as a Sanatorium in 1846 concluded their observations with the following words:

"The Climate of the Ramandroog is favorable for the preservation of health of Europeans, and calculated to restore the energy of such European Officers and Soldiers as have suffered either from the effects of residence in India or from disease, more particularly functional."

7. The experience of the last eight years corroborates the opinion expressed by the Committee and on this subject the suitability of the climate for European sick, Surgeon Eyre's remarks are worthy of record, he observes:

"The Ramandroog from its comparatively low elevation compared with other hill sanatoria, would not lead to great expectations being formed of it by those, who regard elevation as the chief object in selecting the site of a Sanatorium, but we shall find, that while it possesses decided advantages, it has also claims to preference over more lofty localities. No hill diarrhoea infects it, as at the Bengal Sanatoria, and while Mahabulshwar cannot be occupied during the rains, the Ramandroog may be throughout the year. It is not from mere elevation that Sanatory influences arise, but we must ascribe, a larger share to other causes, such as purity of atmosphere which is found on the Droog, without the rarity, which on higher elevations, sometimes leads to congestion of the internal organs. A sudden change from the plains to the Droog has never produced any bad effects, indeed, if benefit is promised, it shews itself in a few days; there is no intermediate stage of seasoning: added to pure atmosphere, how great must the effect be of a change from the bed of sickness and that within a hospital, to picturesque scenery, hill and dale, the eye resting on verdure on every side."

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For what disease or cause sent.	Remaining 31st Decr. 1856.	Admitted since.	Total.	Transferred.		Remaining.			Remarks.
				Recovered and rejoined.	To Invalids.	Discharged the service on account of disease.	To Garrison Hospital.	Died.	
General debility.....	6	6	6						Health excellent but nervous affection remains.
Secondary Syphilis.....	10	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hepatic affections.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Scrophula.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bowel affections.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nervous heart A.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ulcers.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stiff joint.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cachexia (diseased knee joint).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Luxatio.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	29	29	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* From Secunderabad... 26.

do Bellary..... 3.

† The climate not suiting.

(Signed) WILLIAM MASTER, Assistant Apothecary.

(Signed) E. W. EYRE, Supg. Surgeon, C. D.

Ramandroog, 1st January 1857.

"In consequence of the favorable reports made and the warm support afforded by General Steel then Commanding the Ceded Districts, Government sanctioned the erection of a Barrack and a hospital, detached. The former to accommodate 80, and the latter 16, both have ample space and are in every respect commodious; they have fire places which are needed in wet boisterous weather. Experience has corrected some errors, and established the opinions first entertained as to the adaptation of the Droog for a Sanatorium. It has been proved that for many cases it may be inhabited throughout the year; the rains are not heavy enough to preclude this, they rarely fall for any length of time continuously and the water rapidly drains off. Fogs prevail at that season, coming on at sun set, and lasting till 9 or 12 o'clock next day, but though the mist clears off, the sky above is loaded with vapour, so that during the monsoon the sun is rarely visible; but these fogs are not found at all injurious if active exercise can be taken, and there is a due amount of vigour in the constitution to resist the effect of damp; where this is not the case, another season should be chosen for the invalid. September and October are delightful months; the atmosphere is no longer saturated with moisture, but is clear and bracing, and while occasional showers maintain the verdure that covers the hill a profusion of wild flowers adds to the beauty of the scenery. During the cold season, the easterly winds are at times strong and unpleasant, but the prevailing character of the weather is remarkable equability of temperature; the Thermometer ranging but a few degrees throughout the 24 hours; this gives the Droog a great advantage over the low country where the range during the cold season is so great and trying to delicate constitutions. Although during the hot season, from March till the setting in of the S. W. monsoon which varies from the middle to the end of June, the Droog loses much of its charms in regard to scenery; it is then that its great benefit to the invalid, and its advantages in maintaining health, are most striking.

This is strongly marked in children, the pale face assumes the rosy hue of health, the appetite that in the plains had been falling off, there acquires a keenness that is pleasurable to witness.

At this season a fresh westerly wind blows in the morning and exercise is much enjoyed: at about 11 A. M., the breeze dies away and the day becomes warm, about 3 or 4 so much so, that a Punkah is grateful, but it is comparative heat only, for, after what is felt at Bellary it is not to be regarded. At 7 or 8 P. M., the sound of the westerly wind is heard coming across the plains, soon it reaches the Droog cool and balmy, and under its influence the nights are passed in sound and refreshing sleep.

It is to be regretted that there were no full and accurate meteorological observations kept from the first, but the temperature, amount of moisture and fall of rain are now being registered in such way as to ensure I hope, accurate results. The table appended gives these for the period the Register has been kept. I should be disposed to say, that a difference of 10° at least will be found between the Droog and Bellary; this, from sun rise to sun set; were the observations taken throughout the 24 hours, there would be a much greater difference found; but it is on the Droog as elsewhere the index of Thermometer is not the test of sensible heat, I mean as appreciable by the sensations. I have seen the Thermometer stand as high as 90° in doors, while there was a cool westerly breeze blowing and no heat felt. In support of the deductions made at the close of my Report of 1850 further experience enables me to add, the Sanatorium is specially suited to cases of constitutional debility chiefly found in lads who were ineligible when recruited, and many of whom will never, under the most favorable circumstances turn out perfectly efficient Soldiers, also, where disease has weakened the general powers, there being no organic lesion present. For debility or rather morbid sensibility manifesting itself under the form of "Nervous heart" the Droog is equally efficacious. For rheumatism, a modified opinion must be given, as this troublesome affection shews itself under very different characters, often associated with other disease, as Syphilis, Rheumatism excited into action or maintained by atony of the digestive organs would be benefited: not so the marked Rheumatic diatheses, Syphilis primary or secondary, scrophula, ulcers or other local affections dependant on depraved habit of body, are ranked in the table under, "no benefit," but I would modify this by saying that diseases depending on vitiated blood, cannot be expected to be cured by a mere residence in the best climate, time must effect the cure, yet is it of great importance to aid by every means available, and there can be no question that cases of secondary syphilis, scrophula, constitutional ulcers &c., will be under more favorable circumstances for time to work a cure, on the Droog, than if confined to a Hospital in the plains. To expect a perfect cure as the result of mere residence at any Sanatorium in such cases will, in most instances meet with disappointment, but there is a third class to be considered for which the hill climate proves decidedly injurious, this comprises Pulmonary and hepatic disease and bowel complaints, when the morbid process is still in operation for the sequela debility and the effects of long confinement to hospital, of itself a malady, it is seen that the Droog benefits. Not only is judgement needed in selecting the suitable cases but, I consider, there should be a selection of the seasons, in which to send them. Invalids suffering from general debility constitutional, or acquired by disease, or the effects of hot climate may be sent at any season, but where a choice can be made, the cold season should be selected, and they should remain till the termination of the hot weather. Cases of

chronic rheumatism particularly if associated with secondary syphilis and scrophula had better not arrive at the Sanatorium before February and should leave at the end of June.

There has been no European Regiment at Bellary for the last two years to furnish Invalids, and they have been sent from the Corps at Secunderabad, the 3d European Regiment the Surgeon of which, Dr. Macfarlane I have reason to know is satisfied with the results in the cases he has sent to the Sanatorium.

I would in conclusion offer the following remarks. To preserve the sanative influence of the Ramandroog it is essential that the woods should not be cut down, as was done at one time, and still is, though to a less extent strip the hill of trees, a large mass of rock and iron stone would be left, and its salubrious character depart. It would be well to replace the trees on the plateau that have been cut down, this would cool the surface, obviate glare and break the force of the strong winds. Highly advantageous as the Sanatorium is for restoring health to the Invalids, great care is needed that it does not become detrimental to the morals of the Soldier, by fostering idleness, slovenly habits &c., Hermon thus writes of a Convalescent Depot in the Mediterranean "I would recommend that the convalescents should be made to perform duties of an easy description and which would not expose them to the sun or night air: this would both tend directly to improve their health and obviate idleness, which is the greatest enemy to their recovery." As their health becomes re-established they should be returned to their respective Corps, by every favorable opportunity.

Easy Drill, short marches, and any employment in the day that would occupy the time, the cultivation of a Garden where every thing is so favorable for it—A Library for such as derive pleasure from reading: these and other means which an active interest on the part of those concerned would lead them to adopt, will greatly promote the sanitary effects of the Droog.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) W. G. WOODS, Lieut. Col.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Ordered that the report be forwarded to the Court of Directors and published in the Gazette.

2. Orders will be passed in the Revenue Department on the subject of the preservation of the Woods.

3. The Governor in Council authorises the supply of a library for the use of the Depot at Ramandroog.

(True Extract and Copies.)

W. G. Woods
Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.

„ Revenue Department. *With 2 spare copies*
„ Military Auditor General.
„ Accountant General.

Exd. R. Spears.

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18

My love 25th Nov 58. No 28

Revenue 1857 Reg. A.
No 6. 28th July 1857

No 808

Extract from the
Report of the
Military Department

Extract 30th Jan 1857
No 15th July 1857

Whereas that Order will
be made by the Civil Court on the
subject of the preservation of the
Monumental Cemetery in the
County of Wick and adjoining
the same, and the same being
the subject of a petition from the
Inhabitants of the same, the
Court of Queen's Bench has
the following

Case of the County of Wick
No 15th July 1857

My love 25th Nov 58

No 742

Order that June 2 of

the above Minutes of Presentation
together with that portion of the
Report which relates to the
preservation of the same, and the
Monumental Cemetery in the County
of Wick, be communicated
to the Board of Commissioners with a
request that they will issue the
necessary instructions to the County
of Wick.

Wick

25th July 1857

My love 25th Nov 58