

Papers of Surgeon Colin Paterson

Publication/Creation

1832-1856

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ncr9bpms>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

This is part of the "Pattison" correspondence
now being sorted out by Gen. Macfie

STATEMENT OF SERVICES
OF
GARRISON SURGEON COLIN PATERSON MD shewing Nature of
Employment from 1832 to 1857. (Copy)

- 1831 22nd. October date of rank in the Army. Testimonials 1, 2 and 3 appended.
- 1832 21st. February arrived in Madras.
27th. March appointed to Medical charge of details to the Straits of Malacca and to afford Medical aid to Captain the Honble. W.H.O'Callaghan Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief proceeding to Sea on sick certificate in a dangerous state of health. Returned to Madras from Straits and Eastern Seas on 25th. December 1832 with patient quite restored to health.
- 1833 Doing duty at Garrison Hospital, Poonamallee for three months.
10th. April appointed to medical charge of 4th. Regt. N.I. at Vellore.
22nd. June Appointed to medical charge of the 2nd. Regiment Light Cavalry at Arcot.
- 1834 1st. Ordered to proceed forthwith to Bangalore and join Coorg Field Force.
17th. March. appointed to medical charge of details of Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Headquarters Northern Column Coorg Field Force under Colonel Waugh. In temporary charge of Field Hospital at Rensminah Ooscothah and appointed from Headquarters Medical Storekeeper to the Force. Approval of conduct for attention to sick and wounded brought to the notice of Officer Commanding Northern Column and Sup. G. Surgeon Mysore Division by Captain/ now Major General/ J. Lawrie, commanding Depot.
Rejoined 2nd. Light Cavalry in July.
- 1835 Doing Regimental duty.
22nd. October accompanied His Excellency the Commander in Chief the Honble. Sir Robert O'Callaghan to the Neilgherries on special leave.
- 1836 4th. December appointed to act as medical officer Neilgherries.
10th. March. Appointed/by commission/ medical officer in the Neilgherries. ⓧ
- 1837 Medical Officer Neilgherries.
9th. March. Approval of report on Treatment of cases by Medical Board. Document appended no. 4.
- 1838 Medical Officer Neilgherries.
- 1839 do do do
- 1840 do do do
- 1841 13th. March appointed Residency Surgeon of Travancore.
Station Order by Captain Gunning Commanding Neilgherries on/relinquishing charge appended Nos. 5 and 6.
- 1842 Residency Surgeon Travancore.
- 1843 do do do
1844. 1st. July appointed Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
Letter from British Resident on relinquishing charge of Residency and on appointment. Appended No. 7. ⓧ
- 1845 Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in Medical charge of the Nair Brigade. Strength 1783.
~~Returns-of-comparative-treatment-of-cases-in-the-Nair-Brigade-Hospital~~
Extracts from minutes of Consultation on Medical subordinates. No. 8.
1846. Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in

- medical charge Nair Brigade.
- | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|
| 1847 | do | do | do | do |
| 1848 | do | do | do | do |
| 1849 | do | do | do | do |
- ~~1850~~ 2nd June promoted to Surgeon.
- 1850 Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in medical charge Nair Brigade.
Returns of Comparative Treatment of Cases in the Nair Brigade Hospital. No. 9.
Documents relative to Cholera Reports from His Highness the Rajah's British Resident and Dewan. Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
- 1851 Physician to H.H. the Rajah of Travancore etc.
- 1852 Relieved on promotion (1849). Documents appended. Nos 13 to 17.
28th. September On sick certificate Neilgherries from above date. (X)
- 1853 Do. Do. 15th August. Posted to 3rd. Light Cavalry. Documents appended. Nos. 18 and 19. (X)
1854. 19th. July joined 3rd. Regiment Light Cavalry at Bellary.
11th. November. Testimonial from Officer Commanding 3rd. Regiment Light Cavalry appended No. 20.
- 1855 5th. January. Appointed Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.
- 1856 Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.
Document from General Beresford Commanding Division appended No. 21.
- 1857 Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.

Bangalore

January 1857.

(signed) Colin Paterson MC
Garrison Surgeon.

Note. Only documents marked (X) are now appended.

STATEMENT OF SERVICES
OF
GARRISON SURGEON COLIN PATERSON MD shewing Nature of
Employment from 1832 to 1857. (Copy)

- 1831 22nd. October date of rank in the Army. Testimonials 1, 2 and 3 appended.
- 1832 21st. February arrived in Madras.
27th. March appointed to Medical charge of details to the Straits of Melacca and to afford Medical aid to Captain the Honble. W.H.O'Callaghan Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief proceeding to Sea on sick certificate in a dangerous state of health. Returned to Madras from Straits and Eastern Seas on 25th. December 1832 with patient quite restored to health.
- 1833 Doing duty at Garrison Hospital, Poonamallee for three months.
10th. April appointed to medical charge of 4th. Regt. N.I. at Vellore.
22nd. June Appointed to medical charge of the 2nd. Regiment Light Cavalry at Arcot.
- 1834 1st. Ordered to proceed forthwith to Bangalore and join Coorg Field Force.
17th. March. appointed to medical charge of details of Artillery Sappers and Miners and Headquarters Northern Column Coorg Field Force under Colonel Waugh. In temporary charge of Field Hospital at ? Benaminah Ooscothah and appointed from Headquarters Medical Storekeeper to the Force. Approval of conduct for attention to sick and wounded brought to the notice of Officer Commanding Northern Column and Sup. G. Surgeon Mysore Division by Captain/ now Major General/ J. Lawrie, commanding Depot.
Rejoined 2nd. Light Cavalry in July.
- 1835 Doing Regimental duty.
22nd. October accompanied His Excellency the Commander in Chief the Honble. Sir Robert O'Callaghan to the Neilgherries on special leave.
- 1836 4th. December appointed to act as medical officer Neilgherries.
10th. March. Appointed/by commission/ medical officer in the Neilgherries. ⊗
- 1837 Medical Officer Neilgherries.
9th. March. Approval of report on Treatment of cases by Medical Board. Document appended no. 4.
- 1838 Medical Officer Neilgherries.
- 1839 do do do
- 1840 do do do
- 1841 13th. March appointed Residency Surgeon of Travancore.
Station Order by Captain Gunning Commanding Neilgherries on relinquishing charge appended Nos. 5 and 6.
- 1842 Residency Surgeon Travancore.
- 1843 do do do
1844. 1st. July appointed Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
Letter from British Resident on relinquishing charge of Residency and on appointment. Appended No. 7. ⊗
- 1845 Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in Medical charge of the Nair Brigade. Strength 1783.
~~Returns-of-comparative-treatment-of-cases-in-the-Nair-Brigade-Hospital~~
Extracts from minutes of Consultation on Medical subordinates. No. 8.
1846. Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in

medical charge Nair Brigade.

1847	do	do	do	do
1848	do	do	do	do
1849	do	do	do	do

~~1850~~ 2nd June promoted to Surgeon.

1850 Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore and in medical charge Nair Brigade.
Returns of Comparative Treatment of Cases in the Nair Brigade Hospital. No. 9.
Documents relative to Cholera Reports from His Highness the Rajah's British Resident and Dewan. Nos. 10, 11 and 12.

1851 Physician to H.H. the Rajah of Travancore etc.

1852 Relieved on promotion (1849). Documents appended. Nos 15 to 17. 28th. September. On sick certificate Neilgherries from above date.

1853 Do. Do. 15th August. Posted to 3rd. Light Cavalry. Documents appended. Nos. 18 and 19.

1854. 19th. July joined 3rd. Regiment Light Cavalry at Bellary. 11th. November. Testimonial from Officer Commanding 3rd. Regiment Light Cavalry appended No. 20.

1855 5th. January. Appointed Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.

1856 Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.
Document from General Beresford Commanding Division appended No. 21.

1857 Garrison Surgeon Bangalore.

Bangalore

January 1857.

(signed) Colin Paterson 28
Garrison Surgeon.

Note. Only documents marked ② are now appended.

Various Documents relating to Colin Paterson M.D.

27
320

1. 12th. June 1832

Commission on vellum (fee Rupees 20) addressed to Assistant Surgeon Colin Paterson M.D.- "The Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison of Fort St. George and Town of Madraspatnam and of all the Forces which are or shall be employed for the Service of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies in the said Fort, Garrison and Town, and President of the Council of Fort St. George and the rest of the Council, to Colin Paterson M.D., Gentleman, GREETING-----"

Appoints Colin Paterson Assistant Surgeon in the said United Company's Service from 22nd. October 1831.

2. 8th. March 1836

Similar Commission on Vellum (fee Rupees 30) addressed to Colin Paterson M.D. Medical Officer on the Neilgherries from Lieutenant General the Right Honorable Sir ~~Frederick Adam~~ Frederick Adam KOB, Governor and Commander in Chief etc. etc. appoints him Medical Officer on the Neilgherries in the said Company's Service.

3. 23rd. July 1834.

Letter from Major General W. Cullen, Resident at Travancore and Cochin to Colin Paterson Esqr. M.D., Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

Forwards extract of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 1st July appointing Paterson Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

Asks him to be so good as to continue to afford Medical Aid to the Residency establishment until the arrival of Dr. Reid.

Avails himself of the great pleasure of the occasion to acknowledge Paterson's zealous and able professional services during the period he has been attached to this Residency not only in the kind aid he has on all occasions so cheerfully afforded to the Members of the Residency but for the unwearied attention and solicitude he has shewn in promoting the object of that useful Institution His Highness's Charity Hospital and in the formation and instruction of the Class of Native Medical Subordinates.

4. 5th June 1849

Commission on vellum (fee Rupees 15) addressed to Colin Paterson M.D. Medical Department, from the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. GCB, Governor and Commander in Chief etc. etc.to Senior Assistant Surgeon Colin Paterson M.D. GREETING....."

Appoints Paterson Surgeon in the Said Company's Service from the 2nd. June 1849.

5. 29th. September 1849

Commission on vellum addressed to Colin Paterson M.D., Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company from His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles James Napier, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath etc. etc., General of Her Majesty's Forces, Commander in Chief of all the Queen's and Company's Forces in the East Indies etc. etc. etc.

"By virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested by Her Majesty and reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Ability and Good Conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Colin Paterson M.D. to hold the Corresponding Rank of Surgeon in the Queen's Army, in the East Indies only, and to take rank as such from the 2nd. day of June 1849....."

Given under my Hand and Seal at Simla in Bengal, this 29th. Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty nine and in the Thirteenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Museum
at
Cochin

Surgeon

6. 13th. October 1851

Copy of a letter ~~from~~^{to} Major General W. Cullen, British Resident of Travancore etc. etc. signed V. Kristno Ray, Dewan, from Huzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

Acknowledges receipt of letter of 1st. October and has laid before His Highness the Rajah the communication from Government which accompanied it.

Directed to express H.H.'s. extreme regret at the sudden and unexpected removal of Dr. Paterson from the appointment of Physician to His Highness and to observe that if His Highness had been at all aware of the necessity for an application for the retention of that Officer's services at His Highness's Court on his promotion to full Surgeon, His Highness would most assuredly have requested the Resident to make such application.. ..

....Hopes it may not^{yet} be too late to prefer the request and the Government may be disposed to meet His Highness's desire.....

7. Copy of letter undated.

My dear Paterson,

I have the pleasure to enclose an extract from G.O. posting you to the 3rd. L.C.

The Commander in Chief regrets to learn that your health is not yet perfectly restored but His Excellency feels assured that you will join the 3rd. Cavalry as soon as you can do so with perfect safety and Sir Richard Armstrong would not desire that you should leave the Hills until you feel quite equal to Regimental duty.

R.Gordon.

Statement of Services

Garrison Surgeon John Watson M. D.

Showing nature of employment &c. from 1832 to 1854

- 1831 - 22nd October date of Rank in the Army
 Subalterns No^s 1, 2, & 3, appended
- 1832 - 21st February arrived at Madras
 " - 27th March appointed to Medical Charge of
 Detach to the Straits of Malacca & to afford
 Medical aid to Captain the Hon^{ble} W. J. Callaghan
 Military Sec^y to his Excellency the Commander
 in Chief, proceeding to Sea on Sick Certificate
 in a dangerous state of health. Returned to
 Madras from Strait and Eastern Seas on
 23rd Dec^r 1832, with patient quite restored
 to health -
- 1833 - Doing duty at Garrison Hospital, Poona Malabar
 for three months - 10th April appointed to
 Medical Charge of 4th Reg^t A. I. at Villore
 " 22nd June appointed to Medical Charge of the
 2nd Reg^t Light Cavalry at Meoh -
- 1834 - 10th March ordered to proceed forthwith to Mau
 agalore & join Cooy Field Force -
 " 17th March appointed to Medical Charge of details
 of Artillery, Sappers & Miners and Head Quarter
 Northern Column Cooy Field Force under
 Colonel Haugh - In temporary charge of Sick
 Hospital at Pussamah, Pussamah & appointed
 from Head Quarter Medical Store Keeper to
 the Force - Approval of conduct for attention
 to sick & wounded brought to the notice of
 Officer Commanding Northern Column and
 Sup^r Surgeon Mysore Division by Captain
 now Major General G. Laurie Commanding Depot
 Rejoined 2nd Reg^t Light Cavalry in July -

1835 - Doing Regimental Duty

" - 22nd October accompanied His Excellency the
Commander in Chief, the Hon^{ble} Sir Robert
O'Callaghan to the Nilgherries on special
leave ~~at his request~~

" - 4th Dec^r appointed to act as Medical
Officer Nilgherries -

1836 - 10th March appointed by Commission Medical
Officer on the Nilgherries

1837 - Medical Officer Nilgherries

" 9th March Approval of Report on Treatment of
cases by Medical Board - Document appended N^o 4

1838 - Medical Officer Nilgherries

1839 - Do Do Do

1840 - Do Do Do

1841 - 15th March appointed Residency Surgeon
of Travancore

Sketch in order by Captain Gunning, Com^d Nilgherries
on relinquishing charge, appended N^o 5 & 6

1842 - Residency Surgeon Travancore

1843 - Do Do Do

1844 - 1st July appointed Physician to His Highness the
Rajah of Travancore

Letter from British Resident on relinquishing
charge of Residency & on appointment
appended N^o 7

1845 - Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore
and in Medical Charge of the Nair
Brigade Strength 1783 -

Extracts from Minutes of Consultation regarding
Medical Subordinates N^o 8.

1846 - Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore
and in Medical Charge Nair Brigade

1847 - Do Do Do Do

1848 - Do Do Do Do

1849 - Do Do Do Do

" 2nd June Promoted to Surgeon

1850 - Physician to H. H. the Rajah of Travancore and
in Medical Charge Air Brigade.
Returns of comparative treatment of cases in the
Air Brigade Hospital - No 9
Documents relative to Cholera Reports from H. H.
the Rajah, British Resident & Dewan Nos 10. 11. 12.

1851 - Physician to H. H. the Rajah of Travancore &c

1852 - 28th Sept^r relieved on Promotion (in 1849)

Documents appended Nos 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.

" - Medical Certificate Milberries from above date

1853 - Do. Do. 15th August Posted to 3rd Lth Cavalry -

Documents appended Nos 18. 19.

1854 - 19th July, joined 3rd Reg. R. L. C. at Bellary

" - 11th Nov^r Testimonial from Officer Commanding
- 3rd Reg. R. L. C. Appended No 20

1855 - 5th January, appointed Garrison Surgeon
Bangalore

1856 - Garrison Surgeon Bangalore

Document from General Herisford
Commanding Division Appended No 21.

1857 - Garrison Surgeon Bangalore

Wm. Paterson M.C.
Bangalore Garrison Surgeon

~~25 Oct 1856~~

January 1857

W. H. P. 10-8

Page 10-8

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE SIR EDWARD BARNES, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS of the MOST HONORABLE MILITARY ORDER of the BATH, &c. &c. GENERAL of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, COMMANDER IN CHIEF of all the KING's and COMPANY'S FORCES in the East Indies, &c. &c. &c.

To *C. Saterson, Gent. Asst. Surgeon.*
Merchants trading to the East Indies.

in the Service of the United Company of

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested by His Majesty, and reposing especial Trust and Confidence in Your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you the said *C. Saterson, Gent. Asst. Surgeon.* to hold the Rank of *Asst. Surgeon* in the King's Army in the East Indies only, and to take Rank as such from the *28th* day of *October 1831*. But as this Commission is granted to you in Virtue of the Rank which you bear in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, it is to have Force and Effect no longer than you shall remain in the said Company's Service, unless you shall be transferred with similar Rank into the immediate Service of His Majesty. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of *Assistant Surgeon* by doing and performing all and all manner of Things thereunto belonging; And I do hereby Command all Officers and Soldiers whom it may concern, to acknowledge and obey you as an *Assistant Surgeon* in the King's Army, in the East Indies only, as aforesaid. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from His Majesty, or any your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you. Given under my Hand and Seal at *Simla* in Bengal, this *Tenth* Day of *November 1831* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and *Thirty-Two* and in the *Third* Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. H. M.
Military Secretary.

Edward Barnes
General



" ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE
TRAVANCORE RESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1842
STATIONED AT TREVANDRUM".

Notes and extracts.

1. The report is written in longhand on 66 sheets of foolscap and there are nine sheets of Tables - one of population, two giving certain sick statistics and six sheets of meteorological statistics.

2. The following subjects are dealt with in considerable detail:

Topography of Travancore.

Situation and extent.

Division, population etc.

Distribution of the surface. (arable, hill etc.)

Principal towns etc. (Fort, palace, residency, hospitals, cantonment etc.)

British Residency.

Public School.

Printing Establishment.

Anjengo. A British possession.

Quilon.

Tangancherry.

Alleppy.

Collayam.

Aspect of the country.

Mountains.

Principal rivers, lakes etc. Boat transport described.

Roads, produce, food.

Cattle and other animals.

Climate, monsoons etc. Long dissertation on cause of winds.

Climate of Trevandrum.

"The climate of Travancore is however on the whole very salubrious and particularly favourable to the constitution notwithstanding the immense vegetation and the innumerable tracts /alternately wet and dry/ of paddy cultivation traversing the country in every direction, no miasmata appear to be generated, at all events not sufficient to produce anything like regular endemic disease."

3. The above occupies the first 44 pages after which he goes on:

"Notwithstanding the favourable climate of Travancore, the ordinary infirmities of life are more general, at least, the less fatal diseases are more numerous here than on the Eastern side of the Peninsula, such as Rheumatism, Dropsies, Ulcer, elephantiasis and especially Venereal Diseases of the worst and most virulent character. All the former complaints may be attributed to exposure to the vicissitude and humidity of climate, the scanty clothing and wretched diet of the poorer classes besides the constant use of spirituous liquors and fomented toddy which is easily obtained at a cheap rate and consequently largely indulged in.

The annexed Table of Diseases treated in His Highness's Hospital Public Hospital, from its establishment in 1838, to the year 1842 will give some idea of the state of diseases, wretchedness and filth of the poorer inhabitants of this part of the country.

.....
ENDEMIC DISEASES

FEVERS

The few cases of Fever which originate around Travancore are usually of an Ephemeral Character, and easily checked. Some cases of the Intermittent and Remittent type occasionally occur, but they are also of a mild form and readily yield to treatment. An Emetic or a liver Purgative of Calomel and Jalap is usually given on admission and if the fever runs high, the saline antimonial mixture is usually exhibited, every 2nd. or 3rd. hour according to circumstance."

"Remittance especially ~~especially~~ requires the preliminary use of active Purgation and Antimonials to reduce the pulse and moderate the Fever and when the slightest remission is manifested by diminished pulse or other symptoms of improvement, or if the period of accession can be ascertained, a large dose of Quinine from 8 to 10 or even 16 grains given in a little diluted Sulphuric Acid and water immediately before that critical period, will invariably arrest the paroxysm and frequently produce a marked remission thereby changing its character to the Intermittent form which is in general much more manageable. In Intermittent the administration of Quinine is always followed or premised by active cathartics.

LEPROSY Is a disease which is very prevalent on the Coast particularly amongst the lower orders, neither are the higher classes exempt from it and it is generally believed to be both hereditary and contagious, however there is no doubt that its prevalence is greatly ~~to be~~ attributed to low diet, poverty and filth.

ELEPHANTIASIS Is also very general throughout Travancore especially at and near Cochin and consequently its appellation of the "Cochin Leg" being mostly confined to the lower extremities. This disease is not considered infectious altho' it is believed to be hereditary but it is generally attributed to bad water and therefor the more respectable inhabitants of Cochin have the water for all culinary purposes brought in boats from the Ahloowye River fifteen miles distant. The disease usually commences with some pain and swelling of the limbs and thickening of the skin attended by fever which gradually subsides and recurs at intervals generally of a month and from repeated attacks, progressive enlargement takes place until the limb sometimes attains an enormous size. In these cases where the limb preserves somewhat of a smooth surface the unfortunate individual is enabled to walk about without much inconvenience.

It more frequently however, presents a mass of warty excrescences and occasionally extensive ulcerations. It is extraordinary the apathy and indifference shewn in seeking medical advice until ulceration has taken place and the limb having attained a magnitude which no remedy could possibly remove. In the earlier stage /particularly in one case in the Nair Brigade Hospital/ I found the free application of the Hydriodate of Potass ointment about one dr. to the ounce of lard sedulously persevered in for about a month to reduce the limb to nearly its natural size.

Altho' the disease had existed for about 2 years and I believe a permanent improvement has taken place indeed I have not the slightest doubt that in the earlier stages, much might be done in arresting by change of air and especially water but those generally affected are too indifferent about it or have not the means or opportunity of trying the effect of change of climate.

DYSENTERY The treatment adopted in this disease has been small doses of calomel and Dover's Powder three or four times a day so as to improve the secretions which with an occasional dose of oil, has been found sufficient to check the complaint and subsequently a course of mild tonics has generally completed the cure. But in some instances, where ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels was supposed to exist, and the disease of long standing, five grains of Dover's Powder with half a grain or a grain of the Nitrate of Silver twice or three times a day has invariably been found to arrest the disease, in no instance has mercury been given to affect the mouth but merely as an alterative. However I must say that most of the cases were of a chronic nature, generally of some standing, although, in several instances, the free application

of leeches to the abdomen has been necessary when pain or tenderness on pressure existed.

PSORA. This disease is very prevalent and frequently assumes a very virulent and obstinate form and indeed well merits its appellation of the "Malabar", caused no doubt from the poorer classes indulging so much in all kinds of fish and is frequently in anything but a fit state for use as human food the effluvia on passing their market places is sometimes almost intolerable obliging one to exclude it from their olfactories by compressing the nostrils. The remedy generally employed is Sulphur Ointment in combination with a small quantity of Mercurial Ointment about one drachm of the latter to an ounce of the former which I may say acts almost as a specific curing the disease in a very short time if regularly applied and it is worthy of remark that I have never found this combination to affect the salivary glands or system in the slightest degree which is rather a singular circumstance altho' applied in a considerable quantity all over the body. In some instances sulphur and Cream of Tartar with a small quantity of Ginger has been given in honey or syrup when the disease appeared of long standing and of a very virulent form.

RHEUMATISM Is a very prevalent disease on the Coast during the Monsoon but more frequently after the Rains and indeed rather intractable and of an obstinate character usually resisting the ordinary means of cure. The treatment generally adopted in the acute form has been at first nauseating doses of Tartar Emetic with the Liquor Ammoniae Acetas and Mistura Camphora; in some instances combined with the Vinum or Tincture of Colchici beside large doses of Dover's and Antimonial powder at bed time with strong stimulating embrocations, warm purgatives etc. In some instances blisters have been found necessary when the disease appeared settled in the larger joints and certainly with marked benefit but whether real or assumed it is difficult to determine the patients however invariably found the use of their limbs.

SCROPHULA Several very inveterate cases of this formidable and troublesome disease came under treatment, in most instances situated about the glands of the neck and throat and occasionally the glands in the axilla have also been affected. The treatment consisted of the Compound Decoction of Sarza about a pint daily with two or three grains of the Iodide of Potassium and the tumours have been freely touched with the compound Tincture of Iodine twice daily besides which the Ointment of the Iodide of Potassium/ one drachm to the ounce/ has been constantly applied to the tumours, and when suppuration had taken place and the sores appeared foul with a tenaceous/looking slough, its separation has been affected by the free application of Caustic and afterwards the application of the Iodide of Potassium solution/ two drachms to the ounce/ applied to the sores and injected in to the sinuses and I have in every instance found the sores heal readily without leaving much of a scar and apparently every vestige of the disease irradiated.

SYPHILIS It will be seen by reference to the Table that venereal diseases are exceedingly prevalent at this place and indeed generally on this Coast in its worst and most virulent form the primary being invariably succeeded by every shade of secondary symptoms exhibiting the scaly, papular, pustular and tubercular eruptions, ulceration of the tonsils sometimes destroying the velum and uvula and frequently extending to the Nares and Larynx so that on looking in to the mouth of a person in this deplorable condition there appears one vast ulcerated cavity extending from the palate to the lower part of the Pharynx.

/cheesy

The treatment generally adopted both in the primary and consecutive forms has been in some instances a mild alterative course of Plummer's Pill, never with a view to affect the system as the greatest dependance was always placed on the Compound Decoction of Sarza in combination with the Iodide of Potassium about a pint of the former with 2 or 3 grains of the latter taken in this divided doses during the day and continued until the sores healed up and every vestige of the disease removed; on those cases where Buboec had formed previous to admission the Hydriodate of Potassium Ointment was freely applied over and around the enlarged glands leeches having been in some instances previously applied to reduce the inflammation provided no fluctuation could be detected and in general with great benefit frequently preventing suppuration but in those cases where the Buboec had suppurated and extensive destruction of parts had taken place and sinuses formed, the plan adopted has been the free application of the Iodide of Potassium Solution two drachms to the ounce of water to the ulcerated surface and the sinuses injected with the same, this application was also used to the sores on the penis particularly when presenting a foul unhealthy appearance and in every instance with the most marked benefit, the sores in a short time assuming a healthy action and healing up readily.

In many instances, the cartilages and bones of the nose had been destroyed previous to admission but even in this stage and in one or two instances where the whole nose and part of the upper jaw had been destroyed the disease has been completely arrested by this application alone and nothing else except the Decoction and the Iodide of Potassium internally.

Two rough drawings are forwarded of cases treated in this manner. I only regret that I am unable to forward drawings of their present improved appearance.

I am not aware of an instance of secondary symptoms following the primary affection when treated in this manner even at an advanced stage of the disease; and therefore I am fully convinced of the advantage of the non Mercurial treatment altho' I allow that in some instances, an alterative course is not only necessary but beneficial.

ULCUS The extreme prevalence of ulcers of every shade and character on this Coast is proverbial and indeed it would be difficult to form any classification sufficient to say that Leprous and Venereal sores are the most conspicuous as well as those of a Phagedenic and sloughing character many of the cases included under this head have been included traced to repeated attacks of Lues Venerea and in the greater number of cases, the constitutional treatment has consequently been the same as that adopted in secondary Syphilis; in sores of a Leprous character the usual application is an ointment composed of the Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxidum one drachm to the ounce of the Ceratum Resina which I find to cleanse and stimulate the sores much better than any other application aided by previously washing the sores with a solution of the Chloride of Lime of a strength adopted to the different cases and the success of this plan of treatment may be estimated by the number of cures exhibited in the Table, the average deaths being little more than two per cent. (sic) Altho' at the same time no description could sufficiently the loathsomeness of some of the cases and indeed the success of the treatment I may say is almost incredible, the frequent washing of the sores with the Chloride of Lime solution I am fully convinced tends very materially to the advancement of the cure as it completely destroys the acrimonious corroding nature of the discharge and thereby preventing the further extension of the sore.

VARIOLA This formidable and most fatal disease has lately been very prevalent in the neighbourhood 26 cases having come under treatment during last year of whom 18 recovered and 8 died but it is necessary to observe that in a great number of instances, patients were admitting in to Hospital almost in a dying state and when the disease had nearly attained

its ~~one~~ and therefor before any beneficial influence could be exerted on the system the disease had gained an ascendancy which no treatment could possibly overcome but the results upon the whole are such as to merit considerable attention as I believe the treatment pursued is somewhat novel, altho' put on practice, by me in May and June 1833 then in Medical Charge of the 4th. Regiment N.I. at Vellore when several cases of Small Pox came under treatment but being just at the time promoted to the 2nd. Regiment L.C. prevented my bringing the practice more particularly to notice in the Half Yearly Report which should have followed. On admission in the earlier stages an active cathartic is prescribed of Calomel and Jalap/ grains five to one drachm/ followed by small doses of Calomel and Antimonial Powder / one grain of the former and two or three of the latter / three or four times daily until the salivary glands are slightly affected which usually takes place in a few days and if much fever exists the patient is at the same time kept under the influence of Antimonials according to the strength of the individual and other circumstances. I have from the most careful and close observation remarked that immediately the system is brought under the influence of Mercury, the fever becomes considerable ameliorated altho' in almost every instance the disease has been of the most virulent and confluent character the idea first struck me from the circumstances that spontaneous salivation was always considered a favourable symptom and therefor I concluded if this could be superinduced at any early stage, it could not fail to be beneficial besides the well known influence of Mercury in subduing fever and inflammatory action whence the origin of the treatment, and I need not say how fully my views have been strengthened by experience and the success of the practice and I hope it may prove equally successful in other hands. When the disease appears on the wane and indeed sometimes much earlier, the strength of the patient is supported by vegetable tonics of Infusion of Crayal Gentian and Calumba generally combined with about three grains of Quinine daily particularly when much debility exists and if the fever has been of a typhoid character and an occasional dose of oil is all that is required to complete the cure.

It is remarkable that the patients treated in this manner are very slightly marked the eruption appears more superficial or at least the indentations or pits are afterwards less visible and the eruption apparently desquamates more readily and in a much shorter time than I have generally observed.

DROPSIES. Are very general on the Coast, the disease frequently supervening diseases of the viscera from debility and other causes, the treatment consisted chiefly of diuretics viz. Squills, Digitalis, Nitrate and Bitartrate of Potash in combination with a Deobstruent tonic mixture of Infusion of Gentian and Calumba conjoined with Acetate of Potass which with an improved diet of animal food has usually been found sufficient to remove the disease and restore the tone of the system; but in several instances patients have been admitted in the last stage of debility and wretchedness so that the benefit of treatment at an earlier stage was completely frustrated.

ATROPHIA Under this head are included all cases of debility from long continued illness attended by disordered secretions or undefined cases of disease, emaciation and debility being the chief features of the complaint.

The treatment consisted of mild tonics, alteratives and a nutritious diet.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS Are of frequent occurrence. Antimonials in the earlier stages is the principal remedy depended upon, aided by blisters and mild expectorants of Squills, Tinctura Camphora Comp., Tinct. Hyoscyamus etc.

HYDRARTHUS WHITE SWELLING Six cases of this disease chiefly in the

kneejoint have come under treatment within the last year all more or less connected with a Scrophulous Diathesis and consequently requiring a similar constitutional treatment. In several instances when pain and swelling of the joints existed indicating increased inflammatory action, Leeches have been freely applied succeeded by long continued fomentations and after a few days a large blister applied all over the joint and subsequently when the irritation had considerably subsided the Comp. Tinct. of Iodine was freely applied to the abraded surface as affording more ready absorption and thereby acting more effectually on the absorbents and Bursae about the joint and the consequent removal of the increased ~~of-the~~ Synovial fluid. In some instances, a repetition of the same treatment has been found necessary before the disease was completely removed. The application of the Iodide of Potassium Ointment has always been persevered in for some time subsequently so as effectually to remove the tendency to a recurrence of the disease. In four instances the cure has been complete and permanent.

to/ The fatal case, that of a woman, was admitted in a very advanced stage of the disease, an abscess having pointed in the ham which suppurated and burst and continued/discharge a thin sanies at first mixed with synovial fluid and subsequently with blood, which ultimately exhausted the patient until she sunk under the disease. Amputation was early proposed but positively resisted; the other case that of a lad of about 18 years of age appears now well altho' a bad subject, his legs being covered with small ulcers, which however for the present have nearly healed up but apparently only to break out afresh as the constitution seems completely contaminated by the Cacoelthes Syphiloides."

Residency Surgeon,
Travancore.

Travancore Residency,
1st. january 1843.

NOTE. The report ends with a description of "an excursion to the high range of Hills in the vicinity of Trevandrum, they have never been thoroughly explored" on which the author accompanied General Cullen. This occupies five pages and is signed from the Travancore Residency on the 21st. of March 1843.

" ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE
TRAVANCORE RESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1842
STATIONED AT TREVANDRUM".

Notes and extracts.

1. The report is written in longhand on 66 sheets of foolscap and there are nine sheets of Tables - one of population, two giving certain sick statistics and six sheets of meteorological statistics.
2. The following subjects are dealt with in considerable detail:

Topography of Travancore.

Situation and extent.

Division, population etc.

Distribution of the surface. (arable, hill etc.)

Principal towns etc. (Fort, palace, residency, hospitals, cantonment etc.)

British Residency.

Public School.

Printing Establishment.

Anjengo. A British possession.

Quilon.

Tangancherry.

Alleppy.

Collayam.

Aspect of the country.

Mountains.

Principal rivers, lakes etc. Boat transport described.

Roads, produce, food.

Cattle and other animals.

Climate, monsoons et. Long dissertation on cause of winds.

Climate of Trevandrum.

"The climate of Travancore is however on the whole very salubrious and particularly favourable to the constitution notwithstanding the immense vegetation and the innumerable tracts /alternately wet and dry/ of paddy cultivation traversing the country in every direction, no miasmata appear to be generated, at all events not sufficient to produce anything like regular endemic disease."

3. The above occupies the first 44 pages after which he goes on:

"Notwithstanding the favourable climate of Travancore, the ordinary infirmities of life are more general, at least, the less fatal diseases are more numerous here than on the Eastern side of the Peninsula, such as Rheumatism, Dropsies, Ulcer, elephantiasis and especially Venereal Diseases of the worst and most virulent character. All the former complaints may be attributed to exposure to the vicissitude and humidity of climate, the scanty clothing and wretched diet of the poorer classes besides the constant use of spirituous liquors and fermented toddy which is easily obtained at a cheap rate and consequently largely indulged in.

The annexed Table of Diseases treated in His Highness's Hospital Public Hospital, from its establishment in 1838, to the year 1842 will give some idea of the state of diseases, wretchedness and filth of the poorer inhabitants of this part of the country.

.....
ENDEMIC DISEASES

FEVERS

The few cases of Fever which originate around Trevandrum are usually of an Ephemeral character, and easily checked. Some cases of the Intermittent and Remittent type occasionally occur, but they are also of a mild form and readily yield to treatment. An Emetic or a liver Purgative of Calomel and Jalap is usually given on admission and if the fever runs high, the saline antimonial mixture is usually exhibited. every 2nd. or 3rd. hour according to circumstance."

"Remittance especially especially requires the preliminary use of active Purgation and Antimonials to reduce the pulse and moderate the Fever and when the slightest remission is manifested by diminished pulse or other symptoms of improvement, or if the period of accession can be ascertained a large dose of Quinine from 8 to 10 or even 16 grains given in a little diluted Sulphuric Acid and water immediatel before thar critical period, will invariable arrest the paroxysm and frequently produce a marked remission thereby changing its character to the Intermittent form which is in general much more managable. In Intermittent the administration of Quinine is always followed or premised by active cathartics.

LEPROSY Is a disease which is very prevalent on the Coast particularly amongst the lower orders, neither are the higher classes exempt from it and it is generally believed to be both hereditary and contagious, however there is no doubt that its prevalence is greatly yobe attributed to low diet, poverty and filth.

ELEPHANTIASIS Is also very general throughout Travancore especially at and near Cochin and consequently its appellation of the "Cochin Leg" beinf mostly confined to the lower extremities. This disease is not considered infectious altho' it is believed to be hereditary but it is generally attributed to bad water and therefor the more respectable inhabitants of Cochin have the water for all culinary purposes brought in boats from the Ahloowye River fifteen miles distant. The disease usually commences with some pain and swelling of the limbs and thickening of the skin attended by fever which gradually subsides and recurs at intervals generally of a month and from repeated attacks, progressive enlargement takes place until the limb sometimes attains an enormous size. In these cases where the limb preserves somewhat of a smooth surface the unfortunate individual is enabled to walk about without much inconvenience.

It more frequently however, presents a mass of warty excrescences and occasionally extensive ulcerations. It is extraordinary the apathy and indifference shewn in seeking medical advice until ulceration has taken place and the limb having attained a magnitude which no remedy could possibly remove. In the earlier stage /particularly in one case in the Nair Brigade Hospital/ I found the free application of the Hydriodate of Potass ointment about one dr, to the ounce of lard sedulously persevered in for about a month to reduce the limb to neatly its natural size.

Altho' the disease had existed for about 2 years and I believe a permanent improvement has taken place indeed I have not the slightest doubt that in the earlier stages, much might be done in arresting by change of air and especially water but those generally affected are too indifferent about it or have not the means or opportunity of trying the effect of cahnge of climate.

DYSENTERY The treatment adopted in this disease has been small doses of calomel and Dover's Powder three or four times a day so as to improve the secretions which with an occasional dose of oil, has been found sufficient to check the complaint and subsequently a course of mild tonics has generally completed the cure. But in some instances, where ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bowels was supposed to exist, and the disease of long standing, five grains of Dover's Powder with half a grain or a grain of the Nitrate of Silver twice or three times a day has invariably been found to arrest the disease, in no instance has mercury been given to affect the mouth but merely as an alterative. However I must say that most of the cases were of a chronic nature, generally of some standing, although, in several instances, the free application

of leeches to the abdomen has been necessary when pain or tenderness on pressure existed.

PSORA. This disease is very prevalent and frequently assumes a very virulent and obstinate form and indeed well merits its appellation of the "Malabar", caused no doubt from the poorer classes indulging so much in all kinds of fish and is frequently in anything but a fit state for use as human food the effluvia on passing their market places is sometimes almost intolerable obliging one to exclude it from their olfactories by compressing the nostrils. The remedy generally employed is Sulphur Ointment in combination with a small quantity of Mercurial Ointment about one drachm of the latter to an ounce of the former which I may say acts almost as a specific curing the disease in a very short time if regularly applied and it is worthy of remark that I have never found this combination to affect the salivary glands or system in the slightest degree which is rather a singular circumstance altho' applied in a considerable quantity all over the body. In some instances sulphur and Cream of Tartar with a small quantity of Ginger has been given in honey or syrup when the disease appeared of long standing and of a very virulent form.

RHEUMATISM Is a very prevalent disease on the Coast during the Monsoon but more frequently after the Rains and indeed rather intractable and of an obstinate character usually resisting the ordinary means of cure. The treatment generally adopted in the acute form has been at first nauseating doses of Tartar Emetic with the Liquor Ammoniae Acetas and Mistura Camphora; in some instances combined with the Vinum or Tincture of Colchici beside large doses of Dover's and Antimonial powder at bed time with strong stimulating embrocations, warm purgatives etc. In some instances blisters have been found necessary when the disease appeared settled in the larger joints and certainly with marked benefit but whether real or assumed it is difficult to determine the patients however invariably found the use of their limbs.

SCROPHULA Several very inveterate cases of this formidable and troublesome disease came under treatment, in most instances situated about the glands of the neck and throat and occasionally the glands in the axilla have also been affected. The treatment consisted of the Compound Decoction Of Sarza about a pint daily with two or three grains of the Iodide of Potassium and the tumours have been freely touched with the compound Tincture of Iodine twice daily besides which the Ointment of the Iodide of Potassium/ one drachm to the ounce/ has been constantly applied to the tumours, and when suppuration had taken place and the sores appeared foul with a tenaceous/looking slough its separation has been affected by the free application of Caustic and afterwards the application of the Iodide of Potassium solution/ two drachms to the ounce/ applied to the sores and injected in to the sinuses and I have in every instance found the sores heal readily without leaving much of a scar and apparently every vestige of the disease irradiated.

SYPHILIS It will be seen by reference to the Table that venereal diseases are exceedingly prevalent at this place and indeed generally on this Coast in its worst and most virulent form the primary being invariably succeeded by every shade of secondary symptoms exhibiting the scaly, papular, pustular and tubercular eruptions, ulceration of the tonsils sometimes destroying the velum and uvula and frequently extending to the nares and Larynx so that on looking in to the mouth of a person in this deplorable condition there appears one vast ulcerated cavity extending from the palate to the lower part of the Pharynx.

/cheesy

The treatment generally adopted both in the primary and consecutive forms has been in some instances a mild alterative course of Plummer's Pill, never with a view to affect the system as the greatest dependance was always placed on the Compound Decoction of Sarza in combination with the Iodide of Potassium about a pint of the former with 2 or 3 grains of the latter taken in this divided doses during the day and continued until the sores healed up and every vestige of the disease removed on those cases where Buboos had formed previous to admission the Hydriodate of Potassium Ointment was freely applied over and around the enlarged glands leeches having been in some instances previously applied to reduce the inflammation provided no fluctuation could be detected and in general with great benefit frequently preventing suppuration but in those cases where the Buboos had suppurated and extensive destruction of parts had taken place and sinuses formed, the plan adopted has been the free application of the Iodide of Potassium Solution two drachms to the ounce of water to the ulcerated surface and the sinuses injected with the same, this application was also used to the sores on the penis particularly when presenting a foul unhealthy appearance and in every instance with the most marked benefit, the sores in a short time assuming a healthy action and healing up readily.

In many instances, the cartilages and bones of the nose had been destroyed previous to admission but even in this stage and in one or two instances where the whole nose and part of the upper jaw had been destroyed the disease has been completely arrested by this application alone and nothing else except the decoction and the Iodide of Potassium internally.

Two rough drawings are forwarded of cases treated in this manner. I only regret that I am unable to forward drawings of their present improved appearance.

I am not aware of an instance of secondary symptoms following the primary affection when treated in this manner even at an advanced stage of the disease; and therefore I am fully convinced of the advantage of the non Mercurial treatment altho' I allow that in some instances, an alterative course is not only necessary but beneficial.

ULCERS The extreme prevalence of ulcers of every shade and character on this Coast is proverbial and indeed it would be difficult to form any classification sufficient to say that Leprous and Venereal sores are the most conspicuous as well as those of a Phagedenic and sloughing character many of the cases included under this head have been included traced to repeated attacks of Lues Venerea and in the greater number of cases, the constitutional treatment has consequently been the same as that adopted in secondary Syphilis in sores of a Leprous character the usual application is an ointment composed of the Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxidum one drachm to the ounce of the Ceratum Resina which I find to cleanse and stimulate the sores much better than any other application aided by previously washing the sores with a solution of the Chloride of Lime of a strength adopted to the different cases and the success of this plan of treatment may be estimated by the number of cures exhibited in the Table, the average deaths being little more than two per cent. Altho' at the same time no description could sufficiently the loathsomeness of some of the cases and indeed the success of the treatment I may say is almost incredible the frequent washing of the sores with the Chloride of Lime solution I am fully convinced tends very materially to the advancement of the cure as it completely destroys the acrimonious corroding nature of the discharge and thereby preventing the further extension of the sore.

VARIOLA This formidable and most fatal disease has lately been very prevalent in the neighbourhood 26 cases having come under treatment during last year of whom 18 recovered and 8 died but it is necessary to observe that in a great number of instances, patients were admitting in to Hospital almost in a dying state and when the disease had nearly attained

its ⁵ame and therefor before any beneficial influence could be exerted on the system the disease had gained an ascendancy which no treatment could possibly overcome but the results upon the whole are such as to merit considerable attention as I believe the treatment pursued is somewhat novel, altho' put on practice, by me in May and June 1833 then in Medical Charge of the 4th. Regiment N.I. at Vellore when several cases of Small Pox came under treatment but being just at the time promoted to the 2nd. Regiment L.C. prevented my bringing the practice more particularly yo notice in the Half Yearly Report which/ should have followed. On admission in the earlier stages an active cathartic is prescribed of Calomel and Jalap/ grains five to one drachm/ followed by small doses of Calomel and Antimonial Powder / one grain of the former and two or three of the latter / three or four times daily until the salivary glands are slightly affected which usually takes place in a few days and if much fever exists the patient is at the same time kept under the influence of Antimonials according to the strength of the individual and other circumstances. I have from the most careful and close observation remarked that immediately the system is brought under the influence of Mercury, the fever becomes considerable ameliorated altho' in almost every instance the disease has been of the most virulent and confluent character the idea first struck me from the circumstances that spontaneous salivation was always considered a favourable symptom and therefor I concluded if this could be superinduced at any early stage, it could not fail to be beneficial besides the well known influence of Mercury in subduing fever and inflammatory action whence the origin of the treatment, and I need not say how fully my views have been strengthened by experience and the success of the practice and I hope it may prove e equally successful in other hands. When the disease appears on the wane and indeed sometimes much earlier, the strength of the patient is supported by vegetable tonics of Infusion of Crayal Gentian and Calumba generally combined with about three grains of Quinine daily particularly when much debility exists and if the fever has been of a typhoid character and an occasional dose of oil is all that is required to complete the cure.

It is remarkable that the patients treated in this manner are very slightly marked the eruption appears more superficial or at least the indentations or pits are afterwards less visible and the eruption apparently desquamates more readily and in a much shorter time than I have generally observed.

Dropsies. Are very general on the Coast, the disease frequently supervening diseases of the viscera from debility and other causes, the treatment consisted chiefly of diuretics viz. Squills Digitalis, Nitrate and Bitartrate of Potash in combination with a Deobstruent tonic mixture of Infusion of Gentian and Calumba conjoined with Acetate of Potass which with an improved diet of animal food has usually been found sufficient to remove the disease and restore the tone of the system but in several instances patients have been admitted in the last stage of debility and wretchedness so that the benefit of treatment at an earlier stage was completely frustrated.

ATROPHIA Under this head are included all cases of debility from long continued illness attended by disordered secretions or undefined cases of disease, emaciation and debility being the chief features of the complaint.

The treatment consisted of mild tonics, alteratives and a nutritious diet.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS Are of frequent occurrence. Antimonials in the earlier stages is the principal remedy depended upon, aided by blisters and mild expectorants of Squills, Tinctura Camphora Comp., Tinct. Hyoscymus etc.

HYDRARTHUS WHITE SWELLING Six cases of this disease chiefly in the

kneejoint have come under treatment within the last year all more or less connected with a Scrophulous Diathesis and consequently requiring a similar constitutional treatment. In several instances when pain and swelling of the joints existed indicating increased inflammatory action, Leeches have been freely applied succeeded by long continued fomentations and after a few days a large blister applied all over the joint and subsequently when the irritation had considerably subsided the Comp. Tinct. of Iodine was freely applied to the abraded surface as affording more ready absorption and thereby acting more effectually on the absorbents and Bursae about the joint and the consequent removal of the increased ~~of-the~~ Synovial fluid. In some instances, a repetition of the same treatment has been found necessary before the disease was completely removed. The application of the Iodide of Potassium Ointment has always been persevered in for some time subsequently so as effectually to remove the tendency to a recurrence of the disease. In four instances the cure has been complete and permanent.

ta/ The fatal case, that of a woman, was admitted in a very advanced stage of the disease, an abscess having pointed in the ham which suppurated and burst and continued/discharge a thin sanies at first mixed with synovial fluid and subsequently with blood, which ultimately exhausted the patient until she sunk under the disease. Amputation was early proposed but positively resisted; the other case that of a lad of about 18 years of age appears now well altho' a bad subject, his legs being covered with small ulcers, which however for the present have nearly healed up but apparently only to break out afresh as the constitution seems completely contaminated by the Cacoelthes Syphiloides."

Residency Surgeon,
Travancore.

Travancore Residency,
1st. January 1843.

NOTE. The report ends with a description of "an excursion to the high range of Hills in the vicinity of Trevandrum they have never been thoroughly explored" on which the author accompanied General Cullen. This occupies five pages and is signed from the Travancore Residency on the 21st. of March 1843.

1843

Annual Medical Report
 of the
 Travancore Residency
 In the year 1842
 Stationed at Travandrum.

Strength

On the 31st Dec 1842

Included in the Return _____ 116

Absent on Command beyond

the Division or in leave _____

Total

116

Number of Sick

Remained 31st December 1841 _____

Admitted during the year _____ 23

Discharged _____ 20

Transferred _____ 2

Died in Hospital _____ 1

Remaining 31st December 1842 _____Average Sick in Hospital _____ $\frac{23}{12}$

Average Convalescents _____

Died without receiving Medical

Treatment _____

Changes since 31st December 1841

Recruits joined _____

Discharged from the Service on
account of Disease _____

Discharged from the Service for
other causes _____

Invalided _____

Pensioned _____

Miscellaneous Observations.

Topography of Travancore.

Situation The Principality of this name
and situated at the South West extremity
Extent of the peninsula of Hindostan
extends between the 8th and 10th degrees of North
Latitude, bounded on the north by the Cochin
territory, on the South and West by the Sea,
and on the East by a high range of Ghauts
which divides it from the districts of Punn-
elly, Madura, and Coimbatore.

Its extreme length from the northern boundary

to Cape Comorin, is about one hundred and seventy four miles: and its utmost breadth is about seventy five miles although the medium breadth in land is not above 40 miles. The area of Travancore is estimated at about six thousand six hundred and fifty three square miles but the greater portion consists of a Hilly tract covered with dense impenetrable forests. The whole riches cultivation and population is therefore confined to a strip of land averaging about 24 miles parallel to the coast.

Division Travancore is divided into thirty
Populations, two Soloches or districts there are
^{two} however two confined patches
within its limits belonging to the British,
viz. Anjengo, the Cantonment of Quilon, and
Tangancherry, to be more particularly
noticed hereafter. The following table ex-
hibit the names, area, and population, of each
district, according to the census taken in 1856
amounting to 1280,668.

Name of District	Area in square miles	No of villages	Population according to the census of 1836.				Total
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Aquaturum	97½	59	21,506	22,486	12,847	10,573	67,512
Tovaula	126½	51	7,171	8,332	4,283	3,652	23,438
Kulhulam	281½	98	12,420	13,286	7,185	5,731	38,521
Inuvol		103	25,211	27,839	18,612	15,371	87,033
Vellavucode	145½	91	13,253	13,683	8,376	6,931	42,243
Nepattukkari	213½	104	18,089	17,859	9,182	7,415	52,610
Trovandram	99½	31	9,339	9,876	4,697	3,990	27,692
Thuduvai		33	10,302	10,510	11,677	5,831	29,320
Niduvencad	339½	52	6,951	6,836	5,512	2,726	19,835
Thiruvethur	143	87	17,251	18,638	10,425	8,980	55,294
+ Quilon or Kolum	153½	166	19,289	20,491	11,639	10,173	61,592
+ Karunagapally	89	122	15,742	16,330	7,738	6,367	46,177
+ Kattigapally	70	71	16,272	17,445	9,714	7,902	51,323
+ Ambalapully	121½	72	16,434	17,032	8,657	6,849	48,972
Kolamakkari	634½	176	9,093	8,853	5,094	4,178	27,218
Palanisuram		70	6,861	7,216	3,876	3,141	21,094
Kannalore	181½	121	12,157	12,497	7,458	6,219	38,368
Mandalekari	116½	145	21,440	21,402	11,368	9,412	63,652
Chingannur		108	16,281	14,792	8,459	6,709	46,241
Tirunwalla	126½	130	16,259	14,972	8,296	6,381	45,906
Botayam	117	84	9,337	9,025	4,802	3,946	27,110
Changanacherry	317½	65	11,764	11,477	6,856	5,695	35,792
Munachil	312	72	7,815	8,021	5,465	4,661	25,968
Todupuzha	536½	67	3,553	3,602	2,086	1,931	11,172
Chithamanoor	1140½	46	11,219	11,246	5,837	5,162	33,464
Chattelley	129½	57	16,668	18,597	10,597	9,339	55,201
Vythum	88½	60	10,596	10,936	5,599	3,159	21,597
Pirawam	116	46	7,161	7,673	3,599	3,159	21,597
Muthupuzha	599	140	10,969	11,419	6,718	6,050	35,156
Koonthunad	163½	109	9,449	9,427	5,037	4,115	28,368
Kuligoad	218½	103	8,810	9,106	5,240	4,957	28,113
Piravoor	104½	119	9,010	9,074	5,883	5,168	29,135
Chinnellakichery	64½	27	6,976	7,708	4,660	3,656	22,910
Mullankulam							
Total	4653½	2903	414,744	427,673	235,180	201,171	1,280,668

Distribution of the Surface.	Rice land	Square Miles 741
	Slopes available for the temporary cultivation of rice and various dry grains	(about) 1111
	Superior and excellent slopes chiefly along the coast	306½
	Sandy soil covered with Palmyra trees chiefly to the South	115
	Lake, Rivers, Banks	15½
	Site occupied by building of every description	(about) 21
	Pasturage and Superfices occupied by two chains of hills	(about) 1961
	Hills and Forest scarcely any part of which is improvable	2312½
	Total area of the Travancore principality	6653½

Principal Towns Travancore in Travancore.
 Travancore the capital of the country is situated in Lat. 8° 29' 3" North and Long. 76° 59' 9" East at an elevation of from 20 to 80 feet and about 1½ miles from the sea, distant from Cape Comorin 54 miles and 44 from Pooni. The Rajah and the different members of the family besides the principal Brahmins

Brahmins and higher caste native inhabitants reside within the Fort which is of an oblong form about 1000 yards from east to west and 800 from North to South faced in some parts with blocks of hewn granite having at intervals angular bastions but the greater portion of the wall is built only of mud, and about eighteen or twenty feet in height covered with badjan leaves to protect it from the rains. It has no ditch and could not be defended against an attacking force. The Rajah's Cotouram or Palace is of considerable extent well built but somewhat in the native style being divided off into several compartments in the form of a square.

The principal part of the building however or Durbar room are rather extensive, and tastefully decorated each of the principal members of the family have a separate residence or Cotouram to which there are Tanks attached with bathing places projecting into the water for the use of the different families. There is also a large Pagoda within the Fort, which is held in profound veneration by the sovereigns of Travancore who consider it the abode of their household deity attached to it is a reservoir or Tank of considerable size, for the ablution of the Brahmins, a class of persons who

who monopolize no small share of the bounty and
favour of the reigning Prince. A considerable
stream of water supplied from the Killygaun / a
neighbouring river / is conveyed by a small canal
through the fort for the purpose of supplying the
different tanks & for carrying off all impurities,
which no doubt contributes greatly to the health
cleanliness and comfort of the inhabitants in the
Fort amounting in all to about 5000. No low caste
persons being permitted to live there or even enter at
any of the Gates. The houses of the inhabitants
are generally neat and comfortable built with la-
terite or mud and covered with banyan leaves and
formed into streets which are kept pretty clean.

To the East of the Fort there is an extensive
street of Native Shops, called the "Shala Bazar"
through which the main road from the South
passes and which is also the most direct road from
the Presidency to the Fort. To the N W in a low
sandy plain lies an extensive and thickly popu-
lated Pettah the houses are generally surrounded
by gardens in which Cocanut, Jack, Mango, and
other trees abound presenting a cool and shaded
appearance the inhabitants of this part are prin-
cipally descendant of Dutch and Portuguese fa-
milies besides a considerable number of Native
fishermen who profess the Roman Catholic religion
to the South and West there are also extensive
streets

streets running between compounds and gardens are principally inhabited by Brahmens, Nairs, and Rajpoots. The whole length of the town from N.W. to S.E. is about two miles and is calculated to contain a population of about 12,000 including all classes and castes.

British The British Residency a plain Residency. moderate sized structure, stands in an elevated spot, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Fort having an extensive view of the adjacent Hill Country. Observatory. About a mile and half to the N.E. stand the Trivandrum Observatory situated on a round insulated hill in Lat. $8^{\circ} 30' - 35''$, Long. $76^{\circ} 59' - 45''$ East at an elevation of about 195 feet overlooking the sea and commanding a splendid and beautiful view of the surrounding country. This Establishment I believe vies with any of the kind in Europe for the magnificence & variety of its instruments comprising two Solar Circle Transit, and Equatorial Instrument &c. with a detached building for Magnetic Observations. Barometers with Clock work apparatus for measuring the strength and direction of the wind &c. self adjusting and registering Pluviometers &c. besides many other instruments too numerous and intricate.

intricate to describe. All selected and fitted up
by His Highness' able and zealous Astronomer
John Baldicott Esq: F. R. S. under whose unde-
fatigable exertions, and management, results highly
interesting to the scientific world are likely to be
produced.

Public The Providence Public Seminary
School supported by the Sircar is another instance
of His Highness' the Rajah's liberality and solicitude
to promote and extend education among his subjects.

At this valuable institution from 80 to 100 Boys
[principally natives] receive an excellent English
Education, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and
Mathematics [under their able master Mr. Roberts],
which may in time fit them for holding Office in the
various departments of the State.

Printing There is also a Printing and
Establishment Lithographic Establishment
supported by the Sircar. Immediately to the west
of the Observatory is situated the old Cantonment
with Barracks place of arms &c. where a Regiment
of Native Infantry and a party of Artillery were
formerly stationed in the vicinity. There are several
Bangalows, where the European Officers of the Air-
Brigade reside, also the public Bangalow and a small
Protestant Church which was erected by subscription
and

and where Divine Service is generally performed by a Minister of the London Missionary Society. The Barracks for the two Battalions of Mair Sepoys in the Service of the Government are situated half way between the Fort and Cantonment. The Military Service of the Rajah gives employment to upwards of 2500 persons principally Mairs, who occupy themselves as cultivators, and are a good looking and robust race fairer than the generality of the people of India, quiet and orderly in their habits although perhaps of depraved morals, owing to the marriage ceremony, in Travancore being merely nominal and therefore permitting of unrestrained intercourse between the sexes. The natural consequence of which is the extraordinary prevalence of Venereal Disease.

Adjoining the Barracks a splendid new Hospital has lately been completed which is estimated to accommodate about 120 Patients besides a surgery room, two comfortable rooms for the Native Officers, and a room for severe or infectious cases, with cots, rooms and out offices all commodious and conveniently situated. The Building is very lofty with small hatches or ventilators at intervals round the upper part of the walls which are opened and shut by means of cords and pulleys so as to admit or exclude air at pleasure. Along the inside wall is a raised platform of brick and Chunnam about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad

broad, and 2 high for the sick to lay upon, edged with beams of Teak wood to prevent its being injured or broken down / which is found to answer much better than Cots as it can be frequently washed and no vermin can consequently be harboured. The Building has a splendid verandah all round and about 10 yards in front is surrounded by a wall of a few feet, with a wooden railing of 5 or 6 feet high having pillars at intervals for its support which not only adds to the appearance of the building but makes it look light and airy; and I should think must contribute greatly to the health and comfort of the sick. Some of the windows are of glass so as to admit light when it may be necessary to close the shutters during stormy or boisterous weather; although from its sheltered situation it will be quite protected from the violence of the S. W. Monsoon.

In the vicinity of the Presidency and close to the road leading to the Fort by the Chola Bazar is the Public Hospital founded in 1834 for the accommodation of about 75 Patients which is under the superintendence of the Presidency Surgeon, attached to it is an Establishment of two Native Professors a Medical Pupul, a Concopillay two Rows two Cooks two Toties, a female attendant and Washerwoman. the average
daily

daily number of Patients are 46 who are all treated at the public expense under the Conco pillay who receives the necessary supplies on receipt from the Tahsildar's department subject of course to the control and discretion of the Medical Officer in charge who grants a monthly receipt of the expenditure according to the daily diol book which is kept as a check upon that functionary. The Residence Hospital is situated in the compound and within fifty yards of the Bungalow occupied by the Officer commanding the Escort. It consists of three rooms the largest of which is 19 feet by 13½ used as the Hospital each of the others are fifteen feet by 9. One used as the surgery and the other for stores. The walls are built of mud plastered over with Chunnam, the roof of palm-leaf wood covered with kadjan leaves but quite dry, airy, and comfortable with a verandah in front of about 10 feet wide.

At Quilon there is no distinct public building allotted as a Hospital, but the sick belonging to the Resident's Escort & Establishment are accommodated in a comfortable room about 18 feet square attached to the brick house adjoining the stables & near the main guard. The principal portion of the Medicines is generally kept in an Almirah, in a room attached to the Medical Officer's Bungalow.

At the Balghatty Presidency Bazaar, a comfortable room is also set apart for the Sick of the Escort, and followers, during the Residents stay there. Temporary arrangements, are also made for the accommodation of the Sick at the Residencies of Tuckor, Courtallam & Cape Comorin when these places are visited and every attention is paid to the comfort of the Sick, when marching from one place to another.

Sujengo Sujengo a British possession and one of the earliest settlements is situated on the coast about half way to Quilon in Lat. $8^{\circ} 39' 48''$ and Long. $76^{\circ} 48' 17''$ E. & consists of one long street occupying the narrow beach which intervenes between the sea and backwater in the District of Shoran-gol; there are still some tolerable houses inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese and Dutch, the generality of the inhabitants however are in a very impoverished condition. To the South of the town is the remains of a square Fort with bastions at the angles, the front of which still displays the pillars of the Commercial Residents House; and in the interior the remains of those of the other civil servants of the Honourable Company connected with that Establishment; the principal gate is on the east side facing the backwater and

and on the west face there is a Saluting Battery
in one of the angles looking towards the sea, a part
of the old Flag staff is still standing in the Fort.

On the north of the town there is a large Roman
Catholic Church, and several very ancient monu-
ments mostly Dutch the inscription on one is dated
A.D. 1704. On another slab is the name of the
first British Resident A.D. 1777. A
Slab is also shown near the Fort wall as the rest-
ing place of Miss Eliza the wife of Daniel
Drapers Esq^r who was formerly at Anging and
subsequently Chief of the Factory at Surat 1775.

Anging dates its fall from the removal
of the Establishment since which time it has
been sinking rapidly from the absence of all
commerce and the consequent total want of
employment for the population, and it is perhaps
impossible to convey a faithful idea of its present
state of disease poverty and filth. In the year
1814 the Resident in Travancore Colonel Munro
was so sensible of the evil likely to arise from
the absence of some simple course of education for
the children and so feelingly alive to the wants
and infirmities of many of the adults that he
allotted from his own private funds about 80 Rs.
per

for menses for the support of two charity schools
and for the maintenance of extreme cases of
distress this allowance was continued by his
successors until 1827, when it was first entered
in the Presidency accounts as a public charge
under the authority of the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council and is still continued.

In India it rarely happens that the neces-
sitous solicits in vain, but at Ayrango few com-
mand means beyond their own immediate wants
and where all are from the hand of charity is
seldom extended, hence many of these destitute
beings prolong a miserable existence by taking
small fish and prawn in the backwater in rear
of the town, but even this source is so very precarious
that the exertions of the day frequently end
in disappointment.

Ulcerations and Sores of the worst kind are
consequently engendered aggravated no doubt by
exposure, low diet, and filth but since the ap-
pointment of a Dispensary by Government in July
1838. I understand very considerable ameliora-
tion has taken place with respect to the treat-
ment of those labouring under disease as the
Dispensary

Dresser is furnished with an ample supply of European Medicines &c from the Presidency Hospital, and I avail myself of frequent opportunities of visiting the place and examining into particular cases. It may not be out of place here to remark that no building whatever is allotted for keeping the medicines in, therefore a House of some kind is urgently required for a Dispensary as well as to give shelter to about 15 or 20 of the most indigent of the poor miserable houseless creatures who may happen to be labouring under disease from frequent and uninvited enquiries of the Police Service, and others. I find that the second Dresser Francis Shustone, who is an Indo-Briton is very attentive to the poor, and gives very general satisfaction to all classes of the inhabitants. I therefore consider it my duty from his long service, embracing a period of about 25 years to recommend his promotion to the grade of first Dresser, and to be allowed to continue in his present charge for which he seems peculiarly adapted. The population of Ahyaga is estimated at about 2000 Souls.

Dullow Formerly the Head Quarters of a considerable Force which was stationed here

here from 1819 to 1838 now reduced to one Regiment.
The Cantonment (properly) is a British possession
and is situated to the East of the town it contains
barracks and other public building sufficient for
three or four Battalions of Native and one of Euro-
pean troops together with a Protestant Church and
several Bungalows for the accommodation of the
Officers principally situated near the canal
and overlooking the beach the greater portion
of the Officers quarters have been permitted to go
to decay their site being only now visible in dif-
ferent parts of the Cantonment. Quilon
is rendered remarkable from the circumstance
of the Chronological Era of the country being fixed
by ancient tradition from the foundation of this
town which by this account is now 1018 years ago.

Tangaucherry Formerly a Dutch
also a British possession. Settlement adjoins
Quilon on the N.W. there is still the remains of
a Fort built on a head land of laterite which juts
into the sea the length appears about $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs
E. & W. and the main breadth one furlong. portions
of the old wall is still visible, as also the remains
of an old Portuguese tower and belfry, the interior
of one of the bastions is now used as a Protestant
burial

burial ground. The town is composed of four regular streets intersected by narrow lanes and divided off into compounds enclosing the houses of the Portuguese and Dutch families. The gardens are stocked with the usual fruit trees in some of which Coffee is also grown to a considerable extent and thrives luxuriantly.

The inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholics under the spiritual charge of the Bishop of Cochin who generally resides there. In judicial matters the people here and at Angingee are subject to the Auxiliary Court at Cochin, and both are included in the Malabar Collectorate.

The British is a most conspicuous building Presidency. Situated on the North of the Cantonment in a park-like enclosure, and almost surrounded by different arms of the backwater, of which it commands a magnificent view as well as of the adjacent country. The house is large and commodious with two neat and excellent Bungalows attached ^{to each end} by a covered passage for the accommodation of the Medical Officer and Commandant of the Escort. Prior to the year 1829, the Kuzoor or Dewan Cutcherry. The

the Appeal Court and other establishments were all at Quilon / being at that time the headquarters of the Resident / but on the present Rajah ascending the Musnad in 1829, all these offices were removed to Travancore. The roads here are excellent and well shaded by avenues of Casuarina trees which give the place a picturesque and striking appearance.

Alleppey Situated in Lat. $9^{\circ} 30' N$
or and Long. $76^{\circ} 21' E$ is near
Ambalapally. the principal sea port town in Travancore. The town lies scattered between the beach and an extensive tract of coconut and Paddy cultivation bordering the backwater which here stretches eastward to a considerable distance forming an extensive lake / called the Vembanaad lake / there is also a canal of about 2 miles in length leading from the backwater through the centre of the town / towards the Government timber yard on the coast / over which there are six bridges principally wooden, about a third of a mile from each other having streets leading from them at right angles to the canal. The northern portion is divided into compounds containing the dwelling houses of the Arab and Paria

Parsee merchants as well as the better class of the
inhabitants. Contiguous to the coast at the end
of the canal is the commercial agents residence,
apparently an old Dutch building, adjoining
which are the Pepper and Salt Godowns, and the
sea custom house. The chief produce of Travancore
viz Teak timber, Pepper, cardamoms, Coir and
other export articles are collected and sent here;
from the sale of which the Government derives
a considerable revenue. The town of Alleppey

was of little importance about 50 years ago, but
from the encouragement held out to merchant
and settlers of all classes it has by degrees become
most populous and from its being the commercial
Depot, is now a place of vast and extensive trade.

A Protestant Mission and School connected with
the Church Mission Society has been established
at this place for many years past now under
the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Hawks.
Tooth the church together with the Mission ^{house} and
premises are situated on the north side of the
canal, and a short distance from the beach.

An Old European Gentleman (Mr. Anderson)
resides here, ~~formerly~~ formerly commercial Agent
to the Travancore Government, who arrived in India
1786

1756 and has resided in Travancore since 1814. he is now I believe about 84 years of age & enjoys excellent health.

Colloayam. Is situated about 18 miles inland to the east of Alleppey and although a place of some note as a Missionary station is not a large or regular built town. The principal part of the population are Syrian Christians, who possess several large churches and a college. The scenery of Colloayam is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful having the high range of Ghauts in the distance and here and there amidst the rich foliage of fine forest trees may be seen churches and Pagodas interspersed over an undulating country with rich tracts of paddy cultivation in the valleys. The Church Missionary Society have long had an Establishment located here and an elegant new church has just been built by the Reverend Mr. Bailey after a plan of his own in the pure Gothic style. Supposed to accommodate a congregation of about 12 or 1500. The Missionary College under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Chapman is an Establishment of incalculable importance as tending to disseminate the benefits of a Christian Education throughout the country. The

The Mispianario houses are all comfortable and well constructed somewhat in the Caspian style which gives the place an air of novelty & interest.

There is also an excellent Printing and Lithographic Press under Mr. Bailey for the publication chiefly of religious works in the native languages. A Grammar of the Malhollum language has lately been printed and published here by the Reverend J. Pate and a Dictionary of the same language is now in the Press by the Reverend Mr. Bailey: works which were much required as I believe they are the first of the kind published.

Aspect The country about Trevaudrum of the presents a broken and uneven appearance being a series of low hills covered with stunted brushwood and intersected by numerous valleys of considerable extent almost exclusively under paddy cultivation. the slopes are mostly covered with clumps of Jack, Mango, and coconut trees in which are disposed the houses of the inhabitants overlooking their fields.

The face of the country generally presents considerable diversity of aspect the line of coast being flat and sandy, but on retiring in land the surface rises into slopes which combines
and

and swell gradually into the mountainous ranges bounding the view to the East.

Mountains. The high chain of Ghats forming the Eastern boundary of Travancore is composed of successive bluff ridges and conical peaks of irregular outline. The most remarkable are Myandazherry, Agastisser, Kichanaad, Nedumkara and Palpanabapuram peaks. The highest of which, Agastisser near Trevandram is estimated at 6,000 feet although the range is not supposed to exceed 4,500. In the interior of this labyrinth of mountains there are some rough patches of elevated table land where the principal Cardamom gardens are situated, the produce of which is annually conveyed to Alleppey and delivered over to the Commercial Agent to be sold for the benefit of the Government generally by contract or tender.

The finest Teak timber is also found in these mountainous tracts, but that only in the vicinity of the larger rivers is felled, and floated down during the rains to the Depot on the coast.

Principal Rivers. Travancore boasts of fourteen considerable Rivers besides numerous subsidiary streams and rivulets. The most remarkable are the
Pallay

Pallay, Paralay, Corletroy, Coday, Koyaur, Karsa-
manay and Killyaur, to the South of Trevandrum
and to the North the Paravapuram, Mitharrey,
Kullada, Pamboy, Manungmalay, Morvathipullay
and the Periyaur, the finest River in Travancore
has its source in the high range of Ghauts East of
Kochin and flows about a total distance of 142
miles until it mingles with the sea at Pallea-
puram, at Alloorge it separates into two branches
the northern one proceeding to Pallea-puram, and
the southern one passing by Varanpally is speedi-
ly lost in the numerous branches of the backwater
extending towards Kochin. This River is navigable
in land for small craft to about sixty miles, its
course lies through a beautiful country as high
as Malliaton, above which it is a complete wild,
some of the reaches between Alloorge & Malliaton
are several miles in length and of considerable breadth
shaded by noble forest trees and forming the
most beautiful and picturesque scenery that can
perfectly be imagined.

Lakes The backwater which extends from
see Chongboul in the Province of Malabar
to Trevandrum a distance of about 200 miles is a
succession of Lakes connected by canals, except
between

between Puzos and Thovandram where it is interrupted by the Muthullage hill, through which it would be necessary to cut a canal of about 6 miles so as to render the water communication complete throughout the whole line, but the advantages of which, although great would probably not compensate for the enormous expence of such a vast undertaking, and therefore I believe the scheme has been for the present abandoned, unless perhaps the more direct line by the beach should be considered feasible by forming a canal behind the different reaches of sand banks in which in several places are nearly a mile in length and then cutting through the different necks of land or cliffs of laterite from 20 to 100 feet in height which project into the sea. The total area occupied by these lakes amounts to about $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of which $15\frac{1}{2}$ are within the Travancore territory, $5\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the Cochin State and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the Province of Malabar.

These backwaters, are merely separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land or sandy beach, varying from half a mile or less to five or six in breadth, generally covered with coconut trees. There are however several gutlets or bars by which

which the surplus water finds an exit into the sea viz. Chittunge, Kodungalor, the Bar at Ceehin and to the South of the latter place, Koyenkulum, Lanka, Parassur, and the Ayjinge estuary between the Marhallay hill and Trevandrum which during the Monsoon presents a dangerous & indeed formidable appearance particularly at ebb tide when boats are sometimes swept out to the sea by the strong receding current and of course are soon destroyed in the raging surf. a canal has in consequence been cut to avoid this danger during the Monsoon. The cheap and speedy transport afforded by this splendid water conveysances of every kind of merchandize and produce of the country, render roads of secondary consideration and good ones are in consequence seldom met with particularly near the coast, although in some parts of the interior the roads are very tolerable.

The boats used are of various sizes according to the part of the backwater on which they ply: between Quilon and Trevandrum they are generally small canoes about 20 feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth formed out of a single log either Teak, Angaly or Cotton tree being preferred as admitting of greater size and durability. the usual mode of travelling is by what are called jungass that is

is two canoes lashed together a little apart / to
allow of the rush of water between / and the palan-
quins placed across them, but in general platforms
are provided on which the palanquins are placed
lengthways / which is the best plan / and the boats
are pulled along by four or six men at the rate of
three or four miles an hour, which is a very easy and
comfortable mode of conveyance. To the north of
Quilon larger boats are absolutely necessary par-
ticularly in the Monsoon season, from the
greater extent of water, which becomes rather
rough during the prevalence, the strong S.W. winds
by winds, acting more immediately on the surface.

There are two comfortable accommodations
in Cabin Boats belonging to the Presidency, one
mounting 11, and the other 16 oars, with a kind
of Sprit Sail for conveyance on the Quilon
and Cochin Backwaters. Many of the Natives
have also very comfortable large canoes filled up
with cabins which they hire out, altho' in general
a Ladjan covering is all that they require to
protect them from sun and rain. The boats for
the conveyance of Rice, Grain and other merchan-
dize are of a much larger size about 36 feet in
length, 11 1/2 broad, and 3 deep, sufficient to admit

f

of a large palanquin; Horses are also frequently conveyed along the backwater north of Quilon, on platforms with strong railings placed on two large canoes, which is certainly the easiest and best mode of transport, as the sandy road along the beach is exceedingly rising.

Sea Coast. From Cape Comorin or Kannur to Thiruvandipur, the Coast is in many places bold and abrupt, especially about the Cape, but all to the north except the rugged head land of Warkullog and Tangaucherry is low and flat, and debarkation is in general easy except during the extreme violence of the S W Monsoon when the surf is exceedingly boisterous. Although

Travancore is bounded by a Sea Coast of 168 miles it can scarcely boast of a single harbour or even bay of any extent, but it offers a safe and clear anchorage along its whole length from October until May. Quilon and Alleppy are the principal ports, if they may be so called, especially the latter from its being the commercial depot.

It is said that the sea has slightly encroached within the last seventy years or so, particularly at Porakhand about 10 miles to the south of Alleppy where the remains of a Fort & factory are,

are at times to be seen amidst the trees and also
at Tricrounpullog in the same neighbourhood the
remains of a Pagoda but these mounds have only
been partial, although it would appear from
the low sandy surface of the Northwest districts
of Travancore; and the numerous lakes or sheets
of water which are only separated from the sea
by a mere bank of sand, that at some former
period all had emerged from the Ocean, and
indeed I believe some tradition of the kind
exists.

Roads. The principal and best entrance into
the Travancore Country is from the Southward,
or Tinivelly District, via Pannagoody, by the main
leading through the Surambely lines direct to
Travancore, and indeed is the only one adapted
for heavy baggage or guns. distance 59 miles.

There are several rugged roads or tracks travers-
ing the mountainous frontier to the East by which
much smuggling is carried on in Tobacco, which
is a Government monopoly, but the only Pass
at all frequented by travellers is the Surianeril
leading direct from Coottattum on the East of
the Hills to Quilon via Sheucottab and Poolang
it has a tolerable easy ascent from the open
country of about a mile and then pursues its
course.

course over undulating ground and through a splendid forest. The road is quite passable for Cattle of all sorts although in some parts the ridges are exceedingly rugged and steep, and would be difficult for wheel carriages it is however the most immediate communication between Quilon and the Southern Provinces of Madurai and Tinnevely with which considerable traffick is carried on.

The road follows the course of a splendid valley and crosses several considerable rivers on the banks of which Mr. Huxham has established magnificent plantations of Coffee, which thrives luxuriantly as well as Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a few tea plants. The scenery throughout the whole extent is exceedingly beautiful & grand, and is so cool and shaded that it is generally travelled in the day time, without any risk, whatever distance 65 miles. The northern frontier of Travancore presents no difficulties of entrance as it is crossed by several principal roads in the province of Malabar, the most direct and best being the road from Paul-gaulecherry to Chinghaud from thence either by land or water, and another ^{via} Naddakuncherry, Tichon, and Karapadum to Cochin.

Produce,

Produce Teak and blackwood timber, Pepper, and Cardamoms are the staple articles of commerce in Travancore and indeed yield the principal revenues of the country. the Pepper vine grows luxuriantly and is to be found in almost every garden trained on the different trees, but the whole produce (being a Government monopoly) is sold to the Siran at a standard rate as well as the Cardamoms which are cultivated in great abundance on the table land in the depth of the forest where they are collected and annually conveyed to the commercial depot at Alleppy and sold by tender or contract.

Rice is the principal produce of the lands of which there is abundance although I believe not of first rate quality, but more than sufficient for home consumption. Several kinds of dry grains such as Coillie, Cholam, Phall, and Polundoor, are also cultivated and great quantities of Vegetable Oils are extracted from the fruit and kernels of several trees and shrubs such as Castor oil, Cocconut, Ellum or Gingelly Oil, besides several others. Salt and Sugar are manufactured but not to any extent and by no means sufficient for the wants of the people.

Food.

Food Rice is the principal article of food, eaten either with Vegetable Curries, fish, Chutney or other condiments, the natives usually take three meals a day, the first about 10 A.M. which consists generally of Congee, the second at 2 P.M. being more substantial, consisting of Curry and rice, and about 9 P.M. a similar meal, living is upon the whole cheap from 10 to 12 Rupees being sufficient for the support of a respectable family altho' much less in general suffices. The Brahmins live principally on Vegetable curries and rice with a considerable proportion of ghee and buttermilk which is the only thing in the shape of animal substance which they ever use as food.

Vegetables are grown in abundance, such as Brinjol, Bendi, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Grain Plantains as well as several kinds of Greens which are all used for Curries.

The fishermen and lower orders of natives are very much addicted to the use of Spirituous liquors and fermented Raddy and the use of Tobacco with Beeth is very general amongst both Male and Female.

Calcutta.

Cattle The mountainous and woody
rather nature of the country renders the
Animals generally ill adapted for pastur-
age and in consequence the domestic Animals
present with few exceptions a wretched
appearance particularly the black cattle which
are the most diminutive stunted little creatures
possible evidently much deteriorated in breed as
the Compaugie draught cattle in Barancose
appears to thrive very well but of course they
are better taken care of there is however much
room for improvement and I should think this
might be readily effected by the introduction
of a few good and large sized Bulls in each
district at the expense of the Government as the
present breed of black cattle are scarcely of any
use whatever for agricultural purposes except
perhaps in very light soil and therefore an im-
proved stock would soon repay their expenses ten-
fold. Buffaloes appear to thrive much better
being somewhat larger and used almost exclu-
sively by the natives in the cultivation of their fields
and consequently better looked after. Goats are
rather numerous but they are thin lankish useless
creatures and give little or no milk.

Sheep

Sheep are scarcely to be found in any part of the country, except perhaps a few in the Southern districts, and those supplied by the butchers at some of the larger Stations, as the climate is found or supposed to be inimical to them, but why it is difficult to comprehend as the stall fed situation is in general excellent. The climate of Tacanore is decidedly unfavourable to Horro particularly about the setting in of the N. E. Monsoon or from November until March during the prevalence of the strong land or N. E. wind when they require the greatest care & attention as the slightest exposure to the winds during the night will be sufficient to cause what is termed / weakness in the loins, I have had several cases, which I treated by copious bleeding / about six dozens every other day for four or five successive times / over the loins / having previously shaved the hair off / as I supposed the disease to arise from inflammation of the sheath of the Spinal Chord, which ultimately would become thickened and contracted over the Spinal marrow, thereby causing pressure and consequent loss of power, in the Cural and Ischialic nerves hence the dragging of the toes. The first symptom of the disease is tenderness or pressure over the loins.

bores and restlessness in manning which at once indicates inflammatory action, but when loss of power is apparent. I have given Strychnine in half grain doses twice a day in the grain sometimes increased to one twice daily for nearly a month with the most beneficial results. I may remark that in November last I had four horses seized with the affection in one night, having been exposed to the land wind and some of them apparently rendered perfectly useless, but under the above treatment they have all recovered. Of the wild animals the Royal Tiger, Cheetah, Panther the Black Leopard, and Tiger cat, are the most numerous but it is from the voracity of the Tiger that men and animals chiefly suffer. Elephants abound throughout Travancore, and frequently commit great depredations by trampling and destroying grain and indeed are a source of great trouble and annoyance to the cultivators particularly large near the hills. They are frequently taken in pits for the purpose of taming them and made use of chiefly in the timber and Maramat Department. Herds of wild Buffaloes & Bison also infect the remoter parts of the hills but they are seldom seen beyond the precincts of the forests.

forests. The wild Hog, Spotted Deer, and the delicate little moose, or Hog Deer, and Porcupines are very common as also every species of the Monkey tribe. Flying Lizards and Squirrels are sometimes met with in the jungles, the former have merely a thin membrane extending along its sides which forms the wings, but its flight seldom exceeds the distance of the neighbouring tree. Every variety of the reptile species are to be found in Travancore from the little Golden Snake to the enormous Boa or Jack Snake which is found in the wilder recesses of the mountains and is said to attain an immense magnitude, the Alligator is the most numerous of the Amphibious Animals, there are two kinds the large and small in many places quite infesting the backwater, and canals. The Otter is also frequently met with in the Rivers throughout the Country.

Climato From the position of the Travancore Monsoons &c. the territory extending about one hundred and sixty eight miles parallel to the sea, and the great variety of aspect which the Country presents some diversity of climate may be supposed to exist more especially from
it

its position with reference to the South West
Monsoon, and the high range of hills forming its
boundary to the East, which no doubt influence
the quantity of rain at different places, according
to their height, extent, and proximity to the sea.

In tropical climates the wind follows the
course of the sun, and therefore, from April
until October, when the sun is North of the
Equator, it blows with more or less regularity
from the South West, and from October until
April, when the sun is South of the Equator,
North Easterly winds generally prevail, both
of which from the regularity of their direction,
particularly in certain latitudes at sea, are
denominated "Trade winds" and in India
"Monsoons", probably a corruption of "Monsium
Season". These prevailing winds are supposed
to arise from the heated air surrounding the
tropical Continents being much greater than that
of the Ocean, consequently more elastic and ex-
panded according to the sun's position, and are
therefore caused, by a colder or denser air rushing
in to occupy the rarefied space. Besides which,
the air that flows from the poles towards the
Equator, in consequence of the rotation of the
Earth having less motion than the atmosphere
into

into which it passes, occasions / particularly in the
tropics / a strong Easterly current, and again the air
passing from the Equator towards the poles, having
more motion, occasions a southerly current. By
these changes the different parts of the atmosphere
are regularly mixed: cold is subdued by heat, and
the moist air from the sea is absorbed by the drier
air from the land: and hence the great mass of
elastic fluid surrounding the globe, is sustained in
a state of Equilibrium, fit for Vegetable and Animal
life. These constant currents of winds, produce
the winds, to the North, and South, tending to main-
tain the general Equilibrium, but they are of course
varied by the great heat which arises from the
reflection of large Continents, as well as influenced
by mountains, rain, and alternate hot, and cold
Seasons. In all hot climates near the sea Coast,
the wind generally sets from the sea to the land
during the day, / hence denominated the sea breeze /
and the contrary by night, no doubt from the
Earth being more heated by the sun's rays than the
general atmosphere, which near the surface becomes
greatly expanded thereby inducing a rushing of the
cooler air from the Ocean towards the land during
the day, and again at night, from parting with
more heat than the sea, the heated air rising

J. Guise

give an impetus to the atomic motion of heat, which has a direct tendency to disperse the atoms of vapour in the atmosphere and thereby causing currents of air towards the more rarefied atmosphere at sea which may account for the wind setting in that direction during the night. It is impossible on the more theory of rarefaction or indeed on any recognized principle to account for the force of the wind in storms, not even on Franklin's theory of the cause at the end of the current. As it certainly must be a mighty cause which induces a power & force of wind sufficient to carry destruction in its track over a space of hundreds of thousands of square miles, but however if the varied obliquity of the two motions of the Earth and their results be considered the orbit velocity being estimated at 186 miles per second or 66960 per hour and the square force at certain seasons which must necessarily expend itself on mobile bodies in quelling parts, as well as, the constant rotation which employs more or less of this force, the atmosphere, clouds, sea, ground, swell and every thing movable must consequently be more or less disturbed, added to which the force of the wind from other causes and perhaps the receding pressure by a denser atmosphere for a time intercepting a strong current of air which when overcome pursues its course through the more elastic or expanded atmosphere with

with redoubled velocity which may in part account
for the fury of storms.

Climatic The climate of Tivandrum is in
of general very equable especially
Tivandrum. that of Tivandrum, as a refer-
ence to the annexed Meteorological Tables, will
show and for which I am indebted to the kindness
of John Caldicott Esq. F. R. S. Astronomer
to His Highness the Rajah, who has had them
prepared expressly to accompany this Report,
these tables are particularly valuable from the cir-
cumstance that they are deduced from hourly
Observations, made at the Tivandrum Obser-
atory for five successive years, and the different
mean results given for each year from June
1837 to the end of May 1842 viz. the tempera-
ture, Atmospheric Pressure, Humidity, Direction
and Force of the wind, Quantity of rain &c. besides
which, table N. 6 exhibits at one view the general
means for the whole five years which cannot fail
to be interesting, and instructive, as clearly estab-
lishing the equability of the climate of Tivand-
rum. The mean daily range of temperature,
being only about 12° the monthly mean temperature
for five years 79° the monthly maximum for the
same period, 89° the monthly minimum 69° the
monthly

monthly range 19° . The mean daily maximum 86° .
the mean daily minimum 73° . Travancore is within
the influence of both Monsoons but chiefly the South
west, which generally commences about the 25th of
May, by frequent heavy showers of rain, accompa-
nied by much thunder and lightning, and fairly
sets in about the first week in June, continuing
with more or less violence until the end of August.
The effect of this Monsoon on the western Coast, is
cut short the hot season, considerably before the
temperature has attained its maximum on the
Eastern side of the peninsula. During this period,
the climate is very cool and pleasant, indeed the
monthly mean temperature from June until February
is only 78° little above summer heat in England.
The months of September, October, November, and
December are exceedingly cool and pleasant, perhaps
the most salubrious part of the year, and the whole
country is then covered with a luxuriant verdure,
which gives it a most picturesque, and beautiful
appearance. The North East Monsoon is seldom
experienced at Travancore, until towards the
end of October or beginning of November, and it is
in general of short duration, although the rain
occasionally falls very heavily; and is usually
accompanied by tremendous thunder storms at

Travancore

Trivandrum, we appear to be greatly protected from
its violence by the high range of Hills to the N. E.,
as at Quilon, Alleppy, and Cochin, and I believe
higher up the coast, it is felt very considerably,
being more distant from the Hills. It is very
remarkable, that the quantity of rain varies
exceedingly all down the Coast, so I understand
the quantity at Cannanore, is about 124 Inches,
and I presume it is much the same at Mang-
alore, Calicut, and other station in that vi-
cinity. ^{10 hours} By information obtained from General
Cullen who has had Pluviometers placed at
Cochin, Alleppy, Quilon, Trivandrum, in
Couttallur, Nagarcoil, and Cape Comorin,
the quantity of rain which falls at Cochin,
Alleppy and Quilon is much the same, about
100 Inches, while at Trivandrum distant from
the latter place only 41 miles the quantity is
much less, the average for five years being only
61 Inches, although in some years it is certainly
much greater, being in 1811 and 1812, 86 Inches,
at Nagarcoil 111 miles further South the quan-
tity may be estimated at about one half
that of Trivandrum viz. 30½ Inches. In the
neighbourhood of Cape Comorin the South West
Monsoon is very slightly felt and the North
East

East much less so, and therefore the Southern
districts are frequently parched and dry, while
heavy rain is perhaps falling not 20 miles to the
North at the very same time. The great differ-
ence in the quantity of rain which falls at these
various places, must undoubtedly be attributed
to the influence of the high chain of hills running
parallel to the Coast, and which gradually diminish
in height and extent all along to the Southward, until
they terminate in a low narrow & broken range near
Hagercoil, and Cape Commerce. The months of December,
January, & February are usually dry, & cool with a clear-
ity & heavy dew at night, & the mornings & evenings
are particularly cool & pleasant, although at times strong
Easterly winds prevail which are very disagreeable,
especially at Quilon, & higher up the Coast: more
particularly during the months of February, March,
and April, when the weather becomes rather hot,
& indeed, at times, more relaxing & oppressive,
than the same season on the Eastern Coast: yet
the actual temperature is by no means so high -
the hottest time of the day is generally at all
seasons, between 9 A.M. & 1 P.M. or until the sea
breeze sets in, which it usually does at this time
& frequently much earlier, continuing until about

9 P.M. when the wind usually after a short interval,
blows from the land. The Climate of Travancore
is however upon the whole very salubrious, and partic-
ularly favourable to the constitution: notwithstanding
the immense vegetation, & the innumerable tracks
alternately wet & dry of paddy cultivation traversing
the country in every direction, ^{yet} no Miasma appears
to be generated, at all events not sufficient to
produce any thing like regular endemic disease.
Indeed, the cultivated tracks throughout the
country enjoy a favourable degree of salubrity,
at least during the dry season the villages situated
near the base of the Hills are said to suffer from
the baneful effects of their vicinity. The Climate
of the hills for the remaining portion of the year from
June until September is particularly healthy, the
only inconvenience experienced, being the descent of
rain, and innumerable small Leeches at this time
generated, called the tree Leech, which are exceed-
ingly annoying, both to men & animals, as they in-
sistently themselves everywhere, without the slightest
knowledge of their being about one's person, until
the boots or shoes are found filled with blood.
This bite is particularly obnoxious to irritable
 habits, and although small, frequently produce
great irritation. Notwithstanding the favourable
character of the Climate of Travancore, the ordinary
infirmities

infirmities of life are more general, at least, the
less fatal diseases are more numerous here than on
the Eastern side of the peninsula, such as
Pneumonia, Dropsy, Ulcers, Elephantiasis, and
especially Venereal Disease, of the worst and most
virulent character. all the former complaints
may possibly be attributed to exposure to the
vicissitudes, and humidity of climate, the
scanty clothing, and wretched Diet of
the poorer classes. beside the constant
use of Spirituous Liquors, and fermented
toddy, which is easily obtained, at a cheap
rate and consequently largely indulged
in. The annexed Table of Diseases
treated in His Highness's Public Hospital,
from its Establishment in 1838, to the
year 1842. inclusive, will give some
idea of the state of disease, wretchedness,
and filth of the poorer inhabitants of
this part of the Country.

Sierraville Public Hospital

Table exhibiting the number of admissions and deaths from each class of Diseases for 3 years.

Class	Disease	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500	
		Fever	Intermittent	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

Endemic Diseases. The few cases of Fever which
Floers. originate about Siccardom
are usually of an Ephemeral character and easily
checked some cases of the Intermittent and Remittent
Type occasionally occur but they are also of a mild
form and readily yield to treatment. An Emetic
or active Purgative of Calomel and Salap is usually
given on admission and if the Fever runs high the
Saline Antimonial Mixture is generally exhibited
say 2^{or} 3^{or} hour according to circumstances.

Remittent especially require the preliminary
use of active purgatives and Antimonials to reduce
the pulse and moderate the Fever and when the
slightest remission is manifested by diminished
pulse or other symptoms of improvement or if the
period of accession can be ascertained a large dose
of Quinine from 8 to 16 or even 16 grains given in a
little diluted Sulphuric Acid and water, im-
mediately before that critical period will
invariably arrest the paroxysm and frequently
produce a marked remission thereby changing its
character to the Intermittent form which is in gene-
ral much more manageable. In Intermittent
the administration of Quinine is always fol-
lowed or preceded by active Cathartics.

Leprolg.

Leprosy. A disease which is very prevalent in this coast particularly amongst the lower orders neither are the higher classes exempt from it and it is generally believed to be both hereditary and contagious, however there is no doubt that its prevalence is greatly to be attributed to low diet poverty and filth.

Elephantiasis. Is also very general throughout Travancore especially at and near Cochin and consequently its appellation of the "Cochin leg" being mostly confined to the lower extremities, the disease is not considered infectious altho it is believed to be hereditary: but it is generally attributed to bad water and therefore the more respectable inhabitants of Cochin have the water for all culinary purposes brought in boats from the Adoorwe River fifteen miles distant. The disease usually commences with some pain & swelling of the limbs and thickening of the skin attended by fever which gradually subsides and recurs at intervals generally of a month and from repeated attacks a progressive enlargement takes place until the limbs sometimes attain an enormous size. In those cases where the limb preserves somewhat of its natural surface, the unfortunate individual is enabled to walk about without much inconvenience. &c.

It more frequently however presents a mass of warty excrescences and occasionally extensive ulcerations. It is extraordinary the apathy & indifference shown in seeking medical advice until ulceration has taken place and the limb having attained a magnitude which no remedy could possibly remove. In the earlier stage (particularly in one case in the Mair Brigade Hospital) I found the free application of the Hydrodate of Potash Ointment about 3i to 3s of lard sedulously persevered in for about a month to reduce the limb to nearly its natural size.

Altho the disease had existed for about 2 years and I believe a permanent improvement has taken place indeed I have not the slightest doubt that in the earlier stages much might be done in arresting the disease by ^{the above treatment} change of air and especially water but those generally affected were too indifferent about it or have not the means or opportunity of trying the effect of change of climate.

Dysentery. The treatment generally adopted in this disease has been small doses of Colomel and Dover's powder three or four times a day so as to improve the secretions, which with an occasional dose of oil has been found sufficient to check the complaint.

complaint and subsequently a course of mild Lonic
has generally completed the cure. But in some
instances where ulceration of the mucous membrane
of the bowels was supposed to exist and the disease
of long standing, five grains of Dover's powder with half
a grain or a grain of the Nitrate of Silver twice or
three times a day has invariably been found to
arrest the disease, in no instance has Mercury been
given to affect the mouth, but merely as an ab-
sorption however I must say that most of the
cases were of a chronic nature generally of some
standing, altho in several instances the free ap-
plication of leeches to the abdomen has been neces-
sary when pain or tenderness or profluvium existed.

Gonorrhoea. Occurred chiefly in women, the
treatment has been injections of Nitrate of Silver
from 6 to 10 grains to the ounce which I have found
invariably after a few applications to arrest the dis-
ease, in some cases a mixture of Balsam of Capivi
and Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi has been given more
particularly when the disease appeared to have ex-
tended to the Urethra and assumed the appear-
ance of Gleet, or Leucorrhoea.

Pora This disease is extremely prevalent and
frequently assumes a very virulent and obstinate
form

forward and indeed well merits its appellation of
the Malabar if caused no doubt from the poor
clases indulging so much in all kinds of fish
~~and~~ frequently in any thing but a fit state
for use as hampered the effluvia in passing their
market places is sometimes almost intolerable
obliging one to exclude it from their olfactory
by compressing the nostrils. The remedy gene-
rally employed is Sulphur ointment in combination
with a small quantity of Mercurial ointment,
about one drachm of the latter to an ounce of the
former which I may say acts almost as a specific
curing the disease in a very short time if regular-
ly applied and it is worthy of remarks that
I have never found this combination to affect the
Salivary glands or system in the slightest degree
which is rather a singular circumstance altho
applied in considerable quantity all over the body.
In some instances Sulphur and Cream of
Tartar with a small quantity of Quinine has been
given in honey or Syrup when the disease appeared
of long standing and of a very resistant form.
Rheumatism. Is a very prevalent disease
in this coast during the Monsoon but more
frequently after the rains and indeed is rather
intractable.

intractable and of an obstinate character usually
resisting the ordinary means of cure. The treat-
ment generally adopted in the acute form has
been at first nauseating doses of Tartar Emetic
with the Liquor Ammoniae Acetate and Mixture
Camphora, in some instances combined with the
Syrup or Tincture of Colchicum besides large doses of
Senna and Antimonial powder at bed time with
strong stimulating embrocations, warm purgatives
&c. In some instances Blister have been found
necessary when the disease appeared settled in the
larger joints and certainly with marked benefit
but whether real or assumed it is difficult to
determine the patients however anxiously feared
the use of their limbs.

Scrophula. Several very inveterate cases of
this formidable and troublesome disease came
under treatment in most instances situated
about the glands of the neck and throat and
occasionally the glands in the arilla have also been
affected. The treatment consisted of the Cam-
phorated Ointment of Sassa about a pint daily
with two or three grains of the Iodide of Potassium
and.

and the tumours have been freely touched with the Compound Tincture of Iodine twice daily besides which the Ointment of the Iodide of Potassium $\frac{1\text{ss}}$ to the 3i has been kept constantly applied to the tumours, and when suppuration had taken place and the sores appeared fresh with a membranous covering, looking through its separation has been accelerated by the free application of Caustic and afterwards the application of the Iodide of Potassium Solution $\frac{1\text{ss}}$ to the 3i applied to the sores and injected into the sinuses and I have in every instance found the sores heal readily without leaving much of a scar and apparently every vestige of the disease eradicated.

Syphilis. It will be seen by reference to the Table that venereal diseases are exceedingly prevalent at this place and indeed generally on this Coast in its worst and most virulent form the primary being invariably succeeded by every shade of secondary symptoms exhibiting the scaly, papular, pustular and tubercular eruptions, ulceration of the tonsils, Leminitis destroying the Velum and Uvula and frequently extending to the Naso and Larynx so that on looking into the mouth of a person in this deplorable condition there

there appears one vast ulcerated cavity extending from the palate to the lower part of the Pharynx. The treatment generally adopted both in the primary and consecutive forms has been in some instances a mild alterative course of Plummer's pills, & never with a view to affect the system at the greatest dependence was always placed on the Compound Decoction of Sassa in combination with the Lode of Potassium about a part of the former with 2 or 3 grains of the latter taken in this divided doses during the day and continued until the sores healed up and every vestige of the disease removed on those cases where Pus had formed previous to admission, the Hydrate of Potash Ointment was freely applied over and around the enlarged glands, leeches having previously in some instances been applied to reduce the inflammation provided no fluctuation could be detected and in general with great benefit frequently preventing suppuration but in those cases where the Pus had supplicated and extensive destruction of parts had taken place and sinuses formed the plan adopted has been the free application of the Lode of Potassium solution \mathfrak{ss} to the \mathfrak{ss} of water to the ulcerated surface and the sinuses injected with

with the same, this application was also used to
the sore on the penis particularly when presenting
a foul unhealthy appearance and in every instance
with the most marked benefit, the sore in a short
time assuming a healthy action and healing up
readily. In many instances the Cartilages and
bones of the nose had been destroyed previous to ad-
mission, but even in this stage and in one or two
instances where the whole nose and part of the
upper jaw had been destroyed, the disease has been
completely arrested by this application alone
and nothing else except the Decoction and the
Liquor of Potassium internally. Two rough draw-
ings are forwarded of Cases treated in this manner.
I only regret that I am unable to forward
drawings of their present improved appearance.

I am not aware of an instance of secondary
symptoms following the primary affection when
treated in this manner, even at an advanced
stage of the disease, and therefore I am fully
convinced of the advantage of the Non-Mercurial
treatment altho' I allow that in some instances
an alterative course is not only necessary but beneficial.

Ulcers. The extreme prevalence of ulcers of every
shade and character on this Coast is proverbial
and

and indeed it would be difficult to form any classification suffice it to say that Leprous & Venereal Sores are the most conspicuous as well as those of a Phagedenic and Stoughing character many of the cases included under this head have been traced to repeated attacks of Lues Venerea and in the greater number of cases the constitutional treatment has consequently been the same as that adopted in Secondary Syphilis in sores of a leprous character the usual application is an Ointment composed of the Hydrargyri Nitrici Oxidum ℥i to the ℥i of the Ceratum Rosina which I find to cleanse and stimulate the sores much better than any other application, aided by previously washing the sores with a solution of the Chloride of Lime of a strength adapted to the different case and the success of this plan of treatment may be estimated by the number of cures exhibited in the table, the average death being little more than two per cent. Altho' at the same time no description could sufficiently ^{portray} the barbarism of some of the cases and indeed the success of the treatment I may safely say is almost incredible. the frequent washing of the sores with the Chloride of

of Lime solution I am fully convinced tends
very materially to the advancement of the cure
as it completely destroys the acrimonious corro-
ding nature of the discharge and thereby preventing
the further extension of the sores.

Varicella. This formidable and most fatal
disease has lately been very prevalent in this neigh-
borhood 26 cases having come under treatment
during last year, of whom 18 recovered and 8 died
but it is necessary to observe that in a great number
of instances patients were admitting into the Hospital
almost in a dying state and when the disease
had nearly attained its acme and therefore before
any beneficial influence could be exerted on the
system the disease had gained an ascendancy
which no treatment could possibly overcome, but
the results upon the whole are such as to merit
considerable attention as I believe the treatment
pursued is somewhat novel, altho put in prac-
tice by me in May and June 1833. I was in Medical
charge of the 11th Regiment N. A. at Vellore, when
several cases of Small Pox came under treat-
ment, but being just at the time promoted
to the 2nd Regiment I. C. prevented my bring-
ing the practice more particularly to notice
in

in the Half Yearly Report which should have followed. On admission in the earlier stages an active Cathartic is prescribed of Calomel & Lobap $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{ss}{ss}$ followed by small doses of Calomel and Antimonial powder one grain of the former and two or three of the latter three or four times daily until the Salivary glands are slightly affected which usually takes place in a few days & if much fever exists the patient is at the same time kept under the influence of Antimonials according to the strength of the individual and other circumstances. I have from the most careful and close observation remarked that immediately the system is brought under the influence of Mercury the fever becomes considerably ameliorated, altho in almost every instance the disease has been of the most virulent and confluent character the idea first struck me from the circumstances that Spontaneous salivation was always considered a favorable symptom and therefore I concluded if this could be superinduced at any early stage it could not fail to be beneficial besides the well known influence of Mercury in subduing fever and inflammatory action whence the origin of the treatment

treatment, and I need not say how fully my views
have been strengthened by experience and the success
of the practice, and I hope it may prove equally
successful in other hands. When the disease ap-
pears in the young and indeed sometimes much
earlier, the strength of the patient is supported
by vegetable tonic of Infusion of Brazil Gentian,
and Calumba generally combined with about
three grains of Quinine daily particularly when
much debility exists and if the fever has been
of a typhoid character, ~~and~~ an occasional dose
of Bell is all that is required to complete the cure.

It is a remarkable fact that patients treated
in this manner are very slightly marked, the
eruption appears more superficial or at least
the indentations or pits are afterwards less
visible and the eruption apparently dissem-
inated more readily and in a much shorter time
than I have generally observed.

Dropsies. Are very general on this Coast, the
disease frequently supervening diseases of the
viscera, from debility and other causes, the
treatment consisted chiefly of *Scirrhos* *scir-*
Squille *Digitalis* *Nitrate* and *Bicarbonate* of
Potash in combination with a Decobition
tonic

lenic mixture of Infusion of Gentian and Calumba
conjoined with Acetate of Potash which with an
improved diet of animal food has usually been
found sufficient to remove the disease and
restore the tone of the system, but in several
instances, patients have been admitted in the
last stage of debility and wretchedness so that
the benefit of treatment at an earlier stage
was completely frustrated.

Atrophy. Under this head are included
all cases of debility from long continued ill-
ness attended by disordered secretions or unde-
fined cases of disease, emaciation and debility
being the chief features of the complaint.

The treatment consisted of mild tonics, Alteration
and a nutritious diet.

Pulmonary. Are of frequent occurrence,
Complaints. Antimonials in the earlier stages
is the principal remedy depended upon aided
by blisters and mild expectorants of Squills,
Tincture Camphora Comp. Tinct. Hyoscyamus &c.
Hydanthrus. White Swelling. In cases
of this disease chiefly in the knee joint have come
under treatment within the last year all were
or life connected with a scrupulous diet, and

and consequently requiring a similar constitutional treatment. In several instances when pain and tenderness of the joint existed indicating increased inflammatory action.

Leeches have been freely applied succeeded by long continued fomentations and after a few days a large blister applied all over the joint and subsequently when the irritation had considerably subsided the Comp. Tinct. of Iodine was freely applied to the abraded surface, as affording more ready absorption and thereby acting more effectually on the absorbents and bursa about the joint, and the consequent removal of the increased synovial fluid. In some instances a repetition of the same treatment has been found necessary before the disease was completely removed. The application of the Iodide of Potassium Ointment has always been persevered in for some time, ^{afterwards} subsequently so as effectually to remove the tendency to a recurrence of the disease. In four instances the cure has been complete and permanent. The fatal case that of a woman was admitted in a very advanced stage of the disease an abscess having pointed in the ham which suppurated

suppurated and burst and continued to discharge
a thin Cancer at first mixed with synovial fluid
and subsequently with blood, which ultimately
exhausted the patient, until she sunk under the
disease. Amputation was early proposed but
positively resisted. The other Case that of a lad
of about 18 years of age appears now well altho
a bad subject, his legs being covered with small
ulcers, which however for the present, have nearly
healed up but apparently only to break out
a fresh as the constitution seems completely
contaminated by the *Cæcæthæ Syphilitica*.

Residence Surgeon
Trompsburg.

Trompsburg, Residence
1st January 1843

Note. In a long time past General Cullen
has had in contemplation an excursion to the
high range of Hills in the vicinity of Tromps-
burg as they have never been thoroughly ex-
plored, altho an attempt had been made many
years.

years ago by a Captain Sheridan of the New Bri-
-gade a Lieutenant Rolle, and Captain Green
of the Engineers which however was ^{found} unsuccessful.
We accordingly started on the 24th of February
via Arinaad 16 miles from Tirandram; the road
so far was very tolerable frequently traversing
considerable tracts of paddy ground & over steep
ridges, generally covered with jungle, halting
here during the 25th and 26th our next march
on the 27th was to a place called Casiathew Kodol
8 miles further on towards the base of the hills,
by an old track laid down on the maps and
through a very picturesque undulating jungle
country, crossing several elevated ridges but upon
the whole a tolerable road. Here we encamped
for two days on the banks of a branch of the
Kurrumanay River at an elevation of 430 ft.
above the sea while parties were sent on to
explore the tracks leading towards the hills.
From this we started after breakfast on the
1st of March and pursued our course through
beautiful forests and over some steep ridges
until we came to a small River at the foot
of the hills called Allypaur 2230 feet above the
level of the sea and after a short halt commenced
ascending

ascending the hill through a dense and almost
impenetrable forest of magnificent trees, which
completely shaded us from the rays of the sun and
rendered our ascent cool and pleasant as otherwise
it would have been an arduous undertaking in the
heat of the day, from the steepness of the ascent
leading direct up the acclivity of the mountain, as
all native tracks generally do. after ascending the
first ridge we came to a kind of Promontory or
projection of rock where there appeared the remains
of an old barrier, from which we had a splendid
view of the country below. a little higher up we came
to a plateau of some extent, covered with noble
forest trees. pursuing our way over another ridge
we encountered a dense low jungle apparently
the abode of Elephants and all sorts of wild
animals from the innumerable tracks observable
in every direction. we then shaped our course to
the right over very rough ground until we attained
an altitude of 5980 feet where we encamped about
3 P.M. by the side of a small rivulet there being
no prospect of our gaining the summit. As the
track leading to the top of the range had not been
discovered or explored. Our encampment here
prevented

presented a very lively scene, from the numbers
of people employed constructing temporary huts &
the bustle and confusion that prevailed in the midst
of the jungle, rendered the scene rather novel, and
exciting. The natives very soon began to shiver
from the change of temperature. Altho the clouds
drifting rapidly past, was really delightful to
our feelings, besides the splendid view of the Augus-
tus Peak towering far above us a little to the South,
occasionally, capped with clouds, and again bursting
forth during gleams of sunshine was truly uni-
-mating and sublime. The enjoyment also of the
cool delicious water was a source of much delight
after the fatigue of the day, which however we felt
but slightly from the cool temperature, and
refreshing atmosphere, as compared with the
heat of our encampment below, where the Ther-
-mometer stood at 90. towards evening numerous
piles of wood were laid down in different directions
all round our encampment, both fire to, both to
afford warmth to the shivering natives, as well as
to frighten away Elephants & Tigers from our
vicinity. General Bullen, Captain Brown and
myself, slept upon our mattresses on the ground
in a small tent, and found it rather cold during
the

the night in the morning on looking at the thermometer
placed in the tent, it stood at 65° Fahrenheit. We all
complained of being unable to sleep for a great part
of the night, perhaps from the cold, but more probably
from the effects of the purified air, on moving about
we found that all our Coolies had taken themselves
off just before day light. Altho' they were amply
supplied with rice and every attention paid
to their wants, but the Natives have such a
dread of wild animals, and especially of elevated
or unexplored regions, that it is difficult to in-
duce them, either by fair means or force, to go on
such expeditions, & in consequence of this, Contrabando
we were obliged to allow our encampment to stand
fast. However after breakfast on the 2^d March, we
proceeded to wind our way towards the summit of
the ridge, which after many difficulties, having our way
almost literally cut the whole distance, of about
2 miles, we at last emerged from the jungle and
ascended the highest point of the ridge and may
say were almost enchanted by the magnificent and
extensive view of the Trananore country which pre-
sented itself, with the sea in the distance as well
as looking down towards Palpanasana on the Tai-
cunely or East side of the hills. Here we found
a

a considerable plateau of table land at an elevation
of 4740 feet as measured by barometer by General
Cullen. The highest Peak of the range was esti-
mated by him at about 6000. & the Argentine Peak
a little further to the Southward about 4000 and
nearly as high as Ollocamund, and no doubt
a similar climate, several other high Peaks
appeared at various distances, both to the
North and South. On exploring the ridge
or table land in various directions, we found
the whole surface literally trampled by
European tracks seemingly the retreat
from the jungle below, and in some of
the small tholes, or open clumps of jungle
the prints, or marks of the paws of large felines
were very perceptible in several places.

The surface of the table land generally
was very rocky, although considerable tracks
of snow were observable in different directions
but we had no time to explore further. How-
ever, as much naturally be supposed after
such

Such a discovery. The President fully contem-
plates another excursion very shortly when we
hope to make further and more extensive ^{discovering} the
benefit of having such a climate so convenient
and accessible. I have no doubt ere long will
be duly appreciated; and possibly a sanatorium
may even be established there, possessing ad-
vantages nearly equal to the Nidgherries.

Residency Surgeon,
Travancore Residency } Travancore.
21st March 1843 }

N. B. A great part of the Topographical
information in this Report has been gleaned
from different Authentic sources compiled from
Documents and Records in the Resident Office.

Table I

Showing the various mean results of the Temperature, Pressure, Humidity, Clouds, Rain, Direction and Force of the Wind, deduced from Hourly Observations made at the Smithsonian Observatory in { Lat. 38. 35. 35" N } Elevation above the sea 195 feet, from June 1837 to May 1838 inclusive.

	Temperature										Pressure				Humidity, Clouds, Rain, and Wind.									
	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere	Mean daily mean temperature here	Mean daily mean temperature elsewhere
1837 June	77.74	86.5	71.8	14.2	88.86	75.72	9.23	1	5	56.8	56.4	58.6	58.6	74.34	72.88	78.66	8.118	SW	1.52					
July	77.48	87.9	71.1	16.6	82.78	75.51	9.67	2	5	56.4	55.9	59.5	59.6	74.13	72.90	78.94	10.132	SW	3.90					
August	77.72	89.4	71.1	18.4	82.61	75.42	10.12	1	5	56.6	57.1	56.7	59.7	74.14	72.62	78.77	11.554	SW	3.01					
September	78.15	87.5	72.5	16.2	84.56	75.84	11.12	Now	6	57.2	57.8	58.9	58.2	74.29	72.77	79.15	12.958	SW	2.71					
October	78.16	88.0	72.7	17.6	85.70	74.13	9.57	1	5	58.1	59.2	58.1	58.1	74.77	73.37	80.60	21.973	SW	3.13					
November	77.87	85.5	69.5	14.0	83.64	72.83	9.57	1	6	57.2	58.6	58.6	58.6	73.85	72.55	78.57	19.257	SW	2.51					
December	77.66	84.8	65.5	22.5	82.75	71.80	12.95	1	6	57.5	57.4	58.4	58.4	72.68	71.38	75.88	32.163	SW	3.51					
1838 January	77.47	84.3	66.0	21.5	83.68	69.85	15.83	2	6	57.7	57.4	58.8	58.2	70.61	69.10	66.17	22.632	SW	2.91					
February	79.18	82.0	67.5	24.5	87.18	71.06	16.12	1	6	57.2	57.0	58.1	58.1	72.10	68.60	69.58	21.136	SW	3.12					
March	81.02	82.7	68.8	20.9	85.72	73.79	14.90	1	6	57.1	57.4	58.4	58.4	74.01	70.84	74.54	19.973	SW	3.12					
April	82.22	82.6	73.2	19.4	89.03	73.59	13.69	1	6	56.9	56.7	58.5	58.5	75.95	74.09	82.86	27.564	SW	2.55					
May	82.57	82.1	74.0	17.4	89.25	77.30	12.08	1	6	56.2	55.5	57.5	57.9	76.75	74.28	80.20	36.755	SW	3.74					
Means	78.89	87.52	70.01	18.9	85.66	73.38	12.07	1	6	57.1	57.4	58.9	58.8	73.96	71.77	76.55	26.471	SW	3.02					

Barometer not sufficiently good to show the latitude.

Not observed during the year.

Table II

Showing the various mean results of the Temperature, Pressure, Humidity, Clouds, Rain, Direction, and Force of the Wind, deduced from Hourly Observations made at the Linschoten Observatory, in { Lat. 8. 35. 35. N } Elevation above the sea, 195 feet, from June 1838 to May 1839, inclusive.

	Temperature										Pressure				Humidity, Clouds, Rain and Wind.											
	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Monthly Mean Temperature.
1838 June	78.80	85.5	71.8	17.5	82.22	76.53	9.89	2	6	1.85	1.58	1.68	1.90	1.92	—	75.38	76.00	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62	76.62
July	78.91	84.8	68.9	18.9	83.58	75.71	11.46	1	6	1.59	1.68	1.83	1.92	—	76.39	72.51	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87	74.87
August	77.32	84.6	72.5	19.1	81.36	74.13	12.13	1	6	1.73	1.63	1.91	1.69	1.74	74.31	72.02	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15	77.15
September	77.38	84.1	72.0	18.0	81.60	74.02	12.58	1	6	1.81	1.69	1.13	1.19	74.12	74.16	71.92	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95
October	78.41	84.6	71.7	17.8	85.98	73.66	12.42	1	5	1.81	1.84	1.13	1.11	74.15	74.69	72.38	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42	79.42
November	77.70	84.4	68.1	17.9	84.80	72.10	12.67	2	6	1.82	1.84	1.16	1.11	74.31	73.43	71.92	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
December	78.41	84.2	64.5	16.7	86.80	70.03	16.33	2	6	1.77	1.79	1.16	1.11	74.26	74.18	68.46	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22	69.22
1839 January	77.11	84.4	64.8	22.6	84.51	71.82	15.49	2	6	1.68	1.82	1.14	1.16	74.1	72.46	69.25	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87	70.87
February	81.16	84.1	71.0	22.0	88.95	73.36	15.62	1	6	1.83	1.84	1.17	1.19	74.27	73.65	70.26	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05	73.05
March	81.53	84.6	71.0	22.4	89.67	74.40	16.27	None	6	1.72	1.72	1.16	1.19	74.15	74.30	70.90	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19	75.19
April	82.13	84.5	73.2	22.3	91.27	76.45	14.12	2	6	1.83	1.85	1.16	1.17	74.49	74.20	73.40	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	81.78	
May	81.23	82.5	71.2	21.3	87.78	75.66	12.22	2	5	1.71	1.88	1.17	1.11	74.35	74.06	74.06	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40	83.40
Means	79.52	84.58	70.22	20.4	84.02	70.70	13.05	1	6	1.74	1.76	1.12	1.16	74.67	74.20	71.80	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95	76.95
Total of Rain 52.9512																										

Not observed during this year.

Table III.

Table IV

Showing the various mean results of the Temperature, Pressure, Humidity, Clouds, Rain, Direction, and Force of the Wind deduced from Hourly Observations made at the Trinidadian Observatory, on a {Lat. 8. 32. 35. N. } Elevation above the sea 175 feet from June 1840 to May 1841 inclusive.

	Temperature										Pressure										Humidity, Clouds, Rain, and Winds.															
	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.	Hourly mean Temperature.					
1840 June	77.31	96.2	72.2	18.5	81.96	76.91	10.55	1	5	.059	.068	.074	.072	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076	.076					
July	77.53	88.7	70.2	16.6	82.42	78.41	8.61	2	6	.062	.067	.082	.081	.089	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086	.086					
August	78.71	88.2	71.5	16.7	85.49	78.46	12.00	1	6	.065	.061	.096	.097	.082	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080					
September	77.71	86.5	70.0	16.6	84.23	78.03	11.20	1	6	.091	.072	.104	.095	.066	.082	.071	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072	.072					
October	78.30	88.6	70.3	16.5	84.84	78.57	11.27	1	5	.075	.089	.122	.119	.071	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082					
November	77.08	87.2	69.7	19.5	83.95	71.86	12.09	1	6	.077	.091	.112	.101	.064	.082	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071	.071					
December	77.17	88.6	64.4	20.2	85.66	69.57	16.09	2	6	.079	.089	.113	.106	.081	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089	.089					
1841 January	78.57	89.5	65.6	23.9	86.71	71.01	16.70	2	6	.071	.076	.125	.125	.078	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081					
February	79.45	92.5	66.5	26.8	87.76	71.82	16.14	2	6	.073	.095	.107	.109	.077	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081					
March	81.78	91.5	72.1	19.4	89.24	74.80	11.84	1	6	.076	.090	.129	.110	.069	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080	.080					
April	82.10	91.8	71.0	20.5	89.16	75.76	12.10	1	6	.077	.091	.125	.113	.069	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082	.082					
May	81.55	91.0	73.1	18.3	84.60	76.55	11.22	1	4	.069	.073	.101	.090	.063	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079	.079					
Mean	79.18	89.25	69.57	19.7	86.01	73.05	12.67	1	6	.071	.082	.112	.110	.070	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081	.081					
Not Observed since the year -																																				

Not Observed since this year.

Mean of the year 1840-41 56.31.70

Table V

Table VI

N^o 1088
1864

From,

Major General W. Cullen,
Resident at Travancore,
and CochinTo. Colin Paterson Esq^r. M. D.
Physician to His Highness
The Rajah of Travancore.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to you Extract from the Fort St. George Gazette of the 1st Instant, appointing you Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

I have at the same time to request that you will be so good as to continue to afford Medical aid to the Residency Establishment until the arrival of Dr. Reid.

I avail myself with great pleasure of the occasion, to acknowledge your zealous and able professional services during the period you have been attached to this Residency, not only in the kind aid you have on all occasions so cheerfully afforded to the Members

of

of the Residency, but for the unwearied attention and solicitude you have shown in promoting the objects of that useful Institution His Highnesses Charity Hospital, and in the formation and instruction of the Class of Native Medical Subordinates.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed^t. Servant

Resd^t. office
Sevaram.

23^d July 1844

W. S. S. S. S.

Resident.

To.

Colin Paterson Esq^r. M. D.

Secy.

Secy.

Secy.

Extract from the Fort St. George Gazette
Dated 2nd July 1844.

Fort St. George
July 1st 1844.

"Assistant Surgeon Colin Paterson
M. D. to be Physician to His High-
ness the Rajah of Travancore, vice
Eaton resigned."

Family

N^o 1588,
1851.

RAMC 217/8

O^o,

Major General M. Cullen
British Resident of
Travancore

Sir,

Y^{rs}

Y^{rs}

Y^{rs}

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st Instant, and as therein requested, the Communication from Government which accompanied it, has been laid by me before His Highness the Rajah.

I am now directed to express His Highness' extreme regret at the sudden & unexpected removal of Dr. Patterson from his appointment of Physician to His Highness, and to observe that if His Highness had been at all aware of the necessity for an application for the retention of that Officer's Services

Services at His Highness' Court on his
promotion to the rank of full Surgeon,
His Highness would most assuredly have
requested the Resident to make such
application, His Highness having great
Confidence in Dr. Paterson's professional
advice, and accustomed as His Highness
has been to that Officer so long. And
His Highness hopes that under the pecu-
-liar circumstances of the case, it may
not yet be too late to prefer the request,
and the Government may be disposed
to meet His Highness' desire.

I have the honor to be

Kuruzoor, Cutcherry,

Sir

Shewandrum

1st October 1851.

Yours most Obedient

Humble Servant

(Signed) V. Kristno Rao

Dewan

A true Copy

My dear Patterson

RMC 217/9

I have the pleasure to enclose an extract from J. O. posting you to the 3rd L. C. The Commander in Chief regrets to learn that your health is not yet perfectly restored but His Excellency feels assured that you will join the 3rd Cavalry as soon as you can do so with perfect safety, and Sir Richard Armstrong would not desire that you should leave the Hills until you feel quite equal to Regimental duty.

Believe me,

My dear Patterson
Yours very sincerely
Signed / H. Gordon

Bangalore 14th October 1856

My dear Peterson

I understand that you propose to bring your Services under the notice of the Government backed by such favorable testimony as you can offer. I should be very much gratified if what I can conscientiously assert may prove useful to you.

I have had the misfortune of requiring your professional aid very constantly myself, & do the I and other members of my family are most grateful to you for the greatest attention & beneficial results. I have also a full knowledge of your unswerving attendance on your other patients & I feel quite sure that your great professional attainments & other
high

Cole Polson

175 -
Drw Karpel

Had 2-60