

Remarks on the annual return of sick for the year ending March 1853. With tables of statistics re climate, and plans showing proximity of malarious areas to barracks

Publication/Creation

1853

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Remarks on the Annual Return of Sick of
Her Majesty's Regiment serving in the Bombay
Presidency to the 31st March 1853.

Para: 1.
Topographical
Description of
Stations: - Climate,
and Atmospheric
Phenomena &c

On the General Topography of the Bombay
Presidency I have no Observations to make;
but, as Government has liberally sanctioned
the issue of Meteorological Instruments to all the
large military Stations in the Command, the
following tables, which have been carefully
compiled from the observations kept by the
different officers appointed to take charge of
them, may not be considered uninteresting
even in their present state, and if these
observations be continued with care they will
eventually, I have no doubt, lead to important
conclusions concerning the causation of
disease in this climate.

These tables are projected on rather
too Scientific, and extended a scale for
general application, and, perhaps, if they
were simplified a little it would ensure
more accuracy in the detail of keeping them;
and if a column were added for noting the
Electric condition of the Atmosphere, the apparatus
for which would not be expensive, their value
to Medical Science would, in my opinion,
be materially increased; for Electricity is
an important Element in Nature's laws, and
is supposed to be the chief agent in all the changes
of both animate, and inanimate matter. It is curious,
therefore, as I noticed in my last Annual Report,
that it should have been so completely overlooked
by the projectors of this Scheme of Meteorology.

Observations made at Belgaum Lat. 15.52 N. Long. 74.42 E. Alt. 2260 feet during the years 1852-53.

[illegible]

General State of the Weather at Belgaum during 1852-53.

<i>Months</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>April 1852.</i> 8 days N. S.E. 3. N. 1. N.W. 1. S.E. 2. 8 12 Calms. Rain fell on the 6 th , 7 th , 17 th & 27 th . On the 18 th & 17 th a heavy hail storm with thunder & lightning to S.W.	
<i>May</i> — 1 day S.E. 4. N.E. 6. N.W. 2. N. 1. N.W. 1. 17 Calms. Rain from 1 st to 8 th except on the 6 th . Again on the 17 th , 18 th , 19 th , 24 th , & 25 th . Thunder & lightning to E.	
<i>June</i> — 1 day S.E. 4. N.W. 12. S.W. 2. N. 2. N.W. 1. Calms. Rain on the 1 st , 2 nd & 5 th . Again from 13 th to end of the month. Heavy dew on the 13 th & 14 th mornings.	
<i>July</i> — 3 days N. 15. S.W. 3. N.W. 4. 10 Calms. Rain from 1 st to 9 th on the 12 th . Again from 22 nd to end of the month. Heavy dew on the 16 th & 17 th mornings.	
<i>August</i> — 23 days N. 7. 8 Calms. Rain fell almost every day during the month.	
<i>September</i> — 16 days Calms. 4 N.W. Rain fell during greater part of the month.	
<i>October</i> — 10 days Calms. 2 S.W. 1. N.W. 2. S.E. 4. N.E. 16. Mornings during greater part of the month cool & clear. Mornings generally cloudy. Evening cloudy with occasional light rains, distant thunder and lightning to eastward.	
<i>November</i> — 30 days S.E. mornings and evenings generally clear. Mornings clear with high winds. On the 16 th Sun obscured, cloudy, and two small showers of rain.	
<i>December</i> — 31 days N.E. Mornings and evenings generally cold & clear. Occasional light showers of rain.	
<i>January 1853.</i> 20 days N.E. 9. N.W. 1. S. 1. N.W. 1. Mornings and evenings cool & generally clear. On the 30 th a heavy fall of rain.	
<i>February</i> — 14 days N.E. 10. N.W. 2. S.E. 4. 2 N. — D° — D° — On the 27 th Thunder & lightning to S.E. & N.W.	
<i>March</i> — 14 days N.E. 12. N.W. 2. S.W. 1. 2 N. — D° — D° — On the 1 st , 4 th , & 5 th Thunder & lightning. On the 6 th , 21 st , 22 nd , 24 th , and 25 th Thunder with occasional light showers. And on the 23 rd a heavy fall of rain.	

Observations made at Mahabeshwari Lat. 18.50 N. Long. 73.30 E. Alt. 4700 feet during the years 1852-53.

Months	Barometer										Dry-bulb Thermometer					Wet-bulb Thermometer					Difference of Dry and Wet-bulb Thermometer					Rain Gauge		M. Registering barometer at the observatory										
	At Sunrise		At Noon		At 10 P.M.		At Sunset		At Midnight		At 10 P.M.		At Sunrise		At Noon		At 10 P.M.		At Sunset		At Midnight		At 10 P.M.		At Sunrise		At Noon		At 10 P.M.		At Sunset		At Midnight		At 10 P.M.			
	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in		°	in	°	in	°	in	°	in	°	
April 1852	25.704	.	25.708	.	25.701	.	25.763	.	25.776	.	55.866	2.20	64.22	6.66	60.14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	56	89.10
May	25.691	66.17	25.748	70.28	25.730	71.51	25.704	70.89	25.735	65.36	63.17	70.78	73.22	65.72	65.33	61.48	61.64	62.28	65.55	64.13	2.34	7.14	5.23	2.48	1.71	3	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
June	25.574	64.40	25.624	67.76	25.597	67.43	25.583	66.10	25.630	65.76	62.70	64.16	67.06	64.90	64.23	62.33	67.13	61.10	64.60	63.70	1.00	6.69	2.20	1.22	1.33	77	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
July	25.516	61.13	25.622	64.48	25.520	64.54	25.535	63.06	25.583	60.8	60.7	64.16	64.32	60.76	60.4	62.96	63.87	62.16	60.6	0.3	0.2	0.45	0.35	0.1	94	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
August	25.556	60.4	25.619	64.41	25.582	64.51	25.582	62.83	25.586	59.94	60.5	64.36	64.77	63.6	60.2	60.	62.83	62.80	62.28	60.6	0.3	0.52	0.97	1.12	70.4	133	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
September	25.273	60.3	25.535	63.	25.242	63.43	25.273	61.6	25.278	59.50	60.6	63.3	64.06	62.5	57.7	60.3	62.13	63.53	61.93	59.66	0.3	0.17	0.43	0.37	0.06	1	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
October	25.714	62.82	25.819	68.45	25.764	71.77	25.788	64.59	25.812	60.63	59.25	65.53	72.66	64.5	60.1	56.96	63.66	64.26	60.92	58.02	6.6	5.03	6.	6.3	16.2	9	8	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
November	25.709	62.53	25.832	67.56	25.756	68.26	25.766	64.73	25.777	62.60	57.6	71.86	76.23	67.16	60.5	52.43	64.58	65.46	59.63	57.2	5.	1	7.56	6.96	7.53	5.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
December	25.757	62.16	25.808	64.25	25.777	65.387	.	62.5	57.25	792	62.315	53.6	58.67	64.57	64.57	62.81	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57	64.57		
January 1853	25.768	61.44	25.798	65.29	25.768	67.64	25.764	64.65	25.627	62.05	54.50	58.16	64.60	62.57	57.22	60.11	55.32	62.8	70.15	61.22	61.	7.77	6.77	5.79	5.13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
February	25.710	62.14	25.789	71.85	25.749	74.03	25.752	71.25	25.712	69.62	62.96	69.28	74.69	75.07	67.55	63.66	63.31	70.92	72.2	15.9	55.18	7.57	13.33	12.70	8.7	8.407	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
March	25.700	70.41	25.795	72.1	25.78	77.03	25.75	70.38	25.784	70.55	65.54	76.74	75.72	72.22	66.61	66.06	67.00	62.82	61.92	57.33	57.4	12.36	12.	10.47	8.407	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Mean	25.637	63.530	25.676	67.22	25.645	68.686	25.64	66.782	25.64	63.679	59.909	65.94	70.45	64.72	61.55	55.52	62.63	61.44	57.98	5.35	5.04	7.40	3.37	3.10	7.316	6	89.10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				

General State of the Weather at Mahabeshwor during 1852-53.

Months	Remarks
April 1852. Prevailing Wind N.W. Rain and hail on the 16 th accompanied by Thunder & lightning E. Sky generally clear.	
May 12 days N.W. S.E. 12 N.W. S.W. 11 Calm. Sky generally overcast with dense drifting fog. Rain fell during greater part of the month with Thunder & lightning.	
June 6 days N.W. S.W. 11 Calm. Rain fell during the whole month. Sky overcast with dense fog.	
July 28 days N.W. S.E. Occasional showers of rain during the month with distant Thunder & lightning. Generally foggy.	
August 7 days N.W. S.E. From 1 st to 15 th quite foggy, during the remaining part of the month occasional glimpses of Sunshine.	
September 11 days S.E. 16 N.W. S.W. Occasional Rain from 1 st to 24 th . Afterwards clear and calm.	
October 29 days N.W. S.E. Rain fell on the 10 th , 17 th & 18 th with Thunder & lightning.	
November 30 days N.W. Mornings and evenings generally clear, drizzling rain on the 14 th with Thunder to S.E. & lightning to E.	
December 26 days N.W. S.E. D ² D ² Light rain fell during the month.	
January 1853. 4 days S.E. 25 N.W. S.W. D ² D ² On the 30 th winds high and stormy.	
February 26 days N.W. S.W. D ² D ² On the 28 th a heavy fall of rain with small hail.	
March 27 days N.W. S.W. D ² D ² Some rain fell during the month with Thunder & lightning.	

Observations made at Poona Lat. 18.30 N. Long. 74.02 E. Alt. 1550 feet during the years 1852-53.

Months	Barometer												Dry-bulb Thermometer		Wet-bulb Thermometer		Difference of Dry and Wet-bulb Thermometer		Rain Large Rain Gauges		Self-registering Thermometer on the same days		Dew Point as found by Daniell's Hygrometer																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various 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various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times	At various times

General State of the Weather at Pond during 1852-53

Months	Remarks
April 1862	26 days N. 2. 16. 4. 3. W. Drizzling rain during the month. with Thunder and Lightning E. S. E.
May	13 days N. 10. W. 1. S. E. 4. N. E. On the 1 st a Storm at 21 hrs with a heavy shower of hail, Thunder Lightning. Occasional light showers of rain during the month.
June	18 days N. 10. W. 4. 2. S. Occasional showers of rain with Thunder and Lightning.
July	13 days N. 12. S. W. 4. W. 1. 2. Calm. D ² D ² D ²
August	22 days N. 4. 9. S. Mornings generally clear. Occasional showers of rain during the month.
September	15 days N. 13. W. 4. 2. W. D ² with light breeze. Frequent showers of rain. with Thunder and Lightning.
October	7 days N. 13. W. 2. W. 4. N. E. 1. S. E. 4. W. Mornings generally foggy with light breeze. Drizzling rain occasionally with Thunder and Lightning.
November	13 days E. 3. N. W. 13. N. E. 4. 5. E. Mornings light breeze prevailed. Windy on several occasions. Lightning & Eastward on the 14 th .
December	7 days N. E. 13. E. 2. S. E. 1. W. 1. N. 4. 2. W. D ² D ² and generally foggy. Drizzling rain occasionally. Lightning on the 8 th & 10 th & 12 th & 13 th & 14 th & 15 th & 16 th & 17 th & 18 th & 19 th & 20 th & 21 st & 22 nd & 23 rd & 24 th & 25 th & 26 th & 27 th & 28 th & 29 th & 30 th & 31 st .
January 1863	15 E. 4. W. 3. N. W. 18. S. N. E. 2. S. Light breeze prevailed throughout the month generally from N.
February	1. N. E. 11. N. E. 3. S. E. 4. N. E. 4. W. 7. N. S. E. 4. E. D ² D ² D ² and foggy. On the 26 th lightning E. & the 27 th Thunder and rain with lightning N. E.
March	3 days E. 19. N. W. 6. W. 4. 2. S. Occasional dust squalls during the month. On the 29 th & 30 th a heavy drops of rain with Thunder and Lightning S. W.

Observations made at Portland Lat: 43. 22 N. Long: 73. 45 E. Alt: ^{Upper Fort 4571} _{Lower Fort 4260} feet during the years 1852-53.

Months	Barometer										Dry-bulb Thermometer					Wet-bulb Thermometer					Difference of Dry and Wet-bulb Thermometers					Rain Gauge																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	At Tavara	At Mach Thermometer	At 10 P.M.	At Mach Thermometer	At 4 P.M.	At Mach Thermometer	At Sunset	At Mach Thermometer	At 10 P.M.	At Mach Thermometer	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At Sunset	At Tavara	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.

General State of the Weather at Poona during 1852-53.

Months	Remarks
April 1852	2 days Calm. 3 N. 11. 1 W. 2 E. 4 N. 1 S. 6. Morning brisk breeze. Air very hot up to 14°. few drops of rain, 14° 15° 16° 17° 18° 19° 20° with thunder & lightning. 1. 6.
May	16 days N. 1 N. 6. 4 S. 5 Calm. 3 N. 12. 1 W. On the 3 rd thunder & heavy rain. at 2 p.m. towards evening thunder & lightning. 2. rain N. on the 9 th & 27 th with rain and lightning. 18. with rain.
June	5 days Calm. 10 N. 1 S. 1 E. 16. 13 S. 6. Rain fell during the whole month, except on the 11 th .
July	16 days S. W. 3 Calm. 12 N. D ^o D ^o D ^o 11° 12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18° 19° 20° 21° 22° 23° 24° 25° 26° 27° 28° 29° 30°
August	15 days S. W. 3 Calm. 12 N. 1 W. D ^o D ^o D ^o 25° 26° 27° 28° 29° 30°
September	21 days N. 6 Calm. 2 S. 4 N. Morning to do. Rain and strong breeze on the 6 th & from 11 th to 27 th , except on the 15 th , 17 th , 18 th , 22 nd , 23 rd & 24 th .
October	3 days N. 4 Calm. 1 S. 18 S. 2 E. 13 N. D ^o very hot. days pleasant. with light breeze. nights cool & clear. Rain on the 1 st , 2 nd , 12 th & 15 th with thunder & rain.
November	12 days S. E. 11 S. 2 S. 3 N. 1 N. 12 Calm. Only 3 hours of rain on the 18 th morning very hot, breeze strong, sky clear day fine & nights to do.
December	10 days E. 11 S. E. 12 S. 4 N. 4 Calm. 7 E. Rain on the 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th & 9 th . light breeze, cool morning fine day, & very cold nights.
January 1853	14 days Calm. 1 N. 6 S. 1 S. 1 S. 2 N. 2 N. 1 E. 5 S. Morning very hot, day & night cool. Sky cloudless.
February	6 days N. 16. 7 N. 3 Calm. 10 S. 8 E. On the 25 th at 4 p.m. thunder & lightning from E. N. W. followed by heavy rain, which continued 497 hours.
March	21 days N. 15. 1 N. 4 Calm. 2 N. 1 N. 1 N. 3 hours of rain fell on the 29 th , 21 st , & on the 30 th . The rest of the days have been fine and cool.

Observations made at Akmednuggur Lat. 19. 01 N. Long. 75. 04 E. Alt. 1900 feet during the years 1852-53.

Months	Barometer										Dry bulb Thermometer		Wet bulb Thermometer		Difference of Dry and Wet bulb Thermometers		New Point as found by Daniell's Apprimate		Rain Gauge	
	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM
April 1852	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o
May	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o
June	27.665 72.83	27.610 81.23	27.619 86.13	27.645 81.53	27.648 76.23	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23	27.610 86.13	27.613 81.23
July	27.575 71.56	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
August	27.610 69.74	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
September	27.660 70.70	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
October	27.798 69.29	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
November	27.864 62.56	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
December	27.859 58.74	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
January 1853	27.843 53.29	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
February	27.851 61.75	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
March	27.806 68.67	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48
Mean	27.746 66.21	27.627 76.48	27.627 81.48	27.627 86.48	27.627 91.48	27.627 96.48	27.627 101.48	27.627 106.48	27.627 111.48	27.627 116.48	27.627 121.48	27.627 126.48	27.627 131.48	27.627 136.48	27.627 141.48	27.627 146.48	27.627 151.48	27.627 156.48	27.627 161.48	27.627 166.48

General State of the Weather at Shumdinggur during 1852-53.

<i>Months</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>April 1852</i>	<i>no observations were made until June</i>
<i>May</i>	
<i>June</i>	<i>28 days S.E. 4 N.E. 1 N. 5 N.W. 2 W. 3 S. 12 S.W. 4 E. Rain fell almost every day during the month. accompanied by lightning & thunder S.E.</i>
<i>July</i>	<i>13 days S.W. 2 S. 4 W. 4 N.W. 9 N.E. Rain fell on the 5th & 6th from 22nd to 31st except on the 26th & 28th. Lightning on the 26th from N. & E.</i>
<i>August</i>	<i>16 days S.W. 1 N. 4 N.W. 2 S. 3 Calms 5 N. Rain from 1st to 11th & on the 17th, 22nd & 23rd.</i>
<i>September</i>	<i>The prevailing winds have been N.W. & N.E. mornings generally overcast slight breeze. Rain fell throughout the month.</i>
<i>October</i>	<i>7 days N. 5 N.W. 3 N.E. 2 E. 2 N. 6 S.E. 1 S. Light rains fell during the month with lightning from N.W. & N. breeze moderate.</i>
<i>November</i>	<i>The prevailing winds have been N.E. & S.E. On the 14th light showers of rains. lightning S.W. & E. at night. 2 days clear & breeze light.</i>
<i>December</i>	<i>5 days E. 3 S.E. 1 N. 2 S. 1 N. 3 N.W. 1 S.W. Rain on the 5th, 6th, 7th & 9th with lightning & thunder N.W. & E.</i>
<i>January 1853</i>	<i>16 days N.W. 2 N.E. 6 N. 4 W. 2 S.E. 1 S. Moderate breeze generally prevailed throughout the month. 8 days clear.</i>
<i>February</i>	<i>6 days N. 1 S. 3 E. 1 N. 2 N.W. 1 S.W. 1 S. 40 parts of rain fell on the 21st preceded by a storm at 2 P.M. followed by thunder & lightning S.W.</i>
<i>March</i>	<i>1 day S. 7 N. 1 E. 3 N. 3 S.E. 8 N. 2 S.E. 1 N. Light breeze prevailed during the month. On the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 30th & 31st. Lightning S. & S.W.</i>

Total

General State of the Weather at Deesa during 1852-53.

Months	Remarks
April 1852	No Observations were made until September
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	The prevailing winds have been S.W. & W. Mornings generally close and clear. Midday sultry & oppressive. Nights close. Some rain fell during the month.
October	The prevailing winds have been N.E. & N.W. Rain on the 13 th , 14 th & 15 th . Mornings cool. Midday & nights very oppressive.
November	Prevailing winds N.W. & N.E. Mornings generally cool and pleasant. Midday heat oppressive. Very clear. Nights cool & pleasant.
December	Prevailing winds N.W. & N.E. Mornings and midday cool. Nights cool & pleasant. Breeze moderate.
January 1853	Prevailing winds N. & N.W. 5 th 5 th & exceedingly pleasant. Nights cool and delightful.
February	Prevailing winds N.E. & N.W. Mornings, midday and nights cool and pleasant throughout the month.
March	Prevailing winds N.E. & N.W. The weather during the month was generally hot during midday with occasional dust storms. Mornings and evenings generally cool & clear. On the 29 th breeze stormy - distant thunder & N.W. with lightning and rain.

Observations made at Kurrachee Lat. 24° 47' 19" N. Long. 67° 3' 37" E. Alt. 30 feet, during 1852-53.

Months	Barometer										Dry bulb Thermometer					Wet bulb Thermometer					Difference of Dry and Wet bulb Thermometer					Rain Gauge		Wet bulb Thermometer at same dry		Wet bulb Thermometer at same dry							
	At sunrise	At sunset	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At 10 P.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset	At sunrise	At 10 A.M.	At 4 P.M.	At sunset			
April 1852	75	79	84	87	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62					
May	79	83	87	91	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66					
June	83	87	91	95	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70					
July	87	91	95	99	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74					
August	91	95	99	103	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78					
September	95	99	103	107	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82					
October	99	103	107	111	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86					
November	103	107	111	115	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90					
December	107	111	115	119	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94					
January 1853	111	115	119	123	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98					
February	115	119	123	127	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102					
March	119	123	127	131	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106					
Mean	76	80	84	88	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63					
None received																																					
Total																																					

General State of the Weather at Kurrachee during 1852-53.

<i>Months</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>April 1852</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. & N.W. The greater part of the month was cloudy. Rain fell on the 5th & 15th accompanied by Thunder & lightning.</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. & N.W. A light fall of rain on the 1st & 2nd; Mornings generally cloudy, noon & evenings clear, dust storm on the 18th & 19th.</i>
<i>June</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. & S.W. Mornings cloudy, midday clear. Light rain on the 24th and 28th with Lightning N.E.</i>
<i>July</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. & S.W. Rain fell on the 20th, 29th, 30th & 31st. Thunder on the 29th. Cloudy the greater part of the month.</i>
<i>August</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N.W. Occasional fall of light rain during the month. with Thunder & lightning. D^o D^o</i>
<i>September</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N.W. & N. by E. Cloudy during greater part of the month. Light rain on the 3rd & 9th. Lightning N.</i>
<i>October</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. by E. & S.W. Clear during greater part of the month. with light breeze. Drizzling rain on the 14th & 15th.</i>
<i>November</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N. by E. & N. by W. D^o D^o On the 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th breeze strong and dusty.</i>
<i>December</i>	<i>Prevailing Winds N.E. D^o D^o with light breeze.</i>
<i>January 1853</i>	<i>None received</i>
<i>February</i>	
<i>March</i>	

Observations made at Hyderabad *Latitude* 25.32. N. *Longitude* 68.41 E. *Alt.* (unknown) during the years 1852-53.

Months	Barometer										Dry-bulb Thermometer					Wet-bulb Thermometer					Difference of Dry and Wet-bulb Thermometer					Rain Gauge		New Point as shown by Rain Gauge	New Point as shown by Barometer		
	At Sunrise	At Noon	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At 10 PM	At 10 PM	At 10 PM	At 10 PM	At 10 PM	At Sunrise	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At 10 PM	At Sunrise	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At 10 PM	At Sunrise	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At 10 PM	At Sunrise	At 10 AM	At 4 PM	At 10 PM	At Sunrise	At 10 AM			At 4 PM	At 10 PM
April 1852.	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	in	o	82	86	90	88	82	77	81	85	82	77	4	4	4	5	5	-	62	74	79	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	92	99	95	86	75	87	81	89	82	4	4	6	5	4	-	1	86	89	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	96	101	88	86	84	91	94	83	81	5	5	6	4	4	2	20	85	91	-	-
July	30.330 83.	30.380 87.	30.380 83.	30.380 83.	30.380 86.	30.380 83.	30.380 83.	30.380 83.	30.380 83.	30.380 83.	83	88	93	87	84	74	82	87	81	80	8	6	6	5	7	-	6	7	-	-	
August	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	29.765 74.	76	86	89	78	80	75	81	83	77	75	3	5	5	4	4	11	4	7	8	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
January 1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Means	30.172	31.145	30.172	30.827	30.172	30.016	30.172	30.172	30.172	30.172	83.	89.	94.	87.	82.	77.	84.	86.	82.	79.	5	5	8	5	4	13	87	51	54	-	-

None received

General State of the Weather at Hyderabad during 1852-53.

P. 5

Months	Remarks
April 1852.	Prevailing Winds N.E. & S.W. Hot and Sultry during mid day. Slight sand storms. Rain on the 4 th , 11 th , & 30 th with thunder and lightning.
May	Prevailing Winds N.E. & S.W. Slight sand storms with moderate breeze during the month. Thunder & lightning frequently from N.W. Slight shower of rain on the 1 st and 24 th .
June	Prevailing Winds N.E. & S.W. Slight sand storms. Thunder & lightning frequently. Terrestrial vegetation most of the 25 th , 26 th , & 27 th .
July	Prevailing Winds N.E. & S.W. Severe sand storms S.W. from 8 th to 17 th . Thunder and lightning frequently.
August	Prevailing Winds N.E. & S.W. Cloudy and sultry during the greater part of the month. Rain from 1 st to 17 th accompanied by thunder and lightning.
September	None received
October	
November	
December	
January 1853	
February	None received
March	

ERM/2

18

Total

Months	Remarks
April 1852.	No observations made until May 1852.
May	Prevailing Winds N.W. - Rain fell during the month accompanied by Thunder and Lightning. Great Storm on the 1 st , 8 th & 13 th .
June	Prevailing Winds N. & S.W. S ^W S ^W S ^W S ^W 7.9 & 12.
July	Prevailing Winds W. Rain on the 1 st and from 28 th to 31 st - Thunder and Lightning on the 29 th - Cloudy.
August	Prevailing Winds S.W. & S.E. Rain fell during the month. Day Cloudy, breeze moderate.
September	Prevailing Winds W. S ^W S ^W S ^W Thunder & Lightning on the 18 th M.
October	None received
November	
December	
January 1853.	
February	None received
March	

20

2

General State of the Weather at Neenah during 1852-53.

Months	Remarks
April 1852	No Observations made until July 1852
May "	
June "	
July "	Prevailing Winds N. & S.W. Cloudy during the greater part of the month - Rain fell, accompanied by Thunder & lightning
August "	Prevailing Winds S.W. & N.W. - Rain fell throughout the month accompanied by Thunder & lightning frequently
September "	Prevailing Wind S.W. - Rain fell during the month accompanied by Thunder & lightning
October "	None received
November "	
December "	
January 1853	
February "	
March "	

These tables have been compiled from Returns forwarded from the Bombay Medical Board, and as the subject is one of some importance I have not confined myself strictly to the posts occupied by Her Majesty's Regiments this year, but have embraced all the Stations where which returns have been furnished, for, tho' not required on the present occasion, the information they contain may hereafter be of value should the posts at any time be occupied by European Troops

2. All the Barracks, & Hospitals, with the exception of those now in course of erection at Murrachee in Scinde, have been so frequently, and so minutely described by my predecessors that it would be a work of supererogation to enter on the subject here; and as the new Barracks at Murrachee are not yet completed I shall reserve what I have to say concerning them until my next Annual Report. It is satisfactory, however, to know that they are both Substantial and commodious, and, with the liberal scale of accommodation recently adopted by Government at the recommendation of His Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence, the present Commander in Chief, promise to be not only a comfort to their future occupants, but a protection also in some measure, I hope, against the severe visitations

Para 2.

Barracks, &
Hospitals, their
position, extent,
& accommodation,
and means of
ventilation &c.

visitations of Sickness which have from time to time devastated that Cantonment; for there is but too much reason to fear that much of the Sickness which has prevailed there has been owing to indifferent Barrack accommodation, and to want of due Sanitary Regulations in the immediate vicinity of the Men's quarters; as it is notorious where Cholera made such fearful havoc in the 60th and 86th Regiments in 1846. that, in addition to an offensive, and over crowded grave yard not far from the Pandals on the West, all the offal, and filth of the Camp and Bazaar were deposited in a Semicircle to the South; and as if the ordinary filth of the Camp and Bazaar were not obnoxious enough the carcasses of the Camels, and other animals that died in the Cantonment were thrown into a ravine, not many hundred paces distant in the same direction, to putrify and taint the air.

Even with the fearful visitation of 1846 past in the recollection of all, and tho' the deposit of filth and carrion in the ravine to the Southward of the Pandals had been put a stop to by authority, & kilns had been erected at the recommendation of Captain Hill, the active, and intelligent Executive Engineer of the Station, for the purpose of consuming by fire all the refuse and filth of the Cantonment, still when fever broke out in Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment during last autumn -

Sources of Contamination, as will be seen on reference to the annexed sketch, were not wanting in the immediate neighbourhood of the Barracks which they occupied;— Sources of Contamination, which one would think ought not to have existed had the Camp Police been administered with energy,— for Sumarree is a purely military Cantonment and every one within its precincts is strictly under control so that no excuse exists for not preventing the idle and ignorant scavengers from depositing their filth in localities where it may prove injurious to the health of the garrison.

See sketch
ground plan
p. 83 of sketch

When Fever broke out in the 83rd Regiment at Sumarree in September last, and spread so extensively and fatally in that Corps, as all the other Corps in Garrison there were perfectly healthy, the subject naturally attracted a good deal of attention, and a committee of Medical officers was appointed by the General in Command of the Scinde Division, to endeavour to trace out its source. The Committee pursued its inquiries for nearly six weeks, and drew up an elaborate report for the information of Government, in which I understand, for I have not had an opportunity of perusing the Report itself, much stress is laid on the supposed noxious exhalations arising from a portion of ground between the Cantonment and the island of Sumarree, which is overflowed by the tide twice a day, and to remedy this evil they propose to build out

the

the Sea at a place called Clifton, and so, by the aid of proper drains, and sluices, render the land essentially dry. Unfortunately for this theory of the Committee's the sickness in the different corps in garrison appears to have been in an inverse ratio to their proximity to the presumed source of evil, but strictly in accordance with the quality of their Barrack accommodation; e.g. - The Honorable Company's Horse Artillery, which occupied an admirable upstair barrack within a quarter of a mile of the most obnoxious part of the inundation, had an average daily Sick of 8 per cent, and lost only 0.7 per cent of their strength between the 13th of September, when Fever first made its appearance in the Cantonment, and the 31st of December when it had nearly disappeared: The Wing of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, which occupied permanent Stone Barracks / much inferior certainly to those of the Horse Artillery, but still sufficiently ample for their comfortable accommodation / about half a mile farther removed from the inundation than the Horse Artillery, had an average daily Sick of 6.1 per cent to strength, and a loss of 0.7 per cent to strength during the same period; Whereas the 83rd Regiment, which was the farthest of all, or at least one mile from the inundation, had an average daily Sick to strength of 10.6 per cent, and lost no less than 4.28 per cent.

The Barracks occupied by the 83rd are temporary buildings which were erected when Surrahee was first permanently occupied by European Troops, and as the buildings were merely intended for temporary use until better accommodation

accommodation could be provided no trouble was taken in preparing the ground on which they stand, and as no more expense has been incurred from time to time in the shape prepared than could possibly be avoided the ground outside many of the Bungalows has now, from the drifting of sand, and other causes, become higher than the floors within, and they have been compelled to cut deep trenches parallel to the buildings to carry off the surface water during the rains, and to guard against damp - But the roofs, the men say, leak in many places, and as the doorways and windows are merely closed by means of coarse matting the rain beats in during the wet weather, and the men complain of being chilled by the cold land winds which blow from the N. E. at the fall of the year, as the buildings have no verandahs on that side, and there is nothing to protect them from their direct influence but the coarse matting screens above mentioned.

In the lines of the 10th Muziris at Kille there is another very striking example of the beneficial effects of good barrack accommodation in warding off disease amongst bodies of men in all other respects similarly situated. - In February 1862 two new Pavilions of a Superior construction, which had been built to replace two old and inferior ones that were accidentally burnt down in 1850, were first occupied by part of F. & A. troops of the 10th Muziris, and in the course of last Autumn when cases of fever were numerous in the Cantonment, the difference in the number

number of admissions from these two new Sanctions, and from two old ones accommodating each an equal number of men of the same troops was so marked as to attract the attention of Dr Fraser the Medical officer in charge of the Regiment, and led him to draw up a comparative table which was submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief thro' the Quarter Master General of the Army, and a Board of Medical officers was subsequently appointed to enquire into the matter, and report the result of their observations for the information of Government.

The Board, which was composed of the Superintending Surgeon of the Poona Division, Mr Edwards, of the Surgeon of the Bombay Fusiliers, Dr Smith, and of Dr Fraser the Medical officer in charge of the 10th Muziris, after a careful examination of the Barracks, and their precincts, and due consideration of the following table drawn up by Dr Fraser, and submitted for their consideration,

"Number of admissions of Fever from the following troops each occupying one old, and one new Sanction in equal numbers-

	N. Troop			H. Troop		
	No. B ^{ts}	O. B ^{ts}	Total	No. B ^{ts}	O. B ^{ts}	Total
July - - -	3	1	4	3	2	5
August - - -	2	4	6	5	15	20
September - -	4	9	13	4	15	19
October - - -	5	14	19	1	11	12
November - -		8	8	1	4	5
December - -	1	4	5	1	6	7
Total	15	40	55	15	53	68

or 266.66 per cent exp
of old over new B^{ts}

or 353 per cent of exp of old
over new Barracks

Came to the following conclusion: viz, That to the
 "bad" construction of the old barracks: - to their imperfect
 "ventilation; - but more especially to the damp, and
 "dampness of their floors during, and immediately
 "after the monsoon, and to their general want of
 "comfort do the Committee solely and entirely
 "attribute the sickness which has prevailed at Mirkee
 "during the months of August, September, October, and
 "November last, more especially in the old F. & H.
 "Barracks, and for the comparative immunity
 "from disease experienced for such a long period
 "in the New Barracks they feel warranted in pronouncing
 "it to be their opinion, that, were all the other troops as
 "well accommodated as half of F. & H. troops now are
 "in New Barracks, all would very soon enjoy the same
 "exemption from disease as they do."

On the strength of this decided opinion
 of the Medical Committee the Commander in Chief,
 understood, has represented to government the
 circumstances of the case, and has strongly recom-
 mended that Substantial Upster Barracks should
 be substituted for the remainder of the old Pavilions
 at Mirkee, which will be of incalculable advantage
 to the troops quartered there when carried out;
 but whether they will realize the sanguine anti-
 cipations of the Medical Committee remains to be
 proved. My own opinion is they will not to their
 full extent, for sickness in the Cantonment of
 Mirkee has never been uniformly equal in all the
 Pavilions, and on reference to the Returns it will
 be found that the admissions from the right wing
 have exceeded those of the left wing by $61\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 And in the left wing some of the old Pavilions
 have



have been as healthy, or even healthier than the new ones, which argues that there is some external exciting cause of disease, and I quite agree with S. Truesdell that it may have its origin in a portion of wet ground directly to windward of the Barracks, which, from the tenacious nature of the soil retains moisture for a length of time after the rains have ceased.

If practicable I think it would be highly desirable to have this piece of ground thoroughly drained - S. Truesdell in his Annual Report has given a diagram of the Sinker Antennament, which the Annexed is an authentic, and an abstract of the admissions from the different Pavilions in the right and left Wings of the Barracks which I copy also, being, in my opinion, an interesting and very important document in elucidation of what has been stated about the Barracks at Sinker -

Here insert a copy of S. Truesdell's diagram of the Sinker Antennament

Plan of the Sinking Barracks at Sinker, and showing the position of the Pavilions occupied by the diff. troops of the N. S. Regt, with the number of admissions into Hospital from each

	<u>C</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>E</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>	
	<u>C</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>
<u>E</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>	
<u>36</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>81</u>
				<u>78</u>
				<u>75</u>
				<u>46</u>
				<u>330</u>
				<u>203</u>
				<u>Left Wing</u>
				<u>Right Wing</u>

Colaba. Last year, being nearly a stranger in Bombay, and having only an imperfect knowledge of localities, I find I was led into error concerning the exact site selected for the new Barracks at Chincaparglee, and that it is somewhat more distant from the old, and abandoned ^{military} station at Matunga than I was led to believe; but even allowing this to be the case, I am still of opinion, so far as I can judge from merely looking at the locality, the remainder of my observations on the subject of removing the Barracks from Colaba hold good; but before a measure of that magnitude is undertaken I presume government will avail themselves of the labor, and ability of such men as Dr. Smith who have made the statistics of the whole Island of Bombay their particular study for the last four or five years.

The ratio of mortality in the European Garrison of Colaba for the last six years terminating on the 31st March, 1847, has been 5.3 per cent, which, perhaps, is not much above that of any other locality in the Island of Bombay. For some years previous to 1847, the mortality returns of both Colaba, Bombay Castle, and Fort George were swelled out by casual, & accidental circumstances, - such as the occasional arrival of large numbers of sick and wounded from the Army serving in Scinde; - the arrival of Regts from England and other places at unwholesome

unhealthy seasons of the year, and ^{their} departure to other stations after a short residence at the Presidency, which materially affected the statistics of the garrison without the mortality, in many cases, being fairly attributable to the heat itself -

In illustration of what I mean I will just quote two examples, out of many that might be adduced, to show how fallacious general averages are, and how apt they are, without due explanation, to lead to inaccurate conclusions; For instance, the 86th Regiment. 836 strong, arrived from England in July, August and September 1842, - were landed at Bombay, and quartered 510 at Colaba, 326 in Fort George - Cholera in an aggravated form broke out amongst the men almost immediately on their landing, and during the few weeks the Regiment remained in Bombay, before it could be removed to Belgaum ninety men perished, viz. 79 at Colaba, and 11 in Fort George - During the other three quarters of the year Colaba was only garrisoned by Invalids, and small detachments from some of the Regiments serving in Sind; but in striking the average at the end of the year the mean strength of the four quarters has been taken, so that according to Mr. Thom's table 804 Ad-
missibles, and 98 deaths appear to have taken place out of an Average strength of 1444 men -

Again in 1845 the 78th Highlanders were brought down from Hyderabad in Sind, where, and at Sukkur they had suffered fearfully from ³⁴ Fever and Dysentery - They arrived in the Presidency on the 4th of March, and as they happened to be in garrison there on the 31st of the same month
when

when the Quarterly Return which was made out 797 admissions, and 276 deaths, out of a strength of 468 men were returned as having actually occurred there - whereas only 24 deaths took place after the 4th March, the date given of the Regiments' arrival in Bombay, and every one of these, so far as our information goes, was evidently the result of disease contracted in Sind, and not in Bombay - On the 7th of April the 78th left Bombay for Poona so that according to the bare enumeration of figures in the Return, without any explanation this enormous mortality of 276 men appears to have taken place in Bombay.

It is needless to follow out these details farther, as Colaba is considered objectionable, by the military authorities, as a quarter for Europeans, in other respects than on the mere score of the act; - the facilities for drunkenness and other means of demoralization are so great there as to be nearly beyond the reach of military control, and to add to these deteriorating efforts the duty there is at all times severe - more so, indeed, than could be borne by troops in any climate without injury to their health. When the 78th Highlanders occupied Colaba, Assistant Surgeon D. Smith, the Medical Officer in Charge, reported that the men had seldom more than three nights in bed, and very often only two, according to the number of men non-effective from sickness and other causes. This subject was brought officially under the notice of the military authorities twice in the course of last year, but, from the limited number of European soldiers quartered in Bombay, and the amount of daily duty there, I presume it did not admit of remedy. It has now, however, been brought under the immediate consideration of the present Commander in Chief, Lieut Lord Frederick Palmer, and will, I have no doubt, meet with due attention.

attention; for he seems to make the efficiency, and well being of the Soldier his peculiar study, and are long the result of the beneficial changes in discipline, dress, and Barrack accommodation which he is making will be felt & acknowledged by all - If, therefore, by removing the European Soldier from Olaka to Belair Hill, or any other place in the island that may be considered more cheerful, and may actually be found to be more salubrious than Olaka is, these sources of demoralization can be got rid of it will be a great point gained in the right direction - What all are striving for is the improvement of the Soldier's condition both morally and physically in this depressing climate, and it is cheering to see with what energy the good cause has been taken up by the Commander in Chief, and how cordially he is seconded in his endeavours by the two zealous and intelligent Officers at the head of the Adjutant, and Quarter Master General's departments of the Army -

Since my last Annual Report a Barrack for 50 men has been completed at Boromethur }
Sanitarium } the Boromethur Sanitarium, and the Station has now been occupied for more than twelve months with the greatest benefit to the Sick, and Convalescents of the Iona and Sister Cantonments.

Apt Surgeon Todd's Annual Report of the Medical Transactions at the Sanitarium is very satisfactory, and if the selection of cases

to be sent up in future

be confined to those classes of diseases that experience has shown are most benefited by a residence there the establishment promises to be not only a boon to the European Soldier serving in the Deccan, but a great advantage to the government in a pecuniary point of view by obviating the necessity of sending many cases to Europe for change of air which would otherwise require it -

The following is an abstract of Mr Todd's Report from the 13th March 1852, the date of the first establishment of the Sanitarium to the 31st March 1853, and by it it will be seen what a large proportion of the men sent up has been benefited by the change, and if more care had been taken in the selection of the cases at the commencement, and if some of them had been allowed the advantage of a longer residence there, the result would have been still more satisfactory -

Number of cases treated — — — — — 183

Number of men discharged to duty cured — — — 87

Number discharged benefited to accompany their corps removed from the establishment, but before they had derived all the advantage the San. promised } 11 -

Number discharged before any appreciable benefit had been derived from residence at the Sanitarium } 10 -

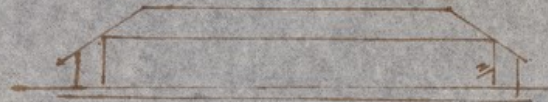
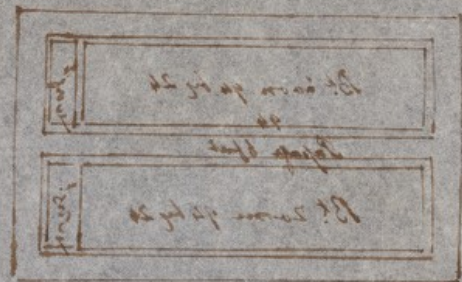
Number of cases admitted to which residence } 21
 of which two died - one a case of abscess of the liver,
 and the other a case of Pneumonia of the lungs

Number of cases under treatment on the 31st March 1853. the majority of which Mr Todd says, are benefiting much by the change } 54

183

ERM/2

off. no. 36-7



Barack



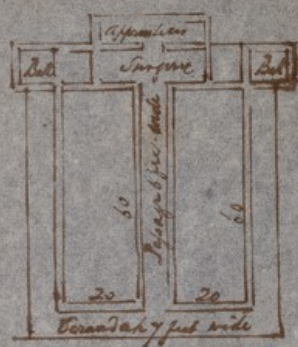
entrance of building



Hospital



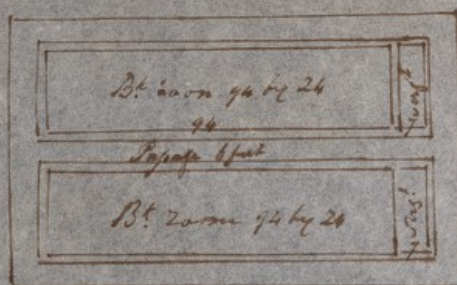
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Hospital



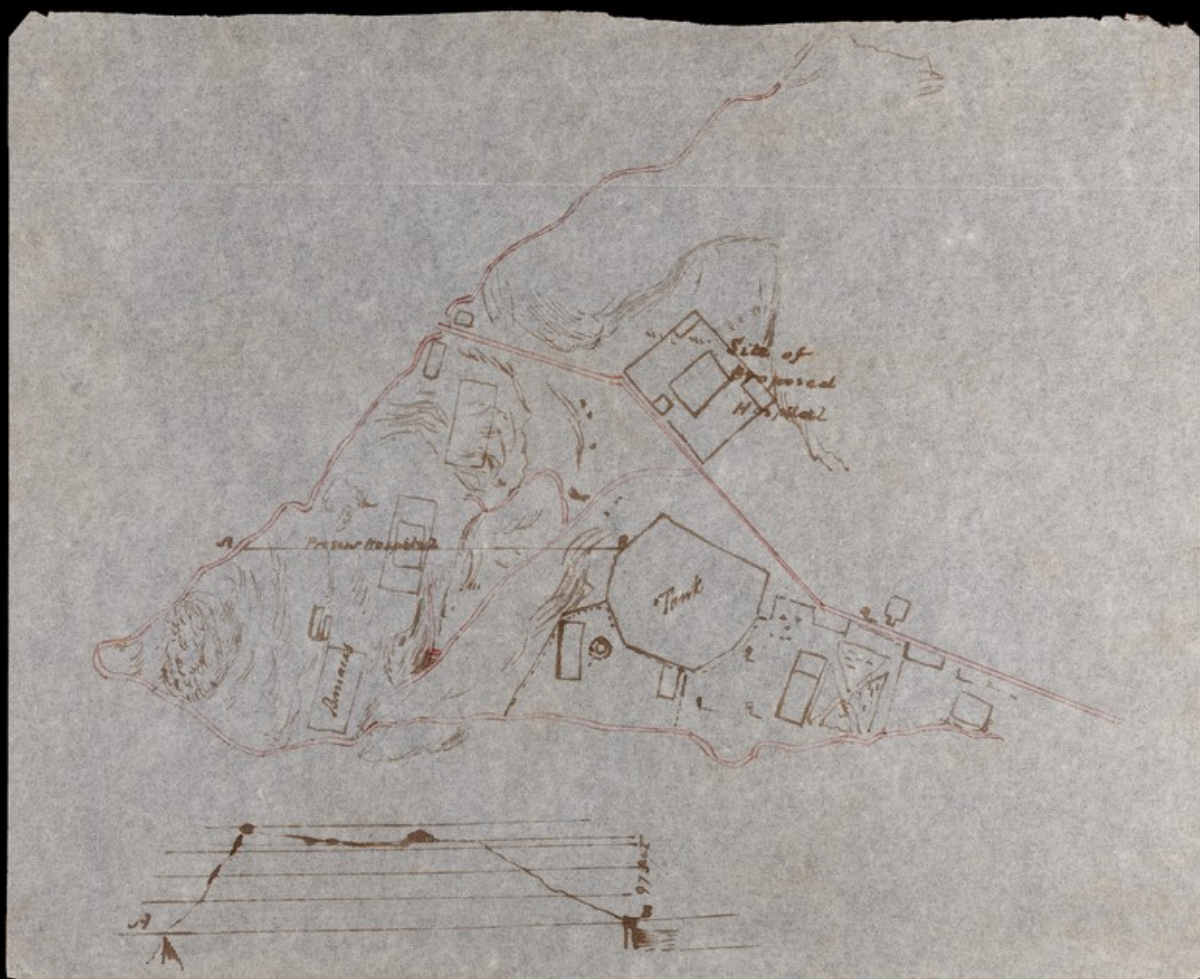
Plan of Hosp. and Bt.
proposed to be erected at the
Poncahuta Sanitarium



Barrack



Method of Ventilation by air holes



It has now been ascertained from the meteorological tables which have been kept, and from the fact of actual residence there, that Poornandhur is not only habitable, but rather a desirable residence for convalescents and weakly men during the monsoon months, and it is to be hoped Government will extend the sphere of its usefulness by erecting better and more ample accommodation there which can be easily done as will be seen on reference to the annexed diagram which accompanied a special report of Mr Todd's in Sep^r last to the Dir. Master General of the Army, in answer to certain queries which had been submitted to him by that officer, thro' the Bombay Govt Board, for reply concerning the usefulness, and the advisability of continuing, or extending the Poornandhur Sanitarium. I append a copy of Mr Todd's report on that occasion for the information of the Director General of the Army Medical Department, which I think will be found a clear and satisfactory statement of the advantages of the Poornandhur Sanitarium.

The favorable report of the Poornandhur Sanitarium, has induced the authorities to turn their attention to the propriety of occupying Abas during the monsoon months, and I understand Sir A. Lawrence has offered to take the responsibility on himself of putting the Barracks & Hospital in a habitable condition for that period.

of the year if the measure be decided on. Grant at Ahas, tho' occupied as a Convolescent Station by the troops from the Deesa Cantonment, belongs to the Bengal Presidency and of course all measures connected with it, attended with the authority of public money will have to be submitted to that Government for approval. I am not in possession of meteorological ^{observations} from Ahas for a } Grant
period of time sufficient to enable me to form } at Ahas
a decided opinion, but from all I have heard from those who have resided there, I think there is no reason to doubt but that it will answer equally well with Pournahur as a residence for British during the monsoon months; and by that means the fatigue of moving them back to Deesa during the close hot weather which precedes the monsoon, and which very often counteracts all the good they have derived from their residence in the hills, will be obviated. as the Medical Superintendent would then be able to retain men at Ahas until their health was sufficiently re-established to enable them to resume their military duties on their return to the Head Quarters of their Regiment at Deesa.

At Poona the question of erecting new Barracks for a Regiment of European Infantry Poona has been agitated for the last four or five years, and has now, I believe, received the sanction of Government. The site & aspect

aspect selected appear good and judicious, - The Barracks I understand are the upstairs buildings, and it is to be hoped in their Erection the Engineers will pay due attention to the most approved mode of ventilating buildings intended for the reception of numbers of human beings, and not trust entirely to doors windows and openings in the roof as appears to be the custom in this country. It is needless, however, in a report like this to make remarks on things that do not exist, and it will be time enough to comment when the plans or buildings are in a tangible shape. but as yet I am not aware that anything more has been done than to select the site and aspect of the new buildings -

The minor Sanitary arrangements are gradually progressing at all the military posts in the Presidency under the judicious directions of S. F. Halland the present Quarter Master General, who is at all times ready to entertain suggestions for the well being of the Soldier, and, what is still better, gives the cordial support of his official situation to every measure that is feasible and appears likely to prove really beneficial to the Soldier -

During my tour of inspection of the European Hospitals and Barracks at the beginning of the year I noticed a clumsy mode of generating Chlorine in operation, for correcting the smell of the privies, ^{and latrines} but which has been totally answered literally well for the purpose - It consisted in throwing common salt on burning Charcoal

It struck me at the time that the agent become
 intended in my last Annual Report for this purpose -
 The "Chloride of Lime," as prepared under Sir William
 Burnett's Patent, would be a much simpler
 and more efficient deodorant than the means
 now employed; and I have since been informed
 by Col. Hales that the Chloride of Lime has been
 applied for and sanctioned by Government
 as a cheaper agent than the one now in use.

No alterations have taken place in the
 dieting of the troops this year, - or in the hours at
 which the soldier has for some years past been in
 the habit of taking his meals - The meals consist of
 three - viz. breakfast in the morning about eight -
 dinner at one pm, and tea or an early supper
 about six - With the exception of the 88th in Lona,
 the answer I received to my query about the
 men's rations from all the other Surgeons of Regts
 on my tour of inspection was that they were of
 good quality, and the best the Station afforded.
 The reply of Mr Franklin, Surgeon 88th, was that the
 meat was indifferent, and had been frequently
 complained of by him, but as the contract
 was given to the lowest bidder the evil was
 really without remedy - The day I inspected
 the 88th Hospital and Barracks the meat issued
 cooking both for the sick and well seemed of
 very fair quality, and as Mr Franklin's objections
 have on more occasions than one been over ruled
 by Regimental Committees of course it is the
 presumed that much difference of opinion exists
 as to the quality of the meat issued by the Contractor

{ Para 3.
 Rations, &
 Diet &c

The Commisariat are compelled by the Regulations of the Service to take the lowest tender, and perhaps it is well that such is the rule, or partiality and undue influence might be employed to secure Government contracts; but I question whether it is prudent or judicious to go much below the Bazaar Barrick, or to allow men without means to obtain contracts as they must of necessity, when that is the case, resort to unworthy measures to make them remunerative.

I consider it an important part of a Surgeon's duty to see that the stations issued to the men of his Regiment are of good quality; and altho' Surgeon Hawkins' opinion may not on all occasions have been confirmed by the military officers who were assembled to investigate his complaints; still I think it more than probable he had good and sufficient grounds for them, and was, I dare say, as competent to form an opinion on such a subject, as any of those who differed from him in opinion.

Para 4

Duty and Employment, and whether it has proved injurious to health

The duty is light, and not likely to injure the health of the men, at all the stations in the command, with the exception of Bambar, and there it is at all times severe - frequently so much so as seriously to affect the health of the men - The Medical officer in charge of the wing of the 78th Highlanders stationed there stated that the men had seldom more than three nights in bed, and very often only two, - an amount of duty which, I consider, much too severe for a continuance in any country, and

and could not fail, as has proved to be the case in the 78th Highlanders, to be highly injurious to the health of men serving in a debilitating climate like that of the Island of Bombay.

The internal Economy of some of the Regiments serving in this Presidency would bear a comparison with any in Her Majesty's Service - and in all ^{things} that watchfulness, advice, and care furnished could effect, has been diligently resorted to for the repression of drunkenness, and Crime.

Crime, as will be seen on reference to the following Return, copied from the Sanitary Reports of Regiments, has been rare in the Command; and in the 8th Foot the paucity of Crime fully bears out the number of good conduct badges (673) worn by the men of that corps.

Return of Crime and Punishment in the undisciplined Regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency during the Year Ending 31st March 1853.

Crimes	Average Strength	10 th M ^g	8 th F ^g	14 th S ^g	78 th Highlanders	183 rd F ^g	86 th F ^g	Total
	677	1004	991	997	961	1021		5651
Desertion — — — — —	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	2
Violence to Superiors & disobedience	2	2	4	6	6	1	"	21
Disobedience — — — — —	"	"	"	2	"	3	"	5
Quitting or sleeping on Post —	1	"	1	5	1	2	"	10
Drunk on duty or under arms	1	"	5	6	6	2	"	20
Habitual Drunkenness —	2	"	17	22	14	"	"	55
Disgraceful conduct — — —	"	"	2	"	3	1	"	6
Absence without leave —	10	1	1	8	"	1	"	21
Making away with uniforms	5	"	1	6	"	1	"	13
Miscellaneous — — — — —	6	6	16	19	9	7	"	63
Total		28	10	47	74	39	18	216
Per cent of Crime to Strength		4.1	1.	4.7	7.4	4.	1.7	3.82

Para 5.

Internal Economy -
Influence, adopted
for the repression of
intemperance -
Revelance or rarity
of Crime and
Punishment - Cause,
Amusement, and
Means of personal
attention

There are ball and racket courts at almost every Barrack, and the men are encouraged to amuse themselves with cricket, long ball, &c. &c. - In addition to which those who are studiously inclined have the benefit of a well selected Library which has been provided, and is kept up at the expense of government. The means of personal ablution are not wanting at any of the Barracks I have seen, and at two or three of them plunge baths have been built for the use and comfort of the men. The one at Shikar, owing to the depth of the well from which it was to have been supplied and the scanty supply of water which the well affords, has been but little used; but I have a never failing source of water has been discovered at a convenient distance from the Cantonment, which, from its elevation, admits of ~~its~~ being led into, and distributed throughout the whole Cantonment, and promises to be of incalculable benefit to the troops stationed there -

Para. 6

The average
Strength of Her
Majesty's Forces
in the Command;
Changes in its
Composition &c.

The average strength of the Durris Troops serving in the Bombay Presidency during the past year has been according to a return furnished from ^{Office of the} the Deputy Adjutant General of H.M.'s Forces, for the Sanitary Report, 5688-, but there is a difference of 37 between this and the Regimental Returns, which only make the average strength 5651.

358 Recruits joined from England during the year, and 424 have either died, were invalided, or obtained their discharge by purchase, or length of service - The stations occupied

by

by Her Majesty's Troops, and the force occupying each post will be found in the following table of sickness and mortality -

By the annexed table it will be seen that Febrile affections have been by far the most numerous and fatal class of complaints during the past year. - Next to fevers come affections of the Stomach and Bowels; then general complaints in point of number; but diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Brain in point of fatality. - The other classes in the table vary little in point of number from the admissions during the previous year ending 31st March 1852 - And altho' the total number of admissions this year exceed those of the preceding year by nearly one third still the mortality has been somewhat less, and only exceeds by 23 that of 1850-51 which was considered a remarkably healthy year throughout the whole command -

The contrast between one Regiment and another is better shown by the annexed return than it would be by any verbal description, and the 86th at Sarna, & the 10th Muziris at Mirkar, in point of mortality will bear a comparison with any ^{troops} of similar ^{troops} even on home service. I won't say in point of sickness, as the 10th Muziris has at all times a heavy sick list, and this has been the case, seen by the returns, ever since it has been in India - The 86th has been remarkably healthy, and is at present in a very efficient state.

Para 7

Principal classes of diseases by which sickness and mortality have been occasioned their frequency as compared with former years, and the contrast between one Regiment and another -

Table showing the influence of the season in producing sickness and mortality among the whole force of White Troops in this Command, Copied from the Sanitary Report for 52/53.

Months	Fever the temp.				Dysentery Diseases of the low temperature				Diseases of the Brain				All other Diseases				Total for 52/53	
	ad.	sd.	sd.	sd.	ad.	sd.	sd.	sd.	ad.	sd.	sd.	sd.	ad.	sd.	sd.	sd.	Admitted	Discharged
April	149	1	37	2	21	3	141	1	23	1	323	1	323	1	694	2	712	15
May	184	3	44	2	43	1	160	1	20	2	336	2	336	2	795	9	755	29
June	223	4	40	3	34	3	161	2	19	3	341	3	341	2	818	17	817	20
July	235	1	36	1	34	1	185	2	13	2	359	2	359	3	862	10	895	19
August	366	0	42	1	10	1	130	5	11	1	265	1	265	2	832	16	925	17
September	551	9	32	2	34	1	133	0	15	2	280	2	280	3	1045	25	896	13
October	1012	20	31	1	36	2	124	3	15	1	261	1	261	4	1479	29	827	19
November	1096	22	56	1	31	1	103	2	24	3	232	3	232	2	1542	29	850	14
December	970	5	44	2	22	2	164	4	16	3	241	3	241	3	1457	19	721	10
January	553	1	31	1	25	1	122	3	14	2	272	2	272	1	1017	7	729	13
February	443	1	48	1	40	2	91	2	12	1	320	1	320	1	954	5	697	6
March	435	2	55	1	40	4	74	1	16	1	356	1	356	1	976	9	714	10
Total	6217	76	496	15	378	19	1500	34	206	18	3508	21	3508	21	12471	183	9538	190

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Return of Admissions and Deaths in the undersubscribed Regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1853.

Regiments	10 th Assess. Foot.	3 rd Foot.	64 th Foot.	78 th Assess. Foot.	83 rd Foot.	86 th Foot.	Total.	Total for the year 1852.
Stations & Period at	Kiske Deccan In the whole period	Deccan Gyrral- In the whole period	Kurrachee Gyrral- In the whole period	Hyderabad Gyrral- In the whole period	Alwar Gyrral- In the whole period	Blahy Gyrral- In the whole period	Prora Gyrral- In the whole period	
Average Strength	680	1000	756	436	475	510	271	
Diseases.	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	Admitted	
Fibrile Complaints	492	1	477	7	1973	5	1116	20
Eruptive Fevers	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Brain & Nervous system	4	31	2	35	2	20	3	-
of the Lungs	41	1	92	1	23	4	14	30
of the Heart & Circulating system	7	1	14	1	11	-	5	1
of the Liver and Spleen	30	-	137	3	49	1	14	34
of the Stomach & Bowels	233	1	176	7	154	4	60	1
Hidra Morbus & Spasmodica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prophyl	8	1	3	1	10	-	1	2
Rheumatic Affections	102	-	103	1	33	-	7	13
Nervous	174	-	334	-	161	-	45	22
Asaques & Ulcers	159	-	29	-	20	-	35	44
Mumps and Erysipels	99	-	35	-	32	1	20	16
Twisted	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Diseases of the Eyes	18	-	44	-	25	-	6	12
of the Skin	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
All other Diseases	50	-	29	1	30	-	33	59
Total	1666	5	1515	24	1956	17	1579	33
Proportion of Admissions	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period
Strength per 1000	2420	535	1515	2507	301	5833	190	1250
Proportion of Deaths	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period	For the whole period
Strength per 1000	7	353	24	32	405	11	11	14

Fever, at all times a common complaint within the Tropics, has prevailed to a considerable extent during the last year, particularly at Surrahee and Hyderabad in Scinde, and at Sirree in the Deccan. at both Surrahee & Hyderabad the disease assumed a decidedly periodic form, which marked its miasmatic origin.

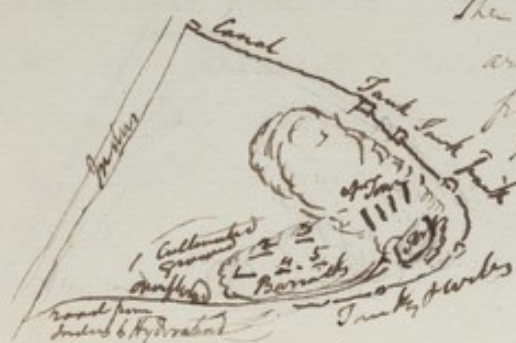
The following Table shows the relative proportions of admissions and deaths under the different forms of fever.

	Admitted	Deaths
<i>Febis Intermittens Quotidianus</i> —	3558	5416
— " — " — <i>Tertiana</i> —	437	1 —
— " — " — <i>Quartana</i> —	2	" —
— " — <i>Remittens</i> —	1660	672
— " — <i>Interdies</i> —	3	" —
— " — <i>Continua Communis</i> —	557	3 —
Total	6217	7618

The fall of rain at Hyderabad in Scinde was upwards of 13 inches this year, and the Indus rose higher than it had been known to do for many years past and overflowed a larger portion of the low ground in the neighbourhood of the Cantonment than usual. The consequence was, as the water began to subside, and the moist cultivated soil became exposed to the powerful rays of the Sun, Fever of a Remittent form made its appearance in the brigadier's 2^d Regiment quartered there, and continued to prevail extensively until the month of November when the disease assumed a decidedly Intermittent type and continued to harass the troops to such a degree that at the

beginning of December it was considered absolutely necessary to withdraw the wing of the 64th altogether, and station it at Murrachee where the Head quarter wing of the Regiment was quartered.

From the month of August, when fever first broke out in the Garrison of Hyderabad, to the 9th of December, when the wing of the 64th was withdrawn to Murrachee, 1314 cases of fever were admitted, and 24 Died, out of an average strength of 436. - After the arrival of the wing at Murrachee on the 9th of December up to the end of the month, 400 additional cases were admitted, and 4 Died, making a total of 1754 admissions, and 28 deaths in five months out of an average strength of 436 men. During the ensuing, or March quarter, the Sick list of the 64th Regt at Murrachee continued to be swelled out by the continued recurrence of Intermittent Fever amongst the men belonging to the wing that had been quartered at Hyderabad; but tho' the seeds of disease may have been imbibed there I have not thought it right to ascribe in this Report and the accompanying Return the source of the evil to that post beyond the 1st month of the wing's arrival at Murrachee.



The Barracks at Hyderabad are built on an offshoot from the hill on which the Native town and Fort stand.

Cultivation can only be carried on by means of irrigation in Sindh,

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and extensive means have been adopted for inundating the Country by means of Canals when the Indus rises - With regard to Hyderabad itself a large canal has been led from the river and made to flow round the North East of the hill on which it stands filling and overflowing a succession of large Tanks and wells in that direction. It is then led round the South extremity of the hill and fills a succession of Tanks and wells to the Westward and finally overflows the level cultivated ground at the base of the Eminence on which the barracks stand. It has been noticed that fever generally makes its appearance in the autumn in the Barracks nearest the inundation; and on reference to the annexed rude outline of the locality, which has no pretensions to accuracy, the truth of the doctrine of the malarious ^{origin} of fever at this post is I think clearly and satisfactorily made out -

According to Capt. Surgeon Carey's statement (the medical officer in charge of the Regt of M^{ts}) the fever first made its appearance in No. 1 Barrack. It then attacked Nos. 4 and 5: about the middle of September No. 3 was attacked: occasional cases of fever occurring in No. 2 Barrack up to the middle of October but none of them proving fatal. - In the latter part of October Nos. 2 & 4 suffered most; and in November & December when the type of fever had changed to that of pure Intermittent, all the Barracks were nearly similarly affected.

So universal

So universal was the prevalence of febrile complaints at Hyderabad that not a single individual of the whole Army of the 4th Reg^t escaped an attack in one shape or another.

The mortality cannot be considered great for such an amount of sickness, but the disease has left its endemic stamp on the countenance of every man of the detachment, which will not be effaced so long as they remain in Scinde, and has laid the foundation of much future disease in the shape of visceral obstructions.

In Mr Carey's treatment of the complaint there does not appear to have been any deviation from the ordinary means adopted on such occasions, and there is nothing on that point that requires comment here.

So far as Barrack and Hospital accommodation goes the men quartered at Hyderabad had all that can be desired, and the duty there is at all times tight, so that the disease may fairly be considered endemic and not attributable in any way to either of the above named causes.

When fever first broke out with severity, and spread rapidly and extensively amongst the garrison of Hyderabad. The men, Mr Carey says, were seized with a species of panic, and flew to the canteen for comfort and forgetfulness; but the forgetfulness of
drunkenness

Drunkennes is of short duration, and but too frequently invites disease in the interval of depression which follows the excitement; and when disease seizes men of dissipated habits their chances of recovery are less than those of their more sober companions. Dr. Carey says, "the greater portion of the men who died were well known to be most intemperate in their habits", and besides the fatal cases of fever, he remarks, that, during the month of September, one man died of Delirium Tremens, one of Paralysis, and one of acute dysentery all traceable to the same pernicious and demoralizing cause.

The following table exhibits the disparity of sickness and mortality between the two wings of the 64th Regiment from April to December when they were separate the one being stationed at Hyderabad and the other at Murrachee -

Left or H ^o 2 nd Wing H ^o 64 th Regt					Right Wing H ^o 64 th Regt				
Months	Station	Strength	Number of admissions	Average Daily Sick	Station	Strength	Number of admissions	Deaths	Average Daily Sick
1852									
April		549	71	31.02		488	72	"	26.83
May		550	67	37.83		462	59	3	23.90
June		549	72	35.26		464	74	2	28.70
July		539	71	35.38		470	80	1	26.40
August	Murrachee	557	48	34.51	Hyderabad	457	158	4	34.32
September		568	72	39.1		445	271	9	63.16
October		540	103	48.19		395	407	6	84.77
November		541	83	30.		401	484	7	130.20
December		637	56	28.		400	499	4	80. -
		Total 558	643	34.80		Total 436	2104	36	55.36

Per cent of admissions to strength 115.23 ————— 482.56
 " of Deaths to strength 1.61 ————— 8.25
 " of average Daily Sick 6.27 ————— 12.61

and during the quarter ending 31st March 1853 a great proportion of the sickness, and all the deaths at Surrahee, were from the men of the 83rd Regt. who joined Head Quarters from Hyderabad in December - In the above table the sickness and mortality of the two Regts. has been traced separately up to the end of December altho the 83rd joined ^{the} Lt. or Head Quarter Regt. at Surrahee on the 18th of December -

During the March quarter relapses of Intermittent fever, attended in many instances with bowel complaints, were common at the full and new moon, the Surgeon says, amongst the men who had served at Hyderabad and exposure to the night ^{air} at any period of the month was apt to induce them - Many of these men suffer also from enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, and are so debilitated that it is questionable whether even change of air to Europe will be sufficient to restore them to the service - Indeed it would be highly desirable to remove this Regiment from Seinde at the earliest possible opportunity if its efficiency is to be preserved -

Fever of a Remittent type made its appearance in the 83rd Regiment at Surrahee in September; - spread so extensively; and was attended with so many casualties during the month of October that at the beginning of November it was deemed advisable to remove the Regiment out of its temporary Barracks, and encamp it at a place called Ghizree Bunder about three miles from the Cantonment, and within half a mile of the Sea. At first a remarkable

amendment took place in the health of the men, and the admissions into hospital fell from fourteen to one a day; but after some days Dysentery made its appearance in camp - began to spread, and threatened to be fully as destructive as the Fever itself, and as no further benefit was likely to be obtained by keeping the men longer under canvas the Regiment was moved back again to its quarters on the 26th having been three weeks encamped.

During the absence of the men the Barracks were whitewashed, and some nuisances and deposits of filth, which had accumulated in their vicinity, removed; Fever, however, recurred, but of a more decidedly periodic character, and for several days after the return of the Regiment to quarters the admissions into hospital were more numerous than ever, amounting on one occasion to 31, and on another to 32 men a day - The Fever, however, had now assumed a decidedly Intermittent form, and altho' the admissions were numerous at first they gradually decreased in number and severity, and as the cool season advanced the Regiment regained health, & efficiency, and in the early part of February was in a condition to detach one wing to Hyderabad to replace the one of the 64th which had been withdrawn from that Station early in December.

Relapses of Intermittent Fever continued, however, to be frequent at Arrackas during the whole March quarter amongst the men who had previously suffered from -

Traver, and I fear this will continue the
the case so long as the Regiment remains
in Scinde, and like the 64th, for the sake of
efficiency, it will be desirable to remove
it to some other station at the earliest
possible convenience -

The wing which was detached
to Hyderabad continued to enjoy good
health up to the end of March; but the
men for this service were, at my suggestion,
drawn from Amrathur in January, selected
by the Surgeon from amongst those who were
most efficient at the time; and Hyderabad
at that season of the year, tho' a hot, is by no
means an unhealthy station - It is later
in the year when the waters of the Indus
subside and leave extensive tracts of wet
ground exposed to the powerful rays of the sun
that the garrison suffers from the malaria
which is given out during the process of ex-
siccation.

When Traver broke out in the
83rd Regiment at Amrathur in September,
all the other corps in the Cantonment being
healthy, the subject, as I have mentioned
before, attracted the attention of the military
authorities, and a Medical Committee
was appointed to endeavour to trace out
its source. After a long and patient in-
vestigation the Committee, I understand, laid
much stress on an inundation which exists
between the Cantonment and the island
of Amrathur as an exciting cause of Traver,
and

and were of opinion that the soil from this source had been materially increased since the completion of the bund between the native town and the Island, which favored the deposit of mud that used formerly to be swept away by the daily influx and reflux of the tide when the channel between the main land & the Island was open; and to remove this source of contamination they proposed that another bund should be run across from a place called Clifton to Sumaree so as to dam out the sea from the other extremity of the Lagoon and thus eventually render the intervening space between the two Bunds dry land.

This measure would doubtless be a great improvement to the Antanment by rendering Sumaree an integral part of the main land and admitting of a shorter and more direct communication with the port, but whether it would remedy the evil complained of admits of doubt. My own opinion is it would not; and I cannot agree with the Committee in the conclusions they have come to in ascribing the Sickness in the 83rd Regiment to this source; because had that been the case the Corps quartered nearest to the inundation would naturally, one would think, have suffered most, but, as will be seen by the following table taken from the official Records, the Sickness in the different Corps appears to have been in an inverse ratio to their proximity to the supposed source of soil

Return of Sickness and Mortality in the undersigned
 Corps Stationed at Irrackra in Scinde from 1st September,
 when fever broke out in the 83rd Regt., to 31st December when
 it had nearly subsided.

Corps	average Strength	admitted	Dead	Daily average Strength	Per cent of admissions to Strength	Per cent Deaths to Strength	Per cent of average Deaths to Strength	Remarks
Arms ^t Company								
Arms Battery	146.6	99	1	11.7	70.	0.7	8.2	
Regt of 64 th Regt	571.5	314	4	37.5	55.	0.7	1.5	
83 rd Regt	1051	1097	45	111.5	104.3	4.2	10.6	

The Horse Artillery which was not only
 nearest to the inundation, but close to what was considered
 the most obnoxious part of it did not suffer in any
 marked degree from fever, and only lost one man
 from the 1st of September to the 31st of December.

The Head quarter Regt of the 64th Regiment
 which occupied Barracks about half a mile farther
 removed from the inundation had the same
 ratio of mortality but a less ratio of sickness than
 the Horse Artillery: But the 83rd which was at
 least half a mile farther removed from the
 inundation than the 64th sustained the heaviest
 amount of both sickness and mortality of any
 Corps in garrison.

Another point which, in my mind
 weighs against the probability of this having been the
 source of the fever which prevailed in the 83rd Regt,
 is the circumstance of the disease not making

appearance until the change of the monsoon when the wind began to blow from the N.E. or opposite quarter to that of the inundation -

To the S.E. of Amrawta the Indus empties itself into the sea by numerous tidal channels thro' an extensive delta which is in a great part overflowed for several months in the year -

Some of these tidal channels extend to within a short distance of Amrawta, and the Mullikka river empties itself by a sluggish stream at Ghizze Bunder which is within a mile of the Cantonment in a direct line - To the N.E. is an extensive plain traversed by numerous water courses during the rainy season, which is bounded by a range of low mountains to the N. offshoots of the Kalia or higher range which runs up into Beloochistan - When the monsoon changes, which it does about September, and what is called the land wind commences it blows over the tract of country described above, and is not only cold enough to produce a chilling effect, but comes loaded with noxious exhalations. The Bungalows occupied by the 83rd Regiment have no verandahs on the landward side; - the doors and windows of the buildings are only closed by means of coarse matting screens; and the men complain much of the chilling and uncomfortable feel occasioned by the land wind: On reference to the annexed plan of the Cantonment it will be seen that the Bungalows are placed between two low hills which collect, and direct the land wind with great force on

See sketch
the plan of
the Amrawta
Cantonment

them - It is from this quarter, in my opinion, and not from the inundation that the fever in the 83rd had its source; and I am the more inclined to entertain this opinion from ^{the circumstance of} a detachment of Recruits of His 53rd which was detained here en route to the upper Province of Brugal, and put into some Gondals on one of the low hills on a line with those of the 83rd having suffered nearly as much as the 83rd did.

Here the Sea banded out at Clifton, as proposed by the Medical Committee, I question whether matters would be improved, as a great quantity of surface water is carried direct into the inundation, and unless great science and care were taken to carry this off by means of drains, and sluices a much more pestiferous Swamp would be created than the one which is now overflowed twice in the twenty four hours by the tide.

Besides to the Westward of the Town of Surrahere, and only separated from the inundation by Sir Charles Stipier's Band, which connects the main land near the native town with the island of Sumaree, there are miles and miles of mangrove Swamps, which contain the accumulated mud, and filth of ages, and are exposed every 8th tide, and unless these could be annihilated little, in all probability, would be gained by banding out the Sea at Clifton, and rendering the space between the Cantonment and the Island of Sumaree dry land.

Ths.

The value of property in the Cantonment would be considerably enhanced by connecting the Island with the main land, and, perhaps, in that way the cost of running the Bund, which has been estimated at half a lakh of Rupees, would be more than covered.

I place much reliance on police Sanitary regulations for the preservation of health, but still more on the good and substantial Barrack accommodation which the Troops will shortly enjoy at this Station as it was expected the new buildings now in course of erection, would be ready for the reception of men about July.

The drainage of the Kurruckee Cantonment is tolerably good, but it might be improved by filling up certain inequalities where the water lingers after rain, but as they contain no vegetable matter, it is possible an undue importance has been attached to them in the search after a local cause of Fever -

Next to the 33 Regiment, in point of numbers, is the 10th Mysore at Chikare, where the sick list under the head of Fever is always heavy every year, but the attacks are for the most part slight, and very little mortality ever occurs there from that cause. This year 392 admissions of Fever have taken place out of an average strength of 377 men, but only one casualty occurred out of all that

last map of disease, which speaks more than anything else for the mildness, and ephemeral nature of the attacks of the complaint.

The Barracks at this station have been pronounced a fruitful source of disease, and buildings of a better description have been recommended by the Commander in Chief, at the suggestion of a Medical Committee, which was appointed to inquire into the matter in consequence of a report on the subject made by Dr Fraser the Medical Officer in charge of the 10th Regt.

As I have stated before,

Sickness and mortality have not been uniformly great in all the old Buildings. On the contrary in some according to their position in the alignment, and their exposure or not to the influence of the N. W. wind which blows over a piece of swampy ground in that direction, as pointed out in Dr Fraser's diagram of the Cantonment the Sickness & mortality have been even less than in the two new Buildings.

The soil of the portion of Ground to the westward of the Barracks noticed by Dr Fraser is black & tenacious. It is covered with Bamboo trees which always indicate moisture beneath. and Dr Fraser thinks the ground might be drained with great advantage to the health of the garrison, an opinion in which I perfectly concur.

The 8th Regt at Deesa comes next to the 10th Regt at Sirkee in point of frequency, but the relative proportion of mortality in that Corps has been much greater as 7 deaths have occurred out of 477 admissions of fever.

In the 78th Highlanders at Aden & Bombay and in the 88th Regt at Poona there has been nothing in the frequency, or fatality of febrile complaints to require comment.

Diseases of the Brain

Under this class of Diseases 206 admissions & 18 deaths have taken place - viz

		admitted		Deaths	
Mem.	Phrenitis - - -	1	"	"	"
	Cephalalgia - - -	69	"	"	"
	Ictus Solis - - -	3	"	1	"
	Apoplexia - - -	8	"	6	"
	Paralysis - - -	23	"	5	"
	Amnesia - - -	6	"	"	"
	Delirium Tremens -	76	"	6	"
	Epilepsia - - -	18	"	"	2
	Chorea - - -	1	"	"	1
	Neuralgia - - -	1	"	"	"
Total		206	"	18	"

One Hundred and twenty six admissions, and sixteen deaths of the above occurred in the two Regiments serving in Seinde, and, from the reports of the Medical Officers, it appears that a very large proportion of them was either the direct, or indirect result of intemperance. More stringent regulations for the repression of this demoralizing vice have recently been put in force by order of the Commander in Chief, and as some of the illicit dealers in Country Spirits have been heavily fined by the authorities it is to be hoped the evil will in some measure be corrected in future. Measures have also been taken for ensuring a more abundant supply of Malt Liquor in the Cantons at a price (1s per pint) which brings it fully within the Soldiers' means, and if by this arrangement they can be weaned from the use of ardent spirits a great point will have been gained.

89 cases of Cephalalgia, it will be seen, are included under this class of diseases, but the greater ^{part} of them, I have no doubt, might with equal, if not greater propriety, have been classed under the head of Rheumatism.

Diseases of the Lungs

	admitted	Dead	Invalids
Pneumonia - - - -	6 - - -	0 - - -	1
Pleuritis - - - - -	15 - - -	0 - - -	0
Hemoptysis - - - - -	4 - - -	1 - - -	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis - -	30 - - -	12 - - -	5
Catarrhus Acutus - -	320 - - -	0 - - -	3
" Chronicus - - - -	96 - - -	1 - - -	16
Asthma - - - - -	4 - - -	0 - - -	0
Dyspnoea Continua	21 - - -	1 - - -	6

Total - 496 " 15 " 32

This class of complaints has not been more common than usual, nor has the mortality been greater than ordinary, altho' the list of non-effectives under the head of Phthisis Pulmonalis, it must be owned, appears unusually large, and to these might be added the fatal case of Dyspnoea Continua, as on examination after death extensive tubercular deposit was found in the Lungs, or what would be better, and nearer the truth in this case, it ought to have been classed under the head of diseases of the Liver, as an abscess of the left lobe of the Liver had burst into the Pericardium, and was of course not only the immediate cause of death, but

its progress must have occasioned the embarrassment of breathing which gave name to the complaint in the Hospital Returns.

The four admissions of Asthma occurred in two individuals, both of whom are unfit for further service and will be brought forward as Invalids at the end of the year.

Catarrhal complaints were most prevalent at all the Stations in the Presidency during the variable weather in the monsoon and the cold winds which followed it; but at Aden, from the men sleeping in the open air, they were noticed, by Surgeon Webster of the 78th Highlanders, to be most common in the hot season.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulating System.

	Admitted	Died	Invalids
Carditis - - - -	50	5	9
Palpitation - - - -	9	-	1
Aneurysm - - - -	11	3	2
Total - - - -	70	8	12

Under the generic term Carditis the different Medical Officers have included a great variety of cardiac affections to accommodate their Returns to the nosological Table of Diseases laid down in the Hospital Regulations; but it is not to be supposed that many of them were cases of that rather rare disease, or indeed that the whole 50 were original admissions as relapses are very common in this class of

Complaints.

Sent home in 1850 as an Invalid for the Complaint, and was returned from the Depot at Chatham for Service in India - He still suffers much from the disease, and will, in all probability, if he live so long, have to be sent home again at the end of the year at considerable expense to the public.

Many similar cases have occurred of late years of non-effective men having been sent back to this Country from the Invalid Depot at Chatham by which means much unnecessary expense has been incurred without in any way advancing the interests of the Service, or doing common justice to the men themselves.

Amongst the men so sent back last year was a man of the 10th Hussars of broken down Constitution who had been sent home from this Country for Hepatic disease - Almost immediately after his landing he was seized with disorganizing inflammation of the Spleen, his Liver Complaint soon returned, and he had to be sent home again in December last as an Invalid - never having been of the least use as an efficient Soldier after his return to this Country.

Affections of the Stomach & Bowels

	admitted	died	Invalided
Peritonitis	2	0	0
Gastritis	12	2	0
Enteritis	4	2	0
Hæmatemesis	1	0	0
Dysenteria	204	25	13
Dyspepsia	545	0	10
Pyrosis	1	0	0
Colica	187	0	0
Diarrhoea	545	4	1
Obstipation	91	0	0
Cholera	2	1	0
Total	1588	34	24

The affections under this head have been less frequent, and less fatal than they were during the last year; but amongst the number are 12 admissions, and 2 deaths from Gastritis, and 4 admissions, and 2 deaths from Enteritis.

The cases of Gastritis were for the most part of a transient and slight nature, and attributable, in all probability, either to irregularities, or errors in diet. In one of the fatal cases, which occurred in the 78th Highlanders, the symptoms that gave name to the disease were found to have been occasioned by an aneurism of the Aorta which had finally burst into the Peritoneal Sac. The other fatal case which occurred took place in the 8th Foot at Dacca, but no details have been given by Dr. Monesley the Surgeon of the Regiment.

One of the fatal cases of Enteritis that occurred in the 10th Muziris had been previously under treatment for Gastritis, and after death extensive disease and disorganization of the ^{muscular coat of the} stomach and bowels was discovered.

The other fatal case occurred in the 8th Regt under the care of Assistant Surgeon Martin and the true nature of the disease does not appear to have been detected until within a few hours of the man's death.

Under the head of Dysentery 11 cases were admitted into the hospital of the 10th Muziris at Kiskadee, all slight cases: 22 were admitted into the 8th Hospital at Dacca of which 4 died. The disease at this post, according to the returns, appears to have been most prevalent from June

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to December: 55 cases were admitted into the Hospitals of the 64th Regiment at Hyderabad and Surrahee in Scinde, of which 5 died. The greater part of the admissions, and all the deaths were the sequela of fever contracted at Hyderabad. In one fatal case the disease was complicated with Delirium Tremens, and purulent infiltration of the right Lung.

57 cases were admitted into the Hospitals of the 78th Highlanders at Aden, Colaba & Poona, 20 of which were cases of relapse - 10 deaths occurred, of which 9 were at Colaba, & 1 at Aden. The ratio of Admissions at the two Stations appears to have been on a par with the deaths.

The great amount of mortality at Bombay, Surgeon Webster ascribes to the intemperate habits of the men, and the severe duty of the Station.

In the 83rd Regiment at Surrahee 45 cases were admitted of which 4 proved fatal. One, the case of an invalid, had the fatal termination hastened by exposure in an open boat, on passage from Surrahee to Bombay. The disease was most prevalent in the wet & cold months, and proved most fatal in September and November after the cold land winds set in - all the casualties occurred in these two months.

The 86th at Poona had 22 admissions and two deaths, but no comment is made on the disease by Surgeon Franklin in his Annual Report.

Colic: Cholera: Diarrhea: Dyspepsia; Obstipation.

Of these 46 cases of Colic, 115 of Diarrhea were admitted into the hospital of the 10th August at Shiraz. Several of the cases of Diarrhea, Dr. Fraser says, were very severe, and assumed the appearance of Cholera, but none of them proved fatal.

In these cases when the vomiting was severe aromatics, and effervescent draughts with either Laudanum or Sulphuric acid were administered with benefit aided by the external application of Turpentine Epithemes, and Sinapisms to the Epigastrium - Sage & Brandy for nourishment - Calomel, Camphor and opium were afterwards given, or, what Dr. Fraser says, he has found of singular effect in cases of Pseudo Cholera, a pill composed of Opapetida Camphor & opium, followed by a gentle aperient when the profuse discharge from the bowels had somewhat ceased.

25 cases of Colic, 54 of Diarrhea, & 66 of Dyspepsia were admitted into the 8th Hospital at Dacca - No casualty occurred, and the large proportion of Dyspeptic cases, marks the slight nature of the Complaints.

46 cases of Dyspepsia - 10 of Colic: 1 of Typhoid: 86 of Diarrhea, and 13 of Obstipation were admitted into the 64th Hospitals at Hyderabad, and Amrathra. The cases of Diarrhea which occurred at Hyderabad took place chiefly in the summer months, and were ascribed by ass^t Surgeon Carey to the use of unripe fruits. Those that occurred at Amrathra were for the most part trifling

and in

and in only one case were the symptoms of any severity. One man, whose constitution had been impaired by previous attacks of Dysentery, was prostrated.

47 cases of Colic: 125 of Diarrhea; & 281 of Dyspepsia were admitted into the hospitals of the 78th Highlanders at Aden and Salala. These affections were confined chiefly to the wing stationed at Salala, and the immense number of admissions under the head of Dyspepsia marks strongly, Surgeon Webster thinks, the dissipated habits of the men. The 281 admissions occurred in 174 men - 32 were admitted twice: 6 thrice: 6 four times: 1 five times; & 1 six times.

14 cases of Colic: 132 of Diarrhea; 19 of Dyspepsia; and 46 of Obstipation were admitted into the 83rd Hospital at Surrahee of which number three cases of Diarrhea proved fatal. These diseases appear to have been most prevalent from June to December but the mortality seems to have been more equally distributed over the whole year, as one fatal case occurred in August: 1 in October; and one in March.

39 cases of Colic: 2 of Cholera: 35 of Diarrhea: 34 of Dyspepsia; & 9 of Obstipation were admitted into the 86th Hospital at Sona, of which one, a reputed case of Cholera proved fatal. The details of this fatal case are given by Surgeon Franklin in his Annual Report, but he makes no comment on any of the other complaints.

Dropsies

	admitted	Died	Invalided
Anasarca -	15 - - -	3 - - -	1
Ascites - - -	19 - - -	3 - - -	6
Total -	34 - - -	6 - - -	7

In the 10th Buffs 2 admissions of Anasarca, and 1 of ascites took place in the same individual, who eventually died. The subject of it Private John Stott, after a protracted sickness of 248 days was sent home as an Invalid in January 1851 to be discharged from the Service. He was returned from the Invalid Depot at Chatham as fit for service in India, and arrived here in November 1851. On landing he was immediately admitted into Hospital with Anasarca. He performed no military duty after his arrival in India, and died on the 2nd of October 1852. On examination after death both the Liver and Kidneys were found extensively diseased, and it is to be regretted he was ever sent back to India as it was a great cruelty to the man himself, and a useless expense to the public.

In the 8th Regt at Deesa 1 case of Anasarca, and two of ascites were admitted, of which the case of Anasarca proved fatal. The subject of it was a man of broken constitution who had suffered from Stricture of the Rectum for a number of years.

In the 70th Highlanders at Colaba 2 cases of Ascites were admitted, one of which, in a man who had previously suffered much from Bowel Complaint, proved fatal.

In the 64th at Arrackee & Hyderabad 3 cases of Anasarca & 8 of ascites: and in the 83rd at Arrackee 3 of Anasarca, & 6 of ascites were admitted. All of which, in both Regiments, were the Sequelae of repeated attacks of Fever. No case of Dropsy occurred in the 86th Regiment at Poona.

Rheumatic Affections

	admitted	Dead	Invalids
Rheumatism acutus -	223	—	—
" Chronicus	330	1	52
Lumbago	59	—	—
Ischias	2	—	—
Arthralgia	4	—	—
Arthritis	10	—	—
Total -	578	1	52

Rheumatic affections, which are at all times a painful source of complaint amongst soldiers in all climates, have been somewhat less frequent this year than they were during the last. The fatal case occurred in the 8th Regiment at Mount Abu, and was one of caries of the coronoid process of the lower jaw, and the bones at the base of the skull. The particulars of the case will be found at page 34 of Dr. Annandale's Annual Report -

Venereal Complaints

	admitted	Dead	Invalids
Syphilis Primaria -	218	—	—
" Consecutiva -	88	1	5
Ulcers Primæ non Syphiliticæ	51	—	—
Bubo	194	—	—
Gonorrhœa	257	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	153	—	—
Stricture stricta	34	—	1
Cachexia Syphilitica	6	—	3
Gynecosis	1	—	—
Paraphimosis	2	—	—
Total	1004	1	9

The admissions under this head of Complaints, tho' a formidable ^{number}, are less by $\frac{1}{4}$ than they were last year -

The primary complaint is described by all the Surgeons, as of a mild character and seldom requiring the use of mercury for its cure; but the proportion of Secondary affections appears to me to be unusually ^{large}, and would almost lead one to doubt the advantage, or propriety of the mercurial plan of treatment.

Phlegmons - Ulcers - Mechanical Injuries

	adm ^d	Died	Disch ^d
Phlegmon & abscessus -	308	8	—
Stenomychia ———	15	—	—
Ulcers ———	211	—	3
Fistula in Ano ———	8	—	1
	<u>542</u>		<u>4</u>
Laceratio ———	3	—	—
Inflammatio ———	95	—	—
Vulnus incisum ———	62	1	—
Contusum ———	254	—	—
Sclopitum ———	1	—	—
Penetratum ———	1	—	—
Contusio ———	254	—	—
Amputatio ———	6	—	—
Fractura ———	13	—	1
	<u>435</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Amputatio ———	2	—	1

Phlegmons were common in the 10th Regt. of Foot; and in Scinde Bails are so common & trouble some as to have acquired the distinctive appellation of "The Scinde Bail" -

In the 10th Regt. of Foot licks and bruises are frequent, and some of those that

that have occurred this year have been severe. a fracture of the neck of the radius occurred in this Regiment which was followed by contraction of the elbow joint and the man had to be sent home as an invalid for discharge from the service.

a case of luxation of the Anomus in a drunken man was successfully treated -

In the 64th two severe cases of fracture occurred - one a compound fracture of the left forearm in its upper third attended with considerable hemorrhage, and the other a case of fracture of the tibia complicated with dislocation of the tibia inwards - A case of Snake bite also occurred in this Corps at Hyderabad and was attended with severe symptoms but the man eventually recovered.

The man had been amusing himself by pursuing the Snake with dogs when it took refuge in a hole, and the subject of these remarks foolishly thrust his hand into the hole to drag the reptile out, when he was bitten on the back of the thumb for his pains - He had sense enough to tie a ligature above the bitten part and got once to Mr. Surgeon Carey who excised the bitten part, and in doing so he wounded the superficialis vola which bled freely - Swelling of the arm and considerable constitutional disturbance followed the bite, but both of which yielded to the remedies that were employed - Mr. Carey did not see the reptile and does not know what species it was - most likely a Cobra from the circumstance

of

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the men diverting themselves by hunting
it with dogs.

In the 78th at Aden, Surgeon Webster
says, Some of the Arabs, where there was a Scrofulous
tendency in the Constitution were tedious, but most
of those that occurred there were of little moment.

One case of wound was severe but eventually
recovered - The man was stabbed by an Arab
in the Bazaar at the angle of the jaw, but
fortunately the Cresser passed in front of the
Ramus of the jaw thro' the cheek and into the
tongue - There was much hemorrhage, and
infiltration, which were followed by considerable
Constitutional disturbance and abscesses formed
over the jaw from which some portions of bone
were extracted - a case of Contused wound
was also severe - The subject got fell from a
considerable height on the rocks at Aden,
and was nearly scalped - He was quite in-
sensible when taken up, but then extensive
laceration healed kindly under the use of
water dressing aided by a few interrupted
Sutures to keep the parts in situ.

The two cases of amputation were
re-admissions of the same man into the 86th Regt.
He had had his leg removed above the knee
for Scrofulous disease of the knee joint
which ^{had} reduced him to the verge of the grave.
After the operation He was sent up
to the Sanatorium at Poorendur and the
change of air had a most surprising effect
in restoring him to health, and when embarked
for England as an Invalid ^{in December} he was fat & strong -
at the time of the operation he was threatened
with disease of the Elbow joint which rendered
its propriety questionable, but as it was the only
chance

Return of Strength, Admissions, and Deaths in *His* Regiments according to length of Service in India
From 1st April 1852 to 31st March 1853.

Diseases	Years of Service in India																											Total
	Under 1			1 to 2			2 to 3			3 to 4			4 to 5			5 to 6			6 to 7			7 and upwards						
	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	
Febile Complaints	368	7		323	7		337	2		386	53		149	-		372	2		589	3		359	2		6223	76		
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	4	-		5	-		31	2		94	14		6	-		17	1		16	1		33	-		206	18		
" Lungs	28	-		17	-		19	2		168	9		23	1		57	1		70	2		84	-		496	15		
" Heart and Circulating System	2	-		2	-		2	-		33	1		1	-		16	1		8	2		16	4		70	8		
" Stomach and Bowels	181	-		68	2		91	1		573	10		67	1		168	1		273	11		367	8		1588	34		
" Liver and Spleen	20	-		18	-		21	-		89	3		30	-		76	2		101	3		128	11		480	19		
Rheumatic Affections	30	-		26	-		35	-		113	-		42	-		101	-		105	1		228	-		678	1		
Veneral	93	-		101	-		96	-		212	1		88	-		98	-		165	-		133	-		986	1		
Ophthalmia	11	-		14	-		27	-		39	-		13	-		31	-		26	-		26	-		187	-		
All other Diseases	168	-		73	-		110	-		550	7		82	-		213	1		259	3		302	-		1557	11		
Total Strength	516			259			193			146			639			516			866			902			5614			
Total Admissions	902			644			699			5257			501			1149			1612			1674			12471			
Total Deaths		7			9			7		98				2		9			26			25			163			
Ratio of Admissions to Strength per Cent.	269.34			248.64			362.17			275.93			78.4			196.07			188.31			185.58			219.28			
Ratio of Deaths to Strength per Cent.	2.08			3.47			3.62			5.11			0.31			1.53			3.03			2.17			3.21			

Return of Strength, Admissions, and Deaths according to Age in His Regiments serving under the Presidency of Bombay. From 1st April 1852 to 31st March 1853.

Diseases	Age not exceeding																				Total
	20		25		30		35		40		45		50		55						
	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D	S	A	D			
Febrile Complaints	341	7		373	35		1724	23		732	11		178		10		2			6223	76
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	5			46	4		62	6		68	3		25	5						286	18
" Lungs	47	1		131	6		116	5		90	1		37	2		5				496	18
" Heart and Circulating System	6			28	3		23	3		11			1	1		1	1			70	8
" Stomach and Bowels	173	1		498	13		563	14		264	5		78	1		12				1588	34
" Liver and Spleen	26			126	3		141	10		94	4		39	2		4				480	19
Rheumatic Affections	48			152	1		266			135			67			10				678	1
Unusual	118			435			318	1		99			14			2				736	1
Ophthalmia	18			65			78			20			8			1				187	
All other Diseases	145	1		523	2		563	2		250	6		72			4				1557	11
Total Strength	658			2016			1713			451			209			19			1	5687	
Total Admissions	424			470			3774			763			519			49			2	1247	
Total Deaths		10			67			64			30			11		1				1	193
Ratio of Admissions to Strength per Cent.	223.19			208.05			222.08			185.38			248.32			257.89			2.		219.28
Ratio of Deaths to Strength per Cent.	1.56			3.21			3.58			3.15			5.26			5.26			-		3.21

that remained of preserving his life it was decided on, and the result more than realized our expectations, for immediately the great source of irritation was removed his constitution rallied, and all the minor affections subsided -

Para 8
Epidemic
diseases

No disease has prevailed in an epidemic form during the past year - Truif of an endemic character, as I have already noticed, prevailed to a considerable extent in the 64th Regt at Hyderabad, & the 83rd at Amrahee in Secunder, but it is not necessary to advert to it further here -

Para 9
Sickness &
mortality
according
to age &
length of
service
of the
troops

The two accompanying tables will fully explain these points; and it is unnecessary to comment on what can be ascertained by a single glance at the documents themselves -

Salted Provisions are not used in India, and can in no way have influenced affections of the Stomach and Bowels -

Para 10.
Vaccination
and the Small
Pox
once & of
contagious
disease, the
prevalence of the
latter with the
Small Pox & the
Small Pox
but of malarial

Vaccination is regularly attended to in all the Regiments, and no case of small pox has occurred during the year -

ocular disease has not been very prevalent, and the generality of the cases that occurred were attacks of simple inflammation of the conjunctiva - amongst the women and children of the 8th Regt at Deesa, a number say, a mild form of ophthalmia made its appearance but was very manageable - In the 64th Regt at Amrahee Dr. Crisp states that some smart cases of ophthalmia attended with Choroiditis & inflammation of the cornea occurred, but the number of admissions in the whole Regt

does not exceed 31. So that there must have been more sporadic cases.

General complaints, as I have already noticed, have not been as numerous this year as they were during the last, nor have the medical officers thought it necessary in general to resort to the use of mercury in the treatment of the disease.

Under this head I beg to refer to the individual reports of medical officers of corps, not having had any cases of this disease under my own immediate treatment -

Para 11
Detailed
History of
Cases -

In elucidation of this head of the Report I have been to annex a nominal Return, made out agreeably to the form laid down in the Hospital Regulations, which embodies all that I know on the subject.

Para 12
This is
Pulmonary

John Hall M.D.
D. Hospital for E. H. M. S.
Hospitals

Poona 30 June 1853