

" Amsterdam, March 22, 1842.

" SIR,

" In reply to your Despatch No. 2, of the 11th instant, enclosing certain queries as to the state of Scrofula at the Orphan Asylum of this city, I have the honour to state that, through the assistance of my friend, M. Van Oudermeulen, one of the Chief Magistrates of Amsterdam, I have been enabled to procure from the Medical Directors of the Orphan Asylum, (who kindly held a strict examination for the purpose on the 20th instant), distinct answers, which may be relied on, to the several queries as required; the printed form of which I have now the honour to enclose, filled up as I suppose it was intended it should be by the Medical Profession in England. And I respectfully beg leave to remark, that from all I have been able to ascertain, it appears to be a melancholy fact that this dreadful malady is decidedly on the increase in North Holland, as well as elsewhere.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" JAMES ANNESLEY."

#### MUNICH REPORT.

" Munich, Feb. 23, 1842.

" My Lord,

" In compliance with the Instructions transmitted to me by your Lordship in your Letter of the 10th instant, by the direction of the Earl of Aberdeen, I endeavoured immediately to procure the information therein required respecting the Orphan Asylum at Munich.

" I learned through the Directors and principal Physicians of that Establishment, that scrofulous disorders are very prevalent among the children, particularly the girls; and in both sexes mostly confined to the fair complexioned children. However, the exact proportions not having been taken at the Institution, cannot be given.

" The origin of Scrofula amongst these children, of whom two-thirds had that disease, showing itself principally in glandulous tumors, and inflammation in the eyes has been attributed more to dirt and want of attention, (previous to admittance into the Institution), than to hereditary causes, although the latter certainly exist.

" The best diet for scrofulous patients has been found to be milk and meal, and not flesh; as to the medical treatment, Iodine is thought to be of little efficacy; the means resorted to being regular exercise, tisanes, (as for instance, Sarsaparilla continued for a length of time), and boarding in the country is now most extensively adopted.

" Owing to the number of children who die before reaching ten years of age, which is stated to have amounted to three fourths of the whole, the Establishment was long in bad repute, but at present the proportionate number of deaths is considerably diminished, and the Institution appears to be established in the best manner.

" The whole number of children in the Establishment is 300; of which 216 are boarded out, which is always found to have the best effects.

" I herein enclose, my Lord, a statement in German, with a translation which was furnished to me, of the daily course of diet given to the children during the week, as much importance is attached to that regular regimen.

" I have, &c.

(Signed.)

" ERSKINE,

" The Viscount Canning."



REPORT ON THE STATE OF CHILDREN BETWEEN FOUR AND SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN THE IMPERIAL ORPHAN ASYLUM AT VIENNA, AS REGARDS SCROFULA.  
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE CITY, 16° 1' CENT. (50° FAHR.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Total number of those who have undergone the treatment.	Number, setting forth those with fair or red hair, with dark or light blue eyes, with a white and delicate skin.	Number, setting forth the scrofulous tumors in the glands of the neck which are discernible to the touch; ulcers or protuberances caused by them; scrofulous diseases in the bones and the joints.	Number, setting forth some of the characteristics, which are described in the 3rd column, and the features described in the 2nd column.	BOYS. Diet and manner of living.	GIRLS. Diet and manner of living.
In the year 1841 412 children were treated in the Imperial Orphan Asylum, at Vienna; 45 of them were admitted to the Hospital, afflicted by scrofulous diseases, most of them in the second stage of the disease.	The majority of those had light hair, a thin skin, and were of a delicate constitution; few of them had dark hair or dark skin.	The cases that here occur are chiefly such as belong to the second stage of the disease.	The characteristics of this disease are, scrofulous tumors, cutaneous eruptions of different sorts, such as: ring-worm, inflammation of glandular parts, scrofulous ophthalmia, accumulation of mucus, a hard swelled belly, scrofulous and lymphatic tumors. The third stage of the disease: scrofulous tumors of the mesenteric glands, white swelling of the joints, scrofulous inflammation of the hip joint, scrofulous dropsy, scrofulous consumption, destruction of the bones (by ulcers), abdominal wasting, rickets, scrofulous nervous diseases. In the first stage it is very difficult to describe the disease of Scrofula with certainty; during its progress it is to be distinguished. The neck is short and thick, the jaw rather larger and more distended, the head proportionally big, particularly the occiput, the face puffed up, the skin thin and tender ( <i>mit untermischer Lethie</i> ), the hair fair, usually blue eyes, and the eyeball enlarged, the upper lip thick and swollen, the nose likewise frequently swollen; the body apparently in good condition but the muscles soft and rather flabby; the lower part the abdomen more or less hard.	The regimen is: early rising, as much exercise in the open air as possible, cleanliness, simple but good food, water. It has been proved by experience, that under this regimen, Scrofula has developed itself in the children in only a few cases, and then the cure was more speedily effected. Many may, from the hour of their birth have been predisposed to the disease of Scrofula, but their habits of life, before their entrance into the Institution, were chiefly such as are favorable to this malady.	
				(Signed) ADALBERT KRIESCHKE, Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Medical Faculty, and Head Physician of the Imperial Orphan Asylum in Vienna.	

" Sir,

" According to your desire, I send you the following statements on the two points in question.

" The total number of the children of both sexes boarded in the Imperial Royal Orphan Asylum, was in the last year, 412, viz. :

Boys	308
Girls	104

" They are aged between six and sixteen years; and it is to be remarked that the attainment of the sixth year is requisite for their reception into the Imperial Royal Orphan Asylum itself.

" Of these 412 children, 348 have, during the last year, been admitted into the Hospital with external or internal diseases; and among these 348 patients, 45 were scrofulous, viz. :

Boys	18
Girls	27

" Divided according to the degree of the disease, of these 45 patients there belonged to the

1st. degree	25
2nd. degree	18
3rd. degree	2

which latter died of Scrofulous Pulmonary Consumption.

" Every child is examined by me at the reception. In some the scrofulous knots are apparent, in others they are not; and besides the general characteristics, as fine, delicate skin, fair hair, soft appearance, &c., no other symptoms exist; they are developed only in the course of time.

" Since the introduction of the present diet, as well of the healthy as the sick, which is very well prepared, and owes its introduction to the present deserving Director of the Imperial Royal Orphan Asylum, the number of scrofulous children is not only much diminished, but their cure is also much more certain and quicker, and I can well recommend this mode of living.\* My experience as Physician to the Establishment during more than forty years, enables me to say that I have obtained from it the most favourable results.

\* The Diet will be given hereafter.



"I shall be ready and pleased to respond in future to your wishes, and am, &c.

(Signed)

"ADALBERT KRIESCHE,

"Doctor of Medicine,

"Member of the Faculty of Medicine,  
Senior of, and Physician to the Orphan  
Asylum.

"August 10, 1842."

#### BERLIN REPORT.

"Agreeably to the order of the Royal Ministry for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs, of the 10th of last month, the most respectfully subscribed Police President has caused the desired information on scrofula in the Frederic-Orphan Asylum of this place to be collected, and drawn up conformably to the scheme given, and he has now the honour to return thereon the following Report:

"The children brought up in the great Frederic-Orphan Asylum of this place, live, partly within the house itself, partly outside the same, with nurses, resident either in the town, or its precincts, or in different small towns in the country. The number of children outside the house amounts at present to 815; (355 boys, and 462 girls), whereas there are within the House, 230 boys, and 123 girls; together, therefore, 353 children. Only the latter class could be subjected to an investigation as to the prevalence of Scrofula among them, the result of which is given in the accompanying Table.

"The greater part of the children received in the Asylum, are already, (at the time of their reception), more or less affected by Scrofula. This Scrofula, or Tubercle disease, results from the deposit of scrofulous or tuberculous matter, the result of abnormal nutrition, in the various organs of the body, where it may undergo further metamorphosis, and cause diseases of the most varied character, unless it be previously expelled through the skin, by means of various eruptions. It appears, according to the experience of this and other Establishments, to originate principally in the following causes.

"1. The transmission of fluids (blood)? saturated with Tuberculous matter from the parents, particularly from the mother to the child, which happens as much more frequently as by a corresponding mode of life, nutrition of the body is similarly directed.

"2. The use of food particularly adapted for the formation of scrofulous matter; among which all vegetables containing starch appear to take the first place.

"3. The use of substances by which the organs of digestion are interrupted in their normal action, and prevented from preparing the food they receive in a manner proper for regular chylickation. In this respect the long-continued use of spirits, by which in latter years the tubercular disease may sometimes be developed, is particularly to be considered.

"4. The suppression of the natural secretions and excretions of the body, and the retention of excrementitious matters within the body, also the neglect of cleaning the skin, and the interruption of perspiration by continued exposure to wet and cold air, thereby occasioning uncleanness of every kind, have proved very injurious in this respect.

"5. The continued breathing of an impure air; and with respect to this it is doubtful whether the evil influence is caused more by the introduction into the system of injurious matter, or by the prevented rejection of useless matter from the body. It is scarcely necessary to mention, that such an impure condition of the air as is referred to, is produced particularly by the living together of many persons in narrow and closed up places. It is also evident that if sufficient bodily exercise be not taken, the injurious effect of causes mentioned will be more intense.

To these influences, prevailing as they do particularly among the lower classes, are to be ascribed the fact, that most of the children are already affected by Scrofula, at the time of their reception into the Establishment. Although all possible care has been taken that the agencies mentioned do not extend further, we cannot affirm that they have as yet been entirely overcome. The annexed Table shows, however, that Scrofula has, at least with respect to intensity, been much mitigated: its influence being mostly confined to the lymphatic system and the lymphatic glands, consequently to that system of the body in which the tuberculous matter makes its first appearance:

"Very small, on the other hand, is the number of the children in whom the tuberculous matter is already deposited, either in the solid parts of the bones, or in the soft parts of the parenchymatous organs, and has consequently produced disease of the bones, or tuberculous



Phthisis. It cannot, however, be denied that the general scrofulous diathesis prevails more or less through all the diseases by which the children may be attacked, and impresses on them a peculiar character. Thus, a short time ago a considerable number of the orphans were attacked by a peculiar inflammation of the eyes, which although originally catarrhus, took nevertheless a peculiar character on account of the scrofulous condition of the persons attacked. A further extension of the disease by infection could not be denied, although Scrofula itself has not been proved to be infectious; but we cannot deny the infectious character of Scrofulous Consumption.

"The Police Presidency,

(Signed)

"VON PUTTKAMMER.

"Berlin, April 14, 1842.

"To the Royal Ministry for Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs here."

# TABULAR VIEW

OF THOSE CHILDREN OF THE GREAT FREDERIC-ORPHAN ASYLUM, IN BERLIN, WHO WERE, DURING THE TIME FROM THE 9TH TO THE 12TH OF APRIL, 1842, RESIDENT WITHIN THE ESTABLISHMENT, WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDITION OF THEIR HEALTH, WITH REGARD TO SCROFULA, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THEIR HAIR, EYES, AND SKIN.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF BERLIN, 80° 6' CENT. (43° FAHR.)																							
Sum total of the children.			Number with perceptible swellings of the cervical glands.			Number having scrofulous eruptions on the scalp.			Number having dissection in consequence of the formation of tubercles in internal organs.			Number having scrofulous consumption in consequence of the formation of tubercles in internal organs.			In perfect health the numbers are			Remarks.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
Condition of the hair, eyes, and skin.																							
I. Light colored hair, blue eyes, } white delicate skin . . . }																							
138	81	219	74	36	110	4	3	7	4	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	53	39	92	Among the children living at present with in the Establishment, 67 are affected by a catarrhus scrofulous inflammation of the eyes.		
II. Light-colored hair, grey eyes } fine white skin . . . }																							
23	2	25	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	Itch does not at present exist in the Establishment.		
III. Red hair, blue eyes, white } delicate skin . . . }																							
8	..	8	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
IV. Brown hair, blue eyes . .																							
18	17	35	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	8	19	..		
V. Brown hair, grey eyes . .																							
34	22	56	22	6	28	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	14	26	..		
VI. Dark brown hair, hazel eyes .																							
9	1	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..		
Sum Total . . .		230	123	353	125	50	175	4	4	8	5	1	6	2	4	2	6	93	63	156	Berlin, April 13, 1842		



## ST. PETERSBURG RETURN.

RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DES ENFANS ENTRE 4 ET 17 ANS DANS L'HOSPICE IMPÉRIAL DES ENFANS TROUVÉS  
A ST. PETERSBOURG, A L'ÉGARD DES SCROFULES.

MEAN TEMPERATURE, 3° 5' CENT. (38° FAHR.)

Caractere exterieur des eleves soumis à l'examen.	Nombre total soumis à l'ex- amen.	DIVERSES FORMES DE LA MALADIE SCROFULEUSE.											Remarque.	
		Tumefaction des glandes cervicales.	Ulceres et sinus.	Ophthalmies.	Carie.	Dartres.	Erysipete chro- nique du visage et du nez.	Tigene.	Olorrhoe.	Golire.	Tumeur des articulations.	Scoliose.		
Les yeux bleus ou gris, cheveux blonds peau fine et blanche .	381	31	10	24	4	11	20	3	4	2	1	2	Cet etablissement ne contient que des eleves du sexe feminin del'age, mentionne, ceux du sexe masculin se trou- vant à Gatchina. La diète est platôt vege- tale; cinq fois par se- maine on donne aux eleves du bœuf et du bouillon.	LE DR. PH. DOEPP, Conseiller d'Etat, et Medecin en Chef de l'Etablissement.
Les yeux bleus, cheveux fonces peau fine et blanche . . .	108	20	8	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	2		
Les yeux bleus, cheveux rouges peau fine et blanche . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Les yeux bruns, cheveux fonces peau moins fine et moins bl'che	253	32	5	12	6	5	5	3	1	..	..	2		
Les yeux bruns, cheveux blonds peau fine et blanche . . .	53	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Les yeux bruns, cheveux rouges peau fine et blanche . . .	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Les yeux noirs, cheveux noirs, peau assez fine et assez brune	34	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..		
	840	90	26	44	12	18	33	7	6	3	4	6		

## MOSCOW RETURN.

RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DES ENFANS ENTRE 4 ET 16 ANS, DANS LA MAISON IMPÉRIALE DES ENFANS TROUVÉS  
A MOSCOU, A L'ÉGARD DES SCROFULES.

TEMPERATURE MOYENNE DE VILLE, 3° 6' R. (38° FAHR.)

1.		2.		3.				4.			
Nombre total soumis à l'examen.		Nombre qui présente cheveux blonds ou rouges avec les yeux bleus, clairs ou gris, et peau fine et blanche.		Nombre qui présente tuméfaction scrofuleuse des glandes cervicales, reconnaissable par l'attouchement; ulcères ou sinus, leurs résultats; mal scrofuleux des os ou des articulations.		Nombre présentant quelq'un des caracteres décrits à la colonne troisième et la physionomie de la colonne seconde.					
Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.	Tumefaction scrofuleuse des glandes.		Ulcères et sinus.		Tumefaction scrofuleuse des glandes.		Mal scrofuleux des os ou des articulations.	
				Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.
6621	8894	244	246	262	321	338	241	71	61	130	111
								88	112	26	23
15,515		490		1294				490			
Nombre total des individus, atteints des scrofules.											
REMARQUE.—La diète en general est plutôt vegetale, qu'animale.											
A. ALPHONSAY, Docteur en Chef de l'Etablissement.											



The next Returns were obtained by the kindness of Dr. Parkman, of Boston, and Dr. Samuel Jackson, of Philadelphia.

ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MEAN TEMPERATURE, 9° 3' CENT. (49° FAHR.)

	1.	2.	3.	4.
	Gross number of children examined.	Number presenting fair hair and eyes, which are likely to continue so, and soft fair skin.	Whole number exhibiting enlarged cervical glands, ulcers, or cicatrices in the same region, scrofulous bones or joints.	Number of scrofulous cases among the children described in column 2.
Boys . . .	98	51	76	51
Girls . . .	48	23	30	21

SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA.

	1	2	3	4
	Number of children examined between 6 and 16 years.	Number of such children who have decidedly fair hair and light blue or light grey eyes, and a fair soft skin.	Number of children exhibiting any of the following marks of Scrofula: enlarged cervical glands, discoverable by the touch; sinuses or ulcers succeeding to such glands. Scrofulous bones or joints, or the consequences of them.	Number exhibiting the evidences of Scrofula, described in the third column, and possessing the characters described in the second column.
<b>BOYS.</b>				
1. Moyamensing Secondary School . . . . .	175	79	2 glands slightly enlarged.	1
2. Locust Street School . . . . .	276	63	1	0
3. South-east Secondary School . . . . .	89	15	0	0
4. Spring Garden . . . . .	176	17	0	0
5. Model School . . . . .	271	37	0	0
6. School, (Blacks) . . . . .	197	0	3 submental glands enlarged	0
7. Schuylkill Public School . . . . .	342	27	0	0
8. Alms House, Asylum for Children . . . . .	56	0	4 { 1 ophthalmia 2 sore ears 1 cicatrix.	4 { one dark hair and light eyes.
9. Roman Catholic Asylum . . . . .	59	2	1	1
Total Boys . . . . .	1641	231	11	6
<b>GIRLS.</b>				
1. Locust Street School . . . . .	204	61	0	0
2. S. E. Secondary School . . . . .	261	37	0	0
3. Spring Garden . . . . .	218	24	0	0
4. Model School . . . . .	132	13	1 scrofulous ophthalmia	1
5. Black School . . . . .	119	0	0	0
6. Schuylkill Public School . . . . .	317	37	0	0
7. Alms House, Asylum for Children . . . . .	10	2	2 sore ears	1
8. Roman Catholic Asylum . . . . .	96	12	1 enlarged gland	1
Total Girls . . . . .	1357	186	4	3
Total . . . . .	2998	417	15	9

" My dear Sir,

" With the exception of the very lowest classes of the Irish and Negro Population, included chiefly in the District of Moyamensing, the poorer classes live in small two or three story brick houses, most of which have two rooms on the floor, a front and back room, usually from 12 to 15 feet square, and with a small passage and stair-way.

" Day-labourers, hand-loom weavers, chop-men, carters, &c. according to the size of their family and means, occupy from one room to a half of the house. Often in this class, each floor is occupied by a family. The houses are dry, well ventilated, and comfortable.

" None of the poor live in cellars, with the exception of the lowest Negro classes in Moyamensing.

" In this last District, from a quarter to half of the houses of the poorest classes are old frame dwellings; all the houses of modern erection are of brick.

" It has just struck me that I may be able to procure some interesting information from the Physicians of the Dispensary, and of the poor for this District, as to the relative proportion of Phthisis in this population. It is the worst lodged, the worst fed, and worst clothed of the inhabitants of this city.

" With great respect,

" Believe me yours truly,

" SAMUEL JACKSON.

MR. KAYE'S RETURNS.

	Number examined.	Affected.	Scrofulous joints.	Scrofulous scars or ulcers.	Scrofulous glands.	Diet.
Beyrout . . . . .	58 17 girls.	3 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	Pulse and olives.
Alexandria . . . . .	43 9 girls.	2 0	0 0	2 0	2 0	Olives Olives, rice, peas and black bread.
Piræus of Athens . . . . .	85 5 23 girls. 23 boys.	5 0 3 6	1 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	5 0 3 6	Olives, bread, rice, and fish.
On board the Tyne and Geyser . . . . .	22	2	0	1	2	Ships' provisions, perspiration acid.
Mr. Hill's School, near the Agora, Athens.	23 299	9 102	2 6	0 4	9 102	Olives, bread, fish, fruit and cheese.
	607	132	9	11	131	



## MR. KAYE'S REPORT.

"I shall now offer a few explanatory remarks upon the foregoing Tables.\* Of the 75 cases examined at Beirout and its environs, 17 were girls, 58 boys; of the 58 boys, 42 had dark, and 16 light hair. The whole of the girls had dark hair. 3 of the boys affected with Scrofula had dark hair and eyes. The clothing consisted merely of a few rags bound round the body by a sash, or hanging loose. The tongue in those affected, was covered with a white coat, as if Calomel had been rubbed over it. Among those examined it was found that the perspired matter and saliva of those affected with Scrofula turned litmus paper red; in others it was unchanged. The food of the Syrians consists chiefly of olives, bread, fruit, goat-cheese, rice, vegetables, and sour milk, called *lebban*. They seldom eat meat. The cases are taken, most of them, from the worst parts of the town, where the atmosphere is close, damp, and tainted by decomposing animal and vegetable matters; and, moreover, the children are dirty. Notwithstanding all this, I may safely say, that Scrofula is by no means a frequent disease amongst the Syrians; as I have seldom seen a scar on the necks of the adults. When affected with scrofulous swellings, they apply bean or mustard cataplasm upon the tumor. The bean-flour is obtained from common horse-beans, and is also used in Orchitis, White Swellings, &c., and with considerable benefit.

"Tables 3 and 4 contain 52 cases, 43 of which were boys, 9 girls. Of the boys, 42 had dark hair and eyes, 11 red; all the girls were dark. One of the boys had an open ulcer, the other affected, one had a scar. 5 only were examined at Cairo, and 1 at the Pyramids, the latter had scrofulous scars on the neck; both affected boys were donkey drivers. The clothing is very bad, some having nothing but a blue gown, or shirt, others quite naked. In one of the villages on the Nile, where we remained a short time, most of the children, and indeed some of the adults, were naked, dirty, and covered with small ulcers, living in mud huts, where pure air had neither ingress or egress except through a small hole near the ground, where they crawled in themselves. The upper stratum of air being of course vitiated from various causes; damp, filth, crowding of five or six persons, cats, and fowls; and this in a space of five feet high, and three or four in diameter. The following figure gives an idea of the shape. Only fancy a powerful sun beating down on the roof of such a place, the air around impregnated with miasma. The food of these

\* Mr. Kaye's various tables have been reduced to the one above given.

people is even worse than that of the Syrians, consisting chiefly of black bread, (real Spartan bread), dipped in rancid olive oil, sour milk, (*lebban*), and a mess made of sopped bread, and a sort of pea, that they mix together in a wooden bowl; sometimes, but very rarely, they indulge in rice and meat chopped up and baked in fat and vine leaves. The girls were free from the disease. Under the head of 16, I have given the case of a dancing-girl, the temperature of the hut being at least 100°, and excessively damp and close. Most of the children have enormous abdomens; I may say 8 in 10.

"Tables 5 and 6 contains 108 cases; 85 of which were boys and 23 girls. 30 of the former had light hair, 27 dark, 3 red, 5 brown, and 20 various, not particularized. Among the girls, 15 had dark hair and eyes, 5 light, 2 brown, 1 red hair; 3 of the girls were affected with scrofulous enlargement of the glands; 5 of the boys were similarly affected, 1 having scrofulous joints and enlarged glands, 3 had scars, 1 an ulcer. Here the case is different from Syria and Egypt, for the natives have better houses, the children are better clothed, cleaner, better fed and instructed. When I say better fed, I imply regularly, not higher. Their food consists of olives, bread, good wholesome bread, fruit, fish, and at times meat, but not very often. They eat large quantities of sepia and pinna oysters. Their clothing is sufficient for the change of temperature, and the atmosphere of their dwellings is pure, when compared with that of Egypt and Syria. The children are not such healthy looking children as in the other countries mentioned, they have a sallow, emaciated appearance, owing perhaps to the atmosphere being charged with the miasma from an adjoining marsh of some extent.

"Table 7 gives the result of 22 cases of boys on board this ship and the "Geyser," 2 being affected with Scrofula, 1 in this ship, having enlarged glands, the perspiration being very acid, the other, in the Geyser, having the scars of an ulcer before he entered the service.

"Table 10 shows the result of 23 cases examined at Mr. Hill's School, Athens. Of these, 10 were affected with Scrofula; 9 of them were detected by the finger, 1 by the eye. This last case was a very bad one; the abdomen, knees, elbows, and wrists enlarged, the ankle very much so, and the eyes also affected. The other case with scrofulous joints was detected accidentally, while examining the boy, and was not accompanied by any other scrofulous symptoms, save the enlarged glands of the neck.

"Table 11 contains 299 cases from Mr. Hill's School; 102 of



which are affected with Scrofula, 6 have scrofulous joints, 4 have scars :—85 were detected by the finger, and 17 by the eye.

" Astonishing as the two last Tables may appear, yet I assure you that they are correct in every particular, as I took great care in every examination, and to finish them I remained up at Athens two days. I must confess when I arranged them into Tables, it astounded me, for although the Greeks, themselves confess to Scrofula, which they call *hatone*, occurring in the proportion of 1 in 4 or 5, yet I have hitherto regarded it more as an exaggeration than a fact. Some Greek Surgeons here, say that it exists in 19 out of every 20 persons.

" With regard to those cases examined at Mr. Hill's School, it may be as well to observe, that the building in which these children pass the greater portion of the day is spacious, and well ventilated, cleanly, and well arranged. The children are divided into six classes, each class occupying a separate room, which is lofty and spacious. They have a large play-ground in front of the house, where they eat their dinners and amuse themselves, between the fore and afternoon school-hours, so that the atmosphere is not rendered impure by too many congregating together.

" Knowing the value of your time, I shall close this letter at once, and should you require any further information, I shall be happy to afford it. This last Return completes the results of my labours in Athens, and makes a total of 607 cases; 254 boys, and 353 girls.

" Ever yours truly,

" W. T. KAYE.

" September 14, 1845."

J. R. MARTIN, ESQ.

#### OBSERVATIONS WITH RESPECT TO SCROFULA IN INDIA.

Before speaking of the relative frequency of Scrofula amongst European residents in India, as compared with that of their countrymen at home, I would mention, grounded on extensive observations during many years on the native of Bengal, both civil and military, that Scrofula, as an idiopathic disease, is seldom seen amongst them.

" At the Native Hospital of Calcutta, of which I was Surgeon for ten years, I saw, however, many cases of scrofulous disease amongst the poorer Bengalees, caused as it appeared, to me, by the abuse of

the rude preparations of Mercury and Arsenic, so liberally administered by the native empirics. Arsenic is given liberally in every form of fever, carefully avoiding evacuates, and as carefully excluding ventilation. It will be no matter of surprise then, that the survivors from such treatment should be troubled in after life with various glandular enlargements. Of Mercury a rude sort of Chloride is prepared by the native doctors, containing a goodly proportion of Bichloride. This mineral is quite as freely exhibited as the first-mentioned, and with fully as evil an effect on public health amongst the indigent natives.

" In all rheumatic cases, in eruptive diseases, as well as in every chronic ailment that puzzles the empiric, this horrible preparation is given in large quantities, and often alternated with Arsenic, while salivation and enlargement of the glands, consequent on this treatment, are never considered as reasons prohibitory of bathing in rivers or tanks even during the cold season. It is needless to describe the lamentable consequences, or the frequency with which protracted suffering from glandular disease and premature death ensue.

" Now as to European residents in India; the civil and military inhabitants of the better classes are almost exempt from Scrofula, and so are their children. This exemption is equally true of parents and their offspring in Bengal, whose families in England are notorious sufferers. During an extensive observation of twenty years in the capital of British India, I do not remember three instances of scrofulous disease declaring itself, though numberless persons were known to me in whom the disease remained latent; and, as it appeared to me, solely through the influence of climate.

" The following Tables contain an enumeration of the admissions into hospital, and the deaths. From 1830 to 1836 inclusively, amongst British Troops in the East Indies, whose aggregate strength amounted to 105,919 men, as compared with the admissions and deaths amongst 44,611\* British soldiers serving in the United Kingdom.

" The Tables comprehend every disease that can fairly be considered strumous, and conclude by a comparison of the annual ratio of admissions and deaths from these diseases amongst British Soldiers serving in the East Indies and at home, so as to render the examination complete. The comparative exemption from pulmonary disease of those serving in Bengal in particular, is very remarkable; the ratio of admissions per 1000 being only 1.8† per annum, while in England,

\* The Household Troops and heavy Dragoons, who never serve in the Colonies.

† It will be observed that at page 71 the .8 has been omitted.



it is 6.4; and the annual deaths, which in England average 5.3 per 1000 by this disease, are all over India, 'too small to calculate into Ratios.'

"The ratio of death by all descriptions of scrofulous disease in India generally is 1.6 per 1000 annually, whereas in England it amounts to 5.7. These and other comparative results exhibited in the Tables may be relied on for their accuracy, as the whole has been prepared at the War Office, under the orders of Major Tulloch, to whose kindness, I am indebted for their construction.

Period, 1830 to 1836, inclusive.	Aggregate strength.	No. of Admissions into Hospital.					No. of deaths.				
		Phthisis Pulmon.	Hæmoptysis.	Scrofula.	Hydrarthrus.	Atrophia.	Phthisis Pulmon.	Hæmoptysis.	Scrofula.	Hydrarthrus.	Atrophia.
Bengal . . . .	47,225	87	56	45	5	9 202	64	11	3	0	2 80
Madras . . . .	33,881	74	52	61	14	16 217	43	6	1	1	4 55
Bombay . . . .	24,813	80	15	59	19	6 179	32	1	0	1	3 37
India generally	105,919	241	123	165	38	31 598	139	18	4	2	9 172
United kingdom Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	44,611	286	85	102	8	2 483	236	13	3	0	1 253

Period, 1830 to 1836, inclusive.	Annual ratio per thousand of mean strength.										
	Admissions.						Deaths.				
	Phthisis Pulmon.	Hæmoptysis.	Scrofula.	Hydrarthrus.	Atrophia.	TOTAL.	Phthisis Pulmon.	Hæmoptysis.	Scrofula.	Hydrarthrus.	TOTAL.
Bengal . . . . .	1.8	1.2	1.	.1	.2	4.3	The numbers too small to be calculated into ratios.				
Madras . . . . .	2.2	1.5	1.8	.4	.5	6.4					
Bombay . . . . .	3.2	.6	2.4	.8	.2	7.2					
India, generally	2.3	1.1	1.6	.4	.3	5.7	1.3	.2	0.4	0.2	1.6
United Kingdom, Dragoon Guards and Dragoons .	6.4	1.9	2.3	.2	..	108	5.3	.3	0.7	..	5.7

"On the question of the general influence of the climate of India in scrofulous disease, I would observe in conclusion, that it is preeminently beneficial. The equable determination to the surface relieves from glandular obstruction and disease, while the phlegmatic of habit, with dyspepsia, languid circulation, and cold extremities, improve under a residence within the Tropics. The weak chested, as they are called in England, and such of them especially as are of scrofulous habit, are saved by going to India; and I have known instances without number in the curable stage of consumption, that is, labouring under the preceding stage of 'Tubercular Cachexy, to enjoy good health in Bengal, and to survive their brothers and sisters at home. The fate of those, on the other hand, who go to India with suppurative Tubercles, or even in the stage immediately approaching to it, is only precipitated.

"J. R. MARTIN.

"Grosvenor Street, Sept. 16, 1842."

The following Return was obtained from Calcutta through the kindness of Dr. Stewart.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
	Number of children examined.	Number of such children who have decidedly fair hair and eyes, and a fair soft skin.	Number of children exhibiting any of the following marks of Scrofula—enlarged cervical glands discoverable by touch, sinuses or ulcers succeeding to such glands, scrofulous bones or joints, or the consequences of them.	Number of children exhibiting the evidences of scrofula described in the third column, and possessing the characters described in the second column
<b>BOYS.</b>				
Upper Military Orphan School	32, of all Anglo-Indian parentage	None exactly correspond, but 9 have grey eyes and light hair.	Unusually dark, has scrofulous sinuses, and all are subject to glandular enlargements.	None.
Lower military Orphan School	89	31, pure English parentage.	None.	2
<b>GIRLS.</b>				
European Female Orphan School.	55, all pure English parentage.	5	None.	..
Upper Military Orphan School	43, Anglo Indian	6	3.	2
Lower Military Orphan School	131	50, pure English parentage.	None.	slightly.