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A SKETCH OF THE  
BEGINNING AND WORKING  
OF THE  
MEDICAL WOMEN  
FOR INDIA FUND  
OF BOMBAY



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A SHORT HISTORY  
OF THE  
"MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA" FUND  
OF  
BOMBAY.

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1889.

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## OF THE

# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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# A Sketch of the Beginning and Working of the MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND of Bombay.



THIS Fund was inaugurated in 1882, my attention having been called to the subject by an article in "the Contemporary Review" for August of that year, written by Dr. Elizabeth Frances Hoggan. The object of the article is given in the following quotation:—

"What is needed is a new Medical Department, as a  
"part of the public service of India, managed by women  
"and responsible only to some high officer of state,  
"working in harmony with the existing Civil Medical  
"service, but co-ordinate and not subordinate to it."

At this time there was no lady with a medical degree in the Bombay Presidency ; in Bengal and in the North-West there were one or two connected with the Missionary Societies. In Madras the same held true,

but, on the other hand, much more had been done in that Presidency for the benefit of women ; Surgeon-General Balfour had obtained the sanction of Government to the education of women in medicine at the Medical College of Madras ; and though not pursuing the full course of study, and not obtaining the full degree, they promised to be of immense service to their sex.

I felt sure that Government would not take up the idea of a new Female Medical Department, as urged by Dr. Elizabeth Hoggan : and I was moreover convinced that to follow the example of Madras and to get the Bombay Government to give the young women of this Presidency a partial education and an inferior degree would be a mistake, as it must fail to give medical women in this country that position which would be necessary to their doing really good effective work. It seemed to me that the only way of placing female medical instruction and relief on the right basis would be to bring thoroughly competent and experienced ladies from Europe or America, those

whose abilities, education and experience would enable them to take their places by the side of the other medical officers in this country. I was convinced that to be successful in this country, women must be recognised as the equals of man in the medical care of their own sex. This recognition could never be gained by those who had taken a partial medical course and an inferior medical degree at an Indian University.

The plan which occurred to me was to get up a subscription here in Bombay, to raise a fund sufficient to pay fair salaries to two or three competent ladies from Europe for a short term of years, in the hope that at the end of that time they would have established themselves so firmly that their future position would be assured, or else that their usefulness would have been sufficiently established to warrant the Government giving them positions in the hospitals here. With this view I consulted some of my native friends, particularly Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, the late Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik,

and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and was glad to find that my scheme received the cordial approval of all of them, and Mr. Sorabjee kindly consented to join and work with me in carrying it out; and I frankly confess that without his active assistance I do not think the scheme would have been a success. It will not be regarded, I am sure, as any disparagement of my other numerous native friends if I state that, in my opinion, no other person would have carried the same weight in a philanthropic scheme of this sort that Mr. Sorabjee did; for though recognised as an ardent reformer his known prudence, joined with his ability and integrity, disabused at once the minds of any sceptics as to the soundness of the scheme. It was through personal applications made with Mr. Sorabjee that most of the larger sums were obtained from our subscribers though some were given to me personally and others on visits made with the late Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, with Mr. Hurkisson-dass Narotamdass and Mr. Mooljibhoy Jevraj, all of whose kind assistance I am most glad here to acknowledge. In the space of a little over two months the



subscriptions amounted to Rs. 40,238 and justified us in taking steps to carry out our scheme.

Meantime Mr. Sorabjee received a letter from his friend, Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama, at Poona, stating that he had had it in mind for some time to give a considerable sum of money for a public charity, and asking if it could be done in connection with our scheme, and on the 1st March 1883 he wrote us formally making the offer. Up to this time our highest anticipations had only gone so far as a dispensary under the control of lady doctors. The suggestion that money might be forthcoming for a Hospital which might be placed under the charge of medical women gave us unexpected pleasure. If this could be carried out the permanence of our scheme would be assured. After some correspondence with Mr. Cama, we were authorized to offer to Government, without mentioning the name of the donor, one lac of rupees, to be expended in building a hospital for women and children, the site for the Hospital to be

given, and the expense of maintenance to be borne, by Government, and the hospital to be placed under the charge of women doctors.

The offer was accepted, and we then gave the name of the donor to Government, and the matter was made public, but it was only after many months of correspondence that the matter was finally settled, and meantime Mr. Cama was induced to increase his gift to Rs. 1,20,000 and then again to Rs. 1,64,300 ; but more of this later.

On the 2nd March 1883 we wrote to the Bombay University authorities asking that the same medical degrees be conferred upon women that were given to men, upon the same conditions being complied with.

We also wrote to the Principal of the Grant Medical College, asking that the Government diplomas as hospital assistant or apothecary be given to female, as well as to male, students, and that the fees

for five female students be remitted during their course of medical study. I may here mention that these requests to the University and the College were all ultimately granted, and subsequently the Universities of Bengal and Madras followed that of Bombay, and offered their full degrees to women.

It was the opinion of many of the subscribers that Government ought to be asked to give assistance to our scheme. I did not share in this view, as I felt that the people could themselves carry it out, and I thought it could be better and more satisfactorily managed without Government help or interference. Still, the matter was pressed upon us so strongly, that I asked Sir James Fergusson for an interview for Mr. Sorabjee and myself, so that we might learn what, if any, support Government would give us. But the Governor politely declined to receive us, and suggested that we put in writing and send to Government officially any proposal we had to make. We therefore wrote, suggesting that we

set apart Rs. 20,000 out of our subscriptions to build a dispensary, and put the rest into an endowment Fund: that Government and the Municipality each contribute yearly a sum of Rs. 7,500 to maintain the Dispensary. This proposal Government declined, advising us to depend on ourselves, and to turn to Government only when forced to do so. This accorded with my own personal views, and ultimately proved to be sufficient for success.

On the 29th March 1883 the first meeting of the subscribers to the MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND was held, with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in the Chair. Resolutions were passed appointing a Committee with myself as Chairman, and Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and appointing Trustees for the Fund. I left the following day for England, with authority to procure the services of suitable women to inaugurate and carry on our work, leaving on Mr. Sorabjee's shoulders the task of fighting for a suitable site for our hospital.

And this task proved to be a most difficult one: as soon as it became known that funds were forthcoming for a hospital for women and children the officers of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital tried to secure the money for themselves. And this was natural, for the accommodation for women at that hospital was lamentably insufficient. In his remarks at our meeting on the 29th March, Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, said: "Some months ago, " when on my morning rounds, I happened to be in " the neighbourhood of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy " Hospital, and on the invitation of Dr. Arnott, the " Surgeon in charge, I went over the branch of the " hospital set apart for the treatment of women. I must " say I was shocked at the facts that were then brought " to my notice—at the miserably insufficient accommo- " dation which the place afforded; every verandah, every " corner was occupied; even places which were with " difficulty screened from the gaze of persons driving " along the road close by." When to this lamentable state of the hospital was added the natural disbelief of

most of the official staff of the hospital in women-doctors generally, it is not surprising that they took every means in their power to get the building for which Mr. Cama had offered funds, placed within or near the grounds of their own hospital buildings, where it would be under their control. On the other hand, Mr. Sorabjee and I felt that the permanence of our scheme depended on our getting this new hospital away from the old one; and under the exclusive charge of women. Mr. Sorabjee had an uphill fight, as he had the official medical staff of the Presidency against him, and he had to fight alone, as I was in Europe. However, after a great deal of correspondence, committees, and what not, Mr. Sorabjee came out victor, and the site of the new Cama Hospital was fixed on the Esplanade where, all along, we had wished it to be.

Apart from the question of a site for the hospital was that of its management, which Mr. Sorabjee and I wished to be under the charge of medical women. But the Government, when acknowledging the

offer made by us on behalf of Mr. Cama, replied :  
 “ Government cannot for the reasons assigned by Dr.  
 “ Carter, which appear conclusive, consent to a stipula-  
 “ tion that the Hospital shall at some future time be  
 “ handed over entirely to the care of women doctors.  
 “ They will however agree willingly to utilize the services  
 “ of competent medical women acting *under the*  
 “ *instruction and guidance of the male superior staff,*  
 “ when such services are available.” The italics are  
 mine, but this opinion of Government, based on that of  
 the Principal of the Grant Medical College, reads  
 rather strangely now, in view of what Dr. Pechey and  
 her assistants have done at the Cama Hospital since  
 it was opened in 1886—work which has been done  
 without “ the instruction or guidance of any male”  
 doctor. But even in 1883 it was as much opposed  
 to the views of Mr. Sorabjee and myself as now, and  
 we were supported by Mr. Cama himself. Mr. Sorabjee  
 did all that could be done to get Government to  
 consent to the stipulation we desired as regards putting  
 the charge of the hospital into the hands of efficient

women, and I did my best in London to get the influence of the India Office on our side, but it was all in vain : the final stipulation which Government would agree to was : " That the institution shall be handed  
 " over entirely to the care of women doctors, so soon  
 " as a competent staff of such doctors shall be available  
 " for its sole management, and funds are provided to  
 " pay the salaries of such staff." This was clearly intended by Government to throw the cost of women doctors at the hospital on the public contributions, and to insist on their refusal to employ them while the charge fell on Government. However, Mr. Sorabjee, in his letter accepting the stipulation, reminded Government that as they had undertaken to bear the cost of the hospital the funds would be " provided." The correspondence was thus ended. Mr. Cama paid in the sum then agreed upon, Rs. 1,20,000, and on November 23, 1883, the corner-stone of the new hospital was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. In his speech His Royal Highness said :  
 " \* \* the Government of Bombay have promised to



“ place both the hospital, and a dispensary in connection  
 “ with it, under the sole charge of female practitioners  
 “ as soon as qualified ladies shall be available for  
 “ the purpose.”

Meantime I was in England in order to secure the services of suitable women to inaugurate our scheme. I was at once confronted with an apparently insurmountable difficulty, *viz.* the paucity of experienced medical women, and the unwillingness on the part of any of the few to throw up good practices at home—and clever experienced women found no difficulty in getting into good medical practice—for anything we could offer in India. Through the intervention of Dr. Elizabeth Hoggan, I put myself in communication with the East India Association, whose Secretary, Miss Manning, took a deep interest in our project. I attended two meetings of their Committee, and through them advertised for two lady doctors willing to proceed to India for medical work. But we had only two or three replies, and these were not from satisfactory applicants. I

attended the Annual Meeting of the Women's College for Medicine, when the prizes were given, the chair being taken by the Countess of Granville, and I had the opportunity given me there of explaining the movement for the introduction of medical women into Bombay. I was in hopes that the publicity thus given to our needs would bring to view the workers we required. I was almost in despair when Mrs. Dr. Garrett-Anderson, who had taken a deep interest in our scheme, and who had given me valuable advice, suggested the name of Dr. Edith Pechey, as a possible candidate for the post at Bombay. She represented her to me as a woman of great talent, first class medical education, and of eight years experience at Leeds. She was then in Vienna, where she had gone for surgical practice, as the London hospitals were closed to women surgeons. Mrs. Anderson thought it very doubtful if Dr. Pechey would give up her plan of settling in London, but kindly offered to write and ask her if she would consider the subject of going to Bombay. The result was that Dr. Pechey kindly met

me in Paris, coming from Vienna for this purpose, and after hearing all I had to say about our scheme, about Bombay, and her prospects if she accepted the position offered, she promised to consider our proposal.

The result was, to my great satisfaction, her acceptance of the post of Senior Medical Officer to our Fund, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month and quarters, with first-class passage out and home.

The engagement of Dr. Pechey as Senior Medical Officer was most fortunate for the success of our scheme, for I met no one else so well fitted for the position. Apart from her talents, education, and experience which enabled her to take her place by the side of the best of her profession in Bombay, the social position which she was able to take gave a character to the work which has gone far to make it a real success. This, with her talent as a public speaker, in which she has no peer, has gained for her and for her work an amount of esteem and respect from all classes which could not have been otherwise acquired.

I afterwards engaged the services of Miss Constance Hitchcock as Junior Medical Officer. Miss Hitchcock had just graduated with honours at the London Medical College for Women, and there was every reason to believe that she would make a valuable officer. Unfortunately, just as I was leaving London for Bombay I heard from Miss Hitchcock that she had decided that her health was not good enough to justify her in undertaking work in Bombay : it was too late for me to engage another, so I returned with only a senior officer engaged.

Miss Pechey arrived in Bombay on the 12th December 1883, and went to the Adelphi Hotel, where we had engaged rooms for her. We were much troubled in finding suitable rooms for a dispensary. It was important to have this building near the Crawford Market, as being most convenient to the poorer classes of Natives ; but it was impossible to find rooms in that vicinity where English ladies could get sufficient light and good air. We were finally

compelled to take a floor in Church Gate Street, which we occupied as a Dispensary for some months. I had often consulted the late Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, regarding a suitable place for the Dispensary, and he had accompanied me to visit many places. One day when we were engaged together in looking for suitable quarters he asked me what a suitable building would cost to build. I told him that I did not know, but that I thought it would require Rs. 20,000. He then said that he would give that sum, if Government would give a site in a suitable situation, and we settled on the plot on the Market Esplanade Road, where the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary now stands, as the most suitable one. Mr. Cummoo also offered to put up a temporary building on the adjoining plot for use as a dispensary until the new building was completed. On the 4th December 1883 Mr. Cummoo wrote to Mr. Soràbjée and myself formally making the above offer, and this was accepted at a meeting of the Committee held on the 8th *idem*.

At the same meeting of the Committee the Chairman and Honorary Secretary were requested to put themselves in communication with the Municipal Corporation with a view to obtain a grant of Rs. 6,000 a year towards the expenses of the Dispensary, as our Fund was not large enough to meet this additional charge, and the Corporation passed a resolution sanctioning the payment of Rs. 500 a month for three years.

We applied to Government at once for the site, which was granted us, and subsequently permission was given to use the adjoining plot for the temporary dispensary, until the completion of the new building.

We were now left with two difficult problems, namely, to get suitable house-accommodation for the ladies, and a suitable place for a temporary hospital, it having been a stipulation in our agreement with Dr. Pechey, that we would do our best to get her hospital accommodation at an early day. We were house-hunting for many weeks, and finally settled on a

bungalow at the foot of Cumballa Hill for the ladies, and a small bungalow in Khetwady for the hospital. It is difficult to realize now the time and worry consumed in this work. The religious objection held by many Natives to surgical operations made the hospital question an especially difficult one.

We began work in the temporary Dispensary on the 7th July 1884, but a difficulty appeared with regard to the new building. Mr. Cummoo wished some assurance that the building would be maintained as a dispensary, otherwise it might ultimately be diverted to other purposes ; and standing on Government ground might become the property of Government. At the request of the Committee I went to Poona on this matter, and in company with Mr. Ollivant, saw Sir James Fergusson and his Council on the subject. The result was that Government undertook to maintain the Dispensary as a part of the Cama Hospital, turning the proposed dispensary of the Hospital into a ward. The advantage of this arrangement to Government

was that more beds were made available for patients in the Cama Hospital, while the throng of daily dispensary patients at the hospital would be avoided, a great gain to the Hospital on sanitary grounds.

After this we had only the usual delays in getting plans and estimates made and approved. These were ultimately submitted to a Committee consisting of Dr. Wellington Gray, Dr. Pechey, and J. Adams, Esq., C. E., and with a few trifling alterations approved.

Meantime we were without a Junior Medical Officer, and should have been very much hampered in our work had not Dr. Pechey been assisted daily by Miss Dewar, who had accompanied her to Bombay. Miss Dewar acted as Junior Officer for many months, attending daily at the Dispensary, and undertaking the arduous duties there without any remuneration whatever. We meantime telegraphed to Mrs. Dr. Garrett-Anderson, asking her to send out some one in place of Miss Hitchcock; and she subsequently sent Miss



Charlotte Ellaby, who was appointed Junior Officer to Miss Pechey, arriving in November 1884. Dr. Ellaby subsequently took up her quarters at the little Hospital at Khetwady, while Dr. Pechey lived at the bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

We had meantime met with a question on which the views of the majority of the Committee and of our Medical Officers could not be reconciled. From the time of her arrival in Bombay Dr. Pechey charged for professional visits the same fees as were asked by other physicians of the best standing, say Rs. 10 a visit. Some of the members of the Committee, while admitting the fairness of this charge where it could be afforded, wished Miss Pechey to visit the middle classes for a smaller fee, and urged that those who did not wish to be objects of charity, and who were unwilling to attend a charitable dispensary, might be attended by Dr. Pechey at the Dispensary for a fee of Rs. 2 a visit. This was urged very strongly on Dr. Pechey, as being the only way by

which the large number of the middle classes, those who were above receiving medical advice gratuitously, and yet were unable to pay full fees, could receive the advantage of her advice and skill, and the benefits of the work established by the Fund. Dr. Pechey, however, contended that to accept anything less than the usual stipulated fee would be to admit a position of inferiority to the regular medical staff of the city. She however expressed a willingness not to charge for all the visits made, or to attend at their houses free any sick persons for whom any member of the Committee would send her a note of request. The result was that the Committee were compelled to give way, with the unfortunate result that Mr. Sorabjee Bengallee ceased to take an active part in the work, and he was a very great loss to me. Fortunately Mr. Justice Scott joined the Committee in May 1884, and I was able to look to him for advice and assistance. Mr. Sorabjee resigned the position of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund in February 1885, and Captain Selby and Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Esquire, were appointed Joint

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers ; they resigned their positions however the following month, when H. M. Phipson, Esq., kindly accepted the position of Secretary, and Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq., that of Honorary Treasurer.

The only difficulty experienced subsequently was in meeting our expenses, as the monthly cost of medicines for the Dispensary over-ran the proportion of the Municipal grant allotted for that purpose, and we were compelled periodically to put our hands in our pockets and also "pass the hat round" in order to keep within our means. We, at one time, were induced to ask Government for a grant of Rs. 100 a month, but we did not get it.

In March 1886 the new Dispensary building was completed, and Lady Reay having expressed a desire to be present at the formal opening, it was decided by the Committee to ask Her Excellency to appoint a day when she would come and declare the building open to patients. This pleasant ceremony was performed on the 29th March 1886, and a report of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix.

The ultimate cost of the Dispensary exceeded the estimate, and the sum given by Mr. Cummoo, by the sum of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Cummoo subsequently promised to make up the balance, but he died before the sum had been paid. The promise was however recognised by his executors, and the building was handed over to Government free of debt.

In August of the same year the Cama Hospital was finished, and the ceremony of opening it was performed by H. E. the Governor. A report of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix. At the request of Government, and with their own consent, the services of Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby were made over by the Committee to Government in connection with the Cama Hospital, and in the same month, August 1886, the patients were removed from our temporary hospital in Khetwady to the Cama Hospital.

In spite of additional subscriptions that we raised we were obliged to borrow of Lady Reay's Fund

Rs. 200 a month for three months to meet the expenses of September, October and November, 1886, but this was afterwards repaid. Subsequently we received from Government the cost of the salaries of Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby from the time they took charge of the Cama Hospital until the close of their agreement with our Committee. The sum was invested and made over to the University to establish a Scholarship, to be called the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, and the income for the investment, Rs. 150 per year, is payable to the female graduate of any Medical School affiliated to the University of Bombay, who shall pass the final examination of her course with the highest number of marks. The resolution establishing the scholarship was passed at the final meeting of the subscribers to the Medical Women to India Fund, held on the 18th June 1888, and the Association was then dissolved.

But not the least important part of our scheme and what may ultimately prove the most important was

the admission of female students to the privilege of the University medical degrees. This with the opening of the Grant Medical College to women was the beginning of a work, the benefits of which will extend long beyond the lifetime of the youngest amongst us. A beginning of female medical relief must of course have been made by ladies from Europe, but no one could expect that enough medical women could be brought thence to care for the millions of females in India. It was clear from the beginning that this country must look to her own women educated in her own medical schools for any extended work throughout such a vast territory. The opening of the doors of the University here, followed as it was by similar action on the part of the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, has made it possible to look forward to a time when medical relief from her own sex will be within reasonable distance of every woman in the country.

It was in August 1883 that the Bombay University in reply to the letter of Mr. Sorabjee and myself

offered its medical degrees to matriculated female students who passed satisfactorily the usual five years' course of study; in the same year the Grant Medical College also at our request offered college certificates to non-matriculated students who would pursue a three years' course of study. The result was as follows:—

Number of women who entered the Grant Medical College in the years stated:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.
1883 .....	...	1
1884 .....	2	9
1885 .....	...	5
1886 .....	2	3
1887 .....	3	4
1888 .....	4	3
1889 .....	10	2

The above figures are certainly most satisfactory. The falling off in the non-matriculated students is no matter for regret, seeing that the number of matriculated is increasing in proportion, as women competent

to take a good position in medicine and surgery can only come from the matriculated students and after a full five years' course of study. The steady increase in the number of matriculated female students entering the Grant Medical College shows that we were not too early with our applications to the University and the College.

In 1887 three young ladies obtained college certificates, and in the following year two more, making five in all, who have passed satisfactorily through the three years' course. At the end of last year one of the two matriculated students who entered in January 1884 passed successfully the examinations after a five years' course of study and received the University diploma, winning also the Empress Gold Medal and the Scholarship from our fund.

Lord Dufferin came to India as Viceroy in December 1884, and on the 10th of that month he with Lady Dufferin visited our Dispensary. In August 1885



the Lady Dufferin Fund was organized, which with its various branches, has spread the advantages of medical relief and education over India. It is difficult even now, and soon will be impossible, to realize that in 1882, when our scheme was started, and even in 1883, till December, there was not a lady doctor in the Bombay Presidency, and no money could gain for any native lady the privilege of medical assistance from one of her own sex. In the Madras Presidency a few ladies had taken the inferior degree given by the Medical School there; in Bengal and the North-West there were a few medical missionaries connected with zenana missions. But there seemed then no prospect of the women of this country ever being supplied with medical advice from any of their sex who had passed a complete course of study, except here and there, from the zenana missions. Government was expected to take the first step in any progressive movement, and Government not only had no money to spend in such a cause, but it had as little faith in the abilities or capabilities of medical women as could be found any-

where. India would have waited many years for women doctors, had she depended on Government. And I am confident that the success of our scheme in Bombay was largely owing to the fact that it sprang from and was carried on by private effort. The larger movement which sprang from it bears, it is true, a quasi-official character, but this perhaps aids it in collecting funds, and still leaves it untrammelled by the network of routine and red tape which enwraps all official movements. To Bombay belongs the credit of first introducing non-official non-sectarian female medical relief into India, and the supporters of the movement in 1883 have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their scheme, and the great benefit to the women of the whole of India which has followed from it. I remember very well when laying this scheme before one of my native friends in 1882 being told by him that he had just lost a favourite daughter through his inability to obtain for her female medical assistance. He urged her to receive the advice of a doctor of the other sex, but she refused, begging her

father to let her die rather than subject her to treatment by any male doctor; and the poor girl died, though her case was not a serious one under skilful treatment. At that time, however, her father's money, which he was ready to spend for her, was of no avail, as there was not a lady doctor in the Presidency. Now there are eight or ten ladies with medical degrees here in Bombay, and neither rich nor poor need lack relief. Instead of an absolute dearth of fully qualified medical women, except a few in connection with missionary societies, most important places in India have now their dispensaries attended by duly qualified ladies; and the Universities have begun to graduate women competent to take ultimately the most responsible posts.

While I believe that the movement for supplying medical women to India would have been deferred for years if it had been left to Government to take the initiative, and while I believe further that our scheme succeeded better from having been entirely free from Government aid, I think the time has come when

Government may recognize a responsibility in connection with the movement by putting its hospitals for women and children in charge of competent lady doctors, and by aiding those municipalities, which are ready to help themselves, in getting competent women for hospitals and dispensaries. With regard to the hospitals for women and children, such as the Eden Hospital in Calcutta, there would be no more expense to Government by employing women than in the employment of male doctors. It is thus that Lady Dufferin writes of this Hospital:—"The Eden Hospital in Calcutta has for many years given a first-rate practical education to midwives." But this is not all that such a hospital should do in the way of instruction. I never knew the time when male doctors were not ready to educate midwives and nurses. But more is wanted of these hospitals if the young women of India who take medical degrees are to fit themselves to take positions of great usefulness in this country. It is universally recognised that hospitals are the highest schools for medical practitioners. Not only is the experience to be

gained at a hospital necessary for a graduate before he or she can enter on a useful course of practice, but it is in connection with the hospitals that all the physicians of note in Europe and America have gained their reputations. Our young women who graduate at our medical schools will enter on their work only half equipped if they do not pass a few years at least in one of our larger hospitals.

For this reason it seems to me essential that Government should now accept a responsibility in this movement and make over the charge of some of the hospitals for women and children in other parts of India to the charge of lady doctors and thus open them to the female graduates of our medical schools. A young lady on receiving her degree should have the opportunity given her of one or two years' experience in a first class hospital, where alone she could gain, besides the experience in her profession, the discipline and training so essential for real usefulness in her future life, and which those brought up in this country so specially lack. Nurses,

midwives, hospital assistants and apothecaries are all useful, and too much cannot be done at present to increase their number and to improve their education, but besides this we need, if India is to be thoroughly well furnished with female medical aid, to make hospital experience and training available to every young woman who takes a medical degree. And this can only be done by other Governments following that of Bombay and putting their hospitals for women and children under competent lady doctors. It will be of little use to the country to scatter over it a number of young women puffed up with a little knowledge obtained from books but ignorant of that practical experience which is more necessary in the medical profession than in any other. The salary which the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is able to offer to lady doctors of the first grade, viz., Rs. 300 a month, or Rs. 350 if no lodging is provided; is not sufficient to attract the best talent from Europe, and it is essential that only the best be put in charge of the hospitals. Unless Government are willing to supplement these

salaries in certain cases I fear that we shall find ourselves in a few years with female medical aid more satisfactory in quantity than in quality.

It is moreover a singular thing that while the natives show an interest in this movement for medical women and avail of their services, there should be such a lack of inclination to support it by private subscriptions. The major part of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has come from large donations from Native Chiefs; in no part of India has there been anything like a general popular subscription for this object. In strange contrast with the apathy in this matter is the enthusiasm in this Presidency to provide hospitals for animals. At about the time that Mr. Sorabjee and I raised the Rs. 40,000 for our scheme, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals raised not only a capital sum about equal to ours, but secured an annual revenue of Rs. 25,000 in addition, the Hindu grain and cotton merchants taxing themselves for the benefit of the animal hospital. I fear that it will

be long before the well-to-do Hindus will as a body look upon the female medical movement as one that appeals to their pockets as well as to their sympathies.

I think that progress must mainly be made through the Municipalities, and that Government advice and assistance will be necessary. A very slight pecuniary help from Government will encourage the Municipalities, and moreover give them confidence, besides securing superior talent in the medical officers engaged. I very much fear that without some such participation on the part of Government the movement will fail to secure that high standard of excellence which one would like to see attained and which now seems within our reach.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

*Bombay, 29th March 1889.*



## APPENDIX A.

### LIST OF DONORS TO THE MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

	Rs.
Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. ... ..	1,000
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I. ... ..	1,000
Byramjee Jeeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I. ... ..	1,000
Messrs. Vurjeevandas and Nurrotumdas Madowdas ... ..	1,000
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Hormarjee Ardesheer Hormarjee Wadia, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Hajee Curream Mahomed Suliman, Esq. ... ..	1,000
A Zarthostee (through Mr. Kittredge) ... ..	1,000
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albles' Sons ... ..	1,000
Bai Motleebai, widow of the late Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia	1,000
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Mooljee Jaitha, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Messrs. Thakersey Muljee & Jairam Narronjee ... ..	1,000
Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon ... ..	1,000
Muljee Jivraj, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Bai Sakerbai, wife of Dinshaw M. Petit, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Munjee Nursey, Esq. ... ..	1,000
Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq. ... ..	701
Hon'ble Budroodin Tyebjee ... ..	500
Honry. Surgeon Shaik Hyder Cassim ... ..	500
Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Sons ... ..	500
Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Esq. ... ..	500
Sorabjee S. Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E. ... ..	500
The late Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund ... ..	500
Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq. ... ..	500
Essa bin Khalifa, Esq. ... ..	500
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., for Trustees of Hormusjee M. Cama ... ..	500
Jairam Sewjee, Esq. ... ..	500
Aga Abdool Hussein Hajee Zandal Shirazee, Esq. ... ..	500
Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq. ... ..	500

Carried over...26,701

Rs.

Brought over...26,701

Ebjee Sewjee, Esq. ... ..	350
Captain H. O. Selby ... ..	300
Messrs. Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla's Sons ... ..	300
Jalbhoy Ardesheer Setna, Esq. ... ..	300
Abdool Reyman Minee, Esq. ... ..	300
Curreembhoy Ebrahim, Esq. ... ..	250
Rehmoobhoy Allana, Esq. .. ..	250
Messrs. Joomabhoy Lalljee and Brothers ... ..	250
Hurjeebhoy Jamal, Esq. ... ..	250
Lukhabhoy Khaki, Esq. ... ..	250
Nensey Kheraz, Esq. ... ..	250
Ebbrahimbhoy Hussun, Esq. ... ..	250
Hajee Allarukhia Nuthoo, Esq. ... ..	250
Byramjee N. Servai, Esq. ... ..	250
Messrs. Ludhabhoy Ebbrahim & Co. ... ..	250
Morarbhoy Vizbhoocondas, Esq. ... ..	250
George A. Kittredge, Esq. ... ..	250
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S. ... ..	250
F. D. Parker, Esq. ... ..	250
Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.S.I. ... ..	250
Nowrojee Jehangierjee Gamudia, Esq. ... ..	200
Messrs. Vizbhookandas and Thakurdas Atmaram ... ..	200
G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S. ... ..	200
Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthaki, Esq. ... ..	150
Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed, Esq. ... ..	150
English Friends (through Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant) ... ..	150
Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq. ... ..	125
Hon'ble Nanabhoy Haridas ... ..	125
Venayekrao Wassudevjee, Esq. ... ..	125
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Sons ... ..	125
Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq. .. ..	125
Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq. ... ..	100
Peerozshaw Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq. ... ..	100
Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ... ..	100
Ramchunder Mahadev, Esq. ... ..	100
Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka, Esq. ... ..	100
Sayad Ebbrahim Oosman, Esq. ... ..	100
Jacob Sawoo, Esq. ... ..	100
Munmohundas Ramjee, Esq. ... ..	100
Nurrotundas Jairam, Esq. ... ..	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott ... ..	100
Surgeon Major I. B. Lyon ... ..	100
J. A. Shepherd, Esq. ... ..	100

Carried over...36,076

	Rs.
	Brought over... 36,076
Gungadas Vizbhookandas, Esq. ... ..	100
Khimjee Jiva ... ..	100
Hurrivulubhdas Culliandas ... ..	100
C. Lowell, Esq. ... ..	100
Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., C.I.E. ... ..	100
Nagoo Sayajee, Esq. ... ..	100
Hajee Jusub Noormahomed, Esq. ... ..	100
Hajee Sajoo Sidick, Esq. ... ..	100
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juckeria, Esq....	100
Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, Esq. ... ..	100
Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ... ..	100
Kaikhoshro M. Heeramanek, Esq. ... ..	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill ... ..	100
Trustees of Sett Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund .. ..	100
Messrs. Khimjee Luckmidas & Co. ... ..	51
Kalidas Dhurumsey, Esq. ... ..	51
Hajee Janmahomed Hajee Joosub, Esq. ... ..	51
Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, Esq. ... ..	50
Jehangier Hormusjee Mody, Esq. ... ..	50
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Allana Vayadna, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Oosman Vayadna, Esq ... ..	50
Hajee Jacob Peerta, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Goolmahomed Hajee Abdool, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Oosman Alarukhia, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Dawood Bowla, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael, Esq. ... ..	50
Adum Hajee Mahomed, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Dada Sallemahomed, Esq. ... ..	50
Hajee Adum Esmael, Esq. ... ..	50
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq....	50
Rustonjee Sorabjee Kharas, Esq. ... ..	50
Pestonjee Jehangier, Esq., C.I.E. ... ..	50
Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga ... ..	35
H. M. Phipson, Esq. ... ..	25
Ramjee Soonderjee, Esq. ... ..	25
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Esq. ... ..	25
Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esq. ... ..	25
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq. ... ..	25
Pandurung Dinanath, Esq. ... ..	25
Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Master, Esq. ... ..	25
Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq....	25

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Carried over... 39,129

	Rs.
	Brought over... 39,129
Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia ... ..	25
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq. ... ..	25
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., C.I.E. ... ..	25
Balajee Pandoorung, Esq. ... ..	25
Framjee Eduljee Davur, Esq. ... ..	25
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ... ..	25
Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Esq. ... ..	25
Eduljee Merwanjee, Esq. ... ..	25
Damodur Valjee, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Talab Hajee Rehimtoola, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Adum Sooleman Hajee Taeb, Esq. ... ..	25
Abdoola Noormahomed, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Abdool Curreem, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Allarakia Sujun, Esq. ... ..	25
P. M. Allarakia, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Janoos Hajee Esak, Esq. ... ..	25
Hajee Ebhrahim Hajee Sulleman, Esq. ... ..	25
Madhowdas Goculdas Lilladhur Pasta, Esq. ... ..	25
Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narrielwalla, Esq. ... ..	25
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq. ... ..	25
Veerjee Rowjee, Esq. ... ..	21
Kursondas Hulloo, Esq. ... ..	21
Ramjee Luckmidass, Esq. ... ..	21
Premjee Tulseydas, Esq. ... ..	21
Ghella Dayal, Esq. ... ..	20
Sunker Pandurung Pundit, Esq. ... ..	20
Purshotum Odhowjee, Esq. ... ..	20
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ... ..	20
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq. ... ..	20
Sorabjee Cawasjee Tata, Esq. ... ..	20
Muljee Munjee, Esq. ... ..	15
Govindjee Balcrishna, Esq. ... ..	15
Mherwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban ... ..	15
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Mody ... ..	15
Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrigur, Esq. ... ..	10

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Rs. ...40,238

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,

*Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

BOMBAY, 1st January 1885

## APPENDIX B.

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### MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

(*Times of India*, 31st March, 1883.)

A large and influential meeting of subscribers to the Fund for the introduction of medical women into India was held on Thursday afternoon (29th March) in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, after having expressed in a few words the great pleasure he felt at presiding over a meeting which has such a grand scheme in hand, called on Mr. Kittredge to read the report, which was as follows :—

Our appeals for subscriptions for the scheme for introducing medical women into Bombay have been most liberally responded to. It was only at the end of January that we issued our first circular, and now within two months the subscriptions have reached the sum of Rs. 40,529, and Rs. 26,975 have already been paid into the Bank of Bombay. We need no further assurance that the cause which we brought forward was one which would supply a great need and command universal sympathy. With regard to the application of the funds, we thought it desirable, as a preliminary measure to laying any definite scheme before you, to ascertain the views of Government. We have therefore been in correspondence with Government on the subject, and are glad to be able to report that the proposal to bring women doctors to India has their full sympathy. Exactly what form the assistance Government gives may take, will be a matter to be arranged by the Committee which you may appoint. But, we may mention, that considerable pecuniary assistance will be needed both from the Government and the Municipality, in order to carry out fully the scheme in all its parts. A very pleasing incident has interfered to make us change our plans somewhat from the direction they originally took. A Parsee gentleman has made the munificent offer of a lakh of rupees for a hospital for women and children, to bear the donor's name. We communicated this offer to Government, and have only just received their reply, accepting the offer, but accompanied by certain terms which will require consideration and perhaps modification. Your generosity assists us in carrying out more immediately than we at first hoped for, that part of the scheme which many of you have agreed with us in regarding as a most important one, namely, the instruction of female students in medical science. With this view we have, as preliminary to any step you may decide to take,

made an application to the University, asking them to grant the degree of L. M. and S. to female students on their passing the course prescribed for males. We also applied to Government, asking if, in case the University consented to grant the usual medical degrees to females, they would be willing to remit the fees of five female students during their prescribed course at the Grant Medical College. In case the University and Government agree to these propositions, we suggest that a portion of the subscribed funds be given in scholarships for five female students pursuing a course of medical study. The scheme now covers four points; (1) the bringing out of women doctors from England, (2) a dispensary for the poor, (3) medical education for female students through the Grant Medical College—this necessitating University degrees, (4) a hospital for women and children. It will be for your Committee to consider how far each portion of the scheme can be carried out compatibly with the means at its disposal and the main object in view, namely, providing medical relief to the women of India through the instrumentality of their own sex. Mr. Kittredge goes home by to-morrow's mail, and after personal interviews with those interested in the matter at home he may send suggestions which will be of value in helping to decide the important question of how to best carry out the scheme. Meantime it is important that provision be made for the care of the funds which have been contributed, and we ask you, therefore, to pass a resolution for that purpose.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, *March* 29, 1883.

Mr KITTREDGE subsequently addressed the meeting as follows:—  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—With your permission I will add a word or two in explanation of what has been given to the subscribers in our report. First, I wish to state that since the report was drawn up we have received a second letter from Government, not only expressing sympathy with our scheme, but promising to give us material support when we have defined a scheme to lay before them, which meets with their approval. Two questions have been asked me; one is why do we want more money? In our first circular we required a sum of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 and now, though we have above Rs. 40,000 we still want more. If you remember when our scheme was first brought up it contemplated only one object, viz., that of bringing out medical women from England. Since that time your generosity has enabled us to go further; it has raised our anticipations, and we have in fact before us a broader horizon now than we had then. We can see clearly now that the medical education of females here in Bombay, which we had then but dimly in view can at once be carried out. (Hear, hear.) I know that that is

regarded by many as the only way by which we should obtain our proposed medical relief for females in India. But when we consider that a term of five years in college will have to be gone through by the students with an addition of from two to three years in order to obtain even a moderate experience, it will be clear to you that seven or eight years will have to elapse before we can have any one to take the position of a lady doctress. It is clear, therefore, that unless we are willing to wait many years, the main part, the original portion of our scheme—that is, to bring out doctresses from England—must be carried out at once. Now that the scheme for education can be carried out, we want money to encourage this branch of the scheme, to enable us to prepare those who will benefit not only this city, but also other parts of India. In order to carry out the education of medical women, it is important that we should obtain for female students the same privileges as are granted to males. This necessitates the granting by the University of the degree of L. M. and S. to females on their passing the same course of study, the same examination, as males. We can then assist in the matter by giving scholarships; and it is for this purpose that we require more money. When asking for the sum of Rs 30,000 to Rs. 35,000, we asked only for what was necessary, with a sum to be given by Government, to bring out the medical women. I hope that this will be borne in mind, and that you will—you or many of you who are members of the University—exert your influence to secure for females the same privileges that are granted to males. Any other degree would be regarded as inferior, and put female students at a great disadvantage. Some difficulties, indeed, may arise with regard to the University in this question, but there is no question of any importance in which some difficulty will not appear. But these, no doubt, it will be possible to remove, and we shall, I hope, ultimately obtain for female students the very same degrees which are now given to the males at the Grant Medical College. The other question is—why do we not come forward now with a formulated scheme? What I have already said will in some sense explain that,—We have taken now our first step. We have gone to you for money, and you have given us very liberally. Now the question is—how are we to decide how that money can be best spent? Whether we can get the best qualified women to come from England here, and on what terms they will come is still to be ascertained. We have found it very difficult by correspondence to obtain particulars with regard to these points. It is, therefore, under the present circumstances, impossible for us to lay before you any definite, well-defined scheme, even regarding this one point. And then again the subject which has given us so much pleasure—the offer of money for a hospital—has also prevented us from formulating a scheme. This, if carried out, will give us immense assistance. For a lady from England to be of real use here she must be a person of considerable experience. Our scheme only proposed a three years' guarantee at a moderate salary.

You can readily understand that it would not be easy to get a person of experience to give up practice at home to come out here, secured only by a moderate income for three years. There are chances that she might succeed in private practice—and it is to be hoped she would—and get a good income. But there are also chances that she might not. The generous offer of a lakh of rupees for a hospital comes in here to assist us; with a hospital affiliated with our scheme, the women doctors will have their future assured, as their connection with the hospital will give them a certain definite salary. But more than that, it will give them that which is so much needed, a constant and varied experience, which is essential for their usefulness. We have, therefore, good reasons for not laying before you to-day any well-defined scheme. We have got our money. You know from our report the objects we have in view, and it will be for the Committee which you appoint to see how these objects can be best attained. Meantime I hope to be of use to the Committee in England in ascertaining fuller details than we have been able to get by writing as to the first proposed and main object of our scheme. I see no danger of any failure as the matter now stands. Even though ultimately the plan in its entirety is not carried out, it seems certain that some part of it will be, and that medical relief to the women of Bombay, through the instrumentality of their own sex, is sure to be realized; and we hope that it will be but the beginning of what will ultimately extend to the whole of India. In conclusion, I wish to thank you in Mr. Sorabjee's name as well as my own for your very kind assistance and great liberality. You have taken the labour from our work and made it a pleasure, and I sincerely trust that we may still have your assistance until we have obtained at least the sum of Rs. 50,000. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

MR. OLLIVANT said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The duties which devolve upon me in my official capacity are, as you will readily believe, not always pleasant ones, but there is at any rate this counterbalancing advantage to any one who holds the post of Municipal Commissioner, that he has peculiar opportunities for coming in contact with the schemes of public improvement of all kinds and for lending them a helping hand; and it affords me the greatest gratification in the discharge of my duties if I can assist in furthering any good work, especially one so much needed as that which you have now met to discuss. I have often had occasion to draw attention to the great want of increased hospital accommodation in Bombay, and I am sure that no kind of hospital accommodation is more badly needed than in connection with the diseases of women and children. Some months ago, when on my morning rounds of inspection I happened to be in the neighbourhood of the Sir J. J. Hospital, and on the invitation of Dr. Arnott, the Surgeon in charge, I went over the branch of the hospital set apart for the treatment of women. I must say I was shocked at the facts that were then brought to my



notice—at the miserably insufficient accommodation which the place afforded. Every verandah, every corner was occupied; even places which were with difficulty screened from the gaze of persons driving along the road close by. It was enough to see the state of things which I saw to be satisfied as to the urgent need which there was for improvement, and nobody could be more alive to this than was Dr. Arnott himself. It was not that the Hospital authorities were to blame: it was the want of funds; and I determined that if I could do or say anything to assist the cause which Dr. Arnott had so much at heart, I would do so. I understood that plans were being prepared for a new hospital building, and I had it in mind when these were ready and as soon as I could ascertain the probable cost, to endeavour to interest the public in the movement. Shortly afterwards I saw Mr. Kittredge, and he mentioned to me the scheme on which he and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee were engaged. I understood from him that no details were settled, but that a programme would be drawn up as soon as subscribers came forward, and though from subsequent conversation with him I gather that there might be some points on which we differed, I was satisfied that the scheme would go far to meet a very pressing want, and was only too glad to support it so far as it might be in my power to do so. The movement to improve the hospital accommodation for women—be it according to this or any other scheme—is one that should enlist the sympathies of every woman in Bombay, and I wish that all ladies who are in a position to help, either by money contributions or influence, could have visited the present hospital and heard what Dr. Arnott had to say, and I am quite sure that they would heartily take up the case. Some people suppose that women would not take advantage of hospital accommodation if provided, but what are the facts? Whereas in 1855 relief in the present hospital was afforded in child-birth cases to 19 women, the number in 1881 was 150, and the number of admissions would be far greater if room were available. Another and most important feature in the present scheme is the training of women to be thoroughly competent to treat diseases peculiar to women, and this is entitled to support not only from the public of Bombay, but from the whole of the Presidency. Hospital accommodation alone is not sufficient, and medical attendance at home is required. In some places and amongst some castes there is a reluctance to call in a medical man, and if there is scope in European countries for female doctors surely there must be here. I believe that any system for the development of medical education among women in this country will meet a great want. As to the particular line which the present movement should take, it is not necessary that I should express any views. It is possible from what I have heard that Municipal assistance may be asked for, and this being so, I had better be as impartial as possible. I earnestly hope that the present state of things may be remedied, and I am confident that this wish is echoed by the whole medical profession in Bombay. For

the success of the present scheme I look upon it as of the greatest importance that it should be started in co-operation with the medical profession, and not in any way as a movement independent of the profession. I shall only further say with regard to the hands to which the present movement is entrusted, that if I were asked to divide the community of Bombay into two sections which I may perhaps best describe as the sections which wear Eastern and Western clothing respectively, and to select a representative for each section, I could not select two better representatives than Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee and Mr. Kittredge, and I think general public opinion would say the same. It must be a subject of congratulation to Mr. Kittredge that his parting work on the eve of his departure on leave promises to be so useful and so successful. (Applause.)

MR. SORABJEE FRAMJI PATEL moved the following Resolution:—

*Resolution* 1.—Proposed by Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq., seconded by Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.,—That the gentlemen named below be requested to form themselves into a Committee for the control and management of the Medical Women for India Fund, and they are hereby empowered to carry out, as far as practicable, the scheme as outlined in the report of Messrs. George A. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, just read before this meeting. That the Committee shall have the power to add to their number and to fill in vacancies from the body of subscribers, and also to delegate their authority to a working Committee selected out of their own members:—Hon. Sir Jansetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Munguldas Nathoo-bhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Hon. S. D. Sassoon, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., M. A. Rogay, Esq., Vurjeeewandas Madowdas, Esq., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq., Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq., Hormarjee Ardesheer Hormarjee, Esq., Cummoo Suliman, Esq., Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq., Maneckjee Eduljee Albless, Esq., Mooljee Jaitha, Esq., Thakersey Mooljee, Esq., Jairam Narronjee, Esq., Mooljee Jeevraj, Esq., Mun-gee Nursey, Esq., Jehangier Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E., Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, Esq., Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esq., Khan Bahadoor Doctor Shaik Cassim, Morarjee Mooljee, Esq., Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq., Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Esq., Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq., Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq., Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Sorabjee Cawasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, Esq., Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq., Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Gamudia, Esq., the Hon. Nanabhoy Haridas, Vizbhookandas Atmaram, Esq., Geo. A. Kittredge, Esq., E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., F. D. Parker, Esq., Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon, Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Essa bin Khalifa, Esq., Abdool Rahman, Esq., G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S., Nowrozjee Fur-doonjee, Esq., Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Jairam Sewjee,

Esq., Ebjee Sewjee, Esq., C. Lowell, Esq., Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Esq., Abdool Hoossein bin Hajee Zenul Abadeen Shirazee, Esq., Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., C.I.E. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna, Esq., Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq., and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Kittredge to be Chairman of the Committee.

The speaker said: Gentlemen,—With respect to the resolution which I have just had the honour to move, permit me to say a few words as to the great obligations which both Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee S. Bengallee have conferred on the various communities of this great city. For they have not only taken up energetically so grand a project and of such vast utility as that of providing medical aid and advice to the sex, whose delicate feelings and sentiments we are bound to respect most. Gentlemen, we have no idea at present of the immense good and invaluable benefit which will result in course of time when this project is developed and carried out to its completion as is wished and intended by its worthy promoters. In fact, gentlemen, the time, attention and exertions which both Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee S. Bengallee have devoted in fostering and perfecting so praiseworthy a scheme, not only claims our best thanks but acknowledgments, and although it would be no consideration for their many valuable services, still it would be in the interest of the object if we were to name Mr. Kittredge as the permanent chairman of the committee and Mr. Sorabjee Bengallee as the honorary secretary. In asking them to undertake these offices, we are trespassing, I am afraid, on their goodness, but I doubt not they will acquiesce in our request. (Applause.)

MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, in seconding the proposition, said: Mr. Chairman,—I feel sincere pleasure in hearing the Report of Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee Bengallee read, and the scheme which they have mapped out in that report will, I have no doubt, meet with your approval. And my gratification has been further enhanced by the important announcement made in that report—that one great want of the city is about to be supplied, viz., hospital accommodation. (Applause.) We have heard from our able and energetic Municipal Commissioner how hospital accommodation so far stands, how wretched, how bad, and how inadequate it is; and we sincerely trust that the aid of the munificent endowment that has been announced this day will supply this great want of hospital accommodation for females. (Applause.) When that want is supplied, a great deal of room that is wanted for males will be available in the hospital, from which establishments I hope females with the adequate accommodation that has just been mentioned to us, will be removed to the new hospital when it is founded and established. What has been done and reported in the report and the remarks made by Mr. Kittredge will be a good and strong ground-work for effecting this scheme. This scheme will be an improvement, and any improvement that may be necessary will, I hope be, as early as practicable, submitted

to Government, and when it is before Government we have no doubt that the Government will give an adequate and even a handsome grant-in-aid towards the object of this scheme (applause), so that it can be carried out jointly by the aid of the community, supplemented by such funds as may be required and as the Government might be able to supply; and further supplemented by such funds as the Municipality of Bombay may supply. (Applause.) I have no doubt that the appeal which it is intended to be made to the Municipality will be responded to in an adequate manner. (Applause.) Thus we have a number of bodies acting in harmony and in concert with one another to supply the present wants, not only of the emporium of India, but of the whole of India eventually. Bombay, I hope, will first be supplied with that great desideratum of competent and well trained medical women, to go into the homes, not only of the respectable classes of the natives, but also of the middle ranks and of the poorer ranks; because, as we all know, native females, when they are labouring under disorders of a particular nature, are very averse to being treated by male doctors. If competent and well-trained lady doctors were available they would be gladly received. (Hear, hear.) The funds which have been appropriated for the purpose only of getting out a few female doctors from England for a small number of years, would have been expended after three years, and the scheme would die away. But I am now glad to find that the scheme has been well considered, and has the support to which reference has been made in the report. It will be a permanent scheme for the permanent good of the country, not only to immediately supply the want so much felt, of lady doctors, but to provide for the future training of a number of competent females to go through the necessary training and be duly qualified to afford medical relief. I hope there will be no difficulty in the University consenting to give degrees to females on the same grounds as to males. (Hear, hear.) I am sanguine there will be no difficulty from the University.

The Chairman then put the Resolution to the meeting, which unanimously adopted it.

MR. F. D. PARKER proposed the following Resolution, which was also adopted, viz. :—

*Resolution 2.*—Proposed by F. D. Parker, Esq., seconded by Hurkiondas Nurrotumdas, Esq.—That the amount of funds now in hand, and expected, with the exception of any portion that may be required for immediate expenditure, shall be invested in Government Securities in the joint names of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Dinshaw Maneekjee Petit, Esq., and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E., who will place the same or any portion thereof at the disposal of the Committee whenever required to do so.

MR. RAGOONATH N. KHOTE then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was agreed to with acclamation. The meeting then closed, and some of the subscribers embraced the opportunity of bidding good-bye to Mr. Kittredge, who started for England by yesterday's mail steamer.

## APPENDIX C.

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### PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE BY H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(*Bombay Gazette*, 23rd November, 1883.)

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, near the Elphinstone High School on the Esplanade, was performed yesterday by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, as he entered the place where the stone was to be laid, was received with cheers. The stone bore the following inscription:—The foundation-stone of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, 22nd November, 1883, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., Architect.

At 4-25 p m. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, and members of the Staff arrived at the enclosure; and as they proceeded to the dais, Their Royal Highnesses were enthusiastically cheered amidst a waving of hats, the whole assemblage standing up. As the Duke and Duchess stood on the verge of the dais,

Sir James Fergusson said—With your Royal Highness's permission I present to you Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, the munificent donor of the hospital. Mr. Cama's nephew will read to you what Mr. Cama has to say to your Royal Highness now.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, clad in the flowing full-dress of a Parsee, was then presented to his Royal Highness amidst much cheering.

Mr. K. R. Cama then read the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE ROYAL HIGHNESS,—With the permission of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, our esteemed and honoured Governor, I beg leave, on behalf of my uncle, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee

Cama, who is imperfectly acquainted with the English language, to state briefly, before the commencement of the ceremony, the origin and object of the institution which your Royal Highness has gratified us by consenting to inaugurate this day. The women of India, it is well known, have long been sufferers in consequence of the general repugnance on their part to be placed under the medical treatment of male practitioners for the cure of diseases peculiar to their sex. Happily, however, women have been of late admitted into the ranks of the Medical profession in Europe, and about nine months ago a movement was set on foot in this city to bring out well-qualified ladies from England for medical practice among women and children. When Mr. Cama heard of this movement, he wrote to its originators offering the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, afterwards increased to Rs. 1,20,000, in aid of a hospital-building, exclusively devoted for the benefit of sick women and children of all sections of the people. The offer, having been communicated to Government, was accepted. Government, moreover, made the munificent gift of 19,000 square yards of the valuable land whereon we now stand, as a site, and have also arranged for the permanent maintenance of the Institution. For both these benefactions the warm and sincere acknowledgments of the community of this city are due. It is hoped that under the auspices likewise of Government, the Chief Medical College of the Presidency will soon open its doors for the admission and instruction of female pupils up to the highest standard, and thus give effect to the liberal-minded Resolution recently passed by the Bombay University, expressive of its willingness to grant diplomas for the practice of Medicine and Surgery to duly qualified women in the same way as such degrees have hitherto been granted to male candidates. In the event of Government being pleased to grant the additional boon now hoped for, it is Mr. Cama's intention to offer an endowment of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of founding stipendiary scholarships and prizes for the advancement of female students, Native or European, attending the College. In conclusion, we tender to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and to your Royal Highness our humble but heartfelt thanks for the honour so graciously and willingly bestowed by the presence of your Royal Highnesses on this occasion. And, in the language of our forefathers in ancient Persia, inscribed over here (pointing to the cuneiform inscriptions on an embroidered cloth which was hung opposite the Duke), we pray to God Almighty on behalf of our beloved and revered Sovereign the Queen-Empress, and all the Members of the Royal Family, and say, "May Ahurmazd (God) be your friend, may your progeny be numerous, and may you live long!"

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught said: Mr. Cama,—I have acceded with the greatest possible pleasure to your request, conveyed and recommended to me by the Governor, that I would lay the foundation-stone of the hospital for the treatment of women and children, which will owe its existence to your benevolence and public

spirit. (Applause.) I have only one expression of regret to make, which is that, by an unforeseen accident, I have been unable to lay the stone with masonic honours, which I would otherwise so gladly have done. The introduction of female medical practitioners into India is calculated to afford a needful relief to classes which have hitherto been almost entirely deprived of medical and surgical aid. I am glad to know that the Governments of Indian Presidencies are encouraging and assisting this movement; and that the Government of Bombay have promised to place both this hospital, and a dispensary in connection with it, under the sole charge of female practitioners as soon as qualified ladies shall be available for the purpose. It affords me much gratification that my first public act in India should be performed on behalf of so excellent an object, one which Her Majesty the Empress will most highly approve of, and which is in accordance with the sympathies of the Royal Family. I wish the hospital, of which I have now to lay the foundation-stone, an enduring and extending career of usefulness. (Continued applause.)

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama then requested His Royal Highness to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Archdeacon Sharpin offered a prayer and invoked Divine blessing on the work about to be commenced. A bottle containing different coins, newspapers, &c., was then placed in a hollow in the middle stone, and Mr. Murzban, the architect of the works, read the inscription and placed it in the stone. The stone was hoisted up a few inches, cement was spread upon it, and touched by His Royal Highness with a silver trowel handed to him by General Merriman. The stone was lowered to slow music, and His Royal Highness struck it three times with an ivory and silver mallet.

His Royal Highness said—I declare this stone well and truly laid; and may the blessing of heaven be on this work. (Loud cheers.)

Sir James Fergusson, addressing His Royal Highness, said—May it please your Royal Highness,—As this ceremony is conducted only with great formalities, I think it would be becoming were I, on the part of the Government of Bombay—and I may say with confidence on the part of the public—to thank your Royal Highness for having performed the ceremony which will be peculiarly gratifying to this community. Your Royal Highness cannot fail to have been struck with the remarkable and hearty character of the demonstrations which accompanied your arrival; and I would beg leave, Sir, to assure you that this heartiness has been the result of the spontaneous feeling of the people of Bombay, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust that the Government have not been wanting in any part of their duty in doing due honour to your Royal Highness's arrival. But it would have been indeed, a poor reception, had it not been for the universal desire that your Royal Highness's arrival should be marked by some substantial proofs of the loyalty and affection of Her Majesty's people. (Hear.) For Sir, the name of the Queen-Empress is a name of power and

love among these people. (Cheers.) They know that Her Majesty's solitudes are given to her Indian people as much as to those within the shores of the United Kingdom. They welcome your Royal Highness, and Your Royal Consort here, as a proof that Her Majesty confides one of her sons to the keeping of the Indian people with the confidence that it will still more tend to cement the bonds which unite this with that great nation. And, Sir, I would also remark that this great community which throng the streets and delight to show their loyalty and regard, require none of the guardians of the public peace (cheers), to keep order among themselves (cheers), and the dignity and quiet of their demeanour is only broken by those demonstrations of enthusiasm which are rare indeed in the East. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, Sir, I would ask you to receive this tribute of loyalty and affection as deeply heartfelt, and I am proud to avail myself of this opportunity of tendering thanks to your Royal Highness. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in reply said :—I thank your Excellency for the kind words you have so kindly addressed me, and I do so the more willingly, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Duchess and myself, how very deeply we have felt the loyalty and the affection that have been shown to us by all the inhabitants of Bombay. It would be a gratification to Her Majesty to know that the words which I used in answer to the address, yesterday, have been most adequately proved; and I can assure you all, that there is no part of Her Majesty's dominion in which she takes a deeper interest than she does in her subjects in the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) I am especially grateful to your Excellency, and the Government of Bombay, and to the inhabitants generally, for the manner in which they have greeted the Duchess and myself on our landing on your shores; and I can assure you most candidly that as long as we live the heartiness and warmth of our reception here will never be effaced from our memory. (Loud cheers.)

Three Parsee ladies, relatives of Mr. Pestonjee Cama, then advanced to the dias with silver trays filled with bouquets and garlands of sweet smelling flowers. Bai Ruttonbai, daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Cama, put garlands round the necks of the Duke and Sir James Fergusson, and Mrs. K. R. Cama presented a bouquet to each of them; while another lady presented bouquets to the Duchess, Miss Fergusson and others. The proceedings then terminated. Their Royal Highnesses, as they left for the fair, were as enthusiastically cheered as they were on entering the enclosure.



## APPENDIX D.

### OPENING OF THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

(*Times of India*, 30th March 1886.)

YESTERDAY afternoon Her Excellency Lady Reay performed the pleasing and graceful task of declaring open to the public the Jaffer Sulliman Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, which is opposite the School of Art. The building is of an unpretentious character, and the main principle which guided those interested in its erection was adaptability to the requirements which it was to answer. In this respect they have fully succeeded, and the designers of the building, Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of their labours. The internal arrangements are all most happily conceived; and patients will no doubt find every comfort in the building, which, it need hardly be said, is the first of its kind in the Presidency, and as giving practical effect to the scheme initiated by those public-spirited citizens of ours, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, and which has now been so warmly taken up by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin. The interest taken in the institution was fully attested to by the large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen that was present in the upper hall of the building yesterday.

Lady Reay was received at the entrance by the Chairman, Mr. Kittredge, and other members of the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, and was conducted to the upper floor of the building. The party having taken their seats, Mr. Kittredge stepped forward and spoke as follows:—

Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is just three years ago to-day, on the 29th March 1883, that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and myself called the first meeting of subscribers to the Medical Women for India Fund. We then laid before the meeting a programme which, we feared, would seem somewhat presumptuous and it was certainly with many doubts and misgivings that we submitted it to the meeting. It included four heads—first, was the bringing of lady doctors from England; second, a hospital for women and children, under the management of lady doctors; third, introduction of female pupils into medical schools in Bombay; and fourth, a dispensary. I think that you will see that we have not succeeded badly in what we attempted to do then, although at that time but little faith, I think, was put in our scheme. With regard to the introduction of lady doctors from England, you will, I think, recognise the great success

we had in securing the services of a lady of such high attainments and such long medical experience as Dr. Pechey, and afterwards in securing such a fine medical scholar as Dr. Ellaby as her assistant. (Cheers.) Both of them have done good work in Bombay, and we hope they have still many years of good work before them among the natives of India. The second part of our scheme which we laid before the meeting at that time was with regard to the hospital. At that time we laid before the Government of Bombay an offer from Mr. Cama to build a hospital for women and children, to be entirely under the management of lady doctors. But the reply of Government to our application was not exactly satisfactory, but I am happy to say that the Government afterwards acceded fully to our views, and the result is the fine building which you see in front of this dispensary—a building which I hope will be opened in a few months for the accommodation of sick women and children, with a full staff of ladies in charge of it. During the construction of this hospital we thought it important that a temporary hospital should be opened, and we applied to Government to know if they would not at once begin to provide for its expenses if we could get a building. I am glad to say that the Government readily acceded to our request, and the hospital has been now at work for a little more than a year. The hospital, too, has done good work. We had, from the end of April 1885 to 26th March 1886, in all 153 patients. You will see that all the different classes of the community have taken advantage of the hospital. Of the patients who attended it, there were 12 Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 31 Hindoos, 52 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, 23 Goanese, 3 Portuguese, 6 Madrasses, and one Chinese, total 153. (Hear, hear.) The third portion of the scheme which we laid before the meeting was the introduction of young women into the Grant Medical College. In Madras women were admitted at the time to the medical school there, and had been so for about ten years, but they were not allowed to take the full degree given to men, but were only given a subsidiary degree. We were not satisfied with this, but made an application to the Bombay University that ladies should be admitted equally with young men into the medical school and have all the benefits of the school, following the same course of study and taking the same degree. We are happy to say that our proposal was carried unanimously at a meeting of the University, and since that time young women have been admitted in the Grant Medical College upon the same footing in every way as men, and the result is that we have now eighteen young ladies studying at the Grant Medical College. Four of them are matriculated students of the University. One, who is now in her third year, has taken a very high position, standing second or third in a class consisting of about fifty young men and women, and all the pupils promise very well indeed. Eighteen seems to be a very small beginning for a country like India, but we hope that before long there will be as many hundred women studying to relieve the sufferings of their countrywomen. (Cheers.) The fourth portion of the scheme was the question of a dispensary. We

thought it important to have at once a place where the women and children, who objected to go to the hospitals and the general dispensaries, would come for medical advice to those of their own sex. But we found very great difficulty in obtaining a place which would be convenient to the inhabitants of the city and also to the doctors, and it was on my mentioning this to our friend, Mr. Cuminço Sulliman, that he at once spontaneously and without a word of pressure from me said, "Why don't you make a building of your own?" I said "we have not got the money." He then said, "I will give you Rs. 20,000 for the building." (Cheers.) He gave us the money, and the result is the building in which we have now met together. In the meantime the dispensary next door has not been without its good result. In the first five months of 1884 we had 2,817 new patients. In 1885 we had 6,000 new patients, and in 1886 we had 8,420. Altogether we had 9,659 patients, in a little more than a year and a half in the dispensary adjoining, while the total number of attendance was 42,557. I hope you will consider that this is not a bad result of the working of the dispensary for a year and a half. (Cheers.) I wish to acknowledge here the assistance we have received, both from the Municipality, who kindly contributed Rs. 500 per month towards the expenses of the dispensary, and from the Government who assisted us in connection with the hospital, and who have undertaken the management and expense of this dispensary as soon as the Cama Hospital is completed. This dispensary will then become the place for outdoor patients of the Cama Hospital, that whole building being reserved for indoor patients. Before I close, I wish to call your attention to an error made by Lord Hobhouse in the remarks made at a meeting in London held in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's fund. He said there, speaking of the National Indian Association of London, that "this Association had the satisfaction of setting on foot the movement in Bombay for providing lady doctors." Had this statement been only published in London, I should have taken no notice of it. But it is also published in the first annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's National Association, and of course I cannot stand by and see others take the credit which justly belongs to Bombay itself. The truth is that my attention was first called to the subject of lady doctors in India by an article written by Dr. Mrs. Hoggan which appeared in one of the London magazines in 1882. That article strongly urged upon the Government of India the importance of admitting lady doctors into the Indian Medical Service. I felt that the Government would probably not move in the matter at all, and that if it did move it would take many years to bring about any result. I came to the conclusion that if anything was to be done, it must be done by the people themselves. I, therefore, after some consideration, determined to try and see if I could get up a subscription, which would pay for a fair salary to one or two ladies coming out here for a year or two until they should be able to establish themselves so as to secure their own income, or until Government themselves, seeing the advantages of having medical

women for India should find places for them. After considering the subject I went to our good friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, and laid it before him. I was happy to receive his hearty and cordial co-operation and with his help succeeded in getting within two months Rs. 42,000, which has been or is being expended in giving help and assistance to the sick and suffering women of the (city) of Bombay. (Cheers.) I, however, wish to acknowledge that the National Indian Association, though it did not set on foot this movement, fully sympathised with its object, and that they offered to do everything in their power to help it on. When I was at home, trying to secure services of a competent female medical officer for our work here, they invited me to a meeting held in support of the movement and offered to do all they could to assist me, but they were, in fact, unable to do much, and in spite of their good will, we cannot let them "steal our thunder." Before closing, Lady Reay, I wish to tender our thanks to the architect of the building for the good work that he has done, and to the contractor, who, though he has taken more than the stipulated time, as all contractors do, has still, I believe, done very good work for the money spent. Our special thanks are also due to Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, for the time and trouble he took in the superintendence of the building during its construction. In conclusion, I am glad to say that the time will soon come when our funds will have been expended and our work will be ended. Not that the work itself will cease, but it will only devolve on better hands; and merged as it will be in the great work which you have initiated in this presidency in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, it will be carried to a more successful issue than if it remained in our hands. (Cheers.) I now ask Lady Reay to open this dispensary.

Lady Reay, who was very cordially received, thanked Mr. Cummoo very warmly for his gift, and declared the building to be open.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott said: Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I come somewhat after the fair. My friend, Mr. Kittredge, asked me yesterday to add a few words to what he was going to say as regards the opening of this building. The opening of the building has taken place, but still I hope you will allow me to say a few words, as I have a particular object in view, which Mr. Kittredge has asked me to bear in mind. Mr. Kittredge has given us, I think, a capital outline of work done for the last three years, and although, I believe, to-morrow night a much greater work is going to be inaugurated—a work which, if well supported and well managed, will be of inestimable benefit to everybody in India—I hope this institution will also receive its due share of attention. I think I may add that, as long as the scheme remains in Lady Reay's hands it will be well worked and well managed and well supported. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time I must ask you not entirely to lose sight of this institution, which has gone on for the last three years. I think I may say that Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee were

the first to find out the urgent need of bringing effective medical aid within the reach of all the women of India. People who introduce the small end of the wedge are not always the people who get the most credit. But I always think that these are the people who ought to have most credit. Although the great institution will, I have no doubt, go on and attain very great success, I hope this small institution will not be entirely lost sight of in the success of its greater sister. The particular object which Mr. Kittredge has asked me to bear in mind was the munificent donor of this building. (Cheers.) It is very difficult in the presence of a man to utter words of praise, and I think I should avoid it. It seems to me to be out of taste and out of place to praise Mr. Cummo Sulliman in his presence. But I can tell you, I remember very well what a good genius he was three years ago to this institution. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bengallee had raised the fund to bring out lady doctors here. Then we—I speak merely as a humble member of the working committee—met together in a small room in Church Gate Street, and were rather non-plussed as to the next step we should take. We were all the while thinking of an hospital, but the hospital was only on paper, and we never dreamt of a dispensary. We were rather puzzled as to what to do, and there was at the time the slight old-fashioned misgiving as to the introduction of lady doctors in India. Some of the community thought it would perhaps lower the efficiency of the medical profession in Bombay. We wanted to sweep away the prejudice by immediately taking the work in hand. Our good genius then said, “I will give you Rs. 20,000 and will also run you up a temporary building, and you can begin your work.” And the temporary building was run up like magic, and in about a week or fortnight’s time the lady doctors were at work treating about a hundred patients a day. And such was their skill that not only the little prejudice that had existed was swept away, but they proved themselves capable of taking their place with the very best of the medical profession in Bombay. (Cheers.) Then the magician waved his golden wand, and this building rose up, and I need not ask you to say whether it is not an immense boon to all the countrywomen of Mr. Cummo Sulliman as well as to the countrywomen of all of us in India. (Cheers.) I think it is an immense boon to have conferred, and he will not only have the thanks of the meeting, and the thanks of the community, but he will be able to go home and say that for all the years to come he has done an immense good to all his poor countrywomen of Bombay in giving this building. (Cheers.) I may say that he has joined, what I may call, a noble band. I remember when I first arrived in Bombay and walked through the streets of the city, and saw around me all the public buildings, and asked questions how this building and that was erected, I found that the hospitals, colleges, schools, statues, fountains, and towers that I saw around me had come to be there owing to the private munificence of members of the community of Bombay. (Cheers.) I am sure you will all join with me in congratu-

tulating Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, who has enrolled himself in the ranks of the great benefactors of Bombay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel said : Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad the very pleasant duty devolves on me of tendering on behalf of the Committee of the Medical Women for India, our grateful thanks and acknowledgments to Her Excellency Lady Reay for so graciously consenting to perform the opening ceremony of this Jaffer Sulliman Charitable Dispensary. You will all testify to the kindly feeling and catholic sympathies which Her Excellency has since her arrival in this country always evinced towards the furtherance of any movement which has for its object the amelioration of the position of Indian women, and we are all indebted to her ladyship for the deep interest she has taken, with His Excellency Lord Reay, in all that concerns the welfare of this presidency. This dispensary is, as you are aware, erected by our worthy townsman, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, in commemoration of his revered brother, the late Jaffer Sulliman's, memory. I am sure the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the Medical Women for India scheme—I mean Messrs. Kittredge and S. S. Bengalee—have been to-day realised, and I do not think when they started it they contemplated this issue so early nor the more momentous one following it—I mean the Cama Hospital, now under construction, the princely gift of another benevolent citizen—Mr. P. H. Cama. In fact, to these two worthy donors Bombay is chiefly indebted for these valued institutions, but we are also indebted in no small measure to the promoters of the scheme and particularly to Mr. Bengalee for securing the Cama Hospital. I apprehend I am intruding on your valuable time, but I cannot help adding a word to say that we shall soon be placed under a further debt of gratitude to Lady Reay, inasmuch as we shall very soon witness the establishment of a branch under her auspices of that great benevolent scheme which Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has so graciously initiated at Calcutta, viz., of affording female medical aid permanently to women of India, without distinction of caste or creed. These are noble deeds, by which their Excellencies have earned the lasting gratitude and respect of the people of India, and particularly of its women, who will always cherish these two honoured names with feelings of reverence and esteem. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cummoo then put a huge garland of flowers round the neck of Lady Reay, and other European ladies were also similarly decorated, Mr. Kittredge showed Lady Reay and some of the ladies and gentlemen over the building, and they expressed themselves pleased with its arrangements.

## APPENDIX E.

### OPENING OF THE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(*Times of India*, 31st July 1886.)

THE above hospital was opened yesterday with due *éclat*, the ceremony being witnessed by a very large and representative gathering, amongst whom were a number of European and Native ladies. The guests were accommodated in a large pendal, that was erected in the compound, the place being most elegantly decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens; while the band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance to discourse a programme of select music. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay arrived at the appointed hour, 5-30 P.M., accompanied by Colonel the Hon. G. N. Lytton, Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C.

Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, barrister-at-law, son of the founder of the institution, advanced before the Governor and spoke as follows:—

Sir,—Before requesting your Excellency on behalf of my father, Mr. Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama, to open this hospital for women and children, I beg to give, with your kind permission, a brief sketch of the origin, purposes and capabilities of the building which your Excellency has gratified us by consenting to open this day. The admission of women into the ranks of the medical profession in the United States of America and in Europe, and the very successful and satisfactory career of qualified female doctors there, suggested the means of supplying the long-felt want of female medical aid to the women of India whose characteristic but modest repugnance to be placed under the treatment of male doctors for the cure of diseases peculiar to their sex, had long caused much anxiety in many Indian homes, and had called forth sympathies and demanded remedies from all sides. When a scheme for procuring female medical aid for the women of India was mooted in Bombay in 1883, Mr. Cama offered to Government, through the promoters of the movement, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000, which he subsequently increased to Rs. 1,20,000, for founding a hospital to be exclusively devoted to the relief of sick women and children of all sections of the population of Bombay, on condition that Government should provide a suitable site on the Esplanade free of charge, and should maintain the hospital. The offer was generously and readily accepted, the Government of your predecessor granting free of charge 19,000 square yards of land, where we have now met together. This most liberal gift of Government, securing for the

hospital one of the best and most convenient sites in Bombay, induced Mr. Cama to again supplement his offer by a sum of Rs. 44,311, making up the total to Rs. 1,64,311, being the estimated cost of a building worthy of the site—elegant in design, commodious and answering all sanitary requirements. It is this building which your Excellency is to open to-day. Government has also undertaken to permanently maintain the hospital, paying for the necessary staff and all current expenses. For these benefactions Mr. Cama takes this opportunity of once more publicly expressing the warm and sincere acknowledgments of the community of Bombay. The foundation stone of this building was laid on Thursday, 22nd November, 1883, by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, in the presence of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, Sir James Ferguson, then Governor of Bombay, and a large assembly of the principal inhabitants of this city. The main building contains accommodation for fifty-two beds; and there are two detached pavilions on each side for special cases, accommodating four beds. There is also a detached ward for fever cases, accommodating four beds. The whole work was designed by, and completed under the immediate supervision of the Executive Engineer of this Presidency, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Assoc. M. Ins. C. E., at a sum which is not likely to exceed the estimated cost. It is due to this able officer of Government to say that we have been fortunate in thus securing another splendid addition to the already existing collection of fine buildings in this portion of the city of Bombay. Government having placed the medical charge of the hospital in the very capable hands of Doctors Edith Pechey and Charlotte Ellaby, has thus given full effect to the expressed wishes of the donor. And it is hoped that at no very distant day we may see some of our own native sisters also practising here as qualified medical women, for the desire expressed by Mr. Cama in his address to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this building, that the Grant Medical College might soon open its doors to female pupils for instruction has been fulfilled, and already a number of young ladies, European and Native, are on the rolls of the college. These students will no doubt be permitted to attend this hospital for the purpose of acquiring clinical instruction and experience. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set apart by Mr. Cama, with the ultimate intention of awarding from the income thereof a gold medal and scholarship to female students of this presidency, Native or European, for proficiency in their medical studies. Meanwhile the interest accruing on that sum has been devoted for the last three years to giving stipendiary allowances to several lady students attending the Grant Medical College. In conclusion, Mr. Cama begs to tender to your Excellency and to Lady Reay, who has taken such a deep, sincere, and untiring interest in the advancement of female medical education and relief in this country, his humble but heartfelt thanks for the honour so graciously and willingly bestowed by the presence of your Excellen-



cies on this occasion. It now remains for me to request your Excellency to ask Lady Rcaj to kindly perform the ceremony of declaring open this, the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children. Let us pray that the building to be opened to-day may, by the blessing of God, continue long in its career of usefulness, and serve to afford relief to many a sick and suffering woman and child.

His Excellency said. Mr. Cama, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The foundation-stone of this building was laid by one of her Majesty's sons; and we may take it for granted, because we have it from her gracious lips herself, that there is no movement in India which to such an extent commands Her Majesty's personal interest as the movement which to-day receives such a special impetus by the erection of this magnificent building. To you, Mr. Cama, are due not only the thanks of your own community, not only of this living generation, but the thanks of future unborn generations. (Cheers.) You, representing an ancient and honoured name, settled no more than a century-and-a-half among the Bombay community, you to-day have added to the honours of that name by this great act of princely munificence. (Cheers.) I return to you the thanks of Government, and by Government, in this instance, I mean more especially my honourable friend and colleague, Mr. Melvill, who has more especially to look after the correspondence and all that it entailed to bring these events to a happy consummation of to-day. The Parsee community have always been distinguished for the noble aid they have given to those movements which in their day required as much private and individual initiative as the assistance of Government. You, Mr. Cama, have been fortunately inspired in feeling instinctively what was one of the most crying wants of the present day. You yourself, leading a life which secured your absence from a hospital, have felt that for others the presence of a hospital is not only necessary, but absolutely imperative. I hope that the Parsee community will always follow in the lead you have given them; and although I have lately seen remarks to the effect that some of the community were contemplating to wander from the Bombay Presidency, I hope my friend opposite, the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Shah, will in his next despatch assure his Imperial Majesty that we are not at all prepared to part company with the Parsees. (Cheers.) You, Mr. Cama, have not only by this one act of benevolence given a good example, but you have preached a lesson all your whole life by the sympathy and by the purity of your life. You in your days—when the wave of speculation swept over this town—you kept your head cool and your head steady *sadis tranquillius in undis*. And see the result! You have not yielded to the temptation of ascending the platform. It is easy to erect platforms; it is easy to fill them with speakers. It is difficult to erect hospitals; it is still more difficult to man them. It is difficult to erect schools; it is still more difficult to have wise teachers in them. Well, to-day we erect a hospital, but at the same time we erect a school with the most competent teachers, I beg to say, that can be

found in any part of the world. In securing Drs. Pechey and Ellaby we have secured for this hospital the promise of success; and I congratulate you, Mr. Cama, that you have been the means of enabling Government to attach to this institution members of the uncovenanted medical service, members of the medical service who will in their teaching be trammelled by no standards, but who will in their teaching have nothing to guide them but the light of their own knowledge and their own experience. For that medical school I am sure I may predict great success; at all events, Government will not in any way trammel Miss Pechey and Miss Ellaby in the way they should go. The way they should go is that they should attract members of the native community to become in their turn teachers as good as Miss Pechey and as Miss Ellaby. I know that is their desire: I know that is their wish. You, Mr. Cama, in your address have implored God's blessing on their works. What could Miss Pechey and Miss Ellaby do without the assistance of competent nurses? Well, these have also been forthcoming; and Miss Scott will be at the head of a noble band of workers. I may say on this occasion that for no section of the community, for no section of my countrywomen, do I feel more respect than for these sisters and nurses, who turn every hospital, not only into a medical school, but into a school of constant and daily self-denial. Self-denial and self-sacrifice are at the root of this work; and self-denial and self-sacrifice will make them prosperous. Now, I may be allowed to say one word of thanks also to the architect of this building, Mr. Murzban, and certainly this building will add to the good reputation that he already enjoys among the community. (Cheers.) But as an adjunct of medical education, I consider that the good that can be done by this hospital, with its future companion hospital, is not to be overrated. Medical education is certainly one of the branches of education which require the most constant attention and constant care of Government; but it will be all the better if Government are there also aided by extraneous, by independent, by voluntary agency. In using the words "medical education," I may be allowed to use this opportunity for saying that medical education forms part of the great subject of technical education; and I may tell this audience that I have been extremely pleased to notice with what great curiosity the proposals on that subject are awaited, and what anxiety is felt that they should soon come to a condition of maturity. I may say here that you will not have to wait long, but that the subject of technical education, as well as that of medical education have not been considered by Government in a fragmentary character. They have been reviewed by Government as facts of the whole educational policy of the Government in the Bombay Presidency. I may add that it is only this week that the whole of that policy has been placed on a firm and secure footing, which I hope when you hear of it you will approve of. (Cheers.) Mr. Cama, this day will be to you, will be to your sons, to your grandsons, and I may add to your great-grandson, a day which you will never forget. I am

sure that if communities are to prosper, it is by increasing in their midst the number of men who like yourself know how to employ their capital to the best advantage of the community. There are at present two great schools, one which wishes the individual to have the complete command of his capital, and to do with it what he likes. That, broadly speaking, is the school of free trade. The other is the school which does not want the individual to do with his capital as he likes, but which, to a certain extent lays a protecting hand over that capital. To those who belong to the first school, there is nothing which they fear more than capital misdirected or misapplied, not for the wants of the community, but for selfish and egotistical purposes; and the strongest support that can be given to the schools of self-reliance is when we see men who not only build up their fortunes, but after having built them up, use the capital they have earned for the benefit of their countrymen. Your name will be associated with the names of men who live in the annals of English history, such men as Salt, Mason, Baxter and others, too numerous to mention. If I am asked what is the characteristic which most distinguishes English society from all Continental and foreign societies, I would say it is the large number of men, both in England and the United States of America, whose great ambition, whose great aim, is to use the money they have earned in that way. Let me finish only by reminding this audience of the very appropriate words spoken by a Benedictine monk to M. Taine. The monk said to him, "Everything has been improved in France except character." Now, ladies and gentlemen, what we want is to improve and to exalt the English and the Indian character, both in India, both simultaneously, both by the same means; and you, Mr. Cama, have to-day shown how that can be done. Let me offer you—and I am proud at the moment to be their representative—let me offer you the thanks of your own countrymen. Your name will live in their hearts now and hereafter. May their prayers be heard. (Loud applause.)

The company then inspected the several compartments of the building, a description of which appeared in these columns a few days ago. Subsequently a daughter and daughter-in-law of Mr. Cama placed each a garland of flowers round Lord and Lady Reay, who then, amidst the cheers of the great assemblage, drove off.



## APPENDIX F.

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### OPENING OF THE ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.

(*Bombay Gazette, April 9th, 1890.*)

The ceremony of opening the above hospital was performed by H. E. the Governor Lord Reay last evening in the presence of Lady Reay, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. After an address by the Trustees of the Allbless Charitable Fund, His Excellency said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I suppose I am speaking in your name when I offer our very hearty thanks to the Allbless family—(applause)—for this new contribution to medical relief. We were reminded the other day when we laid the foundation-stone of the Leper Hospital that the Allbless family had been the pioneers in the movement for the relief of lepers; and in laying this foundation-stone we paid them a tribute which was their due, and which in their presence I am extremely happy to repeat, adding that his Royal Highness was delighted to hear of the good work done by the Allbless family in former days. My speech will consist of an enumeration of good deeds performed, and as it is the last occasion on which I shall appear within the walls of a hospital, therefore any omission which I may make on this occasion I cannot repair on a subsequent occasion, and I must accordingly take care not to make any omissions. (Laughter.) Now there is one person here who may well be proud in entering this hospital—it is my friend Mr. Kittredge. I hope that in Bombay or wherever advocates may arise to speak in favour of the movement for medical relief for women, that they will not forget it was Mr. Kittredge who took the initiative. (Loud applause.) It is, I am afraid, very often the case that we forget to do homage and to render justice to those who initiate movements of this kind. Lady Reay, I may tell you, is extremely anxious—and I speak in her name as well as in my own—that no act of ingratitude should on this occasion be committed; and, therefore, I wish to particularly remind you that it was Mr. Kittredge who was the first to call the attention of a public—which I know is always ready to

answer any summons—to the relief of human suffering. In connection with his name there is also that of the very well known and respected Mr. S. S. Bengalee, who also will be glad to see the result of his efforts; and besides the American and the Parsee communities, it is to me a great pleasure that the Mahomedan community also earned their share of the laurels, because the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary was the first place where medical aid was given to women by women. (Applause.) But if it was due to those gentlemen that female hospitals got a first footing, it was due to the ladies that they got a firm footing; and, in the first place, in connection with this movement will always be associated the name of Dr. Pechey-Phipson—(loud applause),—regarding whose very distinguished services it is needless for me to say another word, because I am well aware that in Bombay her services have been placed at their true value, and, what is more, that many of the patients who have come out of the hospital cured or relieved are the best living monuments. To her and the other ladies of the staff, not forgetting Miss Ellaby, who with her was the first to enter upon the great work, is due the fact that this movement has now attained such a firm footing, that I defy any supporters to say they will withdraw their aid from this hospital. \* \* \*

We have now this Obstetric Hospital, and we have obtained a residence for the resident doctor. We have, of course, the hospital which is due to Mr. Cama, and whenever we are here we mention his name with gratitude; we have also the nurses' quarters, and we have got—which is very important—the dispensary at a very respectable distance, at the sort of distance I should like all dispensaries to be from the hospitals, so that this institution now can vie with any other of this kind which is likely to be constructed hereafter. There are many towns on the Continent which I shall visit—and where I shall say “Show me an institution like the Cama Hospital,” and I know the reply will be “Will you kindly show us and explain what the Cama Hospital is doing, because no such work is being done in our midst,” so I think in every respect we may be grateful for the work we have been able to accomplish here. Lady Reay has taken, as you know, a special interest in the education of nurses, thirty-eight of these nurses have now been trained, thirty remain to be trained, and I hope very soon we shall establish a rival institution in another part of the town. I am quite sure that Dr. Pechey-Phipson will not be sorry if

the number of nurses is indefinitely increased, because if there is one blessing more than another that we should, if we can bestow at a more rapid rate, it is good nursing. We cannot have hospitals like this in Surat, Ahmedabad, and Poona; but what we can do is to spread some of the great privileges enjoyed by the patients here. I look upon this part of the work as of the utmost importance, and I know how well, how conscientiously it is performed here, and what an increase of work it means both to the duty of the lady who presides over this institution and to the matron and her assistants without whose aid, I am sure, Dr. Pechey-Phipson could not have accomplished what she has accomplished. This being the last occasion on which Lady Reay and I will have the great pleasure of opening a hospital, I can only assure you that the fortunes of this very great institution will always be watched by us with great anxiety and interest. (Loud applause.)





FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND, *Trust*

WITH

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS,

TO

31st DECEMBER, 1884.

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BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS,

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1885.

# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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First Annual Report, to 31st December, 1884.

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The Prospectus of this institution (*vide* Appendix A) was issued on 23rd January 1883, and on 29th March following, a meeting of the donors was held at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, when the Association was formed and a Committee appointed (*vide* Appendix B) for the following objects :—

- (1) Bringing out women doctors from England.
- (2) Medical education of female students through the Grant Medical College.
- (3) A Hospital for women and children under women doctors.
- (4) A Dispensary for ditto,

Fair beginnings have been made in the attainment of all the abovementioned objects. Miss Edith Pechey, M.D., arrived in Bombay in December 1883 as senior medical officer of the Association, and was followed by Miss Charlotte Ellaby, M.D., as her junior, in October 1884. On 26th November 1883 a Notification (*vide* Appendix C), published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, opened the doors of the Grant Medical College to female pupils for Medical Studies. Previous to this, in September 1883, the Senate of the University of Bombay had thrown open the learned professions to women by

declaring its willingness to permit all female students to compete for degrees in the same manner as male students. On 22nd November 1883, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught laid the corner-stone (*see* Appendix D) of a Hospital for Women and Children, named after Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, a benevolent Parsee gentleman, who gave the large sum of Rs. 1,64,311 for the building, to be erected on ground on the Esplanade, about 19,000 square yards, the gift of Government. On 7th July 1884, the Jaffir Suliman Dispensary for Women and Children was opened in a temporary structure erected by the liberality of Mr. Hadjee Curreem Mahomed Suliman, also on a site granted by Government on the Esplanade.

Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby are at present carrying on private medical practice in Bombay, and besides attend at the Dispensary. Both are under engagement to remain in the service of the Committee up to December 1886.

Twelve female students (5 Parsees and 7 Europeans or Eurasians) commenced attendance at the Grant Medical College in January 1884, and have just completed their first year of study in a satisfactory manner. The number, it is expected, will steadily increase, and in course of time supply the much-felt want of female medical practitioners throughout the Presidency for work among patients of their own sex.

In connection with the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Government have agreed with the donor to provide all the expenses of

its maintenance, including the salaries of the medical staff, which is to consist of female doctors when practicable. It will take about two years more to complete the building, and in the meanwhile the Committee have engaged on lease two bungalows at Khetwady for the purpose of a temporary hospital. It will be opened shortly. Besides providing the accommodation, the services of Doctors Pechey and Ellaby are also to be given by the Committee. All other expenses of maintenance are to be defrayed by Government.

In Appendix E will be found Dr. Pechey's Report on the working of the Jaffir Suliman Dispensary in the temporary structure already referred to. The current expenses of this institution, other than the salaries of the lady-doctors, are paid out of a monthly grant of Rs. 500 generously promised for three years by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is hoped that in about a year the establishment will be removed to permanent quarters which are to be constructed, adjoining the temporary structure, on land, the gift of Government, and at the cost of Mr. Hadjee Curreem Mahomed Suliman, who had liberally handed to the Committee the sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose.

The accounts made up to 31st December 1884 are subjoined in Appendix F. The donations and other receipts amount to Rs. 41,842-12-0, and the disbursements Rs. 13,799-6-5, leaving in hand the balance of Rs. 28,043-5-7. Of this last-mentioned sum, Rs. 13,000 are lodged with the Bank of Bombay in 4 per cent. Government Securities, and

Rs. 15,000 in fixed deposit, in the joint names of Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Sorabjee S. Bengallee.

The sum of Rs. 20,000 from Mr. Hadjee Curreem Mahomed Suliman for the Dispensary building is also placed with the Bank of Bombay in current account.

The expenses of starting and maintaining the Dispensary have amounted to Rs 2,502-6-7 (see Appendix G) and have been paid out of the Municipal Grants. The balance of Rs. 499-11-5, remaining with the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, is carried forward to account of the year just commenced.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,

*Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 5th January, 1885.

## APPENDIX A.

## MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

It is proposed to raise by public subscription, to be supplemented, it is hoped, by a Government contribution, a sum of money sufficient to permit of bringing to Bombay, for medical practice, two or three English ladies possessed of a thorough medical training and experience.

The high position gained by female doctors in England and in America is sufficient proof of their ability, learning, and skill, as well as of the need of their services. Such need exists in much greater force here in India, where the secluded habits of the female portion of society make them very reluctant to accept the services of doctors of the other sex, even in the most serious cases; while the neglect to take medical advice in apparently trifling matters often leads to serious illness.

It would be premature to lay down all the details of such a scheme, as it will depend largely upon the amount of subscriptions raised. It is proposed, however, that an arrangement be made to give two or three ladies cost of passage out and home, free rent, and moderate salaries for a term of three years, leaving them to supplement these by moderate fees for visits to patients. In such a case a small dispensary would be proposed, where women and children could receive advice and medicine for a trifling charge. It may also be thought best to ask Government to give the ladies some official connection with the hospitals; and from this might grow a medical school where female students could receive instruction in medicine and surgery from competent teachers of their own sex.

Further matters of detail are necessarily left to the future. To carry out the scheme Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 are necessary, and we can then go to Government for their support and assistance. It is hoped that this sum may be contributed, and then a Committee will be formed to lay the matter before Government and arrange the details of the scheme.

All those interested in this object are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.  
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, 25th January, 1883.

## APPENDIX B.

## MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

(*Times of India*, 31st March, 1883.)

A large and influential meeting of subscribers to the fund for the introduction of medical women into India was held on Thursday afternoon (29th March) in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. There were also present Messrs. G. Kittredge, E. C. K. Ollivant, F. D. Parker, R. N. Khote, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, S. Bengallee, S. F. Patell, Joomabhoy Laljee, K. R. Cama, Vulubhdas Valjee, E. N. Screwwalla, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, C. N. Sethna, Wundrawundas Purshotumdas, Tapidas Vurjdas, B. N. Servai, K. Cummoo Sulliman, Dr. Cassim, &c. &c.

THE CHAIRMAN, after having expressed in a few words the great pleasure he felt at presiding over a meeting which has such a grand scheme in hand, called on Mr. Kittredge to read the report, which was as follows :—

Our appeals for subscriptions for the scheme for introducing medical women into Bombay have been most liberally responded to. It was only at the end of January that we issued our first circular, and now within two months the subscriptions have reached the sum of Rs. 40,529, and Rs. 26,975 have already been paid into the Bank of Bombay. We need no further assurance that the cause which we brought forward was one which would supply a great need and command universal sympathy. With regard to the application of the funds, we thought it desirable, as a preliminary measure to laying any definite scheme before you, to ascertain the views of Government. We have therefore been in correspondence with Government on the subject, and are glad to be able to report that the proposal to bring women doctors to India has their full sympathy. Exactly what form the assistance Government gives may take, will be a matter to be arranged by the Committee which you may appoint. But, we may mention, that considerable pecuniary assistance will be needed both from the Government and the Municipality, in order to carry out fully the scheme in all its parts. A very pleasing incident has interfered to make us change our plans somewhat from the direction they originally took. A Parsee gentleman



has made the munificent offer of a lakh of rupees for a hospital for women and children, to bear the donor's name. We communicated this offer to Government, and have only just received their reply, accepting the offer, but accompanied by certain terms which will require consideration and perhaps modification. Your generosity assists us in carrying out more immediately than we at first hoped for, that part of the scheme which many of you have agreed with us in regarding as a most important one, namely, the instruction of female students in medical science. With this view we have, as preliminary to any step you may decide to take, made an application to the University, asking them to grant the degree of L. M. and S. to female students on their passing the course prescribed for males. We also applied to Government, asking if, in case the University consented to grant the usual medical degrees to females, they would be willing to remit the fees of five female students during their prescribed course at the Grant Medical College. In case the University and Government agree to these propositions, we suggest that a portion of the subscribed funds be given in scholarships for five female students pursuing a course of medical study. The scheme now covers four points: (1) the bringing out of women doctors from England, (2) a dispensary for the poor, (3) medical education for female students through the Grant Medical College—this necessitating University degrees, (4) a hospital for women and children. It will be for your Committee to consider how far each portion of the scheme can be carried out compatibly with the means at its disposal and the main object in view, namely, providing medical relief to the women of India through the instrumentality of their own sex. Mr. Kittredge goes home by to-morrow's mail, and after personal interviews with those interested in the matter at home he may send suggestions which will be of value in helping to decide the important question of how to best carry out the scheme. Meantime it is important that provision be made for the care of the funds which have been contributed, and we ask you, therefore, to pass a resolution for that purpose.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.

Bombay, March 29, 1883.

MR. KITTREDGE subsequently addressed the meeting as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—With your per-

mission I will add a word or two in explanation of what has been given to the subscribers in our report. First, I wish to state that since the report was drawn up we have received a second letter from Government, not only expressing sympathy with our scheme, but promising to give us material support when we have defined a scheme to lay before them, which meets with their approval. Two questions have been asked me : one is why do we want more money ? In our first circular we required a sum of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000, and now though we have above Rs. 40,000, we still want more. If you remember when our scheme was first brought up it contemplated only one object, viz., that of bringing out medical women from England. Since that time your generosity has enabled us to go further ; it has raised our anticipations, and we have in fact before us a broader horizon now than we had then. We can see clearly now that the medical education of females here in Bombay, which we had then but dimly in view, can at once be carried out. (Hear, hear). I know that that is regarded by many as the only way by which we should obtain our proposed medical relief for females in India. But when we consider that a term of five years in college will have to be gone through by the students with an addition of from two to three years in order to obtain even a moderate experience, it will be clear to you that seven or eight years will have to elapse before we can have any one to take the position of a lady doctress. It is clear, therefore, that unless we are willing to wait many years, the main part, the original portion of our scheme—that is, to bring out doctresses from England—must be carried out at once. Now that the scheme for education can be carried out, we want money to encourage this branch of the scheme, to enable us to prepare those who will benefit not only this city, but also other parts of India. In order to carry out the education of medical women, it is important that we should obtain for female students the same privileges as are granted to males. This necessitates the granting by the University of the degree of L.M. and S. to females on their passing the same course of study, and the same examination, as males. We can then assist in the matter by giving scholarships ; and it is for this purpose that we require more money. When asking for the sum of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000, we asked only for what was necessary, with a sum to be given by Government, to bring out the medical women. I hope that

this will be borne in mind, and that you will—you or many of you who are members of the University—exert your influence to secure for females the same privileges that are granted to males. Any other degree would be regarded as inferior, and put female students at a great disadvantage. Some difficulties, indeed, may arise with regard to the University in this question, but there is no question of any importance in which some difficulty will not appear. But these, no doubt, it will be possible to remove, and we shall, I hope, ultimately obtain for female students the very same degrees which are now given to the males at the Grant Medical College. The other question is—why do we not come forward now with a formulated scheme? What I have already said will in some sense explain that. We have taken now our first step. We have gone to you for money, and you have given us very liberally. Now the question is—how are we to decide how that money can be best spent? Whether we can get the best qualified women to come from England here, and on what terms they will come is still to be ascertained. We have found it very difficult by correspondence to obtain particulars with regard to these points. It is, therefore, under the present circumstances, impossible for us to lay before you any definite, well-defined scheme even regarding this one point. And then again the subject which has given us so much pleasure—the offer of money for a hospital—has also prevented us from formulating a scheme. This, if carried out, will give us immense assistance. For a lady from England to be of real use here she must be a person of considerable experience. Our scheme only proposed a three years' guarantee at a moderate salary. You can readily understand that it would not be easy to get a person of experience to give up practice at home to come out here, secured only by a moderate income for three years. There are chances that she might succeed in private practice—and it is to be hoped she would—and get a good income. But there are also chances that she might not. The generous offer of a lakh of rupees for a hospital comes in here to assist us; with a hospital affiliated with our scheme, the women doctors will have their future assured, as their connection with the hospital will give them a certain definite salary. But more than that, it will give them that which is so much needed—a constant and varied experience, which is essential for their usefulness. We have, therefore, good reasons for not

laying before you to-day any well defined scheme. We have got our money. You know from our report the objects we have in view, and it be for the Committee which you appoint to see how these objects can be best attained. Meantime I hope to be of use to the Committee in England in ascertaining fuller details than we have been able to get by writing as to the first proposed and main object of our scheme. I see no danger of any failure as the matter now stands. Even though ultimately the plan in its entirety is not carried out, it seems certain that some part of it will be, and that medical relief to the women of Bombay, through the instrumentality of their own sex, is sure to be realized; and we hope that it will be but the beginning of what will ultimately extend to the whole of India. In conclusion, I wish to thank you in Mr. Sorabjee's name as well as my own for your very kind assistance and great liberality. You have taken the labour from our work and made it a pleasure, and I sincerely trust that we may still have your assistance until we have obtained at least the sum of Rs. 50,000. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

MR. OLLIVANT said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The duties which devolve upon me in my official capacity are, as you will readily believe, not always pleasant ones, but there is at any rate this counterbalancing advantage to any one who holds the post of Municipal Commissioner, that he has peculiar opportunities for coming in contact with the schemes of public improvement of all kinds and for lending them a helping hand; and it affords me the greatest gratification in the discharge of my duties if I can assist in furthering any good work, especially one so much needed as that which you have now met to discuss. I have often had occasion to draw attention to the great want of increased hospital accommodation in Bombay, and I am sure that no kind of hospital accommodation is more badly needed than in connection with the diseases of women and children. Some months ago, when on my morning rounds of inspection I happened to be in the neighbourhood of the Sir J. J. Hospital, and on the invitation of Dr. Arnott, the Surgeon in charge, I went over the branch of the hospital set apart for the treatment of women. I must say I was shocked at the facts that were then brought to my notice—at the miserably insufficient accommodation which the place afforded. Every verandah, every corner was occupi-

ed; even places which were with difficulty screened from the gaze of persons driving along the road close by. It was enough to see the state of things which I saw to be satisfied as to the urgent need which there was for improvement, and nobody could be more alive to this than was Dr. Arnott himself. It was not that the Hospital authorities were to blame: it was the want of funds; and I determined that if I could do or say anything to assist the cause which Dr. Arnott had so much at heart, I would do so. I understood that plans were being prepared for a new hospital building, and I had it in mind when these were ready and as soon as I could ascertain the probable cost, to endeavour to interest the public in the movement. Shortly afterwards I saw Mr. Kittredge, and he mentioned to me the scheme on which he and Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee were engaged. I understood from him that no details were settled, but that a programme would be drawn up as soon as subscribers came forward, and though from subsequent conversation with him I gather that there might be some points on which we differed, I was satisfied that the scheme would go far to meet a very pressing want, and was only too glad to support it so far as it might be in my power to do so. The movement to improve the hospital accommodation for women—be it according to this or any other scheme—is one that should enlist the sympathies of every woman in Bombay, and I wish that all ladies who are in a position to help, either by money contributions or influence, could have visited the present hospital and heard what Dr. Arnott had to say, and I am quite sure that they would heartily take up the case. Some people suppose that women would not take advantage of hospital accommodation if provided, but what are the facts? Whereas in 1855 relief in the present hospital was afforded in child-birth cases to 19 women, the number in 1881 was 150, and the number of admissions would be far greater if room were available. Another and most important feature in the present scheme is the training of women to be thoroughly competent to treat diseases peculiar to women, and this is entitled to support not only from the public of Bombay but from the whole of the Presidency. Hospital accommodation alone is not sufficient, and medical attendance at home is required. In some places and amongst some castes there is a reluctance to call in a medical man, and if there is scope in European countries for female doctors surely

there must be here. I believe that any system for the development of medical education among women in this country will meet a great want. As to the particular line which the present movement should take, it is not necessary that I should express any views. It is possible from what I have heard that Municipal assistance may be asked for, and this being so, I had better be as impartial as possible. I earnestly hope that the present state of things may be remedied, and I am confident that this wish is echoed by the whole medical profession in Bombay. For the success of the present scheme I look upon it as of the greatest importance that it should be started in co-operation with the medical profession and not in any way as a movement independent of the profession. I shall only further say with regard to the hands to which the present movement is entrusted, that if I were asked to divide the community of Bombay into two sections which I may perhaps best describe as the sections, which wear Eastern and Western clothing respectively, and to select a representative for each section I could not select two better representatives than Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee and Mr. Kittredge, and I think general public opinion would say the same. It must be a subject of congratulation to Mr. Kittredge that his parting work on the eve of his departure on leave promises to be so useful and so successful. (Applause.)

MR. SORABJEE FRAMJI PATELL moved the following Resolution :—

*Resolution 1.*—Proposed by Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Esq., seconded by Jairazbhoy Pceerbhoy, Esq.,—That the gentlemen named below be requested to form themselves into a Committee for the control and management of the Medical Women for India Fund, and they are hereby empowered to carry out, as far as practicable, the scheme as outlined in the report of Messrs. George A. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, just read before this meeting. That the Committee shall have the power to add to their number and to fill in vacancies from the body of subscribers, and also to delegate their authority to a working Committee selected out of their own members :—Hon. Sir Jamsctjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Munguldas Nathoo-bhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Hon. S. D. Sassoon, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., M. A. Rogay, Esq., Vurjeeewandas Madowdas,

Esq., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq., Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq., Hormarjee Ardesheer Hormarjee, Esq., Cummoo Sulimau, Esq., Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq., Maneckjee Eduljee Albless, Esq., Mooljee Jaitha, Esq., Thakersey Mooljee, Esq., Jairam Narronjee, Esq., Mooljee Jeevraj, Esq., Munjee Nursey, Esq., Jehaugier Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E., Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, Esq., Hurkisondas Nurrotumdass, Esq., Khan Bahadoor Doctor Shaik Cassim, Morarjee Mooljee, Esq., Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq., Vuudrawundas Purshotumdass, Esq., Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq., Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq., Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Sorabjee Cawasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, Esq., Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq., Nowrojee Jchangeerjee Gamudia, Esq., the Hon. Nanabhoy Hurridas, Vizbhoo-kandas Atmaram, Esq., Geo. A. Kittredge, Esq., E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., F. D. Parker, Esq., Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon, Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Essa bin Khalifa, Esq., Abdool Rahman, Esq., G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., Jairam Sewjee, Esq., Ebjee Sewjee, Esq., C. Lowell, Esq., Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Esq., Abdool Hoossein bin Hajee Zenul Abadeen Shirazee, Esq., Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., C.I.E., Hormusjee Bomaujee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna, Esq., Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq., and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Kittredge to be Chairman of the Committee.

The speaker said: Gentlemen,—With respect to the resolution which I have just had the honour to move, permit me to say a few words as to the great obligations which both Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee S. Bengallee have conferred on the various communities of this great city. For they have not only taken up energetically so grand a project and of such vast utility as that of providing medical aid and advice to the sex, whose delicate feelings and sentiments we are bound to respect most. Gentlemen, we have no idea at present of the immense good and invaluable benefit which will result in course of time when this project is developed and carried out to its com-

pletion, as is wished and intended by its worthy promoters. In fact, gentlemen, the time, attention and exertions which both Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee S. Bengallee have devoted in fostering and perfecting so praiseworthy a scheme, not only claims our best thanks but acknowledgments, and although it would be no consideration for their many valuable services, still it would be in the interest of the object if we were to name Mr. Kittredge as the permanent chairman of the Committee and Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengallee, as the honorary secretary. In asking them to undertake these offices, we are trespassing, I am afraid, on their goodness, but I doubt not they will acquiesce in our request. (Applause.)

MR. NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, in seconding the proposition, said : Mr. Chairman,—I feel sincere pleasure in hearing the report of Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee Bengallee read, and the scheme which they have mapped out in that report will, I have do doubt, meet with your approval. And my gratification has been further enhanced by the important announcement made in that report—that one great want of the city is about to be supplied, viz., hospital accommodation. (Applause.) We have heard from our able and energetic Municipal Commissioner how hospital accommodation so far stands, how wretched, how bad, and how inadequate it is; and we sincerely trust that the aid of the munificent endowment that has been announced this day will supply this great want of hospital accommodation for females (applause). When that want is supplied, a great deal of room that is wanted for males will be available in the hospital, from which establishments I hope females with the adequate accommodation that has just been mentioned to us, will be removed to the new hospital when it is founded and established. What has been done and reported in the report and the remarks made by Mr. Kittredge will be a good and strong ground-work for effecting this scheme. This scheme will be an improvement, and any improvements that may be necessary will, I hope, be as early as practicable submitted to Government, and when it is before Government we have no doubt that the Government will give an adequate and even a handsome grant-in-aid towards the object of this scheme (applause), so that it can be carried out jointly by the aid of the community, supplemented by such funds as may be required and as the Government might be



able to supply ; and further supplemented by such funds as the Municipality of Bombay may supply. (Applause.) I have no doubt that the appeal which it is intended to make to the Municipality will be responded to in an adequate manner. (Applause.) Thus we have a number of bodies acting in harmony and in concert with one another to supply the present wants, not only of the emporium of India, but of the whole of India eventually. Bombay, I hope, will first be supplied with that great desideratum of competent and well-trained medical women, to go into the homes, not only of the respectable classes of the natives but also of the middle ranks and of the poorer ranks ; because, as we all know, native females, when they are labouring under disorders of a particular nature, are very averse to being treated by male doctors. If competent and well-trained lady doctors were available they would be gladly received. (Hear, hear.) The funds which have been appropriated for the purpose only of getting out a few female doctors from England for a small number of years, would have been expended after three years and the scheme would die away. But I am now glad to find that the scheme has been well considered, and has the support to which reference has been made in the report. It will be a permanent scheme for the permanent good of the country, not only to immediately supply the want so much felt, of lady doctors, but to provide for the future training up of a number of competent females to go through the necessary training and be duly qualified to afford medical relief. I hope there will be no difficulty in the University consenting to give degrees to females on the same grounds as to males. (Hear, hear.) I am sanguine there will be no difficulty from the University.

The Chairman then put the Resolution to the meeting, which unanimously adopted it.

MR. F. D. PARKER proposed the following Resolution which was also adopted viz. :—

*Resolution 2.*—Proposed by F. D. Parker, Esq., seconded by Hurkisonadas Nurrotundas, Esq.,—That the amount of funds now in hand, and expected with the exception of any portion that may be required for immediate expenditure, shall be invested in Government Securities in the joint names of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee, Esq.,

C.I.E., who will place the same or any portion thereof at the disposal of the Committee whenever required to do so.

MR. RAGOONATH N. KHOTE then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was agreed to with acclamation. The meeting then closed, and some of the subscribers embraced the opportunity of bidding good-bye to Mr. Kittredge, who started for England by yesterday's mail steamer.

## APPENDIX C.

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### MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 29th November, 1883.)

#### MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th November, 1883.

No. 2106.—The following letter from the Acting Principal, Grant Medical College, No. 213, dated 28th July last, with Appended Memorandum and Rules for the Certificated Practitioner Class, which have been approved by Government, are published for general information :—

“No. 213 of 1883-84.

FROM THE ACTING PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College, to the  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Poona.

BOMBAY, 28th July, 1883.

SIR,—With reference to paras. 4 and 5 of Government Resolution No. 851, forwarded to me under your endorsement No. 1272 of the 2nd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee obtained some valuable remarks on the Medical Education of women at the local University: his own recommendation being that “for the next few years the Matriculation examination of the University shall not be insisted on; but that before being allowed to enter the Medical College, the girl students shall be examined only as to good competency in the English language and in general knowledge.” Concerning this subject, all I can say is that the Faculty of Medicine is averse to admitting female candidates except on the same terms as those now in force for men; and it may not prove to be singular in holding Matriculation to be an essential preliminary to the University course. Should, however, the University authorities in conclave agree, in favour of women, to dispense with the usual Entrance examination, there would be no necessity for the intervention of the

Grant College scheme detailed below. As a fact, I learn there are likely candidates who have not matriculated and may not now be able to do so, and yet whom it is not desirable to exclude, if the medical education of women be an object calling for early practical realization; and it was chiefly to meet such instances that my proposal of a provisional College qualification, based upon existing resources, has been made.

3. Believing it expedient to uphold the higher standards, I am still disposed to adhere to the view expressed in para. 3 of my letter No. 555 of 9th March, namely, that the College "Certificate" for women should be regarded as only a temporary alternative to a "Degree." For similar reason, and to avoid the risk of confounding a fairly good qualification with a very elementary one, I think the Vernacular Midwife Classes of this College should be abolished as soon as the English-teaching female class is established.

4. The following memorandum contains besides a summary the practical details belonging to the subject in hand:—

#### MEMORANDUM ON INDIGENOUS FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

For several years past, at the Grant College a Marathi and a Gujarati Native Midwife Class have been conducted by two local Graduates. The pupils also attend the practice at the Obstetric Institution adjoining; and after 12—18 months' tuition, they are examined and upon recommendation have given to them a certificate of competency to undertake charge of cases of natural labour.

There is also in hand a plan for imparting similar elementary instruction to a certain number of the wives of European soldiers, in order to qualify them to serve as nurses and midwives with the families of British troops under the Bombay command.

Early in the current year, influential members of Native and European society at Bombay have moved to obtain those higher professional qualifications for women, which hitherto men alone attained: and with this object in view Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee addressed both the University and the Grant College,\* the result being in the one case a favourable decision of the Medical Faculty, and in the other my own willing

\* As regards the latter, see their letter dated 2nd March, asking for a separate College qualification.

co-operation. Presuming, therefore, that it is intended for the public benefit to introduce a supply of medical women, and premising that it is needful these lady-doctors be as well qualified generally as male practitioners locally educated, there remains to consider their relative position with reference to the popular anticipation that the services of women will be required more specially in aid of patients of their own sex, and also of infants and children. As to the need or desirability of a special training for medical women, I am not aware that such has been asked for on their behalf; and most would agree that the study of particular branches of medicine should be engrafted on, rather than substituted for, a knowledge of universal or fundamental principles. This consideration does not, however, exclude any minor adaptive modifications of study, which may be both reasonable in themselves and consistent with the full maintenance of a common standard; and hence I have introduced below a few such modifications of the curriculum for men, adapted both to free women-students from work somewhat extraneous to theirs, and to facilitate acquisitions likely to be directly useful to them hereafter.

There will for the present be two classes of qualified Medical women; namely, first, those holding the degrees of Doctor and of Licentiate of Medicine† given by the University of Bombay; and, secondly, those holding the Certificate given by the Grant College, under the title of “Certificated Practitioners of Medicine.”

† The Super-addition “and Surgery” may be omitted.

NOTE.—The Faculty of Medicine having lately re-affirmed its opinion that female candidates should be dealt with on the same terms as men, I here refrain from doing more than mention some adaptive changes *quoad* the Licentiateship, which whilst not lowering the present standard might still prove serviceable. Those modifications are firstly, only 2 courses of Chemistry, Botany and Materia Medica, instead of 3: complete dissection of the body once only: and age on admission reduced to 18 years. For the final examination, only 1 course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence and on Eye-diseases: also curtailment of attendance on Surgical practice of 9 months, with prolongation for the same period of 9 months of attendance in the wards for women and children.

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#### UNIVERSITY FEMALE GRADUATES.

*Degree of Doctor of Medicine; Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.*

Regulations for these qualifications should be sought

for in the Calendar issued yearly, or may be ascertained on application to the University Registrars.

### COLLEGE FEMALE GRADUATES.

#### *Certificated Practitioner Class.*

*Regulations.*—Candidates must have completed 18 years of age, be of suitable bodily vigour, of good moral character, and duly authorized to present themselves to the Principal. The course of study will extend over four years.

*Preliminary qualification.*—Candidates are required to produce a certificate of qualification in English and general knowledge according to Standard VI. of the Educational Department, or to the equivalent thereof.

*Course of Instruction.*—First year:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Practical Pharmacy; attendance at Female Dispensary. Second year:—Anatomy (with dissections), Practical Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy, Physiology, Hygiene; attendance at Female Dispensary and Obstetric Institution. Third year:—Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Medicine, Midwifery and the diseases of women and children; attendance in the Medical and Surgical wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and of the Obstetric Institution. Fourth year:—Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Eye, Midwifery and diseases of women and children; attendance in the Medical, Surgical, Ophthalmic and Obstetric wards with practical midwifery.

*Examinations.*—Periodic examinations at the close of each session will be held by the Professors of the College in the subjects belonging to the current session; they will be oral, written and practical. Students failing to obtain one-half marks in each subject will be relegated to their studies for periods varying according to subject and amount of

\* Or a Diploma, but not thus called in order to avoid confusion with the earlier College Diploma for men.

failure. Those unable to pass after a second trial will be recommended to discontinue their attendance. They who satisfy the examiners will receive a Certificate\* of qualification to practice, signed by the Principal of the College and countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

*Fees.*—Candidates pay an entrance of Rs. 5, and subsequently Rs. 5 per mensem, in advance, throughout each of the four years of study.

*Free Students.*—The Principal may admit one free student

for every five entries. Such free students will have to satisfy the Principal that they are unable to pay the usual fees.

*Scholarships.*—Government offer two scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem tenable for ten months; and one scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, and tenable for five years. This last scholarship will be restricted to Mofussil students only. The three scholarships will be awarded according to proficiency as estimated by the Principal of the College.

The Winter Session of six months begins 1st November: the Summer Session of three months on the 15th June. Hours of lectures and of attendance in the Wards the same as for all other students; and general regulations as for the rest.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. V. CARTER, M.D.,  
Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.

## APPENDIX D.

---

### PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE BY H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(*Bombay Gazette*, 23rd November, 1883.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, near the Elphiustone High School on the Esplanade, was performed yesterday by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. Nearly 2,000 cards of admission had been issued to European and Native ladies and gentlemen, but probably a much larger number were present. A beautiful covered dais had been erected for the accommodation of the Royal party and high Government officials and others. Other visitors were accommodated in chairs placed on the ground. A prominent feature of the assemblage was the preponderance of Parsee ladies, clad in their many-coloured garments and decked with costly jewellery. Among those present were observed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee, the Hon'ble Major-General Merriman, the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, the Nawab of Janjira, Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Dr. H. V. Carter, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Weir, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Partridge, Dr. W. T. Gray, Dr. R. Blaucy, Dr. Waters, Dr. J. C. da Cunha, Dr. P. C. de Souza, Dr. Shaik Hyder Cassum, Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Dr. Temooljee Bhikajee, the Chief of Bhorc, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, General Hewett, Colonel Wardrop, Major Sparks, Captain Dean, Captain Hamilton, Captain Shaik Cassum, Captain A. Russell, Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, Dustoor Hoo-sungjee Jamaspjee, Dustoor Pesootunjee Byramjee, Dustoor



Jamasjee Minochrjee, Messrs. M. Mowat, Grattan Geary, N. Spencer, A. H. Plunkett, J. Jardine, Alfred King, W. H. Hussey, J. R. Duxbury, J. W. Orr, Tyrrell Leith, R. P. Brunton, Archdeacon Sharpie, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Messrs. J. Janni, J. Brandenburg, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Sorabjee S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, K. R. Cama, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dinshaw M. Petit, N. M. Petit, F. D. Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, S. P. Pundit, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, R. M. Patel, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, P. M. Mehta, M. A. Rogay, K. N. Kabrajee, H. H. Ali Shah, H. H. Jenghi Shah, Messrs. Dinshaw P. Kanga, H. N. Vakil, Janardhun Gopal, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Venayek Vasudeo, S. N. Cooper, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, J. B. Vacha, Darashah S. Taraporewalla, Dorabjee Padumjee, L. N. Banajee, Byramjee N. Servai, Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, Nana Morojee, B. M. Vagle, N. M. Wadia, Javerilal Umiashanker, J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, D. N. Wadia, P. N. Wadia, H. C. Dady, Joomabhoy Laljee, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, &c.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, as he entered the place where the stone was to be laid, was received with cheers. The stone bore the following inscription:—The foundation-stone of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children, laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, 22nd November, 1883. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D., Governor of Bombay. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Marzban, Assoc. Mcm. Inst. C.E., Architect.

At 4-25 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, Sir James Fergusson, Miss Fergusson, and members of the Staff arrived at the enclosure; and as they proceeded to the dais, Their Royal Highnesses were enthusiastically cheered amidst a waving of hats, the whole assemblage standing up. As the Duke and Duchess stood on the verge of the dais,

Sir James Fergusson said—With your Royal Highness's permission I present to you Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, the munificent donor of the hospital. Mr. Cama's nephew will read to you what Mr. Cama has to say to your Royal Highness now.

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, clad in the flowing

full-dress of a Parsee, was then presented to His Royal Highness amidst much cheering.

Mr. K. R. Cama then read the following address :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—With the permission of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, our esteemed and honoured Governor, I beg leave, on behalf of my uncle, Mr. Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama, who is imperfectly acquainted with the English language, to state briefly, before the commencement of the ceremony, the origin and object of the institution which your Royal Highness has gratified us by consenting to inaugurate this day. The women of India, it is well known, have long been sufferers in consequence of the general repugnance on their part to be placed under the medical treatment of male practitioners for the cure of diseases peculiar to their sex. Happily, however, women have been of late admitted into the ranks of the Medical profession in Europe, and about nine months ago a movement was set on foot in this city to bring out well qualified ladies from England for medical practice among women and children. When Mr. Cama heard of this movement, he wrote to its originators offering the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, afterwards increased to Rs. 1,20,000, in aid of a hospital-building exclusively devoted for the benefit of sick women and children of all sections of the people. The offer, having been communicated to Government, was accepted. Government, moreover, made the munificent gift of 19,000 square yards of the valuable land whereon we now stand, as a site, and have also arranged for the permanent maintenance of the Institution. For both these benefactions the warm and sincere acknowledgments of the community of this city are due. It is hoped that under the auspices likewise of Government, the Chief Medical College of the Presidency will soon open its doors for the admission and instruction of female pupils up to the highest standard, and thus give effect to the liberal minded Resolution recently passed by the Bombay University, expressive of its willingness to grant diplomas for the practice of Medicine and Surgery to duly qualified women in the same way as such degrees have hitherto been granted to male candidates. In the event of Government being pleased to grant the additional boon now hoped for, it is Mr. Cama's intention to offer an endowment of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of founding stipendiary scholarships and prizes for the advancement

of female students, Native or European, attending the College. In conclusion, we tender to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and to your Royal Highness our humble but heartfelt thanks for the honour so graciously and willingly bestowed by the presence of your Royal Highnesses on this occasion. And, in the language of our forefathers in ancient Persia, re-inscribed over here (pointing to the cuneiform inscriptions on an embroidered cloth which was hung opposite the Duke), we pray to God Almighty on behalf of our beloved and revered Sovereign the Queen-Empress, and all the Members of the Royal Family, and say, "May Ahurmazd (God) be your friend, may your progeny be numerous, and may you live long!"

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught said : Mr. Cama,—I have acceded with the greatest possible pleasure to your request, conveyed and recommended to me by the Governor, that I would lay the foundation-stone of the hospital for the treatment of women and children, which will owe its existence to your benevolence and public spirit. (Applause.) I have only one expression of regret to make, which is that, by an unforeseen accident, I have been unable to lay the stone with masonic honours, which I would otherwise so gladly have done. The introduction of female medical practitioners into India is calculated to afford a needful relief to classes which have hitherto been almost entirely deprived of medical and surgical aid. I am glad to know that the Governments of Indian Presidencies are encouraging and assisting this movement; and that the Government of Bombay have promised to place both this hospital, and a dispensary in connection with it, under the sole charge of female practitioners as soon as qualified ladies shall be available for the purpose. It affords me much gratification that my first public act in India should be performed on behalf of so excellent an object, one which Her Majesty the Empress will most highly approve of, and which is in accordance with the sympathies of the Royal Family. I wish the hospital, of which I have now to lay the foundation-stone, and enduring and extending career of usefulness. (Continued applause.)

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama then requested His Royal Highness to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. Archdeacon Sharpin offered a prayer and invoked Divine blessing on the work about to be commenced. A bottle containing different coins, newspapers, &c., was

then placed in a hollow in the middle of the stone, and Mr. Marzbau, the architect of the works, read the inscription and placed it in the stone. The stone was hoisted up a few inches, cement was spread upon it, and touched by His Royal Highness with a silver trowel handed to him by General Merriman. The stone was lowered to slow music, and His Royal Highness struck it three times with an ivory and silver mallet.

His Royal Highness said—I declare this stone well and truly laid ; and may the blessing of heaven be on this work. (Loud cheers.)

Sir James Fergusson, addressing His Royal Highness, said—May it please your Royal Highness,—As this ceremony is conducted only with great formalities, I think it would be becoming were I, on the part of the Government of Bombay—and I may say with confidence on the part of the public—to thank your Royal Highness for having performed the ceremony which will be peculiarly gratifying to this community. Your Royal Highness cannot fail to have been struck with the remarkable and hearty character of the demonstrations which have accompanied your arrival ; and I would beg to leave, Sir, to assure you that this heartiness has been the result of the spontaneous feeling of the people of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust that the Government have not been wanting in any part of their duty in doing due honour to your Royal Highness's arrival. But it would have been, indeed, a poor reception, had it not been for the universal desire that your Royal Highness's arrival should be marked by some substantial proofs of the loyalty and affection of Her Majesty's people. (Hear.) For, Sir, the name of the Queen-Empress is a name of power and love among these people. (Cheers.) They know that Her Majesty's solitudes are given to her Indian people as much as to those within the shores of the United Kingdom. They welcome your Royal Highness, and your Royal Consort here, as a proof that Her Majesty confides one of her sons to the keeping of the Indian people with the confidence that it will still more tend to cement the bonds which unite his with that great nation. And, Sir, I would also remark that this great community which throng the streets and delight to show their loyalty and regard, require none of the guardians of the public peace (cheers). To keep order among themselves (cheers), and the dignity and quiet of their demeanour is only broken by those demonstrations of enthu-

siasm which are rare indeed in the East. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, Sir, I would ask you to receive this tribute of loyalty and affection are deeply heartfelt, and I am proud to avail myself of this opportunity of tendering thanks to your Royal Highness. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in reply said—I thank your Excellency for the kind word you have so kindly addressed me, and I do so the more willingly, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Duchess and myself, how very deeply we have felt the loyalty and the affection that have been shown to us by all the inhabitants of Bombay. It would be a gratification to Her Majesty to know that the words which I used in answer to the address, yesterday, have been most adequately proved ; and I can assure you all, that there is no part of Her Majesty's dominion in which she takes a deeper interest than she does in her subjects in the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) I am especially grateful to your Excellency, and the Government of Bombay, and to the inhabitants generally, for the manner in which they have greeted the Duchess and myself on our landing on your shores ; and I can assure you most candidly that as long as we live the heartiness and warmth of our reception here will never be effaced from our memory. (Loud cheers.)

Three Parsee ladies, relatives of Mr. Pestonjee Cama, then advanced to the dais with silver trays filled with bouquets and garlands of sweet-smelling flowers. Bai Ruttonhai, daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Cama, put garlands round the necks of the Duke and Sir James Fergusson, and Mrs. K. R. Cama presented a bouquet to each of them ; while another lady presented bouquets to the Duchess, Miss Fergusson and others. The proceedings then terminated. Their Royal Highnesses, as they left for the fair, were as enthusiastically cheered as they were on entering the enclosure.

## APPENDIX E.

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### JAFFIR SULIMAN DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

#### MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The temporary building of the Jaffir Suliman Dispensary was opened on Monday, July the 7th, 1884. Nine patients attended upon that day, and by the end of the week the numbers had increased to such an extent that it was computed that the crowd asking for admission must have numbered over 300. It was therefore necessary, to avoid clamour and confusion, to restrict the number each morning to 100 including old patients, to whom tickets of re-admission on a certain day were given at each visit. Since July 20th, then, 100 tickets have been issued each day. It would have been impossible for such a number to have been treated with advantage by one medical officer without aid; but Miss Dewar kindly offered her services, and it is due to her skilful assistance that the work was carried on without any diminution in the number of admissions. From September 30th till October 27th the Dispensary had, unfortunately, to be closed owing to my own illness. Within a week, however, of its re-opening the numbers were as great as before. During the period of rather less than five months that the institution has been open 1,961 women and 856 children—in all 2,817 patients—have been under treatment for a longer or shorter period. The proportion of old patients to new is larger

than it should be, but this is due in great measure to the want of a hospital, numbers of cases which would have been relieved at once by an operation having been obliged to drag on at the Dispensary undergoing palliative treatment only. There are also certain customs amongst some of the races which are greatly productive of certain maladies, so that no sooner has some head been made against the disease than a relapse occurs. In these cases a residence in hospital would be of invaluable benefit, as the women would at least have the advantage of following their customs under more sanitary conditions as regards ventilation, &c.

In November the Committee had the good fortune to secure the services of Dr. Charlotte Ellaby, who entered at once with much zeal into the work of the Dispensary, and since the New Year patients have been admitted almost without restriction. Additional medical officers are, however, greatly needed, as it is impossible that such hard work can be carried on efficiently day after day by two persons for any length of time.

The admission and registration of patients has been put into the hands of Mrs. Dracup, and a better system of registration has been introduced. The various officers of the establishment have fulfilled their own special duties satisfactorily; the compounding has been done quickly and efficiently; the interpreters have shown much skill and patience in their somewhat difficult task, and the ayahs have been apt in learning what to them was new work.

EDITH PECHEY, M.D.,

*Senior Medical Officer.*

January 5th, 1885.

PATIENTS ATTENDING THE DISPENSARY FROM JULY  
7TH TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

Jews ... ..	81
Mussulmans ... ..	1,246
Hindoos ... ..	767
Goanese ... ..	225
Parsees ... ..	453
Europeans ... ..	35
Total.....	2,817

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DISEASES.

	Women.	Children.
Genital Organs ... ..	570	7
Urinary Organs ... ..	83	9
Digestive Organs ... ..	496	290
Liver ... ..	28	11
Respiratory Organs ... ..	212	229
Heart and Blood Vessels ... ..	20	4
Brain and Nervous System ... ..	51	9
Eye and Appendages ... ..	50	28
Ear ... ..	21	40
Breasts ... ..	10	...
Skin ... ..	76	90
General and other Diseases ... ..	344	139
Total.....	1,961	856

DETAILED LIST OF DISEASES.

	Women.	Children.		Women.	Children.
<i>Diseases of Genital Organs.</i>			Anteflexion and anteversion ... ..	8	...
Chancere of vulva... ..	4	...	Retroflexion and retroversion ... ..	28	...
Condylomata of labia ... ..	1	...	Menorrhagia ... ..	61	...
Pruritus pudendi... ..	3	...	Amenorrhoea ... ..	120	...
Ruptured perinæum ... ..	1	...	Dysmenorrhoea ... ..	46	...
Cystocele ... ..	10	...	Climacteric... ..	9	...
Vaginitis ... ..	9	...	Vicarious menstruation..	1	...
Vesico-vaginal fistula ... ..	4	...	Abortion ... ..	11	...
Abrasion of cervix ... ..	44	...	Wanted abortion... ..	1	...
Endocervicitis ... ..	36	...	Sterility ... ..	1	...
Stenosis of os uteri ... ..	2	...	Disorders of pregnancy...	22	...
Atrophy of uterus ... ..	1	...	Uterine polypus ... ..	2	...
Uterine catarrh ... ..	54	...	Myoma ... ..	16	...
Metritis ... ..	7	...	Abdominal tumours ... ..	4	...
Endometritis ... ..	22	...	Carcinoma ... ..	10	...
Parametritis ... ..	10	...	Malformation ... ..	3	...
Perimetritis ... ..	2	...	Phimosis ... ..	...	2
Subinvolution ... ..	5	...	Hydrocele ... ..	...	3
Prolapsus & procidentia uteri. ... ..	12	...	Total ... ..	570	7



	Women.	Children.
<i>Diseases of the Urinary Organs.</i>		
Incontinence of urine ...	12	3
Polyuria ... ..	1	3
Dysuria ... ..	2	1
Hematuria ... ..	1	...
Spasm of urethra ...	3	1
Stricture of urethra. ...	3	...
Urethritis ... ..	2	1
Ulceration of urethra ...	3	...
Vascular growth of meatus ... ..	2	...
Chyluria ... ..	1	...
Gonorrhœa... ..	55	...
Cystitis ... ..	2	...
Bright's disease ...	5	...
Floating kidney ...	1	...
Total ... ..	83	9

*Diseases of the Digestive Organs.*

Epistaxis ... ..	...	1
Nasal polypus ... ..	1	...
Syphilitic perforation of palate. ... ..	4	...
Noma ... ..	...	2
Thrush ... ..	...	1
Catarrhal sore throat ...	5	...
Enlarged tonsils ...	2	1
Granular throat ...	3	...
Carcinoma of throat ...	1	...
Dyspepsia and gastric catarrh ... ..	206	31
Gastric ulcer ... ..	1	...
Carcinoma of stomach ...	1	...
Chronic constipation ...	184	76
Diarrhœa ... ..	45	105
Lumbricoides ... ..	3	30
Ascariides ... ..	3	21
Tænia ... ..	3	2
Dysentery ... ..	13	20
Hemorrhoids ... ..	12	...
Anal fissure ... ..	2	...
Anal fistula ... ..	3	...
Prolapsus ani ... ..	2	...
Syphilitic sores of anus..	1	...
Condylomata of anus ...	1	...
Total... ..	496	290

*Diseases of the Liver.*

Enlargement of liver ...	7	4
Hepatic congestion ...	18	2
Hepatitis ... ..	1	...
Jaundice ... ..	2	5
Total... ..	28	11

*Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*

	Women.	Children.
Bronchitis ... ..	119	177
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema ... ..	9	...
Asthma ... ..	20	...
Pulmonary congestion ...	1	...
Pneumonia... ..	16	31
Tuberculosis and Phthisis ... ..	39	17
Pleurisy ... ..	6	3
Empyema ... ..	2	1
Total... ..	212	229

*Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.*

Mitral disease ... ..	10	4
Cardiac dilatation ...	4	...
Aneurism of aorta ...	3	...
Phlebitis ... ..	2	...
Varicose veins ... ..	1	...
Total... ..	20	4

*Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*

Hydrocephalus ... ..	...	2
Cerebral congestion ...	1	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	4
Hemicrania ... ..	15	...
Neuralgia ... ..	9	...
Paralysis ... ..	4	...
Hysteria ... ..	7	...
Hysterical hemiplegia ..	1	...
Chorea ... ..	2	...
Locomotor ataxy... ..	1	...
Progressive muscular atrophy ... ..	1	1
Myelitis ... ..	1	...
Eclampsia ... ..	1	...
Epilepsy ... ..	4	...
Dementia ... ..	1	...
Idiotcy ... ..	...	1
Mutism ... ..	...	1
Imaginary disease ...	2	...
Muscular spasm ... ..	1	...
Total... ..	51	9

	Women.	Children.		Women.	Children.
<i>Diseases of the Eye and Appendages.</i>					
Entropion ... ..	1	...	Keloid ... ..	1	...
Trachoma .. ..	14	7	Impetigo ... ..	1	1
Ophthalmia ... ..	10	10	Pemphigus... ..	...	1
Keratitis ... ..	8	7	Leprosy ... ..	3	...
Iritis ... ..	1	...	Elephantiasis ... ..	4	...
Hypopion ... ..	1	...	Boils ... ..	7	12
Cataract ... ..	12	1	Anthrax ... ..	4	...
Retinitis ... ..	1	...	Scabies ... ..	20	42
Congenital atrophy of optic nerves ... ..	...	1	Pediculi ... ..	1	6
Dacryocystitis ... ..	1	1			
Lacrymal fistula ... ..	1	1	Total... ..	76	90
Total... ..	50	28	<i>General and other Diseases.</i>		
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>			Intermittent fever ... ..	36	12
Otitis ... ..	21	39	Remittent fever ... ..	42	36
Foreign body in ear ... ..	...	1	Erysipelas ... ..	1	...
Total... ..	21	40	Peritonitis ... ..	1	1
<i>Diseases of the Breast.</i>			Rheumatism ... ..	98	7
Scirrhus ... ..	1	...	Scrofula ... ..	27	32
Tumour of breast ... ..	1	...	Syphilis ... ..	74	23
Mammitis ... ..	6	...	Lumbago ... ..	3	...
Abscess ... ..	2	...	Graves' disease ... ..	1	...
Total... ..	10	...	Purpura ... ..	1	...
<i>Skin Diseases.</i>			Debility ... ..	8	4
Eczema ... ..	7	19	Anæmia ... ..	26	2
Urticaria ... ..	...	1	Teething ... ..	...	2
Erythema nodosum ... ..	2	...	Parotiditis ... ..	...	2
Tinea circinata ... ..	16	5	Hooping cough ... ..	...	5
Tinea tonsurans ... ..	...	2	Pott's disease ... ..	2	3
Psoriasis ... ..	7	...	Coxalgia ... ..	2	1
Rupia ... ..	1	...	Fracture ... ..	3	...
Lupus ... ..	2	...	Dislocation ... ..	1	...
Lichen ... ..	...	1	Contusion ... ..	5	3
			Synovitis ... ..	1	...
			Hernia ... ..	3	5
			Goitre ... ..	1	...
			Scalp wound ... ..	...	1
			Lipoma ... ..	1	...
			Abscess ... ..	7	...
			Total ... ..	344	139

# APPENDIX F.

## MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Passage money, outfits, &c., of Lady-doctors.	2,943	5 3	Donations realized (per list Appendix H)	40,238	0 0
Salaries to Lady-doctors (to 30th November 1884)...	6,291	10 8	Contributions in poor-box ...	5	4 0
Rents to ditto ...	3,921	10 8	Interest and discount on Govt. Securities ...	1,599	8 0
Sundries ...	642	11 10			
<b>Balance in hand :—</b>	<b>13,799</b>	<b>6 5</b>			
Govt. 4 per Cent. Loan Paper. 13,000 0 0					
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Bombay at 4 per cent.					
Interest ...		15,000 0 0			
In current account with Bank of Bombay ...		43 5 7			
	<b>28,043</b>	<b>5 7</b>			
Rs.....	41,842	12 0	Rs.....	41,842	12 0

Bombay, 1st January, 1885.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,  
*Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

# APPENDIX G.

JAFFIR SULIMAN DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1884.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.
	Rs.   a.   p.		Rs.   a.   p.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, for Medicines and other supplies (to 30th November 1884) ... ..	1,686   15   0	Contributions from the Bombay Municipal Corporation at Rs. 500 per month.	3,000   0   0
Salaries to Compounders, Servants, &c. (to 30th November 1884) ... ..	549   11   4	Interest from Bank ... ..	3   11   0
Furniture ... ..	162   1   3		
Sundries ... ..	105   4   0		
	2,503   15   7		
Balance in hand with Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	499   11   5		
	3,003   11   0	Rs.....	3,003   11   0

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,  
*Hony. Secretary and Treasurer,*  
 Medical Women for India Fund.

Bombay, 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1885.

## APPENDIX H.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE MEDICAL WOMEN  
FOR INDIA FUND.

	Rs.
Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. ...	1,000
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I....	1,000 x
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I. ...	1,000
Messrs. Vurjeevandas and Nurrotumdas Madowdas.	1,000 ✓
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq. ...	1,000
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq. ...	1,000
Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq. ...	1,000 c
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq. ...	1,000
Hormarjee Ardesheer Hormarjee Wadia, Esq. ...	1,000
Hajee Curreem Mahomed Suliman, Esq. ...	1,000 o
A Zarthostee (through Mr. Kittredge) ...	1,000
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albles' Sons ...	1,000
Bai Motleebai, widow of the late Manockjee Now- rojee Wadia ...	1,000
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq. ...	1,000 a
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq. ...	1,000
Mooljee Jaitha, Esq. ...	1,000 x
Messrs. Thakersey Muljee & Jairam Narronjee ...	1,000 ✓
Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon ...	1,000 ✓
Muljee Jivraj, Esq. ...	1,000 c
Bai Sakerbai, wife of Dinshaw M. Petit, Esq. ...	1,000
Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq. ...	1,000
Munjee Nursey, Esq. ...	1,000 ✓
Kesowjee Jadowjee, Esq. ...	701 x
Hon'ble Budroodin Tyebjee ...	500 ✓
Honry. Surgeon Shaik Hyder Cassim ...	500 ✓
Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Sons ...	500
Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Esq. ...	500 x
Sorabjee S. Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E. ...	500
The late Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund ...	500
Tapidas Vurjdas, Esq....	500 x
Essa bin Khalifa, Esq. ...	500 o

Carried over... 26,701

Rs.

Brought over...26,701

Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., for Trustees of				
Hormusjee M. Cama	...	...	...	500
Jairam Sewjee, Esq.	...	...	...	500
Aga Abdool Hussein Hajee Zandal Shirazee, Esq...				500
Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq.	...	...	...	500
Ebjee Sewjee, Esq.	...	...	...	350
Captain H. O. Selby	...	...	...	300
Messrs. Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla's Sons	...	...	...	300
Jalbhoj Ardesheer Setna, Esq...	...	...	...	300
Abdool Reyman Minee, Esq.	...	...	...	300
Curreembhoj Ebbrahim, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Rehmoobhoj Allana, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Messrs. Joomabhoy Lalljee and Brothers...	...	...	...	250
Hurjeebhoy Jamal, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Lukhabhoj Khaki, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Nensey Kheraz, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Ebbrahimbhoy Hussun, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Hajee Allarukhia Nuthoo, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Byramjee N. Servai, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Messrs. Ludhabhoj Ebbrahim & Co.	...	...	...	250
Morarbhoy Vizbhooeandas, Esq.	...	...	...	250
George A. Kittredge, Esq.	...	...	...	250
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.	...	...	...	250
F. D. Parker, Esq.	...	...	...	250
Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.S.I.	...	...	...	250
Nowrojee Jehangierjee Gamudia, Esq.	...	...	...	200
Messrs. Vizhookandas and Thakurdas Atmaram	...	...	...	200
G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S.	...	...	...	200
Muncheerjee Bomonjee Punthaki, Esq.	...	...	...	150
Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed, Esq.	...	...	...	150
English Friends (through Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant)	...	...	...	150
Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq.	...	...	...	125
Hon'ble Nanabhoy Haridas	...	...	...	125
Venayekrao Wassudevjee, Esq...	...	...	...	125
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Sons	...	...	...	125
Muncheerjee Framjee Cama, Esq.	...	...	...	125
Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq.	...	...	...	100
Peerozshaw Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, Esq.	...	...	...	100
Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Esq.	...	...	...	100
Ramchunder Mahadev, Esq.	...	...	...	100

Carried over... 36,076

	Rs.
Brought over...	36,076
Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka, Esq. ...	100
Sayad Ebhrahim Oosman, Esq....	100
Jacob Sawoo, Esq. ...	100
Munmohundas Ramjee, Esq. ...	100
Nurrotundas Jairam, Esq. ...	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott ...	100
Surgeon Major I. B. Lyon ...	100
J. A. Shepherd, Esq. ...	100
Gungadas Vizbhookandas, Esq. ...	100
Khimjee Jiva ...	100
Hurrivulubhdas Culliandas ...	100
C. Lowell, Esq. ...	100
Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq. C.I.E. ...	100
Nagoo Sayajee, Esq. ...	100
Hajee Jusub Noormahomed, Esq. ...	100
Hajee Sajoo Sidick, Esq. ...	100
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juckeria, Esq. ...	100
Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, Esq. ...	100
Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ...	100
Kaikhoshro M. Heeramanek, Esq. ...	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill ...	100
Trustees of Sett Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund ...	100
Messrs. Khimjee Luckmidas & Co. ...	51
Kalidas Dhurumsey, Esq. ...	51
Hajee Janmahomed Hajee Joosub, Esq. ...	51
Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, Esq. ...	50
Jehangier Hormusjee Mody, Esq. ...	50
Muncherjee Nowrojee Bunajee, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Allana Vayadna, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Oosman Vayadna, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Jacob Peerta, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Goolmahomed Hajee Abdool, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Osman Allarukhia, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Dawood Bowla, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael, Esq. ...	50
Adum Hajee Mahomed, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Dada Sallemahomed, Esq. ...	50
Hajee Adum Esmael, Esq. ...	50
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ...	50

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Carried over... 39,129

Rs.

Brought over... 39,129

Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, Esq.	...	...	50
Pestonjee Jehangier, Esq., C.I.E.	...	...	50
Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga	...	...	35
H. M. Phipson, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Ramjee Soonderjee, Esq.	...	...	25
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Esq.	...	...	25
Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq.	...	...	25
Pandurung Dinanath, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Master, Esq.	...	...	25
Eduljee Bomanjee Moris, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia	...	...	25
Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq.	...	...	25
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., C.I.E.	...	...	25
Balajee Pandoorung, Esq.	...	...	25
Framjee Eduljee Davur, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Esq.	...	...	25
Eduljee Merwanjee, Esq.	...	...	25
Damodur Valjee, Esq.	...	...	25
Hajee Talab Hajee Rehimtoola, Esq.	...	...	25
Hajee Adum Sooleman Hajee Taeb, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Abdool Noormahomed, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Hajee Abdool Curreem, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Hajee Allarakia Sujun, Esq. ...	...	...	25
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Hajee Janoos Hajee Esak, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Hajee Ebbrahim Hajee Sulleman, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Madhowdas Goculdas Lilladhur Pasta, Esq.	...	...	25
Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narrielwalla, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq. ...	...	...	25
Veerjee Rowjee, Esq. ...	...	...	21
Kursondas Hulloo, Esq. ...	...	...	21
Ramjee Luckmidas, Esq. ...	...	...	21
Premjee Tulseydas, Esq. ...	...	...	21
Ghella Dayal, Esq. ...	...	...	20
Sunker Pandurung Pundit, Esq.	...	...	20
Purshotum Odhowjee, Esq. ...	...	...	20
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq. ...	...	...	20
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Esq.	...	...	20

Carried over... 40,148



			Rs.	
	Brought over...	40,148		
Sorabjee Cawasjee Tata, Esq. ...	...	...	20	
Muljee Munjee, Esq....	...	...	15	✓
Govindjee Balerishna, Esq. ...	...	...	15	✓
Mherwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban	...	...	15	
Dadabhoy Nowrojee Mody ...	...	...	15	
Jalbhoy Dorabjee Oomrigur, Esq.	...	...	10	
	Rs. ...	40,238		

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,  
*Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

BOMBAY, 1st January, 1885.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND,

WITH

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

TO

31st December 1885.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE "CAXTON PRINTING WORKS."

1886.



# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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## MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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Report for the year ending 31st December 1885.

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The Executive Committee of the above Fund beg to submit their Report for the year ending 31st December 1885.

*The Jaffer Suliman Dispensary.*—From Dr. Pechey's Report, which is attached, it will be seen that no less than 27,429 patients, consisting of women and children, received medical attention during the year at this Dispensary.

The work was carried on under many difficulties by Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby in the temporary structure erected by Mr. Hajee Curreem Mahomed Suliman in the Esplanade Market Road near the Crawford Market, while the new building, which is also the gift of the above gentleman, was in course of construction.

The Committee have, with much reluctance, on several occasions been compelled to put a check on the rapidly increasing number of patients which daily attended at the Dispensary, the funds at the disposal of the Committee being insufficient to meet the increased expense of relieving so large a number of people. The Bombay Municipal Corporation have continued to contribute Rs. 500 a month to the Fund, but out of this sum the Committee have, with the permission of the Corporation, set aside Rs. 200 for the payment of the rent of the temporary Hospital at Khetwady.

The remaining Rs. 300 a month available for the working of the Dispensary, together with the sum of Rs. 564 collected by subscription, has proved insufficient for the purpose, and the Committee have had to draw on the resources of the Fund to meet the deficiency.

The expenses have been kept down as low as possible, but the expenditure on account of drugs has amounted on an average to Rs. 303 a month, while the working expenses and salaries to the staff of nurses, compounders, &c., have been Rs. 170 a month.

*Khetwady Hospital.*—The small temporary Hospital for women and children, referred to in the last Report of the Committee, was opened on 28th April 1885. It consists of two bungalows situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road. The Committee found it necessary to spend a considerable sum of money in order to render the buildings suitable for the purpose of a hospital, but an appeal made by the Committee for special subscriptions was responded to at once by the friends and supporters of the Institution.

By a Government Resolution, dated 19th February 1885, the sum of Rs. 2,402 was sanctioned for furnishing the Hospital, but as some of the articles specified were considered unnecessary by the Senior Medical Officer, only Rs. 2,101 of the above sum was expended. On the other hand, it was found that a great many things were necessary in order to place the Hospital on a proper footing, which had not been allowed for in the Government Estimate, such as *towels, pillow cases, dusters, lamps, benches, bowls for food, chicks, filters, instrument cases, notice boards, and furniture for the compounders' room, &c.* All these things



had to be obtained in order to start the Hospital, so that while on the one hand a saving of Rs. 301 was effected, the total cost of the furniture and requisites exceeded the sum sanctioned by Rs. 777-2-0. The Committee have laid the matter before the Surgeon General, and seeing that all the articles obtained will be available for use in the Cama Hospital, and bearing in mind the great difficulty of estimating the requirements of such an Institution, the Committee hope that the Government will sanction the excess expenditure above referred to. The Committee have also defrayed the cost of a European night nurse at the Hospital, Government having made no provision in their Estimate for a night nurse.

In the eight months in 1885, during which this temporary Hospital was open, 116 patients were admitted (102 women and 14 children), and the average length of time which each patient remained under treatment was 20 days. The various diseases for which these women and children were treated will be found in Dr. Pcehey's report, together with the following result :—

Cured.....	60
Relieved .....	31
Discharges otherwise .....	10
Died .....	1
	<hr/>
	102
	<hr/>

The sanitary difficulties connected with a temporary Hospital of this description are necessarily very great, and the Committee consider that

the above satisfactory results reflect great credit on the ability of the medical officers and the staff of nurses employed at the Hospital. It should also be mentioned that Dr. Ellaby has of her own accord resided at the Hospital, and there can be little doubt that the careful nursing and attention which the patients received was in a great measure due to this fact.

The Accounts, made up to 31st December 1885, will be found on pages 14 and 15, and the names of those who subscribed to the Fund during the year, on pages 16 and 17.

H. M. PHIPSON,

*Honorary Secretary.*

*Bombay, 1st January 1886.*

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## MEDICAL REPORT, 1885.

DURING the year there have been 5,998 new patients at the Dispensary, with a total attendance of 27,429. The numbers would have been much larger but for two reasons—(1) the insufficiency of funds to meet the expense of drugs for a larger number, and (2) the want of more medical officers. The general public is apt to forget the amount of time required to see such a number as 100 patients daily. Even allowing only three minutes to each it takes *five hours* to see 100 patients; and private patients would think themselves very insufficiently attended to were they dismissed with the amount of investigation which can be carried on within the limits of three minutes. More medical officers are urgently required, as frequently more than a half the fresh patients have to be sent away.

With regard to diseases, those special to women comprise, as before, the greater bulk, and a very large proportion of patients come for some special ailment which does not appear in the list of women's diseases on account of its being symptomatic of some general disease. It is interesting to observe how certain diseases obtain amongst certain races as the result of their special customs. The prevalence amongst Hindoo women of ricketts and scrofula is no doubt due to their custom of early marriage; the demands of maternity being made upon a system in which the bones and other tissues are not yet fully developed, the offspring is insufficiently nourished, and that at the expense of the mother. The *pardah* system prevalent amongst the Mussuhnan women tells most injuriously, especially in a closely crowded city like Bombay, and it is quite sad to see girls, who as long as they are allowed to run about and get fresh air are robust and healthy, fall victims, as soon as they are secluded, to consumption, the disease which always dogs the life of those whose time is spent in close ill-ventilated rooms. Mussuhmans have repeatedly said to me, "All our women die of consumption." The Parsees, again, are specially liable to internal inflammatory maladies, the result almost invariably of the customs

prevalent amongst them with regard to lying-in women who, being secluded for a lengthened period to the most unhealthy and dampest part of the house at a time when fresh air and protection from chill are most essential, often suffer life-long mischief in consequence. Many of the ground-floors in the Fort and Dhobi Talao are never free from the contamination of sewer gas, and it is really surprising that the women do not suffer more frequently from fever, diphtheria, and other drain maladies.

A great mortality is caused amongst children in Bombay by the custom, so common with some of the lower orders, of giving opium, and it is greatly to be desired that some check could be put upon this most murderous habit.

The temporary hospital at Khetwadi has received, in the eight months during which it has been open, 102 adults and 14 children. As in the dispensary, the largest number are drawn from amongst the Mussulman community, the Hindoos coming next. Every care has been taken to meet, as far as possible, the prejudices of the different races and castes, and the patients have always seemed satisfied in this respect. The great difficulty is in keeping them in hospital long enough: as soon as they feel better they are anxious to get up and go home, and they often leave before they are quite well; hence the number in the list represented as being relieved rather than cured.

Several ladies have kindly sent gifts of garments, sheets, old linen, fruit and flowers, and it cannot be too widely known that presents of this kind are extremely acceptable, the Government allowance of personal and house linen being dictated by the very strictest economy.

EDITH PECHEY, M.D.,

*Senior Physician to the Jaffer Suliman  
Dispensary and the Khetwadi Hospital  
for Women and Children.*

KHETWADI TEMPORARY HOSPITAL FOR  
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

*Patients admitted from April 28th to December 31st, 1885.*

Women ...	...	...	...	102
Children ...	...	...	...	14
				116

Average stay in Hospital for each patient, 20 days.

*Nationality.*

European ...	...	...	...	9
Eurasian ...	...	...	...	5
Hindu ...	...	...	...	28
Mussulman ...	...	...	...	38
Parsi ...	...	...	...	7
Jew ...	...	...	...	2
Goanese ...	...	...	...	18
Portuguese ...	...	...	...	3
Madrassee ...	...	...	...	5
Cochinese... ..	...	...	...	1
				116

KHETWADI TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

*Classified List of Diseases.*

	Women.	Children.
Obstetric ... ..	11	...
Pelvic Organs ... ..	41	...
Respiratory System ... ..	19	5
Digestive System ... ..	6	3
Circulatory System ... ..	3	1
Urinary System ... ..	...	1
Nervous System ... ..	1	...
The Eye and Appendages ... ..	6	...
General and other Diseases ... ..	15	4
Total... ..	102	14

*Detailed List of Diseases.*

	Cured	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.
<b>I.—WOMEN.</b>				
<i>Obstetric—</i>				
Childbirth ... ..	1	...	...	...
Abortion ... ..	2	...	...	...
Threatened abortion ... ..	2	...	...	...
<i>Pelvic Organs—</i>				
Metritis ... ..	4	...	...	...
Endometritis ... ..	6	...	...	...
Perimetritis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Parametritis ... ..	2	3	...	...
Hæmatocle ... ..	2	...	...	...
Retroflexion of uterus ... ..	2	...	...	...
Anteversio of uterus ... ..	1	...	...	...
Stenosis of os uteri ... ..	2	...	1	...
Uterine polypus... ..	3	...	...	...
Carcinoma of uterus ... ..	...	...	2	...
Syphilitic ulceration of vagina	1	...	...	...
"    "    "    "    anus	1	...	...	...
Vesico-vaginal fistula ... ..	1	1	1	...
Recto-vaginal fistula ... ..	1	...	...	...
Fistula in ano ... ..	1	...	...	...
Perineal abscess ... ..	1	...	...	...
Pelvic abscess ... ..	2	...	1	...
Pelvic cellulitis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Polypus of urinary meatus ... ..	1	...	...	...
Total.....	37	10	5	...
<i>Respiratory System—</i>				
Glossopharyngeal paralysis ... ..	1	...	...	1
Syphilitic ulceration of palate ... ..	2	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Capillary bronchitis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary congestion ... ..	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia, acute ... ..	6	...	...	1
"    chronic ... ..	2	...	...	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia ... ..	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	2	...
Plenrisy ... ..	1	...	...	...
Total.....	9	7	2	1

*Detailed List of Diseases—(contd.)*

	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.
<i>Digestive System—</i>				
Gastric catarrh ... ..	1	...	...	...
Dysentery... ..	1	2	...	...
Abscess of liver ... ..	...	...	1	...
Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	1	...
Total.....	2	2	2	...
<i>Circulatory System—</i>				
Aneurism of aorta ... ..	...	1	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	...	1	...	...
Purpura hæmorrhagica ... ..	1	...	...	...
Total....	1	2	...	...
<i>Nervous System—</i>				
Hemiplegia ... ..	...	1	...	...
Total... ..	...	1	..	...
<i>The Eye and Appendages—</i>				
Chalazion ... ..	1	...	...	...
Phlegmon of orbit ... ..	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia ... ..	1	...	...	...
Anterior staphyloma ... ..	1	...	...	...
Syphilitic iritis ... ..	...	1	...	...
Cataract ... ..	...	...	1	...
Total.....	4	1	1	...
<i>General and other Diseases.</i>				
Rheumatic fever ... ..	1	...	...	...
Intermittent fever ... ..	1	...	...	...
Chlorosis... ..	...	1	...	...
Syphilitic psoriasis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Periostitis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Abscess of elbow joint ... ..	1	...	...	...
Pott's disease ... ..	...	7	...	...
Fracture of forearm ... ..	1	...	...	...
Mammitis ... ..	1	...	...	...
Total... ..	7	8	...	...

*General Results.*

Cured	...	...	...	...	60
Relieved	...	...	...	...	31
Discharged otherwise	...	...	...	...	10
Died	..	...	...	...	1
					102

	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.
<b>II.—Children.</b>				
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Congestion	1	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...
Hepatic Congestion	2	...	...	...
Acute Splenitis	1	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	...	...	...
Remittent Fever...	1	...	...	...
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	...	1	...
Hereditary Syphilis	...	1	...	...
Abscess	1	...	...	...
Total.....	12	1	1	...

*General Results.*

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	12
Relieved...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
						14



## JAFFIR SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

*Patients attending the Dispensary from January 1st to  
December 31st, 1885.*

European	...	...	...	47
Eurasian	...	...	...	63
Hindu	...	...	...	1,973
Mussulman	...	...	...	2,726
Parsi	...	...	...	399
Jew	...	...	...	142
Goanese	...	...	...	565
Madrassee	...	...	...	50
Portuguese	...	...	...	20
Cochinese	...	...	...	1
African	...	...	...	10
Chinese	..	...	...	2
<hr/>				
(1) New Patients—				
Women	...	...	...	4,721
Children	...	...	...	1,277
			Total...	5,998
(2) Old Patients	...	...	...	21,431
			Total attendances...	27,429

Average daily attendance 90'22.

*(This Dispensary was closed 61 days, including Sundays.)*

*Classified List of Diseases.*

	Women.	Children.
Generative system	686	8
Urinary organs	401	14
Respiratory system	627	380
Digestive system	1,192	285
Circulatory system	35	2
Nervous system	61	15
Eye and appendages...	245	57
Ear	33	44
Breast	26	.....
Organs of locomotion	60	29
Cellular tissue	17	12
Cutaneous system	260	201
Liver	64	10
Spleen	4	2
Peritoncum	4	.....
Poisons	3	.....
Injuries	22	8
General diseases	981	210
	4,721	1,277

**MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.**

*Account with the Chartered Mercantile Bank to 31st December 1885 (for the Expenses connected with the  
Jafler Suleiman Dispensary).*

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank on 31st December 1884 ...	...	499	11	5	201	6	4
Contributions from Municipality, at Rs. 500 a month, to 31st October 1885 ...	...	5,500	0	0	2,061	5	0
Subscriptions ...	...	564	0	0	1,894	9	1
Interest allowed by Bank ...	...	6	15	0	1,941	14	10
Total.....Rs.	6,570	10	5	Total.....Rs.	6,333	1	9
				Balance on hand at 31st December 1885 ...	237	8	8
				Total.....Rs.	6,570	10	5

**JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.**  
*Honorary Treasurer.*  
 Bombay, 1st January 1886.

**MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.**

*Account with Bank of Bombay to 31st December 1885.*

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cash Balance brought forward from 1885	...	43	5	7	Salaries to Lady Doctors to 30th November 1885.	9,000	0	0
Donation for Dispensary from Hajee Curteem Mahomed Suleiman, Esq.	...	20,000	0	0	do. do.	3,300	0	0
Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper Rs. 3,000, sold at Rs. 98½ per cent.	...	2,953	4	0	Rent for Consulting-room in Fort	Rs. 250		
Received from Bank amount deposited with them	...	15,000	0	0	Recoveries	" 50		
Interest on Investments	...	1,008	11	0	House Agent's commission...	200	0	0
Subscriptions	...	1,027	0	0	Paid for alterations and improvements to the Hospital at Khetwadi	109	0	0
Total....Rs.	40,032	4	7	Printing Reports for 1884	787	12	0	
				Paid Builder of the New Dispensary, on account.	130	0	0	
				Petties	8,000	0	0	
				Cash Balance in Bank	188	15	6	
				Total.....Rs.	21,715	11	6	
					18,316	9	1	
					40,032	4	7	

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

**INVESTMENTS.**

Rs. 10,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

*Bombay, 1st January 1886.*

*Bombay, 1st January 1886.*

## LIST OF DONORS

*to the Medical Women for India Fund during 1885.*

	Rs.
W. A. Kittredge, Esq. ... ..	100
Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ... ..	25
Sorabji Framji Patell, Esq. ... ..	25
Hurkissoudas Narotamdass, Esq. ... ..	49
Javerlal U. Yajnik, Esq. ... ..	25
H. M. Phipson, Esq. ... ..	25
Sorabji S. Bengalli, Esq., C.I.E. ... ..	25
Vizbhucandass Atmaram, Esq. ... ..	25
Haji Curreem M. Suleman, Esq. ... ..	25
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. ... ..	25
J. E. Sassoon, Esq. ... ..	25
Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Esq. ... ..	49
Nussurvanji R. Tata, Esq. ... ..	25
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq. ... ..	49
Moolji Jaitha & Co. ... ..	25
Tapidass Varjdass & Co. ... ..	25
Bhadroolin Tyabji, Esq. ... ..	25
Sir Munguldass Nathubhoy, Kt., C.S.I. ... ..	25
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq. ... ..	25
Thackersey Moolji, Esq. ... ..	25
Dadabhoy Hormasji Dubash & Sons. ... ..	25
C. M. Sett, Esq. ... ..	25
Moolji Jewraj, Esq. ... ..	25
Vundravandass Purshotamdass, Esq. ... ..	25
John Russell, Esq. ... ..	50
Mrs. Coomoo Suleman ... ..	100
Dawool Bowla, Esq. ... ..	100
Mrs. Takerbhai Dinshaw Petit ... ..	24
Framji Dinshaw Petit, Esq. ... ..	24
Dadabhoy Hormasji Dubash & Sons ... ..	24
K. B. Cama, Esq. ... ..	24
Moolji Jaitha, Esq. ... ..	24
N. J. Gamudia, Esq. ... ..	24
Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Esq. ... ..	24
Edulji Framji Allbless & Sons ... ..	24
Dr. I. B. Lyon ... ..	24
Abdool Hoossain, Esq. ... ..	2
Cowasji & Pallunji P. & Sons ... ..	24
Aga Abdool Hoossen-biu Haji Zandal A. Shirazee, Esq. ... ..	2
Mrs. Scott ... ..	30
Miss Dinbai Jemsetji ... ..	10
Mrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy ... ..	10
Miss Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy ... ..	10
Mrs. J. Hay Grant ... ..	20
Mrs. Birdwood ... ..	10
Miss Perojibhoy J. Jeejeebhoy ... ..	11
Mrs. James Jardine ... ..	20
Lady Wedderburn ... ..	30
Mrs. Hart ... ..	6
Mrs. Edwardes ... ..	5

+—  
Carried forward ..... 1,402

	Rs.
Brought over... ..	1,402
Mrs. Carroll ... ..	10
Mrs. Gerald Martin ... ..	20
Mrs. R. M. Sayani ... ..	5
Mrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy ... ..	5
Mrs. Moolji Bhowanidass Barbhaya ... ..	5
Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee ... ..	5
Mrs. Rustomji N. B. Jeejeebhoy ... ..	5
Mrs. Lukhmidass Khimji ... ..	5
Mrs. Bal Mungesh Wagle ... ..	3
Mrs. Pandurang Balibhadra ... ..	2
Mrs. K. T. Telang ... ..	5
Mrs. Yorke Smith ... ..	60
From other sources ... ..	49
Total Rs... ..	1,581



# FINAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND,

WITH

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE TIMES OF INDIA STEAM PRESS.

1888.

# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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## List of Members of the Managing Committee.

George A. Kittredge, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	Vundarwundas Purshotumdas, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq.
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.	Sorabjee Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, Esq.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq.	Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	Nowrojee Jehangier Gamadia, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.	The Hon'ble Justice Nanabhoy Haridas.
Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Esq.	Vizbhoocondas Atmaram, Esq.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq.	E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.
Dinshowjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon.
Jacob E. Sassoon, Esq.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.
Hormarjee Ardeseer Hormarjee, Esq.	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq.	Essa bin Khalifa, Esq.
Maneckjee Eduljee Albless, Esq.	G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S.
Mooljee Jaitha, Esq.	Jairam Sewjee, Esq.
Thakersey Mooljee, Esq.	Ebjee Sewjee, Esq.
Jairam Narronjee, Esq.	C. Lowell, Esq.
Muljee Jivraj, Esq.	Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Jusab, Esq.
Munjee Nursey, Esq.	Abdool Hussein bin Hajee Zenda- Abedin Shirazee, Esq.
Jehangier Cawasjee Jehangier, Esq.	Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.
Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee.	Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., C.I.E.
Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esq.	Hormusjee Boma njee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Sorabjee S. Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E.	Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.	Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Esq.
Major H. O. Selby, R.E.	
Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq.	

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## Working Committee.

George A. Kittredge, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	Major H. O. Selby, R.E.
E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S.	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Sorabji Framji Patell, Esq.	Vizbhoocondas Atmaram, Esq.
Sorabji S. Bengallee, Esq., C.I.E.	Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esq.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.	

H. M. PHIPSON, ESQ., *Honorary Secretary.*

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, ESQ., *Honorary Treasurer.*



# FINAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

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THE last report of the Committee was that for the year 1885. The report for 1886 was deferred with the object of making a final report which should conclude the work of the Committee. The unexpected delay, however, on the part of Government in taking over the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary and the failure to elicit a reply from them as to the claim of the Committee for the salaries of the two Medical Officers lent to Government to carry on the Cama Hospital after its opening in August 1886 until the expenses were assumed by Government, led the Committee to delay the issue of their report. Even now we have no definite reply as to the claim for a return of the salaries of the Medical Officers, but it is not deemed advisable to longer delay this report.

The year 1886 was an eventful one in the short career of our Committee's work. In March of that year the new building of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary was opened to patients, and the temporary and inconvenient building in which the medical ladies had performed their labours for two years was closed. Upon the invitation of the Committee, her Excellency Lady Reay kindly consented to undertake the duty of declaring the dispensary open to patients, and invitations to the ceremony were issued by the Committee to the Subscribers to the Medical Women for India

Fund and to the prominent citizens of the city. Great interest was naturally felt in the ceremony as this was the first building in the country constructed for the purpose of furnishing medical aid and advice to women alone through the medium of their own sex. An account of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix.

In August of the same year the Cama Hospital was opened to patients, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay having come from Poona in order to take part in the ceremonies which are also given in detail in the Appendix. The services of Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby were placed at the disposal of Government by the Committee, in order to permit of the hospital being made immediately available for the sick, and the patients at the temporary hospital at Khetwady were at once transferred to the new building. To get the hospital into working order required an immense amount of labour, and the Committee wish to express their appreciation of Dr. Pechey's labours in this respect. It was only through her untiring efforts, assisted by Dr. Ellaby, that the Cama Hospital was so rapidly and so efficiently made comfortable for patients. A reference to the Government reports will show the high estimation held of the management of the hospital by the medical officers of Government.

Reference is made above to the delay on the part of Government to taking over the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary. This delay was owing to no unwillingness on the part of Government to assume the responsibility of the dispensary, but to the lack of sanction

from the Government of India; and though this dispensary was used, as had been arranged with Government at the time its construction was decided upon, as the outpatient department of the Cama Hospital, it remained under the charge of the Committee until 1st April 1887, when it was finally made over to the charge of Government.

We may here mention that the usual excess of expenditure over the estimate of cost was experienced in the case of the dispensary building, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was found to be needed over and above the Rs. 20,000 given by our late friend, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman. On the facts being laid before him, he promised to make up the deficiency but had not done so at the time of his death. The state of the case was, however, laid before the executors appointed under his will, and they at once accepted the responsibility and paid the money over to the Committee; and we have pleasure now in expressing our acknowledgments for this act on their part.

It will be remembered that in the report to the first meeting of the subscribers of the Medical Women for India Fund on the 31st March 1883, it was stated: "The scheme now covers four points (1) the bringing out of women doctors from England, (2) a dispensary for the poor, (3) medical education for female students through the Grant Medical College—thus necessitating University degrees—(4) a hospital for women and children. It will be for your Committee to consider how far each portion of the scheme

can be carried out compatibly with the means at its disposal and the main object in view, namely, providing medical relief to the women of India through the instrumentality of their own sex." That all these objects could be secured was then very problematical, for the Government of that day gave us no support nor even encouragement, and there was a very strong opposition to the hospital to be built out of Mr. Cama's generous donation being given into the charge of medical women. The difficulty, too, of getting any qualified lady of experience to come to this country under the circumstances as they then existed was much greater than had been anticipated. Still by patient working and waiting all that we aimed at was secured; and the subscribers to the Medical Women for India Fund can look now with great satisfaction to the result of the work then initiated by them. Now, when lady doctors are found in considerable numbers in all the large cities of India, when hospitals and dispensaries are established under their charge in all the important centres, when all the Indian Universities have opened their doors to female students on the same footing as to males, when large funds are established under the patronage of those in the highest social position, to meet the calls from all parts of the country for female medical advice and assistance, it is difficult to realize that, when Bombay started its scheme a little more than five years ago, there was not a single lady doctor with a degree or other recognised medical qualification in the whole of India except

perhaps a few in connection with the Missionary Societies. Nor was there any interest felt or encouragement given to the instruction of women in medical studies except in Madras, where an inferior certificate was given by the medical school to a few ladies who passed a curtailed course of study.

Bombay may well congratulate itself on having taken the initiative in this important movement of non-official, non-sectarian, female medical relief. While every recognition should be made to the self-sacrificing efforts of the ladies who united medical relief to their missionary work in this country, and while the labours of Dr. Balfour and other Government medical officers in Madras, to raise the status of female medical learning there, will always be acknowledged with gratitude, it is clear that to give the movement a national and a progressive character a new departure was needed. It was necessary that the matter should be taken up by the people irrespective of Government and of foreign missionary work. This departure was taken by the establishment of our Medical Women for India Fund in the cold season of 1882-83. At that time in the City of Bombay there was not a single lady doctor, and female medical advice could not then be obtained at any price. Our University like those of Calcutta and Madras was closed to women, and there was no hospital here nor even a dispensary where women could be attended by those of their own sex. Now there are three lady doctors of high professional standing in charge of the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Sulliman

Dispensary, whose services can be secured by the women of the city, and there are besides a number of lady doctors in connection with Missionary Societies; there is a hospital and a dispensary entirely under charge of ladies, and there are young women of different races studying medicine at the Grant Medical College, some of whom will graduate within the year and take the same professional degree as the young men who entered the school with them in 1883. The seed planted so few years ago has, therefore, already yielded an abundant harvest : from all parts of the country they have come to borrow of our seed, and the scheme we started so recently and with so much doubt and hesitation has been transplanted to all parts of the country, and promises a rich harvest everywhere.

But the labours of your Committee have come to an end ; your fund has been expended and the work of carrying female medical relief still further in this presidency has been taken up by her Excellency Lady Reay supported by an influential Committee. Your Committee can now, therefore, ask to be relieved of further duty. The accounts which will be found attached to this report, will show that there is only a trifling balance to dispose of, which we propose, with your sanction, to make over to the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE,

*Chairman.*

BOMBAY, 31st March 1888.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BETWEEN  
1ST JANUARY 1886 AND 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Mrs. Lysle.....	60	0	0
Messrs. Talukhund and Shapoorji .....	250	0	0
S. Miller, Esq. ....	30	0	0
Other subscriptions .....	22	0	0
	<hr/>		
	Rs....	362	0 0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

ACCOUNT WITH BANK OF BOMBAY FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Balance in Bank on 1st January 1886	Rs. a. p.	Salaries of Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby from 1st	Rs. a. p.
Additional donation from the Executors of the	18,316 9 1	Dec. 1885 to 30th Nov. 1886	9,000 0 0
late Mr. Coomoo Sulliman towards the cost		House allowance to Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby	
of the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary	2,000 0 0	from 1st Dec. 1885 to 30th Nov. 1886	2,940 0 0
Proceeds of Rs. 10,000 4 per cent. Government		Passage money to Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby	
Paper...	9,800 15 1	as per their agreements	1,300 0 0
Interest on Investments...	294 0 8	Balance of the cost of the Jaffer Sulliman	
Subscriptions	340 0 0	Dispensary	13,110 0 0
Rent of consulting room in Fort	50 0 0	Kemp & Co., Ld., for Medicine from 1st	
Contents of Poor-box	18 11 10	August 1885 to 31st March 1887 (balance).	1,261 0 0
		Kemp & Co., Ld., for Medicine to the Khet-	
		wady patients in the Cama Hospital (balance).	63 3 4
		Messrs. Pavri & Raghunath's commission	
		for building Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary	825 15 0
		Municipal Rates and Taxes	213 8 0
		Repaid to Lady Rey's Fund the amount	
		advanced on 29th Nov. 1886	800 0 0
		Sepoy's Wages, &c.	199 2 0
		Fire Insurance on Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary	79 8 0
		Printing	190 12 0
		Petty disbursements	774 8 4
		Balance in Bank	62 12 0
	30,820 4 8		30,820 4 8

BOMBAY, 1st January 1888.

(Signed) JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,

*Honorary Treasurer.*



# MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

ACCOUNT WITH CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK (FOR EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE  
JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY) FROM 1ST JANUARY 1886 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Balance in Bank on 1st January 1886	Rs. 237	Municipal Rates and Taxes	Rs. a. p. 88 0 c
Contributions from Municipality of Rs. 500 per month from 1st November 1885 to 31st March 1887	8500 0 0	Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., for Medicines from 1st August 1885 to 31st March 1887, for Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, (part payment).	4,238 6 c
Advanced by Lady Reay's Fund	800 0 0	Salaries to Compounders, Nurses, Servants and Ramoshees, &c., at Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary from 1st December 1885 to 31st March 1887	2,418 15 0
Khetwady Hospital rent of one of the Bungalows, sublet for two months	150 0 0	Rent of the Temporary Hospital for Women and Children at Khetwady, from 1st November 1885 to 31st December 1886 at Rs. 200 per month	2,862 8 0
Subscriptions	22 0 0	Kemp & Co., Ltd., for Medicine supplied to the Cama Hospital for the Khetwady Hospital patients (part payment)	68 6 8
Interest allowed by Bank	34 9 0	Printing	64 0 0
		Cheque Book	3 2 0
	9,744 1 8	Rupees...	9,744 1 8

(Signed) JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,

*Honorary Treasurer.*

BOMBAY, 1st January 1888.



## APPENDIX A.

---

### OPENING OF THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

(*Times of India*, 30th March 1886.)

YESTERDAY afternoon her Excellency Lady Reay performed the pleasing and graceful task of declaring open to the public the Jaffer Sulliman Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, which is opposite the School of Art. The building is of an unpretentious character, and the main principle which guided those interested in its erection was adaptability to the requirements which it was to answer. In this respect they have fully succeeded, and the designers of the building, Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of their labours. The internal arrangements are all most happily conceived; and patients will no doubt find every comfort in the building, which, it need hardly be said, is the first of its kind in the Presidency, and as giving practical effect to the scheme initiated by those public-spirited citizens of ours, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and which has now so warmly been taken up by her Excellency Lady Dufferin. The interest taken in the institution was fully attested to by the large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen that was present in the upper hall of the building yesterday. Amongst those present were: Lady Reay, the Hon. M. Melville, C.S.I., Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. Justice Scott, General Annesley, Surgeon-General Moore, C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. Henry Cook, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wilson, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. S., Mr. Andrew Hay, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel Portman, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. J. Jefferson, Captain Steel, A.-D.-C., H. E. the Persian Consul-General, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. Stockinger, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Joomabhoj Laljee, Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Nanabhoj Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee N. Patel, Mr. Sorabjee F. Patel, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr. Dinshah P. Kanga, Mr.

Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Mr. Venayekrao Vasudeo, Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Damodhur T. Muljee, Mr. Jairazbhoy Purbhoy, Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vandravundas Parshotumdas and Mr. Cursondas Vullubdas.

Lady Reay was received at the entrance by the Chairman, Mr. Kittredge, and other members of the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, and was conducted to the upper floor of the building. The party having taken their seats, Mr. Kittredge stepped forward and spoke as follows :—

Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is just three years ago to-day, on the 29th March 1883, that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and myself called the first meeting of subscribers to the Medical Women for India Fund. We then laid before the meeting a programme which, we feared, would seem somewhat presumptuous, and it was certainly with many doubts and misgivings that we submitted it to the meeting. It included four heads—first, was the bringing of lady doctors from England ; second, a hospital for women and children, under the management of lady doctors ; third, introduction of female pupils into medical schools in Bombay ; and fourth, a dispensary. I think that you will see that we have not succeeded badly in what we attempted to do then, although at that time but little faith, I think, was put in our scheme. With regard to the introduction of lady doctors from England, you will, I think, recognise the great success we had in securing the services of a lady of such high attainments and such long medical experience as Dr. Pechey, and afterwards in securing such a fine medical scholar as Dr. Ellaby as her assistant. (Cheers.) Both of them have done good work in Bombay, and we hope they have still many years of good work before them among the natives of India. The second part of our scheme which we laid before the meeting at that time was with regard to the hospital. At that time we laid before the Government of Bombay an offer from Mr. Cama to build a hospital for women and children to be entirely under the management of lady doctors. But the reply of Government to our application was not exactly satisfactory, but I am happy to say that the Government afterwards acceded fully to our views, and the result is the fine building which you see in front of this dispensary—a building which I hope will be opened in a few months for the accommodation of sick women and children, with a full staff of ladies in charge of it. During the construction of this hospital we thought it important that a temporary hospital should be

opened, and we applied to Government to know if they would not at once begin to provide for its expenses if we could get a building. I am glad to say that the Government readily acceded to our request, and the hospital has been now at work for a little more than a year. The hospital, too, has done good work. We had, from the end of April 1885 to 26th March 1886, in all 153 patients. You will see that all the different classes of the community have taken advantage of the hospital. Of the patients who attended it, there were 12 Europeans, 13 Eurasians, 31 Hindoos, 52 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, 23 Goanese, 3 Portuguese, 6 Madrasses, and one Chinese—total 153. (Hear, hear.) The third portion of the scheme which we laid before the meeting was the introduction of young women into the Grant Medical College. In Madras women were admitted at the time to the medical school there and had been so for about ten years, but they were not allowed to take the full degree given to men, but were only given a subsidiary degree. We were not satisfied with this, but made an application to the Bombay University that ladies should be admitted equally with young men into the medical school and have all the benefits of the school, following the same course of study and taking the same degree. We are happy to say that our proposal was carried unanimously at a meeting of the University, and since that time young women have been admitted in the Grant Medical College upon the same footing in every way as men, and the result is that we have now eighteen young ladies studying at the Grant Medical College. Four of them are matriculated students of the University. One, who is now in her third year, has taken a very high position, standing second or third in a class consisting of about fifty young men and women, and all the pupils promise very well indeed. Eighteen seems to be a very small beginning for a country like India, but we hope that before long there will be as many hundred women studying to relieve the suffering of their country women. (Cheers.) The fourth portion of the scheme was the question of a dispensary. We thought it important to have at once a place where the women and children, who objected to go to the hospitals and the general dispensaries, would come for medical advice to those of their own sex. But we found very great difficulty in obtaining a place which would be convenient to the inhabitants of the city and also to the doctors, and it was on my mentioning this to our friend Mr. Cummoo Sulliman that he at once spontaneously and without a word of pressure from me, said, "Why don't you

make a building of your own ?” “I said we have not got the money.” He then said, “I will give you Rs. 20,000 for the building.” (Cheers.) He gave us the money, and the result is the building in which we have now met together. In the meantime the dispensary next door has not been without its good results. In the first five months of 1884 we had 2,817 new patients. In 1885 we had 6,000 new patients, and in 1886 we had 8,420. Altogether we had 9,659 patients in a little more than a year and a half in the dispensary adjoining, while the total number of attendance was 42,557. I hope you will consider that this is not a bad result of the working of the dispensary for a year and a half. (Cheers.) I wish to acknowledge here the assistance we have received, both from the Municipality, who kindly contributed Rs. 500 per month towards the expenses of the dispensary, and from the Government who assisted us in connection with the hospital, and who have undertaken the management and expense of this dispensary as soon as the Cama Hospital is completed. This dispensary will then become the place for outdoor patients of the Cama Hospital, that whole building being reserved for indoor patients. Before I close, I wish to call your attention to an error made by Lord Hobhouse in the remarks made at a meeting in London held in aid of the Countess of Dufferin’s fund. He said there, speaking of the National Indian Association of London, that “this Association had the satisfaction of setting on foot the movement in Bombay for providing lady doctors.” Had this statement been only published in London, I should have taken no notice of it. But it is also published in the first annual report of the Countess of Dufferin’s National Association, and of course I cannot stand by and see others take the credit which justly belongs to Bombay itself. The truth is that my attention was first called to the subject of lady doctors in India by an article written by Dr. Mrs. Hoggan which appeared in one of the London magazines in 1882. That article strongly urged upon the Government of India the importance of admitting lady doctors into the Indian Medical Service. I felt that the Government would probably not move in the matter at all, and that if it did move it would take many years to bring about any result. I came to the conclusion that if anything was to be done, it must be done by the people themselves. I, therefore, after some consideration determined to try and see if I could get up a subscription, which would pay for a fair salary to one or two ladies coming out here for a year or two until they should be

able to establish themselves so as to secure their own income, or until Government themselves seeing the advantages of having medical women for India should find places for them. After considering the subject I went to our good friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and laid it before him. I was happy to receive his hearty and cordial co-operation and with his help succeeded in getting within two months Rs. 42,000, which has been or is being expended in giving help and assistance to the sick and suffering women of the city of Bombay. (Cheers.) I, however, wish to acknowledge that the National Indian Association, though it did not set on foot this movement, fully sympathised with its object, and that they offered to do everything in their power to help it on. When I was at home trying to secure the services of a competent female medical officer for our work here, they invited me to a meeting held in support of the movement and offered to do all they could to assist me, but they were, in fact, unable to do much, and in spite of their good will, we cannot let them steal our thunder. Before closing, Lady Reay, I wish to tender our thanks to the architect of the building for the good work that he has done, and to the contractor, who, though he has taken more than the stipulated time as all contractors do, has still, I believe, done very good work for the money spent. Our special thanks are also due to Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban for the time and trouble he took in the superintendence of the building during its construction. In conclusion, I am glad to say that the time will soon come when our funds will have been expended and our work will be ended. Not that the work itself will cease, but it will only devolve on better hands ; and merged as it will be in the great work which you have initiated in this presidency in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, it will be carried to a more successful issue than if it remained in our hands. (Cheers.) I now ask Lady Reay to open this dispensary.

Lady Reay, who was very cordially received, thanked Mr. Cummooy very warmly for his gift and declared the building to be open.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott said : Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I come somewhat after the fair. My friend, Mr. Kittredge, asked me yesterday to add a few words to what he was going to say as regards the opening of this building. The opening of the building has taken place, but still I hope you will allow me to say a few words, as I have a particular object in view, which Mr. Kittredge has asked

me to bear in mind. Mr. Kittredge has given us, I think, a capital outline of work done for the last three years, and although, I believe, to-morrow night a much greater work is going to be inaugurated—a work which, if well supported and well managed, will be of inestimable benefit to everybody in India—I hope this institution will also receive its due share of attention. I think I may add that, as long as the scheme remains in Lady Reay's hands, it will be well worked and well managed and well supported. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time I must ask you not entirely to lose sight of this institution which has gone on for the last three years. I think, I may say, that Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee were the first to find out the urgent need of bringing effective medical aid within the reach of all the women of India. People who introduce the small end of the wedge are not always the people who get the most credit. But I always think that these are the people who ought to have most credit. Although the great institution will, I have no doubt, go on and attain very great success, I hope this small institution will not be entirely lost sight of in the success of its greater sister. The particular object which Mr. Kittredge has asked me to bear in mind was the munificent donor of this building. (Cheers.) It is very difficult in the presence of a man to utter words of praise, and I think I should avoid it. It seems to me to be out of taste and out of place to praise Mr. Cummoo Sulliman in his presence. But I can tell you, I remember very well what a good genius he was three years ago to this institution. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bengalee had raised the fund to bring out lady doctors here. Then we—I speak merely as a humble member of the working committee—met together in a small room in Church Gate Street, and were rather non-plussed as to the next step we should take. We were all the while thinking of an hospital, but the hospital was only on paper, and we never dreamt of a dispensary. We were rather puzzled as to what to do, and there was at the time the slight old-fashioned misgiving as to the introduction of lady doctors in India. Some of the community thought it would perhaps lower the efficiency of the medical profession in Bombay. We wanted to sweep away the prejudice by immediately taking the work in hand. Our good genius then said, "I will give you Rs. 20,000 and will also run you up a temporary building, and you can begin your work." And the temporary building was run up like magic, and in about a week or fortnight's time the lady doctors were at work treating about a hundred patients a day.



And such was their skill that not only the little prejudice that had existed was swept away, but they proved themselves capable of taking their place with the very best of the medical profession in Bombay. (Cheers.) Then the magician waved his golden wand, and this building rose up, and I need not ask you to say whether it is not an immense boon to all the countrywomen of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman as well as to the countrywomen of all of us in India. (Cheers.) I think it is an immense boon to have conferred, and he will not only have thanks of the meeting, and the thanks of the community, but he will be able to go home and say that for all the years to come he has done an immense good to all his poor countrywomen of Bombay in giving this building. (Cheers.) I may say that he has joined, what I may call, a noble band. I remember when I first arrived in Bombay and walked through the streets of the city and saw around me all the public buildings, and asked questions how this building and that was erected, I found that the hospitals, colleges, schools, statues, fountains, and towers that I saw around me had come to be there owing to the private munificence of members of the community of Bombay. (Cheers.) I am sure you will all join with me in congratulating Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, who has enrolled himself in the ranks of the great benefactors of Bombay. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel said: Lady Reay, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad the very pleasant duty devolves on me of tendering, on behalf of the Committee of the Medical Women for India, our grateful thanks and acknowledgments to her Excellency Lady Reay for so graciously consenting to perform the opening ceremony of this Jaffer Sulliman Charitable Dispensary. You will all testify to the kindly feeling and catholic sympathies which her Excellency has since her arrival in this country always evinced towards the furtherance of any movement which has for its object the amelioration of the position of Indian women, and we are all indebted to her ladyship for the deep interest she has taken with his Excellency Lord Reay in all that concerns the welfare of this presidency. This dispensary is, as you are aware, erected by our worthy townsman, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, in commemoration of his revered brother, the late Jaffer Sulliman's, memory. I am sure the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the Medical Women for India scheme—I mean Messrs. Kittredge and S. S. Bengalee—have been to-day realised, and I do not think

when they started it they contemplated this issue so early nor the more momentous one following it—I mean the Cama Hospital, now under construction, the princely gift of another benevolent citizen—Mr. P. H. Cama. In fact, to these two worthy donors Bombay is chiefly indebted for these valued institutions, but we are also indebted in no small measure to the promoters of the scheme and particularly to Mr. Bengalee for securing the Cama Hospital. I apprehend I am intruding on your valuable time, but I cannot help adding a word to say that we shall soon be placed under a further debt of gratitude to Lady Reay, inasmuch as we shall very soon witness the establishment of a branch under her auspices of that great benevolent scheme which her Excellency Lady Dufferin has so graciously initiated at Calcutta, *viz.*, of affording female medical aid permanently to women of India without distinction of caste or creed. These are noble deeds by which their Excellencies have earned the lasting gratitude and respect of the people of India, and particularly of its women, who will always cherish these two honoured names with feelings of reverence and esteem. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cummoo then put a huge garland of flowers round the neck of Lady Reay, and other European ladies were also similarly decorated. Mr. Kittredge showed Lady Reay and some of the ladies and gentlemen over the building, and they expressed themselves pleased with its arrangements.

## APPENDIX B.

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### OPENING OF THE CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(*Times of India*, 31st July 1886.)

THE above hospital was opened yesterday with due *éclat*, the ceremony being witnessed by a very large and representative gathering, amongst whom were a number of European and native ladies. The guests were accommodated in a large pendal, that was erected in the compound, the place being most elegantly decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens; while the band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance to discourse a programme of select music. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay arrived at the appointed hour, 5-30 P.M., accompanied by Colonel the Hon. G. N. Lyttleton, Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., and were accommodated on a *dais* on which were placed a set of handsomely carved chairs, covered with cushions in crimson. Amongst those present were noticed: Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Surgeon-General Moore, C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, G. A. Kittredge, E. C. K. Ollivant, Dosabhai Framji, H. E. the Persian Consul, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Rev. Father Willy, S. J., Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hari Deshmook, Messrs. J. Warden, N. Spencer, J. R. Duxbury, Professor Wordsworth, Messrs. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhoy, Framjee N. Patel, Sorabjee F. Patel, Professor Forrest, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, Capt. Henry Morland, Col. A. B. Portman, Col. G. Merewether, R.E., Col. Beville, Mr. W. E. Hart, Dr. Waters, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Weir, Dr. Manser, Dustoor Peshotan Behramjee Sanjana, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Ph.D., Dustoor Kharsedjee Moolaferoze, Rev. Father Bochum, S. J., Rev. Mr. Deimler, Rev. R. L. Page, Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Rev. H.

N. Midwinter, Messrs. A. W. Forde, Walter Lang, J. M. Slater, J. H. Slight, H. W. Barrow, Vandravundas Purshotamdas, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Dr. Gerson DaCunha, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, H. M. Phipson, G. Cotton, Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, A. F. Turner, K. R. Kama, K. N. Kabrajee, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodev, and many others.

Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, barrister-at-law, son of the founder of the institution, advanced before the Governor and spoke as follows:—

Sir,—Before requesting your Excellency on behalf of my father, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, to open this hospital for women and children, I beg to give with your kind permission a brief sketch of the origin, purposes and capabilities of the building which your Excellency has gratified us by consenting to open this day. The admission of women into the ranks of the medical profession in the United States of America and in Europe, and the very successful and satisfactory career of qualified female doctors there, suggested the means of supplying the long-felt want of female medical aid to the women of India whose characteristic but modest repugnance to be placed under the treatment of male doctors for the cure of diseases peculiar to their sex, had long caused much anxiety in many Indian homes, and had called forth sympathies and demanded remedies from all sides. When a scheme for procuring female medical aid for the women of India was mooted in Bombay in 1883, Mr. Cama offered to Government, through the promoters of the movement, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000, which he subsequently increased to Rs. 1,20,000, for founding a hospital to be exclusively devoted to the relief of sick women and children of all sections of the population of Bombay on condition that Government should provide a suitable site on the Esplanade free of charge and should maintain the hospital. The offer was generously and readily accepted, the Government of your predecessor granting free of charge 19,000 square yards of land, where we have now met together. This most liberal gift of Government, securing for the hospital one of the best and most convenient sites in Bombay, induced Mr. Cama to again supplement his offer by a sum of Rs. 44,311, making up the total to Rs. 1,64,311, being the estimated cost of a building worthy of the site—elegant in design, commodious

and answering all sanitary requirements. It is this building which your Excellency is to open to-day. Government has also undertaken to permanently maintain the hospital, paying for the necessary staff and all current expenses. For these benefactions Mr. Cama takes this opportunity of once more publicly expressing the warm and sincere acknowledgment of the community of Bombay. The foundation stone of this building was laid on Thursday, 22nd November, 1883, by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, in the presence of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of Bombay, and a large assembly of the principal inhabitants of this city. The main building contains accommodation for fifty-two beds ; and there are two detached pavilions on each side for special cases, accommodating four beds. There is also a detached ward for fever cases, accommodating four beds. The whole work was designed by, and completed under the immediate supervision of, the Executive Engineer of this Presidency, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., at a sum which is not likely to exceed the estimated cost. It is due to this able officer of Government to say that we have been fortunate in thus securing another splendid addition to the already existing collection of fine buildings in this portion of the city of Bombay. Government having placed the medical charge of the hospital in the very capable hands of Doctors Edith Pechey and Charlotte Ellaby, has thus given full effect to the expressed wishes of the donor. And it is hoped that at no very distant day we may see some of our own native sisters also practising here as qualified medical women, for the desire expressed by Mr. Cama in his address to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this building, that the Grant Medical College might soon open its doors to female pupils for instruction has been fulfilled, and already a number of young ladies, European and native, are on the rolls of the college. These students will no doubt be permitted to attend this hospital for the purpose of acquiring clinical instruction and experience. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set apart by Mr. Cama, with the ultimate intention of awarding from the income thereof a gold medal and scholarships to female students of this presidency, native or European, for proficiency in their medical studies. Meanwhile the interest accruing on that sum has been devoted for the last three years to giving stipendiary allowances to several lady students attending the Grant Medical College. In conclusion, Mr. Cama begs to

tender to your Excellency and to Lady Reay, who has taken such a deep, sincere, and untiring interest in the advancement of female medical education and relief in this country, his humble but heartfelt thanks for the honour so graciously and willingly bestowed by the presence of your Excellencies on this occasion. It now remains for me to request your Excellency to ask Lady Reay to kindly perform the ceremony of declaring open this, the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children. Let us pray that the building to be opened to-day may, by the blessing of God, continue long in its career of usefulness, and serve to afford relief to many a sick and suffering woman and child.

His Excellency said : Mr. Cama, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The foundation-stone of this building was laid by one of her Majesty's sons ; and we may take it for granted, because we have it from her gracious lips herself, that there is no movement in India which to such an extent commands her Majesty's personal interest as the movement which to-day receives such a special impetus by the erection of this magnificent building. To you, Mr. Cama, are due not only the thanks of your own community, not only of this living generation, but the thanks of future unborn generation. (Cheers.) You, representing an ancient and honoured name, settled no more than a century-and-a-half among the Bombay community, you to-day have added to the honours of that name by this great act of princely munificence. (Cheers.) I return to you the thanks of Government, and by Government, in this instance, I mean more especially my honourable friend and colleague, Mr. Melvill, who has more especially to look after the correspondence and all that it entailed to bring these events to a happy consummation of to-day. The Parsee community have always been distinguished for the noble aid they have given to those movements which in their day required as much private and individual initiative as the assistance of Government. You, Mr. Cama, have been fortunately inspired in feeling instinctively what was one of the most crying wants of the present day. You yourself, leading a life which secured your absence from a hospital, have felt that for others the presence of a hospital is not only necessary, but absolutely imperative. I hope that the Parsee community will always follow in the lead you have given them ; and although I have lately seen remarks to the effect that some of the community were contemplating to wander from the Bombay Presidency, I hope my friend opposite, the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Shah, will in his next despatch

assure his Imperial Majesty that we are not at all prepared to part company with the Parsees. (Cheers.) You, Mr. Cama, have not only by this one act of benevolence given a good example, but you have preached a lesson all your whole life by the sympathy and by the purity of your life. You in your days—when the wave of speculation swept over this town—you kept your head cool and your head steady, *sadis tranquillius in undis*. And see the result ! You have not yielded to the temptation of ascending the platform. It is easy to erect platforms ; it is easy to fill them with speakers. It is difficult to erect hospitals ; it is still more difficult to man them. It is difficult to erect schools ; it is still more difficult to have wise teachers in them. Well, to-day we erect a hospital, but at the same time we erect a school with the most competent teachers, I beg to say, that can be found in any part of the world. In securing Drs. Pechey and Ellaby we have secured for this hospital the promise of success ; and I congratulate you, Mr. Cama, that you have been the means of enabling Government to attach to this institution members of the uncovenanted medical service, members of the medical service who will in their teaching be trammelled by no standards, but who will in their teaching have nothing to guide them but the light of their own knowledge and their own experience. For that medical school I am sure I may predict great success ; at all events, Government will not in any way trammel Miss Pechey and Miss Ellaby in the way they should go. The way they should go is that they should attract members of the native community to become in their turn teachers as good as Miss Pechey and as Miss Ellaby. I know that is their desire : I know that is their wish. You, Mr. Cama, in your address have implored God's blessing on their works. What could Miss Pechey and Miss Ellaby do without the assistance of competent nurses ? Well, these have also been forthcoming ; and Miss Scott will be at the head of a noble band of workers. I may say on this occasion that for no section of the community, for no section of my countrymen or countrywomen, do I feel more respect than for these sisters and nurses, who turn every hospital, not only into a medical school, but into a school of constant and daily self-denial. Self-denial and self-sacrifice are at the root of this work ; and self-denial and self-sacrifice will make them prosperous. Now, I may be allowed to say one word of thanks also to the architect of this building, Mr. Murzban, and certainly this building will add to the good reputation that he already enjoys among the community.

(Cheers.) But as an adjunct of medical education, I consider that the good that can be done by this hospital, with its future companion hospital, is not to be overrated. Medical education is certainly one of the branches of education which requires the most constant attention and constant care of Government ; but it will be all the better if Government are there also aided by extraneous, by independent, by voluntary agency. In using the words " medical education," I may be allowed to use this opportunity for saying that medical education forms part of the great subject of technical education ; and I may tell this audience that I have been extremely pleased to notice with what great curiosity the proposals on that subject are awaited, and what anxiety is felt that they should soon come to a condition of maturity. I may say here that you will not have to wait long, but that the subject of technical education, as well as that of medical education, have not been considered by Government in a fragmentary character. They have been reviewed by Government as facts of the whole educational policy of the Government in the Bombay Presidency. I may add that it is only this week that the whole of that policy has been placed on a firm and secure footing, which I hope when you hear of it you will approve of. (Cheers.) Mr. Cama, this day will be to you, will be to your sons, to your grandsons, and I may add to your great-grandsons, a day which you will never forget. I am sure that if communities are to prosper, it is by increasing in their midst the number of men who like yourself know how to employ their capital to the best advantage of the community. There are at present two great schools, one which wishes the individual to have the complete command of his capital, and to do with it what he likes. That, broadly speaking, is the school of free trade. The other is the school which does not want the individual to do with his capital as he likes, but which to a certain extent lays a protecting hand over that capital. To those who belong to the first school, there is nothing which they fear more than capital misdirected or misapplied, not for the wants of the community, but for selfish and egotistical purposes ; and the strongest support that can be given to the school of self-reliance is when we see men who not only build up their fortunes, but after having built them up, use the capital they have earned for the benefit of their countrymen. Your name will be associated with the names of men who live in the annals of English history, such men as Salt, Mason, Baxter and others too numerous to mention. If I am asked what is the characteristic



which most distinguishes English society from all Continental and foreign societies, I would say it is the large number of men both in England and the United States of America, whose great ambition, whose great aim is to use the money they have earned in that way. Let me finish only by reminding this audience of the very appropriate words spoken by a Benedictine monk to M. Taine. The monk said to him, "Everything has been improved in France except character." Now, ladies and gentlemen, what we want is to improve and to exalt the English and the Indian character, both in India, both simultaneously, both by the same means ; and you, Mr. Cama, have to-day shown how that can be done. Let me offer you—and I am proud at the moment to be their representative—let me offer you the thanks of your own countrymen. Your name will live in their hearts now and hereafter. May their prayers be heard. (Loud applause.)

The company then inspected the several compartments of the building, a description of which appeared in these columns a few days ago. Subsequently a daughter and daughter-in-law of Mr. Cama placed each a garland of flowers round Lord and Lady Reay, who then, amidst the cheers of the great assemblage, drove off.



MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

6, Apollo Street,  
Bombay, 15th June 1888.

Dear Sir,

Since the publication of the report of the Committee of the Medical Women for India Fund, which is posted to you herewith, the Government have repaid to the Committee the sum of Rs. 3,000 referred to in the first clause of the Report.

At a Meeting of the Committee held on the 29th ultimo, it was resolved, subject to the sanction of the subscribers to the Fund, to invest the said sum in Securities to be purchased by a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Treasurer of the Fund, and to offer the said securities to the University of Bombay, to found a Scholarship to be called the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the yearly income to be given to the female graduate of any Medical School affiliated to the University who shall pass the final examinations with the highest number of marks; that failing any such graduate claiming the prize in any year, the income shall accumulate, such accumulated income to fall to the first graduate eligible to receive it.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to this Fund will be held at this office on Monday next, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the recommendations of the Committee, and to pass such resolution as may be deemed desirable.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. M. Phipson,

Honorary Secretary.



















