M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 58

(2) Date of repair

(3) Initials of the Reference

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 902 Press Mis.

72-74.

Dated 18-7— 1872.

72-74 29/30

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 72. From H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Godavery District, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cocanada, 26th April 1872, No. 24.

I have the honour to request that the Government will be good enough to lay down rules prescribing the duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in connexion with Municipalities. The municipal towns in this district were visited during the past official year by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and both Officers forwarded to me copious notes on the condition of the towns with their opinions as to what should be done. For these suggestions the Commissioners are very grateful, and so far as they commend themselves to their judgment, and as funds will admit, they will be acted upon.

2. I beg, however, to submit, for the consideration of Government, whether it would not be expedient that the duty of reporting upon, and giving advice regarding, municipal arrangements should be confined to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner only. It is proverbial that doctors do sometimes disagree, and, when the Sanitary Commissioner offers one suggestion and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals offers another of a diametrically opposite character, the effect is slightly bewildering. In Rajahmundry, one of these Officers recorded his opinion that the Commissioners instead of laying out roads and streets would do better to devote the funds to building latrines and improving the conservancy arrangements; the other insists on the necessity of the narrow streets being opened out and widened. In Cocanada, on a previous visit, the Sanitary Commissioner found fault with the height of the dissecting table attached to the Dispensary and recommended its being cut down. It was reduced accordingly, and this year the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals pronounces it to be too low, and suggests its being raised on a masonry platform. Under such circumstances, the Government will, I think, agree with me that the inspection of Municipalities is being a little overdone.

3. I have now to ask the attention of Government to the enclosed copy of a letter I received yesterday from the *Superintendent of the District Jail*, in which, under instructions from the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, he calls upon me to report, for the information of that Officer, the extent to which effect has been given to the Deputy Inspector-General's recommendations for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Rajahmundry. I submit, for the orders of Government, whether the Inspector-General of the Medical Department is authorized to call for such a report from me, and whether he is justified in making the Superintendent of the District Jail, who has nothing whatever to do with the Municipal Commission, the channel of his communication.

4. The supervision of the Municipalities and Local Funds has thrown a heavy increase of work on the Collector, and some limit must be laid down as to the Departments entitled to call upon him for reports and explanations.

From Surgeon J. BILDERBECK, Superintendent of the District Jail, Rajahmundry, to the President of the Municipal Commissions, Rajahmundry, dated Rajahmundry, 24th April 1872, No. 94.

Having been called upon by the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to report how far progress has been made in carrying out the measures for improving the sanitary condition of this town, proposed by Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock in his letter to your address of the 9th February, I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to inform me as to the extent to which effect has been given to that Officer's recommendations.

2. As I have been desired to send in this report on the 1st of May, I will be glad if you will kindly favour me with an early reply.

Referred to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, for any remarks he may wish to offer.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20*th May* 1872.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 73. From E. G. BALFOUR, Esq., Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 7th June 1872, No. 186.

I have the honour to re-enclose the letter from the President of the Municipal Commission, Godavery District, which memorandum of 20th May referred to me for my remarks.

2. Mr. Sullivan asks Government to prescribe rules for the duties of Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals in connexion with Municipalities. He says that the Godavery Municipalities were recently visited by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, both of whom forwarded notes as to requirements, and he mentions that, so far as the recommendations commend themselves to the Municipal Commissioners' judgment, and as funds will admit, they will be acted upon. In paragraph 2 he suggests that the duty of reporting on sanitary subjects should be confined to the Sanitary Commissioner only; for that the latter Officer makes certain suggestions and the Deputy Inspector-General makes others; that one of these Officers advised the widening of roads and streets, but that another advocated latrines and conservancy; that one of them ordered the lowering of a dissecting table and the other advises its elevation; and he thinks municipal inspection overdone. He mentions that the Jail Superintendent asked for a report, for my information, as to how far the Deputy Inspector-General's recommendations had been given effect to, and, finally, he inquires whether I am justified in making the Jail Superintendent the channel of communication with the Municipality, and expresses his opinion that some limit must be laid down as to the Departments entitled to call upon Collectors for reports and explanations.

3. With reference to the above, I have the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it was never my intention to make the Jail Superintendent the channel of communication with the Municipal President, nor even that he should address the President, and I regret that Surgeon Bilderbeck has made a mistake in this matter. When at Rajahmundry in the beginning of February, Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock reported on the non-sanitary

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condition of that town, using terms of such an urgent character that, on receipt of his communication, I requested that the Medical Officer "should be ordered to report on the 1st of May 1872 on all the non-sanitary defects named therein;" and on receipt of that order the Medical Officer should not have addressed Mr. Sullivan, but simply have inspected and reported to the Deputy Inspector-General the result of his inspection. By the orders of Government* and by a Departmental Order, every Medical Officer is the Sanitary Officer of his neighbourhood and district, and it was Surgeon Bilderbeck's ordinary duty to know, or, if he did not know, to ascertain, the state of his neighbourhood, and there was no necessity for his addressing the Municipality. I do not, however, know why the Deputy Inspector-General's Office sent my order to Surgeon Bilderbeck. In reality, it ought to have been sent to the Civil Surgeon, but it may have been sent to Surgeon Bilderbeck as the Senior Medical Officer present at that station, and I regret that these mistakes in the Deputy Inspector-General's Office and in Surgeon Bilderbeck's line of action have given Mr. Sullivan any cause for feeling over-taxed.

Medical Code.
* Volume I., section 1, paragraph 50, page 15; paragraph 59, page 17; paragraph 75, page 19, for Deputy Inspectors-General.
Volume I., section 2, paragraph 83, page 36, as to Military Medical Officers.
Volume I., section 3, paragraph 3, page 48, as to Civil Surgeons.
Volume I., section 3, paragraph 62, page 57, as to Jail Medical Officers.

4. Mr. Sullivan mentions as to Rajahmundry that recommendations of a contradictory character were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; but as he does not send copy of the former Officer's report, I am unable to offer an opinion on this point; but I may, without hesitation, observe that the recommendations of two Officers of their great experience might differ without being contradictory.

5. On the subject of Mr. Sullivan's letter generally, I have the honour to submit that the condition of Rajahmundry, as represented to the Municipality in February, was one urgently needing attention. A severe epidemic of small-pox has been prevailing there since July last, from which one thousand deaths are admitted to have occurred, but Surgeon Bilderbeck and others estimate that two thousand people have been swept away by this single disease, and, as Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock could only remain in Rajahmundry for a few days, and the town cannot be inspected again for two years to come, I could not so long defer the duty of ascertaining how far his recommendations had been given effect to, and I, therefore, desired the Medical Officer again to report on the subject on the 1st of May. I beg to enclose the copy of Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock's communication, in which it will be observed stated that he had "examined Rajahmundry in company of Drs. Bilderbeck and Doig, and had seen some of the worst and some of the best parts of Rajahmundry." "The second and third rate streets and lanes are in a worse condition in respect to cleanliness than any I have ever seen. The narrow streets are seen to be used as latrines. They are exceedingly filthy. Bordering the side of one street, there is a line of latrines for Brahmins. * * *. The ground is very filthy and the mud walls next the street are saturated with animal matter to three or four feet in height. The Medical Officer of the Jail informs me that in the rainy season the odours from these places are almost overpowering * * *, if the toty were to clean the grounds ever so well, and he cleans them very indifferently by scraping up the filth with a potsherd, the air there and all over the neighbour-

hood would still be impure, owing to the long-continued saturation of the soil and sorrounding walls. If the walls could be thrown down and their earth mixed with that of the soil, most productive nitre beds would be formed."

"3. The only suggestion I can make for the improvement of such filthy places is that they should be opened out freely to the air and converted into vegetable gardens."

6. With such a report before me, His Excellency the Governor in Council will, I think, consider that I acted with prudence in requesting the Medical Officer to report to me at the end of four months as to what had been done, and his report herewith enclosed will show that, so far as he knows, nothing has been done, and that the non-sanitary conditions, which existed in the beginning of February, continue to exist. I have before mentioned that small-pox has been prevailing there since the 1st July 1871, and that Surgeon Bilderbeck estimates the deaths at 2,000; but, since the Deputy Inspector-General's visit, cholera has been so evidently coming down the coast from the north that, on the 20th ultimo, I ordered distribution of cholera medicines to all Revenue Officers and Police Stations, and I have the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it is not prudent to allow Rajahmundry to remain in the very dangerous condition described in these two reports. The recommendations made by Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock are sound; he is a prudent Officer; but nothing seems to have been done, and Mr. Sullivan says that such recommendations will be acted on only so far as they commend themselves to the Municipal Commissioners' judgment.

7. With reference to Mr. Sullivan's suggestion to transfer to the Sanitary Commissioner the duty of reporting on the sanitation of municipal towns, I have the honour to submit that, selected as the Sanitary Commissioner is from amongst a large body of officers as one especially fitted for the duties devolving on him, there need be no doubt as to his capability of performing the task which Mr. Sullivan proposes to devolve on him and of his doing it well, provided the circle was small enough to enable him to perform it; but one Sanitary Commissioner would be altogether insufficient for the care of the 25,000,000 of inhabitants in the Madras Presidency, and however many Sanitary Commissioners there might be the Deputy Inspectors-General of Circles must ever be regarded as responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government for all connected with the sanitary condition of their respective ranges; and, though I hope that their inspecting duties while on their tours has ever been carefully attended to, I do not believe that, at the present day, any part of India can ever be over-inspected. His Excellency in Council knows Deputy Inspector-General Blacklock to be a careful, considerate, and experienced Officer, and I hope will concur with me in considering that there has been no over-inspection in this case.

From Surgeon-Major A. BLACKLOCK, Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Presidency and Northern District, to the President of the Municipal Commission, Rajahmundry, dated Rajahmundry, 12th February 1872.

I have the honour to inform you that I have, accompanied by Drs. Bilderbeck and Doig, seen some of the best and some of the worst parts of Rajahmundry, and I now desire to submit to you my observations on the sanitary condition of the town.

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18*th July* 1872.

2. The main streets occupied by shops are fairly clean and some have at least one drain each. But the second and third rate streets and lanes are in a worse condition in respect to cleanliness than any I have ever seen. The narrower streets, if visited early in the morning, are seen to be used as latrines. They are exceedingly filthy. Bordering the side of one street there is a line of latrines for Brahmins. They are unroofed courts. Two that I looked into are of considerable extent. Three have padlocked doors. The ground is very filthy, and the mud-walls next the street are saturated with animal matter to three or four feet in height. The Medical Officer of the Jails informs me that in the rainy season the odours from these places are almost overpowering. The people who frequent these latrines subscribe, on an average, one Anna each for the services of a toty; but if the toty were to clean the grounds ever so well, and he cleans them very indifferently by scraping up the filth with a potsherd, the air there and all over the neighbourhood would still be impure, owing to the long-continued saturation of the soil and surrounding walls. If the walls could be thrown down, and their earth mixed with that of the soil, most productive nitre beds would be formed.

3. The only suggestion I can make for the improvement of such filthy places is that they should be opened out freely to the air, dug up and converted into vegetable gardens. Limited stonewall-enclosed areas should be set apart for latrines. On the most approved plan, if walls were levelled, there would be area enough for latrines and gardens. The latrines for men and women near the Police Lines at Masulipatam might be taken as a model as they are very perfect of their kind. Divisions or compartments might be made in such latrines for the use of the higher castes, or separate small latrines might be set apart for them. The persons resorting to them should each be allowed to keep a key, and none but those with keys would be able to enter; a small sum per month should be required from each. Latrines on such a plan could not but suit the prejudices of the natives; and, as these authorized places would be under municipal inspection, and tar and sand freely used, they would always be in a satisfactory state.

4. Intramural Mahomedan burials are permitted. I have heard that there are thirteen Mahomedan burial places in the town; and, from information obtained by the Medical Officer of the Jails, it appears that, at Monlaka Astana and Jaljalasha-ka Astana, there are on an average about five interments each month in each ground. If even a few bodies are buried monthly in each of the eleven other grounds, there must be, in course of years, a considerable accumulation of human remains within the town, and occasionally corpses in the first and most dangerous stages of putrefaction. As the Mahomedans bury their dead at shallow depths, four feet for men and five for women, and those who can afford to pay for the watching of their dead do not fill up a grave till the end of three days after the body has been placed in it, some idea may be formed of the state of the air in such neighbourhoods. Fortunately, the people drink river water, and use the water of the very few town wells only for washing.

5. The only plan I can suggest for gradually diminishing the intramural interments, and enabling the Municipality, in course of years, to put a stop to further burials, is to set apart and enclose plots of ground for Mahomedans at a moderate distance from the town, and then to invite the people to take their dead to them. As the feelings and opinions of the Hindoo Members of the Committee must be very similar on such a subject to those of a European, owing to the invidious distinction permitted to the Mahomedans of being allowed to bury inside the town, while all others are compelled to carry their dead beyond the suburbs, it is reasonable to suppose that any dislike to closing the town graveyards will be steadily overcome.

6. There is only one market in this extensive and populous town, and it is, unfortunately for the greater number of the inhabitants, placed at the extreme south end. It must be a serious inconvenience to a very large part of the population to be compelled to go a considerable distance for daily bazaar supplies; but the distance to be travelled for their daily sustenance must be a great hardship to the men in the Police Lines, who have to send one mile and a half, and to the Police in the Central Jail Lines, who have to send two-and-a-half miles, for provisions. In a letter, dated 31st January last, from the Superintendent of Police of the Godavery District to the Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Jail, Captain Porteous remarks: "The lines for the Jail Police and warders

are so far from the town and bazaar of Rajahmundry that I have the greatest difficulty in getting the Police to reside in the Lines after their day's hard work (out with gangs). It is undoubtedly a great tax on a constable (or warder) to have to go four or five miles to buy the provisions for his evening meal."

7. The only suggestion I can offer for the removal of this hardship is that some inducement should be held out to provision dealers to set up booths somewhere in the vicinity of the gallows, which is nearly half-way between the ordinary Police Lines and the Central Jail. The Municipality may possibly be prevailed upon to erect a small line of shops in that neighbourhood and let them to provision dealers at fair rents. This would be the better plan. Something must, if possible, be done to benefit those in the north and beyond the outskirts of the north of the town. At present this town has the oddest possible situation for its butchers' shops. They are placed close to a population of vegetarians, and far away from most of the consumers of animal food.

From Surgeon J. BILDERBECK, Superintendent of Central and District Jails, Rajahmundry, to the Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division and Northern District, dated Rajahmundry, 10th May 1872, No. 141.

With reference to your docket, number and date as per margin, and the endorsement of the Inspector-General on your report herewith returned, I have the honour to state that I am unable to furnish reliable or precise information as regards what has been done in the way of giving effect to your recommendations and suggestions for improving the sanitary condition of this town. My inability arises from my not being a Municipal Commissioner,* and, therefore, being unacquainted with what is doing in the Commission, and also from the fact that the President has declined to afford me the necessary information on my applying to him for the same.

Dated 29th February 1872, No. 1046.

* At my own request.

2. I submit, herewith, a sketch map of Rajahmundry, from which you will be able to form some idea of the general arrangement of the town, of the position of the various public buildings and institutions, and of the circumstances which gave occasion for your recommendations.

3. The thirteen Mahomedan burial places scattered about the native town, and referred to in your report are coloured on the map with burnt number and are marked No. 1. That there is still no restriction placed on intramural interments, I infer from the accompanying list which shows such burials as took place in the town during the past quarter. On an examination of the list it will be found that some of the corpses interred were of persons who had died from small-pox, a disease† which has been rife in the town since July last, and which has hitherto defied all attempts to stamp out. That the burial of such corpses in the heart of a town must be attended with injurious effects cannot be doubted, particularly when it is remembered that in digging a grave for a Mahomedan, the rule is that, if it be for a woman, the depth should be to the height of a man's chest, and if for a man, to the height of the waist. It must also be taken into consideration that, in consequence of a superstition prevailing among Mahomedans to the effect that the pressure of the earth is uncomfortable to the body, measures are adopted to keep the earth from the body by placing over it, and at some distance from it, a screen of sticks, planks, mats, &c., an arrangement which must have the effect of giving noxious gases for more ready escape into the open, than they would otherwise have, if they had to pass as in ordinary burials through a thick stratum of earth, in which they must to a great extent become absorbed, or be rendered less hurtful when inhaled by the living.

† I am informed by the Village Curnam and Munsif that the total number of cases of small-pox which occurred in the town during the present epidemic may be estimated at 1000, but in the opinion of myself and others this number doubled would be nearer the mark.

4. The list or register of deaths and interments among the Mahomedan population which accompanies this report was prepared for me by two thoroughly trustworthy Mahomedan residents of this town, and may be considered perfectly reliable. It will be seen that the mortality during the past quarter from causes other than small-pox was not great.

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18*th July* 1872.

5. Rule No. 291, page 221, section 10, of the Medical Code clearly points out that there is a necessary connexion between the health of a town and of jails in its vicinity, and suggests that what is amiss in the former must operate prejudicially upon the latter. The rule runs as follows :—

"In the event of epidemic disease being present in the vicinity of a jail, care must be taken to prevent any communication taking place between the inmates of the jail and the infected locality either directly or indirectly." With reference to the enforcement of this rule, I beg to state that, though it is quite within my power to control the movements of the prisoners so as to keep them from infected localities, I am powerless to a great extent to prevent members of the free population from bringing infection into the jail, the only exception being in the case *of the free Warder Establishments*. I have been under the necessity at various times of temporarily dispensing for shorter or longer periods with the services of no less than four warders, in consequence of small-pox in a virulent form having attacked several members of their families almost simultaneously, but I have been unable to exercise a similar precaution with reference to other departments and individuals who have access to the jails, such as the *Police*, Vakeels, native visitors to the jails, purchasers of jail manufactures, cart drivers, and coolies bringing in raw materials and provisions, contractors' servants, and others who may have the disease prevailing in a dire form among their families, or in an incipient form among themselves, and yet may not be honest or thoughtful enough to say so. As long, therefore, as such intercourse is unavoidable, there appears no chance, under ordinary circumstances, of protecting jails from visitations of infectious epidemic disease ; the real remedy appears to lie in the adoption of decided measures for ridding the free population of such disease, and in securing the health and cleanliness of the town by the due enforcement of sanitary regulations.

6. With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your report, I have the honour to state that I am not aware if the group of latrines therein referred to has been placed under municipal supervision. I conclude that such is not the case from finding the latrines and the streets and lanes in the same objectionable condition at my inspection about a week ago as they were when visited and reported on by you. The position of this collection of latrines is marked on the map with thin strokes of Indian ink and is numbered 2. They occupy *both* sides of the street, and are regarded by those inhabitants who are not personally interested in them as complete nuisances. Having occasion to go past them myself at times, I can bear testimony to their extremely offensive condition, particularly during the wet season of the year. Though, as far as I know, this is the only *collection* of unlicensed public latrines in the town, there are isolated places of a similar description scattered all over the town, and distributed at the rate of about two or three to each street, the position of these places may be recognised by the existence of unroofed courts* enclosed by mud-walls of considerable height, the entrance into the courts being effected through a door of wood or wicker work secured either with a chain and padlock, or hasp and staple fastened with a piece of stick. The conservancy of these places is carried out in the partial and primitive manner described in your report. Irrespective of the objection which attaches to them as imperfectly-kept public latrines, they are also objectionable from being to a great extent filled with rank vegetation probably infested with reptiles) and also from the fact of the needlessly high enclosure walls interfering with the free perflation of air.

* Called by the natives "Murgudhotalu" or "offensive places."

7. I beg to state that in Military Cantonments such unlicensed public latrines are not permitted (*vide* paragraph 16, section 10, page 154, of the Medical Code), and that the municipal regulations make special provision for the maintaining of suitable common and licensed public necessaries in all stations, Civil and Military, under Municipal law.—*Vide* paragraphs 90 and 91, section 10, page 232, of the Medical Code.

8. With reference to the concluding paragraphs (6 and 7) of your report which refer to the inconvenience occasioned to the jail warders and police and the inhabitants of the north portion of the town, from the location of the market in the extreme *south end*, I have the honour to state that, as far as I am aware, no change has been made. The jail subordinates complain greatly of the distance they are required to travel to procure their daily supplies, and the grievance with reference to the Jail Police brought forward by Captain Porteous, Superintendent of Police, and

quoted in your report, remains the same. The distance in a direct line between the jail and market is shown on the map by a dotted line, the distance by road amounts to 2½ miles or in other words, between going and returning, five miles of ground have to be traversed before a bit of meat can be obtained for the day's meal.

STATEMENT showing the Mortality among the Mussulman Community of Rajahmundry during the months of February, March, and April 1872.

Names.	Sex.	Age. Y.	Age. M.	Disease.	Name of ground in which interred.	Probable date of burial.
Khurshed Bi	Female.	3	...	Small-pox.	Monlakapanja.	3rd Feb. 1872.
Dade Miyan	Male.	2	...	,,	,,	7th ,,
Peer Sahib	,,	20	...	,,	,,	9th ,,
Raja Bi	Female.	2	...	,,	,,	13th ,,
Lal Ahamad	Male.	50	...	Fever.	,,	15th ,,
Alli Jan	,,	...	2	Convulsions.	,,	18th ,,
Badruzaman Khan	,,	7	...	Abscess.	Big Mosque.	20th ,,
Mahomed Sahib...	,,	1	6	Small-pox.	Monlakapanja.	26th ,,
Zamul Abedeen	,,	...	4	Convulsions.	,,	2nd Mar. 1872.
Abdul Khader	,,	35	...	Beri-beri.	Big Mosque.	8th ,,
Khasim Bi	Female.	20	...	Small-pox.	,,	8th ,,
Kareem Sha	Male.	90	...	Old age.	Monlaka Panja.	18th Apr. 1872.
Masood Saib	,,	30	...	Disease of the heart.	,,	22nd ,,
Mahomed Galib...	,,	60	...	Abscess or ulcer.	,,	28th ,,

RAJAHMUNDRY,
1st *May* 1872.

(Signed) J. BILDERBECK,
Surgeon.

We certify the above to be a correct statement of the mortality among the Mahomedan population during the period set forth.

(Signed) شيخ امام عفي عنه
(,,) عبد الرحيم عفي الله عنه

ABSTRACT Statement showing Mortality among Mussulmans in Rajahmundry.

Diseases.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Juveniles. Males.	Juveniles. Females.	Total.
Small-pox	1	1	2	2	6
Fever	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	2	...	2
Disease of the heart	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess	1	...	1	...	2
Old age	1	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	6	1	5	2	14

RAJAHMUNDRY,
1st *May* 1872.

(Signed) J. BILDERBECK,
Surgeon.

No. 74. ORDER THEREON, 18th July 1872, No. 902.

The Government see no necessity for laying down rules for limiting the sanitary inspection of Municipalities as suggested by the late Acting Collector of the Godavery District.

2. Where, as in Rajahmundry, there is a Civil Surgeon, it is the duty of that Officer to keep the Municipal Commissioners informed of any danger that is threatening the public health and to suggest remedial measures, and in the case of his advice being disregarded, and the danger being of a pressing character, to move the Collector and Magistrate of the District to enforce sanitary precautions. The inspections made periodically by the Deputy Inspector-General and by the Sanitary Commissioner are of great importance, and the Government cannot doubt that their advice will receive the careful consideration of the Municipal Commissioners.

3. The present reference to Government would appear to have been caused by an official irregularity in the Medical Department which led to the Superintendent of the Central Jail being directed to perform the duty which properly belonged to the Civil Surgeon who is "ex-officio" the Sanitary Officer of the station.

4. This irregularity would appear to have been in a measure due to the imperfect docket, which bears Dr. Balfour's signature, on the report of the Deputy Inspector-General.

5. The Government will be glad to receive from the President of the Rajahmundry Municipal Commission a brief report on the measures taken to give effect to the recommendations made by both Dr. Blacklock and Dr. Cornish for the abatement of the nuisances caused by the defective latrines and intramural graveyard in the town of Rajahmundry.

(True Extract.)

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commissions, Godavery District.
,, Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, with an enclosure returned.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.
,, Board of Revenue.
,, Inspector-General of Jails.

Exd. J. Wright.

Govt. of [1872] Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS,
Godavery District,
&c., &c.

Dated July, 18*th*.

Read.

G. O., 18*th July* 1872, *No.* 902.

JULY.
Nos. 72—74.

Passing orders on a reference on the subject of the sanitary inspection of Municipalities from the Acting Collector of the Godavery District, and considering the duty of such inspection to lie with the Civil Surgeon who is "ex-officio" the Sanitary Officer of the station.

No 141

From

Surgeon D. Bilderbeck,
Superintendent of Central and
District Jails, Rajahmundry.-

To

The Dy Inspector Genl I. M. D.-
Presidency Division & Northern Dt.-
Madras.-

Sir,

With reference to your docket No
No 1046 and date as per margin, and the endorse-
dated 29th Feby ment of the Insp: Genl: on your Report
1872 herewith returned, I have the honor to state
that I am unable to furnish reliable or precise
information as regards what has been done in
the way of giving effect to your recommendations
and Suggestions for improving the Sanitary
Condition of this town.- My inability arises
+ at my own from my not being a Municipal Commissioner+
and therefore being unacquainted with what
is doing in the Commission, and also from the
fact that the President has declined to afford
me the necessary information on my applying

to

to him for the same.-

2.- I submit herewith* a Sketch map of Rajahmundry, from which you will be able to form some idea of the general arrangement of the Town, of the position of the various public buildings and institutions, & of the circumstances which gave occasion for your recommendations.-

* Sent by Book post

3. The 13 Mohommedan burial places scattered about the Native Town, and referred to in your Report on the Map with burnt umbe, are coloured are marked by

That there is still no restriction placed on intramural interments, I infer, from the accompanying list which shews such burials as took place in the Town during the past quarter.- On an examination of the list it will be found that some of the Corpses interred were of persons who had died from Small pox, a disease* which has been rife in the Town since July last, and which has hitherto defied all attempts to Stamp it out.- That the burial of such Corpses in the heart of a town must be attended with injurious effects can not be doubted, particularly when it is remembered that in digging a grave for a Mohommedan the rule is, that if it be for a woman, the depth shoud be to the height of a man's chest, & if for a man to the height of the waist.- It must also be taken into consideration that in consequence of a superstition prevailing among Mohommedans to the effect that the pressure of the earth is uncomfortable to the body, measures are adopted to keep the earth from the body, by placing over it, - " , and at some distance from it, a Screen of Sticks, planks, mats: &c., an arrangement which must have the effect of giving noxious gases far more ready escape into the open, than they would otherwise have, if they had to pass as in ordinary burials through a

* I am informed by the Village Curnam & Moosulla that the total No of cases of Small pox which occurred in the town during the present epidemic may be estimated at 1000. but in the opinion of myself & others this number would be nearer the mark

W 17

third
a stratum of earth, in which they must
to a great extent become absorbed, or be
rendered less hurtful when inhaled by
the living.-

4. The list or Register of deaths and inter=
=ments among the Mohammedan population which
accompanies this Report, was prepared for me
by two thoroughly trustworthy Mohammadan residents
of this town,
and may be considered perfectly reliable.-
It will be seen that the mortality during
the past
Quarter from causes other than Small-
pox was not great.-

5.- Rule No. 291 Page 221, Sec X of the
Medical Code clearly points out that
there is a necessary Connexion between the
health of a town, & of Jails in its vicinity,
and suggests that what is amiss in the
former, must operate prejudicially upon the
latter, the Rule runs as follows;-

"In the event of Epidemic disease being
"present in the vicinity of a Jail, care
must

"must be taken to prevent any Communi=
"=cation taking place between the inmates
"of the Jail and the infected locality, either
"directly, or indirectly."- With reference
to the enforcement of this Rule, I beg to
State that though it is quite within my power
to Control the movements of the prisoners so
as to keep them from infected localities, I
am powerless to a great extent to prevent
members of the free population from bringing
infection into the Jail,- the only exception being
in the case of the free Warder Establishment,
I have been under the necessity at various
times, of temporarily dispensing for Shorter or
longer periods, with the Services of no less
than 4 Warders, in Consequence of Small pox
in a Virulent form having attacked Several
members of their families, almost Simul=
=taneously,- but I have been unable to
exercise a Similar precaution with

Reference

reference to other departments and
individuals who have access to the Jails,
Such as the Police, Vakeels, native visitors
to the Jails, purchasers of Jail manufactures,
Cart drivers & Coolies bringing in raw materials and provisions,
Contractor's Servants & others who may
have the disease prevailing in a direct form
among their families, or in an incipient
form among themselves, yet may not
be honest or thoughtful enough to say so.—
As long therefore as Such inter course is
unavoidable, there appears no chance
under Ordinary circumstances of protecting
Jails from visitations of an infectious Epidemic disease,—
the real remedy appears to lie in the adoption
of decided measures for ridding the free
population of Such disease, and in Securing
the health and cleanliness of the town by the
due enforcement of Sanitary regulations.—

6. With reference to Paras 2 & 3 of
your Report, I have the honor to state
that

that I am not aware if the Group of latrines
therein referred to has been placed under
Municipal Supervision.— I conclude that
Such is not the case from finding the latrines
and the Streets and lanes in the same ob-
-jectionable Condition at my inspection about
a week ago— as they were, when visited &
reported on by you.— The position of this Col-
-lection of latrines is marked on the map
with thin Strokes of Indian ink, and is num-
-bered 2.— They occupy both Sides of the
Street, and are regarded by those inhabitants
who are not personally interested in them as
Complete nuisances.— Having occasion to so
past them myself at times, I can bear
testimony to their extremely Offensive Condition,
particularly during the hot Season of the
year.— Though as far as I know, this is
the only Collection of unlicensed public
latrines in the Town, there are isolated
places

places of a similar description scattered all over the town, and distributed at the rate of about 2 or 3 to each Street — the position of these places may be recognized by the existence of unroofed courts* enclosed by mud walls of considerable height, the entrance into the courts being effected through a door of wood or wicker work secured either with a chain and padlock, or hasp & Staple fastened with a piece of Stick. — The Conservancy of these places is carried out in the partial & primitive manner described in your Report. — Irrespective of the objection which attaches to them as imperfectly kept public latrines, they are also objectionable from being to a great extent filled with rank vegetation (probably infested with reptiles) and also from the fact of the needlessly high enclosure walls interfering with the free perflation of air. —

* Called by the natives "Murgu dhotalu" or "Offensive places"

1923

7. I beg to state that in military Cantonments such unlicensed public latrines are not permitted (vide Para 16, Sec X, Page 154 of the Medical Code) and that the Municipal regulations make Special provision for the maintaining of Suitable Common and licensed public necessaries in all Stations Civil & Military, under Municipal law, - vide Paras 90 & 91, Sec X, Page 232 of the Medical Code.

8. — With reference to the Concluding paras (627) of your Report, which refer to the inconvenience occasioned to the Jail Warders and Police and the inhabitants of the North portion of the Town, from the location of the market in the extreme South end, I have the honor to state that as far as I am aware, no change has been made. — The Jail Subordinates Complain greatly of the distance they are required to travel to procure

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their daily Supplies, and the grievance with reference to the Jail Police brought forward by Capt Porteous Superintendent of Police and quoted in your Report, remains the same. The distance in a direct line between the Jail and market is shewn on the map by a dotted line, the distance by road amounts to 2½ miles or in other words, between going and returning, 5 miles of ground have to be traversed, before a bit of meat can be obtained for the day's meal.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant

Rajahmundry
10th May/72

D. Riddell
Superintendent of Central
& District Jails.

Surgeon Major
Inspr Genl
Hospitals Madras

Statement shewing the Mortality among the Mussulman community of Rájahmundry during the months of February, March and April 1872.

Names.	Sex.	Age Y.	Age M.	Disease	Name of Ground in which interred	Probable date of burial.	Remarks.
Khurshéd Bi	Female	3	"	Small pox	Moula ka panja	3d Feby/72	
Dádé Miyán	Male	2	"	do	do	7" do	
Peer Sahib	do	20	"	do	do	9" do	
Rája Bi	Female	2	"	do	do	13" do	
Lál Ahamad	Male	50	"	Fever	do	15" do	
Alli Jáu	do	"	2	Convulsions	do	18" do	
Badruzamán Khán	do	7	"	Abscess	Big Mosque	20" do	
Mehmeed Sahib	do	1	6	Small pox	Moula ka panja	26" do	
Zainul Abedeen	do	"	4	Convulsions	do	2d March/72	
Abdul Kháder	do	35	"	Beriberi	Big Mosque	8" do	
Khasim bi	Female	20	"	Small pox	do	8" do	
Karem Sha	Male	90	"	Old age	Moula ka panja	18th Feby/72	
Masood Saib	do	30	"	Disease of the heart	do	22d do	
Mehmed Saib	do	60	"	Abscess or ulcers	do	28" do	

Rájahmundry 1st May 1872

We certify the above to be a correct statement of the mortality among the Mohomedan population during the period set forth.

Surgeon

No. 3246 1872 Jny

From

Surgeon J. Bilderbeck
Supt: Central and
District Jails, Rajahmy

To

The Dy Insp: Genl: Hds
Presidency Divn &
Northern Dt, Madras

Dated 10 } May 1872
Recd 28 }

No 141
In Fund 122 May/72

Replying to docket No 3246 regarding the improvement of the Sanitary Condition of the town of Rajahmundry

Abstract of the cholera Statement
showing Mortality among Prisoners in Rajahmundry Jail

Diseases	Adults		Juveniles		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Small Pox	1	1	2	2	6
Fever	1	"	"	"	1
Convulsions	"	"	2	"	2
Disease of the heart	1	"	"	"	1
Diarrhœa	1	"	1	"	2
Old age	1	"	"	"	1
Bronchitis	1	"	"	"	1
Total =	6	1	5	2	14

Rajahmundry
1st May 1872.

A Blacklock
Surgeon.

No 3246 1872

Rajahmundry

No 94 Rajahmundry 25 District
Jail 24th April 1872.

From The Superintendent
District Jail
Rajahmundry

To The President of the
Municipal Commission
of Rajahmundry
Cocanada.

Sir,

Having been called upon by the Inspector General I. M. D. to report how far progress has been made in carrying out the measures for improving the Sanitary condition of this town, proposed by Deputy Inspector General Blacklock, in his letter to your address of the 9th February, I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to inform me as to the extent to which effect has been given to that

Officer's recommendations.

2. As I have been desired to send in this report on the 1st of May I will be glad if you will kindly favor me with an early reply.

I have &c.

(Signed)

J. Bilderbeck

Jail Superintendent

(True Copy)

A Lucescu

President

Municipal Comm.

Godaverry District 29

No 24. Municipal President's Office, Cocanada 26th April 1872.

From A. E. Sullivan Esqr
President Municipal Commissioners, Godaverry District

To The Honorable W. Huddleston
Offg Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the Government will be good enough to lay down rules prescribing the duties of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in connection with Municipalities. The Municipal towns in this District were visited during the past official year by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and both officers forwarded to me

Sanitary 24 April 1872
Municipal
Cocanada
Rec'd 29th April 1872
Rec'd
No 24.

Copy of a letter from the Municipal President Godaverry
Requesting
Rules prescribing the duties of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in connection with Municipalities

Read 2nd July 1872

Ans 2nd July 1872.

Coprons notes on the condition
of the towns with their opinions
as to what should be done. for
these suggestions the Commissioners
are very grateful, and so far
as they commend themselves to
their judgment and as funds
will admit they will be acted upon.
2. They however to submit for
the consideration of Government
whether it would not be expedient
that the duty of reporting upon,
and giving advice regarding
Municipal arrangements should
be confined to the office of the
Sanitary Commissioner only.
It is proverbial that Doctors
do sometimes disagree, and when
the Sanitary Commissioner offers
one suggestion and the Deputy
Inspector General of Hospitals
offers another of a diametrically

opposite character, the effect
is slightly bewildering. In Rajahs
mandry one of these officers re-
corded his opinion that the
Commissioners instead of laying
out roads and streets would do
better to devote the funds to building
latrines and improving the Conservancy
arrangements; the other insists
on the necessity of the narrow
streets being opened out and widened.
In Coconada on a previous visit
the Sanitary Commissioner found
fault with the height of the dissecting
table attached to the Dispensary
and recommended its being cut
down. It was reduced accordingly
and this year the Deputy Inspector
General of Hospitals pronounces
it to be too low, and suggests
its being raised on a masonry
platform. Under such circum-
stances, the Government will
I think agree with me that

the inspection of Municipalities is being a little over done.

3 I have now to ask the attention of Government to the enclosed copy of a letter I received yesterday from the Superintendent of the District Jail, in which under instructions from the Inspector General Indian Medical Department he calls upon me to report for the information of that office the extent to which effect has been given to the Deputy Inspector General's recommendations for improving the Sanitary condition of the town of Rajahmundry. I submit for the orders of Government whether the Inspector General of the medical Department is authorized to call for such a report from me, and whether he

is justified in making the Superintendent of the District Jail who has nothing whatever to do with the Municipal Commissioners the channel of his communication

4 The Supervision of the Municipalities and Local Funds has thrown a heavy increase of work on the Collector, and some limit must be laid down as to the Departments entitled to call upon him for reports and explanations.

I have the honorable
Sir
Your most obedt servant

A Duncan

President
Municipal Commissioners

Rajahmundry
19th Oct 72

No. 186

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Office of Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,

Fort Saint George, 7th June 1872.

The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,

Fort Saint George,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Financial Department

I have the honor to re-enclose the letter from the President of the Municipal Commission, Godavery District, which I was requested on the 20th May reference to me for my remarks.

2. Mr. Sullivan asks Government to prescribe rules for the duties of Deputy Inspector Generals of Hospitals in connection with Municipalities. He says that the Godavery Municipalities were recently visited by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the Deputy Inspr. General of Hospitals, both of whom

forwarded

Reported to the Inspector General Indian Medl. Department for any remarks he may wish to offer.

Fort Saint George
20 May 1872

R. S. Ellis
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspr. General Ind. Medl. Department

Rec'd 21st May 1872

Reports

Rec'd 24th May 1872

Municipal Commissioners Godavery

Forwarding Report

Ordered 26 Copies

Rec'd 6th June 1872.

Dispatched 10th June 1872.

Govt. 894.

forwarded notes as to requirements, and he mentions that, so far as the recommendations commend themselves to the Municipal Commissioners in judgement, and as funds will admit, they will be acted upon. In para. 2 he suggests that the duty of reporting on Sanitary subjects should be confined to the Sanitary Commissioner only; for, that the latter officer makes certain suggestions and the Deputy Inspector General makes others, that one of these officers advises the widening of roads and streets, but that another advocates latrines and conservancy; that one of them ordered the lowering of a dissecting table and the other advises its elevation; and he thinks Municipal inspection

overdone

overdone. He mentions that the Jail Superintendent asked for a report, for my information, as to how far the Deputy Inspector General's recommendations had been given effect to, and finally he inquires whether I am justified in making the Jail Superintendent the channel of communication with the Municipality, and expresses his opinion that some limit must be laid down as to the departments entitled to call upon Collectors for reports and explanations.

3. With reference to the above, I have the honor to submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it was never my intention to make the Jail Superintendent the

the

the channel of communication with the Municipal President now even that he should address the President; and regret that Surgeon Bilderbeck has made a mistake in this matter. When at Rajahmundry in the beginning of February, Deputy Inspector General Blacklock reported on the non-sanitary con-
-dition of that town, using terms of such an urgent character, that on receipt of his communication requested that the Medical Officer "should be ordered to report on the "1st. of May 1872 on all the non-sanitary "defects named therein"; and on receipt of that order the Medical Officer should not have addressed Mr. Sullivan but simply have in-
-spected

inspected and reported to the Deputy Inspector General the result of his inspection. By the Orders of the Government and by a Department

Medical Code
Section I Para 50, page 15, Para 59, page 17,
" 75 page 19 for Deputy Inspector Generals.
" II Para 83 page 26 as to Sanitary Medl. Offrs.
III " 3 " 48 as to Civil Surgeons
III " 62 " 57 as to Sanitary Medl. Officers

Order, every Medical Officer is the Sanitary Officer of his neighbourhood and district, and it was Surgeon Bilderbeck's ordinary duty to know, or if he did not know to ascertain the State of his neighbourhood, and there was no necessity for his addressing the Municipality. I do not, however, know why the Deputy Inspector General's Office sent my order to Surgeon Bilderbeck. In reality, it ought to have been sent to the Civil

Surgeon

Surgeon, but it may have been sent to Surgeon Bilderbeck as the Senior Medical Officer present at that station, and I regret that these mistakes in the Deputy Inspector Generals' office and in Surgeons Bilderbeck's line of action have given Mr. Sullivan any cause for feeling overtaxed.

4. Mr. Sullivan mentions as to Rajahmundry, that recommendations of a contradictory character were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, but as he does not send copy of the former officer's report, I am unable to offer an opinion on this point, but I may, without hesitation, observe that the

the recommendations of two officers of their great experience might differ, without being contradictory.

5. On the subject of Mr. Sullivan's letter generally, I have the honor to submit that the condition of Rajahmundry, as represented to the Municipality in February, was one urgently needing attention. A severe epidemic of small pox has been prevailing there since July last, from which one thousand deaths are admitted to have occurred, but Surgeon Bilderbeck and others estimate that two thousand people have been swept away by this single disease, and as Deputy Inspector General Blacklock could only remain in

Rajahmundry

Rajahmundry for a few days, and
the town cannot be inspected
again for two years to come, I
could not so long defer the duty
of ascertaining how far his recom-
-mendations had been given
effect to, and I therefore desired
the Medical Office again to report
on the subject on the 1st. of May.
I beg to enclose the x copy of Deputy
Inspector General Blackstock's com-
-munication in which it will be
observed stated that he had "re-
"cently Rajahmundry in
"company of Dr. Balderstock and
"Doig and had seen some of
"the worst and some of the best
"parts of Rajahmundry."
"the second and third rate streets
"and lanes are in a worse condition
"in respect to cleanliness than any
"I have ever seen. The narrow streets,
"are seen to be used as latrines. In
"They are exceedingly filthy. Bor-
-dering the side of one street, there
"is a line of latrines for Brahmins.
"x x x. The ground is very filthy
"and the mud walls next the
"street are saturated with animal
"matter to three or four feet in
"height. The Medical Officer of
"the Jail informs me that in the
"rainy season the odours from
"these places are almost overpow-
-ing. x x x if the toty were to
"clean the grounds ever so well,
"and he cleans them very indif-
-ferently by scraping up the
"filth

x To be returned

"filth with a potshead, the air there
"and all over the neighbourhood
"would still be impure owing to
"the long continued saturation of
"the soil and surrounding walls.
"If the walls could be thrown
"down and their earth mixed
"with that of the soil, most
"productive Nitre beds would be
"formed."

"5. The only suggestion I can make
"for the improvement of such filthy
"places is that they should be
"opened out freely to the air and
"converted into vegetable gardens."

6. With such a report before me, His Excellency the Governor in Council will, I think, consider that I acted with prudence in requesting the Medical Officer to

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to report to me at the end of four months as to what had been done, and his report herewith enclosed will show that, so far as he knows, nothing has been done, and that the non-sanitary conditions which existed in the beginning of February continue to exist. I have before mentioned that small-pox has been prevailing there since the 1st July 1871, and that Surgeon Bilderbeck estimates the deaths at two thousand; but, since the Deputy Inspector General's visit cholera has been so evidently coming down the coast from the North that on the 20th ultimo, I ordered distribution of Cholera Medicines to all Revenue Officers and Police stations, and I have the honor to submit

* To be returned

submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council that it is not prudent to allow Rajahmundry to remain in the very dangerous condition described in these two reports. The recommendations made by Deputy Inspector General Blackett are sound; he is a prudent officer: but nothing seems to have been done, and Mr. Sullivan says that such recommendations will be acted on only so far as they commend themselves to the Municipal Commissioners judgment.

7. With reference to Mr. Sullivan's suggestion to transfer to the Sanitary Commissioner the duty of reporting on the sanitation of Municipal towns, I have the honor to

to submit that, selected as the Sanitary Commissioner is from amongst a large body of officers as one especially fitted for the duties devolving on him, there need be no doubt as to his capability of performing the task which Mr. Sullivan proposes to devolve on him and of his doing it well, provided the circle was small enough to enable him to perform it; but one Sanitary Commissioner would be altogether insufficient for the care of the 25,000,000 of inhabitants in the Madras Presidency and however many Sanitary Commissioners there might be the Deputy Inspector Generals of Circles must ever be regarded as responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government for all connected with

with the Sanitary Condition of their res-
-pective ranges, and though I hope
that their inspecting duties while on
their tours has ever been carefully at-
-tended to, I do not believe that, at
the present day, any part of India
can ever be over-inspected. His Excell.
in Council knows Deputy Inspector
General Blacklock to be a careful,
considerate and experienced Officer,
and I hope will concur with me
in considering that there has been
no over-inspection in this case.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed.t Servant

Edwd Balfour Insp.r Gen.l

Inspector General of Hosp.ls

Indian Medical Depart.t

Mal.

Fund 1872. Dept

From

The Inspector General, of Hosps
Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George,

To the Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department

Dated 7th June

Rec'd 27—

No. 221 No. 186

Subject Elec, + Police acts

Submits his opinion with the reference to the laying down of Rules by Govt prescribing the duties of the Dy Insp Genls of Hosps in connection with the Municipalities

In Pro: 18th July 1872

Financial Department.

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No. 8911.

From the President Gunt. Commission Godavery Dt.

Dated 26th April 1872.

FOR ORDERS.

I would refer this letter with the
first instance to the Inspector
General Hospitals for any
remarks he may wish to
offer.

B. P.

Ref. to 7894 in reply
Mad. to Sec. Mid Dep. 295

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the

Inspector General of Hospitals,
Madras Medical Department,
dated 1st June 1872, No 186.

Order thereon of Certain Duty No 2032

The Government see
no necessity for saying more
as necessity for saying more
Rules for Quarantine &c.
Sanitary inspection of Villages
epidemics as suggested by
the Collector of
Godavery District.

2. Under, as we Rajahmundry
there is a Civil Surgeon, it
is the duty of that officer
to keep the Government
Quarantine enforced
if any danger that is
threatening the Public
Health

Health and to suggest
Remedial measures, and in
the case of his advice being
disregarded, and the danger
being of a pressing character,
to move the Collector and
Magistrate of the District
to enforce Sanitary precautions.
The inspections made periodi-
cally by the Deputy In-
spector General and by the
Sanitary Commissioner are
of great importance, and the
Government cannot doubt
that their advice will re-
=ceive the careful considera-
tion of the Municipal Com-
missioners.

3. The present reference to Govt
would appear to have been caused
by an official irregularity in the
Medical Department which led
to the Superintendent of the Central
Jail being directed to perform the
duty which properly belonged to
the Civil Surgeon who is "ex-
officio"

25
officio" the Sanitary Officer
of the Station. 51

4. This irregularity would
appear to have been in a
measure due to the imperfect
docket, which bears Dr Balfour's
signature, on the report of the
Deputy Inspector General.

5. The Government will be
glad to receive from the Pre-
sident of the Rajahmundry
Municipal Commissioners, a brief
report on the measures taken
to give effect to the recommenda-
tions made by both Dr
Blacklock and Dr Cornish
for the abatement of the nui-
sances caused by the defective
Latrines and intramural grave-
yard in the town of Rajahmundry

To.
The Secretary of the Municipal Commrs,
Godavery Dt. 6
— Inspr. Genl. Ind. Medl Dept with an Encl 2 to 6
— Sanitary Commissioner. 6
— Board of Revenue 1
— Inspr Genl of Jails 6

651. Ltr to Govt 10.
Despd 20/7

Govt. of {1872} Madras.

Financial.

To

The Secy. Munl. Commr.
Godavery Dt.
per

Dated 18th July 1872, No. 902
Recd.

Nos. 72. 74.

Passing orders on a reference on the subject from the Collr. of the Godavery Dt. requesting the duty of such inspection to lie with the Civil Surgeon who is "ex officio" the Sanitary Officer of the Station.