

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1012	Press
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Dated	27.6.1862	10

Not to be folded or roughly handled

8/9 (1 sheet)

7/18

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
27th June 1862.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 227. From R. COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort Saint George, dated 12th May 1862, No. 91.

From W. Robinson, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police, to T. Pyroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, No. 209, dated 30th January 1862, and referred for report on 9th February 1862. From the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No. 54, dated 4th March 1862.

With advertence to correspondence as per margin referred for my observations, I have the honor to report, that the subject of Medical aid to the Mofussil Police has lately been pressed upon my attention, by many complaints of Civil Surgeons and others, as to the bad consequences

of treating so numerous a body of men in the Civil Dispensaries, which institutions were especially provided, not for the servants of Government, but for the sick poor of every caste and creed in the general population.

2. Government has already ruled that the Civil Surgeons are bound to attend professionally upon the Police, as upon all other Civil employes of the district, without extra remuneration, and this question I have no desire to re-open. It is however manifest that the semi-military character of the Constabulary, which requires that all men shall be examined as to physical ability by the Medical Officer and passed by him for admission to the force, and when sick made to attend Hospital for Medical treatment, gives much extra labor to Civil Surgeons, beyond what devolved upon them under the former arrangements, when the Police were under the Collectors of districts; moreover, this extra labor has been attended by pecuniary loss to those officers, to the average extent of 25 or 30 Rupees per mensem, caused by the withdrawal of Military detachments, formerly employed upon Police duties.

3. The great objection to the present ill-defined system of affording Medical aid to the Police, is the crowding of the Civil Dispensaries—charitable institutions—by the sick of the Force, owing to which the more respectable people, and especially women, cannot be persuaded to remain for treatment as in-patients.

4. Government has approved of the principle of trying to make these institutions self supporting; but, in many instances, the efforts made to effect this desirable result are futile, and are likely to continue to be so, if the institutions are rendered unpopular by the admission of the sick of the Constabulary.

5. As Government limits the amount of aid to a grant of 50 Rupees per mensem, for the purchase of diet for pauper sick, and Hospital necessities for all other patients, it follows that, where large numbers of Police are treated, a considerable portion of this charitable grant is expended for their benefit, and that the sick poor are deprived of that proportion of the grant which must be expended on Hospital necessities and perishable articles for the Police. The subjoined Extract from a letter from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division, will show to what extent, the sick of this large body of men, are treated in Civil or Station Hospitals.

"In this division the stations of Kimeedy, Palconda, Nursipatam, Juggiapett, Ragapore and Nursipore are kept up solely for the Police, and the Medical subordinates have in many instances been at charges to pay for absolute requirements—Lamp-oil, Firewood, &c. &c. The cost of a water-carrier and a toty is often wanted."

"In the Military station and Regimental Hospitals the Police are likely to add very seriously to the cost of perishable articles. I need not point out to the Principal Inspector General that Medical attendance on the Police is a very different affair to attending on the old Peon Establishment. At Nursipatam lately 63 were in Hospital, out of a strength of 275. I forward the Report as an evidence of the claims the Police Establishment make on the time of the Medical Department."

6. In the Annual Reports on the Civil Dispensaries for 1861, the injury done to those institutions in the public estimation by the admission of Police, and mixing them up with the sick of the Civil population, is a matter of universal complaint.

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7. I have therefore to recommend that separate Hospital provision shall be made, at each Head Quarter station, for the Police Force. The Military detachment Hospitals at the various stations are, it is inferred, available for the purpose, and all that would be required would be a Dresser and Toly, to each Hospital to attend upon the sick under the Civil Surgeon.

8. It seems to me desirable that some simple returns should be kept of the sickness and mortality of the Force, occupying as it does many stations, where little or nothing is known of the salubrity of the climate, or the effects of Police duties on health. This could easily be arranged if Hospital accommodation was provided, and returns of sickness of men on out-post duties sent in weekly to Head Quarters. At present, the Police are simply entered as in or out patients of the various Dispensaries. Perhaps Government will call upon the Inspector General of Mofussil Police to consider the subjects of the two preceding paragraphs, and to estimate accordingly, if the suggestions are approved.

9. The Military Finance Department are anxious to distinguish all purely Military charges; and it now becomes a question whether the treatment of Police in Military Garrison Hospitals, such as Vellore, Cannanore, &c., should not be stopped, and provision made in some other way.

10. Some of these Garrison establishments are scarcely required for Military purposes; and yet the whole cost is charged against the Military Department. This subject will be noted again, when the best mode of meeting the difficulty has been discussed in communication with the Controller of Military Finance. From what has been stated here, it will be evident to Government, that the duties of Civil Surgeons have been added to, with an actual loss of allowances, and that other Departments bear much of the cost of affording Medical aid to the new Police; while the continued use of the Civil Dispensaries by the sick of the force, is likely to defeat the object of Government in trying to get the people themselves to bear the burden of ministering to their sick poor.

Referred for the remarks of the Inspector General of Police.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
20th May 1862.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 228. From CHARLES W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Porto Novo, 21st May 1862, No. 25.

During my recent tour in the District on settlement duty, I had occasion, when speaking with the people, to refer to the value of the Public Dispensary available to them, and I enquired why it was not more generally used. The reply I met with was that since the Dispensary had been so much frequented by the Police Constables, the public were averse to enter the building, objecting, as they informed me, to the general caste and style of the men in the Police, and because their disease was usually one which the people viewed as offensive. I was led to pursue my enquiries on the subject and I found the above information commonly confirmed; and this induced me to address the Zillah Surgeon of the station, and I beg to submit for the perusal of Government the correspondence which has passed between Doctor Busted and myself.

2. It appears from the statement forwarded by Doctor Busted, that nearly 1,000 men of the Police Force have been treated in a period of little more than two years, and that the effect of their admission into the Hospital as in-patients has been a falling off in the number of ordinary patients from the District of about 180 per annum or nearly 400 persons for the same period; and that the proportion of obnoxious diseases for which the Constabulary have been treated is about 66 per cent. on the number admitted.

3. It rests of course with the Government to say whether the present system shall continue, and it is with them to decide how far this extensive use and appropriation by the Police Force of the wards of a public Hospital ostensibly established for the people is legitimate and proper. I confess, it seems to me to be neither, and that other means of Medical treatment for the Police should be provided, quite distinct from an Institution avowedly originating in the supposed wants of the inhabitants of the country and to meet which as I have always understood was the principle, if not the sole object that called these District Hospitals into existence.

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4. If I recollect aright, public officers at the time were desired to make known the benevolent intentions of the Government, and to induce the people as much as possible to avail themselves of European Medical aid; and I am not aware that Government have modified or altered their views in respect to these institutions; thus I feel sure, they would not knowingly permit the continuance of so grievous an abuse as I view the present unrestricted admission into the Civil Dispensary of the new Police.

5. The Zillah Surgeon makes a suggestion for the future treatment of these men in Cuddalore, but it is not merely the Medical treatment of the Police of this District that has to be considered, but that of the entire Force throughout the Presidency; and it becomes a question, I think, whether a Dresser should not be appointed to the Head Quarters of every Zillah station, and a building be erected or rented as a Hospital for their exclusive use.

6. The Medical treatment of so large a body of men must I fancy be no inconsiderable tax on the finances of the State; it is a charge wholly unknown in bygone days, but if Government are prepared to incur it, and have resolved on the course as that most conducive to the efficiency of the Constabulary a position which my experience decidedly negatives, I cannot at all events think that the cost should be at the heavy sacrifice of the people of the country, who, to a great extent, are thus virtually excluded from availing themselves of the advantages of an Institution which they have been taught to believe was originally founded for their especial benefit.

7. It is my belief that the community at large do feel much the deprivation, and though on the score of caste and calling, their objections may hardly merit consideration, yet it must be remembered that the very number of Police patients averaging 10 daily according to Doctor Busted, at once appropriate the greater portion of the accommodation to the exclusion of all others, while the use at all of the Dispensary by this particular class of public servants would appear, as far as I can judge, entirely at variance with the very aim and intention which Government had in view in sanctioning the maintenance of these very useful Institutions.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot; to H. E. BUSTEED, Esq., Zillah Surgeon, Cuddalore, dated 5th May 1862.

I have had my attention called to the circumstances of the number of Police Constables who resort to the Civil Dispensary at Manjacupam for treatment.

2. I understand that at times the Hospital is three parts filled with men from the Police Force, and that the customary disease for which they resort to it is syphilis.

3. The Dispensary here was erected for the people at large and its cost was partly defrayed by the public, and it was at the time a great object with Government to give confidence to the Natives in European treatment, and to induce them to frequent the Dispensary Hospital for that purpose.

4. I am told that from the first establishment of the new Police this public Hospital has been more filled with these men than with persons of any other class; and when it is considered that the present Police men are proverbially drawn from the lowest and worst classes, it is not surprising that their frequent use of the Public Dispensary should keep away the respectable among the community, who naturally do not like to come into such close proximity and contact with a class of men whose social habits and way so differ from their own and whose disease for the most part is viewed as offensive and degrading.

5. I cannot but think that such use of a public Dispensary Hospital is at variance with its real and intended object, and I am of opinion that interference is called for, because many have commented on it to me, and it has been distinctly stated that while the Police Constables occupy the greater portion of the building and are under treatment for venereal disease, the community in general will not resort to it nor avail themselves of the advantages it was the express design of the State to confer on them by the establishment of such institutions.

6. I shall be obliged by your furnishing me with a statement of the number of cases of Policemen treated by you since the organization of the new Police Force, shewing what proportion of these men entered for venereal disease, also the number of Police patients at the present

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time; and I shall further be obliged by your giving me your opinion as to whether it is your experience and belief that the admission of these men has operated in the way I have pointed out, and has deterred the people from resorting to the Dispensary Hospital as much as they had been accustomed to do prior to the introduction of the new Police system.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. W. READE,

Collector.

From H. E. BUSTEED, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Cuddalore; to C. W. READE, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 17th May 1862, No. 257.

I have the honor, in acknowledging receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, to forward a nominal Return* of the admissions into the Civil Dispensary of Police Constables. In original. since the 6th February 1860.

On the first establishment of the Police all men requiring Medical treatment were attended to at the Dispensary as out-patients; but this plan having been found to give rise to abuse, they were treated as in-patients, first, in a room attached to the Police office (whence they were brought up to the Dispensary every morning for the inspection of the Medical Officer, this being the only Medical supervision over them), and then in the Civil Dispensary. The result of this change was, as will be seen by the Return, a diminution in the number of applicants by one-third.

Since the formation of the Police there has been a falling off, of about 180 per annum, in the number of in-patients from the class who previously sought admission into the Dispensary, but the number of out-patients has remained unaffected.

The "Abstract" appended to the accompanying Return shews that 66.74 per cent. of the admissions of Policemen are from venereal and skin diseases; but I do not think that this circumstance deters any of the inhabitants from becoming inmates of the Hospital: it appears to me that the disinclination to apply for admission arises from the reluctance of respectable people to occupy the same wards with the classes from which the Policemen are drawn; i. e., the caste and calling of the Policemen rather than their diseases deter the generality of the people from becoming inmates of the Hospital with them.

On the whole I am of opinion that the admission into the Civil Dispensary of Police Constables has operated prejudicially to the institution, and I should be glad if you could make arrangements for their being treated elsewhere. I would suggest the room in the European Hospital compound, lately occupied by the sick of the Native Veteran Battalion, being appropriated to this purpose. It is capable of containing ten beds, the average daily number of sick Constables.

The men should, as at present, provide their own diets, and the Superintendent of Police should be requested to arrange for the supply of perishable articles, such as rice, flour, lamp-oil, firewood, &c., (average cost 4 or 5 Rupees per mensem) requisite in the treatment of their diseases, as these cannot be furnished from the resources of the European Hospital. Perhaps a tolerable plan would be to cause a small sum, say one Anna daily, to be stopped from each man who becomes unfit for duty on account of syphilis, itch, &c., and to let this sum be devoted to defraying all or part of the Hospital expenses; this plan I merely suggest in the event of no better one being hit on. I am aware that it is open to some objections, viz., 1st, it is wrong in principle to treat sickness as a crime; 2nd, if the men be thus punished for contracting these diseases, they will be very likely to put off as long as possible the evil day of their reporting sick, and thus to allow, in some instances, grave diseases to under mine their constitution as to render them of but little use in the Police Force.

Whatever Hospital be used, a guard to prevent irregularities will be necessary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. W. READE,

Collector.

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No. 229. From W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of M. Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 11th June 1862, No. 1,216.

Account Department.

With reference to a letter from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 12th May 1862, No. 91; and referred to me for remarks on the 20th May 1862, I have the honor to state as follows.

2. The loss to the Zillah Surgeons alluded to by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, occurred by their relief from Military duty at Civil stations in consequence of the withdrawal of Military Detachments. A considerable saving has been effected in the Military Department; probably on an average to the extent of 25 to 30 Rupees per mensem, at each Zillah as stated by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

3. The objection raised by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to affording Medical relief at the charitable Dispensaries is clearly well founded. It might be met at Civil stations, where there is a Jail, by ordering the Medical relief to be given at the Public Jail Dispensary. The few exceptional cases which would remain at places where there is no Jail might be disposed of severally as brought forward each on its own merits. But the best permanent arrangement would clearly be that suggested by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, in paragraph 7 of his letter. If the Government will issue orders, a properly digested scheme, with its cost, will be arranged in each District, in communication with the Medical Department, and submitted before preparing the Budget of 1863-64.

4. A system for obtaining Returns of sick can easily be managed in connexion with such arrangement.

5. Provision has been made in the Police Budget of 1862-63, for perishable articles issued to sick Policemen. The bills will be paid on presentation in the usual manner.

6. Head money is paid for attendance on the Police at all Military stations. I agree with the Principal Inspector General that Military Hospitals, which are not required for Military purposes, should not be continued to meet Police requirement. The Controller of Military Finance and Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, will no doubt treat this matter entirely on its merit in a Military point of view. In the meantime, I trust that the Police will not be deprived of the aid that is paid for and can easily be afforded by a Public Establishment which must be maintained at any rate. Departments of the State should aid each other so far as may be done without impairing the efficiency of either.

No. 230. ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1862, No. 1,012.

The foregoing letters have reference to the inconvenience caused by the men of the Police Force resorting in large numbers to the Civil Dispensaries and thereby preventing these institutions from being taken advantage of by the Native population generally as was intended when they were founded.

2. The Inspector General of Police admits the objections which have been urged by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, and suggests in concurrence with that Officer that separate provision should be made in each District for the Medical requirements of the Constabulary.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council requests that the Inspector General will give his immediate attention to the subject and prepare, in communication with the Medical Department, a detailed scheme for providing separate Dispensaries and if necessary separate Medical attendance for the men of his force in each District in which such arrangements may be requisite, together with an estimate of its cost. Wherever, as at Military Stations, provision can be made for the Medical treatment of the Police Force at the Military Hospital, this should be done in preference to entailing on the State the cost of two separate establishments.

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4. The Governor in Council is disposed to think, on further consideration that Civil Surgeons are entitled to some remuneration for the heavy additional duty imposed upon them by the organization of the present Police Force. The Inspector General will make provision accordingly in the scheme now called for.

5. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that in the letter addressed by the Collector of South Arcot to the Zillah Surgeon at Cuddalore, on the subject referred to in the correspondence above recorded, the former Officer has permitted himself to make use of remarks, regarding the present Police Force, which are altogether unbecoming his position as the Magistrate of the District, and which if known, are calculated to enhance the difficulty of placing the force upon an efficient footing. Such remarks are the more inexcusable, as under the orders of the Inspector General, a Roll of persons recruited for the Police is forwarded to the Collector in his capacity of Magistrate every month, in order "that he may notify to the Superintendent any objection that he or any of his subordinates may have to bring against such recruits."

6. The Governor in Council learns from the Inspector General's Administration Report which has been just received, that South Arcot is one of the few Districts in which the Police Authorities have been unable to enlist the cordial co-operation of the Magistracy, and that as a natural consequence, there is the greatest possible difficulty in maintaining the force upon any thing like an efficient footing.

7. The Governor in Council cannot permit this state of things to continue. The present Police arrangements have been adopted, after the fullest and most careful consideration. Their success depends in a great measure on the active co-operation of the Magistracy, and His Excellency in Council desires it to be distinctly understood that any Magistrate who instead of supporting, places himself in a position of antagonism to, the policy of the Government in reference to this important branch of the administration, will be removed from his office.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

Encl.
From David Chapman Collector
to the Collector of Duties and
Antes 17th Aug 1862.

See a letter from
the Collector of
Duties and Ant.
21st Aug 1862. & 25th

Receipts of the Blue
force South and treated
by the David Chapman
Collector of Duties and
Antes 6th February 1862

Encl 628
No 1079

Register of Licenses of the Police force
Venditores Commencing from 1st January 1880

11 copies of
 Ordinance
 Commencing from 1st January 1860

South. Pool, located in the Bird Dispensary³

[illegible]

5

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6

Invalide as Discharged Patients.

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699	2646	2647	2648
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Speak to as I should prefer to write to
 Dear my people.

1	James A. Smith	Private	10	1861	
2	John B. Jones	Private	10	1861	
3	William C. Brown	Private	10	1861	
4	Robert D. White	Private	10	1861	
5	Thomas E. Green	Private	10	1861	
6	Charles F. Black	Private	10	1861	
7	Henry G. Gray	Private	10	1861	
8	John H. Hall	Private	10	1861	
9	James I. King	Private	10	1861	
10	William J. Lee	Private	10	1861	
11	Robert K. Scott	Private	10	1861	
12	Thomas L. Adams	Private	10	1861	
13	Charles M. Baker	Private	10	1861	
14	Henry N. Carter	Private	10	1861	
15	John O. Evans	Private	10	1861	
16	James P. Foster	Private	10	1861	
17	William Q. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
18	Robert R. Harris	Private	10	1861	
19	Thomas S. Jones	Private	10	1861	
20	Charles T. King	Private	10	1861	
21	Henry U. Lee	Private	10	1861	
22	John V. Scott	Private	10	1861	
23	James W. Adams	Private	10	1861	
24	William X. Baker	Private	10	1861	
25	Robert Y. Carter	Private	10	1861	
26	Thomas Z. Evans	Private	10	1861	
27	Charles AA. Foster	Private	10	1861	
28	Henry AB. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
29	John AC. Harris	Private	10	1861	
30	James AD. Jones	Private	10	1861	
31	William AE. King	Private	10	1861	
32	Robert AF. Lee	Private	10	1861	
33	Thomas AG. Scott	Private	10	1861	
34	Charles AH. Adams	Private	10	1861	
35	Henry AI. Baker	Private	10	1861	
36	John AJ. Carter	Private	10	1861	
37	James AK. Evans	Private	10	1861	
38	William AL. Foster	Private	10	1861	
39	Robert AM. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
40	Thomas AN. Harris	Private	10	1861	
41	Charles AO. Jones	Private	10	1861	
42	Henry AP. King	Private	10	1861	
43	John AQ. Lee	Private	10	1861	
44	James AR. Scott	Private	10	1861	
45	William AS. Adams	Private	10	1861	
46	Robert AT. Baker	Private	10	1861	
47	Thomas AU. Carter	Private	10	1861	
48	Charles AV. Evans	Private	10	1861	
49	Henry AW. Foster	Private	10	1861	
50	John AX. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
51	James AY. Harris	Private	10	1861	
52	William AZ. Jones	Private	10	1861	
53	Robert BA. King	Private	10	1861	
54	Thomas BB. Lee	Private	10	1861	
55	Charles BC. Scott	Private	10	1861	
56	Henry BD. Adams	Private	10	1861	
57	John BE. Baker	Private	10	1861	
58	James BF. Carter	Private	10	1861	
59	William BG. Evans	Private	10	1861	
60	Robert BH. Foster	Private	10	1861	
61	Thomas BI. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
62	Charles BJ. Harris	Private	10	1861	
63	Henry BK. Jones	Private	10	1861	
64	John BL. King	Private	10	1861	
65	James BM. Lee	Private	10	1861	
66	William BN. Scott	Private	10	1861	
67	Robert BO. Adams	Private	10	1861	
68	Thomas BP. Baker	Private	10	1861	
69	Charles BQ. Carter	Private	10	1861	
70	Henry BR. Evans	Private	10	1861	
71	John BS. Foster	Private	10	1861	
72	James BT. Gibson	Private	10	1861	
73	William BU. Harris	Private	10	1861	
74	Robert BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
75	Thomas BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
76	Charles BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
77	Henry BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
78	John BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
79	James BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
80	William BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
81	Robert BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
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83	Charles BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
84	Henry BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
85	John BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
86	James BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
87	William BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
88	Robert BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
89	Thomas BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
90	Charles BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
91	Henry BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
92	John BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
93	James BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
94	William BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
95	Robert BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
96	Thomas BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
97	Charles BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
98	Henry BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
99	John BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	
100	James BV. Jones	Private	10	1861	

Trudeau was under Patrick in the Civil Dispensary Hospital.

A. E. Brewster
Civil Engineer

[illegible]

Quadrilateral }
15th May 1862 }

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Papers

From the Principal Inspector, General Dep^y (Here enter 12th May 1862 No 91)
 Collector of South Arcot / " " 21st " " No 25
 Inspector General of Police / " " 11th June " No 1216

Order thereon 27th June 1862 No 1012

The foregoing letters have reference to the inconvenience caused by the men of the Police force resorting in large numbers to the Civil Dispensaries and thereby preventing these institutions from being taken advantage of by the ^{poor} ~~Governor~~ ^{community} ~~Governor~~ ^{Government servants} ~~community~~.

[Signature] *WM*

Native population 2 The Inspector General of Police admits the objection which have been urged by the ^{poor} ~~Governor~~ ^{community} ~~Governor~~ ^{Government servants} ~~community~~.
 as was intended when these Charitable institutions were founded

the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department and suggest in concurrence with that officer that separate provision should be made in each District for the medical requirements of the constabulary.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council requests that the Inspector General will give his immediate attention to the subject and prepare, in communication with the Medical Department, a detailed scheme for providing separate Dispensaries and if necessary separate medical attendance for the men of his force in each District in which such arrangements may be requisite, together with an estimate of its cost. Wherever at military stations provision

4. In former Council is disposed to think, on further consideration that (first) surgeons are entitled to some remuneration for the heavy additional duty imposed upon them in the organization of the present Police force. In Inspector General will make provision accordingly in the scheme now under consideration.

12
can be made for the medical treatment of the Police force at the Military Hospital. This should be done in preference to entailing on the State the cost of two separate establishments.

5. The Governor in Council regrets to observe that in the letter addressed by the collector of South Arcot to the Jellah Surgeon at Cuddalore, on the subject referred to in the correspondence above recorded, the ~~former~~ officer has permitted himself to make use of remarks regarding the present Police force, which are altogether unbecoming his position as the Magistrate of the District, and if known are calculated to enhance the difficulty of placing the force upon an efficient footing. Such remarks are the more

recalled

invariably
as under the
orders of the Inspector Gene-
ral, a roll of persons recruits
for the Police is forwarded to
the Magistrate in his capacity of Magistrate
every month, in order
that he may notify to the
Superintendent any objection
that he or any of his subor-
dinates may have to bring
against such recruits.

6. The Governor in Council
learns from the Inspector
General's administration
Report which has been just
received, that South Arcot
is one of the few Districts
in which the Police authorities
have been unable to enlist
the cordial cooperation of
the Magistracy, and that
as a natural consequence,
there is the greatest possible
difficulty in maintaining
the force upon any thing
like an efficient footing.

The

7. The Governor in Council
cannot permit this state of
things to continue. The present
Police arrangements have been
adopted, after the fullest and
most careful consideration.
Their success depends in a great
measure on the active cooper-
ation of the Magistracy, and
His Excellency in Council
desires it to be distinctly
understood that any Magis-
trate who instead of suppo-
ring places himself in a
position of antagonism
to the policy of the Govern-
ment in reference to this
important branch of the
administration, will be
removed from his office.

The Inspector General of Police
Principal Inspector General
Collectors of Districts
Military Department

28/12/28
28/12/28
28/12/28
28/12/28

R

L. J. de Montreuil

Proof of Free
Service 1862-24 Jan.

W. 1012.

Proceedings of Court

4-4-1913. III

26 Jan 1863.
27/27 June 1862

26 Jan 1863.

Requesting the Criminal

Prosecutor General H. O. to

prepare a statement providing

separate descriptions for the

kind of the force in each

district, and make provision

therefor for a remuneration

to be granted to the Civilian

Alarmists may I doubt with

much more than a good deal of

regarding the same
of the present Civil Force.

26 Jan 1863