

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Journal DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<i>809</i>	Press
		~~Mis.~~
	<i>22-23</i>	
Dated	<i>2/6</i>	<i>19-88</i>

*5/6*Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
2nd June 1864.*

No. 22. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department.

*Communicating a letter from the Principal
Inspector General, Medical Department,
relative to the measures taken for the preven-
tion of Cholera in Military Cantonments, &c.* } (Dated 27th May 1864, No. 1797.)

No. 23. ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1864, No. 809.

Ordered that the foregoing Proceedings be communicated to all Magistrates of Districts, and that their attention be drawn to paragraph 7 of the Principal Inspector General's letter. The Governor in Council considers that the system adopted in Bellary might with advantage be followed at all Military stations in the Provinces.

(True Extract.)

A J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Magistrate of
„ Inspector General of Police.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Note by the Honorable
T. P. P. on Prop. of Gov. July Sept.
1817 of 1864.

Para: 7 of Dr. Cole's
letter, might, I think with ad-
vantage, be furnished to all
Magistrates up Country and
their attention drawn to it.
What is done at Bellary
might well be done elsewhere.

/s/ J. P.

12/11/18

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper—

From the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, Coonoor
Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

Referring to Order of Government, as per margin, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the only available copy of Dr. Lushington's Cholera report dated 14th April 1864, Military Department, Fort Saint George, and to inform you that the same is now in my Office.

In regard to the measures adopted for the prevention of Cholera, I have the honor to inform you that every sanitary measure introduced or precautionary measure adopted to save the Troops from scourges of Cholera, and that Cholera in the Army can ever be "prevented" while the population of the Army is so large. I have the honor to inform you that the way of Conservancy of Military Cantonments, and in the ventilation of Barracks and by Hygienic measures generally, but notwithstanding the care that may be taken Cholera will occasionally be brought into Cantonments and some will eventually, I fear fall victims to it.

4. The great danger to the Troops on the line of march is Cholera. As regards the year 1857, the practice of moving the Troops by rail was introduced, and although thousands of men have been moved in this way subsequently, the Cholera mortality has been exceedingly slight.

5. The measure has undoubtedly been attended by a great saving of life, and I should be sorry to see a reversion to the old practice of marching the men from place to place through the short-sighted motives of economy.

6. The Native Troops of late years have been moved less frequently, and the Cholera mortality has consequently been less.

7. I may notice a successful measure adopted at Bellary, for the last two years of establishing a cordon of Police to surround the Cantonment so as to divert pilgrims frequenting the Humphy festivals from the town and Bazar. On two or three occasions of late the disease was evidently brought in by pilgrims, and the measures introduced in 1863, and again in this year, appear to have been successful. Similar measures might, I think, always be adopted with excellent results, whenever it is known that a locality near a Military Station is infected by Cholera.

8. The report of the Cholera Commission, if published, has never been officially communicated here. I have seen the G. O. of the Commander-in-Chief of India, said to be based upon it, and I cannot give in my adhesion to that part of the practice built upon the theory that Cholera travels chiefly in the line of the prevailing winds. In this Presidency, at any rate, it has not been observed to do so, but almost invariably in the direction of the stream of human intercourse. That is along high roads of communication.

9. The present rules for the choice of encampment, and the directions to be followed in the event of an out break of Cholera, are most judicious, and leave little or nothing to be desired.

10. I append a return showing the proportion of Cholera to all other mortality for 22 years (since 1842) in the European and Native Army. It will be seen that of late years the mortality has been diminishing somewhat.

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