[L. & M.
9,000-8-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 603 L

DATED 27th March 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Dispensary.

Sanctioning the retention of the ---- at Uppinangadi in the South Canara District.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.

G.O., DATED 27—3—96.
No. 603 L

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Dispensary

Sanctioning the retention of the — at Uppinangadi in the South Canara Dt.

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K PAPER, NO.

THER PAPER, NO. OF 189

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , NO. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT NO.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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7d
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Examined by

L. No. 176.

Uppinangady Taluk Office,
Puttur 10th October 1895.

Uppinangady

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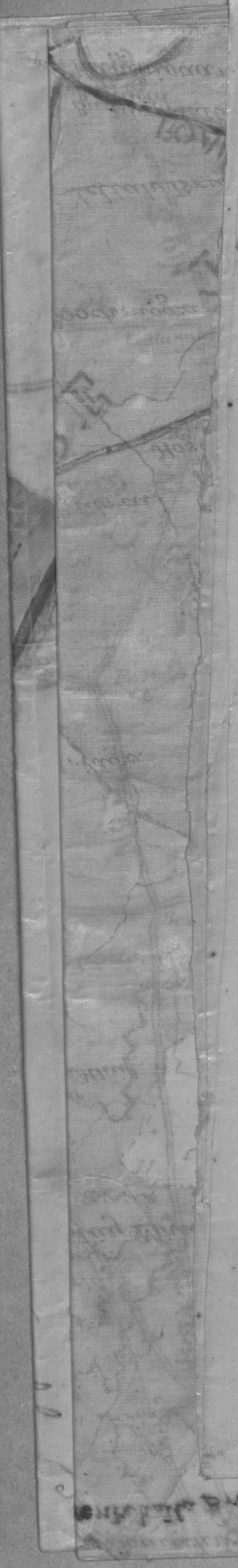

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L. No. 176.

Uppinangady Taluk Office,
Puttur 10th October 1895.

To

The President,
Taluk Board, Uppinangady.

Sir,

I beg to submit this report in obedience to your Endorsement No. 212/5.7.95 on the petition of the inhabitants of Uppinangady praying that the Golitattu dispensary may be permanently located at Uppinangady.

2. There is no doubt that Uppinangady is a more important place than Golitattu. It is 8 miles to the north of Puttur and 15 miles to the south of Beltangady. On the Puttur side of it there is the river Kumadhari and on the Beltangady side the river Netravati, and the town of Uppinangady is situated on the banks of these 2 rivers. Its population according to the Census of 1891 is 1,795 besides which, it has during the trading season a large floating population. Roads (1) to the Manjarabad ghauts, (2) to the Bisli ghauts, (3) to Beltangady and thence to the Charmady ghauts, (4) to Panemangalore and thence to Mangalore, (5) to Puttur — all

all these cross each other at Uppinangady whence there is also direct water communication to Mangalore. Hence a very large number of carts running between Mangalore and the ghauts and also between the several trading centres of the District halt at Uppinangady in the fair weather.

3. Besides, Uppinangadi has also importance as a place of worship. Bathing at the junction of the two sacred rivers is considered meritorious and on the new moon's day a large concourse of people from various parts of the Taluk gathers for bathing. There is also an annual festival at the place called "Makha" which lasts nearly 3 weeks and at which there is a large gathering from various parts of the District and sanitary arrangements are made by the Taluk Board.

4. People attending the several public offices at Puttur from nearly more than one half of the Taluk and also people from the various parts of the District attending the large annual cattle fair and the Shasti festival at Kulgunda and Subramanya respectively have to pass

by

by and halt at Uppinangady where there is a Chattrum to feed the travelling Brahmins.

5. Uppinangady is also likely to grow into importance when we get the railway as the line as now proposed will cross the Netravaty river near Uppinangady.

6. Uppinangady was, moreover, once the Headquarters of the Taluk and all the public offices except the Munsiff's court were located there. But owing to its malarious climate it was given up and all the offices were transferred in 1882 to Puttur, the present head quarters of the Taluk. But even now it is the head quarters of the Revenue and the Police Inspectors and a Police station and a Post Office are located there. As there was a hospital at the place when it was the headquarters of the Taluk, the people appear to have got themselves accustomed to the English medicines so much so that when the hospital was transferred to Puttur along with the Taluk Office and a dispensary was opened at Golitattu

they

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they appear to have felt the want of the medical aid keenly and prevailed upon the Taluk Board in 1893 to send the Golitattu Hospital Assistant to them for a week in a month. The earnestness of the people to have the dispensary at Uppinangady is also evidenced by the fact of one of them Mr Rama Bhat, a member of the Taluk Board, having made over to the Board a substantial tiled building for the location of the institution. Mr Rama Bhat has also provided the Hospital Assistant with a tiled house to live in close to the dispensary building.

7. Compared with Uppinangady Golitattu is an insignificant village situated about 9 miles to the East of Uppinangady on the Manjarabad road with a population of 753. Unlike the villages on the other Coast the houses in the villages of this district are scattered over a large area, and at Golitattu where the dispensary is located in a building originally intended for a rest house there

there are only about half a dozen huts by the road side with a Police station house. There is no house available for the Hospital Assistant to live in and no accommodation for the persons that may attend the dispensary for treatment. Carts do not halt at the place but it is true the place is more malarious than Uppinangady and is nearer the ghauts. But the people residing about the locality do not seem to have much faith in the English medicines. In January 1891 nearly four years after the dispensary was located at Golitattu, Surgeon-Major Lee appears to have recorded "attendance still very sparse "which is disappointing and unless it "improves the erection of a permanent "dispensary building would be hardly "justifiable" and the attendance does not appear to have improved until after the medical officer in charge was allowed to halt a week in a month at Uppinangady. In May 1893, Surgeon-Captain Bannerman appears to have remarked "the small attendance "at Golitattu is to be accounted for by "its remote situation and to the fact that "it had to be closed on several occasions "during the year, the medical officer being "deputed to do cholera or other duty – Elsewhere."

Nevertheless

"Nevertheless, 3.18 is a miserable attendance and "the Board might well consider whether its "money might not be better spent elsewhere". In August 1893 the then President of the Taluk Board, Mr K. Rama Rau, appears to have remarked " Considering the attendance and many "other circumstances it is a question whether "this is a proper station for a permanent "dispensary". Mr Ananthaya, the next President of the Taluk Board, also appears to have strongly expressed in favour of the transfer of the dispensary from Golitattu to Uppinangady – and the Vice-Presidents of the Taluk Boards also appear to have expressed likewise. Copies of the remarks recorded by these officers form part of the enclosures to the Hospital Assistant's report submitted herewith. In 1894 the then President of the District Board, Mr Dance, also appears to have been in favour of the permanent location of the dispensary at Uppinangady.

8. As Uppinangady has a good bazaar and as there is none like it between Uppinangady and Golitattu and as it is also a place of worship the people living in and about Golitattu visit Uppinangady

constantly.

constantly. They have therefore opportunities which they may avail themselves of to take medicines from the dispensary at Uppinangady while the people living at and about Uppinangady have no business to go to Golitattu.

9. Surgeon-Major O'Hara, however, appears to have remarked that Uppinangady being 8 miles north of Puttur where there is a hospital and Beltangady being north of Uppinangady if the dispensary be located at Uppinangady, there will be 3 hospitals and dispensaries in a straight line from north to south leaving the whole east side without medical relief of any kind and that therefore the dispensary should remain at Golitattu.

10. Uppinangadi and its neighbouring villages are more populous than the villages in the eastern portion of the Taluk and though Puttur is only 8 miles from Uppinangady the people of Uppinangady have to cross the unfordable Kumardhary river which is on their way to Puttur. Moreover, from the figures given in his report by the Hospital

Assistant

Inlet. 1424/1 9/95

Assistant it would appear that the attendance increased rapidly only since 1893 after the medical officer was permitted to visit Uppinangady once a month and that of the persons that attended the dispensary in 1893 and 1894 more than two-thirds of the people were from the villages lying to the west and south-west of Golitattu and that the people from the ghaut villages were less than one-thirds of the total attendance.

11. Considering the relative importance of the 2 places and other circumstances I beg respectfully to submit for your consideration whether the requirements of the petitioners and of the people living in the ghaut tracts may not be met by permanently locating the dispensary at Uppinangady and ordering the medical subordinate to halt a week in every month at Golitattu.

I beg &c.
(Signed) V. Rama Rau
Ag. Tahsildar.

(True copy)

For President
District Board,
South Canara.

Copd.

Comp.

Dis No 2/96.

South Canara General Duty
Deputy Collector's Office,
Camp, Mangalore, 6th January 189

From
Dewan Bahadur A. Pinto
President, Taluk Board,
Uppinangady.

To
The President,
District Board,
South Canara.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL & SANITARY OFFICER
26 FEB. 96
SOUTH CANARA

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement on G.O. dated 19th October 1895, No 1950 L, para 4 (3) calling for an explanation for transferring the dispensary from Golitattu to Uppinangady, I have the honor to report as follow:-

2. The dispensary was removed from Golitattu to Uppinangady by my predecessor, M. R. Ry D. Ananthaya Avargal, in anticipation of the sanction of Government which was applied for in his letter dated 13th March 1895, No 202. But Government having in its order dated 20th May 1895, No 899 L. Mis, declined to sanction the proposed transfer, the Medical subordinate in

Ref. G.O. 899 L / 20-5-95

in charge was ordered immediately to move the dispensary back to Golitattu. But he reported that his dwelling house at Golitattu had partly collapsed and was partly occupied by others and that he might not be ordered to move back until he could secure a dwelling house there. The rainy season had meanwhile commenced while a petition was received from the inhabitants of Uppinangady praying that the dispensary might not be moved back until an appeal which they intended to make to Government for the permanent location of the dispensary at Uppinangady was disposed of. In consideration of the earnest wishes of the people and the representation of the medical subordinate I called on the Tahsildar for a report of all the reasons for and against the retention of the dispensary at Uppinangady. On receipt of his report (copy herein enclosed) the whole matter was again placed before the Taluk Board who at its meeting under date the 26th October 1895 resolved as follows:-

" Golitattu is admittedly a malarious
"locality with half a dozen houses on the

roadside

"roadside where the dispensary is situ-
"ated. At such a place there is hardly
"accommodation for healthy travellers, far
"less for sick people. Applicants for
"medicines here must necessarily be
"chiefly outsiders. Uppinangady is an
"equally malarious locality and is cut
"off from Puttur by an unfordable river
"and from the villages to its northwest by
"an additional river unfordable for the
"greater part of the year. Owing to its pe-
"culiar situation, it and its neighbourhood
"cannot readily avail themselves of the Puttur
"Hospital. The question therefore really is
"which should be preferred for the purpose
"of locating the dispensary, whether Uppin-
"angady or Golitattu. Uppinangady with its
"immediate neighbourhood is vastly more
"populous, has been accustomed to receive
"English treatment, has accommodation and
"other convenience far more than Golitattu
"for invalids coming in for treatment. In
"the unanimous opinion of the Board, therefore,
"it is to be preferred."

Distt 14d/1 of 96

3. Dr Lee's objection to the transfer is based on the fact that when the dispensary was proposed to be opened in 1887-88, its locality was to be not a centre of population but a centre of disease - vide para 55 of the Budget letter printed with G.O. dated 16th March 1887 No. 506 L and his present letter* dated 20th March 1895 No. 440, para 2. From 1889 to 1892 when the dispensary was wholly stationed at Golitattu, the average daily attendance was barely three as follows.

* copy of which was submitted to Government with the District Board President's endorsement read in G.O dated 20th May 1895 No 899 L, Mis:

	Attendance	Cases attributed to malaria
1889	488	260
1890	535	330
1891	849	463
1892	778	468

Dr Lee himself when he inspected the dispensary at Golitattu on the 9th January 1891 recorded the following remark in the Visitor's Book.

"Attendance still very sparse which is
"disappointing, and unless it improves, the
"erection of a permanent dispensary build-
"ing would be hardly justifiable"

This opinion is not consistent with his present recommendation. The then President of the Taluk Board, M.R.Ry K. Rama Rao Avargal, inspecting it on the 11th August 1893 remarked as follows:-

"Considering the attendance and many
"other circumstances it is a question whether
"this is a proper station for a permanent
"dispensary."

Dr Bannerman under date the 21st May 1893 recorded of it as follows:-

"The small attendance at Golitattu is
"to be accounted for by its remote situation
"and to the fact that it had to be closed
"on several occasions during the year, the
"Medical Officer being deputed to do cholera
"or other duty elsewhere. Nevertheless 3.18 is
"a miserable daily attendance and the Board
"might well consider whether its money might
"not be better spent elsewhere."

The above figures and opinions show that Golitattu was not such a centre of disease as to be fixed upon for the dispensary.

Under date the 14th August 1893 Dr Bannerman allowed the dispensary to be moved to Uppinangady one week every month. The

The result was an immediate rise in attendance as follows:-

	Total.	Cases attributed to malaria.	Daily.	
1893 ———	1,260	646	9·32	
1894 ———	3,305	2268	14·13	
1895 ———	3019.	(not ascertained)	13·31.	The dispensary was closed on several occasions on the Hospital Assistant being moved to relieve other officers.

This shows that Uppinangady which contributed to such a large increase in the attendance is really a greater centre of disease than Golitattu.

5. The Local Board, moreover, is unanimously of opinion that Uppinangady is equally malarious with Golitattu, vide its resolution above quoted (para 2.) This opinion is strengthened by the fact that it with its cutcherry newly constructed at a large expense was abandoned as the Head Quarters of the Taluk so late as 1882. The circumstance that it is only 8 miles from Puttur where there is a hospital is counterbalanced by the fact that this communication is cut off by an unfordable river all the year round, and though Uppinangady is only 8 miles away, its neighbouring villages

on

on the north east and west, all malarious, are at a greater distance from Puttur and are cut off by the same unfordable river.

6. Uppinangady is, moreover, the junction of 5 roads i.e. (1) leading to the Manjarabad Ghaut, (2) to the Bisly Ghaut, (3) to the Charmady Ghaut, (4) to Mangalore via Mani and (5) to Puttur and a more convenient centre of medical relief, especially to those going to and from the ghauts.

7. It is also the junction of 2 sacred rivers the Netravati and the Kumardhari, attracting a large number of pilgrims every month. There is further a Hindu Temple which attracts a large concourse of people annually. The pilgrims to the Hindu temple at Subrahmanya and the purchasers of cattle at Kulgunda have also to pass through Uppinangady on their way to and fro.

8. Even though the malaria is more intense at Golitattu (which is denied) it certainly

affects

affects less numbers there than at Uppinangady and the Local Board does not see why its dispensary should not relieve the greatest suffering possible.

9. Under these circumstances I beg to submit the Local Board's recommendation that the dispensary might be stationed at Uppinangady, for your support and the favourable consideration of Government.

I have &c
(Signed) A. Pinto
President.

(True copy)

For President
District Board
South Canara.

Copd. Ak

Compd HS

II Ref. oul. No. $\frac{1669}{D.B.}$ of 95

South Canara District Board Office,
Mangalore, 27th January 1896.

Local & Municipal Dept.
RECEIPT No. 3187

From
W. H. Welsh Esquire
President, District Board,
SOUTH CANARA.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to para 4 (3) of G.O. dated 19th October 1895, No. 1950 L, calling for explanation regarding the transfer of the dispensary from Golitattu to Uppinangadi, I have the honor to submit herewith for the orders of Government copy of letter dated the 6th instant, Dis. No. $\frac{2}{96}$, from the President of the Uppinangadi Taluk Board explaining the circumstances under which the transfer was made in anticipation of sanction and the retransfer not yet carried out. A copy is sent instead of an original report from this office, as this is a matter in which the District Board has not direct authority, and it seems fair to permit the Taluk Board President

to

affects less numbers there than at Uppinangady and the Local Board does not see why its dispensary should not relieve the greatest suffering possible.

9. Under these circumstances I beg to submit the Local Board's recommendation that the dispensary might be stationed at Uppinangady, for your support and the favourable consideration of Government.

I have &c
(Signed) A. Pinto
President.

(True copy)

For President
District Board
South Canara.

Copd. Ch

Comp
H.S.

II Ref. on C. No $\frac{1669}{D.B.}$ of 95

South Canara District Board Office,
Mangalore, 27th January 1896.

Local & Municipal Dept.
Current No. 3187

From
W. H. Welsh Esquire,
President, District Board,
SOUTH CANARA.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to para 4 (3) of G.O. dated 19th October 1895, No. 1950 L, calling for explanation regarding the transfer of the dispensary from Golitattu to Uppinangadi, I have the honor to submit herewith for the orders of Government copy of letter dated the 6th instant, Dis. No. $\frac{2}{96}$, from the President of the Uppinangadi Taluk Board explaining the circumstances under which the transfer was made in anticipation of sanction and the retransfer not yet carried out. A copy is sent instead of an original report from this office, as this is a matter in which the District Board has not direct authority, and it seems fair to permit the Taluk Board President

to

Current No. 144 of 96

LOCAL FUND (1896) DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL 14 FEB. 96 WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS.

CURRENT No.

From

The President,
DISTRICT BOARD,
South Canara.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Deptt.
Madras.

Dated 27th } January 1896
Despatched 28th }
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 5 MAR 1896 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

II Ref. on G.O. No. [illegible] D.B. of 95

Enclosures

CHIEF SECRETARY 31 JAN 1896 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Submitting the Explanation called for in para 4(3) of G.O. No. 1650 L dated the 19th October 1895, regarding the transfer of the dispensary from Golitattu to Uppinangady.

No. 186

Referred to the Surgeon General for remarks.

(By order)

W. W. Phillips
Acting Assistant Secretary.

F.R.
11/2/96

Fort Saint George,
12th February 1896.

To
The Surgeon General.

---

[1]

No. 218

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 14th March 1896.

From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In returning the correspondence referred to me with your Endorsement No 186 dated the 12th February 1896 I have the honor to state that under the facts now brought to notice by the President Taluq Board, there is no objection to the dispensary being retained at Uppinangudy.

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

C. Sibthorpe
Surgeon-Major Genl.
Surgeon-General
with the Govt. of Madras.

(1896.) Local & Mun^l. DEPARTMENT.

Local

812 L

From

SURGN.-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

No. 218

Dated 14th } March 1896.
Received

C No. 318 L retd.

Subject.

Stating that there is no objection to the dispensary at Uppinangudy being retained then instead of being transferred back to Golitattu.

Cur. Nos. 318 L and 812 L.

~~[illegible]~~
Mis.

Order. No. 603 Mun. 27-3-96

In the circumstances stated, the retention at Uppinangadi of the dispensary ~~referred to~~ is sanctioned.

V. R.
11/3/96

W W D
23.3.96

[illegible] No. 244 L of 15-2-96

To, The President, D^t. B^d., South Canara. ✓
" Surgeon-General ✓

P of 1st Cur., L of 2nd Cur to

Desp^d. 1/4/96

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When signed } 189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

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13/10/06

[40]
3,000—20-2-06.

DEPARTMENT.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Ordinary / Routine No. 6038, dated ____________ 1906.

Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
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13-6-00	L	1601	00	H		
13-10-06	L. S. G.		06	W	17.10.07	B