

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2795	Press
49-50	Mis.
Dated 3-7-1866.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

12

**Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
3rd September 1866.**

No. 49. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Military Department:—

Referring, &c., certain papers, relative to the
state of the Lines of the Native Regiments } (Here enter 23rd August 1866, No. 2,941.)
stationed at the Presidency.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1866, No. 2,795.

MILITARY WORKS, No. 3.

1. Forwarded to the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, who will, in communication with the Military authorities, cause such remedial measures to be carried out for the improvement of the Lines of the Native Regiments stationed at the Presidency, as may require immediate attention.

2. Colonel Boileau will at once arrange for the execution of the work for which an estimate of Rupees 16,000 is sanctioned in paragraph 2, and he will state later in the year from what source the outlay can be met. A report should be furnished as soon as practicable on Mr. Ellis' suggestions for obtaining good drinking water in the neighbourhood of the Regimental Lines.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, with Plan and Estimate.
.. Military Department.
.. Controller of Public Works Accounts.
.. Accountant General.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Sanitary Commissioner	Here enter 23rd June 1866, No. 107.	283
Quarter Master General.....	" " 28th " " "	5961
" " " "	" " 1st August " "	431
		6763

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, 23rd June 1866, No. 107; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

In my letter No. 63, dated 5th June 1866, I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Government, Military Department, the condition of the Native Regimental lines at Royapooram.

Enclosure 1.

2. I beg now to make certain suggestions regarding the sanitary condition of the lines at Perambore and Vepery.

3. The unsuitability of the sites of Perambore and Vepery has been already brought to the notice of Government. A Committee was assembled so far back as 1856, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of carefully inspecting and reporting on the barracks of Fort Saint George, and the hutting lines of the Native Regiments at Vepery and Perambore. It was then contemplated to create a new Cantonment at Avady.

4. The Governor in Council finally objected to this project, (*vide* Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 10th June 1858) and it was resolved to keep at least two Regiments of Native Infantry in lines at Madras itself.

5. The Committee, in their report on the lines at Perambore and Vepery, were unanimous in condemning the sites of both these lines, but having in view the importance attached by Government to retaining the Native Regiments at Madras and in separate lines, it was resolved to improve the Perambore lines and to remove the Vepery lines to some more suitable site; and for this purpose some land known as Landon's Gardens was purchased, to which place it was determined to remove the Vepery lines.

6. The records in this office do not show why this resolution has been postponed. It is not within my province to raise a question already determined by Government upon Political and Military grounds, and I limit myself to re-calling the fact that little has been done towards the improvement of the Perambore lines, and that nothing has been done towards selecting a more suitable spot than Vepery for the lines of one of the Native Regiments stationed at Madras.

7. LINES OF THE 41ST REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY, PERAMBORE.—It having, as stated above, been resolved to retain the substantially built lines at Perambore, I beg to point out their principal sanitary defects and to suggest remedies.

8. These lines are Government property, being built on a raised basement at moderate elevation above the surrounding bazaars. The earth used in raising this basement was unfortunately obtained from pits dug in the immediate neighbourhood and which are a great nuisance from having in several instances become the receptacles for the sewerage from the lines. These lines are divided into wings, one being located at a short distance from the other.

9. DRAINAGE.—The drainage of these lines is far better provided for than in most Native Infantry lines, but still it is defective. The principle of the conservancy is that all solid rubbish and faecal matter, &c., are removed every morning by the

lined in para 2, and be.

Municipal Scavengers. The water from the washing and cooking is carried off by gutter drains running down each side of the streets. These drains are in many parts too deep and narrow for the purpose intended. This defect, as regards their depth, is caused by the necessity which exists for making a fall for the sewage, as the basement of the line is a perfect level. But even now the fall is insufficient to give a rapid flow to the sewage. Instead of being saucer shaped they are square, and therefore present angles in which decomposing matter is arrested. In that portion of the lines occupied by the right wing, these drains all open into a hollow caused by the excavations of earth, made during the construction of the lines, and which runs along the south-side. In the wet season this is a tank, but at the present time it is dry, and those portions of its bed, upon which the sewage flows, are thoroughly saturated with it and are very offensive. Excepting on the north-side, where a drain from the portion of the lines occupied by the Drummers, is led into a bazaar drain, no attempt has been made to connect the drainage of the lines with that of this portion of the town.

10. The remarks concerning the drainage of the right wing lines apply equally to that of the left. Most of the sewage falls into a ditch on the west immediately outside the lines, and there stagnates, while on the south a drain empties itself into a tank close by.

11. There is at a short distance to the south of the right wing lines and by the side of the Perambore "barrack road" a most offensive open drain, the property of the Municipal Commissioners, carrying the liquid filth of a portion of the Perambore civil inhabitants into a neighbouring ditch where the sewage stagnates, and forms a vast cesspool. This is a serious evil, the smell from this drain and the large accumulation of filth rendering it a nuisance to the whole neighbourhood during certain hours of the day. A nuisance of this description requires immediate attention for its removal, and it would also be very desirable that means should be adopted for completing the drainage of the lines. At present the sewage is simply removed from each hut and saturates the ground within a few feet of the margin of the lines.

12. As is usually the case in Native Regiments, each Sepoy contributes towards a fund for the support of an establishment of five or six sweepers. The men pay in the proportion to the number of people inhabiting each hut, the sum being about an anna a head per mensem.

13. **LATRINES.**—Two large public latrines used both by the military and civil population are badly devised and ill-kept. These belong to the Municipal Commission, and they should be required to amend them.

14. It is a question whether it would not be an advantage to have two small Regimental latrines conducted on the dry earth principle conveniently situated near each wing. It seems, however, to be very doubtful if the women of this Regiment could be induced to use a public latrine from their cast prejudices.

15. **WATER SUPPLY.**—The Sepoys complain, and justly, of the difficulty experienced in procuring water. The wells in the lines contain brackish water, unfit for drinking purposes.

16. During the rains and cold season, the Sepoys and the families of the right wing procure their water from a tank on the east of these lines, but this is almost dry in the hot season, and, even when full, can never afford any pure water for consumption.

17. The tank on the east of the lines, here referred to, is a large one, and no sewage falls into it, and attempts have been made to deepen and otherwise improve it as a reservoir.

18. Last year the tank to the west of the Regimental parade ground overflowed, and the water (passing along the channel on the south of the lines and which has been already described as the receptacle for the sewage) burst the bund of the tank which supplied the lines with drinking water, and filled it with foul sewage.

19. The Officer Commanding the Corps suggests that this tank should be well cleaned out, and to prevent any entry into it of dirty water, the bund might be raised and strengthened, and in this way a very good reservoir of rain-water would be formed. The suggestion appears worthy of adoption; and into the tank might also be conveyed, by pipes, the rain-water from the roof of the houses in the lines.

23. The men in the left wing have, during the rains and a short time after, to drink the water from a tank in the old Mess-house compound and also from pools in the neighbourhood.

21. It is, however, at the present time that the inconvenience of a bad water supply is chiefly felt. The whole Regiment has to go to great distances for water. Some go to the three wells near the Perambore station, a distance of two miles, some to a well near the General Hospital, while others who can afford it, purchase their water from a Brahmin's well situated in Silver's road, about three hundred yards off. The presence of Guinea-worm in the Regiment is evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of the water supply.

22. It is very desirable that an attempt should be made to discover, by boring in the neighbourhood of the lines, whether good drinking water could not be obtained and good wells be thus provided for each wing. The fact of pure water being obtained by purchase from a well within a few hundred yards of the right wing lines, encourages the idea that if the present wells were sunk some feet deeper, a better supply could be obtained, or that other wells for the special use of the Regiment could be sunk at a moderate expense.

23. **VENTILATION.**—The Sepoys complain very much of the excessive heat of their huts from the entire absence of any ventilation in the roof, or windows in the walls. The most efficient way of remedying this would be to place a ridge ventilator the whole way along the roof of the houses, or to insert a series of earthenware pipes in the ridge such as are used in the Regimental Hospital. A window on each side of the door-way of the hut would be an improvement.

24. **CONSERVANCY OF NEIGHBOURHOOD.**—The conservancy of certain native houses in the vicinity of the left wing lines, close to the Adjutant's Quarters, is very much neglected, and proper arrangements for drainage are much required. This is a work falling within the province of the Municipal Commissioners who should be directed to abate a nuisance injurious to the health of the Sepoy.

25. A sketch plan of the lines is appended, which will facilitate the understanding of the position of the points referred to in this Report.

26. In Appendix A. is given the sanitary condition of the Regiment for the last two years and a quarter. The sick rate has not been above the average of the Native Army, but the prevalence of Guinea-worm will, I trust, prove the necessity of an improved supply of drinking water.

27. **LINES OF THE 2ND REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY, VEPEERY.**—In preparation for improvement in the lines of the Native Infantry at the Presidency Town, the Vepery lines hold a different position from those at Perambore.

28. The lines themselves are badly situated in a very crowded part of the town of Madras. The ground on which the huts are built is rented by Government from a private individual at the rate of Rupees 4,191 per annum, and buildings not under the control of Military authorities are mixed up with the Sepoy huts. A part of the lines is in consequence made a thoroughfare by the civil population, and the Regimental authorities complain of a great increase of petty thefts attributed to these people.

29. Much inconvenience is also felt from the insufficient size of the parade ground, which is stated to be unfit for any parades excepting squad and company drills, and the men have, in consequence, often to be marched to the esplanade on the Island for Regimental parades, and thus exposed to increased fatigue.

30. As shown above, it was determined to remove the Regimental lines to some other place. The present lines are now, as they have always been, very ill-drained, and are badly supplied with drinking water.

31. It would involve considerable expense to correct the entire drainage, and it would be unwise to incur the large expenditure which would be necessary if Government are prepared to consider again the question of locating the Regimental lines elsewhere. Should it be determined to retain the Vepery lines, it is very necessary that they should be well drained and that endeavours should be made by boring to discover pure drinking water in the immediate neighbourhood of the lines.

32. **WATER SUPPLY.**—At the present time, the Sepoys are put to the expense of purchasing drinking water, or they are compelled to send their families a long distance for it. Some of the men procure their drinking water from the compound of the Vepery Police Office, which is from two to three hundred yards off. These pay four annas per mensem for one pot full a day, others procure their water from a well near the tank about one and a quarter mile away, for which they pay five annas per mensem for the same quantity. The poorer classes of Sepoys, I am informed, use the impure water from the tanks close to the lines which may account for the presence of Guinea-worm in the Regimental Hospital at the date of inspection.

33. The removal of these lines to a more eligible site, may perhaps receive the favorable consideration of Government, when it is remembered that the site is rented.

34. Supposing lines such as those at Perambore to be constructed at a cost of 60,000 Rupees (the cost of the Perambore lines,) the interest on the outlay would be less than the rent at present paid for the site of these defective lines. If the lines are retained, I would solicit that the Department Public Works be directed, as in the case of Perambore, to the construction of drains for these lines, and to the supply of pure drinking water.

35. The sick return of this Corps, shown in Appendix B, gives its sickness for the three years it has occupied these huts. The men appear to suffer more from Fever, Dysentery and Rheumatic affections than the Corps stationed at Perambore, which may fairly be attributed to the low damp situation upon which these huts are built. The average sick rate from other diseases is also high.

36. **BODY GUARD LINES.**—The only other lines which remain to be noticed are those of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor. The Troopers of the Body Guard are not hutted, but live scattered in Triplicane and other parts of the Town; most of them at more than a mile's distance from the lines.

37. The Military objections to this arrangement have been already brought to the notice of Government, and the necessity of having the men hutted within the call of the trumpet in case of emergency has been represented.

38. The health of the Troopers of the Body Guard suffers from their residing in the badly drained and crowded parts of the town. Cases of Guinea-worm have been frequent, and the sick rate is considerably higher than the Regiment in permanent lines at Perambore, and, excepting during the last year, it is greater than that at Vepery.

The following table shows the daily average sick during 1863-64-65:—

	Average number liable to be treated in Hospital.	Average sick daily.	Ratio per mile.
1863 ...	120	3.16	26.33
1864 ...	120	3.25	27.08
1865 ...	120	1.75	14.58

39. On sanitary grounds it would therefore be very desirable that the Troopers of the Body Guard should be hutted in Regimental lines as recommended by their Commanding Officer.

40. It remains for me to notice the condition of the Body Guard lines at the period of my visit last week.

These lines consist of a range of stabling for horses, of quarters for Staff Serjeants, Farriers, and Trumpeter, and of a hospital for the Troopers, and stables for sick horses. The drainage is defective throughout; the only two drains which exist are on an imperfect level, and do not answer the purposes for which they were intended.

41. Latrines should be erected for the horse-keepers and grass-cutters of the Body Guard. At present the ground surface in the neighbourhood of these lines is soiled with human ordure. The dung heaps which are removed periodically are also a source of nuisance, injurious to the health of both men and horses. These should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be removed daily.

42. **HOSPITAL.**—The Hospital is surrounded by buildings, and the ventilation is very defective. The Medical Officer in charge of the Body Guard has pointed out that this is probably the cause of the tardy recovery of patients in this Hospital. There is available space for the construction of the small Hospital necessary for the Body Guard (six beds) on a site adjacent to the road running in front of the lines.

43. The defects of the Hospital which have been so frequently complained of by Medical Officers, are its low roof and walls, and there being no separate accommodation for serious cases of small-pox or cholera, and no lock-up-room for Hospital property. Dr. Macfarlane, a Member of the late Sanitary Commission, describes it as follows:—

“The situation is most objectionable, surrounded closely on all sides, and more particularly, on the sides where the sea breeze comes from, by walls and build-

ings higher than itself and with the horse lines within a few paces of the rear of the building. No fresh air ever reaches it, and in the hot weather, and in the afternoon, the heat is often depressing."

44. **FARRIER'S QUARTERS.**—The quarters allotted to the Farriers are ill-ventilated, insufficient in space and entirely deficient in drainage. If it be determined to put the Troopers of the Body Guard, quarters could be provided for these men in the new Regimental lines.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the sickness in the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, at Perambore, during 1864-65, and first quarter, 1866.

	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.	Ratio per mile to strength.		
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.
1864...	666	199	3	9.75	298	4.5	14.6
1865...	708	233	9	7.75	329	12.7	10.9
1st Quarter 1866...	725	64	...	7.25	...	...	...

Regiment arrived from Arcot on the 30th June 1861.

DISEASES which have contributed to make up the above Return.

	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections.	Small pox.	Scabies.	Dracunculus.	Skin diseases.	Wounds and injuries.	Other diseases.	Total.
1864...	30	27	3	13	8	...	10	...	39	23	46	199
1865...	55	24	9	16	8	1	7	3	31	13	66	233
1st Quarter 1866...	9	6	...	7	2	...	6	9	7	4	14	61

RETURN showing the deaths during 1864-65, and the 1st quarter, 1866.

	Cholera.	Consumption.	Apoplexy.	Chronic Bronchitis.	Jaundice.	Atrophica.	Scrofula.	Total.
1864...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865...	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	3
1st Quarter 1866...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the sickness in the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, at Vepery, during 1863-64-65.

	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.	Ratio per mile to strength.		
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Average daily sick.
1863...	532	232	3	12.1	436	5	22
1864...	664	436	12	17.5	656	18	26
1865...	664	421	8	16.5	621	12	21

Regiment arrived from Burmah on the 16th May 1863.

DISEASES which have contributed to make up the above Return.

	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections.	Small-pox.	Skin diseases.	Other diseases.	Total.
1863...	31	20	...	20	25	1	4	121	232
1864...	69	44	17	47	20	...	68	171	436
1865...	82	36	3	34	20	...	61	185	421

RETURN showing the deaths during 1863-64-65.

	Fever.	Beriberi.	Cholera.	Diseases of lungs.	Diseases of brain.	Diseases of digestion.	Injury.	Total.
1863...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1864...	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	12
1865...	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	8

Referred to the Commander-in-Chief, (Quarter Master General's Department) for His Excellency's observations on the subjects contained in paragraphs 1 to 35 inclusive; and with advertence to G. O. G., No. 124 of 1860, paragraph 13, to the Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, for His Excellency's remarks on the remaining paragraphs, affecting the Body Guard.

5th July 1866.

From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 28th June 1866, No. 243/5901; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

When the sites on which the present Native Infantry lines at Perambore were raised, previous to the erection of the huts, earth for the purpose was obtained from pits dug in the close vicinity of the lines.

2. No means were subsequently taken to fill up the pits thus excavated, and they were allowed to become filled with rain-water into which filth of all kinds is washed from the surface of the ground. Sewage from the neighbourhood is also discharged into some of them.

3. The water from these pools being used by the natives, both for ablution and for drinking, the late Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department submitted to the Commander-in-Chief a strong expression of his opinion, that means should be adopted to fill up the pools in question. His letter on the subject was accompanied by an extract report from the Chemical Examiner.

4. The Superintending Engineer was first addressed, and subsequently the Municipal Commissioners, as to the measures they would propose to adopt to remedy the evil complained of.

5. In reply, the Commissioners have forwarded the annexed letter in which they fully discuss the question under consideration.

6. The plan and estimate herewith transmitted, and which have been prepared by the Superintending Engineer of the Division, show that the cost of giving

of rupees 16,000 is annexed in para 2, and he

8
effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, would amount to Rupees 16,000, and I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to submit the same for the Orders of Government.

A.
Extract Report of the Chemical Examiner.

"These waters are unfit for drinking use, chiefly on account of organic impurity, the amount of salts being small and unimportant; the microscopical examination showed abundance of animal and vegetable organisms, both living and dead; these impurities are no doubt derived from the ground in the vicinity of the tanks, and in such a neighbourhood any amount of sanitation would probably be insufficient to secure pure water from superficial drainage; in such localities, well waters are likely to be better adapted for drinking use."

B.
From the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, 21st March 1866; to the Quarter Master General.

We have the honor to return letter No. 21, dated 19th ultimo, with enclosures, from the Officer Commanding the Centre Division to your address, and with reference to your endorsement thereon, beg to state that our President went over the Perambore Native Infantry lines with Colonel Boileau, the Superintending Engineer of the 4th Division, and obtained his valuable opinion as to the best mode of obviating the nuisance remarked on by Doctor Cole, at a comparatively small expense to Government.

2. The pits objected to are as follows:—

1st.—One very broad occupying the whole length of the southern side of the south wing lines and receiving the sewage of nearly the whole of those lines, the water of this appeared very offensive and the banks were irregular and were made the place of deposit for all kinds of filth.

2nd.—One also very broad occupying the eastern side of the same lines, receiving no sewage and containing wholesome though slightly muddy water, which the water carriers of the Regiment make use of and pronounce "sweet." This pit is filled by the rain-fall of the surrounding ground.

3rd. Two pits, one at the north-east angle and one near the western side of the north wing lines, not apparently receiving any sewage but containing water fouled and unwholesome;—rendered so probably by filth thrown or cattle washed therein; and 4th, one pit close to the western side of the north lines, at present almost dry, but receiving sewage from the centre drain of that wing.

Besides the above pits productive of nuisances, the drains of the north wing are also most offensive, as they only extend along the margin of the men's houses and the contents form stagnant pools in the adjoining ditches.

3. The condition of the pond of water on the east side of the south wing we consider in no way objectionable, the water is of an average purity, such as the lower orders are in the habit of using, and its propinquity is a great convenience, and we would suggest as recommended to us by Colonel Boileau, that the large pond on the south should be put into the same state. To effect this, a covered catch drain should be constructed to intercept the sewage now falling into the pond and convey it to one of the main drains in the vicinity. The pond, which is below the level of, and can be filled during the rains from the Oottary Nullah, should be cleaned and deepened and the banks properly sloped and (as they are steep) fenced for the prevention of accidents. The earth in the bed of this pond being strongly charged with sewage would probably be carted away at a low rate by the neighbouring cultivators as manure for their fields, and any further depth that might be dug would afford material to fill up the three pits in the north lines which we consider should be closed.

4. We would further suggest that, as the site of the north wing lines is very distant from any of the main sewers, a catch drain with a cess-pit at its mouth should be constructed to receive the sewage now poured out into the ditch between the lines and the Officers' Mess-house and two cess-pits at the mouth of the other two main sewers, and that a closed cart with bullocks and drivers be maintained for the daily removal of the sewage.

11E
9
The above measures we consider would sufficiently remedy the nuisance brought to notice by Doctor Cole, which, however, the Mortuary Returns of past years do not show to have materially affected the health of the inhabitants.

From the Officiating Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, Madras, 11th June 1866, No. 512; to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Centre Division.
In returning the original letter enclosed in your No. 833, dated 29th March 1866, I have the honor to forward an approximate estimate showing that the probable cost of carrying out the works proposed by the Municipal Commissioners, would be about Rupees 16,000.

Enclosure.
1 Original letter.
1 Approximate Estimate.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, Madras, 16th February 1866, No. 4177; to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Centre Division.
The Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, has the honor, in returning the enclosure received with the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's Memorandum, No. 147, dated 1st April 1865, to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Division, that the amount of cubical space to be filled in the hollows around the Perambore lines is 101,316 cubic yards, and that it could be filled for about 1,30,000 Rupees, the Railway bringing the earth.

From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 1st August 1866, No. $\frac{431}{5763}$; to the Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to present the following reply to the Order of Government 5th ultimo, communicating a report from the Sanitary Commissioner on the state of the lines occupied by Native troops at Madras.

2. The subject is one which, as stated in paragraph 3 of my letter dated 13th June 1866, No. 212, has received the constant attention of the several successive Commanders-in-Chief and Governments, and while the many evils of site, and construction, and of neighbourhood, have often been discussed, and partial remedies applied, nothing has even yet been undertaken of any magnitude (except the building of the Perambore lines,) such as would remove all the several causes of complaint, simply because the cost of doing so was beyond the means of Government to sanction, with due regard to the many important calls to be attended to at every other station in the Army.

3. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner is therefore but a recapitulation of what has been from time to time brought to notice during these many years past. The evils to remedy are so many, and so great, that to meet them at all efficaciously, would absorb too large a part of the sum allotted to Military Works for the year. For the present therefore the Commander-in-Chief sees no alternative but to make the best of the lines as they stand.

4. The removal of the lines from Vepery to Landon's Gardens, was countermanded in Proceedings of Government, dated 29th October 1862, No. 3746. Since then it has been determined that the Spur Tank shall be converted into a Reservoir to supply Madras with water; and the resumption of the Landon Garden line project may therefore probably be considered past hope. The Male Asylum premises were to have been made available when the Asylum was removed to the Hills. But this scheme cannot be realized for many years.

2. The plan and estimate for improving the state of the pits at the Perambore lines are approved for "immediate" execution. It having been reported to Government that cholera has appeared in the Regiment occupying those lines, there should be no delay in carrying out the work.

3. The Department Public Works will call for a report on the suggestion made in paragraph 22 of Mr. Ellis' report, regarding boring for water.

4. The subject of paragraph 24 of the same report will be considered in the Public Department.

(True Extract.)

Macmillan Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

- „ Quarter Master General.
- „ Public Works Department, with a plan and estimate. ✓
- „ Public Department.
- „ Barrack Master, Fort Saint George.
- „ Brigade Major, do.

Exd. T. Stubbs.

P.W. Dept. 17E

Nº 2795

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 30th Sept 1866

15th Nov

Aug 1866

the Sup^r
Finsen, who
ication
Authentic
dial
erried
movement
Native
ed at the
camp
ste at

can bill
for
for the

Early execution of the work
for which an estimate
of Rupees 16,000 is sanc-
tioned in para 2, and be

P.W. Dept. 17E

N^o 2795

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 3rd Sept. 1866

Read the following

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

in the Milly. Dept. - (G.O. N^o 2941 dated 23rd Aug. 1866)

P.W. Dept.
Pro. of Govt. for September
N^o 3533

Pro. of the Madras Govt.
in the Military Dept.

J/23rd } August 1866.
Pro. 28th }

N^o 2941

Ca: 2

Referring you
certain papers relative
to the state of the
lines of the Native
Regiments stationed at
the Presidency.

N^o 49.

N^o 2795 - 3rd Sept. 1866

Forwarded to the Sup^r
Inquirer of the 4 Division, who
will, in communication
with the Military Authorities,
cause such remedial
measures to be carried
out for the improvement
of the lines of the Native
Regiments stationed at the
Presidency, as may
require immediate at-
tention.

Colonel Bileau will
be ~~made~~ ^{responsible} for the
early execution of the work
for which an estimate
of Rs. 16,000 is sanc-
tioned in para 2, and he

will state later in the
year from what source
the outlay can be met.
A report should be
furnished as soon as
practicable on Mr.
Ellis' suggestions for
obtaining good drinking
water in the neighborhood
of the Regimental lines -

AB

To The Sup Eng 3 4th Div
Military Dept
Controller of P. & M.
Accompany General

with plan & estimate

Des 10. 1. 1915

J H 1881 Dep^{ty}
Pro: of Govt for Sept
No 24/5
Pro: of the Madras Govt
D/ 30 September 1881

Presingerton
on Military Department
Proceedings, referring to, cer-
tain papers relative to the
state of Native Infantry
Lines at the Presidency.

No 49-50