28

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 56.

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3.3.92.

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

அரசாணை எண். / மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 884

அச்சகம் / பலவகை

P.W.D

நாள் : 30-3-1894 199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

30th March 1894, No. 884 W., Public Works.

1/884

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

Read—the following papers :—

From S. D. PEARS, Esq., Superintendent of Works, No. I Periyár Division, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Periyár, 11th March 1894, No. 288 C.E.

I have the honour to report that the labour at Periyár has now fallen in consequence of the cholera to such a point that it is impossible to carry on work any longer.

2. I append a statement which will show you the progress of the epidemic in comparison with the population. You will see that, in an average population of 2,417, there occurred in 20 days no less than 81 cases, of which 45 had ended fatally, not taking into account the deaths which have still to occur amongst the patients still under treatment. These figures work out to the, I believe, almost unprecedently high ratio of 1·75 cases and 0·97 deaths per 1,000 per day, the significance of which may be thus illustrated that in Madras town, with a population of 450,000, there would at this rate be 787 cases and 437 deaths per day. Even these figures are far from representing the real severity of the outbreak, for it is known that many of the coolies were attacked when leaving the camp. Five dead bodies have been reported to me as being found on the roads, one died at Kumuli, and there must have been many more cases, and, probably, several deaths, which do not appear in the statement.

3. For the first nine days of the epidemic the infected houses were burnt down and their sites disinfected, every hut in the camp was fumigated, medicines were distributed, orders were given to boil all drinking water, drains and latrines were disinfected with quick-lime and strenuous exertions were made by cleanliness and any other measures that suggested themselves to stamp out the disease. As these all proved ineffective, it was determined to transport the whole population into a temporary rest camp on the south bank of the river. This was done on the 25th (Sunday) and immediately resulted in a short lull in the number of cases. The disease soon re-asserted itself however, and on the 1st March it was decided to allow the coolies to return to their former camp which had meanwhile been thoroughly sprinkled with solution of corrosive sublimate and afterwards with quick-lime. Another lull followed which again proved delusive. There remained nothing to be done except to patrol the lines (with a view to taking each case in good time) and to isolate and disinfect, by burning, in each case as it occurred. The population continued to dwindle and one line after another to disappear by firing, till there now remain about 200 coolies (the exodus not yet ended however) and the camp is merely a patch of blackened ground.

4. Under these circumstances, and in anticipation of your approval, I have allowed the Periyár Sub-divisional officer and all the Periyár establishment, with a few exceptions, to avail themselves at once of the usual recess. It remains now to re-organize labour with a view to collection of materials and the execution of a few necessary pieces of work and to reconstruct the camp. I do not propose to use great exertions towards recollecting labour for the present, as cholera still exists in camp, nor would it indeed be possible to do so until new lines have been built. I propose

accordingly to begin at once with the small remnant of coolies to build lines. By the 15th April it may be reasonably hoped that climatic changes and the want of material to feed on will have exterminated the cholera and that enough lines will be ready for the accommodation of 1,000 coolies, which will be all that are likely to be either required or procurable at this season of the year. Though the coolies have gone, the majority of the piece-workers are still here awaiting settlement of their accounts. From these tenders have been called for for the supply of materials and for the execution of such work as must necessarily be done before the June floods. By the middle of April such men as now enter into agreements will return and recommence work, the building of new lines still proceeding until enough are ready for the reception of the full amount of coolies to be expected next season.

5. To supervise the commencement of the lines and the annual repairs to buildings, I propose to leave for the present one upper subordinate who will be relieved in about 4 weeks by another, who will again be relieved in turn till the resumption of the works in June.

6. The officers available will, as usual, take turns of a week or ten days each for inspection, supervision and payment of bills. But as the work will require little or no supervision during March and the first part of April beyond that of the upper subordinate in charge, it will probably happen that the officers will take turns in succession for two or three weeks between the middle of April and the middle of May when there will be a small amount of masonry in progress on the main dam. Should the new lines be completed, the necessary pieces of masonry finished, the climate sufficiently healthy and the labour available for the resumption for work on the 1st June, the whole establishment may then be re-called, but of the exact date for resuming work it will be better to defer decision till a little nearer to the time. It is doubtful whether these conditions will be fulfilled before the 15th June.

7. With regard to the site of the new camp, I beg that you will be good enough to instruct me. The case is a perfectly simple one, but I am much divided as to the proper course to be adopted. It is allowed, I believe, that infected food and infected water are more responsible for the propogation of cholera than is infected soil. Nevertheless it is evident that *siteris paribus* it is better to build a camp on a new and clean site than on a site impregnated with the accumulated uncleanness of a densely packed crowd of remarkably unclean persons who have lived on it for 6½ years. The question is how much it is worthwhile to pay for the advantage of the clean site.

8. The only site available is opposite to the old site. The old *cooly* camp (*i.e.* excluding the clerks', artificers', police and lascars' lines, the upper subordinates' quarters, the magistrate's house and court and the rice bazaar) has ceased to exist with the exception of the shops, the hospital and the latrines; the expense of the mere building of the lines will therefore be the same whichever site is chosen.

9. The arguments appear to me to be as follows:—On the one hand if the lines are built on the new site, a bridge will be necessary to connect them with the hospital, the shops and the rice bazaar and other buildings too valuable to be abandoned. A very favorable site for this bridge exists with rock foundations for the piers, but 6 spans of 40′ or 8 of 30′ will be required and will cost (for a 6′ way) not less than Rs. 2,500. New drains will have to be cut, new latrines built, new jungle cleared, the hill side stepped to receive the houses, new paths opened, all which will not only cost Rs. 2,500 more, but will retard progress on the main dam by absorbing a certain amount of labour.

10. The present epidemic arose from two imported cases. There is no reason why the disease should not be similarly imported into the new camp, and though it will be stamped out sooner on clean ground, it is by no means certain that it will be stamped out before it has sent all the coolies to their homes.

11. The present epidemic has arisen under circumstances most favorable to it, viz., a quite unusual amount of cholera in adjacent districts and a quite abnormal scarcity of rain resulting in chocked drains and an accumulation of sweepings and refuse of all sorts. These conditions are most unlikely to recur together in the two remaining seasons of the work.

12. The old site will by June have been all exposed to sun and rain for three months; some of it (on the part burnt down in the December) for six months which must in itself disinfect it, and even were more disinfection pronounced necessary by medical experts, a great deal could be done at a very much smaller sum than the Rs. 5,000 involved in the removal of the camp to the new site.

13. On the other side of the question there is but one argument, viz., that not only cholera but every sort of ailment must necessarily be less on a cleaner site than on a dirtier site. No denial of this is possible, and, in view of the dispiriting, demoralizing and retarding effect that the present epidemic has had on all concerned, it is entitled to very great weight.

14. On the whole I am slightly inclined to recommend rebuilding on the old site, but am so far from being convinced of this view that I should prefer to leave the decision entirely in your hands.

From Surgeon-Major W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.PH., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Fort St. George, 22nd March 1894, No. 697 S.

With reference to your endorsement No. 1318 C., dated 21st March 1894, I have the honour to inform you that if the soil of the camp be naturally dry and but little pervious, the sub-soil water level being well removed from the surface, I consider the return to the old site after complete exposure to the action of the sun and lapse of three months would be reasonably safe, so far as cholera is concerned. If, however, the camp be low-lying and possessed of a moist soil, with the sub-soil water subject to fluctuations bringing it at times close to the surface, there would be risk of the cholera poison in the soil retaining sufficient activity to place the inhabitants of the camp in jeopardy on return of the meteorological changes incident to the south-west monsoon.

2. There cannot be two opinions as to the camp at Periyár having been too long occupied *irrespective of the occurrence of cholera,* and I therefore think you should decide the question upon the possible length of time the works will proceed. So far as I have been able to gather, the camp has been very unhealthy of late owing to malarial fever. This may well be accounted for by the general contamination of the soil with organic matter, rendering the malarial poison—generally assigned to the presence of a specific germ—more vigorous and capable of propagation. If therefore you were likely to occupy the camp but a single season, it would be reasonable, in view of the expenditure, to allow the camp to remain in its present site after taking the precaution of burning the grass digging up and exposing all specially soiled portions. But if there be any doubt as to the prolongation of the stay, I consider, in view of existing circumstances, there ought to be no hesitation in vacating the present site: firstly, as a necessity for the retention of the health of the workers and their consequent contentment and capability of work, and, secondly, on the ground that, should cholera again appear amongst them, there would be better capability of contending against it upon a clean as against a foul site.

3. I may add here, with regard to the possible recrudescence of cholera, that, judging from what is known of the cycle of cholera in this Presidency, 1894–95 will prove a year of abatement in severity of the epidemic, but not of subsidence. The chances are therefore that cholera may re-appear by importation amongst the coolies whether the site be new or not; the remedy must lie in constant supervision by a reliable sanitary inspector, unfailing segregation and destruction of the cholera poison and scrupulous care as to protection of water-supply at all times.

Telegram from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 20th March 1894, No. 137.

Proposed to transfer main camp from north to south bank of Periyár on account of cholera. Will any difficulty be made by Darbar about civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Telegram from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ernacolum, 22nd March 1894.

Your 137. Diwan wires. Begins. "Your telegram presume shifting to south bank only temporary. Why then question of jurisdiction not clear. Civil over even present site remains with this Government." Ends. Diwan correct regarding civil jurisdiction G.O., 2nd February 1892, No. 321. Temporary extension criminal jurisdiction may, if I think, be easily effected by India notification if new southern boundary suggested.

Transferred to the Public Works Department.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

22nd March 1894.

Order—dated 30th March 1894, No. 884 W., Public Works.

His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets the loss of life that has occurred in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the Periyár camp and approves the proposals of the Superintendent of Works as regards the stoppage and resumption of work; the date of the latter will be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Works, who will fix it with due regard to the state of the weather and the supply of labour.

2. In accordance with the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner the new cooly camp will be placed on the left bank of the river; the Superintendent of Works will submit at the earliest possible date a survey of the new camp with a written description of its boundaries in view to the Government of India being moved to extend the criminal jurisdiction of the British courts to it.

3. The actual laying out of the camp and the position of the lines and latrines should be submitted to the Madura District Surgeon for his approval before work is begun. That officer will be directed by telegraph by the Surgeon-General to visit the camp without delay in order to give the Superintendent of Works the benefit of his advice.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintendent of Works, Periyár Project.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Judicial Department.
" Political "
" Public "

Exd. S. J. Pereira.
Spare Copies

5/884

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated March, 30th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th Mar. 1894, No. 884 W.

MARCH.

Periyar Project

Issuing orders in regard to the stoppage and resumption of work at the Periyar consequent on the outbreak of cholera and for the shifting of the main cooly camp to the left bank of the river.

Statement

4
884

Date	Working population	Cases on each day	Deaths on each day	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
16.2.94	3,535	1	0	Imported
17.2.94	3,576	2	0	
18.2.94	3,517	1	1	Imported. Sunday.
19.2.94	3,462	4	4	
20.2.94	3,518	2	1	
21.2.94	3,574	2	0	
22.2.94	3,495	6	3	
23.2.94	3,209	8	3	
24.2.94	2,939	4	4	
25.2.94	2,412	5	0	Sunday. Coolies removed to new camp.
26.2.94	1,886	2	1	
27.2.94	1,886	5	2	
28.2.94	1,854	6	2	
1.3.94	1,783	8	6	Coolies began to return to old camp
2.3.94	1,682	1	3	
3.3.94	1,786	6	3	
4.3.94	1,537	7	1	Sunday.
5.3.94	1,288	4	1	
6.3.94	945	4	6	
7.3.94	511	3	4	
average	2,417	81	45	

Periyar
March/94

S. D. Pears
Superintendent of Works
No I Periyar

Enclosure in letter

No. 288 C.E.
11-3-94

2

~~R.5.X~~
~~237/94~~
2366/94

No. 288 C.E.
Office of the Supt. of Works
No. I Periyar Dn.
Periyar 11th March/94

5/884

From,
S. D. Pears Esquire
Superintendent of Works
No. I Periar Dn.

Enclosure. 1 Statement

To,
The Chief Engineer
Public Works Dept.,
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the labour at Periyar has now fallen in consequence of the cholera to such a point that it is impossible to carry on work any longer.

I append a statement which will show you the progress of the epidemic in comparison wi the population. You will see that in an average population of 2417 there occurred in 20 days no less than 81 cases of which 45 had ended fatally not taking into account the deaths which have still to occur amongst the patients still under treatment. These figures work out to the, I believe, almost unprecedently high ratio of 1.75 cases and 0.97 deaths per 1,000 per day, the significance of which may be thus illustrated that in Madras town – with a population of 450,000 – there would at this rate be 787 cases and 437 deaths per day.

Even these figures are far from

presenting

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6/884

representing the real severity of the out break, for it is known that many of the coolies were attacked when leaving the camp. 5 dead bodies have been reported to me as being found on the roads, 1 died at Kumuli, and there must have been many more cases and probably several deaths which do not appear in the statement.

3 – For the first 9 days of the epidemic the infected houses were burnt down and their sites disinfected, every hut in the camp was fumigated, medicines were distributed, orders were given to boil all drinking water, drain

[illegible] latrines were [illegible] with quicklime and strenuous exertions were made by cleanliness and any other measures that suggested themselves to stamp out the disease. As these all proved ineffective, it was determined to transport the whole population into a temporary rest-camp on the South bank of the river. This was done on the 25th (Sunday) and immediately resulted in a short lull in the number of cases. The disease soon reasserted itself however, and on the 1st of March it was decided to allow the coolies to return to their former camp which had meanwhile

7/884

been thoroughly sprinkled with solution of corrosive sublimate and afterwards with quicklime. Another lull followed which again proved delusive. There remained nothing to be done except to patrol the lines (with a view to taking each case in good time) and to isolate, and disinfect by burning, in each case as it occurred. The population continued to dwindle, and one line after another to disappear by firing, till there now remain about 200 coolies (the exodus not yet ended however) and the camp is merely a patch of blackened ground.

&c &c

Under these circumstances, and in anticipation of your approval, I have allowed the Periyar Sub-divisional officers and all the Periyar Establishment, with a few exceptions, to avail themselves at once of the usual recess. It remains now to re-organize labour with a view to collection of materials and the execution of a few necessary pieces of work, and to reconstruct the camp. I do not propose to use great exertions towards recollecting labour for the present, as cholera still exists in camp;

nor

3/88·4

nor would it indeed be possible to do so until new lines have been built. I propose accordingly to begin at once with the small remnant of coolies to build lines. By the 15th April it may be reasonably hoped that climatic changes and the want of material to feed on will have exterminated the cholera and that enough lines will be ready for the accommodation of 1,000 coolies — which will be all that are likely to be either required or procurable at this season of the year. Though the coolies are gone, the majority of the piece workers are still here awaiting settlement of their accounts. From these tenders have been called for for the supply of materials and for the execution of such work as must necessarily be done before the June floods. By the middle of April such as now enter into agreements will return and re-commence work, the building of new lines still proceeding until enough are ready for the reception of the full amount of coolies to be expected next season.

5 O.a

9/884

5. To supervise the commencement of the lines and the annual repairs to buildings, I propose to leave for the present one Upper Subordinate who will be relieved in about 4 weeks by another, who will again be relieved in turn till the resumption of the works in June.

6. The officers available will as usual take turns of a week or ten days each for inspection, supervision and payment of bills. But as the work will require little or no supervision during March and the first part of April beyond that of the Upper Subordinate

change it will probably happen that the officers will take turns in succession for two or three weeks between the middle of April & the middle of May when there will be a small amount of masonry in progress on the Main Dam. Should the new lines be completed, the necessary pieces of masonry finished the climate sufficiently healthy and the labour available for the resumption of work on the 1st June, the whole Esta-blishment may then be re-called but of the exact date for resuming work

10/884

work it will be better to defer decision till a little nearer to the time. It is doubtful whether these conditions will be fulfilled before the 15th June.

7. With regard to the site of the new camp, I beg that you will be good enough to instruct me. The case is a perfectly simple one, but I am much divided as to the proper course to be adopted. It is allowed & I believe that infected food and infected water are more responsible for the propagation of cholera than is infected soil. Nevertheless it is evident that *ceteris paribus*, it is better to build a camp on a new and clean

site than on a site impregnated with the accumulated uncleanliness of a densely-packed crowd of remarkably unclean persons who have lived on it for 6½ years. The question is how much it is worth while to pay for the advantage of the [illegible].

8. The only site available is opposite to the old site. The old cooly camp (i.e. excluding the clerks, artificers, Police & lascars' lines, the Upper Subordinates' quarters, the magistrate's house & Court & the Rice bazaar) has [illegible] exist, with the exception

11/884

of the shops, the hospital and the latrines; the expense of the mere building of the lines will therefore be the same whichever site is chosen.

9 The arguments appear to me to be as follows:— On the one hand if the lines are built on the new site, a bridge will be necessary to connect them with the hospital, the shops and the rice bazaar and other buildings too valuable to be abandoned. & very favourable site for this bridge exists with rock foundations for the piers; but 6 spans of 40' or 8 of 30

will be required and will cost (for a 6' way) not less than Rs 2,500. New drains will have to be cut, new latrines built, new jungle cleared, the hill side stepped to receive the houses, new paths opened, all which will not only cost Rs 2,500 more but will retard progress on the Main Dam by absorbing a certain amount of labour.

10. The present epidemic arose from two imported cases "There is no reason why ~~[illegible]~~ the disease should not be similarly

imported

88

12/884

imported into the new camp and though it will be stamped out sooner on clean ground, it is by no means certain that it will be stamped out before it has sent all the coolies to their homes.

11. The present epidemic has arisen under circumstances most favourable to it, viz:— a quite unusual amount of cholera in adjacent districts and a quite abnormal scarcity of rain resulting in choked drains and an accumulation of sweepings and refuse of all sorts. These

conditions are most unlikely to recur together in the two remaining seasons of the work.

2. The old site will by June have been all exposed to sun and rain for 3 months; some of it, (on the part burnt down in December) for 6 months which must in itself disinfect it, and even were more dis-infection pronounced necessary by medical experts a great deal could be done at a very much smaller sum than the Rs 5,000 involved in the removal of the camp to the new site.

13. On the other side of the question there is but one argument, viz – that not only cholera but every sort of ailment must necessarily be less on a cleaner site than on a dirtier site. No denial of this is possible and in view of the dispiriting, demoralizing and retarding effect that the present epidemic has had on all concerned it is entitled to very great weight.

13/884

14. On the whole I am slightly inclined to recommend rebuilding on the old site but am so far from being convinced of this view that I should prefer to have the decision entirely in your hands.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
S. D. Pears
Superintendent of Works
No I Periar Division

P. W. CURRENT No. ~~2831~~

~~No 288 C~~

P.W. 2360/94

From,

The Superintendent of Works
No I Periyar Dn.

To

The Chief Engineer
P. W. D. Madras

No. 188-9 d/ 28-2-94
" 1000 C " 5-3-94
" 1318 C " 21-3-94.

Periyar 11th March 1894
Recd: 16-3-94
[illegible]

Subject —

Cholera at Periyar

Reports regarding ——— and requests instructions as regards certain proposals.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

No. 697/S

15/884

Fort St. George, 22d March 1894.

From

W. G. King MB, CM, DPH,
SURGEON-MAJOR ~~J. A. LAING~~,
Ag SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
Madras

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No. 1318 C dated 21st March 1894, I have the honour to inform you that if the soil of the camp be naturally dry and but little pervious, the sub soil water level being well removed from the surface, I consider the return to the old site after complete exposure to the action of the sun and lapse of three months would be reasonably safe, so far as cholera is concerned. If, however, the camp be lowlying and possessed of a moist soil, with the sub soil water subject to fluctuations bringing it at times close to the surface, there would be risk of the cholera poison in the soil retaining sufficient activity to place the —

inhabitants of the camp in jeopardy, on return of the meteorological changes incident to the South-west Monsoon.

2. There cannot be two opinions as to the camp at Periyar having been too long occupied, irrespective of the occurrence of cholera, and I, therefore, think you should decide the question upon the possible length of time the works will proceed. So far as I have been able to gather, the camp has been very unhealthy of late owing to malarial fever. This may well be accounted for by the general contamination of the soil with organic matter, — rendering the malarial poison — generally assigned to the presence of a specific germ — more vigorous and capable of propagation. If, therefore, you were likely to occupy the camp but a single season, it would be reasonable, in view of the expenditure, to allow the camp to remain in its present site, after taking the precaution of burning the grass, digging up and exposing all specially soiled portions. But

if

if there be any doubt as to the prolongation of the stay, I consider, in view of existing circumstances, there ought to be no hesitation in vacating the present site; firstly, as a necessity for the retention of the health of the workers and their consequent contentment and capability of work, and, secondly, on the ground that should cholera again appear amongst them, there would be better capability of contending against it upon a clean as against a foul site.

3. I may add here, with regard to the possible recrudescence of cholera, that judging from what is known of the cycle of cholera in this Presidency, 1894-95 will prove a year of abatement in severity of the epidemic but not of subsidence. The chances are, therefore, that cholera may re-appear by importation amongst the coolies whether the site be new or not; the remedy must lie in constant supervision by a reliable Sanitary Inspector

and

unfailing segregation and destruction of the cholera poison, and scrupulous care as to protection of water supply at all times.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant
W G King
Surgeon Major
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner

17/884

P. W. CURRENT No. 2366

Urgent

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

From Major W. G. King M.B. C.M. D.P.H.
SURGEON ~~LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LAING~~,
Ag SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To
THE Secretary to Govt.
Public Works Deptt
Madras.

No. 697/S

Dated 22d
Despatched
Received 24th
} March 1894

ENCLOSURES. ~~Nil~~ two

Subject.

Submitting remarks upon the report regarding cholera at Periyar

---

18/884 13 P.

Telegram to the Resident in Travancore & Cochin, dy 20th March 1894.

No 137 Proposed to transfer main camp from north to South Bank of Periyar on account of cholera & Will any difficulty be made by durbar about civil and Criminal jurisdictions.

True

PW 61
2368/94

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Code Class. XS
Monthly Number.

To (Office) Madras Fort St George
From (Office) Trivandrum

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
69/10	23	11	40	Govt.

To (Person) Madras

From (Person) Resident

19/884

Recd 22/3/94

140

Your 137 Dewan wires Begins Your telegram presume shifting to South Bank only temporary why then question of jurisdiction not clear civil over even present site remains with this government ends dewan correct regarding civil jurisdiction government order 20 february 92

Recd. from I.N. At Hrs. Mts. by
Sent to I.N. At Hrs. Mts. by
Telegraph Master.

32 Word Form.

C. S. P. Co.—No. 363 T.—6-3-93—40,00,000.

MADRAS FORT. 22-3-94

Code Class.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Monthly Number.

To (Office)	From (Office)

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.

To (Person) 20 884 (2)	From (Person) 1 4/2

321 Temporary extension criminal jurisdiction may if I think be easily effected by India irrespective of new Southern Boundary suggested.

32 Word Form.

Recd. from L.N.

At Hrs. Mts. by

Sent to L.N.

At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

C. S. P. Co.—No. 363 T.—3-3-93—40,00,000.

MADRAS FORT 22-3-94

G/73

CHIEF SECRETARIAT,

Ootacamund, 30th March/94.

21/884

OFFICE NOTE.
No. 619

From

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

To the P. W. Secry

Your 1396-C. of date.

A memorandum has issued to the Surgeon General to direct the District Surgeon, Madura, (by urgent wire) to proceed immediately to the Periyar Camp.

It is suggested that the words "in the Public Dept" be omitted from the order, and the words "by the Surgeon Genl" inserted between the words "directed" and "by".

A. Butterworth.
for Chief Secry

I see no objection to the alterations. Issue

Recd 22-5-94 under

Transferred to the Rev. Department

Cirb
for C. Secy
22/5/94

Note for His Excellency

In the face of the Sanitary Commissioner's opinion there is I presume no doubt that the camp must be on the left bank. In anticipation of His Excellency's approval I have telegraphed to Mr Pears that the camp is to be on the left bank

on the 26th

W

29.3

The actual laying out of the camp - the position of the lines etc. and latrines - should be submitted to the Madura District Surgeon for his approval - before they are begun. I am afraid the ground will be difficult to lay out - but the surgeon will very likely be able to give some useful suggestions.

W

29 Mar

Outbreak of Chol
at the Periyar Camp

884 W

884 W.
30/3/94

C No. 2366. 9270

For orders. 23/884

The Sanitary Commissioner has not[×] returned the Supt's letter No. 288 C.E. d/ 11 Mar. 94. which was referred for remarks.

If it be decided to remove the Camp to the South Bank – the first step will apparently be to mark out the new boundary in order that the Govt. of India may be moved to extend the criminal jurisdiction as suggested by the Resident – vide C. No. 2348. linked.

R.S.
24 Mar 94

× Since received. 26 Mar 94

His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets the loss of life that has occurred in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the Prison Compound — approves the proceedings of the Superintendent of Works as regards the stoppage and resumption of work; the date of the latter will be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Works who will fix it with due regard to the state of the weather and the supply of labour.

In accordance with the ~~opinion~~ advice of the Sanitary Commission of the new cooly camp will be placed on the slope bank of the sion; the Superintendent of Works will submit at the earliest possible date a survey of the new camp site with a written description of its boundaries ~~with a~~ in view to the proclamation being issued to extend the criminal jurisdiction of the British Courts ~~to the new camp~~

D 26.3

Note for H.E.

In the face of the Sanitary Commission's opinion there is I presume no doubt that the camp must be on the left bank — but I have not returned the original letter from the Inspector of Works but it does not seem worth while to delay the issue of orders on that account — In anticipation of His Excellency's approval I have today written to the P.W. that the camp is to be on the left bank —

D 26.3

Seen & agreed
H. S. 26 Mar

Telegram despatched
26 Mar

No: 884 W. dy 30th Mar. 194.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] the Public Works Dept.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

26/884

Genl Establt

READ the following

Letter from the S of W No I Periyar &c (H.E. No 288 C.E. d/ 11/3/94)

Letter from the Ag Sanitary Commr: for Madras } (" " 697 S d/22/3/94)

Endorsement in the Political dept on telegram from the Resident in Travancore d/ 22d March/94 . . . . . . } (" d/22/3/94)

15 P

W
24 Mar

His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets the loss of life that has occurred in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in the Periyar Camp and approves the proposals of the Superintendent of Works as regards the stoppage and resumption of work; the date of the latter will be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Works who will fix it with due regard to the state of the weather and the supply of labour.

2. In accordance with the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner the new cooly camp will be placed on the left bank of the river; the Superintendent of Works will submit at the earliest possible date a survey of the new camp with a written description of its boundaries in view to the Govt. of India being moved to extend the criminal jurisdiction of the British Courts to it

27/884

L. 27.3

3. The actual laying out of the camp and the position of the lines and latrines should be submitted to the Madura District Surgeon for his approval before work is begun. That officer will be directed by telegraph by the Surgeon General ~~in the Public Departm~~ to visit the camp without delay, in order to give the Superintendent of Works the benefit of his advice

L. 30.3

The Supdt of Works. Periyar Project
" C.E. for I.
" Jud. Dept
" P.W. Dept
" Public Dept

2/4

DESPATCHED
9 APR. 94

28
884

The Hon the Chief Secy
for favour of [illegible]
[illegible]

C No. 2366

4/5/34 V.

G. O. of 1884 Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Circulate
5/10/3

IX

30/3 1884 No. 884 W

Periyar Project

in regard to the
Issuing orders ~~for the~~ stoppage & resumption of work at the Periyar in consequent on the outbreak of Cholera, & for the shifting of the main Cooly camp to the left bank of the river. ~~and directing the Supt of works to submit a Survey of the new Camp with its boundaries in order that the Criminal jurisdiction of the British Courts & it being extended~~.

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3/4

4/5/84