

1. Number of Pages. 14
2. Date of Report. 3-9-26
3. Initials of Referencer
M.R.O. 1-22,400-22-11-20

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	888	Press
		~~Mis.~~
Dated	3-9-	1866

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,

3rd September 1866.

No. 7. Read the following Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, dated 23rd August 1866, No. 2941.

Communicating a suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the conservancy of the neighbourhood of the lines of the 41st Regiment, N. I., at Perambore, should be properly attended to. (Vide Proceedings, Military Department, dated 23rd August 1866, Nos. 492—495.)

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1866, No. 888.

Communicated to the Municipal Commissioners, who will be good enough to give early attention to the subject of paragraph 24 of Mr. Ellis' report.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

To the Municipal Commissioners.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Sanitary Commissioner Here enter 23rd June 1866, No. 107.
 .. Quarter Master General..... " " 28th " " " 282
 " " " " " " " " " 5901.
 " " " " " " " " " 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 1868*) 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 foecal matter, &c., are removed every morning by the

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, VEPERY.—In proposing 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 4,494 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-

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.

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 shew 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

Enclosure.

1 Original letter.

Plans.

1 Approximate Estimate.

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.

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

1 Original Memorandum, No. 3887, from Qr. Mr. Genl., to Officer Comdg. Centre Division.

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. 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.

5. LINES OF 41ST NATIVE INFANTRY AT PERAMBORE.—The improvement of the neighbourhood of the Perambore lines was last brought to the notice of Government on the 28th June, after several letters, had passed between the Division, the Quarter Master General, and the Municipal Commissioners. A sum of 16,000 Rupees being required simply to fill the pits in the neighbourhood.

6. DRAINAGE.—The drainage of the lines may be undertaken, if Government will, by the Municipal Commission. But if it is entered in the Military Budget, its execution will depend upon other claims elsewhere preferred.

7. LATRINES.—Latrines can be erected when plan is approved; but this also will depend upon a multitude of similar claims from every station in the Army.

8. WATER.—The want of water was last brought to notice in letter to Government, dated 4th July 1865, No. ¹⁴⁸/₇₀₁₅; and certain alleviative measures were

* O. G. 4th August 1865, No. 2873.

O. G. 11th September 1865, No. 3383.

ordered.* But the permanent supply of good water will no doubt form part of the scheme for supplying the town of

Madras now sanctioned. The Commander-in-Chief cannot approve of the suggestion to store the water from the roof of the hutting. The buildings do not admit of it, and it would be impossible to make them suitable for the purpose, except at a cost which would be quite incommensurate with the result. But if Government are disposed to improve the tanks or to order more wells, the Commander-in-Chief will not object, provided funds can be found.

9. VENTILATION.—It has never yet been heard in this department, or it is ~~not known~~ ^{that} ~~the Sepoys~~ ^{that} ~~complain~~ ^{of} ~~of want of ventilation in their dwellings,~~ ^{that windows are needed.} They build of their own choice, without one or the other, every where. It is well known that native prejudice against ventilation is very great. The huts at Perambore were built on a larger scale than usual, and of a design suited to the men's habits and prejudices—and there, if anywhere, they ought to find cooler and more comfortable quarters than in any part of the Presidency. The Commander-in-Chief does not believe that roof ventilation would be acceptable: on the contrary if it were provided it would very shortly be found that the men by various schemes of their own, had neutralized it. The question was discussed at the time the huts were built.

10. LINES OF THE 2ND NATIVE INFANTRY AT VEPERY.—The main facts concerning the Vepery lines have been already stated. The lines are very bad, and so is the situation, but only as regards neighbourhood. There is no means of providing new lines or a new site, except at an enormous cost. The position of the lines is however, central and convenient. Better could not be found probably, even by paying for it. The fact that Government pays high rent for the ground, was considered when the discussion about removing the lines elsewhere, was going on.

11. DRAINAGE WATER.—The drainage of the lines might be undertaken by the Public Works Department and a better supply of water provided by digging wells.

12. BODY GUARD LINES.—The lines of the Body Guard, and the water, and Guinea-worm, have likewise previously received attention. But there is no ground to be had except that immediately in rear of Burghall's stables, which though thought of could not seriously be considered, as it formerly was the bed of a tank since filled with the sweepings of the neighbourhood; and because it is too circumscribed. Another site was suggested namely, the open plain sea-ward of the Com-

mander-in-Chief's bridge, on the left bank of the Cooum. But this was objected to by the Commanding Officer as too distant. It would not have been agreed to, if it had been suggested to Government, for various reasons. To displace a part of the native town near the lines, is therefore the only alternative, and this is only a question of cost. But if sanctioned, it would have to be weighed, along with similar wants, both at Madras and elsewhere.

13. A small sum would be of no use for any of the projects for removing the lines at Madras to other sites, and a large sum is not within the reach of the budget, pressed as it is on all sides for works of urgent consequence in all parts of the country. The Commander-in-Chief therefore really despairs at present of seeing the Body Guard Troopers huddled as they should be. The question of water follows. If the men are necessarily scattered in the neighbourhood, they must necessarily partake of the water of the neighbourhood. On this subject, the Officer Commanding the Body Guard was addressed on the 19th December 1860, and the difficulties of the whole case pointed out to him.

14. DRAINAGE.—The drainage of the quarters for Staff Serjeants, &c., can be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

15. LATRINES.—Latrines for horse-keepers and grass-cutters are very desirable and can be constructed when a plan is agreed to, and money is available. The accumulation of horse dung, it is the duty of the Officer Commanding the Guard to prevent. It is always saleable as manure.

16. HOSPITAL.—The Hospital and Staff Serjeant's quarters, were altered to suit the requisition of the authorities, not many years ago. The buildings around ~~the~~ ^{the} provision of others. The guard consists of such a small body of men, that hospital accommodation ought to be no difficulty.

17. The Commander-in-Chief has thus replied to all that calls for reply in Mr. Ellis' report. It is a matter of regret that a more favorable answer could not be given it. Government will see that the whole question of improvement, involves the outlay of a vast sum of money which cannot, it is apprehended, be devoted to the purpose for some time to come. A grant of a sufficient sum to correct the whole evil at once would have to be provided out of one budget, for the transfer of the men's lines, and the building of new quarters; and the purchase of new ground could not be allowed to take two or three years in the execution, without extreme inconvenience.

18. There are many sanitary evils acknowledged and deplored in every station in the country. But they must be endured till by degrees means can be found to remove them. The Commander-in-Chief quite concurs in the necessity for improving the condition of the Native lines at Madras, but he observes, that there are prior claims unsatisfied in the European branch of the Army, such as stabling, &c., Bangalore and elsewhere.

ORDER, No. 2941, 23rd August 1866.

The foregoing papers, relating to the state of the lines of the Native Regiments stationed at the Presidency, will be communicated to the Department Public Works, in view to such remedial measures being applied, in communication with the Military authorities, to meet the more pressing wants in regard to water supply, drainage, and other points requiring immediate attention.

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.)

Alumilton Colonel,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

.. Quarter Master General.

.. Public Works Department, with a plan and estimate.

.. Public Department, *with 50 copies*

.. Barrack Master, Fort Saint George.

.. Brigade Major, do.

Public Works Dept

*Proc. Gen. L. H. L. Sept
Pr. 29/4/*

*923 } Aug 2 1888
928 }*

No 1103.

*Conveying a suggestion
of the Sanitary Comm.
that the Condemners
of the high command
the lines of the 4th Regt.
S.S. at Perambore, should
be fully attended
to. With an order*

*Order thereon 2d September 1888 to 888
Communicated to the Sanitary
Commissioners, who will be good enough
to give early attention to the subject
of paragraph 24 of Mr. Ellis' report.*

Exd. T. Stubbs.

To the Comm. Comm. 29/4/88