

12.
309-36

M.R.O. 1-22,400-22-11-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	898	Press
		~~Mis.~~
Dated	6-9-	1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

309-36

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
4th September 1866.*

Read again letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 30th June 1866, and recorded in Proceedings of Government, 20th July 1866, No. 728.

Read also the following papers:—

No. 25. From the Protector of Emigrants, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated — August 1866, No. 127 M.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of Government, of the 20th instant, No. 728, recording a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras, bringing to notice, among other matters, the alleged insufficiency of the accommodation in the Mauritius Depôt, and to inform you that, in obedience to the orders therein conveyed, I at once communicated with the Agent, regarding the enlargement of the quarters, and the other improvements suggested.

2. But, before providing accommodation to the extent required by the Commissioner, I would point out how excessive it appears to be when compared to that the Emigrants are allowed on board ship, where they have not the advantage of a large compound to roam about in. Clause 2, of Section 46, of Act XIII of 1864, fixes the superficial space below for each adult emigrant embarked at 10 square feet, and the cubic space at 72 feet. The area afforded by the three sheds, as described in the report under notice, would, therefore, on board ship be sufficient,

$$6600 \div 10 = 660.$$

$$66,000 \div 72 = 916.$$

according to law, for 660 adults; and, if the calculation were made according to the cubic contents of the sheds, they could receive 756.

3. They were, however, never intended to contain these numbers. The Depôt was built for 350 to 400 adults. At the time of the Commissioner's visit, they

Men	204
Women	120
Children	120
Total	444

had unavoidably increased to 453 souls, as shown in the margin, in consequence of their shipment being delayed, owing to an out-break of Cholera.

4. In July 1862, a Committee, composed of Medical Officers, examined and reported on the Depôt, consequent on a sudden out-break of Cholera which had then taken place. Their report, copy of which is annexed to a communication from the Agent herewith submitted, shows that with a fourth shed, 100 feet long by 20

Actual space	6,400 feet.
Proposed extra shed	1,200 ..
	7,600 ..

$$7600 \div 600 = 12.666 = 12 \frac{2}{3}.$$

broad they considered that the Depôt would be capable of accommodating satisfactorily 500 emigrants of all ages. If, therefore, 7600 square feet would afford sufficient accommodation for 500 persons, 6400 square feet, the area now

available, is capable of containing 421. The greatest number that has been in the Depôt during the last two or three months has been 452. The excess has, therefore, only been 31 souls, and I respectfully submit that, according to the recorded opinion of the Medical Officers directed to report expressly on this point, and one of whom became Secretary to the Sanitary Commission, the sheds could hardly be considered as dangerously over-crowded when examined by Mr. Ellis.

5. It is, however, stated in this Officer's report that the total number amounted to 486; but an examination of the victualling book shows that the number has not exceeded that given.

6. The question, however, now is whether the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner as to space shall be carried into effect without modification. I consider that the very extensive area which he advocates, and which he designates as moderate, is totally unnecessary, and is very far in excess of that which natives of the class from which the emigrants are drawn usually enjoy. At the rate of 30 square feet for each, a family consisting of a man, his wife, two children, and an infant, would require a hut 20 feet long by 17½ deep. A Madras cooly is probably housed in the third of this space, with the disadvantage of being in a crowded, ill-ventilated, and badly drained locality. As before observed, these same emigrants are by Act allowed only 10 superficial and 72 cubic feet when embarked, and this on a voyage extending from one to three or four months. In the French emigration, legalized in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council, it is even less.

7. With these observations, I respectfully solicit a re-consideration of the Order recorded in Proceedings of Government, of the 20th ultimo, No. 728, and would suggest a reference to Calcutta, with a view to ascertain what space is there considered necessary for each person in Depot. I do not advocate the adoption of any rule that may have obtained there, but the information may assist in fixing the minimum space to be allowed; and if, as it may be, that emigrants in the Calcutta Depôts are allowed more superficial area than the Medical Committee before spoken of considered necessary, the Mauritius or any other Colonial Government can have no just grounds for complaint at the increased expense which would be entailed by rendering our accommodation equally spacious.

8. To meet temporarily the views of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Agent has engaged the Depot originally fitted up for the Natal Agency.

9. The hospital will undergo some alteration, but it is an error to suppose that no separation is made between the Wards for males and females. A matting screen has always been erected, but, as this appears to be objectionable, a more substantial one will be substituted, and the Wards more distinctly defined by the entrances being made on opposite sides of the building.

10. It might be inferred from paragraph 9 of Mr. Ellis' report that only one of the three sheds is floored with asphalt. One is entirely so; while a second is so, with the exception of about 20 feet at one end. This will be completed, and the third floored in like manner.

From H. BURTON, Esq., Mauritius Emigration Agent, to the Protector of Emigrants, Madras:
dated Madras, 1st August 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Orders of Government, No. 728, of the 20th ultimo, with your Memorandum requesting a report on the manner I propose to carry out the recommendations suggested.

1. Before I can fully reply on the subject, it appears to me necessary I should be favored with a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, referred to in paragraph 3 of his report now under notice. I may, however, say it appears to me simply impossible to carry out what is requested, and I would further respectfully add that the constant alterations and innovations, attended as they must be with heavy expense, are little less than total obstructions to emigration, and, if insisted on, will compel me to suspend operations, for orders from the Mauritius Government.

2. There are, as you are aware, three sheds, containing in the aggregate 6400 square feet, which is only considered sufficient for 128 persons; it will consequently take for the largest number embarked here, viz., 350 adults, which on an average includes 420 persons, no less a covered space than 21,000 square feet, or seven more sheds of the same dimensions as the present ones. I can only say there is not sufficient space on the piece of ground now rented, consisting of about 5½ Carnies, to build the sheds required—of course, taking into consideration the advisability of keeping the sheds as far apart as the present ones, which were built in accordance with the views of the present Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

3. I would now point out, 10 superficial feet or 72 cubic feet—and with the French, even 60 cubic feet—per adult, and for a passage of even four months, is considered sufficient for the same persons on board ship, where they have but little room for exercise. That five times this superficial space should be required on shore, in a place where they are only located a few days, or that an infant, or even a child of 10 years should require 50 square feet, seems to me monstrous; and with reference to this question, I would respectfully call the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner to what is required in the lines used by the Native Troops of the Presidency. I cannot say when the Sanitary Commissioner visited the Depot, but the largest number of emigrants that have been located in the Depot since the 1st May 1866 has been 388 adults or 452 souls, and then only for three days.

4. With reference to paragraph 8, the largest number of admissions to the hospital at one time, during the past five years, has been six persons, male and female.

The number of births in the Depot, during five years, has been 11.

The dimensions of the building are as under:—Length, 30 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; height, 11 feet at centre. A portion of this has always been partitioned off for females.

5. Two of the sheds are floored with asphalt, with the exception of about 6 feet of one. The third would have been floored in the same way, but, in consequence of the apparent constant alterations and innovations, I have considered it necessary to abstain from going into further expense.

6. I beg to enclose copy of the report of a Committee on the Mauritius Depot, held by order of the Principal Inspector Medical Department in 1862. A fourth shed was then recommended, 100 feet x 20 feet, to admit of 500 persons being located in them. The fourth has not yet been erected, as I have endeavoured, and, with one or two exceptions, succeeded, in keeping the number in Depot far below that limit.

7. To meet the requirements now suggested, I propose to build a temporary shed, similar to those in the Natal Depot, at Tondiarpett, 120 feet or 130 feet long. On the recommendation of the Medical Officer of the Depot, I have already purchased a tent, which can be pitched on a piece of ground outside the Depot, or, if considered more suitable, within the precincts of the Depot, wherever the Medical Inspector may direct, for epidemic diseases; and from what I have already stated, coupled with the opinion expressed by Dr. Conran, the Medical Officer of the Depot, it does not appear to me necessary to enlarge our present hospital accommodation, but I would propose to partition it off in the centre, and open another door at the west end. Should you not consider this proposition adequate, I should feel obliged by your forwarding me your views, as also the views of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants on the subject, to enable me to communicate them to the Mauritius Government.

No. 842.

MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying Proceedings of a Medical Committee assembled at the Emigration Depot at Rajapouram is forwarded for the information of the Surgeon, 1st District, and for communication to Captain Burton, Agent of the Mauritius Emigration Company, and to be returned to this Office.

ORDER OF DR. ISA GENT,
PERMISSORY DIVISION,
MADRAS, 14th July 1862

(Signed) J. McKENNA, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

4th September 1866.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled, by order of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Division, to inquire into the circumstances attending a recent outbreak of Cholera in the Emigration Depot at Royapuram.

President.

Surgeon Major J. W. Mudge, M. D., Surgeon, 2nd District.

Members.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon A. L. T. Cooke, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon H. B. Montgomery, M. D., F. R. C. S. L., Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort Saint George.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. J. vanSonsbeek, M. D., Surgeon, 1st District, in attendance.

The Committee having assembled at 7 A. M., pursuant to order, had the Emigration Depot to be well situated, spacious, and open. The Emigrants are accommodated in three sheds, the dimensions of which are as follows:—

- No. 1. 100 feet x 20 feet = 2,000
- .. 2. 130 feet x 20 feet = 2,600
- .. 3. 120 feet x 20 feet = 2,400

Superficial feet 7,000, or about 6,000, after deducting the space occupied by the pillars supporting the roof. This latter is of tiles, the ridge pole being 8½ feet high sloping to 6 feet pillars, with a continuation outside the building to 4½ feet from the ground.

It appears that, when the recent outbreak of Cholera occurred, there were 477 persons, including children, in the Depot, thus each person would have an allotment of about 99 cubic feet of air in these buildings; the sides, however, are open all round. The floors are formed of brick and chamam, and slope outwards on both sides; there are no ventilators in the roof.

Two large latrines—one for men, one for women—have been built. They are kept clean and whitewashed, but have no flooring so that urine and liquid faecal matters are constantly soaking into the soil. Disinfectants are not used. A ditch, about four feet deep, has been dug round the area of the Depot. The object of this ditch is not apparent, and it is, no doubt, used as a place of ease by the Emigrants, which must be prejudicial. The rations and the diet roll were examined, and found good and sufficient. No cumblers are allowed to the Emigrants before embarkation. There is an outer Depot near Trivatoor; Emigrants on first arrival are, if sickly, detained here, before admission into the Royapuram Depot. The recent outbreak of Cholera occurred on the 30th June among a batch of Emigrants five days arrived. Having been reported healthy, they were not detained at Trivatoor, but taken at once into the Main Depot. A child two years of age was the first case. Its mother was taken ill the same day. The next three cases, all among the same party, occurred on the same or the following day,—then an interval of four days; and in the three next following, nine persons of a former batch of coolies were attacked—all severe cases. The Committee are of opinion that the disease was probably latent in the new arrivals, and that it was communicated by them to the older residents.

The Committee recommend that

1st.—Another shed, of the dimensions of the smallest above mentioned, namely 100 feet x 20 feet, should be built, and that, with that additional accommodation, more than 800 Emigrants of all ages should on no account be allowed in the Depot.

2nd.—That simple ventilating openings should be made in the roofs of the proposed and present buildings, and that meeting, 2½ feet high, should be fixed round the sides, to prevent the wind blowing directly over the bodies of the inmates.

3rd.—That the latrines should be paved with flag stone and sluiced with water, and that Norton's or some other cheap disinfectant should be daily used in them. They also think it desirable to fill up the ditches, merely allowing sufficient depth for necessary drainage.

4th.—That in all cases when Cholera has prevailed among any party of coolies coming to the Presidency, that party should be detained at the outer Depot for one week after arrival.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
4th September 1866.

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3d.—No Emigrants should be allowed to embark until seven days after the last case of Cholera has occurred.

6th.—That on each shed being emptied by the embarkation of coolies, it should be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed, and not re-occupied for 24 hours.

(Signed) J. W. MUDGE, M. D., Surgeon Major,

President.

(Signed) A. L. T. COOKE, 1st Class Asst. Surgeon,
4th Regiment N. I.

(..) HOWARD B. MONTGOMERY, M. D.,
Garrison Assistant Surgeon,
Fort Saint George.

Members.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. BURTON,
Mauritius Emigration Agent.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, for any further remarks that he may have to offer.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
24th August 1866.

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

No. 26. From the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 25th August 1866, No. 181.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket, dated 24th August 1866, giving cover to correspondence from the Protector of Emigrants and the Mauritius Emigration Agent, on the subject of the recommendation made by me that increased accommodation should be provided for Emigrants at the Mauritius Depot.

Enclosure 2.
1 Letter, No. 137 M, from the Protector of Emigrants.
1 Letter, dated 1st August 1866, from the Mauritius Emigration Agent.

2. The objections made by both the Protector and the Emigration Agent are—That the increased accommodation recommended is excessive, and is out of proportion to that provided for Emigrants when embarked for a long voyage.

That my recommendation is at variance with the recommendations of a Medical Committee assembled at this Depot in 1862, in consequence of an outbreak of Cholera.

3. As regards the 1st objection, the minimum space for Native prisoners in a Jail is 648 feet cubical space, and 30 square feet superficial area. But as these Emigration Sheds are only 8 feet high, it was necessary, in order to secure the moderate cubical space of 425 feet, to increase the superficial area to 50 square feet. If the sheds were constructed of greater height, say 11 feet, I am of opinion that 425 cubic space, and 30 square feet superficial area, would be sufficient—that is less than the minimum space required in Native Jails. No comparison between space allowed at sea and on shore is of any use, for the circumstances are entirely different.

4. The superficial space allowed to the British Soldier on boardship is 10½ square feet; that allowed to him in Barracks is 90 square feet—more than eight times that allowed at sea.

A space of 10 square feet superficial area, is by law allowed to the Native Emigrant on boardship, as shown in this correspondence. To ask for an increase on

land of superficial space to 36, not four times the space allowed at sea, does not therefore seem unreasonable.

5. If the recommendations of the Committee of 1862 had been adopted, each Emigrant would only have had 16 square feet superficial area, and 142 cubical space, less than they have at present. I rejoice, therefore, that the Emigration Agent did not carry out this recommendation.

6. I am at some loss to account for the extraordinarily limited accommodation sanctioned by this Committee, but I may remark that the importance of guarding large bodies of men, congregated under special circumstances, as are all prisoners and emigrants, from over-crowding, had not then received the attention it deserved and has now obtained.

7. The liability of emigrants to attacks of epidemic disease, when at the Depot, is well known, and my object is not, as would appear to be thought by the Emigration Agent, to totally obstruct emigration, but to guard against danger to the lives of intending emigrants, and of the neighbouring population from attacks of epidemic disease.

8. Both the Protector and the Emigration Agent question the accuracy of my statement as to the numbers actually in the Depot at the date of my visit, namely, 486, whereas it is stated by them to have been 452. I received my information as to the number of inmates from the person in charge of the Depot, but the difference, 34, will not in any way affect the question as to what should be the space allotted for the future to each adult inmate of an Emigration Depot.

9. The female portion of the hospital was not, at the time of my visit, separate, in a real sense of the word, from the male portion. There was a low tatty screen, behind which a female patient, who was dying of consumption, was lying.

A female recently brought to bed was lying in the common coolie shed, without any separation whatever.

No. 27. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1866, No. 898.

The question discussed in these papers is as to the extent of the accommodation to be provided in the Mauritius Emigration Depot, to ensure the health and comfort of its inmates.

2. It appears that the Depot consists of three sheds, eight feet high, containing an area of 6400 square feet, and that, if, according to the Sanitary Commissioner's allotment, a superficial space of 50 square feet, and 425 cubical space, be allowed for each occupant, the sheds are only capable of accommodating 128 persons, whereas, the number in the Depot, as Mr. Ellis was informed on the day of inspection, was 486.

3. Both the Protector of Emigrants and the Emigration Agent, however, consider the above allotment to be excessive, especially when compared with the space, viz., 10 square feet, provided by Law on Emigrant vessels. Mr. Ellis meets this objection by pointing out that the British Soldier is allowed in barracks 90 square feet, or more than eight times the space allowed at sea.

4. If, however, as Mr. Ellis now proposes in his second letter, the sheds were raised to 11 feet, it would give each intending Emigrant 425 cubic space and 36 square feet superficial area. This, he considers, would be sufficient.

5. Viewing the question as one affecting the health, not only of the Emigrants themselves, but also of the residents in the neighbourhood of the Depot, the Government are of opinion that a smaller allotment of space for each occupant than that proposed in the Commissioner's letter of the 25th ultimo would not be advisable; they, therefore, direct that the necessary steps be taken to provide accommodation for each Emigrant to that extent.

(True Extract).

Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.
" Protector of Emigrants.

Ed. J. B. Burt.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

*Read again the former
Sanitary Commission's report
30th June 1866 and recorded in
Proceedings of Government 20th July
1866 No. 721.*

*Read also the following letter
from the Protector of Emigrants (Madr. letter August 1866 No. 127)
Sanitary Commission Madras 25th 1866*

Order 4 September 1866 No. 898.

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*The question discussed
in these papers is as to the
extent of the accommodation
to be provided in the
Emigration Depot to
ensure the health and comfort
of the inmates.*

*2. It appears that the
Depot consists of three sheds
8 feet high, containing an area
of 6,000 square feet - viz. the*

if, according to the Sanitary
Commissioner's allotment,
a superficial space of 80 square
feet, and 125 cubic space
was allowed for each occupant.

~~The whole amount of space~~
accommodating 195 persons, whereas,
the number in the Depot, as
Mr. Ellis was informed, on
the day of inspection, was
486.

Both the Police
of Emigrants and the Emigra-
tion Agent, however, consider
the above allotment to be excessive,
especially when compared with
the space - viz, 10 square feet -
provided by Law for Emigrant
vessels. Mr. Ellis meets
this objection by pointing out
that the British soldier is
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He, however, adds
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Viewing the question as
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only of the Emigrants themselves,
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necessary steps be taken to
provide accommodation for
each intending Emigrant to
that extent.

to the Sanitary Commission } despatch
to the Police, Emigrants

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25/27

Extracts from the diary of State for India 21/9/1890

File No. 1866. Department.

No. 8920

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dept. of Agriculture

24/10/1890

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

898

Press
Mis.

Dated

24-7-

1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th July 1867.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 244. From Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M. D. and M. A., General Hospital, Madras, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division ; dated Madras, 11th July 1867, No. 252.

Under instructions from the Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Madras Civil Service, was admitted into the General Hospital on the night of the 8th instant.

2. Mr. Armstrong was brought from the Arconum station under the care of Mr. Apothecary Lowe of the Madras Railway, who reported that he had eight or nine fits of a most severe nature the day previous to leaving Arconum. I have written to Mr. Lowe for further information regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Armstrong's illness at Arconum, which rendered it necessary that the Apothecary should accompany him to Madras, and bring him to the General Hospital. On the receipt of this information I shall communicate it for transmission to Government.

3. Mr. Armstrong appears to be suffering from the combined influences of drinking and exposure to the influence of the sun.

4. He was not suffering on admission from delirium tremens, or the ordinary effects of prolonged excessive drinking, but from solar influence, aggravated no doubt by drinking.

5. Mr. Armstrong's condition is much aggravated this morning ; the convulsive fits having returned last evening with great severity, and he is now in the greatest danger.

No. 245. From Surgeon W. N. CHIPPERFIELD, Acting Physician, General Hospital, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Presidency ; dated Madras, 11th July 1867, No. 253.

With reference to paragraph 21, Section 8 of the Medical Code, I have the honor to report that Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, who was admitted into the General Hospital on the evening of the 8th instant, is in a dangerous state, in consequence of epileptiform seizures, resulting from the combined influence of exposure to the sun and excess in drinking.

No. 277.

MEMORANDUM.

Transferred to the Chief Secretary to Government for information.

(By Order).

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
12th July 1867.

(Signed) C. BARCLAY,
*Ag. Secy. Insp. Genl.,
Indian Medical Department.*

No. 246. From Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M. D. and M. A., General Hospital, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Madras, 11th July 1867, No. 254.

I have the honor to transmit, direct, a copy of my report on Mr. J. E. Armstrong.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th July 1867.*

From Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M. D. and M. A., General Hospital, Madras, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division ; dated Madras, 11th July 1867, No. 253.

Under instructions from the Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Madras Civil Service, was admitted into the General Hospital on the night of the 8th instant.

2. Mr. Armstrong was brought from the Arcunum station under the care of Mr. Apothecary Lowe of the Madras Railway, who reported that he had eight or nine fits of a most serious nature the day previous to leaving Arcunum. I have written to Mr. Lowe for further information regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Armstrong's illness at Arcunum, which rendered it necessary that the Apothecary should accompany him to Madras, and bring him to the General Hospital. On the receipt of this information I shall communicate it for transmission to Government.

3. Mr. Armstrong appears to be suffering from the combined influences of drinking and exposure to the influence of the sun.

4. He was not suffering from admission from delirium tremens, or the ordinary effects of prolonged excessive drinking, but from solar influence, aggravated no doubt by drinking.

5. Mr. Armstrong's condition is much aggravated this morning ; the convulsive fits having returned last evening with great severity, and he is now in the greatest danger.

No. 247. From Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M. D. and M. A., General Hospital, Madras, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Presidency Division ; dated Madras, 15th July 1867, No. 261.

In continuation of my letter, No. 253 of the 11th instant, forwarding a report, for the information of Government, of the admission of Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Madras Civil Service, into the General Hospital, and of his illness as far as then known, I have the honor to transmit the reply, in original, of Mr. Apothecary Lowe to my letter of the 10th instant, requesting further information regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Armstrong's illness at Arcunum, which rendered it necessary that the Apothecary should accompany him to Madras, and bring him to the General Hospital.

From Mr. W. LOWE, Apothecary, to Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M. D. and M. A., General Hospital, Madras ; dated Arcunum, 12th July 1867.

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th July 1867, and in reply I beg to state the following for your information.

2. From what I can learn regarding Mr. Armstrong, I believe he arrived here in good health by train from Cuddapah on the evening of Sunday the 7th instant, being on his way to Coimbatore. He stayed at Arcunum for the night, and on the following morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I was sent for by the Assistant Traffic Manager, with whom he was residing, to see him, and was told that he had arisen that morning apparently in good health, but was suddenly taken with a fit followed shortly after by another ; when I saw him, he was partly conscious and had an anxious look. I found his pulse rather small and quick, his face and extremities pale and covered with a cold clammy perspiration, and his pupils were very much dilated. On questioning him his answers were given in rather an incoherent manner ; he stated that he never had fits before, was free from headache or oppression about the head, and no spinal irritation ; the only thing he complained of was a dizziness of the head when he attempted to walk. he also said that he felt a wish to sleep but could not do so ; he appeared restless and uneasy wanting to walk about, but when he attempted to do so, his step was irregular and unsteady. After this he continued to have fits of an epileptic character at intervals throughout the day till about 5 P. M., just before he left Arcunum for Madras. The fits at first were rather strong, followed by stupor, but after a time he partially recovered his consciousness, and about 1 P. M., after a fit, he was seized with a jactitation of the whole body, throw-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
24th July 1867.*

ing himself about, so that it was with great difficulty he could be kept on his cot ; this restlessness was succeeded by another fit, after which unconsciousness became more complete, and the fits succeeded one another without any perfect return to sensibility ; in all I think he had about ten fits from 7 A. M., to 5 P. M., the last few fits being less severe and attended by a reaction, the skin becoming much warmer and a gradual rise in the pulse.

3. Mr. Armstrong's case appearing to me rather a severe one, and being totally without friends here, even the friend with whom he was staying having gone that morning to Cuddapah, and the nature of my duties being such as would have prevented my giving to Mr. Armstrong the attention his case needed in the event of its being prolonged, I deemed it advisable in every way that he should be sent to the General Hospital, well knowing that every care and attention would be paid to him there, and I considered it best to accompany him myself, both for the purpose of seeing him safe and to state his case at the General Hospital.

No. 290.

MEMORANDUM.

Transferred to the Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
18th July 1867.

(Signed) W. MACKENZIE, M. D.,
Insp. Genl., Indian Medl. Dept.

No. 248.

ORDER THEREON, 24th July 1867, No. 898.

To be recorded.

R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

General Hospital Tuesday

My Dear Miss

Mr. Armstrong arrived
last night at the hospital
in charge of a Railway
Apothecary who brought
him from Arcosium
where he had been for
2 or 3 days in his very
poor condition &
brimstone.

While at Arcosium he
had several epileptic
fits. He has been

Showing but is not help-
fening from Dr. Trueman at
present he is however
very confused does
not give any satisfactory
account of himself
& does not know where
he is. I think it would
be as well to leave
him where he is
in a short time he
will be quieter than
at the black eye

7
is all right tomorrow
he can go there I have
put him one of the
officers quarters

Yours sincerely
W. H. Lane

9
Cuddapah
10/7/67.

My dear Mr. Smith -
During the

whole time that
Amstutz was in my
house that is from
his arrival in Cuddapah
to his departure on
last Sunday morning.
He never complained

of anything except
a slight numbness
over his stomach. I
think he also stated
that it was getting worse.
The Native Surgeon
here, Iyasami, I believe
attended him for a boil
or Carbuncle. I should
have said Amstutz was
quite well - to all appear-
ances - when leaving this.

Yours very truly
R. S. Harding.

13
Cambridge
10th July, 69.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that
Mr Armstrong, about a
week before he left this
place, passed for me and
asked me to apply some
remedy to a boil on the
upper part of his chest.

I attended upon him
for three days and applied
some plaster to the boil.

It got well.

He never complained
to me of any pain
or soreness over the

stomach. He appeared
quite well in other respects.

I remain

Sir,

Your most Obedt Servant

A. J. S. M. M. M.

By: Zillah Surgeon

To
H. J. Smith Esq.

— — —

17
Addakah
10 July 1864

Dear Ellis

This is all I know

of Lemmon - Came in
on Saturday with bad
Cholera - & I never
saw him for he went
off on Sunday - I heard of
his death by telegram

from Piccini and order
him to head

his secretary

Wm. H. Smith

No 252

General Hospital
Madras 11th July 1867.

Enc 10

Surgeon J. L. Paul Esq. and Mr. A
General Hospital
Madras.

To

The Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals
Archives and Department
Presidency Division.

Sir

Under instructions from the
Chief Secretary to Government, I have the honor
to report for the information of Government that
Mr J. L. Armstrong Madras Civil Service was ad-
mitted into the General Hospital on the night
of the 8th instant.

3. Mr Armstrong was brought
from the Arcot Station under the care of
Mr Apothecary Lowe of the Madras Railway
who reported that he had 8 or 9 fits of a violent
nature the day previous to leaving
Arcot. I have written to Mr Lowe for
further information regarding the circum-
stances attending Mr Armstrong's illness
at Arcot, which rendered it necessary
that the Apothecary should accompany him
to Madras, and bring him to the General
Hospital. On the receipt of this information
I shall communicate it for transmission to
Government.

3. Mr Armstrong appears to be
suffering from the combined influences of
drinking and exposure to the sun.

898.

Mr. Armstrong

No 253

234
General Hospital
Madras 11 July 1837.

From

Surgeon J. L. Paul M.D. & M. A.
General Hospital
Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George.

Sir

I have the honor to
transmit direct a copy of my
report on M. J. G. Armstrong.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

J. L. Paul Surgeon
General Hospital.

From

Surgeon J. L. Paul.

M.D. & M.A.

General Hospital

Madras

Recd 17th

11 July 1837.

No 253

Subject

Report on the services

rendered by Mr J. L.

Armstrong of the

General Civil Hospital

Madras 11 July 1837

Surgeon General

J. L. Paul

Per copy

General Hospital

Surgeon J. L. Paul

General Hospital

From the Surgeon the

danger.

and the having returned last evening with

much separated the morning, the General

officer is in the hospital in the morning.

from the General Hospital, but from the

from the General Hospital, but from the

from the General Hospital, but from the

Public 1867 ~~1867~~
From 24 July.

Surgeon J. L. Paul

M. D. M. A.

General Hospital.
Madras.

Date 11th 3 July 1887
Recd 12th 3

No 252.

Subject -

Case 118

Encloses a Medical
Report regarding Mr
J. E. Armstrong
of the Madras Police
Service.

No 253 General Hospital, Madras.
11th July 1887. 25

From The Ag Physician, General Hospital.

To The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department,
Presidency.

Sir. With reference to para. 24, Sec. VIII,
of the Medical Code, I have the
honour to report that Mr. J. E. Armstrong,
Subcollector of Coimbatore, who was
admitted into the General Hospital
on the evening of the 8th instant, is
in a dangerous state, in consequence
of epileptiform seizures resulting from
the combined influence of exposure
to the sun and excess in drinking.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

W. H. Chipperfield

Surgeon
Ag Physician
General Hospital.

The Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals, General
Indian Medical Department,
Presidency, Madras.

10 10 10 10
No 2491 Wey Prov. 21st July
from the Phy. Prof.
General Hoopl
Public Dept-

18 0000
A. Negatus in Paul M. had 100
12 July 1973

No. 1117.
 No. 250
 Report the serious illness
 of Genl. J. C. Armstrong of
 the Madras Civil Service.

[illegible]

~~was~~ that he had arisen that
morning apparently in good health
but was suddenly taken with a fit
followed shortly after by another
when I saw him, he was partly
conscious and had an anxious look
I found his pulse rather small and
quick, his face and extremities pale
and covered with a cold clammy
perspiration and his pupils were
very much dilated, by questioning
him his answers were given in
rather an incoherent manner, he
stated that he had had fits before
and from severe headache & oppression
about the head and no other
disturbance, the only thing he com-
plained of was a dragging of the
head, when he attempted to walk
he stated that he felt a wish
to sleep, he could not sleep, he
appeared restless and uneasy

~~and~~ he walked about like
he attempted to do, but that
was irregular and unsteady
after this he continued to have
fits of an Epileptic character at
intervals throughout the day till
about 5 P.M. just before he left
for Madras. The fits
were rather strong, followed
by stupor but after a time he pa-
rtially recovered his consciousness
and about 11 P.M. after a fit he
was seized with a paroxysm of
convulsions, throwing himself
about so that it was with great
difficulty he could be kept on his
cot. This restlessness was succeeded
by another fit after unconsciousness
became more complete and he
succeeded one another without any
perfect return to sensibility
all I think he had about ten fits

from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. The last few fits
being less severe and a decided typhoid
reaction, the skin becoming much
sweaty and a gradual rise in the
pulse.

Mr Armstrong's case appearing to me
rather a severe one and being totally
without friends here, even the friends
with whom he was staying having
gone that morning to Coimbatore.
And the nature of my duties being
such as would have prevented my
giving to Mr Armstrong the attention
his case needed in the event of his being
prolonged. I deemed it advisable in
every way that he should be sent to
the General Hospital, well knowing
that every care and attention would be
paid to him there and I considered
it best to accompany him myself.
With the purpose of seeing him
safe & to state his case at the Genl
Hospital.

Yours obedtly W. C. M.

31
General Hospital
Madras 15th July 1867.
From
Chas. J. L. Paul M.D. and M.A.
General Hospital
Madras.

To
The Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals
Indian Medical Department
Presidency Division.

Sir
In continuation of my
letter No 253 of the 11th instant forwarding
a report for the information of Government
of the admission of Mr J. C. Armstrong, M.
B. Service into the General Hospital and
of his illness, as far as then known, I have
the honor to transmit the copy in original of
Mr Apothecary Lane's letter of the 10th inst.,
requesting further information regarding the
circumstances attending Mr Armstrong's illness
at Arcot which rendered it necessary that
the Apothecary should accompany him to
Madras and bring him to the General
Hospital.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt servant

W. C. M.
Deputy Inspector
of Hospitals

Chas. J. L. Paul
General Hospital

8

From Surgeon, Genl Hospital. 17 11 July 1863 - 252.
By Physician, Genl Hospital - " - 253.
By Surgeon, Genl Hospital - " - 254.
do do - 15 - 261.

No 898 - 24 Aug 1863 / 11/50
Ours to be inserted

2483
From Wm. H. H. 1863
Allen H. H. 1863
Surgeon Genl

Surgeon Genl
Wm. H. H. 1863
Allen H. H. 1863

15th 3 Aug 1863
16 - 3 Aug 1863
17 - 3 Aug 1863
18 - 3 Aug 1863

20/11/9
August 1863

From the
Genl Hospital
Allen H. H. 1863
Surgeon Genl
Allen H. H. 1863

With an order

20 July 244 @ 248.
23 "