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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

(107-108)

G.O. No.	1043	Press Mis.
Dated	12-7-	19 1871

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Office of Inspector General I.M.
Fort Saint George. 2^d June 1871

Trains

The Inspector General
Indian Medical Department
Fort Saint George.



The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department
Fort Saint George.

Sir

Inspector General. Mackenzie

A. B. when delivering over charge of this
 Office, handed to me the
 marginal documents on the
 questions relating to the treat-
 ment of cholera; the subject
 in which were continuously under the

consideration of Government through
the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, but have
been left undisposed of owing to diffi-
culties which presented themselves in
the course of their examination.

2 The last abstract was the great
sums named by the Department of Public
works as necessary to purchase the site
and

1869 4th Feby. 44-45. Snaps sent to Graft
 . 10th March 294 Graft Proceedings
 . 18th May 195 Snaps sent to Graft
 . 31st " 720 Graft Proceedings
 . 18th June 1893 " —
 1870 14th May. 661. Snaps sent to Graft
 . 8th August 977 Graft Proceedings
 1871 2nd Feby. Private. Snaps to Graft sent

and erect the buildings for the suggested Scheme: for Captain Goddard had estimated Rupees 12,880 for the site, and Rupees 22,500 for the hospital, and, even then, considered that, additional buildings, costing Rs 17,420, would still be necessary; so that, had the building Scheme been carried out, the total expenditure would have amounted to about Rs. 50,000, a sum from which I have no hesitation in saying no equivalent advantages could, ever, possibly have been derived, and I do not propose to revive that expensive building Scheme.

3. The first difficulty, however, had arisen from an addition which Government had made to the Inspector General's propositions. The views which he had submitted in paras 4 to 8 of his letter of the 4th February 1869, were to the effect that though certain drugs are known to be useful in the preliminary stage, nothing was known as to the value of medicines in cases of confirmed Cholera; and he suggested the

the formation of Cholera hospitals with a Medical Staff who might try, old and new methods of treating the ailment, under circumstances favorable to the scientific investigation and record of all the phenomena of the disease.

4 To this a hearty concurrence was accorded in the order of 10th March 1869, but, in a third paragraph of that order, Government directed the question to be considered whether, after having located the proposed Central hospital, it would be advisable to put it on such a footing that, on the occurrence of a serious outbreak of Cholera, a flying hospital could at once be detached from the parent Institution and sent to treat and study this disease in the infected locality. That question introduced a new subject, because the Chief end in view in the Inspector General's proposition was the study and record of results of treatment and this, a "flying establishment" could scarcely, overtake, as, even if suitable medical Officers could be found, their time would necessarily be taken up with matters immediately connected with

and erect the

with the cure of the malarial.

5. I could not, for several persons, have concurred in the proposal in the Inspector General's letter of the 14th February 1869. Amongst others, I may notice the information given at page 35 of the 2nd Edition of the "Statistics of Cholera" which shows, amongst 481 medical men in India, a great unanimity as to the most suitable methods of treatment. Also the disturbance caused by the removal of a patient to a distance ^{acts} so injurious as almost wholly to obscure the effect of treatment, and the social habits of the people will ever restrain them from resorting to cholera hospitals in sufficient numbers to admit of useful deductions being drawn from the results of the cases. In illustration of these points I may mention that during the months of July, August and September 1869, a cholera hospital was formed in Madras at Dublin Hall under the care of Assistant Surgeon Brockman but only 66 cases came to it, of which 33 or 1 in 2 died while the death rate,

42 Panahs
13 East Indians
7 Hindus.

2 Mahomedans.
1 European.

ratio from cholera in the Madras Native army, from the year 1815 to 1868, was only 1 in every 2.5 attacked.

6. But, putting wholly aside the question of any difference of opinion as to the value of the Inspector General's propositions of February 1869, I have the honor to mention that, since that date great changes have occurred in the modes of investigating, and great progress has been made in the investigation of the causes and treatment of cholera. The Army Sanitary Commission, since the date of that letter, have drawn up a series of instructions for conducting inquiries as to cholera, sections of which have already been under-

Sec. I Objects of the Enquiry
II Statistics of cholera & diarrhoea
III Meteorology
IV Movement of cholera

I Sanitary Enquiries in special districts and localities
II Special local enquiry
III Chemical Enquiries.

been undertaken by, or been allotted to particular individuals. Section II has been taken up by myself in the "Statistics of Cholera" and noticed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No 3 of 4th April last as a valuable contribution to the history of cholera, which will be of use when the results of the other inquiries are known, and, further to carry out this scheme, the Army

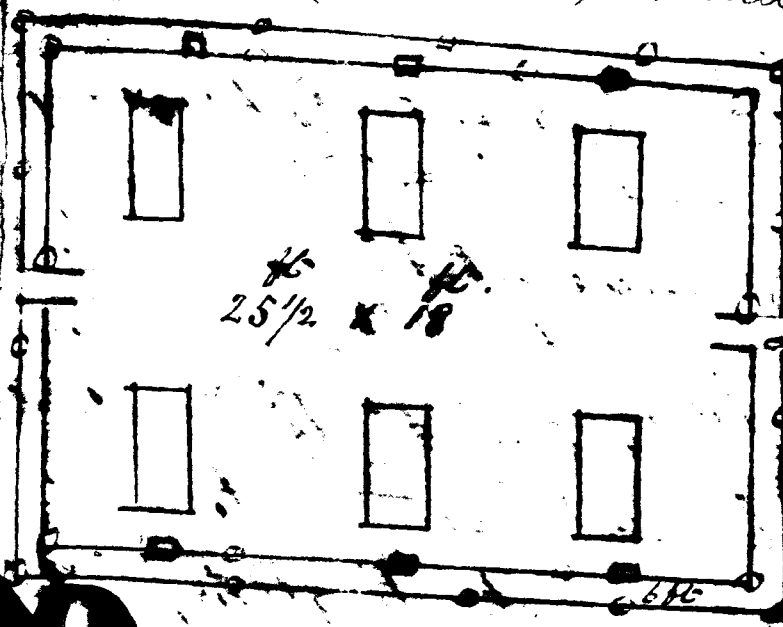
Army Sanitary Commission have
drawn up a Form of Cholera Register
for the record of facts of treatment
which Registers are duly sent home
to the Commission. Section V is under
the especial care of the Sanitary Com-
missioners, on whom, also, as also on
the entire body of Government Servants
the duty of attending to Section IV
has devolved. Section VI is under the
care of Assistant Surgeons Cunningham
and Lewis, and the Analysts who are
now examining the well waters of the
country are carrying out much
connected with Section VII. In several
points, since 1869, our knowledge of
this disease has been enlarged, and
time and Circumstances have modified
so very much the idea, as originally pro-
posed, of a separate establishment
to examine and record the results
of particular lines of treatment, that
it may, I think, be now abandoned
as less feasible than a Co-operative
movement of Medical Officers, and
I will shortly have the honor of
submitting this subject to Government.
On the last orders received
from

from Government, No 977 of 1870, the
objects specified in para. 8, viz: to pro-
vide wards for the treatment of Cholera
and establish a depot at which to store
the tents, apparatus ~~for~~ for fitting out
Cholera hospitals, &c. I think, by easily
and economically making existing estab-
lishments and hospitals and by
extending the suggestion in para. 10
of No 977, to utilize the Monegar Choultry
Cholera Wards. There is no instrument
on drug for which a Medical Officer
asks but that he is, it once supplied
with and the few unasked for items
will be sent to them. For the accommo-
dation of this class of patients, there are
special Contagious disease Wards, apart
from the other Wards, at the General
Hospital, the Veneri Hospital, the
Monegar Choultry, the Triplicane Hos-
pital & the Lying in Hospital, which
have cost from Rs 2000 to Rs 6000 any
amount of additional temporary accom-
modation can be erected in five to ten
hours, in any part of Madras in the
form of Substantial sheds, made of
the materials used by the natives of
the country in constructing their pandas

* Wards, or
pavilions

mundivahs. In these, the sick could be comfortably lodged and be attended to by the medical establishments of the respective districts, additions being made to the strength to meet all requirements. This, aided by house to house visitation, would render the formation of a costly Central hospital in a central site unnecessary, and the great distances between different parts of Madras precludes the belief that, in any convenient central situation, could be obtained even if it were advisable to gather patients together into the middle of the town.

8. If Government approve of this mode of giving effect to the orders in No 97 of 1870, I will, if permitted, erect for inspection, any day, in six or eight hours such a shed, pandal or



mundivah as is indicated on the margin 25 1/2 ft long and 18 ft broad Capable of holding six patients with doors, six windows & a front mandah and a

a pent roof to protect from rain, and all at a cost of Rs 23-13 and if approved, I will erect further a room suitable for the Apothecary, Hospital Assistant, and medicines, another for the Servants with a latrine, so that the whole may be examined, as a proposed model of what may be put together on an sudden invasion of this pestilence. For the marginally indicated structure, I have obtained the estimate of Rs 23-13. but to complete the series of sheds the expenses would be about Rs 75. Four or five of the marginal huts could be erected in a day, and before two days any number could be constructed and by limewashing the leaf walls and covering their floor with white sand, they would be all that could possibly be wished for.

I have the honor to mention that the worst of the contagious wards are those of the Triplicane Hospital and the part of Madras most distant from medical aid are the villages near Saint Thome and Sydapet on the South, to which the Triplicane hospital gives medical relief and on the west the villages lying

lying between Mijeghery, Kelpau &
Guam bore are all remote, alike from the
Tronagar country and from the
General Hospital, and if cholera
appear in any of those localities the
instant erection in them of sheds &
the allotment of suitable establishments
would be necessary.

10. Similar arrangements could
be made for any part of the country
wherever on the appearance of cholera
it might be deemed desirable to
form a hospital and when out of use
the supporting poles could be stored
and the leaf mats burned, and fresh
white sand laid down.

11. I estimate that with a number
of cholera wards at the Kowail hos-
pitals already in use, it would rarely
happen on any epidemic of cholera
that sheds to the value of Rs 200
would be requisite for 24 patients
and to house the establishment.
But as I have shown above that out
of the 65 cases treated in 1869 under
Assistant Surgeon Brockman's care,
42 were of the humble pariah race

13 were East Indians, and only seven
Hindus. I have the honor to submit to
Government that in order to reach
the Community generally the house to
house visitation seems the only sure
plan, and while providing wards
and sheds for such cholera patients
as would come to them, I would
suggest that the establishment should
be kept at a strength which
would permit visits to all the
infected houses.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

W. A. G. P. S. Paul
Acting Inspector General
Indian Medical Department.

CB

Memo

In circulating the accompanying papers
I think it ought to state that I never
was personally in favor of accepting
Special Cholera Hospital. What I
submitted was an attachment
about the materials, medicines
and apparatus should be collected
and having readings for fitting
out flying hospitals at points where
the disorder suddenly appeared
and I proposed to appoint such an
attachment ~~at the~~ with the
contagious wards of the Morgan
Cholera on reconsidering the
subject I, however, agree with Dr.

Respectfully
P. M. D. 10 June 1887
To Surgeon General
Pub. Res. 27 1887
5th May 1887
5th May 1887
5th May 1887
Copy of Instructions for making
survey in Florida
12 July 1887
Surgeon General
1887

The Board of Commissioners
regarding the matter
of the hospital for the treatment
of cholera patients during
the epidemic.

C. 616 1887

Balfour that such a relationship
is really called for. The Madras
can collect at a moment's notice.
In the Dept the etc can be got at the
the country, the description of leaf
houses with bamboo supports which
Balfour contemplates are probably
better than tents. I would lay aside
the project for special cholera
hospital in Dept. altogether
and sanction the erection of a
little group of leaf huts, such
as Dr Balfour describes in the
report of the Medical College

for the inspection of the members of
the
N.

I concur. V. long remarks
on the original draft (Nov 5 Aug 70)

S. D. S.

PROCEEDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

Dear Medical Officer
of 2nd June 1871

Order thereon, 12 July 1871 No 1043.

The Government
have carefully reconsidered
the formerly sanctioned
proposals and on the acting
Inspector General's repre-
sentation they wish to
abandon the scheme for
a Presidency Cholera
Hospital & medicine depot
approved in the correspondence
quoted by Mr. Balfour,
and desire that he will
take steps to cause the
erection

L.P.

M.P.

erection of a small
group of ~~leaf~~ buildings
such as he describes, in
the compound of the
Medical College for the
inspection of the members
of Government



...
leaf ...
...
...

~~...
...
...~~

To
The Insp. Genl No. 20
Med. Dept. etc

12/1/18

Govt. of 1871 Indians.

File

To
The Supdt. Genl. Ind. Affs. Wash. D.C.

Dated July 12. }
Recd. 1871, No. 1043.

Nos. 107-108.

Regarding the Scheme
for a Reservation Cherokees.
Vital Medicine Dept., and
deciding that it is to be taken
for the erection of a small
group of log buildings in
the compound of the Ind.
College.