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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	915	Press Mis.
Dated	26-6	19-1871

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
26th June 1871.

No. 211. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vizagapatam, 14th March 1871, No. 235:—

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the Civil Dispensary at this station, which, as has been noticed in previous reports, is supported entirely by the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

2. Although the heat in May was unusual, and in spite of the cyclone which caused so much damage, the year may be considered to have been a healthy one.

3. In the year under report 8,681 patients were treated, showing an increase in the number of in-patients of twenty-one, and of those receiving out-treatment of 556.

4. Full details on all matters connected with the institution are given in Dr. Adam's report.

No. 212. ORDER THEREON, 26th June 1871, No. 915.

It appears from the Annual Report of the Civil Dispensary at Vizagapatam that the public health was generally good; that 8,681 patients received medical aid at the institution during the year 1870; and that there was an increase of 758 in the number treated as compared with the year 1869.

2. The institution has an invested capital of Rupees 20,000. The interest accruing therefrom, with the liberal contributions from the Maharajah of Visianagram, sale of medicines, &c., amounted to Rupees 3,347-4-5, and the expenditure to Rupees 3,030-3-10, leaving a balance of Rupees 317-0-7.

3. The Government consider these results to be satisfactory.

4. With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 5 of the report, the Government desire to know what steps have been taken and progress made towards the reclamation of the swamp which is described as being the main source of sickness among residents in its vicinity and which the Government presume to include the tract granted to the Right Rev. Dr. Tissot.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.

.. Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

.. Revenue Department.

Encd. J. Wright.

3

Annual Report of the Civil Dispensary Vizagapatam for the year 1870.

During the past year the general public health of Vizagapatam has been good, and neither has there prevailed here or in the neighbourhood any epidemic disease, nor have climatic influences produced any appreciable effect upon it. Atmospheric observation showed a higher rainfall than usual, greater and more oppressive heat during the warmer months, and in the past month the cold was much more severe, though the thermometer has never shown below 58° . In January we had an unusual fall of rain at such a season; three inches, which gave to the wells ~~and~~ an abundant supply of water during the first quarter. In April and May the weather became very hot, and in the latter month the wind was oppressively so, so

much

Govt. of 1871 Public. THE COLLECTOR OF VIZAGAPATAM, &c., &c., &c.	
Dated June, 26th. Recd.	G. O., 26th June 1871, No. 915. Dist.
JUNE. Nos. 211 212.	
Reviewing the Annual Report of the Vizagapatam Civil Dispensary for 1870.	

much so as to raise fears for the public health. In June we had heavy showers of rain which greatly tempered the heat, in July and August the rains became regular though in neither month as severe. The North East monsoon set in unusually early but most decidedly in September and during that month we had 16 inches rainfall, and in October that of 19 inches. The total rainfall for the year at this station was 60.30 inches, while the average for the past five years has been 37.34 inches.

On the night of 26th August at a little after 8.06 p.m. there occurred a most astonishingly heavy fall of rain, which during the short ten minutes it prevailed showed a marking of 1.20 inches in the neighbourhood of the jail. This was corroborated to the same extent, and with more ease than I am able to give to such observations, by a native gentleman Mr A. V. Nursing Row who

5
who has made meteorological and atmospheric observations his pleasure and occupation, that the record can be relied upon. But such heavy rainfall was at the time only local, for at the village of Wallois nearly three miles distant, it was not to the same extent. A minute or two before the rain ceased a loud and terrific peal of thunder rent the air, and a lightning flash occurred synchronously. On the following morning when at my visit to the jail I was informed of the flash having struck one of a number of palm trees outside the enclosure, the withered leaves of which caught fire, naturally causing anxiety for the jail itself, and for about ten minutes after the tree was struck numerous sparks darted from the trunk, but no trail of the path of lightning down the stem was afterwards observed.

The cyclone which occurred on the night of the 4th 5th November was an extremely severe one. On the 4th the weather was gloomy, heavy leaden like clouds lying low, and until 4 p.m. the wind was of various intensity with rain which

up to 6 p.m. marked 1.60 inches. After 6 it became more threatening the wind increasing in severity, and veering round from the North East to the North West quarter. From this direction it continued to blow with violence until between 11 and 12 o'clock, after which it turned again to the North East blowing with increased intensity until the ominous lull which occurred between 2 and 3 on the morning of the 5th.

This lull was but of short duration, only ten minutes, and some of us were in the hope that the worst was past and the storm over, but again it broke out with greater fury than before, tearing off the roofs of houses, shattering doors and windows, and accompanied with a booming sound, which made it difficult for any one to hear speech even at a yard distance. At the time of the lull luminous appearances like balls of fire were seen passing through the air from the North East to South West direction and vice versa, and near the regimental lines some of the people there unhoused, drummers

and

and their families saw one of these balls fall and burst upon the road, without explosion or sound, throwing out thousands of sulphurous like sparks, and fortunately without touching any of the inflammable roofs of houses. Scarcely half past four the morning of the 5th the storm continued, at that time it showed hopeful signs of abatement, until at 6.30 it subsided into the usual natural calm. And then was to be seen the awful destruction of property which resulted from the extreme violence of the wind, houses unroofed or partly blown down, large trunks of trees blown down and trunks of branches snapped and broken like frail reeds, the most of the houses of the poorer classes blown away or reduced to ruin, yet with all this injury and danger during so many hours of the night, only eight lives are reported to be lost. The fall of the barometer was astonishingly rapid during the prevalence of the storm, marking

marking at 9 p.m. on the night of the 4th 29.658, at 10. 29.680 at 12. 29.440, at 1 a.m. 29.404, at half past one 29.340, at 2 it fell to 29.260, at half past 2 29.124, at 3. a.m. 28.960, and at 3.30' 28.800. And it cannot but be concluded that such rapid fall within such a very short time indicated our position as being very near if not in the center of the cyclone. It is very rare indeed to find the fall of the barometer to be so great and so rapid. And as to the degree of force of the wind, the markings on the only anemometer in the station, that of the gentleman above named indicated an average rate of motion at 70 miles an hour, but during the intensity of the storm it exceeded even 100 miles an hour, and so great was the force of the wind that the iron upright rod of this only instrument was bent and made unusable. This is apart from the velocity of progress of the cyclone itself. As to the rainfall up to 6 p.m. on the 4th I had

(2)

marked 10.6 inches, during the night my pluviometer and those of others were blown over, but again referring to the gentleman above named who had been able to read it up to 4 a.m. on the 5th the markings showed 3 inches to have fallen.

The health of the town since that storm may be considered good. No outbreak of sickness occurred among the inhabitants, and considering the privations which the people had to endure from the destruction of their houses, which deprived them of shelter, the mortality returned was astonishingly small, this showed at 68 among a population of nearly 17,000 only two in excess of that for the corresponding month in the previous year. Of these 68 deaths, six were returned to the Municipality as resulting from Cholera, and it can only be stated that these occurred in three different parts of the town, two in each place, and that the truth of their

their being cases of cholera can scarcely be accepted, as no epidemic influence resulted from them, and the disease has not since been known in the places where these deaths occurred, and as natives in all cases of severe enteric disease are with a sort of superstitions are inclined to attribute the result in fatal cases to what they believe to be and call cholera.

The town of Vizagapatam is swept morning and evening by gangs of scavengers distributed through the various streets of the town and upon the roads leading to and from it. There are numerous V shaped flagstone drains along the roads and streets, which when necessary are flushed from convenient wells in different parts of the town, and the drainage of such channels is led away to the backwater which forms one boundary of the objectionable swamp lying on the North West of the town. It may be years until that swamp can be reclaimed, (it has been given into

into the hands of the Roman Catholic Missionaries to be so) but until irrigated and the ground level raised against fluctuation of sea tide and river water, the swamp and backwater will always continue to be the sources of sickness prevailing among those residents on the leeward side of the river.

6 The water in the several wells of the town is of good quality, and it is believed will be in sufficient supply after this year's rains begin. The latrines are of inferior character, inconveniently situated, and not much used. Sand, not earth, (humus), is used, and the night soil removed by toties in covered vessels to a distance from the town.

Sickness prevailed to no marked extent in the town, but full advantage has been taken of this situation by those in need of medical treatment, and it is very satisfactory to the natives of nature and better position applying for advice. A total of 8681 Europeans, East Indians and Natives have derived medical aid during the year, showing an increase in the number

number of inpatients of 24 and among those receiving outtreatment an increase of 556. The diseases which have most largely prevailed during the year are those which more commonly show among native communities, namely, fevers, intermittent, rheumatism, ulcers, and dyspepsia, with but few of them showing anything peculiar in their form or type.

Among 232 patients, received and admitted, who were treated in the wards of the Dispensary, 26 deaths occurred, one of these a young East Indian girl from phthisis. All the others were natives, and four each resulted from Anasarca, Diarrhoea, and Asthenia, two each from Diarrhoea and Syphilis, and one each from Intermittent fever, Chronic rheumatism, Tetanus, Paralysis, Hydrothorax, Ascites, Concupiscence and Compression of brain, and from amputation at shoulder joint, secundary.

In the Financial statement which I have the honor to submit, signed by the only members of Committee at present in the station, I show the means at disposal

for the working of the charity, which is solely supported by His Highness the Marajah of Vizianagram. There exists last year a balance of Rs 392.15.2 which included a sum of Rs 62.6.6 realised from sale of Drapers' house, and there has been received by interest upon Rs 20,000 invested in Government Stock Rs 1029.18.6 from which Gross interest is deducted leaving the sum available Rs 1000.12.8. Besides this there was derived from sale of medicines Rs 151.6.9. (The rates charged for medicines dispensed to patients treated at their own houses are in conformity with instructions contained in letter of 25.8.8, Office of Deputy Inspector General, 1868) by donation Rs 10, and for the maintenance of patients in Hospital sent for treatment by the Magistracy Rs 13.15.2. In addition to this, accounts for the working of the charity, when means in the Bank are exhausted, are met by His Highness the Marajah who further has contributed Rs 267.10.6. for diets, perishable articles and servants pay, Rs 201.7.4 for repair of the building for injuries

received

received during the cyclone, and
Rs 300 for flagstone flooring at present
being laid.

There had been expended
for diets of the sick in hospital Rs 750 3 8.
for perishable articles from the bazaar
Rs 321 11 3, for sundry pay Rs 432
and for repairs and flooring as already
indicated, and a balance now exists
of Rs 317 2 7, in which there remains
as floating Rs 60 6 6 as noted above
which it is to be hoped will this year
be used in providing for the erection of
a house near the institution for the Hospi-
tal Assistant.

1st Class Hospital Assistant C. Appan
No 359 continues to command and
deserve the respect entertained for him
by all applying for a dress and treat-
ment at this Dispensary.

Vizagapatnam (Signed) H. Adam
1st January 1871 Surgeon

(A true copy)
H. Adam
Surgeon

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Annual Report
of the
Civil Commission
visiting Japan
for the year 1870

²⁴
Financial statement exhibiting the working of the said Highway Disagreement for the year 1870
By

[illegible]

Wm Lloyd Garrison
for January
1871

(Signed) A. W. Thompson Pres.
 J. W. Murray Secy.

Isigwadi St Adams

(True Copy)

Adrian
Sargun.

Viragapalam 14 March 1871

How

R. J. Melville Esq^{re}

Collector of Viragapalam

To

The Honorable R. S. Ellis, (B. C. S. I.)

Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Civil Dispensary at this Station which as has been noticed in previous reports is supported entirely by the Maharajah of Vizianagaram.

2. Although the heat in May was unusual and in spite of the Cyclone which caused so much damage, the year may be considered to have been a healthy one.

3. In the year under report, 8681 patients were treated showing an increase in the number of in patients of 21 and of those receiving out-treatment of 556.

4. Full details on all matters connected with the institution are given in Dr. Adams' report.

I have the honor to be

Yours most Obedt Servt
R. J. Melville
Collector

235

1871
In a letter from the
Collector of Viragapalam dated 14th
March 1871 No 235

In G.O. of 26th Aug/71
In B. No 211.

Annual Report
of the Civil Dispensary
Viragapalam for the
year 1870.

In B. No 525 of 1871

1871

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2/11

Public Deptt
No 525
No 235
Enclodure 1
Forwarding the
Annual Report on the
Civil Dispensary at
the Station for 1870.

Public Deptt
No 525
No 235
Enclodure 1
Forwarding the
Annual Report on the
Civil Dispensary at
the Station for 1870.

Public Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

the Acting Collector of
Vizagapatam dated 14th
March 1871 No 235

Order thereon, 26 June 71 No 915

It appears from
the Annual report of the
Civil Dispensary at Vizag-
that the public health of the generally poor
population, that 8,000 patients
received medical treatment at the
Institution during the year
1870, and that there was
an increase of 70 in the
number treated, as compared
with the year 1869.
The institution has an
invested Capital of Rs 20,000
The interest accruing thereon
with the liberal contributions
from

S. D. S.

of the Maharajah of
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 dicines & amounted to
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 the expenditure to Ru-
 pias 3,030. 3. 10, leaving
 a balance of Rupees 317-

3. The Government con-
 sider these results to be
 satisfactory.

~~It is suggested that~~
~~the Government should~~
~~consider the expediency of~~
~~authorizing the~~
~~Government to~~

~~authorize the~~
~~Government to~~
~~authorize the~~
~~Government to~~

contents of paragraph 5 of
 the Report, with a view
 to the adoption of such
 have been taken and
 progress made towards
 the realization of the
 Swarni which is described

I am R. C.
 Copy is sent a
 letter of this, as
 condition of reclaiming
 it within a few
 days.
 Yours faithfully
 L. S.

the ^{main} cause of the ^{main} source of
 the sickness which prevails
 among residents in its
 vicinity. and the

Sub. Museum & Museum
 to be put under the
 of the S. S. S. S.

L. S.

To
 The Collector of Vizagapatam
 Inspector General In-
 dian Medical Department.
 Revenue Department

140
 30/6

Out. of 187 } 311 Annals.

Public

To
The Hon. Secy of War

Dated June 26. }
Recd. }
1871, No. 915.

Nos. 2/1. 2/2

Reorganizing the annual
reports of the Vegetation
Committee for 1875.

1. *Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise.*
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12/15/71