

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 46

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Public குறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	1347	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	11. 10. 1897	199

மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவே கூடாது.

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Recd.</i>	}	1899.	<i>Enclosures</i>
<i>Regd.</i>			<i>Spare copies</i>

G.O., No. 1347, 11th October 1897.

OCTOBER.

ecording temporarily correspondence on the subject of the proposal to create the
tment of Government Bacteriologist.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 263, Public, dated 12th March 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction to reconsider and bring up to date, on the lines suggested, certain proposals for the reorganization of the Medical College staff and its duties and for the officering of the General Hospital.

G.O., No. 1200, Public, dated 14th September 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Surgeon-General that it is impossible to spare a commissioned medical officer for training as Chemical Examiner, and that he should, in the event of Surgeon-Major VanGeyzel being compelled to proceed on furlough, make the best arrangements possible for filling the place.

READ—also the following papers :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 19th July 1897, No. 766.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 513, dated the 5th May last, submitting a proposal to create a new appointment—that of Government Bacteriologist—as an addition to the cadre of the Madras Presidency. It is suggested that, in order to avoid constant changes in the holders of the appointment, the salary should be the same as that attached to the office of Chemical Examiner, viz., Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,250 per mensem, according to rank.

2. The desirability of creating such an appointment has, as explained in your letter under reply, been forced upon the attention of the Madras Government in the course of their consideration of the best means of arranging for the conduct of routine bacteriological investigations of water, &c., and I am to say that the Governor-General in Council fully sympathises with the desire of the Governor in Council to provide also for the education of the students at the local Medical College in bacteriology and for the preparation of antitoxins. At the same time the present is such a peculiarly inopportune moment for the consideration of any proposals involving an increase in expenditure that I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Madras Government, the possibility of making a commencement without, for a time at any rate, incurring the increase of expenditure involved in an addition to the Indian Medical Service cadre, and I am to enquire whether this might not be effected by relieving the Professor of Hygiene of his hospital and purely medical duties, and by employing him on bacteriological work.

3. In the event, however, of the Government of Madras considering the above proposal impracticable, I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a proposition statement may be submitted setting forth in detail and comprising the cost of the proposal put forward in order that the Government of India may possess of full information to enable it to decide whether it should be recommended to the Secretary of State.

Endt. No. 1620.

Referred to the Surgeon-General for remarks, after consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

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

2nd August 1897.

From J. B. BILDERBECK, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th September 1897, No. 10428.

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Surgeon-General, No. 289, dated 11th August 1897, in which he expresses his views on a proposal contained in a letter from the Government of India, referred to him and the Director of Public Instruction under your endorsement No. 1620, dated 2nd August 1897.

2. The proposal in paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter that the Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College should also perform the duties of Government Bacteriologist, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, appears to be impracticable, inasmuch as it is not possible to see how, with a medical staff, the strength of which is below the level of present requirements, satisfactory arrangements can be made for relieving the officer referred to of his hospital duties.

3. Besides being impracticable, the proposal appears in itself to be undesirable. The duties of a Professor of Hygiene are, to a great extent, distinct from those of a Bacteriologist, and there is enough research work to be done in this Presidency, either in Hygiene or in Bacteriology, to occupy the undivided attention and the whole time and energy of a single individual. If these duties are to be combined and assigned to one and the same man, certain unsatisfactory results must apparently follow. Human nature being what it is, first-rate or efficient work cannot be expected from the holder of the dual appointment in both departments of his office, and if, in view of special aptitudes and opportunities, he devotes himself mainly to one of these, the interests of the other must necessarily suffer. The rapid advance of science in recent years has been due, in very large measure, to the labours of specialists, and, if the Medical College is to hold its own among medical institutions and to realize the objects of its existence, it is obvious that the policy of Government should be directed towards the encouragement of specialisation. If, as I presume, the newly-appointed Bacteriologist will, in view of the recently-reorganized curricula prescribed by the Madras University for its medical examinations, be required to deliver a course of lectures in Bacteriology, the addition of a specialist to the staff of the college cannot but be a most welcome addition to its strength.

ENCLOSURE.

Surgeon-Major-General C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Surgeon-General
Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through
Director of Public Instruction), dated Madras, 11th August 1897, No.

Government of India letter referred for my remarks with
1 August 1897.

2. Accordingly in compliance with paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter I enclose herewith a proposition statement setting forth in detail the cost of the proposal for the appointment of a new officer. I have included in it the subordinate and menial staff recommended in paragraph 3 (v) of my letter quoted above.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Proposition Statement.

Proposition Statement.

Order sanctioning present establishment. Government of Department.		Office to which the proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.						Grounds of proposition.
			Proposed Scale.						
			Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	
					Maximum.	Increment.	Minimum.		
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. X.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Government of India letter No. 766, dated 19th July 1897, Home Department.	
	1	Bacteriologist	700 0 0		1,250 0 0	1,067 0 0			
		Exchange compensation allowance at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.*	92 0 0		164 0 0	140 0 0			
		House-rent	75 0 0		125 0 0	108 0 0			
	1	Civil Assistant Surgeon ..	100 0 0		200 0 0	167 0 0			
		Teaching allowance	100 0 0		100 0 0	100 0 0			
	1	Laboratory attendant	12 0 0		12 0 0	12 0 0			
		Total ..	1,079 0 0		1,851 0 0	1,594 0 0			
	3								

.. dated the 11th October 1895.

* Calculated as per G.O., No. 808, Financial, dated the 11th October 1895.

ORDER—No. 1347, Public, dated 11th October 1897.

Recorded, pending receipt of replies to G.O., No. 263, Public, dated 12th March 1897.

(True Extract.)

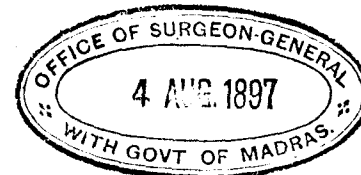
J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Surgeon-General.
Director of Public Instruction.

No. 888 of 1897

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2771



From

The Govt. of India, Home Dept.
(Medical)

Endorsement. *N. 42072 August 1897*
~~Order~~

Referred to the Surgeon General
for remarks after consultation with
Director of Public Instruction.

Reddish
Chief Secretary.

No. 766

Dated 19 }
Received 26 } July 1897.
Registered 26 }

Enclosures

Spare copies

Recd 30.7.97
Co.

TO BE RETURNED
WITH REPLY.

SUBJECT.

Regarding the proposal to
create the appointment of Govt.
Bacteriologist and the increase of
expenditure to be involved in con-
nection therewith.

To
The Surgeon General.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	512-3	Pub.	5-5-97 <i>ayl</i>
	714-15	"	8-7-96 <i>s.e. hay</i>
	512-13	"	13-7-94 <i>p.e.</i>
	1322 R	9-96	

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 766

From

J. P. Hewett, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Home Department.

(Medical)



19th July 1897.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 513, dated the 5th May last, submitting a proposal to create a new appointment- that of Government Bacteriologist- as an addition to the cadre of the Madras Presidency. It is suggested that, in order to avoid constant changes in the holders of the appointment, the salary should be the same as that attached to the office of Chemical Examiner, viz. Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1250 per annum according to rank.

2. The desirability of creating such an appointment has, as explained in your letter under reply, been forced upon the attention of the Madras Government in the course of their consideration of the best means of arranging for the conduct of routine bacteriological investigations of water &c., and I am to say that the Governor General in Council fully sympathises with the desire of the Governor in Council to provide also for the education of the students at the local Medical College in bacteriology, and for the preparation of antitoxins. At the same time the present is such a peculiarly inopportune moment for the consideration of any proposals involving an increase in expenditure that I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Madras Government, the possibility of making a commencement without, for the present, involving the increase of expenditure.

Yours faithfully

involved in an addition to the Indian Medical Service Cadre;
and I am to enquire whether this might not be effected by
relieving the Professor of Hygiene of his hospital and purely
medical duties, and by employing him on bacteriological work.

3. In the event, however, of the Government of Madras
considering the above proposal impracticable, I am to request
that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, a pro-
position statement may be submitted setting forth in detail and
completely the cost of the proposal put forward in order that
the Government of India may be in possession of full information
to enable it to decide whether it should be recommended to the
Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. P. Venkata

Secy. to the Government of India.

Public
Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3402

HC
0 Issue from
return the file
to me as
7.9.97

CHIEF SECRETARY
11. SEP. 1897

From
The Government of Madras,
Madras.

Order.

No. 10428.

The D. P. I. is requested
to forward a copy of the
revised curriculum
Dated 10th September 1897.

prescribed by the
Madras University
and referred to in
para 3 of his letter
no 10428 d. 10/9/97
to state here the
details of the
found.

Received 11.
Registered 14.
Enclosures 2 (in duplicate &c. to
Spare copies - 277/101.2)

SUBJECT.

Submitting his opinion
regarding the proposal to create the
appointment of Government Bacterio-
logist and the increase of expendi-
-ture to be involved in connection
therewith.

17.9.97

U.S.

If the Educl Dept (at Madras) is

it will probably take

the

BACK PAPERS.

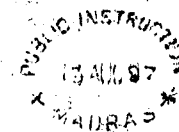
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
714796			
1322796			
512-15796			

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Through the Director of Public Instruction
Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



Order

From
Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe,
M.B. F.R.C.P.I.
Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras.
No. 289

Dated the 11th August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Offering his remarks on
proposal of creating the
-ment of Govt. Machinery
and the increase of expenditure
to be involved in connection
therewith.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

THROUGH the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL

WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras, 11th August 1897. 1897

No. 289

Print

From

C.B.
SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL J. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Public DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In returning the Government of India letter referred for my remarks with your endorsement No.1620, dated the 2nd August 1897, I have the honour to state that the suggestion in para 2 of Mr.Hewett's letter is impracticable. The Professor of Hygiene cannot possibly be relieved of his hospital duties as there is no officer to take up this part of his work and the General Hospital is at present seriously undermanned. In this connection I would invite your attention to reply IV in my letter No.516 of 7th November 1896 recorded in G.O.No.512 Public, dated 5th May 1897 in which I have distinctly stated that I consider it a mistake that the Professor of Hygiene should be called upon to perform the duties of a trained bacteriologist even if it was possible to relieve him of the charge of a certain number of beds. 2. Accordingly in compliance with para 3 of the Government of India letter I enclose herewith a proposition statement setting forth in detail the cost of the proposal for the appointment of a new officer. I have included in it the subordinate and menial staff recommended in para 4 of my letter quoted above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-General,
Surgeon-General with the
Government of Madras

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

No.

THE entries in the column of "Present Scale" have been compared with the Registers of this office, and are correct with the exception of the items altered in red ink.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Saint George,
189 . }

Accountant-General.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

Fort Saint George,
The 189 . }

*Secretary to the Government
of Fort St. George.*

Statement of Proposition for

[illegible]

11th June 1897.
August 1897.

To *Honorable the Chief*
The Secretary to Gov. ~~...~~
through ~~...~~

revision of Establishment.

[illegible]

Financial Department,
-General, with reference to G.O., No. 1695,
10 23rd September 1878, Financial Department.

Signature

(Officer's Designation) Surgeon

If Local Government is competent to
tion, its order will be written across
four columns.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

No.

THE entries in the column of "Present Scale" have been compared with the Registers of this office, and are correct with the exception of the items altered in red ink.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Saint George,
189 . }

Accountant-General.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT.

No.
1

FORT SAINT GEORGE, . }

The

189 . }

*Secretary to the Government
of Fort St. George.*

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

Order notioning Asent esta- lishment. overnment of;		Department.	Office to which the proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.												PROPOSITION.								Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommend- ation.	ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
				Present Scale.						Proposed Scale.						Permanent.		Temporary.								Home Depart- ment.	Financial Department.	
				No.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	No.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.		Decrease per month.						Remarks.	Remarks.	Order.
						Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Period.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.							
No.	Date.																											

Madras, 10 September 1897

No. 10428

From

J.B. Bilderbeck Esq. M.A.
THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.C., LL.D.,

AG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

The Honourable the Chief Secretary to Government,
~~Fort Saint George.~~

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Surgeon-General No 269 dated 11th August 1897, in which he expresses his views on a proposal contained in a letter from the Government of India, referred to him and the Director of Public Instruction under your endorsement No 1620, dated 2nd August 1897. The proposal in paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter that the Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College should also perform the duties of Government Bacteriologist, as pointed out by the Surgeon-General, appears to be impracticable inasmuch as it is not possible to see how, with a medical staff the strength of which is below the level of present requirements, satisfactory arrangements can be made for relieving the Professor referred to of his hospital duties.

Besides being impracticable, the proposal appears to be undesirable. The great extent, distinct from the duties of a Professor of Hygiene and those of a Bacteriologist, and the fact that one in this Presidency, either in the past or present, has occupied the undivided attention of a single individual. If these duties are to be performed by one and the same man, certain results may be expected to follow. Human nature cannot be expected to

cannot be expected to

he dual appointment in both departments of his office, and if, in view of special aptitudes and opportunities, he devotes himself mainly to one of these, the interests of the other must necessarily suffer. The rapid advance of science in recent years has been due, in very large measure, to the labours of specialists, and, if the Medical College is to hold its own among medical institutions and to realize the objects of its existence, it is obvious that the policy of Government should be directed towards the encouragement of specialisation. If, as I presume, the newly appointed Bacteriologist will, in view of the recently reorganized ^x curricula prescribed by the Madras University for its medical examinations, be required to deliver a course of lectures in Bacteriology, the addition of a specialist to the staff of the College cannot but be a most welcome addition to its strength.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. M. S. S. S.

Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

*Indi page
2527 Intd page
feylli - d 27/4/87*

P. S. S.

Erasmus
Madras
21st August
1897

Dear Sir

Your former kindness in permitting me to explain certain points to you personally, taken in conjunction with the fact that I am unable to call upon you at the present time, emboldens me to write to you on the same subject, as briefly as possible, ere it is too late.

The Government of India, in its late letter to the Government of Madras, directly asks whether it is not possible that instead of appointing a special bacteriologist from England, the more economical plan may be adopted of relieving the pressure & expense of his hospital work so as to enable him to take up his former clearing work. To this the Surgeon General has replied that it is 'unpracticable' as the General Hospital is seriously undermanned at present, and sticks to

to his original proposal that another officer be added
to the Cadre of the I.M.S. in Madras, by selection
before passing into the service. Now, the least period
of time which this will take to carry into effect
is from one year to eighteen months. It seems to
me that considerably before that time expires, unless
I am absolutely indispensable to the general
hospital, it will be possible to obtain the services of
some other officer, presuming that plague, famine
and fighting are not to be permanent. In the
face of such a statement by the Surgeon General
I can hardly write officially and say that the
Government of India's proposal does not appear to
me to be impracticable, but, privately speaking,
I cannot see that this is so beyond the next two
or three months.

In the senior officers of the I.M.S. the word bacteriology
conveys something entirely new and beyond the
scope of their former education, especially in its
practical aspects. It is not so, however, with regard to
the more junior officers. Every medical man learns a
good deal of bacteriology now-a-days, at every good
medical school, but I claim to have gone much

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

much

beyond this I have studied this a special
Subject after graduation, at the cost both time
money, and my claim is borne out by the
attached letter from Dr. Woodhead, one of the highest
living authorities on the subject. To put the matter
shortly, if the Surgeon General's proposal is carried out
you will get a young medical graduate who has
gone through his college training in this respect & has
perhaps studied for some time afterwards, but who has
everything to learn regarding the practical application
of his subject, particularly with regard to the
requirements of Southern India. I am admitting that he
arrives early for work in eighteen months time; I
beg leave to put against this the following statement:-
The present college session ends some in February
or early in March next. Give me therefore six to
eight months ordinary furlough, (which I have secured)
at my own expense, and I will undertake to
produce a certificate from three of the greatest
authorities in Great Britain that I am absolutely
qualified in all respects to undertake bacteriological
work in connection with public health and preventive
medicine. This granted, I maintain that you will
have in me a far more useful man, viz., one who

who is acclimated & of considerable experience in
Indian diseases and surgery, a missionary, and
who is already acquainted with the special
difficulties to be surmounted in laboratory work in
this country. So much for a special bacteriologist.

I am of opinion, however, that there is a much more
important issue before the Government than this, namely,
the provision of adequate means for training
medical students, sanitary inspectors, candidates for the
degree of L. San. Sc., etc. In one sense the means
are already there, as I have pointed out in my paper
to the 1st Volume of the Indian Manual of Hygiene, and
as has been emphasized also by the present Sanitary
Commissioner. But, so long as my mornings are occupied
in hospital work, I can neither conduct practical
demonstrations for my students, nor can I do any
laboratory work to speak of. See one of my hospital
work and I can do both. So that, if the suggestion
of the Government of India is adopted, I will be able
to satisfy the educational aspect of this question viz:
properly experimentally-illustrated lectures, practical
demonstrations of various kinds & the teaching of
bacteriology to students, the latter to my knives better

(The following is a summary of the work done during the past year, and is intended to be a general statement of the progress made in the various branches of the work.)

The work of the year has been divided into three main parts: (1) the study of the general principles of bacteriology, (2) the study of the specific organisms, and (3) the study of the diseases caused by bacteria.

In the first part, the general principles of bacteriology have been studied, and the following subjects have been treated: (a) the history of bacteriology, (b) the general properties of bacteria, (c) the methods of cultivation, and (d) the methods of staining.

In the second part, the specific organisms have been studied, and the following subjects have been treated: (a) the bacteria of the human body, (b) the bacteria of the soil, and (c) the bacteria of the air.

In the third part, the diseases caused by bacteria have been studied, and the following subjects have been treated: (a) the diseases of the human body, (b) the diseases of the animals, and (c) the diseases of the plants.

The work of the year has been very successful, and it is hoped that it will be of great value to the public.

whether (as rightly insisted upon by the Sanitary Commission) I regard purely scientific work I would be able, fitted to make some general observations on the bacterial flora of Southern India & attempt to compile special reports for the Sanitary Commission with reference to the presence & absence of specific organisms in cases referred to me, & to carry on, coincidentally, important investigations relating to food supply & sanitary work generally. The only thing I could not undertake would be the preparation of anti-toxin and preventive serums. I may point out, however, that this work would more fittingly form part of the regular duties of the Public Institute & the progress I related to it.

(2) That, in the present state of our knowledge, it is not so important a duty as that I have before me, in my opinion; & (3) That it will probably become the custom, in future, to detail a special officer for such work during epidemics who will get his original bacterial flora out of the two institutes & carry on its cultivation & manufacture in the laboratory.

I do not wish to be understood as opposed to the appointment of a bacteriologist pure & simple. Far from it. But I submit that bacteriology is only a part

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

part of hygiene; that, in any case, I intended to I had
with the direct object of obtaining work of this sort
that, contrary to what is stated by the Surgeon General
and the uselessness of sending home an officer
already in the India, I will undertake to produce
certificates from the highest authorities as to my
entire fitness in this respect, at the end of a few months
at home; and, lastly, that the present proposal of the
Government of India exactly meets the immediate
requirements of the Case. I am quite willing to be
appointed on probation for a period of three to five
years to be continued or the reverse at the option
of that time. Before then the Government of Madras will
be able to say definitely whether I ^{was} giving evidence
of capability & usefulness and whether it ^{was} ~~was~~
necessary to appoint a special bacteriologist
instead of, in addition to, myself.

The plan proposed is far cheaper than that suggested by
the Surgeon General. It only requires half an extra
man, cost spent. I have my laboratory & staff
already. For complete work it is only necessary to
make some a graded appointment, to increase my
assistant's pay to that of the others in the College & to

renewed again page.

Whichever way, then, the appointment is made, I submit, with due deference, that I am perfectly capable of filling it. If I am leaving India for good, my opinion regarding the importance of utilising the officer and laboratory, etc. available at present, would remain unaltered.

Apologising for the trouble I have given you & hoping you will take my claims into your favourable consideration I beg to remain

Yours Obediently
Allan Grant.

LABORATORIES, EXAMINATION HALL, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, W. C., 4th December, 1891.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that I consider Surgeon A. E. GRANT, M. B., I. M. S., a good Pathologist and one well versed in the methods of carrying on Bacteriological Research.

I knew him well as a student in the Pathological classes in the Edinburgh University, where he took high honours; where indeed his work was so satisfactory that he was selected to act as one of the Assistant Demonstrators in the practical class, a position in which he, by his diligence and care, gave great satisfaction. After graduation he returned to the Laboratory to engage in the study of Practical Bacteriology, where he gained a knowledge of the methods of procedure and of the principles of Bacteriology at once comprehensive and thorough.

I therefore look forward to the time when he will produce good clinical and experimental work, and I can but hope that he will obtain some appointment which will afford him scope for carrying on such investigations, for which he is thoroughly well qualified.

G. SIMS WOODHEAD.

*Just Published, Volume I., with 20 Plates, pp. 565, 8vo.
Price 1Os. 6d. nett.*

THE INDIAN
MANUAL OF HYGIENE

BEING

KING'S MADRAS MANUAL OF HYGIENE
REVISED, REARRANGED AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. E. GRANT, M.B.
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE; PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN TWO VOLUMES

EACH VOLUME SEPARATELY INDEXED

MADRAS

HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.

BY APPOINTMENT IN INDIA TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, W.C.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

PREFACE—TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LIST OF
PLATES, ETC.—INTRODUCTION.

PART I. GENERAL HYGIENE.

CHAPTER I.

AIR.

Its Composition—Impurities—Effects on health of breathing impure
air—Causes of impurities—Purification of air—Ventilation—
Examination of the ventilation of a room or building, &c.

CHAPTER II.

WATER.

Source of the supply, including the search for—Mode of supply
and estimation of supply available—Storage—Distribution of
and amount required for various purposes—Drinking water, its
nature and impurities—Diseases resulting from an impure supply
—The purification and filtration of water—The examination of
water, &c.

CHAPTER III.

SOIL.

Definition and composition—Local influence of soil on climate—The
air in the soil, ground-air—The water in the soil, ground water—
Their relation to disease causation—Healthy and unhealthy
soils—Improvement of unhealthy soils—Examination of soil, &c.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS—(Continued).

iii

CHAPTER IV.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATTER.

Sources of waste matter—Dry methods of removal and disposal of
excreta—Of town refuse—Removal by wet methods or water-
carriage system—A modern sewerage system from house to
outfall—Other systems—Shone's hydro-pneumatic system—
Liernur and Berlier systems—Interception system—Disposal of
sewage—Health in relation to removal of refuse matter—Systems
of removal best for India—DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES—Human
and lower animals.

CHAPTER V.

BUILDINGS.

Defective buildings and their influence on health—Requisite condi-
tions for a healthy habitation—Houses, (a) of the wealthy, and
(b) of the poorer classes—Encampments of the Nomadic Castes,
Gipsies, Pilgrims, &c.—Camp life in tents—Hospitals, (a) Gene-
ral and (b) for Infectious diseases—Jails and asylums—Barracks
—Schools—Shops, Offices, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Introductory—The atmosphere—Elements of climate, viz., Tempera-
ture and diathermancy—Humidity—Atmospheric pressure—Cir-
culation or movements of the air—Light and transparency—
Electrical states of the atmosphere—Atmospheric dust—With
reference to their causes, relations to health and disease, methods
of observation, and manifestations in India—Climates of India.

INDEX.

* * The volumes will be sold separately or together as desired.

THE INDIAN MANUAL OF HYGIENE.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF VOLUME I.

"Teems with valuable information and happy suggestions, and is carefully brought up to date."—MADRAS MAIL.

"Excellent work. . . . May be considered with perfect justness the standard work on Hygiene in India."—INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.

"No pains seem to have been spared by the author to treat the subject in a scientific spirit, and to adapt his information to the special requirements of the Indian climate, and the habits and customs of the people, so as to make it a really useful book of reference to the sanitarian in that country. . . . After a long introduction, which is well worth reading, the author takes up for consideration the subjects of air, water, soil, removal and disposal of waste matter, buildings, climate and meteorology. The properties and ordinary impurities of air and water form the subjects of the first and second chapters. These are well done: the information is brought up to recent date. . . . The chapter on soil, which follows, is also good, and that on the removal and disposal of waste matter strikes us as particularly so. Passing over the chapter on buildings, we come to that on climate and meteorology, which is very exhaustive and full of useful information not to be obtained elsewhere within the same space. The volume is well illustrated and printed and furnished with a useful index. We wish it the success it deserves, for it is highly creditable to its author, who must evidently have undertaken a great deal of laborious work in order to produce such a good and reliable Indian Manual of Hygiene."—LANCET.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS—(Continued).

"Promises to be a very valuable standard book of reference, and a most useful handbook for the teacher and student of Hygiene. . . . It has evidently been a labour of love."—MADRAS TIMES.

"We cannot but speak of it in terms of unqualified praise."—MADRAS STANDARD.

"The completed work will be indispensable to every medical man whose duties lie in India, and even to those of us who are connected with sanitary administration at home it will be found a convenient and useful book of reference."—DUBLIN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"A most important publication. . . . As a reference book. . . will be almost without an equal for professional readers."—INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD.

"Practically a new work on the principles of Indian Hygiene. . . It will be of great help to the Indian Medical Officer, whether he is newly arrived in India or about to put his Indian college training to the test of active work. . . . The section on the climates of India . . . is very well executed. . . . All the subjects dealt with are presented in an instructive and serviceable form, well illustrated, also, by diagrams and other drawings."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

"We consider this a good book and likely to fulfil the objects for which it was compiled."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Professor Grant gives the fullest evidence of having consulted and laid under contribution the latest works on the subject. . . . We can conscientiously report that he has executed the task of revision in a thoroughly intelligent manner and that he has produced a volume which will prove an excellent guide to health officers and the profession generally. . . . We shall look forward to the completion of this work."—EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"The first volume of Surgeon-Captain Grant's "Indian Manual of Hygiene" is a welcome addition to our literature of bodily health. . . . The author of the book in question is the Professor of Hygiene at the Madras Medical College, and his work bears evidence of careful research in the literature of the subject and keen observation of the habits and ways of the people."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The volume now issued is practically original, including in its scope the recent developments of hygiene. The subject has been classified so that not only the student but sanitary officers, engineers, builders, and the general public will find it of great practical use."—THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"To all who are engaged, or expect to be engaged, in medical work in India may be recommended for perusal the "Indian Manual of Hygiene." . . . The revision has assumed such dimensions as to give it a fair claim to be regarded as a new book. Its general character will, however, be sufficiently understood from the fact that it is King's work brought up to date by a most capable hand. The editor has furnished it with an elaborate introduction, entirely new, and, besides mere revision and alteration, has supplied much valuable new matter. A large number of useful illustrations will add to its helpfulness as a text-book."—SCOTSMAN.

"The treatise is one which will form a valuable addition to the library of the sanitarian, and especially of all those interested in matters connected with sanitation in any part of our Indian Empire."—SANITARY RECORD.

"It is encouraging to note the thoroughness with which the author has dealt with the details of his subject."—THE BOOKSELLER.

"The first volume of over 500 pages of this invaluable work has come to hand. . . . Sure to make its mark. . . . The printing and binding of the first volume issued from Messrs. Higginbotham and Co's. press, Madras, is equal to London work, and is a credit to the chief presidency town in Southern India."—RANGOON TIMES.

INDIAN MANUAL OF HYGIENE, VOLUME II. (In Preparation).

PART II. INDIVIDUAL HYGIENE.

CHAPTER VII.—PRELIMINARY.
CHAPTER VIII.—FOOD.
CHAPTER IX.—EXERCISE.
CHAPTER X.—CLOTHING.

PART III. ÆTIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

CHAPTER XI.—CAUSATION OF DISEASE.
CHAPTER XII.—ANIMAL PARASITES.
CHAPTER XIII.—SPECIFIC CONTAGIA.
CHAPTER XIV.—DISINFECTION AND OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

PART IV. PRACTICAL SANITATION.

CHAPTER XV.—VILLAGES AND TOWNS.
CHAPTER XVI.—THE ARMY IN PEACE AND ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

PART V. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XVII.—GENERAL.
CHAPTER XVIII.—STATISTICS.
CHAPTER XIX.—LEGISLATION.

APPENDICES.

I.—(a) WATER SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA; (b) WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY; (c) WATER SUPPLY OF MADRAS.

(By the respective Health Officers of those towns.)

II.—SEWAGE FARMS.
III.—INCINERATORS.
IV.—FAMINE.
V.—USEFUL TABLES, ETC.
VI.—GLOSSARY.
VII.—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.
INDEX.

THE VOLUME WILL CONTAIN ABOUT 600 PAGES AND 20 PLATES.

of antitoxin and preventive
serums - But why? I admit
from the value of your subject
as branches of professional
education, though it is obvious
that, for many years to come, the student
you will have to teach will not, unless
in exceptional cases, be capable of
practical education or subsequent op-
portunities of profiting by your instruction
to put much of what you teach to a
practical use. But it seems to me
that the very way in which the
views of a trained bacteriologist
could most speedily be made of
practical benefit to the country
would be by the very thing you say
you could not undertake, namely,
the preparation of antitoxins &
preventives (and also curatives?) serums.
You suggest that these should be

procured from the ^{proposed} Pasteur Institute
Shanghai Association, provided that
of these preparations is such that
they be kept ready for issue in your
laboratory. With some of them I know
this is so. But is it with regard to
all? For instance, the serum test for
diphtheria seems to be established
success. Can the particular serum be
kept without deterioration for a month,
or two months, or ~~three~~ longer?
I don't suppose a
child in Singapore & the attacked
by diphtheria - what will the parents
say when told that, instead of getting a
reply from Madras in 24 hours, the
doctor has to wait some six days for
a reply to his wire to some station in
the Kingdom? and similarly with
the ~~cholera~~ ^{cholera} ~~serum~~ ^{inoculation}, say, for instance
Haffkine's cholera inoculation - If
as of the utmost service, this should
be available at once on the outbreak
of cholera - Think how many lives
might have been saved the other day
in the Coimbatore Jail if a supply
had been available in 12 hours or
so and had been used at once.



Augt 23 1897

Dear W Grant

I did not know until I read
yours of the 21st that the fact of India
had replied about the bacteriological
question - No doubt, as is usual in
such cases, its letter was opened
to the Surge Genl before being placed before
me & will come up when the Surge Genl's
opinion, which you say has been sent
in, has been ascertained.

There is nothing in your letter
which I do not fully understand.
You say that, supposing you were
relieved of hospital duties & left
professional (Hygiene & Bacteriology)
duties only, "the only thing you could
not undertake would be the preparation

On the strength of opinion that,
unless these preparations will keep, in
which case they might always be a
stock on hand in Madras, it is expected
& the utility of any scheme that their
preparation should be undertaken fully.
I shall be much obliged by your views on
this point.
Another thing is if you are unwilling
to do hospital work, how do you propose that you
present hospital duties shall be discharged?
I understand that, at present, all of you
in the hospital have more to do than
you can do properly, having regard to your
other duties. Kindly let me know
with your reply, please return
this as I haven't the time to take
a copy.

Yours sincerely
H. W. Whiff

Harrison Lodge
Oota around 24th Aug/97

My dear Sir Men. y.

With reference to the subject of
Strengthening the Staff of the General Hosp^l,
and Cognate matters, which you were
good enough to mention to me, and to
invite an expression of my opinion about,
during my visit to you; - my suggestions
briefly are as follows, viz - do not mutilate
the four Districts by converting them
into three Districts, because the District
Surgeons who are in charge of important
hospital duties i.e. the 1st & 4th, will then
have too much outdoor work to do,
which will abstract their time from their
hospital work; and because, in the event
of an epidemic, say of Cholera or ^{or Plague} ~~Plague~~,
the outdoor work in Districts of in-
crised area would become unmanageable
when divided between a smaller staff of
Presidency Surgeons; - instead of this, -
reorganise the duties of certain of the
Presidency Surgeons, and of the Fort Surgeon,
thus: -

4th District Surgeon

He has -

Hospital work, in the Longapet Hospital -

College work, as Professor of Medical
Jurisprudence; - and a heavy district.

Let him stand as he is. -

3rd District Surgeon

Coordination, and harmonious action.

3rd District Surgeon

He is Medical Officer to Penitentiary, as the Body Guard; - no College duties. Remove from his charge the Penitentiary and the Body Guard, and give him medical beds in the General Hospital; - and, as his District is the lightest of the four, make him Professor of Physiology (and Histology) in the College, if it is considered desirable to remove these subjects from the Professor of Ophthalmology, who is acknowledged to be somewhat over-weighted with College work; - the latter Professor might then lecture on Biology.

2nd District Surgeon

He has now heavy work in the General Hospital, where the women & children have been transferred; and, as his District is a heavy one, I would transfer the visiting duties of the Orphan Asylum to the Ophthalmic Surgeon, who has no outside work, except lucrative private practice; - ~~the 2nd District Surgeon~~ I would also remove the General Hospital from the 2nd District Surgeon, and transfer it to the charge of an unencumbered medical man, as specified infra.

1st District Surgeon

He has Hospital work and teaching duties; both very heavy, and which will increase when the proposed new hospital is built, and the Auxiliary Medical School is re-established;

his present hospital duties are: -

- (1) The Native Infirmary, (with incurable and isolation wards) - 100 beds.
- (2) Black Town Disp., (for outpatients); - average daily attendance. - 240.
- (3) Lamentary, head-dressing in Hoopl. - 40 beds.
- (4) Government Lepers Asylum, with Criminal Lepers ward; - average daily inmates - 200.
- (5) Medical Charge of Civil Debtors Jail, - only a weekly visit of inspection usually required.
- (6) Superintendence of Clinical Teaching of 150 pupils of the Hoopl. - Asst. Surgeon.

This work should be lightened if possible; but to relieve him of the Lepers Hoopl. and Debtors Jail on the one hand, and to enlarge his District in area by about 50% on the other, would not lighten it, as his hospital charges, though heavy, are all on the spot, and do not carry him far afield, as an enlarged district would; - the posting of a permanent Hospital Assistant to the Lepers Hoopl. to work directly under the Resident Apothecary there, would tend to lighten work, though not responsibility.

The Fort Surgeon.

He is in charge of the Fort, and the Marine Dispensaries, and is Port Surgeon; he is also Professor of Anatomy in the College; relieve him of all Fort, Port, & Marine duties, and make him a Surgeon in the General Hospital. - that is the proper hospital work of a Prof. of Anatomy. - Transfer the Fort duties to the Military Dept., and the Port and Marine duties to an un-commenced Medical Officer, as specified in next para. -

Consideration, and recommendation.

Uncovenanted Medical Officers, in charge
Voluntary General Hospital, Port and Marine
Duties, and Marine Dispensary, (new appoint-
ment). —

Give him independent charge of the above
duties; he should have a permanent post,
asst. at the Marine Dispensary, to be always
available, (all serious port & marine
cases are now sent to the Native
Infirmary for treatment, & would continue
so); ~~and~~ make him also an assistant
in the Auxiliary Medical School, when
reopened, — (the work there will not commence
until 11 Apr.)

In the above rearrangement of work, ~~the~~
two additional medical officers* are
made available for the Staff of the
General Hospital, without extra expenditure,
(except possibly for the allowance of the
uncovenanted med^l officers), and without
cutting down the four Presidency District
into three, thus leaving the full strength
of four Pres^l District Surgeons, — a very
important med^l staff to fall back on in
case of emergency; — I venture to think
the scheme I have briefly noted would be
both practicable and generally acceptable.

I trust you will excuse me if I
have written in a dogmatic style.

I am
very dear Sir Henry,
Yours sincerely
Geo. Jackson

* the 3rd District Surgeon and
the Port Surgeon.

Encl. Recd
letter returned

Sydney
Madras
27th Aug.
1857

Dear Sir

I have delayed in answering your kind and most interesting letter (which I returned as wished) in order that I might give it the fullest consideration and send an answer conveying the desired information as clearly and completely as possible, within reasonable limits.

Unfortunately, whilst the subject is a very complicated and technical one, a perusal of the general or 'lay' literature, as well as a good deal of official correspondence, relating to it is calculated to convey the idea that our knowledge in this direction is ample and well-defined, whereas, as a matter of fact, we have only attained to an understanding of the most rudimentary. I do not minimise its importance: it would be hard indeed to exaggerate the splendid possibilities to which our constant progress points,

point, but the actual work accomplished in eradicating or preventing disease in this manner, i.e. by inoculation etc., ^{as} I say positively, much less than one ^{except makes} is apt to gather from the statements made in various quarters. In this case the work is liable to be the filter to the thought, and the thought expressed too frequently assumes the guise of an inaccurate statement.

You remark in your letter that preventive inoculation, using that term in its most comprehensive sense, seems to be the 'big way' in which the services of a trained bacteriologist could most speedily be made of practical benefit to the country. To this I answer 'Yes' and 'No'. 'Yes' because if you have sufficient men for the purpose, their time could most usefully be occupied in manufacturing vaccines, etc., and in keeping these at the maximum efficiency for use whenever and wherever outbreaks of cholera, plague etc. might occur. If a man is doing nothing else to speak of save, perhaps, giving an occasional lecture, there would be no great difficulty in carrying this out. But, besides this, he has to write and deliver frequent lectures, plan and carry out practical observations in hygiene, make special examinations as to the nature of suspected outbreaks,

outbreak, examine and analyse food - preparations and, possibly, supervise the preparation of models and specimens for a museum of hygiene, not to mention what may be called routine bacteriological investigations connected with water-supply, poisoning cases etc. at the request of the Chemical Examiner. He will have his hands so full that one branch of his work is pretty certain to suffer. (I am inclined to suspect, as others have done, that the purely medico-legal work of a certain functionary in India is neglected as compared with the attention bestowed upon bacteriological investigations.)

A good deal has been written in an angry way about the Pasteur Institute in India as if the preparation of the anti-rabies virus were a simple matter easily carried out by any medical officer with a little training. As a matter of fact, those who really understand the matter and who have looked in (not paid a flying visit to) the Pasteur Institute at Paris are well aware that this is not so and that the preparation of the virus is carried out by most experienced men who do nothing else, who have worked their way up through a long apprenticeship, and who are thoroughly capable of avoiding the many pitfalls that border the road to success. The Germans

think nothing of employing half a dozen men in scientific work where we employ one, within one Indian manufacturing (chemical) which employs some 400 names in investigation in pure research!

To the suggestion that the services of a (i.e. one) bacteriologist could most speedily be made of practical benefit to a country in this way, I answer 'No' as not representing the whole truth, partly for the reasons given above and partly because there is so much else to be done that is of the highest importance. Firstly, there is the matter of reporting on suspected outbreaks. For instance, the Sanitary Commissioner wants to know whether one or more doubtful cases are really cases of cholera, plague, enteric fever & so on, in order that he may be certain of the necessity, or the reverse, of adopting means to quench an outbreak. This is obviously an important matter pecuniarily, for the simple reason that such 'means' if they must be adopted, ^{involve} a considerable, it may be an enormous, expenditure of money. Secondly, a bacteriologist in India is most usefully employed, as Mr. Hankin has discovered, in investigating the exact conditions under which a particular outbreak has originated and spread, so that the occurrence of these conditions may be, as far

far as possible, thwarted its future. Thirdly there is the
 important group of duties concerning the examination
 (bacteriological) of proposed or present water supplies, so
 as to ascertain their purity or pollution, ~~and the~~ of
 milk-supplies (tuberculosis, enteric fever, etc.), of the
 soil (e.g. Madras), of the food sold in the bazaars
 (I have just had a most important example of poisoning
 from a particular millet, but don't not follow up
 the clue properly from want of time), of buildings,
 of clothing (e.g. the use of efficient disinfection
 or the reverse, according to the methods adopted),
 and so on and on in infinitum, pretty well. These things
 are on a firmer basis than preventive inoculation,
 are of immense importance, especially & peculiarly,
 and, to my mind, are essentially the question to
 which a practical bacteriologist, working in a
 particular district (as opposed to Imperial
 bacteriologists, so-called), should devote his chief
 attention. But, lastly, though primary
 importance, it is necessary to remember that the
 ground has not even been cleared in Southern
 India as yet and we know little or nothing
 as to the relative prevalence of bacteria which
 have been ~~studied~~ elsewhere studied with minutest
 care

care in regard to their life history etc.

- So much for the general question. As to particulars, you quote an imaginary case of diphtheria in Tinnery & allude to the necessary delay there would be in obtaining the serum from Southern India. Your assumption that this method of treatment is a practical success, I believe to be correct. Fortunately, however, diphtheria is a disease practically unknown in India. Amongst about 12000 medical inpatients in the General Hospital I have seen only two suspicious cases of membranous sore throat (both returned as diphtheria). A bacteriological diagnosis could easily have been made & would have been most valuable, had we had a working laboratory: of course, if we had ^{had} the serum we would have tried it, also, with a pretty positive result to our cultivation experiments. (I have just stopped writing to examine a sample of serum antidiphther - "Gue" from Lille, which I have had some months beside me, & it appears to be perfectly good, being beautifully put up for use, as can so easily be done in Europe. Two other serums look 'doubtful'). Supposing an outbreak of cholera or

or plague to have occurred. — once the laboratory was in proper working order, I would undertake to have the necessary prophylactic ready at very short notice. For enteric fever there is no curative serum as yet, of value, but most valuable bacteriological tests for helping the frequently obscure diagnosis are available, & these I could always apply at short notice. As to tetanus, also, the subject is still unsettled, but any definite discoveries made could very easily be followed up, & adopted if found serviceable. If Koch's new tuberculin proves a success, that I could also keep, and manufacture if necessary. There is very rarely such extreme urgency as you suggest, save in the case of diphtheria, and that particular disease is almost (some say, entirely) unknown in India.

Practically, then, on careful consideration, I believe that, if relieved of hospital work, I could do all that is really necessary in the matter of antitoxins, etc. having regard to the present state of our knowledge and in view of the fact that my few are of proved efficiency, & as that some of them will keep well for a considerable period, and that the more important could be prepared at short notice.

What I meant to imply in my original letter was simply that I could not run a regular vaccine institute, involving the care of numerous animals, etc., say, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the professor of hygiene and bacteriology, etc. all in one — but neither could anybody else, for that matter.

If you should ask me "What are the immediate needs of the Madras Presidency in regard to this kind of work?" I would answer, "Relieve the professor of hygiene of his hospital duties, so as to give him an opportunity of making the teaching of that subject as practical as possible, and at the same time of doing all he can in the way of bacteriological work generally, including special examinations of all kinds, and the preparation of antitoxins etc. when necessary. For years, therefore, of the Government is willing, by all means appoint a bacteriologist to devote his whole time to the work, in addition to the professor of hygiene. Personally, I consider that before a special bacteriologist is appointed, it is of greater importance to detail an officer for the investigation of malaria on scientific lines."

9
lines." It cannot be said that the above suggestions
regarding the professor of hygiene are new. I have
reiterated them in every conceivable form since I
first set foot in Madras, almost since arrival in
India, for I was hardly three months in the country
before I applied to Surgeon General Bidie for special
duties in research work on Indian diseases, and, as
I have said before, I entered the service in the
precise manner suggested for special bacteriologist
by the Surgeon General in his ^{former} present letter, save
'special selection', but I especially chose Madras
as I knew it was advanced in matters relating
to hygiene & medical education.

As to who is to do my hospital work, I venture
to suggest that there is here an excellent chance
of killing two birds with one stone. Everyone has
wished some improvement in the teaching of physiology
and all are agreed that the first thing is to
separate that chair from Ophthalmology. Part
of the Surgeon General's latest complete scheme, which
the College Council considers 'feasible' [I hope you will,
Sir!] is that the Surgeon of the 3rd District,
minus his jail & body guard work, should be

he professor of physiology & have his share of beds in
 the General Hospital. His district work would be
 practically nil. This would be the my billet for a
 junior officer & promise stability. In any case,
 whether he is the surgeon of the third district
 or not, another officer must be got to teach
 physiology in a few months and will be available
 for my beds. The important fact remains, ~~that~~ ^{that}, that
 you make the two most urgent reforms in the college
 at the added expense of half a man, as it were.
 I feel perfectly certain that, humanly speaking, this
 can be arranged by the end of this year, so that I
 could leave as soon as my lectures are finished &
 return in time for the next session. I could finish
 my college duties by the end of December, leaving the
 Sanitary Inspection class to Dr. Robertson, who looks
 it over. That would give me six clear months in
 all. As I said, I will pay my own expenses if it is
 ordered that I must do so, though I have only my
 pay to come & go upon. Recurringly speaking, I lose
 by the appointment as, under the 'Loughborough' ^{scheme}
 scheme, I would become a 'major' professor anyway
 & keep my beds (& practice). I think it is due to you,
 to state that the suggestion of the Government of India

India

11

did not come from me, directly or indirectly; so far as I am aware, whilst, as regards myself, it is exactly what I have urged for the past six years & worked for consistently to the extent of my powers, & what I believe will give the best value for money expended.

In concluding, I beg to request that if the name of any other officer is suggested for the appointment of "Special bacteriologist" beside myself, either by anyone in Madras or by Simla, etc. I may be permitted to state my qualifications for the post, officially, through the ordinary channels, before a decision is made. I feel sure, Sir, that you will do what in your power lies to inform the Government of India with the fact that you possess an officer who has ^{been} devoted to scientific work & has of thought for a good many years & who will undertake within a year's time & after six months furlough to prove his capability for filling the post suggested by them or of doing the work of a special bacteriologist. Thanking you, most heartily, for your kindly interest I beg to remain
Your Obediently
Allan Grant

C. No. 2771 V 3402

~~(3, 4, 5, THE GOVERNOR:~~

Sutcliffe

(1) THE HON'BLE ~~MR.~~ BLISS, C.I.E.

~~2 THE HONBLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~

SUBJECT

Propose to create the
appointment of Prof. Bacteriology.

I think we had better let this matter
lie over for the present & until FOR ORDERS.

Wrote a reply to the report which he has
been made to the S.G. as to the general
arrangement of medical staff in
Madras, so as to strengthen the staff both
of the Civil and of the Hospital - when we
get that reply I have decided what we had
better do, we are going to India with a
complete scheme. For the present there is no
particular hurry, for it is clear that funds
cannot be available to do anything well
for some time to come.

I see the S. S. gave him old task of the
 necessity of a separate Professor of
 Bacteriology - In this however, he is
 not in keeping with the law: Com. 1/11.
 p. 11 of S. S. (Pub. 5:5:97) con with the Professor
 of Hygiene - In this connection, I attach
 two letters from that Professor (Prof. Capt.
 Hunt) together with a letter from myself, which
 may well then explain the origin of the
 second letter - Of course Dr. Hunt has
 it in mind to find, but I cannot say
 to I agree with him that one person
 could run the two professorships of
 Hygiene & Bacteriology, Com 2771

Hygiene
always remembering that Madras is
not to be expected to be a leading place
for basic research, which will be
provided first Abroad. Shall venture, even
if two separate professorships of Hygiene
& Bacteriology are desirable, we are not
likely to get them for a long time to come,
for pecuniary reasons; and in the mean-
time we shall have to make a joint pro-
fessorship. Do.

In regard to the general redistribution
of medical duties in Madras, Dr. Walker
had a deal to say one day when he
was calling on me - I asked him to
put his ~~own~~ views on paper for my better
coordination and to be a donee. I told

In Letter no 513 d. 5-5-97 the Govt. of India was informed that this Govt. did not see its way to provide for bacteriological investigations even of a routine nature ~~intending~~ with its present medical staff, nor order to provide for such investigations & for this bacteriological work an additional medical officer was asked for.

The 'Soc^y of India' replies
that it is quite sympathetic. In
view of the present financial
position enquires whether it
could not be possible for the
Soc^y to make a beginning by
appointing an extra officer, perhaps
by relieving Mr. Professor of
Hygiene of his medical.

The S.S. reports that the medical staff at the General Hospital is at present insufficient it is impossible to relieve the Professor of Hygiene of his medical duties. He further considers the combination of duties proposed by the Govt of India inadvisable. This view is concurred in by the S.P.I.

~~Dr. J. S. S. reports that the medical staff at the General Hospital is at present insufficient it is impossible to relieve the Professor of Hygiene of his medical duties. He further considers the combination of duties proposed by the Govt of India inadvisable. This view is concurred in by the S.P.I.~~

The question of relieving the Professor of Hygiene of his work in the General Hospital is bound up with the Medical College reorganization scheme which is still in evolution.

The S.S. submits a proposed statement showing the cost of the proposed Beckenridge's establishment

Ans. 3402

his letter. He is in error in regard to several matters as shall show when the time comes. But he is a hard working intelligent man who has a practical knowledge of the Madras conditions, so that his opinion is worth considering. This has not been marked for H.L. - But it should go to him -

RS
29/9/97

in which he provides for an Assistant Surgeon on Rs 100 - 200, and a laboratory attendant on Rs 12. In the Assistant Surgeon he provides also a 'teaching allowance' of Rs 100 per mensem.

Other are stated as follows (1) this proposition should be forwarded to India or (2) this matter should be over pending the Medical College reorganization. J. S. S. remarks as to this time being inopportune are just. ~~however~~ ^{however} it is impossible to say definitely at the present moment ^{impracticable} that it will be ~~impracticable~~ ^{impracticable} to relieve the Professor of Hygiene of his medical work. It is submitted therefore that a reply to India should be deferred until it is possible to speak decisively on this point: by that time too the financial prospects may be clear.

24/9/97. H. N. Laxer

Papers to be read in proceedings:--

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 2771 of 1897, dated 19/7, from the foot of Inst
" " 3402 " 1897 " 10/7 " " D.P.I.
" " " 189 , " , " 7

ORDER. W^o. 13478 11 Oct. 97
Mis

Recorded pending
receipt of replies to
Sp. No 263 Public
d/12th March 1897

AK
8/10/97
12
9/10/97

J. G. 3
S.P. 3 2-60th
14/10/97

Handwritten notes in cursive script, appearing to be a list or ledger. The text is heavily obscured by ink smudges and is difficult to decipher. It appears to be organized into columns, possibly representing dates, names, and descriptions.

Handwritten notes in cursive script, appearing to be a list or ledger. The text is heavily obscured by ink smudges and is difficult to decipher. It appears to be organized into columns, possibly representing dates, names, and descriptions.