

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 406

Press

~~MIS.~~

278-279

Dated

15 - 2 - 1866.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

62/15/12

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th February 1866.*

No. 278. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Military Department:—

Forwarding a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Bengal Sanitary Commission for November 1865. } (Here enter 6th February 1866, No. 504.)

No. 279. ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1866, No. 406.

Miscellaneous.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Erd. S. T. Augustin.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION
FOR BENGAL, HELD ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1865, AT
CALCUTTA.

PRESENT:

JOHN STRACHEY, Esq., C. S. *President.*
SURGEON J. M. CUNINGHAM, M. D. *Offg. Member and Secretary.*

179. Sites for Cholera Camps.

Read docket No. 329, dated 23rd October 1865, forwarding for information, copy of correspondence regarding sites for Cholera Camps, in which the Government of India concurs in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, "that where sites for Cholera Camps have been selected and approved of under competent authority, the military authorities are bound to use such places when the troops are moved into Camp," and suggests that a copy of His Excellency's instructions to Brigadier General Travers, v. c. and c. b., Commanding in the Saugor District, be communicated for the guidance of all Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts.

180. Cantonment Boards of Health.

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, Nos. 446 and 447, under date the 17th October 1865, copy of which was forwarded for information.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces having suggested that the Magistrate of the District and the Civil Surgeon should be added to the Boards of Health established for Cantonments in those Provinces, and the Commander-in-Chief having concurred in the advisability of so strengthening the personnel of these Boards, the Government of India observes "the proposal of the Government North-Western Provinces appears very judicious, and may be generally adopted throughout this Presidency, except when, from any special circumstances connected with a particular station, it may appear to the local Government to be inexpedient."

181. Distribution of the Proceedings of the Commission.

Read letter No. 280, dated 20th October 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, "requesting that copies of the monthly Proceedings may be transmitted to the Home and Foreign Departments of the Government of India, in order that the correspondence with respect to civil sanitary matters may be perused in the proper department, and, if necessary, taken up in those departments."

In accordance with instructions received from the Home and Foreign Departments, 30 copies of the Proceedings of the Commission will in future be forwarded to the former, and 3 to the latter.

182. Number of sheets required in Hospitals for British Regiments.

Read Minute No. 146, of the 19th August 1865.

Read letter No. 483, dated 11th November 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, in which it is ordered "that as the Government of Bombay is so strongly of opinion that 800 sheets are necessary for the hospital of a European Regiment, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council will not insist on their reduction to the scale allowed in Bengal." It is at the same time observed "that the sufficiency of 400 with proper management has been proved by an experience of some years in a British Force of three times the strength of that in the Bombay Presidency under almost every variety of climate and circumstance in this large Presidency," and "that no complaint of any deficiency has been submitted."

183. Calculation of Prison Death Rates.

Read letter No. 289 of the 29th September 1865, from the Inspector General of Prisons, British Burmah, requesting more precise information regarding the meaning of the term "average duration of imprisonment" employed in Minute No. 113, dated 30th June, copy of which had been forwarded by the Government of India for the information and guidance of the local Governments.

Pending the result of the reference to England, which has been made on the subject of prison statistics, it appeared to the Commission inadvisable to recommend any elaborate calculations which would cause considerable labor, and would probably be afterwards altered. The Inspector General of Prisons, British Burmah, was accordingly informed that in the mean time it would be sufficient "to show at the end of each year the average period each prisoner then present had passed in jail"—information which could be obtained without difficulty by adding together the period passed by each man in jail on the 31st December, and dividing the total by the number of prisoners present on that date.

Copy of this letter was forwarded for information to the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal, who had also made enquiries on the subject, to the other heads of the Jail Department in this Presidency, and also to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

184. Leave of Absence to the Secretary, and Appointment of Dr. Cunningham to officiate.

Read Government General Order, Military Department, No. 980, dated 24th October 1865, granting leave of absence to the Secretary, Surgeon Major J. P. Walker, M. D., from 1st November 1865 to 31st March 1866.

Read also order No. 1091, dated 24th November 1865, appointing Surgeon J. M. Cunningham, M. D., to officiate as Secretary to the Sanitary Commission during Dr. Walker's absence, or until further orders.

Read also order by the Government of Bengal, dated 24th November, appointing Dr. Cunningham to officiate as Professor of Hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College.

185. Excessive mortality among British Troops at Barrackpore in 1864.

Read letter from the Military Department of the Government of India, No. 136, dated 9th October, forwarding a memorandum by the Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, and other papers relating to the sickness and mortality at Barrackpore in 1864.

Read also the following letter addressed by the President in reply :—

"In my my letter No. 307, dated the 14th July, it was stated that the rate of mortality among the European troops at Barrackpore during the year 1864, was, with one exception, higher than in any station in the Bengal Presidency, having reached nearly 40 per 1,000. The Inspector General, Her Majesty's Hospitals, in his memorandum No. 668 of 21st September, remarks that these 'statistics differ widely from those in his Office,' and that 'the deaths amounted to only 32 per 1,000.'

The Commission's information was obtained from Dr. Bryden's Table. On more particular enquiry, it appears that one man of the 52nd Light Infantry, and one man of the Artillery (XXIV—1) who died during the year are shown by Dr. Bryden, but not in Dr. Beatson's Returns. Further, Dr. Bryden has included six deaths in the Lahore Light Horse, which cannot properly be included in a statement of purely European troops. On the other hand, six Europeans from Barrackpore died on board the ship *Bentinck*, and two at the Kidderpore Hospital—none of whom appear either in Dr. Bryden's Table or the Inspector General's Return. If these be taken into account, and the men of the Lahore Light Horse omitted, the mortality becomes rather in excess of the ratio given by the Commission.

But even admitting that it did not exceed 32.6, the fact remains that this was, with one exception, higher than in any station in the Bengal Presidency."

Dr. Gordon, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in his "Remarks" which formed one of the enclosures, attributes the excessive sickness and mortality :—

"1st.—To the proximity of the station to, and slight elevation above a tidal river.

2nd.—The insufficiency of means for removing the surface water which seems to be rendered unavoidable by site as above described.

3rd.—That whereas at Dum-Dum and Fort William the troops occupied upper-storied barracks exposed to thorough draught of the prevailing winds, the barracks at Barrackpore were of the ordinary temporary description—the men living entirely on the ground-floor, which is not more than two or three feet from the soil.

4th.—Of the four barracks in which the men were quartered, two were built 'end on' to the prevailing winds, so that thorough perfilation was impracticable."

186. Excessive mortality among British Troops at Lucknow in 1864.

Read letter from the Military Department, No. 162, dated 11th October 1865, forwarding a communication from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, with annexures, from which it appears that no typhus or typhoid fever had occurred in the Jails of that Province.

Read also Military Department docket No. 198, dated 13th October, forwarding letters from the Adjutant General and Inspector General of Hospitals, on the subject of the prevalence of contagious fever among European troops.

The following remarks, in reply, were addressed by the President to the Secretary to Government, in the Military Department. (Letter No. 428 A, dated 27th November 1865.)

"During 1864, seven cases of fever proved fatal in Her Majesty's 36th Regiment at that station, and five in Her Majesty's 5th Lancers also quartered there. The former are returned as 'typhoid,' a fever regarded by Surgeon Bell as 'almost identical with that of Europe.' The latter are entered as 'remittent fever,' but that they were of a low typhoid form is fully proved by the description of the case of Private George Harrison, detailed in Surgeon Andrew's Report. There was a 'depressed condition of the vascular and nervous systems,' 'the disease assumed a low form, the features became pinched and contracted. Sordes appeared on the teeth, the tongue was coated with a bronzed looking fur, pulse quick and weak.' The case proved fatal on the 7th day. The only difference apparently between the cases in the two Regiments was that in the one Peyer's glands were affected, and in the other this lesion was not found.

We are not prepared to affirm that the diseases were the same, but the occurrence of a fatal typhoid form of fever in two Regiments quartered in the same station, and both recently arrived from England, and that disease almost unknown among the rest of the European troops in the country, opens up a very interesting and important subject for enquiry.

The Inspector General, Her Majesty's Hospitals, expresses his opinion that the Sanitary Commission has not borne in mind that the terms 'typhus' and 'typhoid' are not synonymous, and that an enquiry on the subject has arisen from 'a misconception of these terms.' We were, however, fully aware of the difference, but in a sanitary point of view, it did not appear necessary to enter into any nice nosological distinctions. In order to investigate the important subject of these fatal fevers, it is indispensable that we should enter on the enquiry unbiassed by any pre-conceived views, for it remains to be seen how the peculiarities of climate may affect the features of such diseases. In the present state of our knowledge, the jail fever of India cannot, with accuracy, be described as typhus, nor are we yet prepared to admit the truth of Dr. Beatson's statement that 'it was generated by excessive over-crowding.'

The Inspector General is not 'at present aware of any ground for anticipating so serious an evil,' as the 'extension of contagious typhus fever from the native population to the European troops.' But the mere prevalence of a highly contagious disease among the native population or in a jail occupying the same station is surely in itself sufficient ground for being on our guard, and for regarding with suspicion any fatal form of fever occurring in Europeans, and attended with typhoid symptoms."

187. Cholera among Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bengal Presidency during 1865.

Read Military Department Office Memorandum No. 201, dated 12th September 1865, forwarding a Return showing the admissions and deaths from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea among Her Majesty's British troops at the different stations in the Bengal Presidency since 1st May.

Read Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 160, dated 11th October 1865, enclosing a supplementary Return of the same*.

In returning the enclosures, the President observed "in the first Return out of the 12 cases noted as Choleraic Diarrhoea 8 died, or a mortality greater than that from Cholera as given in the same Return.

The importance of laying down definite rules regarding the preparation of Cholera Returns was insisted on by the Cholera Commission, who remark at para. 523 of their Report.—'Some Medical Officers during the prevalence of an epidemic look upon almost every case of Diarrhoea as one of Cholera in the incipient stage, and record it as such. Others call nothing Cholera unless there are unmistakeable and dangerous symptoms of the disease. The result is that the Returns from one place are not fairly comparable with those of another.' But the matter is one of great importance, not only as regards the trustworthiness of Medical Statistics, but also as to deciding the necessity or otherwise of moving into camp.

With a view to secure accurate Returns, a General Order* was issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, wherein certain forms of Returns were laid down to be brought into use should Cholera make its appearance, and in the event of 'any case noted as Choleraic Diarrhoea terminating fatally, the Surgeon in charge is required to state explicitly in column of remarks in what respect the symptoms differed from those of true Cholera.'

It is very necessary that cases of Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea should, as far as possible, be carefully distinguished and accurately returned."

Return of Admissions and Deaths from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea at the different Stations since the 1st of May last among Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bengal Presidency up to the latest information.

Corps.	Station.	Strength.	Character of the Disease.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Remarks.
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
5th Lancers	Lucknow	658	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	From 1st May to 25th August.
46th Regiment	Ditto	908	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	4	3	From 28th July to 1st August, no admissions since.
Depôt 55th Regiment	Ditto	425	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	5	5	3	3	7	4	15	12	From 10th to 21st August.
Detachment 88th Regiment	Ditto	217	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	From 19th to 23rd May.
B. 16th Royal Artillery	Saugor	100	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	9	5	1	1	2	1	12	7	From 15th July to 15th August.
1st Batty., 25th Bde., Royal Artillery	Ditto	83	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	On 13th August, no admissions since.
97th Regiment	Ditto	791	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	17	8	2	2	6	4	23	14	From 17th July to 20th August.
A. 16th Royal Artillery	Jubbulpore	135	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	From 30th July to 8th August.
91st Highlanders	Ditto	571	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	From 10th July to 11th August.
Royal Artillery	Morar	129	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	From 17th July to 24th August.

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34th Regiment	Ditto	803	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	From 17th to the 23rd August.
Detachment 104th Foot	Ditto Ft., Gwalior	232	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	From 18th to the 23rd August.
E. 16th Royal Artillery	Allahabad	169	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	From 13th to the 20th August.
107th Regiment	Ditto	804	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	On 17th August.
53th Regiment	Dum Dum	678	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	From 1st to 23rd May, no admission since.
5th Batty., 25th Bde., Royal Artillery	Bhootan	16	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	From 13th to 15th July, no admission since.
Convalescent Depôt	Kussowlie	616	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	From 6th June to 17th July, none since.
101st Regiment	Dugshale	903	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	In May.
Detachment 91st Regiment	Nagode	175	Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	From 25th to 30th June.
Total Admissions and Deaths since 1st May 1865.			Cholera Choleraic Diarrhoea	1	...	66	46	8	7	18	12	93	65	
				...	...	7	4	2	1	3	3	12	8	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS,
BRITISH FORCES;
Head Quarters Simla, 29th August 1865.

(Signed) G. S. BEATSON, M. D.,
Inspector General of Hospitals,
H. M.'s British Forces.

Supplementary Return of Admissions and Deaths from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea at different Stations among Her Majesty's British Forces since the dates included in last Return rendered on 29th August 1865.

Corps.	Stations.	Strength.	Character of the Disease.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Remarks.
				Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
46th Foot	Lucknow	913	Cholera	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	{From 2nd August to 18th September—none since.
Detachment 55th Foot	Lucknow	425	Cholera	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	{From 22nd August to 5th September—none since.
91st Regiment	Jubbulpore	576	Cholera	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	{From 12th to 30th August—none since.
Royal Artillery Dragoons	Morar	128	Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	{From 18th to 30th August—none since.
34th Foot	Ditto	803	Cholera	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	{From 24th August to 19th September—none since.
Detachment 104th Foot	Gwalior (Fort)	252	Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{From 24th August to 5th September—none since.
107th Foot	Allahabad	866	Cholera	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	{From 18th August to 11th September—none since.
7th Dragoon Guards, Left Wing	Cawnpore	233	Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	{On 6th September—none since.
88th Regiment	Ditto	733	Cholera	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	{From 7th to 15th September—none since.
77th ditto	Bareilly	742	Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	{From 19th to 21st September—none since.
			Total { Cholera Diarrhoea	...	...	16	9	2	1	...	...	18	10	
				...	...	27	3	1	...	3	...	31	3	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, }
 BRITISH FORCES: }
 Head Quarters, Simla, in Jan 1865. }
 (Signed) G. S. BEATSON, M. D.,
 Inspector General of Hospitals,
 H. M.'s British Forces.

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188. Latrines for Troops travelling by Rail.

Read printed papers, Nos. 554 to 559, received for information, from the Military Department, intimating that Government is of opinion that, the latrine trenches at intermediate Railway Stations should be under cover of sheds, and that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief concurs in this opinion.

189. Influence of temperate and intemperate habits on British Soldiers.

Read letter No. 534, dated 13th November 1865, from the Military Department, forwarding for perusal, a Return of British troops serving in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies for the year 1864, in which are shown the number of total abstainers, of temperate and intemperate men, of those drinking malt liquor, and of those drinking spirits with the average daily sick, actual number of deaths, actual number attacked with cholera, actual number died of cholera, number invalided to England, and number sent to the hills, distinguished under each head.

It being assumed that these Returns labor under the same disadvantages as the similar Returns for Bengal, it was considered advisable to defer the consideration of this very interesting and important question until the receipt of the accurate statistics promised for the current year.

190. Sickness and Mortality among the Troops in Madras during 1864.

Read letter No. 535, from the Military Department, dated 13th November 1865, forwarding for perusal the Annual Report and Abstract Returns of sickness and mortality amongst the troops in the Madras Presidency for the year 1864, together with the proceedings of the Madras Government connected therewith.

British Troops.—The average strength of these during 1864 was 13,280. The admissions into hospital numbered 20,200, and the total casualties in and out of hospital were 268. Of the deaths, however, 27 were in no way attributable to disease.

The ratio of sickness and mortality, as compared with former years, is thus shown:—

Admissions per 1,000 of Strength.			Deaths per 100 of Strength (from all causes.)		
1861	...	1,368	...	...	1.65
1862	...	1,292	...	...	1.88
1863	...	1,232	...	...	1.95
1864	...	1,521	...	...	2.01

The higher proportions during the last year are attributed in some degree to the arrival of four new Regiments.

Of the deaths "out of hospital," thirteen were caused by drowning, four by suicide, four by explosion of an ammunition wagon, and one by lightning.

A comparative statement of the causes of death during the last four years is extracted below:—

Years.	1861	1862	1863	1864
Strength of Army.	15,121	20,020	12,586	13,280
<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>				
Cholera	45	49	45	36
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	38	28	31	33
Fevers	24	24	23	39
Small-pox	4	1	...	2
Other Zymotic diseases	4	8	7	10
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>				
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14	18	19	13
Other constitutional diseases	4	6	6	5
<i>Local Diseases.</i>				
Hepatitis	38	43	37	38
Heart disease	10	20	7	13
Brain and nervous system	13	27	19	14
Other local diseases	24	13	17	18
Diseases of nutrition	4	1	2	1
<i>Violence.</i>				
Drowning	12	7	15	13
Suicide	2	...	4	4
Sunstroke	7	9	9	8
Other violent deaths	5	6	5	14
Unascertained	1	2	...	2

Epidemic Cholera did not prevail to any extent except among the troops of the Nagpore Force.

Native Troops.—The strength was 29,708, admissions 22,766, deaths 381, invalided 835.

The admissions per 1,000 strength were thus ... 766.3
and deaths per 100 1.2

The large amount of invaliding has been chiefly due to the reduction of four corps.

191. Campaign in Bhootan and Soldiers' Field Diet.

Read the following letter No. 1122, dated 25th instant, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department:—

"With reference to your letter No. 399, dated 18th ultimo, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Sanitary Commission, the annexed copy of a communication from the Officiating Adjutant General, No. 17 C, dated 13th instant, and of its accompaniment, containing the Commander-in-Chief's observations on the measures suggested by the Commission for the security of the health of the troops employed in Bhootan, from which it will be seen that the rations of the British Soldier are considered ample, and that the rules of the service and the discretion left to General Officers in Command seem to meet the requirements of any exceptional circumstances when such present themselves."

From the Adjutant General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,
Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 13th November 1865.

"In reply to your letter No. 351, dated the 24th ultimo, and its enclosures (herewith returned), on the subject of measures considered desirable for the security of the health of the troops to be employed in Bhootan, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to observe that the points mooted by Doctor Farquhar and the Sanitary Commission were at the time carefully and fully considered by all departments concerned, whether under Government or immediately under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. His Excellency would, at the same time, remark that Doctor Farquhar is clearly unacquainted with the system of interior economy prevailing in British Regiments serving in India, and therefore with the fact that much of what he recommends forms part of ordinary Regimental routine.

3. It is already customary, for example, to provide the soldier with coffee in the early morning, and if there be at any time a necessity for increasing his ration whilst on active service, it is within the competency of the Officer in Command on the spot to sanction the increase, subject to confirmation, which, when reasonable, is never refused by Government.

4. With all respect to the Sanitary Commission and Doctor Farquhar, His Excellency conceives that their theory regarding the ration of the soldier on service is utterly inapplicable to the case of the British Soldier in India either during peace or war.

5. His Excellency has had the advantage, which has perhaps been denied to the Sanitary Commission and Doctor Farquhar, of watching the British Soldier on service in this country, and he is able to state on his own authority that, saving the uncontrollable accidents of warfare, the soldier's wants are provided for in the most ample manner, indeed to an extent that would be designated luxury in any other army in the world.

6. With regard to the special recommendations contained in these papers on the subject of prophylactics, the provision of a description of *tentes d'abri*, the supply of meat to the Troops, &c., Government is aware that all the suggestions in question have been anticipated in every particular.

7. If publicity be given to the correspondence now referred for His Excellency's opinion, I am to express a hope that this letter may accompany it, as it is felt that a reflection has been passed on the Military Department by the gratuitous advice of the Sanitary Commission on matters which the Departments concerned are quite competent to deal with.

8. It is doubtless part of the duty of the Sanitary Commission to watch over the health of the army. But before it is pleased to make suggestions which practically impute remissness on the part of the Military Authorities, it would be well, Sir William Mansfield thinks, that the Commission should ascertain in the proper quarter whether or not sufficient precautions had been taken by those charged with their equipment to ensure the health and comfort of the troops according to the requirements of the times.

9. It will thus be gathered that the Commander-in-Chief is not disposed to recommend any addition to the soldier's ration, and I am to add that His Excellency prefers to trust to the good sense of the General in Command, in conjunction with his medical advisers, for the rectification of deficiencies, if such should at any time be discovered in the course of the service."

(Signed) JOHN STRACHEY, *President,*
Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter:—

From the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, Calcutta, 4th January 1866, No. 19; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to submit, herewith, six printed copies of the Minutes of Proceedings of this Commission, for the month of November 1865.

ORDER, No. 504, 6th February 1866.

Ordered that a copy of the Minutes referred to in the foregoing letter, be forwarded to each of the Departments furnished with the previous Proceedings of the Bengal Sanitary Commission. The attention of the Madras Sanitary Commission will be directed to the letter from the Adjutant General in Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, recorded in page 477 of the Proceedings above referred to.

(True Extract.)

Matthew B. L.
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the President Sanitary Commission, with a copy of the Minutes.

- .. Adjutant General, with do.
- .. Quarter Master General, with do.
- .. Revenue Department, with do.
- .. Judicial Department, with do.

5 copies of order

Exd. J. E. Cashart.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSION

FOR BENGAL,

DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1865.

No. 200552 of 1866

Dec 15 Aug 1881 109-24

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109-24

109-24

Rev. 1866 109-24
of 1866 109-24

Proceedings of the
Board of Trustees in the
Military Department

Dated 6th 1866
Received 9th 1866
109-24

(Time Required)

Forwarding as per
the Minutes of the
Board of Trustees
in the Military Department
for the year 1865

109-24

RECORDED.

1866 109-24

(Separate)