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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Raney DEPARTMENT

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Dated	2. 3. 1875	196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following :—

No. 47. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August 1875,
No. 2,396 :—

Read the following letter from W. I. OGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar,
to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
dated Calicut, 9th August 1875, No. 255 :—

REFERRING to my letter No. 237, dated 22nd July 1875, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board, a letter from the Civil Surgeon of Calicut, stating, in reply to a communication from me, his opinion on the outbreak of disease which, in the letter above quoted, I described to the Board as "epidemic cholera."

2. The Board will observe that Dr. Roberts is "convinced" that the deaths were not due to cholera, and that at the same time (paragraph 3) he is unable to say what disease caused them. As in my letter above quoted, I reported to the Board that I had satisfied myself that the disease was cholera in the epidemic form, I consider it due to myself to submit in explanation a nominal list of twenty-nine persons* who have succumbed to it, showing dates of seizure, of death, and other particulars. The Board will observe from paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Civil Surgeon's letter, that the persons attacked were seized with vomiting and purging followed by collapse, and, in many cases, death in an hour or two. Moreover, on turning to the list, the Board will observe that in one family of Moplahs living in the Kovur Amshom, in three houses, no less than seven persons were carried off by the disease; the dates of their deaths being 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 18th, 19th and 19th July, respectively; the dates of their respective seizures being 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 18th, 18th and 19th; only one of them (a boy of ten) survived the day on which he took ill, and I may add that two more members of this same family were attacked, but recovered. Again, in the case of the Nair family to which Doctor Roberts alludes (paragraph 3), the respective seizures were on 15th, 19th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and the deaths ensued, respectively, on the 15th, 19th, 26th, 26th, 28th and 29th; here again only one survived the day on which attacked, and this was a girl of five years of age. It is true that Doctor Roberts, the Calicut Tahsildar, and I visited this house on the 23rd, and did our best to put it in a sanitary state, but the owner of the house proved to be most obstructive, and I thought at the time that the work was not at all properly done; most certainly the clothes were not properly disinfected, and it has been to me a source of regret ever since, that I did not insist on the whole family quitting the house and seeking temporary shelter with their neighbours and friends. They were very influentially connected and well-to-do; one of the two women who first died was the wife of an Adigari. These were the two chief instances brought to my notice at the time I wrote to the Board, and when the Board consider the symptoms of the disease above detailed, and more particularly the "appalling rapidity" (to use a phrase employed by the Civil Surgeon in paragraph 3) with which death ensued, I think the Board will be of opinion that I was justified in making the above report.

* This list is not a complete one, but it is nearly so.

3. Nay more, I will go a step further and say that I am, the medical opinion notwithstanding, still unconvinced that the outbreak was not epidemic cholera, although no one would be gladder than myself if I could believe that this unknown disease was not cholera. I took considerable trouble when an outbreak of cholera occurred in the end of 1870 in the sub-division of this district, as the Board will perceive on reference to the marginally-noted Government Proceedings. The way in which the disease spread then, and the way in which the disease spread on this occasion, were exactly identical. At that time, I expected just as Dr. Roberts does now, that the disease would spread gradually up the Main Coast Road, on or near which it has on both occasions first developed itself, for, though there is some doubt as to whether the Brahmin who was the first victim on this occasion had ever been in one of the cholera-infected districts, there is no doubt at all that he came by train from Palghat in which taluq he lived, that he went to the Zamorin's Palace, ate his food, took ill during the night, and died on the following day after being ill about eighteen hours. Dr. Roberts says (paragraph 2) "it is not likely that cholera would generate itself at the place where he took ill and died;" but I see no reason for so thinking, and judging from the facts (the truth of which I have taken trouble to ascertain) that all the matters ejected by this Brahmin were left lying where they fell to be washed away by the rain, and that two of the Palace servants have since died under similar circumstances, I should say, on the contrary, it was highly probable that the disease was there developed. The next seizure, that of No. 1 on the list, took place just six days after the Brahmin's death, and his death two days later. This person was in the habit of going almost daily to the Zamorin's Palace with butter-milk, betel, and such like things for sale. Various stories were set afloat that he had attended on the Brahmin, that he had been one of the spectators of his illness, &c., &c., but nothing more than this seems to be certain, *viz.*, that he was almost daily in the habit of going to the Palace. A perusal of the list will show the Board that in most of the subsequent cases a connection can be traced with this man's illness. The person who attended on him medically (No. 12) died, and several other persons in that neighbourhood. A Moplah woman (No. 17) came from Kovur Amshom, distant some six or seven miles, to attend on her daughter (No. 15) who fell a victim in that neighbourhood, and on her return to her own family, she brought the disease with her, and seven of them, as above specially noticed, succumbed to it. Then, again, No. 1's wife, who is still alive, seems to have in some way carried the infection to the house of Nos. 6 to 11, also specially noticed above. Finally, one of the persons who buried him was a domestic in the house of Nos. 2 to 4, and in some way or other communicated the disease to them and their neighbours. These facts are, as above said, entirely in accordance with my experience of the course the disease took in 1870. It did not then march up the coast road as I anticipated, and to guard against which I established a cordon of Medical and Police officers; but it took us, so to speak, in flank; and wherever the authorities were not on the alert, it settled down on some out-of-the-way locality, selecting apparently those which, judging from external appearances, it was least likely to visit, and there commit-

ting the greatest havoc. I quite agree with Doctor Roberts in thinking it strange that the disease should have attacked an out-of-the-way quiet spot like that in the Iringalur Amshom, and our surprise was not lessened when we noticed the freshness of the air (the spot had a westerly exposure), the wells and tanks brimming full of beautifully clear water, small streamlets running down each lane, and the houses lying well apart from each other, each in its own garden with no accumulations of filth about them, such as one instinctively associates with the idea of cholera,—still all these facts are entirely in accordance with my former experience of this disease in this district. All classes and castes have fallen victims, Nayars, Tiyars, Moplahs and Cherumars; and they have been of both sexes and of all ages, from three years to seventy years.

The greatest mortality took place before the people began to realize that the disease was really among them. Except in the case of the Nayar family referred to in paragraph 3 of Dr. Roberts' letter, it has never made head since attention began to be paid to it, and I myself feel certain that had I listened less to the remonstrances of the Nayar himself in that case, and had I insisted on their leaving the house temporarily, the subsequent mortality in that instance might have been averted.

4. In deference to the medical opinion, I shall, of course, in the telegraphic report due to Government to-morrow, report that there is no cholera, but I shall mention the number of cases of "bowel complaint;" and as I do not consider that, under the circumstances, I should be warranted in relaxing precautions, I shall not, for some time yet, send back the Hospital Assistants, whom, at my request, the Surgeon-General kindly sent here to assist.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon-Major W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., Civil Surgeon, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 6th August 1875, No. 53.

IN reply to your No. 2,092, of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, cholera has not yet invaded us. The deaths reported are many, and some of them are alarmingly rapid; nevertheless, I am convinced that they are not due to cholera.

2. It is far from certain that the Putter (Samba Siva) died of cholera, or that he brought any disease with him from any point on the line of railway where cholera was; and it is not likely that cholera would generate itself at the place where he took ill and died. Then Raman (No. 1) took ill and died many days after the Putter's disease; it is quite possible that the disease may have been nascent or incubating all these days, but it is very improbable; first, because such is not its usual behaviour at the commencement of an outbreak, and, secondly, it is more than probable that the Putter did not die of cholera; hence Raman did not get cholera from the Putter.

3. The number and rapidity of the deaths in the Iringalur and Perumanna Amshoms are quite appalling: though convinced they are not due to true cholera, yet I cannot tell you what caused them. Then, again, the behaviour of the disease in Iringalur was unusual. Raman (No. 1) took ill on the 28th June, No. 6 on the 15th July, deceased Raman's wife being servant in No. 6's house, and the houses of both being within stone's throw. The interval between Raman's attack and the first case in No. 6's house is unusually long; it is deserving of note, that all who died in this house (*viz.*, six) were women and children, who, probably, during this time never left the house or precincts, and thus unlikely to have caught the disease elsewhere. We disinfected this house after the death of Nos. 6 and 7; nevertheless, four others died at

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3rd September 1875.*

intervals varying from seven to eleven days. The death of No. 11, aged 70, after all this trouble in the house, is not to be wondered at. There was some death-working cause, other than cholera, in this house. It may have been the food or fear, probably both.

4. I regret to say I have not been able to see any case of this illness; only one of my three subordinates has seen a case which he designates "cholera," the others have seen cases of diarrhoea, with vomiting, from indigestion, bad food, &c.

5. At this time of the year, there are many causes conducing to bowel complaints; the cold damp weather, the abundance of cucumbers, fish and prawns, often eaten when unwholesome, *i.e.*, more or less stale, &c., &c. An undigested meal will be ejected by vomiting and purging; this if taken in time (as several cases were) is easily remedied by a little medicine, *e.g.*, a dose of chlorodyne, or chalk mixture slightly stimulating and astringing; but if left to itself will go on from bad to worse, terminating in collapse and death;—with cholera, I regret to say, treatment is neither so simple nor so successful.

6. I return your detailed list of deaths. The connecting links as traced are perfect and very puzzling; but what puzzles me most is, why cholera should leave the main highways and thoroughfares and go to these quiet little Amshoms in the first instance? But, as I said before, the disease is not cholera; when this plague comes, we shall have it in Beypore and Calicut bazaars; it will develop itself and progress in the usual way, and there will be no mistaking it.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—List of Casualties.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Board consider that the Collector was justified in reporting the outbreak as one of epidemic cholera.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 48. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1875,
No. 2,425 :—

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 19th August 1875, No. 265 :—

I HAVE the honor to forward, in continuation of my letter dated 9th instant, No. 255, copy of the accompanying communication received from the Civil Surgeon. The symptoms detailed in paragraph 2 thereof are those which have been observed in the cases referred to. "Cramps" too ought to have been mentioned, but allusion was only made to such of the symptoms as were mentioned by Dr. Roberts, who, it was presumed, had satisfied himself from local inquiry that these were the symptoms in the cases reported, and not in a typical imaginary case.

2. Since the date of my last letter, there have been ten serious cases and six deaths reported. The disease, whatever it is, has shown a tendency to become "local" in one or two recent instances, but its progress is being narrowly watched.

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3. The trouble which Dr. Roberts has taken deserves to be gratefully acknowledged.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon-Major W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., Civil Surgeon, to W. LOGAN, Esq., Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 16th August 1875, No. 60.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your letter, No. 255, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

2. There is a mistake in this letter which I hasten to point out, and request that you will be so good as to rectify it. In paragraph 2 you quote from my letter to the following effect :— "The Board will observe from paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Civil Surgeon's letter that the persons attacked were seized with *vomiting* and *purging* followed by collapse, and, in many cases, *death in an hour or two*;" (the underlining is yours). In no part of my letter can I find the passage quoted. The words "*vomiting*," "*purging*," "*collapse*," "*death*" used in paragraph 5 refer to a typical imaginary case of indigestion, the result of eating such food, as new rice, cucumbers, stale fish, and the like.

3. In paragraph 4 of my letter I state that I have not been able to see any case of this illness. I therefore could not describe its symptoms.

4. On Saturday, the 14th instant, I went out to see those cases reported on the other side of Mammaly ferry. Two, a man about 30 and a girl of some 10 years, had died and were buried : a lad of 18 was ill in the same house; it was the second day of his illness; he had no symptoms of cholera when I saw him; the little vomiting and purging he had had pulled him down somewhat; he appeared weak, and required food and nursing. He had no inclination for food, and the people about him seemed to have no inclination to give him any. The nursing among these poor people is very bad; they ignorantly starve each other to death. In the same house a child about 2 years old had taken ill that very morning, of the same disease they averred. It had vomited twice, not purged; and had thrown up two large round worms. It was lying in sound placid sleep in the same room with the lad. The skin was warm; its breathing and pulse natural; about half an hour afterwards, before going away, I awoke it; the bright little eyes that looked out from the plump little face at once assured me that the child had not cholera, or indeed anything seriously the matter with it. I begged them to give it some milk, and not starve it in the belief that it was ill. I also saw another case, a Moplah lad who was recovering from an illness that had been attended with some vomiting and purging. He had been four days ill and appeared weak. He admitted to getting ill after having eaten some curry made of some gourd or pumpkin.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1875, No. 2,396.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 49. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th August 1875,
No. 2,430 :—

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 24th August 1875, No. 270 :—

In continuation of my letters, Nos. 255 and 265, dated 9th and 19th instant, I have the honor to enclose copies (I.) of a letter, No. 65, dated to-day, from the Civil

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Surgeon at Calicut, and (II.) of certain notes made by me on the 22nd instant in the course of a local personal inquiry into the cases of eleven persons reported to have been attacked by cholera in the Eddakad Amshom of Calicut Taluq.

2. The result of my inquiries (as contained in my notes) and the fact that the eight deaths occurred in the houses of well-to-do people who were under no necessity to eat and who, as a matter of fact, which I have ascertained, did not eat newly-cut rice or other unwholesome food, and also the fact, of which I was totally unaware until I began this personal inquiry, that a direct connection existed (as described in my notes) between these cases and a previous one which occurred near the Calicut Taluq Cutcherry, convince me that the effects of this disease are not to be explained on the theory that diarrhoea alone caused them. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that this is the same disease which, in 1866-67, carried off some 40,000 persons in this district, which again broke out in 1870 in the sub-division of which I was then in charge, and which on both of those occasions was styled "cholera."

3. The question is not one of merely *theoretical* importance, because, if it were really cholera, I should be inclined to adopt much more vigorous administrative measures than those at present adopted, and because the disease in this case has appeared in the *immediate* neighbourhood of the West Hill Barracks where a detachment of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment Light Infantry is quartered. Houses Nos. 1 and 2 mentioned in my notes and the house in which case No. 2 in house No. 3 was seized are about half a mile, and house No. 3 itself is about a quarter of a mile from the Barrack Hill. I have, of course, informed the Commanding Officer of what has occurred, and of what my opinion is.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon-Major W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Malabar, to W. LOGAN, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 24th August 1875, No. 65.

IN reply to your No. 2,268 of 23rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that, from what I saw personally and what was reported to me, the recent sickness in Eddakad Amshom is to be ascribed to diarrhoea, in some instances accompanied with a certain amount of vomiting of undigested food.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

NOTES OF CASES MADE ON 22ND AUGUST 1875.

House No. 1, Thariyatt.

Statement of *Koru Nayar*, aged fifty-nine years, Menon of Eddakad Amshom and resident in Thariyatt house of that Amshom and Deshom.

CASE No. 1 IN MENON'S HOUSE.—"I was lying down with flatulence (*vāyu*), and my wife

(Unni Peri Amma) came to see me from her own Thavendapuram house. She came a day or two before the disease broke out and attended on me. On the 12th August at 2 P.M. the disease began; she first had diarrhoea and then she vomited*." (NOTE.—Here

Seized, 12th August.
Died, 12th "

* He afterwards modified this by saying the woman felt sick, but did not vomit.

his feelings overcame him, and he called his nephew, an intelligent lad, to continue the story.)

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The nephew, *Koru Nayar*, aged seventeen years, then said—

"I was present in this (Thariyatt) house when my uncle's wife was ill. About 2 P.M. she had a motion. She was twice moved. She was unable to quit the house to ease herself. Until 4 P.M. she remained here (Thariyatt). Then we, *i.e.*, her brother, other relatives, and myself, took her to her own house, assisting her. We did not carry her*." (NOTE.—The

distance is about a mile.) "She had looseness of bowels, but until 6 o'clock when I returned here (Thariyatt) she had no vomiting. After returning here (Thariyatt), I did not go back to her house till after her death." (NOTE.—The Adigari's report says that this woman did not vomit.)

Koru Nayar Menon then added—

"My wife was thin and of spare make. She used to complain of *rheumatism* but of nothing else."

Koru Nayar, the nephew, then said—

CASE No. 2 IN MENON'S HOUSE.—"My mother's younger sister, *Cherupenna Amma*, aged thirty-five years, took ill on the night of the 16th August. I was present in this house (Thariyatt) at the time. She had diarrhoea, and I saw her vomit twice. What she vomited was like water.† She was lying in this room."

Seized, 16th August.
Died, 18th "

† This was corroborated by his sister when she arrived. Her description was that what was vomited was like water with some phlegm in it.

(NOTE.—Here he pointed to the most northern of those rooms in the house which face east.) "When this happened I was present in the room. She died on the 18th at night. My sister attended on her. My sister has at present gone to bathe, because she has her monthly courses just now. My sister told me that *Cherupenna Amma* vomited from time to time, and was moved from time to time. My sister also told me that she had cramps (*meen pedekka*) in her legs." (NOTE.—This was in answer to the general question whether the woman had been in pain in any way. Note, also, that the usual term for "cramps" is "*meen pachchal*," and when the lad was asked if that was what he meant, he replied "yes." "*Pedekka*" and "*pachchal*" are almost synonymous; the former is the vulgar expression.)

"I also saw what she passed. It was like water, with a reddish color; it had no bad smell.‡

‡ His sister did not corroborate this fact; she said there was a bad smell, possibly she was referring to the first motion or two. I regret I did not ask her about this.

Just at the commencement of her illness I went in to see her, but afterwards I did not go inside. She was fed on conjee, and after the Doctor came here on 18th we, by his direction, mixed milk with the conjee.

No. 3 IN MENON'S HOUSE.—"The next person seized was *Pennulti*, daughter of No. 2, aged eighteen years. She was seized at 6 A.M. on 17th. It began by pain in her stomach. She told me so herself. About 8 or 9 o'clock diarrhoea set in, and also vomiting at the same time. I did not see her either vomit or purge. My sister§ attended on her and told me so. She was lying in this room." (NOTE.—Here he pointed out the most easterly of the rooms facing south.)

"I did not go into her room at all. She is not dead. It is she who is now lying ill there." (NOTE.—Here *Dresser* reported after examination that the girl was unconscious, pulse low and weak, and moaning feebly).

Nephew's statement continued—

No. 4 IN MENON'S HOUSE.—"The twin-sister of No. 3 by name *Parva Amma*, aged 18 years, was seized on the morning of 18th at 6 o'clock. She had pain in her stomach followed by purging and vomiting¶. My sister attended on her. She died on the evening of the same day (18th.)" (NOTE.—Up to this

Seized, 18th August.
Died, "

¶ The sister when she appeared said: "The motions were watery, slightly reddish. What was vomited was like water with a little phlegm in it."

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point I had been quite unaware that any connection could be traced between the outbreak of the disease in this Amshom (Eddakad) and that that had occurred near the taluq cutcherry; but I now learnt that a Peon of this Amshom, one *Unnikumaran Nambiar*, who had been seized very suddenly by the disease at Chevayar, where the taluq cutcherry is, and who was almost dead before the people who were carrying him could bring him home to his house which is situate rather over a mile in a north-west direction from the Menon's house, was the husband of No. 2. He was taken ill on 5th August and died the same day. Moreover, it also came out that this Peon's wife (i.e., Case No. 2) had gone with her husband (the man who died on the 5th) to see the woman (*Unnichiri Amma*) who was a relation of this Menon, who was so long ill in Chevayar, and who eventually died there while attended by my Office Dresser. This *Unnichiri Amma* took ill on the 28th July and died on the 8th August.)

House No. 2, Chettikandi, situated about 50 yards from the Menon's House, Thariyatt.

CASE NO. 1 IN CHETTİKANDI HOUSE.—*Ittiyechi*, female, aged 58 years, Nayar caste, says: "The disease broke out in this house on Friday (14th August) at night. The first seized was *Manika Amma*, female, aged twenty-three years. She had diarrhoea soon after the doors were

Seized, 14th August,
Died, 15th "

closed at night, and vomiting also at the same time. I attended on her. She vomited watery stuff of a yellowish color, and her motions were very watery and of a reddish color. Her motions had no smell, vomiting and purging continued till next day till a little before this time of day (NOTE.—9½ A.M.). Then purging stopped;

* Her meaning seemed to be that the muscles of the belly contracted and rose slightly.

her belly *swelled a little**, and she died. She also had cramps in her legs and over her whole

body." NOTE.—This was in reply to a general question whether she was at all in pain). "Her motions were not white; they were very watery and yellowish."

Statement continued—

CASE NO. 2 IN CHETTİKANDI.—*Itti Amma*, mother of No. 1, was next seized. She had diarrhoea only, no vomiting. She had very violent watery motions of a slightly reddish color. She, too, had cramps. She died on the same day as her daughter, No. 1.

Seized, 14th August,
Died, 15th "

CASE NO. 3 IN CHETTİKANDI.—*Lekshmi*, female, aged two years, daughter of No. 1, was seized immediately her mother was buried. She could keep nothing on her stomach; her motions were loose, but not so watery as those of the others. She was so young that she was unable to say if she was in pain; she tossed and rolled about a good deal before death, which occurred on 17th, two days after she was taken ill."

Seized, 15th August,
Died, 17th "

CASE NO. 4 IN CHETTİKANDI.—*Rayru Nayar*, an inmate of the house says: "The female No. 1 went to see the Menon's wife who died (Case No. 1 in Menon's Thariyatt house), and it was after that that she took ill. The last attacked in this house (Chettikandi) was

Seized, 17th August,
Still alive.

Pallimadatil Ramotty Nayar whose wife lives here. He was seized on 17th August, and was at once taken by his relations to his own

house in *Haranur Amshom*. I attended on him while here; he vomited once and his bowels were moved five or six times. The motions were not red at all; they were like fresh water. Since he left, he is getting better I hear."

Third House (Thavendapuram), situated within a mile of Houses Nos. 1 and 2.

CASE NO. 1 IN MENON'S HOUSE AND NO. 1 IN THIS HOUSE.—*Ittiyechi*, female, aged fifty-three years, says: "The Menon's wife died here the same day she was fetched by myself and others from the Menon's house." (NOTE.—This woman generally corroborated what had been said by the

Seized, 12th August,
Died, 12th "

Menon's house-people about this woman (Case No. 1); she apparently did not vomit, though she was sick and felt inclined to do so, but she was freely purged.)

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CASE NO. 2 IN THAVENDAPURAM.—"The next person taken ill in this house was *Manikam*,

Seized, 16th August,
Died, 17th "

aged twenty-eight years, wife of Collector's Peon *Chapunni Nayar*. She took ill in *Venganna* house (about a quarter mile from houses

Nos. 1 and 2). She took ill on 16th and died on 17th. She had vomiting and purging. She had no pain except over whole body." (This was in reply to a general question whether she was in pain at all). "We warmed bags of sand and rubbed her. She complained of cold in legs and arms. She did not particularise the pains." (This was in reply to a direct question whether the woman had "cramps") "She was continually saying 'I cannot bear it,' but she did not say what particular pain she referred to. What she passed was watery and somewhat whitish. I cannot tell how often she was purged and vomited. She did so very often. We have cut our new paddy and brought it, but we have not as yet eaten any of it.

3RD AND 4TH CASES IN THAVENDAPURAM.—"*Chandu Menoki*, male, aged 64 years, and *Itti*,

Seized 19th August—one died 20th August; one still alive.

female, aged 50 years, both took ill on the morning of 19th August and *Chandu Menoki*, died on 20th." (NOTE.—Both of these cases

were heard of in time, and Dresser *Ram Sing* administered medicines to both persons. The people of the house seemed to think that his treatment of the man who died was injudicious, because he gave medicine and stopped the vomiting; he felt inclined to vomit, but was unable to do so. *Itti* vomited whatever she swallowed, and she also passed a worm. She is still alive. The Town Magistrate, *Mr. D'Cruz*, visited this house on the 16th August, and was shown a piece of cloth with which one of the sick person's motions had been wiped off the floor, and he distinctly remembers that the cloth was not discolored; he ordered it to be burnt.)

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Acting Magistrate.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 24th August 1875, No. —.

(A true Copy and Extract)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 50. ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1875, No. 1,325.

Miscellaneous.

UNDER the circumstances reported by the Collector precautions should be taken as if for cholera.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Malabar.
" the Board of Revenue.
" the Acting Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

Mr. M. K. ...

6/13/25

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 24th August 1876
No. 2376
Read the following.

N: 255.
From W. Logan Esq
Acting Collector of
Malabar.
H. E. Stokes Esq
Secretary to the
Board of Revenue Madras.

Sir,
Referring to my letter
N: 237 dated 22nd July 1875,
I have the honor to forward
for the information of the Board
a letter from the Civil Sur-
geon of Calicut stating in
reply to a communication from

Govt. of 1875
REVENUE.
THE COLLECTOR OF MALABAR.
Dated September, 3rd.
G.O. 3rd September 1876, No. 1,325.
SEPTEMBER
Nos. 47-50.
Dues presented in the Malabar District -
Duesing, with reference to Board's Proceedings
regarding the - that provisions be taken as it
for choice.

me, his opinion on the outbreak
of disease which in the letter
above quoted I described to
the Board as "Epidemic Cho-
lera."

2. The Board will observe
that Dr. Roberts is "convinced"
that the deaths were not due
to Cholera, and that at the same
time (para. 3) he is unable to
say what disease caused them.
As in my letter above quoted
I reported to the Board that
I had satisfied myself that
the disease was Cholera in
the epidemic form I consider
it due to myself to submit
in explanation a nominal

* This list is
not a Com-
plete one
but is nearly
so.

1/27
list of 29 persons who have
succumbed to it showing
dates of seizure, of death
and other particulars. The
Board will observe from Para-
3 and 5 of the Civil Surgeon's
letter that the persons attack-
ed were seized with vomiting
and purging followed by col-
ic pain and in many cases death
in an hour or two. Moreover
on turning to the list, the Board
will observe that in one family
of 10 persons living in the Kover
couches, in three houses, ex-
cept that seven persons were
carried off by the disease, the
dates

dates of their deaths being
14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 18th, 19th and 19th
July respectively, the dates
of their respective seizures being
14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 18th, 18th and 19th -
only one of them (a boy of 10) sur-
vived the day on which he took
ill, and I may add that
two more members of this same
family were attacked, but
recovered. Again in the case
of the Vair family to which
Dr. Roberts alludes (para. 3)
the respective seizures were
on 15th, 19th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and
the deaths ensued respectively
on the 15th, 19th, 26th, 26th, 28th, and 29th;
here

2.
here again only one survived
the day on which attacked
and this was a girl of 5th
years of age. It is true that
Dr. Roberts, the Calicut
Tabilder and I visited
this house on the 23rd and did
our best to put it in a sani-
-tary state but the owner of
the house proved to be most
obstructive and I thought
at the time that the work was
not at all properly done. Most
certainly the clothes were not
properly disinfected, and it has
been to me a source of regret
ever since, that I did not
insist on the whole family quitting

the house and seeking temporary shelter with their neighbours and friends. They were very influentially connected and well-to-do. One of the two women who first died was the wife of an *adigar*. These were the two chief instances brought to my notice at the time I wrote to the Board and when the Board considers the symptoms of the disease above detailed, and more particularly the "appalling rapidity" (to use a phrase employed by the Civil Surgeon in para. 3) with which

2/37

death ensued, I think the Board will be of opinion that I was justified in making the above report.

3. Nay more, I will go a step further and say that I am, the medical opinion notwithstanding, still convinced that the outbreak was not epidemic cholera, although no one would be gladder than myself if I could believe that this unknown disease was not cholera. I took considerable trouble when an outbreak of cholera occurred in the end of 1840 in the sub-division of this District as the Board

will perceive on reference to
the marginally noted Govern-
ment Proceedings. The way
in which the disease spread
then and the way in which
the disease spread on this
occasion were exactly iden-
tical: at that time, I ex-
pected just as Dr Roberts
does now, that the disease would
spread gradually up the main
Crack Road or near which
it has on both occasions first
developed itself, for, though
there is some doubt as to whether
the Brahman who was the
first victim on this occasion
had

Dated 26th 4th
January 1871
3rd March 1871
No 1778388.

10/1325
had ever been in one of the
Cholera infected districts
there is no doubt at all that
he came by train from Pal-
ghat in which Taluk he
lived, that he went to the
Hammur's Palace, ate his
food, took ill during the ni-
gth, and died on the fol-
-lowing day after being ill about
18 hours. Dr Roberts says
(para. 2) "it is not likely that
Cholera would generate itself
at the place where he took ill
and died" but I see no rea-
-son for so thinking, and jud-
-ging from the facts (the truth
of

of which I have taken trouble to ascertain) that all the matters effected by this Brahman were left lying where they fell to be washed away by the rain, and that two of the Palace Servants have since died under similar circumstances, I should say on the contrary it was highly probable that the disease was there developed. The next seizure, that of C¹, on the list, took place just 6 days after the Brahman's death and his death two days later. This person was in the habit

11/325
of going almost daily to the Lamoxini Palace with butter milk, betel and such like things for sale. Various stories were set afloat that he had attended on the Brahman, that he had been one of the spectators of his illness &c. &c.; but nothing more than this seems to be certain, viz. that he was almost daily in the habit of going to the Palace. A perusal of the list will show the Board that in most of the subsequent cases a connection can be traced with this man's illness. The person

who attended on him medi-
cally (C.V. 12) died and
several other persons in that
neighbourhood. A European
woman (C.V. 19) came from
Kovir a town distant some
6 or 7 miles to attend on her
daughter (C.V. 15) who fell
a victim in that neighbour-
hood, and on her return
to her own family she brought
the disease with her and some
of them as above specially noted,
succumbed to it. Then again
C.V. 1's wife who is still alive
seems to have in some way carried
the

4
12/13/15
the infection to the house of
C.V. 6 to 11 also specially
noticed above. Finally, one of
the persons who buried him
was a domestic in the house
of C.V. 2 to 4 and in some
way or other communicated
the disease to them and their
neighbours. These facts are
as above said entirely in
accordance with my experience
of the course the disease took
in 1890. It did not show much
up the Coast road as I had
anticipated and to guard
against which I established
a cordon of medical and Police

officers but it took us, as
to speak, in flank and on
whenever the authorities were
not on the alert it settled
down on some out of the way
locality, selecting apparently
by those which judging
from external appearances,
it was least likely to visit
and there committing the
greatest havoc, I quite agree
with Dr Roberts in thinking
it strange that the disease
should have attacked an
out of the way quiet spot
like that in the Dringal's
cushon, and our suspicion was

not lessened when we noticed
the freshness of the air (the
spot had a westerly exposure)
the wells and tanks brimming
full of beautifully clear water,
small streamlets running
down each lane, and the houses
lying well apart from each
other, each in its own garden
with no accumulations of filth
about them, such as one in-
-structively associates with
the idea of Cholera. Still all
these facts are entirely in ac-
-cordance with my former ex-
-perience of this disease in this
Dis.

District. all classes and
Castes have fallen victims.
Vajars, Tiggers, Dhoplahs
and Cherneans; and they
have been of both sexes and
of all ages from 3 years to 70 years.

The greatest mortality took
place before the people began
to realize that the disease
was really among them. Except
in the case of the Vajars
family referred to in para. 3
of Dr. Roberts's letter it has
never made head since at-
tention began to be paid
to it, and I myself feel cer-
tain that had I listened
left

12/13/54
left to the constraints of
the Vajars himself in that
case and had I insisted
on their leaving the house tem-
porarily, the subsequent morta-
lity in that instance might
have been averted.

4. In deference to the
medical opinion I shall of-
course in the Telegraphic Re-
port due to Government to-
morrow, report that there is
no Cholera but I shall men-
tion the number of cases of "broad
Complains" and as I do not
consider that under the circum-
stances I should be warranted
in

in relaxing precautions
I shall not for some time
yet send back the Hospital
assistants, when at my re-
quest the Surgeon General
Kindly sent here to assist.

Malabar } I have &
Collector's Office }
Calicut } 2/ W. Logan
9th August 1845. } by Collector.

Submitted for the information
of Government
2. The Board consider that
the Collector was justified
in reporting the outbreak as one
of epidemic cholera.
/True Copy & Extract/

To
The Secretary to

5/13/75
Government R. D.
with list to be returned
and copy of enclosure.

C.B.

Q. 22 del 1954

h. 47.

Decr. 1895 = 24th
 No. 14. 3383
 Proceedings of the
 Board of Revenue
 No. 1025 = 30 September 1895
 Dated. 24th August 1895
 Secy. 24th " "
 No. 30th " "
 Dec 2nd 1895
 Submitting with Re-
 marks for information
 of Govt & the Genl. Secy.
 Secy of Evacuation,
 Reporting upon the sym-
 ptoms of disease which
 was reported as Spick-
 -wee Chikra which is
 the opinion of the Civil Sur-
 -geon is not exact &
Chikra.

Calicut 8th August 1895

N^o 53.

From

Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts. M. D.

Civil Surgeon. Malabar

To W. Logan Esq

Collector of Exalabor.

Si,

In reply to your cv.
2092 of the 4th Instant, I

have the honor to state that, in my opinion, Cholera has not yet invaded us. The deaths reported are many and some of them are alarmingly rapid - nevertheless I am convinced, that they are not due to Cholera.

2. It is for from certain
that the Outter (Samba Liva)

did

did of Cholera, or that he brought any disease with him from any point on the line of Railway where Cholera was - and it is not likely that Cholera would generate itself at the place where he took ill and died. Then Raman (C.V. 1) took ill and died many days after the Putter's disease - it is quite possible that the disease may have been nascent or incubating all these days, but it is very improbable; first, because such is not its usual behavior at the

17/26
the commencement of an outbreak - and secondly, it is more than probable that the Putter did not die of Cholera - hence Raman did not get Cholera from the Putter.
3. The number and rapidity of the deaths in the Ixringalis and Penmanas townships are quite appalling though convinced they are not due to true Cholera yet I cannot tell you what caused them. Then again the behavior of the disease in Ixringalis was unusual - Raman (C.V. 1) took ill on the 28th June, C.V. 6
on

on the 15th July. deceased R. d.
= man's wife living S. v. a. in
C. v. 6's house, and the houses of
leath living within stone-throw.
The interval between Raman's
attack and the first case
in C. v. 6's house is unusually
long; it is deserving of note, that
all who died in this house (viz. 6)
were women and children, who
probably during this time
never left the house or precincts
and thus unlikely to have caught
the disease elsewhere. We dis-
= infected this house after the
death of C. v. 6 & 7. nevertheless
4 others died at intervals varying
from

from 7 to 11 days. The death of
C. v. 11 aged 70, after ^{all} this trouble
in the house, is not to be won-
= dered at. There was some death
= working cause, other than cholera
in this house. It may have been
the food or fear - probably both.

4. I regret to say I have
not been able to see any case
of this illness. Only one of my 3
subordinates has seen a case
which he designates "Cholera".
the others have seen cases of Di-
= arrhoea, with vomiting, from
indigestion - bad food &c.

5. At this time of the
year there are many causes
conducive to bowel complaints.
The cold damp weather - the stum.

-dances of cucumbers, fish and
prawns - often eaten when un-
wholesome, i.e., more or less stale
ye. ye. etc. indigestible meal
will be expelled by vomiting and
purging; this if taken in time
(as several cases were) is easily
checked by a little medicine.

-g. a dose of chlorodyne, or
chalk mixture slightly stimula-

-ting and astringing - but if
left to itself will go on from

bad to worse, terminating in

collapse and death: - with cholera,

I repeat to say, treatment is neither
so simple or so successful.

6. I return your detailed
list of deaths. The coming
links

19/12/55
links as traced are perfect
and very puzzling - but what
puzzles me most is, why
cholera should leave the main
high ways and thorough fares
and go to these quiet little
arabians in the first instance?
But as I said before, the
disease is not cholera. when
this plague comes, we shall
have it in Benfere and Calicut
hazans. It will develop it-
self and progress in the usual
way - and there will be no wis-
dom in taking it.

I have ye.
fajd/ W. H. Roberts. M.D.
Civil Surgeon. Malabar.
/True Copy/

W. H.
Roberts.

W. H. Roberts.
Agent Secretary.

Calicut 16th August 1875

No 60.

From, Surgeon Major W. F. B. Roberts M.D.
Civil Surgeon, Malabar,

To,

W. Logan Esquire
Collector of Malabar
Calicut

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your letter N^o 255 to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

2. There is a mistake in this letter which I hasten to point out and request that you will be so good as to rectify it. In para 2 you quote from my letter to the following effect - "The Board will observe from paras 3 and 5 of the Civil Surgeon's letter that the persons attacked were seized with

Enclosure in Pm -

= sending of the Bms
of Calicut to the Sec.

= sending to Government
P. D. dated 24th

August 1875.

Recd 16/8/75

Pm 2/383/75

Let the from the
Civil Surgeon
Calicut

with vomiting and purging followed
by collapse and in many cases
death in an hour or two (the
underlining is yours). In no part
of my letter can I find the
passage quoted. The words
"vomiting", "purging", "collapse", "death"
used in para 5 refer to a typical
imaginary case of indigestion,
the result of eating such food
as raw rice, cucumbers, state fish
and the like.

3. In para 4 of my letter
I state that I have not been
able to see any case of this
illness. I therefore could not
describe its symptoms.

4. On Saturday the 14th instant
I went out to see those cases
reported on the other side of

21/12/27
Mamunly ferry. Two - a man about
30 and a girl of some 10 years
had died and were buried:
a lad of 18 was ill in the same
house, it was the second day of his
illness, he had no symptoms of
cholera when I saw him; the
little vomiting and purging he
had had pulled him down,
somewhat, he appeared weak
and required food and nursing.
He had no inclination for food
and the people about him seemed
to have no inclination to give
him any. The nursing among
these poor people is very bad,
they ignorantly starve each
other to death. In the same
house a child about 2 years
old had taken ill that very morning
of

of the same disease they averred. It had vomited twice, not purged, and had thrown up two large round worms. It was lying in sound placid sleep in the same room with the lad. The skin was warm, its breathing and pulse natural; about half an hour afterwards, before going away I awoke it, the bright little eyes that looked out from the plump little face at once assured me that the child had not cholera or indeed anything seriously the matter with it. I begged them to give it some milk and not starve it in the belief that it was ill. I also saw another case, a Moplah lad who was recovering from an illness that had been attended with some vomiting and

21/1325
and purging. He had been 4 days ill and appeared weak. He admitted to getting ill after having eaten some curry made of some gourd or pumpkin.

I have this
Signed W. H. Roberts M.D.
Civil Surgeon, Malabar

| True copy |

Signed W. Logan
Acting Collector
Malabar Collectors Office
Calicut
18 August 1875

| True copy |

Whiston
Acting Sub Secretary
Revenue Board.

G. Mayhew

Mr. A. Graham

Revenue Department

27/8/75

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 27th August 1875 No. 265

Read the following

No. 265

From, W. Logan Esquire
Acting Collector of Malabar

To, J. C. E. Stokes Esquire
Acting Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, Madras

Sir,
I have the honor to
forward in continuation of my
letter dated 9th Instant, No. 255, copy
of the accompanying communication
received from the Civil Surgeon.
The symptoms detailed in para 2
thereof are those which have
been observed in the cases referred
to - "cramps" too ought to have
been mentioned, but allusion was
only

Enclosure in Pro-
ceedings of the
Board of Revenue
to the Secretary to
Govt. D. O. 2727-8/75

No 3419/75

Copy of Malabar Civil
Surgeon's letter regarding
the disease prevalent
in Malabar.

only made to such of the symptoms as were mentioned by Dr. Roberts, who, it was presumed, had satisfied himself from local enquiry that these were the symptoms in the cases reported and not in a typical imaginary case.

2. Since the date of my last letter there have been 10 serious cases and 6 deaths reported. The disease, whatever it is, has shown a tendency to become "local" in one or two recent instances, but its progress is being narrowly watched.

3. The trouble which Dr. Roberts has taken deserves to be gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Malabar Police Officer } P. W. Logan
Calicut 19th August 1875 } H. Collector

24/8/75
Submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings dated 24th August 1875.

True copy & Extract

To,
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with copy of Civil Surgeon's letter

C. D. M. A.

h-48

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
Dated 27th August 1875
Decd 27th Sept
Decd 27th Sept

Submitting for in-
formation of Govt letter
from Collector of Malabar
forwarding to the Revenue
Board copy of communi-
cation received from
the Civil Surgeon Calicut,
on the disease prevalent
in Malabar.

Am. 1175: 244
M 3419.

W. J. Lewis
Reserve Department
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 27th August 1875
M 2430
Read the following.

No. 270.
From W. Logan Esqr.
Ag. Collector of Malabar
To H. E. Stokes Esqr.
Ag. Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir
In continuation of my letters
Nos 255 and 265. dated 9th and
19th Instant. I have the honor to
enclose copies I. of a letter No. 65
dated 15th day from the Civil
Surgeon at Calicut and II. of
certain notes made by me on
the 22nd Instant in the course of
a local personal enquiry into the
case.

cases of 11 persons reported to have
been attacked by cholera in the
Eddakad Amshum of Calicut
Talug.

2. The result of my enquiries (as
contained in my notes), and the
fact that the eight deaths
occurred in the houses of well-to-do
people who were under no necessity
to eat, and, who as a matter of fact,
which I have ascertained, did
not eat, newly cut rice or other
unwholesome food, and also the
fact of which I was totally
unaware until I began this
personal enquiry, that a direct
connection existed (as described
in my notes) between these cases
and

20/1325
and a previous one which occurred
near the Calicut Talug butchery,
convince me that the effects of this
disease are not to be explained on
the theory that Diarrhoea alone
caused them. There is no doubt
whatever in my mind that this is
the same disease which in 1866-67
carried off some 40,000 persons
in this District, which again
broke out in 1890 in the Sub-Division
of which I was then in
charge, and which on both of
these occasions was styled
"cholera".

3. The question is not one of
merely theoretical importance
because if it were really cholera
I should be inclined to adopt
much

much more vigorous administrative
measures than those at present
adopted and because the disease
in this case has appeared in the
immediate neighbourhood of
the Muck Hill Barracks where a
detachment of H. M's 43rd Regiment
L. I. is quartered. Houses Nos 1 & 2
mentioned in my notes and the
House in which Case No. 2 in
House No. 3 was seized are about
half a mile and House No. 3
itself is about a quarter of a mile
from the Barrack Hill. I have, of
course, informed the commanding
officer of what has occurred and
of what my opinion is.

Malabar Hill Office }
Calicut }
24th August 1875 }
I have re
(sd) N. Logan
Ag. Collector

27/3/75

Submitted to Government in con-
tinuation of Board's Proceedings
dated 24th August 1875 a No.

(True Copy & Extract)

To
Ag. Sub. Secretary
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department, with
one original enclosure to be
returned and Copy of Civil
Surgeon's letter.

W. H. H. H.
C. P. H.

N: 49.

Communicated to Surgeon General
Department of the Army
Sanitary Commission

Communications
relating to the
Sanitary Commission
of the Army
Malabar District
already brought before
as previously in Malabar
is taken into consideration

Oct 27 - August 1875
Oct 27 - Sept 1875
Oct 1875

Oct 1875 - Oct 1875

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Nov: 1875: 24
N: 3420

Jan 11/76

Calicut 24 August 1875

N: 135

No: 65.

From Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts M. D.
Civil Surgeon, Malabar
To W. Logan Esq.
Ag. Collector of Malabar

Sir
In reply to your No 2268 of 25th instant,
I have the honor to inform you that
from ^{what} I saw personally and what
was reported to me, the recent pictures
in Edakadu Anchore is the ascribed
to Diarrhoea in some instances
accompanied with a certain amount
of vomiting of undigested food.

I have to
(sd) W. H. Roberts M. D.
Civil Surgeon.

(True copy)
(sd) W. Logan
Ag. Collector
(True copy)

E. M. Mayhew
Copy to the Secretary

Ag. Secretary

Extract in

Proceedings of the

Board of Regents

dated 29th August 1895

at the Special Meeting

Respectfully submitted

John

11/11/11

Rev. $\frac{2}{2}$
8429/15

Edw. J. &

Livingstone, etc.

No 1325

New B. & P.

26 Aug. 182390.

27 Aug. 182425

27 Aug. 182430

Under the circumstances
reported by the
Colt: precautions
must be taken
as if for cholera.

3 Sept/75. All.

In M.S.

Capt to Col. Birch.

10 Sept 1825 Col. Birch to Col. Birch on 3 Sept

10 Sept 1825 on 22 Sept

14 Sept 1825 on 22 Sept

5 Sept 1825 on 22 Sept

5 Sept 1825 on 22 Sept