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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1670 B	Press
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Dated 8 - 5 - 1877 197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8th May 1877, No. 1,670-B.

Famine Relief.

Read the following papers:—

No. 159-C. From Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 26th April 1877, No. 387.

With reference to orders of Government as per margin, I have the honor to forward diaries received from Sanitary Inspecting Officers, Surgeon Sturmer, Nellore, Surgeon Macdonald, Salem, and Surgeon Williams, Pennakondah, Bellary District.

2. These are all the diaries received up to date. Surgeons Gray (Chingleput) and Lancaster (North Arcot) have reported arrival and commencement of sanitary inspection. The medical officers named in the margin have not yet reported themselves. In regard to Nellore, Surgeon Sturmer reports insufficient feeding and medical aid for the weak and inefficient in Venkatagiri and Godur, and has addressed the Collector on the subject.

3. In Pennakondah, Bellary District, Mr. Williams reports the condition of the laborers on relief works to be good.

4. Mr. Macdonald, of Salem, has inspected some relief laborers at Yercaud and some of the inhabitants of Malayala villages; the former he reports as being weak and reduced, and the latter as still in fair condition.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Surgeon A. J. STURMER, to Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated Nellore, 23rd April 1877, No. 3.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that I inspected, on the 17th instant, Venkatagiri.

I-A. Physical condition of town-people good; marked difference in relief-camp; about 500 fed gratuitously.

B. Enough water to last for next six weeks in tanks; besides this a well has been sunk.

C. Rice chief article of diet. Markets supplied from Madras.

II-1. Anemia most marked among the men and children, former especially.

2. Only saw one man in camp at all well nourished, and he was a ripple; marked absence of sub-cutaneous fat; muscular development nil; skin wrinkled and coarse; emaciation marked in the majority of cases, some of the people very emaciated.

3. Majority of children under eight years of age; large number dropped out, others anemic, or presenting signs of wasting and emaciation.

Remarks.—Breasts not well developed; saw only two girls between 12-14, puberty not developed; no sign of enlargement of glands.

4. (a) Child one month old very emaciated; mother badly nourished; milk thin and quantity small.

(b) Two months old emaciated.

(c) One month old; mother no milk; child so far fairly nourished.

(d) Two and a half months old thin; mother no milk.

(e) One day old well nourished; mother plenty of milk; has been in camp some time.

5. Only saw three pregnant women.
6. Eight old men in hospital, all above 60 years; nearly all dropsical. Old people get extras, as tobacco, and I suggested some extra food might be given.
- Six children in hospital, four with dropsy, will most likely die.
7. Are getting dholl 1½ ounces, but only ½ seer (= 17 ounces) of rice. Since the 17th instant this has been altered.
- II. A Surgeon and Dresser are attached to the hospital; suggested to the medical officer to institute a nursery for the children; to separate the men from the women, and to give comforts to the patients, as they seem to feel the cold a good deal.

Goodoor, 18th April 1877.

- I-A. Four hundred and fifty people on relief work; fairly good condition; with few exceptions they seem to be in good health and robust. regular relief-camp; 600 f-d daily; hunting accommodation for about 100, including hospital sheds. People of town seem in good condition, but a great many beggars are about; these are nearly all Yennadies.
- II. Owing to rain about 14 days since the supply is sufficient for some time; people on relief-work are half mile from water.
- C. Rice staple article of diet. Markets supplied from Madras; 8, 8½ seers the Rupee.
- I-A. Small-pox epidemic, as well as fever, ague type. No cholera. In nearly every house there is one or more cases of fever.
- II-1. Physique of men on relief-work seemed good; they have not much sub-cutaneous fat to boast of, but their muscles are hard; they look like men in training. The women and children were much better nourished.
2. Out of 64 children in the camp 34 were anemic in the proportion of 17 per cent. The Tahsildar says that the men are not doing well on 1½ Annas a day, but they looked and felt a great deal better off than those lately arrived.
3. Counted 76 children brought to the works under seven years of age; two infants in arms were badly nourished, and one of them was a mere skeleton, 7 months old; father an old man; mother no milk. Excepting 3 out of 76 the rest were very fat. On the works six girls between 12-14 were fairly well developed; in the sixth got the warning sign of enlargement of the mammary gland.
- Nine women pregnant in camp; fair average.
4. Fifteen children in arms (under one year) at the relief-works, one a skeleton, another very thin. In camp one child five months old a skeleton; mother no milk; has been in camp a month; no extract given; child fed on rice and pepper-water; another child five months old very thin; suffering from diarrhoea; was receiving no treatment.
- Two children, one 3 days old, the other 5 days, good condition; but mothers anemic, and one had not much milk.
5. Old people in camp not cared for; no extra allowance; and the aged and sick receive no treatment.
6. Only 12 ounces of rice given during the day; no dholl; 6 vize of brinjals mixed in the pepper-water for 400 people.
- III. Medical aid very bad; native hakim in charge. Hospital sheds dirty; patients in rags; exposed to cold wind; suffer a great deal from cold. Children with dysentery allowed to eat raw chillies; no extra nourishment given to young children, many dropsical children in camp receiving no treatment.

From Surgeon A. J. STURMER, to the Collector of Nellore, dated 20th April 1877.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that at the relief-camp at Goodoor many children suffering from dropsy and anæmia receive no extra diet; that mothers who have no milk carry their children in an emaciated state and feed them on rice and pepper-water; that lepers, children suffering from diarrhoea and febrile fever are fed in the common enclosure and receive no medical treatment. I venture to suggest that the native hakim in charge be ordered to go round the camp and pick out those who are dropsical and suffering from diarrhoea, and to send them to hospital, and that they should have extra diet; that mothers should have milk given to them for their infants; and that the lepers be fed separately.

The standard scale of food should be used as possible in the Venkatagiri Zamin.

(initials) W. S. C.

I have also to call your attention to the fact that no dholl is distributed with the food, and that both at Venkatagiri and Goodoor the Government ration of 20 ounces of cereal grain is not given.

Nellore, North Camp and Relief Work.

April, 20th.

- I-A. Three hundred and fifty on works, nearly all women; they are either widows or have sick children and so are not drafted to the canal. Up to 40 years of age they are well nourished, after that they fall off a good deal.
- Six hundred in camp, majority children under 8 years and men; many old women and men.
- The town-people well nourished. Thin and emaciated people are sent to the hospital. Yennadies; they are sent to the camp as soon as possible.
- II. Good store of water, thanks to the rain. Four wells have been dug in the camp, one is to be used for washing purposes; water 24 feet from surface.
- III. Markets well supplied; enough raggy to last next two months; the poor eat a mixture of rice and raggy; the upper classes eat rice.
- D. Epidemic of small-pox is now decreasing; 40 cases in hospital. Dysentery and diarrhoea prevalent.
- II-1. Out of 20 children of 7 years and under, 9 were anemic; women and men in large numbers are also in this state in the camp.
2. In camp out of 20 children I carefully inspected 18 at least were thin, muscles flabby, skin wrinkled and loose; men were also in this condition. One man since admission has lost flesh; he says that before he came in he got 50 lbs. of dead meat in one week, which he consumed by degrees.
- On the relief-work the women are for the most part well nourished, avas firm, and skin not loose; condition due probably to raggy.
3. One girl of 15 years no signs of puberty; came to camp in a very emaciated state; has since picked up considerably. Condition of children bad; none brought to the works up to date.
4. No pregnant women on relief-works, and these were about 300; in camp 7 were pregnant. I only noticed one in the town. Of 13 children, varying from 1 week to 1 year old, 6 were markedly emaciated, 3 were in good condition, and 1 in fair but anemic condition.
5. The old are well cared for and seem very comfortable.
6. Government ration given (20 ounces, &c.). There are tin measures in all the camps.
- III. A Hospital Apprentice looks after the camp, and sends to the Nellore Hospital any people that are ill. An Honorary Surgeon goes three times a week to the camp. Nine lepers are housed and fed separately. The I am afraid the Surgeon-General has no hands to spare. Contagious disease sheds are well away from the camp, well situated and clean. It would be advisable to have a Surgeon in charge of this camp, as there is a good deal to do.

Relief Work—Making a Road.

April, 21st.

- I-A. Consists of two gangs, 500 in each. First gang out of 300, 200 are women. No pregnant women on the works. Women good condition, muscles firm, sub-cutaneous fat, and skin not wrinkled. The children are in fair condition. Second gang one or two thin and emaciated children were picked out; more children in this gang. Men and women both fairly well off in regard to condition, certainly not worse than they would be at this season in good years.
- Girls between 12-14 from both gangs.
- 12 girls—1, glands enlarged, puberty commenced; 7, presented no enlargement; 3, slight enlargement, no puberty; 1, glands well developed, not arrived at puberty.
- Twelve children under one year. Five out of 6 in good condition; 2 anemic.
- Children under 7 and above 1 year, 12. Of these 6 are anemic; 5 are in good condition. Very large proportion of people in the second gang all in black of recent small-pox. On the 22nd I weighed 20 men, 30 women, 17 boys, and 14 girls. On my return from the Southern District these will be again weighed to show the increase or decrease.

(True Copy.)

Volume No. 2

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Salem on the morning of the 19th instant, and reported by letter my arrival to the Collector who was away in the district. I was informed by the District Collector that Mr. Tain, Sub-Collector in charge of the road-works,

The women are in quite as bad a condition as the men. The men, as a rule, are withered, and though 98 women are employed upon the works, not a pregnant woman nor one who had given birth lately to a child could be seen.

There are 230 laborers employed on the works.

In the relief sheds, the people are really in a most miserable condition. Anemia, emaciation, and debility being rampant. There were a few present, however, who were sufficiently in a good condition to go upon the works. There were two children below the age of three years. One was sufficiently healthy, but the other, about six months of age, was very emaciated, with a large head, small body, and bones very prominent. The other children seemed in good health and better condition than the adults.

There were only 16 cases of diarrhea, which were sent to hospital.

As there is only a small hospital here supported by a Local Fund, I think the sick may be sent down to the hospital at Salem (except those who require immediate aid), till such time there is one erected here for the people on the relief-works. I do not think that they would consider this as a great hardship, because every one of the people employed upon the works or relieved in the camps come from the plume.

The soil is generally so saturated that the water is good here. Great amount of the water used comes from the lake. Rice is very dear. Raggi and chamed rice are commonly used. But as an inferior kind of food is as cheap for an anna a pound, many of the poor live upon it to a great extent.

There are no epidemic diseases present. Typhoid also does not seem to be common. In 1/3 of the cases examined enlarged spleens were present.

There is an Apothecary in charge of the people here, and the Civil Surgeon of Salem also pays weekly visits to these people.

On Sunday, at the special request of Mr. Tate, I visited the Malayalam villages near Terend, four in number. He desired to have medical opinion about the state of the hill-tribes. I was informed by the Rev. Richard Temple that since there were so many poor people in

They state that since their supply of grain was exhausted, they have been leaving flesh of opinion that there is no immediate fear for these people; but if the dearth continues much or, they will have ultimately to come upon relief works of some sort or other. These people have a strong dislike to permanent slavery and also object to work with natives.

Excursion No. 12.

It was the honor to submit my first report.

Before receiving your instructions in the month of March last I accompanied the Head-
man Collector in a tour through this taluq, making a house-to-house visitation of the
US.

1. In this journey I visited 55 villages, going round to every house and having the inmates listed before me with the purpose of recommending those for relief who appeared to us. 367 had their names entered.

The result of my observation was to show that the general condition of the population was good; those suffering from the famine being chiefly persons belonging to lower castes, really the Lumbardies; or if any children were found in a lean or emaciated state, it usually turned out that they were members of a large young family.

Relief works.—Throughout the whole taking only about 2,000 persons were engaged on works. Previously they had been more numerous, but owing to the introduction of task and the lowering of the scale of wages they had left off working. Means were taken in every district to employ those who wished to work.

Food supply.—Around each village were crops of chicken sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants for some time, and the Head Assistant Collector informed us that the supply in was ample.

train in present Use.—Chalum and rice for the higher castes.

train in ordinary use.—Column and vice for the higher castor.

usual Articles of Diet.—Tamarind seeds, the root of the aloe, and ~~some~~ leaves whose
ent name I don't know.

Water-supply.—The drinking wells in some of the villages were dry, but there was water close at hand in the irrigating wells, the water of which was of a purer than that drinking ones.

Epidemic and other Disease.—Small-pox was raging in almost every village. In all of them it seemed as if every child susceptible of the disease had either recently recovered from it or was then suffering from it. Vaccination had everywhere been inefficiently performed, and all children presenting any marks. There were a few cases of cholera in, I think, three villages. I noticed no other disease.

4 April 1877.—I visited the village relief-camp at Bonnakondah this afternoon on the feeding. There were 254 present, two-thirds of whom were adults and the rest children. Adults were old and infirm with a few younger who were crippled. The children, however, orphans or whose parents had deserted, many of the children of Nagas and others, were dead and motherless in Gasha, or others whose parents were sick and had come here to be fed.

Physical Condition.—The children, with five exceptions, were well nourished and had a fair amount of subcutaneous fat. The exceptions were two babies, aged seven and eight months, whose mothers had a deficiency of milk; three children of one mother who had a weak lactation, but not greatly so; and two girls of eleven and thirteen years who were thin and had little subcutaneous fat, and no signs of puberty. The adults, though lean and spare, seemed sufficiently nourished.

te of skin.—The skin in the majority of these ponds was very moist and supple, and was glossy in appearance. In others (chiefly in those at higher altitudes) it was

the effects of privation, the skin was dry, rough, and harsh without gloss; in many of the old people the skin was baggy, from the absorption of the fatty and muscular tissues.

Rations.—They are fed once a-day, being given a ball composed of equal parts of raggi and cholam flour, with a quarter of a pint of dholl and pepper-water in the following proportions:—

The feeding should be arranged so as to give 20 oz. of raggi and 14 oz. of dholl per diem for each adult, 1 of a seer is 12 lb., and is probably more than necessary when dholl is given in solution.

(Signed) W. R. COHEN.

To adults from 15 upwards $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer.
Between 4 and 15 years $\frac{1}{3}$ of a seer.
Below 4 years $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer.
They are obliged to eat half their meal before leaving the presence of the Roddy to ensure that those for whom it is intended get it.

Diseases.—I saw two cases of anæmia occurring in women. There were no cases of oedema or ulcers of the extremities, or persons with dropsy. I saw no pregnant women.

21st April 1877.—Visited the relief-camp, hospital shed, and small-pox shed at Pennakundab.

The relief camp is situated on a rising ground in the fort about a quarter of a mile from the town. The camp is in the form of a square surrounded by walls; along two of the sides sheds are arranged for the accommodation of the inmates, the rest finding shelter in an old Hindu temple in the centre. These sheds have been put up without sufficient care. The wooden frame-work supporting the thatched roof is too weak, and in several places has given way, causing depressions above where the rain would pond during the monsoon, which would probably cause it to fall in; the slope of the roof also is not sufficient. The same remarks apply to the hospital shed.

I spoke to Captain Carmichael, the officer in charge of the works, and he promised to have it rectified.

The floors of the sheds are sprinkled with fine gravel, and are kept very clean.

I also advised having other sheds erected at a short distance, as the present camp was crowded.

There were 416 inmates, namely:—

Children	154
Men	139
Women	153

Of the children I recommended, 69 who were fat and healthy to be discharged and returned to their parents who were at work as coolies, the remainder composed of orphans and thin children were permitted to remain. I also advised eleven men and twenty-six women to be discharged to work, the others being old, and blind or cripples or else mothers with young and wasted children, or young persons too weak to work being kept in.

Physical condition.—Of all with a few exceptions, clearly showed that the diet scale was sufficient, the children particularly were in good condition, having a fair amount of sub-cutaneous fat, whilst the old people though spare were fairly nourished.

The following cases from their leanness attracted my attention:—

Three children from eight days to two months old; they were being supplied with milk as their mother had none.

One child three years old who I found on inquiry had never been well since it had the small-pox.

One woman very emaciated who had diarrhoea, and for whom there was no room in the hospital shed. She was being attended to by 1st-class Hospital Assistant Abbey Mudaliar, No. 596, who was in medical charge of the camp.

Two men and one woman who had been in any other work and had voluntarily starved themselves.

I also noticed at the same time:—

Eight cases of anæmia, six of which being in women; none of these were severe cases.

Three cases of oedema of lower extremities in children.

One case of oedema of lower extremities in a woman.

No room in Hospital.

Two cases of general dropsy in children.

Two cases of pregnant females.

State of skin.—The remark that I made under this head in my visit to the village relief-

Signs of Wasting and Emaciation.—These were by no means numerous, many of them though spare did not appear emaciated.

Breast Development.—I examined two girls about fourteen years each, who were lean and weak, and had no development of the breasts or other signs of puberty.

Rations.—These people are fed twice a-day, receiving each time the following:—

For adults from fifteen years and upwards:—

Half seer of equal parts of raggi and cholam flour made into a ball, and half a pint of dholl water (which contains vegetables (thinjalla) and curry stuff).

Between fifteen and four years, one-fourth of a seer with a proportionate quantity of dholl water.

Below four years, one-eighth of a seer and dholl water.

This quantity has been found sufficient to maintain them in health, and prevent admission in an emaciated condition gain flesh on it.

The new scale has not yet been introduced, though it is to be in a day or two.

Water-supply.—Good.

Vaccination.—Several children I noticed had been recently vaccinated, and advised that all who should consent should be similarly operated on.

Hospital Shed.—There is a hospital shed for ordinary diseases close to the camp; its dimensions are about 60 feet long and 15 broad.

There are also two sheds, one for small-pox and the other for cholera; the latter not being yet completed at distances of 100 and 200 yards, respectively, from the camp.

The floors are sanded and very clean, and the patients have mats to lie upon, while those in need are supplied with medical comforts and cumblics.

Altogether there were 63 cases, of which there were 20 cases of small-pox, 2 of anæmia, 6 of general dropsy, 6 of conjunctivitis, and 18 of diarrhoea.

Five of the patients were in an extreme state of emaciation suffering from diarrhoea, so I doubt if either of them would recover; they were receiving mutton-broth and confection in addition to medical treatment.

Attached to the hospital are three ward coolies, one cook, two toties.

First-class Hospital Assistant Abbey Mudaliar, No. 596, is in medical charge, and I have great pleasure in testifying to the zeal with which he performs his duties.

Latrines.—Trenches for latrines are dug at a short distance from the camp, but very few of the paupers make use of them.

Mortality.—Since the 1st April there have been twenty deaths altogether; most of the deaths occurring in individuals at the two extremes of life.

22nd April 1877.—Visited the coolies working on the Moolachuruvu tank, about 14 miles from Pennakundab.

There were present:—

Male coolies	185
Women coolies	300
Children above 7	55
Do. under	126

Total ... 666

They were employed in excavating earth with which to strengthen the bank of the tank.

The general physique of the whole gang was excellent & I had them drawn up in line and looked at each individual.

The men were powerful with well-developed muscles and soft glossy skin, and the women looked healthy and cheerful with a fair amount of sub-cutaneous fat present in most of them.

The children were also well nourished, many of them plump and plump.

In this I found nine cases of anæmia, two of which were in children.

Three cases of wasting and emaciation occurred, but I did not find any of the works about a week.

Puberty seemed to have been delayed in five females, but I discovered no instance where puberty had appeared and then stopped.

I saw one case of oedema of the lower extremities occurring in a child under seven years, and three other children belonging to a Lumbady woman were lean and thin.

I saw no pregnant women.

No. 159-D.

ORDER THURSDAY, 8th May 1877, No. 1,670-B.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED. The Government wish the death-rates in camps and in gangs of laborers noticed in these diaries.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner,
the Board of Revenue,
the Financial Department.

Rzd. P. R. Gentleman

No. 387.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER

Madras, 26th April 1877.

From

Atty
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

To The Additional Secretary
to Government

Sir,

G.O. No. 1202 of
31 March 1877.

With reference to Orders of Government as per margin, I have the honor to forward diaries received from Sanitary Inspecting Officers, Surgeon Sturmes, Bellare, Surgeon Macdonald, Salem, and Surgeon Williams, Ponnakonchi - Bellary District

2. These are all the diaries received up to date. Surgeons Gray (Chingleput) and Lancaster (N. Arcot) have reported arrival and commencement of Sanitary inspection. The medical officers named in

Surgeon A. H.
Rogers-Harrison
Surgeon E. H. Petrova
J. C. Lawrence
C. J. W. Hall

the margin have not yet reported themselves. In regard to Bellare, Surgeon Sturmes reports insufficient feeding and medical aid, for the weak and inefficient, in Venkatagiri and Podur, and has addressed the Collector on the subject.

3. In Ponnakonchi, Bellary District, W. Williams reports the condition of the labourers on relief works to be good.

4. W. Macdonald, of Salem has inspected

No. 3081

From Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Dated 26th April 1877.

FOR ORDERS.

[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible]

Respectfully. I have the honor to
 wish the Director
 in Camp & in force
 of Madras Police
 than ~~reports~~.

8/5/77 J.H.G.
 8 May 1877

Recd 25th Dec 1877
 35 the O.D. of the Government
 & the Financial Dept.

To the Additional Deputy
 Commissioner
 Madras
 26
 April 1877

[Faint handwritten notes on the left margin]

[Faint handwritten notes, including 'Madras' and 'H.R.C']

I have the honor to be
 in the most obedient and
 respectful service.
 J.H.G.
 Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

FOR ORDERS.

Nellore

No.

22 April 1877

From

Surgeon A. J. Sturmer

To

The Sanitary Commission
for Madras

In

I have the honor to
report for your information that I
inspected on the 17 inst at
Venkatazari

A. Physical condition of town
people good, marked difference in
Relief Camp: about 500 fed grati-
tously.

B. Enough water to last for next
six weeks in tanks: besides this a well
has been sunk.

C. Rice, chief article of diet:
markets supplied from Madras.

D. 1. Anemia most marked among
the men and children, former especially.

2. Only saw one man in camp
at all well nourished, and he was
a cripple: marked absence of sub-
cutaneous fat, muscular development
nil, skin wrinkled and coarse.

emaciation marked in the majority of cases, some of the people very emaciated.

3. Majority of children under 3 years of age, large number dropped or others anemic, or presenting signs of wasting & emaciation.

Females. Breasts not well developed. saw only two girls between 12-14, puberty not developed, no sign of enlargement of glands.

4. (1) Child 1 month old, very emaciated mother badly nourished. milk thin, and quantity small.

(2) 2 months old - emaciated

(3) 1 month old - mother no milk, child so far fairly nourished.

(4) 2 1/2 months old, thin, mother no milk.

(5) 1 day old - well nourished; mother plenty of milk, has been in camp some time.

5. Only saw three pregnant women

6. Eight old men in Hospital, all above 60 years nearly all dropsical.

Old people get extra as tobacco, and I suggested some extra food might be given.

7. Children in Hospital, from

with dropsy, will most likely die.

7. Are getting about 1/2 ounce, but only 2 a day (17 ounces) of rice. Since the 17th inst. This has been altered.

III. A Surgeon and dresser are attached to the Hospital: suggested to the Medical Officer to institute a nursery for the children, to separate the men from the women, and to give cambrics to the patients, as they seem to feel the cold a good deal.

Good doo 13th April 1897.

IA 450 people on Relief work: fairly good condition. with few exceptions they seem to be in good health and robust: no regular Relief Camp: food daily: hutting accommodation for about 100 including Hospital chads. People of town seem in good condition but a great many beggars are about, these are nearly all Spaniards.

3. Owing to rain about 14 days since, the supply is subjected for some time: people on Relief work are 1/2 mile from work.

2. The staple article of diet, manihots supplied from Madras.

8 - 3/4 a day the Relief.

Small-pox epidemic: as well as
of fever-agutifer. No cholera. In
nearly every house there is one or more
dead of fever.

III. 1. Physique of men on Relief
work around good: they have not
much subcutaneous fat to boast of,
but their muscles are hard, they look
a little worn in training. The women
and children were much better nourished

2. Out of 64 children in the
camp, 32 were anemic in the proportion
of 1 per cent. The Sachildas says that
the men are not doing well on 1/2 Ameras
a day, but they looked and felt a great
deal better off than those lately arrived.

3. Counted 76 children brought to
the works, under 7 years of age. Two
infants in arms were badly nourished,
and one of them was a mere skeleton -
1 year old - father an old man, mother
no milk. Examining 3 out of 76 the rest
were very fat. On the works 6 girls
between 12 & 16 were fairly well developed
as in the 6th girl. There was no sign of enlarge-
ment of the mammary glands.

4. Women frequent in camp, fair average
4 1/2 children in arms (under 1 year)

at the Relief works, one a skeleton,
another very thin. In camp one child
5 or 6 old, a skeleton, mother no milk,
has been in camp a month no extra
diet given. Child fed on rice and pepper
water. Another child 5 months old, very
thin suffering from diarrhoea was
receiving no treatment.

Two children one 3 days old, the other
5 days, good condition: but mother
anemic, and one had not much milk.

5. Old people in camp not cared
for, no extra allowance, and the
sick and old receive no treatment.

6. Only 17 ounces of rice given
during the day: no chalk: 6 vials of
binjals mixed in the pepper-water for
bad people.

III. Medical aid very bad: native
Hakim in charge. Hospital sheds
dirty, patients in rags, exposed to cold
wind, suffer a great deal from cold.
Children with dysentery allowed to eat
raw chilies: no extra nourishment
given to young children: many drooping
children in camp receiving no treatment.

20 April 1877

20 April 1877

The Collector
Bellore

I have the honor to

report for your information, that at the Relief camp at Goodoor, many children suffering from dropsy and pneumonia receive no extra diet: that mothers — who have no milk — carry infants in an emaciated state, and feed them on rice and pepper-water: that lepers, children suffering from diarrhoea, and from fever are fed in the common enclosure, and receive no medical treatment. I venture to suggest that the native Hakim in charge be ordered to go round the camp, and pick out those who are dropsical and suffering from diarrhoea, and to treat them in hospital, and that they should have extra diet: that mothers should have milk given to them for their infants, and that the lepers be fed separately.

I have also to call your attention to the fact that no chhall is distributed

with the food, and that both at Venkatagiri and Goodoor the Government ration of 20 ounces of cereal grain is not given. (copy)

The standard scale of food should be used if possible in the Venkatagiri Zaminidary.

Signed W.P.C.

Bellore. North Camp and Relief work.

April 20

I have 350 on works, nearly all women: they are either widows, or have sick children, and so are not drafted to the Canal. Up to 40 years of age they are well nourished, after that they fall off a good deal.

Over in camp, majority children under 8 years and men: many old women and men.

The lower people well nourished: thin and emaciated people are seen in the streets, chiefly Yemadis, they are sent to the camp as soon as possible. Good store of water, drawn to the rain. Four wells have been dug in the camp, one is to be used for washing purposes: water 24 ft from surface.

I.C. Markets well supplied.

Enough rice to last next two months.
The poor eat a mixture of rice and ragi.
The upper classes eat rice.

4. D. Epidemic of small-pox, is
now decreasing: 40 cases in Hospital.
Eruptions and Diarrhea prevalent.

5. I. Out of 30 children of 7 years
and under, 27 were anemic: women
and men in large numbers are also
in this state in the camp.

6. In camp out of 30 children
carefully inspected, 18 at least were
thin, muscles flabby, skin wrinkled
and loose. One was also in this
condition. One man since admission
into camp has lost flesh, he says
that before he came in he got 30 lbs
of dead meat in one week, which he
consumed by degrees.

On the Relief work the women
are for the most part well nourished,
anasemic, and skin not loose:
condition due probably to ragi.

7. One girl of 15 years no signs
of puberty, came to camp in a very
emaciated state, has since picked up
considerably. Condition of children
bad, none brought to the works up
to date.

I am afraid the Surgeon General
has no hands to spare
diag W.R.C.

8. No pregnant women on
Relief works, and those were about
300: in camp 7 were pregnant. I
only noticed one in the town. Of
13 children ranging from 1 week to
1 year old, 9 were markedly emaciated.
3 were in good condition, and 1 in
fair but anemic condition.

9. The old are well cared for
and seem very comfortable.

10. Government ration given
(20 ounces). There are tin measures
in all the camps.

III. A Hospital apprentice looks
after the camp, and sends to the
Buller's Hospital any people that are
ill. An American Surgeon goes three
times a week to the camp. Nine
litters are housed and fed separately.
The contagious disease sheds are
well away from the camp. Well
situated and clean. It would
be advisable to have a Surgeon in
charge of this camp, as there is a
good deal to do.

April 21st

Relief Work Working a road.
I A. Consists of two gangs

300 in each. 1st gang: out of 200,
120 are women. No pregnant
women on the works. Women
in good condition, muscles firm, sub-
cutaneous fat, and skin not wrinkled
the children are in fair condition.

2nd gang: one or two thin and anaemic
children were picked out: none
children in this gang: men and women
both fairly well off in regard to
condition: certainly not worse than
they would be at this season in good
quarters.

Girls between 12-14 from both gangs
12 girls - 1 glands enlarged, puberty
commenced.

7 glands no enlargement.

3 slight enlargement, no
puberty.

1 glands well developed,
not arrived at puberty.

12 children under one year.
5 out of 6 in good condition;
1 anemic.

Children under 7, and above 1 year.

12. 6 of these 5 are anemic
5 are in good condition

Very large proportion of people
in the 3rd gang show marks of recent
small-pox.

On the 22nd I weighed
30 men } On my return from the
30 women } Southern district these
17 boys } will be again weighed to
14 girls } show the increase or decrease

At Goodoor and Venka-
lagiri people cannot be weighed
as there are no scales available.

This week I go to Goodoor,
Naidoorpatt, Sooloorpatt, and Tada.

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Your most obedient servt.

(Signed) A. J. Sturmet

True copy

W. Mornist J. R. C. S.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Yereand

28 April 1877

To

Dr. Carnish

Secretary Commissioner

Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Subanon the morning of the 19th Instant and reported by letter in regard to the Collector who was away in the District. I was informed by the Deputy Collector that Mr. Tate, Sub Collector, in charge of the Relief works, was at Yereand, and he advised me to visit the laborers on the works and the people in the Relief camp up there. I accordingly proceeded to Yereand next morning and with Mr. Tate, inspected the camp, viewing the people on the works, one by one. The physical condition of these people is very low. No appreciable amount of fat could be seen in a single instance. Muscles, except in five cases, very small, and flabby. Anemia present as a rule, seen in the

pale mucous membranes of the
eyes and mouth: sallow com-
plexion and the white and often
creamy tongue. Palpitation
does not seem to be a marked
symptom, as the people as a
rule deny that they have any
excited state of the heart,
although in some cases the
excited and irregular action
of that organ was seen by the
eye, and detected by palpation.

The women are in quite as
bad a condition as the men.
The mammae as a rule are
withered, and though 99 women
are employed upon the works,
not a pregnant woman nor
one who had given birth lately
to a child could be seen.

There were five girls ap-
parently from 12 to 16 years
of age. In three, the breasts
were perfectly flat, and in
two they were not sufficiently
enlarged to indicate that
puberty had made much
progress. No children below
the age of 12 were on the works.

There are 220 laborers

employed on the works

Men — 99

women — 99

Children 52

In the Relief sheds, the
people are really in a most
miserable condition. A nervous
excitation and debility being
rampant. There were a few
present however who were suffi-
ciently in a good condition
to go upon the works. There
were two children below the
age of three years. One was
sufficiently healthy but the
other, about six months of
age, was very emaciated,
with a large head, small
body and bone very prominent.
The other children seemed in
good spirits and better
condition than the adults.

There were only two cases
of diarrhoea, which were sent
to Hospital.

Informed Mr. Lyle, the
Collector in charge of the works,
that I was of opinion that
many of the people in the works
and in camp were so thoroughly

broken down in health that they required to be sent to a hospital. I also told the Apothecary in charge that I considered that many of the young women and boys upon the works would be greatly benefited by receiving out door treatment, though still being allowed upon the works.

As there is only a small hospital here, supported by a local fund, I think the sick may be sent down to the hospital at Solent (except those who require immediate aid) till such time there is one erected here for the people on the relief works. I do not think that they would consider this as a great hardship, because every one of the people employed upon the works or relieved in the camps come from the plains.

The water supply is abundant and the water is good here. Great amount of the water used comes from the lakes.

Rice is very dear. Ragged and Chamoi rice are commonly used. But an inferior kind of beef is sold here for an animal a pound. many of the poor live upon it, to a great extent.

There are no epidemic diseases at present. Fever also does not seem to be common. In some of the cases examined, enlarged spleens were present.

There is an Apothecary in charge of the people here and the Civil Surgeon of Solent also pays weekly visits to these people.

On Saturday, at the special request of Mr. Sale, I visited the Malagatum villages near Ypercamp in number. He wished to have medical opinion about the state of the still protest. He was of the opinion of Sir Richard Temple that since there were so many poor people in Ypercamp, distress and want must necessarily exist also among these people. After inspecting

them I came to the conclusion
that in these four villages, the
people were in a fair condition
and though on account of the
dearth they had to reduce their
meals from three to two a day
(each meal consisting of 1/8
measure of rice) still they were
in no great want. They had
also to change from the ordinary
to the Chamrai rice.

They state that since their
supply of grain was exhausted,
they have been losing flesh.
I am of opinion that there is
no immediate fear for these
people, but if the dearth con-
tinues much longer they will
have ultimately to come upon
Relief works of some sort or other.
These people have a strong
dislike to Government charity
and also object to work with
pariahs.

I have been

(Sd) D. J. McDonald Esq.
Singapore.

(True copy)

W. J. Cornish Esq.
Sanitary Commissioner

1670B
18

Mr. J. P. Dumas
23rd April 1894

From
Surgeon B. B. Williams
Sanitary Inspecting Officer
Bellary District

To
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

Sir,
I have the honor to submit
my first report.

Before receiving your
instructions in the month of
March last I accompanied
the Head Assistant Collector
in a tour through the Taluk
making a house to house
visitation in all the villages.

In this journey I visited
50 villages going round to every
house and having the inmates
assembled before me with the
purpose of recommending those
for relief who appeared in
distress - 367 had their names
entered.

interest

4 The result of my observation was to show that the general condition of the population was good, though suffering from the famine being chiefly persons belonging to lower castes, especially the Lambadias, or if any children were found in a lean or emaciated state, it usually turned out that they were members of a large young family.

5. Relief Works Throughout the whole of the only about 2000 persons were engaged on Relief Works; previously they had been more numerous, but owing to the introduction of barbed wire and the lowering of the scale of wages they had left off working. It was not possible to employ those who wished to work.

6. Food supply. Around each

each village, were crops of cholam sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants for some time, and the Head Assistant Collector informed me that the supply of grain was ample. Grain in present rice cholam & rice for the higher castes ordinary do do.

Unusual articles of Sannarind seeds, of diet & the root of the also and some leaves whose botanical name I don't know.

7. Water supply. The drinking wells in some of the villages were dry, but there was always water close at hand in the irrigating wells, the water of which was often purer than that of the drinking ones.

8. Epidemic of Small-pox & other disease was raging in almost every village. In some of them it seemed as if every child susceptible of the disease had either recently had it or

or was then suffering from it. Vaccination had everywhere been inefficiently performed, very few children presenting any marks. There were a few cases of cholera in, I think, three of the villages. I noticed no other disease.

20th April 1847.

I visited the village Relief Camp at Demacoudah this afternoon at the time of feeding. There were 254 present $2/3$ rd of whom were adults and the rest children. The adults were old and infirm with a few younger, who were cripples. The children were either orphans or whose parents had deserted them or the children of Ibussalim whose fathers were dead, and mothers in Gasha or others whose parents were at work and had sent them there to be fed.

Physical condition. The children with 5 exceptions were well nourished and healthy with a fair amount of subcutaneous fat. The exceptions were two babies aged 7 and 8 months whose mothers had a deficiency of milk; three children of one mother who had a wasted appearance but not greatly so and two girls of 11 and 13 years who were thin and wasted, with no subcutaneous fat, and no signs of puberty. The adults though lean and spare in appearance seemed sufficiently nourished.

State of skin. The skin in the majority of these people were soft moist and supple and in many it was glossy in appearance; in others (chiefly in recent admissions) still suffering from the effects of

of privation the skin was dry, rough and harsh without gloss; in many of the old people the skin was bumpy, from the absorption of the fatty and muscular tissues. Rations. They are fed once a day being given a ball composed of equal parts of Raggy and cholam flour, with a quarter of a pint of dhall and pepper water in the following proportions:

20 adults from 15 upwards $3/4$ of a seer
Between 10 and 15 years $3/8$ - "
Below 10 years $3/16$ - "

They are obliged to eat half their meal before leaving, in the presence of the Paddy, to ensure that those for whom it is intended get it.

Diseases. I saw two cases of anaemia occurring in women. There were no cases of

The feeding should be arranged so as to give 20 oz. of cereal grain and $1 1/2$ oz. of dhall per diem for each adult. $3/4$ of a seer is $1 1/2$ lb and is probably more than necessary when dhall is given in addition.

(Signed) W. R. Cornish

Boltona or ulcers of the extremities, or persons with dropsy. I saw no pregnant women. 21st April 1894. Visited the Relief Camp. Hospital shed and Small-pox shed at Pennacondah.

The relief Camp is situated on a rising ground in the Fort about a quarter of a mile from the Town; the Camp is in the form of a square surrounded by walls, along two of the sides sheds are arranged for the accommodation of the inmates, the rest finding shelter in an old Hindoo temple in the centre. These sheds have been put up without sufficient care, the wooden framework supporting the thatched roof is too weak, and in several places has given way, causing

a depressions, alone where the
rain would pond during the
monsoon, which would
probably cause it to fall
in, the slope of the roof
is also is not sufficient. The
same remarks apply to the
Hospital shed.

c. I spoke to Captain
Carmichael, the officer in
charge of the works and
he promised to have it
rectified.

2 The floors of the sheds
are sprinkled with fine
gravel and are kept very
clean.

I also advised having
other sheds erected at a short
distance, as the present Camp
was overcrowded.

There were 446 inmates
namely
Children 154
Men 139
Women 153

Of the children I
recommended 69 who were
fat and healthy to be dis-
charged and returned to
their parents who were at
work as coolies, the remainder
composed of orphans and thin
children were permitted to
remain. I also advised 11
men and 26 women to be
discharged to work, the
others being old and blind
or cripples or else mothers
with young and wasted
children, or young persons
too weak to work being
kept in.

Physical Condition of all, with
a few exceptions, clearly
showed that the diet scale
was sufficient; the children
particularly were in good
condition having a fair
amount of subcutaneous
fat

fat whilst the older people
though spare were fairly

nourished
The following cases from their leanness attracted my attention
3 children from 8 days

to 2 months old; they were
being supplied with milk
as their mother had none.

1 child 3 years old
who I found on enquiry
had never been well since
it had the small-pox.

1 Woman, very emaciated
who had diarrhoea and for
whom there was no room in
the hospital shed. She was
being attended to by 1st
class Hospital Assistant
Abdoy el Hadhar No 596
who was in medical
charge of the Camp.

2 men and one woman
who had never been on
any Relief Works and
had involuntarily starved
themselves.

I also noticed at the same
time.

2 cases of anaemia six of them
being women; none of these
were severe cases.

3 Cases of oedema of lower
extremities in children

1 do. do is a woman

2 of general dropsy in children
2 Pregnant females.

State of skin The remark that
I made under this head in my
visit to the Village Relief
Camp will apply here.

Signs of Wasting and Emaciation.

These were by no means numerous
many of them though spare
did not appear emaciated.

Breast development. I examined
two girls about 14 years each
who were lean and weak
and had no development of
the breasts or other signs of puberty.
Rations. These people are fed
twice a day receiving each
time the following.

For

6 of Conjunctivitis, and
18 of diarrhoea.

Five of the patients
were in an extreme state of
emaciation suffering from
diarrhoea so that I doubt
if either of them would
recover; they were receiving
bottle broth and lozenges
in addition to all medical
treatment.

Attached to the Hospital
are 3 Ward Cooks.

1 cook
2 Lotties.

First class Hos-
pital Assistant Ahoy
Abudhar No 596 is in
medical charge and
I have great pleasure in
testifying to the zeal with
which he performs his duties.

Latrines Trenches for
latrines are dug at a short
distance from the Camp
but

but very few of the paupers
make use of them.
Mortality. Since the 1st
April there have been 20
deaths altogether; most
of the deaths occurring
in individuals at the two
extremes of life.

22nd April 1877.

Visited the Cooks -
working on the Abastale-
cherroo Tank about $1\frac{1}{2}$
miles from Pennacoudal.

There were present
Male Cooks 185
Women " 600
Children above 7. 55
" under 126

Total 966

They were employed
in excavating earth with
which to strengthen the
bund of the Tank.

The general physique
of

of the whole gang was excellent, I had them drawn up in line and looked at each individual.

The men were powerful with well developed muscles and soft glossy skins, and the women looked healthy and cheerful with a fair amount of subcutaneous fat present in most of them.

The children were also well nourished, many of them being fat and plump.

In this I found 9 cases of anaemia, none of them being bad instances.

3 Cases of wasting and emaciation occurring in men who had been on the marches about a week.

Purity seemed to have

have been delayed in 5 females but I discovered no instances where puberty had appeared and then stopped.

I saw one case of oedema of the lower extremities occurring in a child under 7 years and three other children belonging to a Limbady woman were lean and thin.

I saw no pregnant women.

I have the honor to acknowledge
Sir

your most obedient servant

/Signed/ B. H. Williams
Surgeon

/ True Copy /

W. M. Cornish.

F. R. C. S.

Sanitary Commissioner.

for Chitradra

90 8 May 1877 ^B 1670