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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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DA

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No 96

Cuddapah
28th June 1877

From

The Gillah Surgeon
Cuddapah

38/100

To

The Deputy Surgeon General
Indian Medical Department
Ceded District Mysore Divⁿ
Bangalore

Sir, With reference to Circular
Memo No. 416 dated 29th May 1877
from the Secretary to the Surgeon
General, forwarding G.O. No. 1648
of the 5th May, last, directing me
to report fortnightly upon the state
of the Paupers in the Relief Camp
at Cuddapah, I have the honor
to submit the following report
thereon.

2. The Camp was established
on the 15th March 1877. It is situated
about a mile and half from the
Town adjoining the Trunk Road
to Bellary, on the other side of the
Boya river. The site is open
and a little higher than the
surrounding ground, away from
villages.

Villages and drained principally
by the natural configuration of
the ground. The soil is sandy. The
land taken up for the camp is about
6 acres and is capable of being
extended much more if necessary.
3. The Sumates are accommodated
in pent-roofed huts, built of the
ordinary jungle wood and cov-
ered with double bamboo mats.
There are about 10 sheds, each
measuring 75 x 14 feet facing
east and west, built at suffi-
cient distance from each
other in parallel ranges. The
males and females are kept apart.
About 30 small detached huts
are constructed for occupation
of family people on the outskirts
of the Camp. A deep trench is dug
all round the camp and the earth
excavated therefrom is thrown
on the outer side in the form of an
embankment which is studded
thickly with prickly-pear to prevent
the escape of the Sumates. Two sheds
are erected at the main entrance
one for the Police Guard and the other
for the Superintendent's office. The
Hospital wards, 4 in number, are
spacious, well ventilated, thatched
placed at an easy distance and
provided

provided for men and women res-
pectively. Separate sheds are built
in the rear and outside of the Camp,
for cholera and small pox patients.
A temporary dead house is erected
at equal distance between the
Hospital and cholera shed. The
dead are buried in deep pits at some
distance from the Camp.

4. The water supply is good and
sufficient, obtained from a large
well close by, and also from the
springs in the bed of the river.

5. The papers are taken away day
to a large chobootra, where large earthen
-ent tubs, filled with water are kept for
ablation. The females bathe in a place
screened off with lattices.

6. Blue Cloths are issued to some
of the Paupers, mostly to women, and
empty rice bags were stitched and
given to old men and children.

7. The housewary of the camp is
scrupulously attended to. All the
wards, Hospital, &c. are fumigated
every day with sulphur and common
salt or coal tar, and disinfected
with Mc Donnell's powder or Carbolic
Acid. Separate latrines are provided
for men and women. The sweepings
and excreta from the latrines are
removed by scavengers twice a day
and buried in deep trenches at a
considerable

Considerable distance from the camp.

8 The establishment consists of
Superintendent, 1st class Hospital
Assistant, 5 Wardens 4 male, and
2 women, 4 orderlies, 3
male, and 3 female cooks.

9 At the beginning of the year 44
Pauper received daily 1 lb of grain
(8 oz of Cholum and 8 oz of Raggy) for
2 meals, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of curry made
of Dholl and Vegetables, children pro-
portionately according to their age.
But all the aged, weak, and emaciated
received, at my recommenda-
tion, 4 oz mutton every day in addi-
tion to their usual diet, and those
that could not digest Cholum and
Raggy obtained Rice. But most of
the Paupers were clamorous for more
food and mutton, and there is no
doubt that the quantity and quality
of food supplied to them was insuffi-
cient and in a degree insufficient
to keep them in health, or to regenerate
their lost strength.

10 The new diet scale, allowing
each adult pauper $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of grain
daily, and mutton three times a week
was introduced on the 28th of last
month. Since then, the inmates be-
came more contented, their physical
condition much improved, and the
death rate considerably reduced.

11 The food is cooked in a more
improved manner

in a large room at one end of the camp
by paid cooks assisted also by the caste
in-mates. The meals are served out
to the Paupers in the morning at
8, and evening at 4 P.M. The sick
in the Hospital receive extra food
the shape of Broths, Milk, Congee, &c.

12 All those Paupers who have
regained their original physique
or have attained sufficient strength
to do a fair days labour are drafted
to the nearest Relief Work or made
to do some light work in the camp.
Those that wish to go back to their
villages are permitted to go and they
are supplied with Bullock while in
transit.

13 In this camp, only people from
the Taluqs are admitted, the poor of
the bundal apah Town being fed in the
Relief House, under the management
of the Municipality in the Town, which
is supported partly by private sub-
scriptions and partly by Government.
In this house from 500 to 600 paupers
receive cooked food every evening.

14 Mothers that nurse their children
get mutton daily, and the infants
that have no nourishment from
their mothers receive a pint or $\frac{1}{2}$ a
pint of milk daily according to their
age. The orphan children, about 20
in number are placed in a se-
perate school and looked after by
women

women appointed specially for this work.

16 Since the establishment of the
Camp up to the 15th June 1877, 638 men,
649 women and 625 children, of all
ages have been admitted, of whom
82 men, 70 women, 142 children,
total 194 died; 997, discharged,
363 deserted and 358 remained.

17 About 241 patients were admit-
ted here during the period under re-
view. The principal diseases treated
were Famine, Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery, Dropsies, Anemia accompani-
ed by great debility and emaciation
and adenatomous swellings on the
legs. 23 cholera and 7 small-pox
cases were treated of which 10 of
former and 1 of latter proved fatal.

18. The camp is visited by me
generally twice a week when all
the Paupers are examined and
their wants attended to. The
general sanitation of the place
is also carefully looked after.

I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obed^t Servant

A. H. Murray
Genl Surgeon

No 140

Submitted for the
information of the
Surgeon General.

A. H. H. H. H.

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Department

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