M.R.O. 14—5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1020 Press ~~Mis.~~

80. 81

Dated 6 — 5 — 1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1020

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6th May 1867.

No. 80. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department:—

Passing orders on papers relating to the alarming outbreak of fever in February last in the 28th Regiment located in Kurnool, and calling the attention of the Revenue authorities with reference to cultivation in the vicinity and within the Military Cantonment of the district. } (Here enter 29th April 1867, No. 1,547.)

No. 81. ORDER THEREON, 6th May 1867, No. 1,020.

Miscellaneous.

1. Communicated to the Revenue Board.

2. The Government desire to know what extension of cultivation, wet and dry, has taken place in the neighbourhood of Kurnool and under the influence of the Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal since it was opened. The return to include all the land from the anicut at Soonkasala downwards.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Military Department, No. 1,547.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From the Quarter Master General..... Here enter 23rd March 1867, No. $\frac{53}{2374}$.

Memo. from do. do. ..... ,, 25th ,, ,, ,, $\frac{61}{2445}$.

From the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 23rd March 1867, No. $\frac{53}{2374}$; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to inform you, for submission to Government, that, in consequence of the reported prevalence of fever to an alarming extent in the 28th Regiment in February last, Major General McLeod, Commanding Ceded Districts, considered it advisable that he should himself proceed to Kurnool, accompanied by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Ceded Districts, in order to ascertain the actual state of the Corps.

2. I am directed to enclose the reports of these two Officers for the perusal of Government.

3. The Commander-in-Chief does not consider that there is any necessity at present to recommend the removal of the 28th Regiment from Kurnool.

4. With reference to the probable cause of the out-break of fever in 1866, as suggested by Mr. Jackson, I am desired to solicit the attention of Government to paragraph 8 of General McLeod's letter, and to express His Excellency's recommendation that the Civil Authorities may be instructed to put a stop to any cultivation in that part of the station specified in the Report of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

5. The Commander-in-Chief has had before him the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner on Kurnool, communicated with the Order of Government, dated 16th instant, No. 962.

From the Officer Commanding Ceded Districts, Head Quarters, Bellary, 13th March 1867, No. 31; to the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to my letters as per margin, that on my way into Kurnool, I visited the camp, formed about four miles on this side of the place, with the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

No. 7 *of* 31*st January.*
,, 10 *of* 8*th February.*
,, 18 *of* 22*nd* ,,

Here all convalescents, men who had been suffering lately from fever, and the weakly were assembled.

2. We minutely inspected these men and found them looking much better than we had anticipated from the reports received. In the hospital there were but 13 cases under treatment.

3. We next inspected the remainder of the Regiment in the station itself, and found the men there also looking healthier and stronger than we had been led to expect. In the hospital there were only 17 with fever.

4. The removal of the men into camp had had, unquestionably, a most beneficial effect on them. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals had further directed half a dram of arrack to be issued twice, daily, to the convalescents and debilitated; this, combined with a change of medical treatment then ordered, proved highly efficacious in checking the fever.

5. Though the fever had lasted for several months and the men were a good deal weakened rom it (some of them having had repeated attacks) it was evidently not of a dangerous type; the total deaths, since its first appearance in September being only three. It was severest in October

23rd October 1866,	*No.*	171.
26th ,,	,,	201.
5th November	,,	145.
End of November	,,	39.

and November, about the time I inspected the Regiment, when the number under treatment (as per margin) at one time was large, while latterly it was not higher than 78. I do not consider, therefore, that there were any real grounds for the alarming report made by Dr. Tribe.

6. After a sojourn of four days at Kurnool, we again visited the camp. Finding that both there and in the Cantonment, the admissions into hospital had decreased greatly, and the heat being excessive in tents and the men further subjected to considerable inconvenience by separation from their families, it was left discretionary with the Officer Commanding the Regiment and the Medical Officer in charge, to break up the camp gradually or at once. This was done, I find, on the 4th instant, at which time the sick altogether amounted to nine.

7. Dr. Jackson has made a full report on the subject to the head of the Medical Department at Madras, which, I conclude, will be laid before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

8. In the meantime, I append an extract from his communication (with which he has furnished me at my request) pointing out what appears to him the cause of this visitation; this I have forwarded to the Collector of Kurnool, calling his attention to the recommendation therein contained regarding the extensive cultivation which has been permitted to spring up within the last year round the lines and the houses of the European residents generally. I would venture to suggest that the point should be prominently brought under the consideration of Government.

9. I am not disposed to attribute the origin of this fever entirely to the cultivation, however detrimental to health its proximity may be considered. The last year has been an exceptional one, there was drought throughout this part of the country, and fever has been very prevalent not only in Kurnool itself, but in all parts of the district. The cultivation alluded to by Dr. Jackson may have aggravated the epidemic considerably; for, I believe, that up to the present time, Kurnool has enjoyed perfect immunity from fever.

10. I believe the Sanitary Commissioner in November last, when at Kurnool, took exception at the state of some parts of the place outside the Fort, where pools of stagnant water had collected from the canals formed by the Irrigation Company, but these are now dried up.

11. On my visit in November, I found a swamp had formed between the place of arms and the regimental hospital, in too close a proximity to the latter. I then called on the Engineer Department for an estimate for filling this up, and also for one for throwing down a part of the rampart on the river face of the Fort, which has the effect of impeding the free circulation of air around the hospital. These estimates were forwarded to the Superintending Engineer on my last visit, but have not reached me yet; when they do so, I shall submit them to you to lay before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

EXTRACT from the Report on the prevalence of fever at Kurnool in Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Native Infantry, by J. M. Jackson, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, dated Bellary, 7th March 1867.

"In November, when I proceeded on a tour of inspection, the Medical Officer Dr. Day, attributed it to the sudden rise of the Toongabudra river, some four feet beyond the usual boundary, and the unusual force of the north east wind, which prevailed a greater part of the day. This might have in a measure accounted for the fever; but I was more struck with the amount of cultivation that had sprung up, wet and dry, within Military limits, or indeed all that large open space between the Hindree, and banks of the Toongabudra, which formerly had been an open maidan—the cholum being so high, that it was impossible to see people passing along, and in many places, reaching above the heads of horse-men—and this extending close up to the hedges of gentlemen's compounds; indeed the truth is, the gentlemen's dwellings, and Sepoys' lines, are situated in the midst of this cultivation, and the river in front and rear; it is conclusive to my own mind, that if all the space, I have noted, were left uncultivated, and the earth never turned up as in days of yore, before the irrigation canal was established, nothing more would be heard of fever, such as prevailed from October 1866 to February 1867; this space being all cotton soil, had become covered over with stubble grass, sand and fine earth, which had become spread over its whole surface; thus there were no effluvia, or unhealthy gases thrown off from beneath, and no fever prevailed;

but last year, when all this land was ploughed up, and brought into cultivation, about the middle of the year in September, the fever began and has continued ever since—when the crops were gathered in, and the space was left open, the fever abated.

I think it would be well worthy of trial, preventing the ground from the Hindree to the banks of the Toongabudra, with the Irrigation Canal, Judge's house and Travellers bungalow, on one flank, and the Sepoy's lines, barracks and hospital, on the other flank, being kept free of cultivation this year, and if there should not be a similar visitation of fever next year, I think it would be as well to prevent it altogether in future. I cannot but think, earth being turned up, particularly black cotton soil, when fever is prevailing, can have other than an injurious effect. I much regretted to see close to the church, not far from the Sepoy's lines, that ploughing for this season had commenced, and I am fully impressed that if allowed to go on to the same extent as last year, there will be a repetition of the prevalence of fever. It was remarked by all the residents, that immediately the wind set in either from the south or west, the fever abated, no fresh admissions occurred: but immediately it returned to the N. N. E. the admissions were six seven to eight daily. To the westward of Kurnool, there is little cultivation—to the south the Hindree divides it from the town and cultivation is at some considerable distance—to the north cultivation on both sides of the Toongabudra, as I have already said from the bank of one river to the other—to the east is the dirty town of Kurnool, intersected with high walls and filthy compounds, needing much attention by the authorities."

Memorandum from the Quarter Master General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 25th March 1867, No. $\frac{61}{2415}$; to the Secretary to Government Military Department, Fort Saint George.

The within letter from the Inspector General Medical Department, on the subject of the late epidemic of fever in the 28th Regiment, is submitted for the information of Government, in continuation of letter from this Department, dated 23rd instant, No. 53.

2. The enclosures of Dr. Mackenzie's letter are also forwarded for perusal.

From the Inspector General Medical Department, Fort Saint George, 19th March, 1867, No. 100; to the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

No. 709 *of 7th March* 1867. letter from Dr. Jackson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, containing the results of his recent inspection of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry at Kurnool.

2. The severe epidemic of fever which has prevailed at the station since October is now evidently declining, and it may be hoped that the place will soon regain its normal state of salubrity.

3. So far as I am aware, the records of the station afford no account of any similar outbreak of malarious fever.

4. With regard to the possible causes of the fever, I would remark that, although the local conditions may have had some influence, yet that fever has been very severe all over the district, as also in the adjoining talooks of the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts.

5. It is possible that disturbance of the soil in the neighbourhood of the town, the percolation of water from the irrigation channels, and the use of water for irrigation may have had something to do with the severity of the fever in Kurnool. For the present, and while the evidence in support of this view is by no means conclusive, I do not recommend any limitation on the area of cultivation except within the Military Cantonment, but the effects of an increased water supply to the soil generally in this locality will have to be carefully watched.

6. Hitherto in Southern India, irrigation has not been found to be attended by injurious consequences to health; but in the Northern Provinces, an apparently well founded prejudice exists to the bringing of irrigation channels within the limits of Military Cantonments. Whether Kurnool is sufficiently far north to be affected in this way it is not possible to say. His Excel-

lency may remember that in the Military station of Secunderabad a few years ago, rice cultivation was thought to be productive of fevers. I cannot say, however, that the evidence in support of the theory was wholly satisfactory.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bellary, 7th March 1867, No. 709; to the Secretary to the Inspector General, Medical Department.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Inspector General, Medical Department, that on the 22nd ultimo, I proceeded, by order, in company with the Major General Commanding the Division, to Kurnool, on account of the amount of fever said to be prevailing in the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, arriving in camp at Kurnool at day-light 25th.

I enclose a present state of sick, marked A, shewing the number of sick in camp on that date; these were men mostly that had been admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and sent to camp as convalescents; in fact, the whole of the men in camp were selected by the Commanding and Medical Officers, as the most weakly in the Regiment. The strength in camp on that day were three European Officers, three Native Officers, eleven Havildars and Naigues, 187 Privates, exclusive of sick.

I first inspected carefully the detachment and was much struck by their healthy appearance; remembering Surgeon Major Tribe's letter reporting the Regiment in such a state, that he was prepared to send, with two exceptions, the whole of the officers and men, away on sick leave, and urging the removal of the Regiment to some other station; for which step I do not see the least necessity, and which the present state of sick and appearance of the men, verifies. Surgeon Major Tribe, if my memory is correct, in his letter, No. 5, dated 19th January 1867, forwarded to the Head Office, with my reply, No. 600 under date 28th January 1867, also forwarded, dwelt very much on the weak prostrate state of the whole Regiment—the point for consideration is two was this state of debility produced by the too free use of quinine, or in its too long use; for it was on the receipt of the above letter, describing their enfeebled state, small weak pulse, that I wrote to Surgeon Major Tribe on the 28th January 1867, to administer arrack to the weakly men. Assistant Surgeon Fox, who succeeded Surgeon Major Tribe, it will be observed, says this stimulant produced decided benefit.

I afterward visited the hospital there were 13 Sepoys, cases of fever all doing well. I was informed by the Medical Officer that the men in camp and sick, had vastly benefited by the change into camp, and that the cases of fever were of a milder type, and more amenable to treatment.

I then visited the Regimental Hospital Head Quarters, and enclose the present state of sick, marked B—there were seventeen cases of fever in Hospital, and with the exception of four, all were convalesing, and all the convalescents from fever were receiving half a dram of arrack, night and morning, at my suggestion. I addressed copy of letter marked F, to which the Medical Officer replied, by letter No. 36 of 28th February enclosed, copy of my reply is also appended. I enclose a statement of the number admitted and remaining, marked C, of the admissions and remaining for the four days I was at Kurnool, which clearly shews the fever was on the decline. I enclose also statements of the strength in camp, and Head Quarters, and a daily report of the sick, admitted and remaining in camp, between the 25th and 28th February, which to my mind does not shew any great amount of sickness, marked D and E.

Of the Regiment there are four Native Officers, nine Havildars and Naigues, and sixty-one Privates on sick leave with fever; this has taken place since October 1866, and since 19th February 1867, eight Havildars and Naigues, and forty Privates have gone on sick leave with fever. I will remark that in October the fever was of a much severer form, and the admissions alarming: thus, on the 23rd October 1866, the sick in hospital, amounted to 171, and on the 26th October, there were as many as 201 under treatment.

The point that has been harassing to find out, is the cause of all this amount of sickness. In November, when I proceeded on a tour of inspection, the Medical Officer Dr. Day, attributed it to the sudden rise of the Toongabudra river, some four feet beyond the usual boundary, and the unusual force of the north-east wind, which prevailed a greater part of the day. This might have in a measure, accounted for the fever; but I was more struck with the amount of cultivation that had sprung up, wet and dry, within Military limits, or indeed all that large open space, between the Hindree and banks of the Toongabudra, which formerly had been an open maidan—the cholum

being so high, that it was impossible to see people passing along, and in many places, reaching above the heads of horse-men; and this extending close up to the hedges of gentlemen's compounds; indeed the truth is, the gentlemen's dwellings and Sepoys' lines are situated in the midst of this cultivation, and the river in front and rear; it is conclusive to my own mind that if all the space I have noted were left uncultivated and the earth never turned up, as in days of yore, before the irrigation canal was established, nothing more would be heard of fever, such as prevailed from October 1866, to February 1867; this space being all cotton soil, had become covered over with stubble grass, sand and fine earth, which had become spread over its whole surface—thus, there were no effluvia, or unhealthy gases thrown off from beneath, and no fever prevailed; but last year, when all this land was ploughed up, and brought into cultivation, about the middle of the year in September, the fever began, and has continued ever since—when the crops were gathered in, and the space was left open, the fever abated.

I think it would be well worthy of trial, preventing the ground from the Hindree, to the banks of the Toongabudra, with the Irrigation Canal, Judge's house, and Traveller's bungalow on one flank, and the Sepoys' lines, barracks and hospital on the other flank, being kept free of cultivation this year, and if there should not be a similar visitation of fever next year, I think it would be as well to prevent it altogether in future. I cannot but think, earth being turned up, particularly black cotton soil, when fever is prevailing, can have other than an injurious effect. I much regretted to see close to the church, not far from the Sepoys' lines, that ploughing for this season had commenced, and I am fully impressed, that if allowed to go on, to the same extent as last year, there will be a repetition of the prevalence of fever. It was remarked by all the residents, that immediately the wind set in, either from the south or west, the fever abated, no fresh admissions occurred; but immediately it returned to the N. N. E. the admissions were six, seven, to eight daily. To the westward of Kurnool, there is little cultivation—to the south, the Hindree divides it from the town, and cultivation is at some considerable distance—to the north, cultivation on both sides of the Toongabudra—as I have already said from the bank of one river to the other—to the east, is the dirty town of Kurnool, intersected with high walls and filthy compounds, needing much attention by the authorities.

I will now just briefly dwell on the treatment followed up by Medical Officers.—Quinine which has been given freely, and to no less an extent than 8 pounds since May last, appears to have been almost useless. At my last visit, I took some Tincture of Barberry, Warbings, and Liquor Arsenicalis, and requested Assistant Surgeon Fox to have a certain number of cases of fever separately treated by the above medicines, combined or not with quinine in small doses, as he thought fit. His observations have yet to be received; but he informs me that a pill (calomel gr. i, pulvis doveri gr. ij, quena dist. gr. iij) I had suggested to Surgeon Major Tribe, and which I had heard, had proved very efficacious in the Bellary District, might be tried at Kurnool. Assistant Surgeon Fox informed me, that he had been using nothing but my pills in hospital, for some time and with very marked results, but he would now try the other remedies; a certain number for each medicine, and report the result in due course. I had seven cases under observation during the period I was at Kurnool, taking the Tincture of Barberry ʒiij, twice or three times a day, neither of them had any relapse during the whole period; but the patients, without being asked by me, said they perspired freely since they had taken that medicine. At one evening visit at about 7, or 7½, I saw a man covered up, and found him burning with intense headache, so much so, he had tightly bound up his head. I gave him ʒss of the Tincture of Barberry, with camphor mixture; the next morning he informed me he had slept well, had perspired profusely, and was quite free of headache. This man had no relapse whilst I was there.

It would be interesting to have a report of the pills—the Barberry,—the Warbing and the Liquor Arsenicalis, from Assistant Surgeon Fox, and I should be gratified by being favored with a copy of it.

On my return to Bellary on the 1st March, on passing the camp, I halted, and had an inspection of all the men; they were looking better than when I inspected them on the 25th. As the heat in tents was very great, more especially in the Sepoy's tents, the Thermometer at mid-day, standing between 125° and 130°, I suggested to the Major General, the advisability of leaving it to

the Commanding and Medical Officers, to use their own judgement, in partly or wholly, taking the men back to Head Quarters—the Major General wrote to that effect to the Commanding Officer and the Camp was vacated on the 4th—sick, fever nine, rheumatism three—In the total number of admissions from fever some have been re-admitted, 4, 5, 7 times and even as often as 9 times.

A.

Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Present state of sick in Hospital, Detachment 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

	Diseases.					
	Feb. Inter.	Dysent. Acute.	Rheumatism.	Splenitis.	Psoriasis.	Total.
Havildars	0	0	1	0	0	1
Privates	13	1	1	1	1	17
Followers	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	1	2	1	1	19

Camp Dinnedavarapadu,
25th February 1867.

(Signed) W. S. FOX, Asst. Surgeon,
H. M.'s 28th Madras N. I.

B.

28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, present state of sick.

Classes.	Diseases.											
	Varicella.	Feb. Remitt.	Rheumatism.	Pericarditis.	Feb. Inter.	Syph. sec.	Bronchitis.	Bubo.	Mania.	Sepia.	Contusio.	Dracunculus.	Total
Fighting men	1	1	3	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Non-fighting men	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

One man detained last evening with fever.

Kurnool,
25th February 1867.

(Signed) W. S. FOX, Asst. Surgeon,
Doing duty 28th Madras N. I.

C.

Fever Cases.

Number of admissions and remaining in Hospital on each of the following days.

Days.	Date.	Number admitted.	Number remaining.	Remarks.
Monday	25th	2	15	At Head Quarters, Camp *not* included.
Tuesday	26th	1	10	
Wednesday	27th	1	11	
Thursday	28th	none.	6	

Kurnool,
28th February 1867.

(Signed) W. S. FOX, Asst. Surgeon,
Doing duty 28th Regt. N. I.

D.

Number of fever cases admitted and remaining in the Camp of Her Majesty's 28th Madras Native Infantry, on each of the following days.

Days.	Admitted.	Remaining	Remarks.
Monday the 25th February 1867	1	13	
Tuesday the 26th do.	7	18	
Wednesday the 27th do.	6	19	
Thursday the 28th do.	1	20	

Kurnool.
1st March 1867.

Signed) W. S. FOX, Asst. Surgeon,
Doing duty 28th Madras N. I.

E.

Number of men in Camp and at Head Quarters for the following days.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Remarks.
In Camp, on	211	211	214	214	220	This does not include non-fighting men and boys.
At Head Quarters, on	344	344	342	342	336	

Kurnool,
2nd March 1867.

Signed) W. S. FOX, Asst. Surgeon,
Doing duty 28th Regt. Madras N. I.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceded Districts, Kurnool, 28th February 1867, E; to Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fox, Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

I have the honor to bring to your notice, that a month has now elapsed since I suggested the men, convalescing from fever in your Regiment, should receive a dram of arrack daily as an experiment, directing a report to be sent every week in No. 602 of the 28th January 1867, as to the benefit derived or otherwise by its use. I have had but one letter on the subject, No. 31, dated 16th February 1867, in which nothing definite was stated, as your observation had not extended over a sufficient period. In a recent communication received from you, I observe other than convalescents have been receiving half a dram of arrack daily, morning and evening. Will you now favor me with your opinion on the use of this stimulant, and if there is any necessity for its continuance amongst the men out of hospital—of course, with regard to those in hospital, you will use your own discretion in the matter. I am decidedly of opinion, that sufficient time has now elapsed for you to decide, if the stimulant should be continued or not.

From Assistant Surgeon W.S. Fox, doing duty, 28th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Kurnool, 28th February 1867, No. 36; to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceded Districts Bellary.

With reference to your letter of this day's date, requesting my opinion as to the benefit derived from the issue of arrack, both to the convalescents and men selected by me from the Regiment as weakly, and also requesting to be informed if I consider it necessary to continue the issue of stimulants, I have the honor to inform you, that I am of opinion that the men derived decided benefit from its use; of those out of hospital to whom it has been administered, only two have since been admitted for fever, although from their being selected as the most weakly looking of the Regiment, it might have been reasonably expected they would have furnished the largest number of admissions, which has not been the case. With regard to its further issue, I am of opinion that, as the fever seems to be now declining and the men can have the benefit of change of air to the camp, to recruit their health, it will not be necessary, and would therefore propose with your sanction to discontinue it from this date, only issuing it to such sick in hospital, as may seem to require its use.

From the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Ceded Districts, Kurnool, 28th February 1867, F; to Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fox, Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

In acknowledging your letter No. 36 of this date, I am now pleased to notice that such good results have ensued from the use of arrack amongst the weakly men of the Regiment under your Medical charge, and I fully concur in the conclusion you have arrived at as to the actual results of the administration of arrack in these cases, *viz.*, that out of the number of weakly men to whom this stimulant has been administered, only two have been admitted, whereas it was from this very body the greatest number of admissions was to be anticipated: thus nothing can possibly be more conclusive than that the measures adopted have been the best that could be devised. I therefore beg you will use your own judgment and discrimination as to the further use of this stimulant in and out of hospital; but I would urge that you largely avail yourself of the benefits to be derived from a change to camp in all cases free of fever for three days instead of detaining them in hospital without benefit or improvement.

ORDER, No. 1547, 29th April 1867.

The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the Commander-in-Chief in the foregoing letter from the Quarter Master General, to the effect that His Excellency does not consider there is any necessity for the removal of the Native Regiment from Kurnool, on the grounds of sickness generally prevailing at that station.

2. The subject of wet cultivation in the vicinity and within the limits of Military Cantonments was brought under the consideration of Government in Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, wherein it was declared that cultivation of this description is not considered prejudicial to health, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that all that is required in the present case is to watch the result of the increased area of cultivated ground in connection with the new water supply for irrigation, as recommended by the Inspector General Medical Department. The attention of the Collector will be particularly called to this subject, through the Revenue Department.

No. 4640, *dated* 18*th December* 1861.

3. The limitation of the area of cultivation, whether of cholum or other grains within the Military Cantonment, rests with the Civil and Military authorities on the spot.

(True Extract.)

Macmillan *Colonel,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General, with 11 enclosures.
" Adjutant General.
" Inspector General Medical Department.
" Revenue Department, With 20 spare Copies.
" Sanitary Commissioner, for information.

Exd. T. Stubbs.

No. 1020.
Comm. & Chief Sec. Bd.

The Govt. desire to know what extension of cultivation has taken place in the neighbourhood of Kurnool, under the influence of the S. C. Co. canal. Since it was opened. The whole of which should also be sent from the Assistant Surgeon's

11 Copies & 1 to Pol. Office with Govt. Order 29th Apl. 1867 forwarded to Secy. Board of Revenue 6th May 67.

Rev: 1867. Departt.
Pro: of Govt for May
No. 1153.

Proceedings in the
Military Departt.

Dated 29th April 1867.
Received 3rd May 1867.
No. 1547.

Pro: of the Board of Revn
of 19th July/67 No 1940

Passing orders on papers
relating to the alarming outbreak
of fever in July last in the 23rd
Regt Locality in Liverpool & calling
the attention of the Rev: Authorities
with reference to cultivation in
the vicinity & within the Military
Cantonment of the District.-

A. 80 & 81

No 1020. 6th May

With order

2