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Local & Munl. (~~190~~ 1895) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1028 M

DATED 26 June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Cholera rules:

Circulating to certain Municipal Councils and Collectors for remarks, rules framed for Combating ~~Cholera~~ epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From W. FRANCIS, Esq., Secretary to the Committee appointed under G.O., dated 6th February 1895, No. 170 M., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 10th April 1895.

I am directed by the members of the committee appointed under G.O., dated 6th February 1895, No. 170 M., to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in municipalities suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, and for the medical treatment of those attacked by the epidemic in such towns, to forward the enclosed rules which it has framed accordingly.

2. I am to observe that these rules do not claim to treat the question in accordance with the highest sanitary standards, for counsels of perfection would rapidly overstep the very narrow financial limits within which any practicable scheme must lie.

3. Financial considerations, for example, have induced the committee to propose that cholera excreta should be burnt in the neighbourhood of houses attacked, although a more elaborate scheme for its transport to, and burial after disinfection in, places at a distance might be more sanitarily perfect in practice. Destruction by burning is, however, sanitarily the most efficient method if properly carried out.

4. Financial considerations again, coupled with the belief that the scheme must for the present be in some degree tentative and experimental, have led the committee to propose that the rules should at first be introduced only in the twenty-four towns mentioned in Rule No. 1, in selecting which it has been compelled to take into consideration, not only the population and character as dangerous cholera centres of the various towns in the Presidency, but also the question whether they were in a position to meet the necessary charges.

5. Nor do the rules profess to afford detailed guidance for every step to be taken under the scheme with which they deal, for it would, in the committee's opinion, be not only inexpedient to endeavour to lay down a set of hard-and-fast instructions which should apply inflexibly to the varying conditions of the several towns to which the rules are proposed to be applied, but also impossible to do so satisfactorily. Many matters of detail have accordingly been expressly or impliedly left to the initiative of the individual officers who have been made responsible for the success of the scheme.

6. Operations under these rules must necessarily be of a somewhat exceptional nature, and it is upon this consideration, and for the reason that it is, in the committee's opinion, essential to the success of the scheme that the willing co-operation of the various departments of district and municipal administration and the ready acquiescence of the people generally should be secured, that it has proposed to lay the duty of initiating and controlling operations upon Collectors and Magistrates of districts. In its order, dated 12th May 1894, No. 613 M., dealing with the outbreak of cholera in Trichinopoly, Government has explicitly held these officers responsible in these matters. The present rules are but a slight extension of the principle there accepted.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. | No. | D.

7. The individual rules appear to call for little explanation or comment from the committee. Rule No. 2 does not profess to be a scientific explanation of the manner in which cholera infection may be spread, but is rather an endeavour to awake the interest of those who will have to carry out the rules, and to reconcile the people to obedience to them, by showing in as simple language as possible the objects underlying them and the reasons for the precautions and the operations referred to in them.

8. The committee would request that, should Government approve of the proposal in Rule No. 12 to enlist the services of the police in assisting in reporting the first cases of cholera, it will take steps to ensure that their duties in this matter will be made known as widely as possible to all ranks in that department.

9. In Rule No. 16 it is proposed to offer only to the very poor compensation for cloths, &c., that have been burnt under the operation of the scheme. It is within the experience of the committee that such a provision seldom causes any opposition, for most of the people of this part of India already consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of any infectious disease. The full explanation of the reasons for the destruction for which the rules provide would probably overcome any objections that might be offered in the case of the clothing of those who recovered from attacks, and any further difficulty would be met by section 232 (2) of Act IV of 1884.

10. In estimating the amount required for the cholera reserve which it is proposed to institute under Rule No. 26, the funds required for carrying out the rules for medical aid to the sick have not been included; for councils are usually expected, even at present, to ensure that such aid is provided.

11. The committee has endeavoured in drawing up these rules to ensure that they should, above all things, be practicable, and enquiries made have led them to hope that they will not be unacceptable to municipal councils in this Presidency, and that they will meet with a fair degree of success.

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With the letter read above the committee appointed under G.O., dated 6th February 1895, No. 170 M., to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in municipalities, suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, submit their report with a draft set of rules, which are in the opinion of Government likely to prove very useful, not only in the municipalities to which it is thought possible immediately to apply them, but throughout the Presidency. The thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen who formed the committee for the thoroughness and care with which they have performed their duties.

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Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe.
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7. In conclusion, it is hoped that the municipalities into which it is not at present proposed to introduce these rules will adopt the system as far as their funds will permit, and that those in which it is under contemplation to give them effect will endeavour to bring their conservancy and other arrangements to such a state of efficiency as will enable them at once to combat an outbreak of cholera, should that disease appear.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Committee appointed under G.O.,
dated 6th February 1895, No. 170 M.

„ all Municipal Councils.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
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Editors' Table.

APPENDIX.

RULES FOR COMBATING EPIDEMICS OF CHOLERA IN MUNICIPALITIES.

1. These rules are not intended for introduction into Madras City and will for the present apply only to the following mufassal municipal towns :—

District.	Municipality.
Bellary	Ádóni.
	Bellary.
Chingleput	Conjeeveram.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
Gódávari	Cocanada.
	Rajahmundry.
Kistna	Bezwada.
	Masulipatam.
	Guntúr.
Madura	Madura.
Malabar	Calicut.
North Arcot	Gudiyáttam.
	Tirupati.
	Vellore.
Salem	Salem.
	Vániyambádi.
Tanjore	Kumbakónam.
	Negapatam.
	Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin.
Trichinopoly	Srírangam.
	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram.

2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they will be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease, for rain would wash them into drinking-water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food, and that they will moreover find their way into situations in which they can multiply with great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

3. It is the object of these rules therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the cholera microbes may be at once prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who, in spite of precautions, are attacked by the disease. They accordingly follow these three divisions.

4. Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the detailed working of the rules. The latter shall make their own arrangements both in their head-quarters and elsewhere in the district, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible.

5. For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" comprising from 2,000 to 3,000 houses containing from 7,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. These circles should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Three circles shall form a "division". Chairmen will at once map out their towns into "circles" and "divisions" and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, and send a copy to the senior medical officer of the municipality.

6. For each division of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus and disinfectants :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants at Rs. 1–8	18	0	0
9 lb. perchloride of mercury at 3 annas an oz.	27	0	0
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid at 2 annas per oz.	18	0	0
60 lb. carbolic acid at 4 annas per lb.	15	0	0
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime at $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per lb.	8	5	4
Total	86	5	4

He will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition.

I.—Observation.

7. Should it appear to the Collector of the district that cholera imminently threatens to attack any municipality to which these rules apply, he shall warn the Chairman of the Council and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Senior Medical Officer of the town accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of —

	Rs.	
One inspector on	15	per mensem.
One peon on	8	
One toty on a maximum of	7	

and in each division a divisional inspector on Rs. 35 + 15 jutka or horse allowance with an orderly on Rs. 8. The orderly should be allowed a jutka or pony to enable him to carry without delay such orders to circle inspectors as may be given. The Chairman shall without delay report to the Collector the date on which these appointments were made.

9. This staff should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, as their local knowledge will be valuable, and the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

10. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of cholera or severe diarrhœa in it, so that immediate action may be taken. At such times cases of severe diarrhœa should be regarded as equally dangerous with cholera. The members of the observation staff should also be employed in removing, with the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment, all defects in sanitation which would favour the multiplication of the cholera microbe, such as decaying rubbish or stagnant sewage, and should report their action to the Chairman.

11. They should further warn the inhabitants of the circle to adopt the precautions against cholera prescribed in the extract from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these rules, and should distribute copies of this, which the Chairman will keep ready printed in the vernacular, gratis and as widely as possible.

12. The Chairman and councillors and municipal servants of all ranks should assist the observation staff in every way possible, and the police in every way that is compatible with their other duties, both in getting information of the first attack and in removing sanitary defects in the circle.

II.—Prevention of Infection.

13. On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of cholera, the Chairman shall at once employ in the circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) the following additional staff —

Three peons on Rs. 8 each,
Three toties on a maximum of Rs. 7 each,

and shall report to the Collector, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

14. This staff, like the observation staff, shall be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies so caused being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it shall be combined with the observation staff of the circle so that the whole may thenceforth form "a preventive staff" to carry out the duties set forth below.

15. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected in separate vessels, mixed with carbolic sawdust,* paddy husk, or other combustible matter, and where necessary with kerosine oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall invariably be

* One part of carbolic acid to ten parts of sawdust.

carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's presence, and he shall be responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town his powers under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

16. Rags, clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation in money or kind being offered in the case of the very poor.

17. Floors and furniture stained with vomit or excreta should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin†. The burning of tar and sulphur in houses and streets should be discontinued as it is inefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains outside the houses attacked should be flushed with the above solution. (*Note.*—Wooden buckets or earthern pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution, as it destroys metal vessels, and the packets of the solid perchloride should be labelled "Poison" in English and the Vernacular and only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.)

† ½ oz. Perchloride of mercury.
1 oz. Hydrochloric acid.
3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water with a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents.

18. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used by the preventive staff to all classes in carrying out these instructions, as the exercise of extreme tact is essential to the success of the scheme.

19. After a patient has recovered, the house, and especially the room which he occupied during the attack, should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever stained with choleraic matter and the earth burnt. The floor and the house-drains and the furniture should also be liberally sprinkled with the solution above described.

(*Note.*—It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least ten days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected and carried away. These still contain cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigul bullock lorrie costing Rs. 50 and air-tight iron excreta drums costing Rs. 2–8–0 each may be provided. The purchase of these will, however, be left to the option of councils.)

20. The Chairman shall provide the medical officer responsible for working the rules with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 per division, which shall be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible.

21. The preventive staff shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for ten days after the last attack of cholera in it, and the observation staff in all circles for twenty-one days after the last attack in the town. During this time they should be employed in remedying sanitary defects.

III.—Medical Aid.

22. There shall be a head-quarters in each division at which a medical subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with medicines and medical comforts from the municipal hospital for the treatment of those attacked and who shall be available for attendance gratis on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the head-quarters of the Division Inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least in each town there shall be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who desire it or who are brought there. These shall be in charge of a medical subordinate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, medicines and medical comforts. This subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

24. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the allotment in the budget under Grant III, Hospitals and Dispensaries.

25. The head-quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps referred to in Rule No. 5 above.

26. In order to make provision for meeting the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to observation and prevention, the council of every municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in every budget under "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to every 25,000 inhabitants in the municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera reserve" and shall not be spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve should not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expenditure upon communications, education, sanitation, &c., or to swell the total of the allotment made for sanitary purposes under Grants I, III and IV taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs.

28. Municipal councils are hereby authorized to employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arises, and to defray the charges from the cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Government, but this sanction should be obtained without delay.

29. On the final withdrawal of the special staff, the medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the Municipality to the Collector for the orders of Government. In cases where the medical officer in question is subordinate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be forwarded through those officers. In every case such communications shall be submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's 'Simple Sanitary Rules'.

Precautions to be observed on the approach of Cholera.

A.—Habitations.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from fœcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

9. Cesspools and pits for receipt of urine of cattle should be emptied daily.

B.—The Person.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhœa, should be abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet—but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the cleanest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhœa should at once be checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should be felt, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought or spoken of.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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G.O.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th June 1895, No. 1028 M.

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Proof - Please see galley

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Madura	Rajahmundry.
Malabar	Bezwada.
North Arcot	Masulipatam.
Salem	Guntúr.
Tanjore	Madura.
Tinnevelly	Calicut.
Trichinopoly	Gudiyáttam.
Vizagapatam	Tirupati.
	Vellore.
	Salem.
	Vániyambádi.
	Kumbakónam.
	Negapatam.
	Tanjore.
	Tuticorin.
	Srírangam.
	Trichinopoly.
	Vizianagram.

2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they will be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease, for rain would wash them into drinking-water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food, and that they will moreover find their way into situations in which they can multiply with great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

3. It is the object of these rules therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the cholera microbes may be at once prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who, in spite of precautions, are attacked by the disease. They accordingly follow these three divisions.

4. Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the detailed working of the rules. The latter shall make their own arrangements within their head-quarters and elsewhere in the district, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible.

5. For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" comprising from 2,000 to 3,000 houses containing from 7,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. These circles should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Three circles shall form a "division". Chairmen will at once map out their towns into "circles" and "divisions" and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, and send a copy to the senior medical officer of the municipality.

6. For each division of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus and disinfectants :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants at Rs. 1–8	18	0	0
9 lb. perchloride of mercury at 3 annas an oz.	27	0	0
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid at 2 annas per oz.	18	0	0
60 lb. carbolic acid at 4 annas per lb.	15	0	0
600 lb. of sawdust and 660 lb. of unslaked lime at $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per lb.	8	5	4
Total ..	86	5	4

He will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition.

I.—Observation.

7. Should it appear to the Collector of the district that cholera imminently threatens to attack any municipality to which these rules apply, he shall warn the Chairman of the Council and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Senior Medical Officer of the town accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of —

	Rs.	
One inspector on	15	per mensem.
One peon on	8	
One toty on a maximum of	7	

and in each division a divisional inspector on Rs. 35 + 15 jutka or horse allowance with an orderly on Rs. 8. The orderly should be allowed a jutka or pony to enable him to carry without delay such orders to circle inspectors as may be given. The Chairman shall without delay report to the Collector the date on which these appointments were made.

9. This staff should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, as their local knowledge will be valuable, and the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

10. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of cholera or severe diarrhœa in it, so that immediate action may be taken. At such times cases of severe diarrhœa should be regarded as equally dangerous with cholera. The members of the observation staff should also be employed in removing, with the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment, all defects in sanitation which would favour the multiplication of the cholera microbe, such as decaying rubbish or stagnant sewage, and should report their action to the Chairman.

11. They should further warn the inhabitants of the circle to adopt the precautions against cholera prescribed, in the extract from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these rules, and should distribute copies of this, which the Chairman will keep ready printed in the vernacular, gratis and as widely as possible.

12. The Chairman and councillors and municipal servants of all ranks should assist the observation staff in every way possible, and the police in every way that is compatible with their other duties, both in getting information of the first attack and in removing sanitary defects in the circle.

II.—Prevention of Infection.

13. On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of cholera, the Chairman shall at once employ in the circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) the following additional staff —

Three peons on Rs. 8 each,
Three toties on a maximum of Rs. 7 each,

and shall report to the Collector, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

14. This staff, like the observation staff, shall be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies so caused being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it shall be combined with the observation staff of the circle so that the whole may thenceforth form "a preventive staff" to carry out the duties set forth below.

15. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected in separate vessels, mixed with carbolic sawdust,* paddy husk, or other combustible matter, and where necessary with kerosine oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall invariably be

* One part of carbolic acid to ten parts of sawdust.

carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's presence, and he shall be responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town his powers under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

16. Rags, clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation in money or kind being offered in the case of the very poor.

17. Floors and furniture stained with vomit or excreta should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin†. The burning of tar and sulphur in houses and streets should be discontinued as it is inefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains outside the houses attacked should be flushed with the above solution. (*Note.*—Wooden buckets or earthern pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution, as it destroys metal vessels, and the packets of the solid perchloride should be labelled "Poison" in English and the Vernacular and only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.)

† ½ oz. Perchloride of mercury.
1 oz. Hydrochloric acid.
3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water with a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents.

18. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used by the preventive staff to all classes in carrying out these instructions, as the exercise of extreme tact is essential to the success of the scheme.

19. After a patient has recovered, the house, and especially the room which he occupied during the attack, should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever stained with choleraic matter and the earth burnt. The floor and the house-drains and the furniture should also be liberally sprinkled with the solution above described.

(*Note*—It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least ten days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected and carried away. These still contain cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigul bullock lorrie costing Rs. 50 and air-tight iron excreta drums costing Rs 2–8–0 each may be provided. The purchase of these will, however, be left to the option of councils.)

20. The Chairman shall provide the medical officer responsible for working the rules with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 per division, which shall be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible.

21. The preventive staff shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for ten days after the last attack of cholera in it, and the observation staff in all circles for twenty-one days after the last attack in the town. During this time they should be employed in remedying sanitary defects.

III.—Medical Aid.

22. There shall be a head-quarters in each division at which a medical subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with medicines and medical comforts from the municipal hospital for the treatment of those attacked and who shall be available for attendance gratis on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the head-quarters of the Division Inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least in each town there shall be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who desire it or who are brought there. These shall be in charge of a medical subordinate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, medicines and medical comforts. This subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

24. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the allotment in the budget under Grant III, Hospitals and Dispensaries.

25. The head-quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps referred to in Rule No. 5 above.

26. In order to make provision for meeting the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to observation and prevention, the council of every municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in every budget under "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to every 25,000 inhabitants in the municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera reserve" and shall not be spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve should not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expenditure upon communications, education, sanitation, &c., or to swell the total of the allotment made for sanitary purposes under Grants I, III and IV taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs.

28. Municipal councils are hereby authorized to employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arises, and to defray the charges from the cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Government, but this sanction should be obtained without delay.

29. On the final withdrawal of the special staff, the medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the Municipality to the Collector for the orders of Government. In cases where the medical officer in question is subordinate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be forwarded through those officers. In every case such communications shall be submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King's 'Simple Sanitary Rules'.

Precautions to be observed on the approach of Cholera.

A.—Habitations.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from fœcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

9. Cesspools and pits for receipt of urine of cattle should be emptied daily.

B.—The Person.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

3 All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhœa, should be abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet—but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the cleanest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhœa should at once be checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should be felt, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought or spoken of.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof

For approval.

Please see additions proposed to the respective entries.

Approved
10-VIII.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

1 G.O., 26th June 1895, No. 1028 M.

JUNE.

Cholera Rules.

Circulating to certain Municipal Councils and Collectors, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

[9]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept

CURRENT No. 1260 M

From

The Secretary to the Committee, appointed under G.O. 170 M / 6-2-95

Press — Please set in type on broadsheets & send 3 copies.
20/4

No.

Dated 10-4-95

Received 10-4-95

Enclosures /

SUBJECT.

Forwarding rules for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities

Not for CA.

May not this be set in type before being sent up for orders?
20.IV.

Yes
20/4

17/4

Fort Saint George,

10th April 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1265 M

From

The Secretary to the Committee,

appointed under G. O.,

d/ 6th February 1895, No. 170 M.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the members of the Committee appointed under G. O. d/ 6th February 1895, No. 170 M. to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in Municipalities suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, and for the medical treatment of those attacked by the epidemic in such towns, to forward the enclosed rules which it has framed accordingly.

2. I am to observe that these rules do not claim to treat the question in accordance with the highest sanitary standards, for counsels of perfection would rapidly overstep the very narrow financial limits within which any practicable scheme must lie.

3. Financial considerations, for example, have induc

the Committee to propose that cholera excreta should be burnt in the neighbourhood of houses attacked, although a more elaborate scheme for its transport to, and burial after disinfection in places at a distance might be more sanitarily perfect in practice. Destruction by burning is however sanitarily the most efficient method if properly carried out.

4. Financial considerations, again, coupled with the belief that the scheme must for the present be in some degree tentative and experimental, have led the Committee to propose that the rules should at first be introduced only in the 24 towns mentioned in rule No. 1, in selecting which it has been compelled to take into consideration not only the population and character as dangerous cholera centres of the various towns in the Presidency, but also the question whether they were in a position to meet the necessary charges.

5. Nor do the rules profess to afford detailed guidance for every step to be taken under the scheme with which they deal, for it would in the Committee's opinion be not only inexpedient to endeavour to lay down a set of hard and fast instructions which should apply flexibly to the varying conditions of the several towns to which the rules are proposed to be applied, but also impossible to do so satisfactorily. Many matters of detail have accordingly been expressly or impliedly left to the initiative of the individual officers who have been made responsible for the success of the scheme.

6. Operations under these rules must necessarily be of a somewhat exceptional nature, and it is upon this consideration, and for the reason that it is in the Committee's opinion essential to the success of the scheme that the willing cooperation of the various departments of district and Municipal administration, and the ready acquiescence of the people generally should be secured, that it has proposed to ~~plan~~ lay the duty of initiating and controlling operations ~~in the hands of~~ upon Collectors and Magistrates of Districts. In its order of 12th May 1894, No. 613 M., dealing with the outbreaks of cholera in Trichinopoly, Government has explicitly held these officers responsible in these matters. The present rules are but a slight extension of the principle there accepted.

7. The individual rules appear to call for little explanation or comment from the Committee. Rule No. 2 does not profess to be a scientific explanation of the manner in which cholera infection may be spread, but

is rather an endeavour to awake the interest of those who will have to carry out the rules, and to reconcile the people to obedience to them, by showing in as simple language as possible the objects underlying them and the reasons for the precautions and the operations referred to in them.

8. The Committee would request that should Government approve of the proposal in Rule No. 12 to enlist the services of the Police in assisting in reporting the first cases of cholera, it will take steps to ensure that their duties in this matter will be made known as widely as possible to all ranks in that Department.

9. In Rule No. 16 it is proposed to offer only to the very poor compensation for cloths etc. that have been burnt under the operation of the scheme. It is within the experience of the Committee that such a provision seldom causes any opposition, for most of the people of this part of India already consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of any infectious disease. The full explanation of the reasons for the destruction for which the rules provide would probably overcome any objections that might be offered in the case of the clothing of those who recovered from attacks, and any further difficulty would be met by section 232(2) of Act IV of 1884.

10. In estimating the amount required for the cholera reserve which it is proposed to institute under Rule No. 26 the funds required for carrying out the rules for medical aid to the sick have not been included; for councils are usually expected even at present to ensure that such aid is provided.

11. The Committee has endeavoured in drawing up these rules to ensure that they should above all things be practicable, and enquiries made have led them to hope that they will not be unacceptable to Municipal Councils in this Presidency, and that they will meet with a fair degree of success.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. Francis.

Secretary.

1887

CHIEF SECRETARY
10. APR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Rules for combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

1- These rules are not intended for introduction into Madras City and will for the present apply only to the following Mufassal Municipal Towns:-

District	Municipality
Bellary	Adoni, Bellary
Chingleput	Conjeeveram
Coimbatore	Coimbatore
Cuddapah	Cuddapah
Godavari	Cocanada, Rajahmundry
Kistna	Bezwada, Masulipatam, Guntur
Madura	Madura
Malabar	Calicut
North Arcot	Gudiyattam, Tirupati, Vellore
Salem	Salem, Vaniyambadi
Tanjore	Kumbakonam, Negapatam, Tanjore
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin
Trichinopoly	Srirangam, Trichinopoly
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram

CHIEF SECRETARY
10. APR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the

the infection of Cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed, there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they would be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease – for rain would wash them into drinking water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food – and that they would moreover find their way into situations in which they could multiply with a great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

3. It is the object of these rules therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of Cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the Cholera microbes may be at once prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical Assistance may be provided for those who in

in spite of precautions are attacked by the disease. They accordingly follow these three divisions.

4. Collectors and District Magistrates and their Divisional officers shall be responsible for carrying out this scheme and will also instruct their Subordinates to assist in every way possible in securing obedience to the rules framed under it. Divisional officers should intervene under Section 30 of Act IV of 1884 in those cases in which it may appear to them that action adequate to the needs of the case is not being taken by Municipal Councils. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall be responsible for the detailed working of the rules and shall make his own arrangements accordingly both in his Head Quarters and elsewhere in the District, except in municipalities where there is a civil Surgeon. In these the Civil Surgeon shall be responsible.

5. For the purposes of these rules every Municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "Circles" comprising from 2000 to 3000 houses containing from 7,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. These circles should as far as possible follow

ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Three circles shall form a "division". Chairmen will at once map out their towns into "Circles" and "divisions" and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, and send a copy to the Senior Medical officer of the Municipality.

6. For each division of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus and disinfectants:-

	Rs. a. p
12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants at Re 1-8-	18——
9 lbs per Chloride of mercury @ 3 annas an oz	27——
9 lbs Commercial Hydrochloric Acid at 2 annas per oz	18——
60 lbs Carbolic acid at 4 annas per lb	15——
600 lbs of saw dust and 600 lbs of unslaked lime @ 1/3 pies per lb	8-5-4
	86-5-4

He will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition.

I.

I. Observation

7. Should it appear to the Collector of a District that Cholera imminently threatens to attack any Municipality to which these rules apply he shall warn the Chairman of the Council and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Senior Medical officer of the town accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each Circle of the town, an observation staff consisting of:-

1 inspector on Rs. 15
1 peon on Rs. 8
1 coly on a maximum of Rs. 7
} per diem

and in each division, a divisional inspector on Rs. 35 + 15 jutka or horse allowance with an orderly on Rs. 8. The orderly should be allowed a jutka or pony to enable him to carry without delay such orders to circle inspectors as may be given. The Chairman shall without delay report to the Collector the date on which these appointments were made.

The

9. This staff should be drawn from the existing Sanitary Establishment of the Municipality, as their local knowledge will be valuable, and the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for ~~those posts~~ that Establishment.

10. It will be the duty of the Members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of Cholera or severe diarrhoea in it, so that immediate action may be taken. At such times cases of severe diarrhoea should be regarded as equally dangerous with Cholera. They should also be employed on reporting and removing with the aid of the ordinary Conservancy establishment all defects in Sanitation which would favour the multiplication of the Cholera microbe, such as decaying rubbish or stagnant sewage.

They will further warn the inhabitants of the Circle to adopt the precautions against Cholera prescribed in the extract from Surgeon Lt Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these rules, and will

A

will distribute copies of this, which the Chairmen will keep ready printed in the Vernacular, gratis and as widely as possible.

12. The Chairman and Councillors, the Police and Municipal servants of all ranks should assist the observation staff in every way possible both in getting information of the first attack and in removing Sanitary defects in the Circle.

II. Prevention of infection.

13. On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of Cholera, the Chairman shall at once employ in the Circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) the following additional staff:-

3 peons on Rs. 8 each.

3 coolies on a maximum of Rs. 7 each, and shall report to the Collector, and the District Medical and Sanitary officer the date on which he did so.

14. This staff, like the observation staff, shall be selected from the ordinary existing Municipal establishment, the vacancies so caused being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it shall be combined with the observation staff of the Circle so that the

the whole may thenceforth form "a preventive staff" to carry out the duties set forth below.

15. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which Cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all Choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected in separate vessels, mixed with carbolic saw dust,* paddy husk, or other combustible matter, and where necessary with Kerosine oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall invariably be carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's presence, and he shall be responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical officer of the town his powers under Section 231 (1) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

* 1 part of carbolic acid to 10 parts of saw dust.

16. Rags, Clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation in money or kind being offered in the case of the very poor.

17. Floors and furniture stained with vomit or Excreta should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin.* The burning of tar and sulphur in houses and streets should be discontinued as it is inefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains outside the houses attacked should be flushed with the above solution. [Note. Wooden buckets or earthern pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution, as it destroys metal vessels, and the packets of the solid perchloride should be labelled "poison" in English and the vernacular and only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.]

* ½ oz perchloride of mercury. 1 oz Hydrochloric acid. 3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water. with a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents.

18. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used by the preventive staff to all classes in carrying out these instructions, as the exercise of extreme tact is essential to the success of the Scheme.

19. After a patient has recovered, the house and especially the room which he occupied during the attack should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever

Stained

stained with choleraic matter and the earth burnt. The floor and the house drains and the furniture should also be liberally sprinkled with the solution above described.

[Note It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least 10 days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected and carried away. These still contain cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigul bullock lorrie costing Rs 50 and airtight iron excreta drums costing Rs 2. 8-0 each may be provided. The purchase of these will however be left to the option of Councils.]

20. The Chairman shall provide the Medical officer responsible for working the rules with a permanent advance of Rs. 50 per division, which shall be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible.

21. The preventive staff shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for 10 days after the last attack of Cholera in it, and the observation staff in all circles for 21 days after the last attack in the town.

During

During this time they should be employed in remedying Sanitary defects.

22. III Medical aid. There shall be a Head Quarters in each Division at which a Medical Subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with Medicines and Medical Comforts from the Municipal Hospital for the treatment of those attacked and who shall be available for attendance gratis on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the Head Quarters of the Division Inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least in each town there shall be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who desire it or who are brought there. These shall be in charge of a Medical subordinate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, Medicine and Medical Comforts; This subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

21.

24. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the allotment in the Budget under Grant III Hospitals and Dispensaries.

25. The head quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps refered to in rule No. 5 above.

26. In order to make provision for meeting the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to Observation and Prevention the Council of every Municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in every Budget under "Cholera Charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs 1,000 to every 25,000 inhabitants in the Municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera Reserve" and shall not be spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve should not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total Municipal income of the

the expenditure upon Communications, Education, Sanitation etc., or to swell the total of the allotment made for Sanitary purposes under Grants I., III. and IV. taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs.

28. Municipal Councils are hereby authorized to employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arises, and to defray the charges from the Cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Government, but this sanction should be obtained without delay.

29. On the final withdrawal of the special staff the Medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the Municipality to the Collector for the orders of Government. In cases where the Medical officer in question is subordinate to

to the District Medical and Sanitary officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be forwarded through ~~the latter~~ those officers. In every case such communications shall be submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

Appendix.

Precautions to be observed on the approach of cholera.

A. Habitations.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed, that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls, and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old ~~earth~~ Earth should be taken far from the Town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should be

be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the out side the inside at least should be whitewashed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other material hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from faecal matter, by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

9. Cesspools and pits for receipt of urine of cattle should be emptied daily.

B. The Person.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm — not cold baths.

2. The food should be plain nourishing and of good quality.

3. All vegetaleles, or leaues, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhoea, should lee abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours, and exposure to wet and cold, should lee avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never lee used. Care should lee taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaues should never lee eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before leeing cooked, they should lee well washed in water that has leeen purified by leoiling. Salt should lee freely used with the diet— but, on the other hand, it must not lee used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not lee kept in the house; only the cleanest availalele should lee employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should lee leoiled lefore use.

8. No purgatives should lee taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhoea should at

once be checked, by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should lee felt, nor should the subject of Cholera lee constantly thought, or spoken of.

W. Francis
Secretary to
the Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. FRANCIS, Esq., Secretary to the Committee appointed under G.O., dated 6th February 1895, No. 70 M., to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 10th April 1895.

I am directed by the members of the committee appointed under G.O., dated 6th February 1895, No. 170 M., to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in municipalities suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, and for the medical treatment of those attacked by the epidemic in such towns, to forward the enclosed rules which it has framed accordingly.

2. I am to observe that these rules do not claim to treat the question in accordance with the highest sanitary standards, for counsels of perfection would rapidly overstep the very narrow financial limits within which any practicable scheme must lie.

3. Financial considerations, for example, have induced the committee to propose that cholera excreta should be burnt in the neighbourhood of houses attacked, although a more elaborate scheme for its transport to, and burial after disinfection in, places at a distance might be more sanitarily perfect in practice. Destruction by burning is, however, sanitarily the most efficient method if properly carried out.

4. Financial considerations again coupled with the belief that the scheme must for the present be in some degree tentative and experimental have led the committee to propose that the rules should at first be introduced only in the twenty-four towns mentioned in Rule No. 1, in selecting which it has been compelled to take into consideration, not only the population and character as dangerous cholera centres of the various towns in the Presidency, but also the question whether they were in a position to meet the necessary charges.

5. Nor do the rules profess to afford detailed guidance for every step to be taken under the scheme with which they deal, for it would, in the committee's opinion, be not only inexpedient to endeavour to lay down a set of hard-and-fast instructions which should apply inflexibly to the varying conditions of the several towns to which the rules are proposed to be applied, but also impossible to do so satisfactorily. Many matters of detail have accordingly been expressly or impliedly left to the initiative of the individual officers who have been made responsible for the success of the scheme.

6. Operations under these rules must necessarily be of a somewhat exceptional nature, and it is upon this consideration, and for the reason that it is, in the committee's opinion, essential to the success of the scheme that the willing co-operation of the various departments of district and municipal administration and the ready acquiescence of the people generally should be secured, that it has proposed to lay the duty of initiating and controlling operations upon Collectors and Magistrates of districts. In its order, dated 12th May 1894, No. 613 M., dealing with the outbreak of cholera in Trichinopoly, Government has explicitly held these officers responsible in these matters. The present rules are but a slight extension of the principle there accepted.

7. The individual rules appear to call for little explanation or comment from the committee. Rule No. 2 does not profess to be a scientific explanation of the manner in which cholera infection may be spread, but is rather an endeavour to awake the interest of those who will have to carry out the rules, and to reconcile the people to obedience to them, by showing in as simple language as possible the objects underlying them and the reasons for the precautions and the operations referred to in them.

8. The committee would request that, should Government approve of the proposal in Rule No 12 to enlist the services of the police in assisting in reporting the first cases of cholera, it will take steps to ensure that their duties in this matter will be made known as widely as possible to all ranks in that department.

9. In Rule No. 16 it is proposed to offer only to the very poor compensation for cloths, &c., that have been burnt under the operation of the scheme. It is within the experience of the committee that such a provision seldom causes any opposition, for most of the people of this part of India already consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of any infectious disease. The full explanation of the reasons for the destruction for which the rules provide would probably overcome any objections that might be offered in the case of the clothing of those who recovered from attacks, and any further difficulty would be met by section 232 (2) of Act IV of 1884.

10. In estimating the amount required for the cholera reserve which it is proposed to institute under Rule No. 26, the funds required for carrying out the rules for medical aid to the sick have not been included; for councils are usually expected, even at present, to ensure that such aid is provided.

11. The committee has endeavoured in drawing up these rules to ensure that they should, above all things, be practicable, and enquiries made have led them to hope that they will not be unacceptable to municipal councils in this Presidency, and that they will meet with a fair degree of success.

Enclosure.

RULES FOR COMBATING EPIDEMICS OF CHOLERA IN MUNICIPALITIES.

1. These rules are not intended for introduction into Madras City and will for the present apply only to the following mufassal municipal towns:—

District.	Municipality.
Bellary	Adóni.
	Bellary.
	Conjeeveram.
Chingleput	Coimbatore.
Coimbatore	Cuddapah.
Cuddapah	Cocanada.
Gódávari	Rajahmundry.
Kistna	Bezwada.
	Masulipatam.
	Guntúr.
Madura	Madura.
Malabar	Calicut.
North Arcot	Gudiyáttam.
	Tirupati.
	Vellore.
Salem	Salem.
	Vániyambádi.
Tanjore	Kumbakónam.
	Negapatam.
	Tanjore
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin.
Trichinopoly	Srirangam.
	Trichinopoly.
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram.

2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed

7. The individual rules appear to call for little explanation or comment from the committee. Rule No. 2 does not profess to be a scientific explanation of the manner in which cholera infection may be spread, but is rather an endeavour to awake the interest of those who will have to carry out the rules, and to reconcile the people to obedience to them, by showing in as simple language as possible the objects underlying them and the reasons for the precautions and the operations referred to in them.

8. The committee would request that, should Government approve of the proposal in Rule No 12 to enlist the services of the police in assisting in reporting the first cases of cholera, it will take steps to ensure that their duties in this matter will be made known as widely as possible to all ranks in that department.

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	Masulipatam.
	Guntúr.
Madura	Madura.
Malabar	Calicut.
North Arcot	Gudiyáttam.
	Tirupati.
	Vellore.
Salem	Salem.
	Vániyambádi.
Tanjore	Kumbakónam.
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2. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed

there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they would be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease, for rain would wash them into drinking-water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food, and that they would moreover find their way into situations in which they could multiply with great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

3. It is the object of these rules therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the cholera microbes may be at once prevented from being conveyed to situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who, in spite of precautions, are attacked by the disease. They accordingly follow these three divisions.

4. Collectors and District Magistrates and their Divisional officers shall be responsible for carrying out this scheme and will also instruct their subordinates to assist in every way possible in securing obedience to the rules framed under Divisional officers should intervene under section 36 of Act IV of 1884 in those cases in which it may appear to them that action adequate to the needs of the case is not being taken by municipal councils. The District Medical and Sanitary officer shall be responsible for the detail working of the rules and shall make his own arrangements accordingly both in his head-quarters and elsewhere in the district, except in municipalities where there is a Civil Surgeon. In these the Civil Surgeon shall be responsible.

5. For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" comprising from 2,000 to 3,000 houses containing from 7,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. These circles should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Three circles shall form a "division". Chairmen will at once map out their towns into "circles" and "divisions" and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, and send a copy to the senior medical officer of the municipality.

6. For each division of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus and disinfectants:—

		RS.	A.	P.
12 portable tin canisters for disinfectant	at Rs. 1–8	18	0	0
9 lb. perchloride of mercury	at 3 annas a oz.	27	0	0
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid	at 2 annas per oz.	18	0	0
60 lb. carbolic acid	at 4 annas per lb.	15	0	0
600 lb. of sawdust and 660 lb. of slaked lime	at $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per lb.	8	5	4
	Total ..	86	5	4

He will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition.

I.—Observation.

7. Should it appear to the Collector of the district that cholera imminently threatens to attack any municipality to which these rules apply, he shall warn the Chairman of the council and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of —

	RS.	
One inspector on	15	per mensem.
One peon on	8	
One toty on a maximum of	7	

and in each division a divisional inspector on Rs. 35 + 15 jutka or horse allowance with an orderly on Rs. 8. The orderly should be allowed a jutka or pony to enable him to carry without delay such orders to circle inspectors as may be given. The Chairman shall without delay report to the Collector the date on which these appointments were made.

9. This staff should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, as their local knowledge will be valuable, and the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

10. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff to constantly and systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of cholera or severe diarrhœa in it, so that immediate action may be taken. At such times cases of severe diarrhœa should be regarded as equally dangerous with cholera. They should also be employed on reporting and removing, with the aid of the ordinary conservancy establishment, all defects in sanitation which would favour the multiplication of the cholera microbe, such as decaying rubbish or stagnant sewage, and should report their action to the Chairman.

4. Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary officers for the detailed working of the rules. The latter shall make their own arrangements (plural) letter in their

will
will can
will / or shall
make it shall throughout
The members of the Observation Staff
[Let them act first & report afterwards]

and the police in every way that is compatible with their other duties,

11. They will further warn the inhabitants
cholera prescribed in the extract from Surgeon-
Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these
the Chairman will keep ready printed in the verna

12. The Chairman and councillors [the poli
assist the observation staff in every way possible
and in removing sanitary defects in the circle.

II.—Prevention

13. On receipt of information under the ab
Chairman shall at once employ in the circle in w
the following additional staff —

Three peons on Rs. 8 each,
Three toties on a maximum of Rs. 7 each

and shall report to the Collector, and the District M
he did so.

14. This staff, like the observation staff, s
municipal establishment, the vacancies so caused b
rates, and it shall be combined with the observa
thenceforth form "a preventive staff" to carry out

15. The preventive staff shall visit every hou
the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomi

* One part of carbolic acid to ten parts of sawdust.

completely and immediately burnt on or near th
carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's presence, a
done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior
section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and

16. Rags, clothes and bedding stained with v
the spot under the same precautions, the danger of
the owners and full compensation in money or kin

17. Floors and furniture stained with vomi

† ½ oz. Perchloride of mercury.
1 oz. Hydrochloric acid.
3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water with a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents.

outside the houses attacked should be flushed with
or earthern pots should alone be used for carrying
and the packets of the solid perchloride should be lab
and only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.)

18. The greatest courtesy and consideration
classes in carrying out these instructions, as the ex
of the scheme.

19. After a patient has recovered, the hous
during the attack, should be thoroughly disinfec
stained with choleraic matter and the earth burn
furniture should also be liberally sprinkled with th

(*Note*.—It is most desirable that the excreta
recovered from an attack should be carefully col
cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigul b
excreta drums costing Rs 2-8-0 each may be prov
left to the option of councils.)

20. The Chairman shall provide the medical
permanent advance of Rs. 50 per division, which
supported by vouchers where possible.

21. The preventive staff shall continue to be
after the last attack of cholera in it, and the obse
after the last attack in the town. During this
sanitary defects.

should
should

the circle to adopt the precautions against
ntenant-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary
es, and will distribute copies of this, which
ar, gratis and as widely as possible.

nd municipal servants of all ranks should
th in getting information of the first attack

INFECTION.

system of the first attack of cholera, the
h it has occurred (but not in other circles)

dical and Sanitary Officer the date on which

ll be selected from the ordinary existing
g filled by temporary men on the sanctioned
n staff of the circle so that the whole may
e duties set forth below.

in which cholera has occurred and shall use
nd excreta are at once collected in separate
els, mixed with carbolic sawdust,* paddy
k, or other combustible matter, and where
essary with kerosine oil, and thoroughly,
premises. The burning shall invariably be
he shall be responsible that it is thoroughly
Medical Officer of the town his powers under
pecting houses.

it or excreta should similarly be burnt upon
eeping such articles being fully explained to
being offered in the case of the very poor.

or excreta should be disinfected by being
roughly sprinkled with a solution of per-
oride of mercury made up as shown in the
rgin†. The burning of tar and sulphur in
ses and streets should be discontinued as it
nefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains
e above solution. (*Note*.—Wooden buckets
out this solution, as it destroys metal vessels,
led "Poison" in English and the Vernacular

ould be used by the preventive staff to all
ise of extreme tact is essential to the success

and especially the room which he occupied
d. The floors should be dug up wherever
The floor and the house-drains and the
olution above described.

a patient for at least ten days after he has
ted and carried away. These still contain
lock lorrie costing Rs. 50 and air-tight iron
ed. The purchase of these will, however, be

[It is not clear
ways the exc

cer responsible for working the rules with a
ill be recouped from time to time by bills

aintained in an affected circle for ten days
ation staff in all circles for twenty-one days
me they should be employed in remedying

III.—Med Aid.

22. There shall be a head-quarters in each sion at which a medical subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with medicines and lical comforts from the municipal hospital for the treatment of those attacked and who shall vailable for attendance gratis on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the quarters of the Division Inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least in each town there be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatme those who desire it or who are brought there. These shall be in charge of a medical sub ate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, medicines and medical comforts. s subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot s hall be adequately housed.

24. Charges for medical treatment under thi les shall be met from the allotment in the budget under Grant III, Hospitals and Dispensa

25. The head-quarters of the divisions and tes for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps ref to in Rule No. 5 above.

26. In order to make provision for meeting charges under the portions of this scheme relating to observation and prevention, the counc every municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in every budget r "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to every 25,000 abitants in the municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera reserve" and shall not be t upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve should not b llowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expenditure upo ommunications, education, sanitation, &c., or to swell the total of the allotment made for s ary purposes under Grants I, III and IV taken together, but should be set aside from fund hich are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanit needs.

28. Municipal councils are hereby authorized employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arises, and to ray the charges from the cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Government, but t sanction should be obtained without delay.

29. On the final withdrawal of the special s the medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days forward a rep on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the Municipality t he Collector for the orders of Government. In cases where the medical officer in question is su dinate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be f arded through those officers. In every case such communications shall be submitted to Goverr nt through the Sanitary Commissioner.

Extra

APPENDIX.

Precautions to be observed on the approach of Cholera.

A.—Habitations.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed at is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls and collection of dirt of any descriptio must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul a such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old earth should be taken far from th town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid own.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitew shed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials nging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, shoul e removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible urs be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must b ept free from fœcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be nsed twice daily.

9. Cesspools and pits for receipt of urine of c le should be emptied daily.

B.—The Person.

1. The body and clothing should be kept sc pulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm, not cold, baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.

3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhœa, should be abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet—but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the cleanest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or eating and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhœa should at once be checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should be felt, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought or spoken of.

Ed. A. Baitt.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The draft G.O. is resubmitted for approval of the alterations in paras 2 and 3 and in rules 4, 10 and 12.

Some verbal alterations in rules 2, 10 and 11 are also suggested in pencil.

The remark in the note to rule 19, which was only made at the time of drafting the G.O., seems not to have escaped attention. May they not be noted? I would not bother the rules [illegible] the point. They stand. will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and it [illegible] that they will be [illegible] all carefully [illegible].

[illegible] 22/6/95

1028M / 26.6.95

Office [illegible]

Issue but please see first of the list of persons to whom the G.O. is to go is correctly entered for the press.

[illegible] 24.6.

[illegible] Please see pencil as [illegible] to the despatch entry.

[illegible] 26/6

[illegible] the proof copy [illegible] 26/6

Rules

~~The following rules are issued for the guidance of Revenue and Medical Officers, and of Municipal Chairmen & Councils in~~ for combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

1. These rules are not intended for introduction into Madras City and will for the present apply only to the following Mufassal Municipal Towns:-

District	Municipality
Bellary	Bellary
Chingleput	Conjeveram
Coimbatore	Coimbatore
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.
Godavari	Cocanada, Rajahmundry.
Kistna	Masulipatam
Madura	Madura
Malabar	Calicut
North Arcot	Tirupati, Vellore
Salem	Salem, Vaniyambadi
Tanjore	Kumbakonam, Negapatam, Tanjore
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram

2 3. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit & faeces of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed, there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they would be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease — for rain would wash them into drinking water supplies, & the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food — and that they would moreover find their way into situations in which they could multiply with great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

3 4. The object of these rules therefore be ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the cholera microbes may be at once

prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed; and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who in spite of precautions are attacked by the disease. The rules accordingly follow these three divisions.

4. 5. Collectors & District Magistrates and their Dist. officers shall be responsible for carrying out the scheme, and Dist. officers should intervene under sec. 36 of Act IV of 84 in those cases in which it may appear to them that action adequate to the needs of the case is not being taken by Municipal Commte. The District Med. & San. officer, or the Civil Surgeon where there is one in the town, shall be responsible for the detailed working of

and will also instruct their subordinates to assist in every way possible in securing obedience to the rules framed under it.

Except in municipalities where there is a civil Surgeon

the ~~scheme~~ rules shall make his own arrangements accordingly for doing so both in his Head Quarters & elsewhere in the District.

Except in Municipalities where there is a Civil Surgeon.

In these the Civil Surgeon shall be responsible.

5. 6. For the purposes of the ~~Rules~~ rules every Municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" comprising from 2000 to 5000 houses containing from 7,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. These circles should as far as possible follow ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Three circles shall form a "division". Chairmen will at once map out their towns into "circles" and "divisions" & after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices, & send a copy to the senior medical officer of the ~~Union~~ Municipality.

6. For each division of 22 500 to 30,000 inhabitants (etc. vide rest of

prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the infection; (2) that the microbes should be at once completely destroyed, and (3) that medical assistance may be provided for those who in spite of precautions are attacked by the disease.

The rules accordingly follow these three divisions.

5. For the purposes of the rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" comprising from 2000 to 3000 houses containing from 7500 to 10000 inhabitants. These circles should as far as possible follow ward divisions or other local limits so that they may be readily comprehended. Chairmen will at once map out their towns into circles and after approval by the Collector record the maps in their offices. Three circles shall form a division.

"divisions"

6. For each division of 22500 to 30000 inhabitants, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus & disinfectants: -

and send a copy to the ~~Dist. Med.~~ Senior Medical officer of the station

~~San officer.~~

		Rs. a. ps
12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants at Rs 1—8	....	18 — —
9 lbs perchloride of mercury @ 3 ans an oz	—	27 — —
9 lbs Commercial Hydrochloric Acid at 2 ans per oz.		18 — —
~~bottles~~ Carbolic Acid at 4 ans per lb		15 — —
600 ~~& 600~~ lbs of ~~unslacked lime~~ ~~1200~~ lbs of sawdust ~~or Charcoal~~ @ 1⅓ pies per lb		8 . 5 . 4
		86 . 5 . 4

He will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition.

7. I. Observation. Should it appear ~~likely~~ to the Collector of the District that cholera imminently threatens to attack any municipality to which these rules apply he shall warn the Chairman of the Council and the District Medical & Sanitary Officer & the Senior Medical Officer of the town accordingly.

8. Upon receipt of such warning the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town ~~and report to the Collector as soon as he has done so~~, an observation staff consisting of —

1 inspector on	Rs 15	per mensem
1 peon on	Rs 8	
1 totty on a maximum of	Rs 7	

~~In towns in which there are two or more divisions~~ and in each division ~~he shall also appoint~~ ~~there shall be~~ a divisional ~~head~~ inspector on Rs 35 ~~+ 15~~ with pony or horse jutka allowance ~~and an~~ orderly on Rs 8. ~~shall also be appointed~~. The orderly should be allowed a jutka or pony to enable him to carry without delay such orders to circle inspectors as may be given. The Chairman shall without delay report to the Collector ~~the date of the~~ ~~those appointments of this staff~~ the date on which these appointments were made.

At such times cases of severe Diarrhoea should be regarded as equally dangerous with cholera

9. This staff should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the Municipality, as their local knowledge will be valuable & the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the ~~above~~ rates ~~already existing in force~~ sanctioned for those posts.

10. It will be the duty of the members of the observation staff ~~which should be supervised in the closest manner in its work by the Head inspector~~, to constantly & systematically patrol the whole of their circle in order to gain intelligence of the first case of cholera or severe diarrhoea in it, so that immediate action may be taken.

They should also be employed on reporting & removing with the aid of the ordinary Conservancy establishment all defects in sanitation which would favour the multiplication of the cholera microbe such as decaying rubbish & stagnant sewage.

further
10 They will also warn the inhabitants of the circle to adopt the precautions against cholera prescribed in the extract from Dr Surg. Gl. King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an Appendix to these rules, and will distribute copies of these, which the Chairman will keep ready printed in the vernacular, gratis & as widely as possible.

side page turned down in Dr King's draft

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11 ~~Municipal~~ servants of all ranks ~~and the Councillors Members and the Police~~ should assist the observation staff in every way possible both in getting information of the first attack and in removing sanitary defects in the circle.

The Chairman & Councillors, the Municipal Police, & municipal

12 The inspector in each circle and the Head inspector shall report in writing daily to the senior medical officer of the town and the Chairman the result of the day's work, and the Medical Officer personally the Chairman shall be responsible that the work is thoroughly carried out.

II. Prevention of infection.

13 On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of cholera, the Chairman shall at once employ in the circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) the following additional staff:-

3 peons on Rs 5 each
3 bheesties on a maximum of Rs 7 each.

and shall report to the Collector, the Sanitary Commissioner and the District medical & Sanitary officer the date on which he has so.

14 This staff, like the observation staff, shall be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies so occurring caused being filled by temporary men on the Sanctioned above rates, and shall be combined with the observation staff of the circle so that the whole may thenceforth form a "preventive staff to carry out under the direct supervision of the medical officer by the Head inspector, the duties set forth below. 14

The Chairman ~~may~~ shall delegate to ~~the Ward Inspector, the Inspector and~~ the senior medical officer of the town ~~for whom this is the District medical & Sanitary Officer, or such medical officer as he may depute~~ his powers under Sec. 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of ~~in regard to~~ entering & inspecting houses.

The preventive staff, ~~accompanied where possible by the medical officer~~, shall visit every house in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomit & excreta are at once collected in separate vessels, mixed with carbolic sawdust,* paddy husk or other combustible matter, and where necessary with kerosine oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall invariably be carried out in the Sanitary Inspector's presence, and he shall be responsible that it is thoroughly done.

*1 part of carbolic acid to 10 parts of sawdust

17. Rags & clothes & bedding stained with vomit or excreta should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation in money or kind being offered ~~where necessary~~ in the case of the very poor.

(To be added in effect.) No trouble expected but ... Chairman has power under Act

18. Floors & ~~drains~~ furniture stained with vomit or excreta should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of perchloride of mercury made up as shown in the margin.* The burning of tar & sulphur in houses & streets should be discontinued as it is inefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains outside the houses attacked should be flushed with the above solution. [Note. Wooden buckets or earthen pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution as it destroys metal vessels, & the packets of the solid perchloride should be labelled "poison" in English & the vernacular & only entrusted to the inspectors themselves.]

*½ oz perchloride of mercury
1 oz hydrochloric acid,
3 gallons (one small chatty full) of water
with ~~one~~ a pinch of red ink powder to colour it to prevent accidents

19. The greatest courtesy & consideration should be used by the preventive staff ~~in~~ to all classes in carrying out these instructions

as the exercise of extreme tact is essential to the success of the scheme

20. 19 After a patient has recovered, the house & especially the room which he occupied during the attack should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever stained with choleraic matter & the earth burnt. The floor & the house drains and the furniture should also be liberally sprinkled with the solution above described.

[Note. It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least 10 days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected & carried away. These still contain cholera microbes. For this purpose a Dindigal bullock bowie costing Rs 50 and airtight

Urin excreta drums costing Rs 2.8 each ~~should~~ may be provided. The purchase of these will however be left to the option of Committee].

20. The Chairman shall provide the Medical Officer responsible for working the ~~scheme~~ rules with a permanent advance of Rs 50 per division, which shall be recouped from time to time by bills supported by vouchers where possible

21. The preventive staff ~~of~~ in ~~the circle affected~~ shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for 10 days after the last attack of cholera in it, & the observation staff in all circles for 21 days after the last attack in the town. During this time they shd. be employed in remedying sanitary defects.

22. III. <u>Medical aid</u>.

There shall be a Head Qr in each Division at which a Medical subordinate shall reside.

who shall be supplied with
medicines & medical comforts
from the Municl Hospital for
the treatment of ~~them the sick~~ those who
those attacked; ~~the~~ shall be
available for attendance gratis
on the sick in their own houses.
This shall also be the Hd Qrs of
the Division Inspectors and of the
preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least
in each town there shall be
isolation huts with separate
accommodation for males &
females for the treatment of
those who desire it or who
are brought there. These
shall be in charge of a
medical subordinate with the
necessary staff supplied with
Equipment, medicines &
medical comforts. This subordinate
~~shall~~ be deputed to
have no other duty. ~~who shall~~
~~with his staff~~ and He / shall record with his staff on
the spot & shall be adequately

housed ~~by the Commissioner~~

24. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the ~~ordinary~~ allotment ~~budget~~ of the Commissioner under Grant III Hospitals & Dispensaries.

25 ~~24~~. The headquarters of the divisions & the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be ~~as soon as~~ selected & shall be marked on the maps referred to in rule No. 5 above.

26. Power to make provision for meeting the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to Observation and Prevention the Council of every Municipality to which the scheme ~~it~~ applies shall be required to allot in every Budget under ~~cholera~~ charges a sum which shall be in the proportion of ~~amount to~~ Rs 1000 for every ~~22 500~~ 25000 inhabitants in the Municipality. ~~which~~ This shall be called the "Cholera Reserve" shall not be spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. ~~Should~~ The provision of this reserve ~~shall~~ not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the Expenditure upon Communications, Education, sanitation etc, or to swell the total of the allotment made for said purposes under Grants I, III, ~~IV~~ taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs.

28. Municipal Councils are

hereby authorised to employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arises, and to defray the charges from the cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Govt, but this sanction should be obtained without delay.

29. On the final withdrawal of the special staff the medical officer responsible for working these ~~scheme~~ rules shall within seven days ~~order~~ ~~submit~~ forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of these rules through the Chairman of the Municipality to the Collector for the orders of Govt. In cases where the medical officer in question is subordinate to the District Medical & Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be forwarded through the latter officer. In every case such communications shall ~~in accordance with the usual practice~~ be ~~despatched~~ submitted to Govt. through the San. Commr.

Appendix.

Precautions ~~Rules~~ to be observed on the approach of cholera

Appendix.

A.—HABITATIONS.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleansed; that is, all manure, dirty water, washings of cattle stalls, and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.

2. Where the earth remains damp and foul after such removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.

3. The old earth should be taken far from the ~~village~~ town, and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.

4. The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the beams, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.

6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from fœcal matter, by removal at least twice daily.

8. The drains leading from houses should be cleansed twice daily.

9. Cesspools, and pits for receipt of urine of cattle, should be emptied daily.

B.—THE PERSON.*

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If delicate, persons should use warm—not cold baths.

2. The food should be plain, nourishing, and of good quality.

3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhœa, should be abandoned.

4. All forms of drinking to excess, debauchery, late hours, and exposure to wet and cold, should be avoided.

5. Cold cooked food should never be used; ~~especially, it is dangerous to eat cold food that has been exposed all night~~. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet—but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite uneasiness or looseness of the bowels.

~~for washing the mouth and for washing drinking and eating vessels, for washing the mouth~~

7. Water for drinking purposes, and for washing the mouth or eating & drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhœa should at once be checked, by the taking of appropriate medicines; ~~indeed, it ought to be laid down as a rule for observance, that~~ any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fear should be felt, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought, or spoken of.

6. ~~A good and~~ An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the ~~best~~ (cleanest) available should be employed. ~~On this point, the inhabitants will be advised by the Sanitary staff.~~

attack

22. If a person has a tendency to diarrhœa, although the motions may not appear strictly at first of a choleraic nature, they should be collected and disposed of as shown in the ~~next~~ paragraph with as much care as if they were undoubtedly choleraic ~~for the reasons given in Section I.~~

Medical aid and medicines gratis can be obtained by applying at ---------- by night or day.

rhoea is
the
be made
out
ca

23. Choleraic stools and vomit should be received direct into a chatty *placed ready* for their reception. If no better disinfectants be provided by the ~~civil~~ authorities, fresh lime may be kept ready in the vessel, and the fœces should be passed on this and be again immediately covered with it. Should vomit or fœces have fallen on the floor, on the furniture, or anywhere, otherwise than in the chatty prepared for their reception, disinfectants should be sprinkled over the place pending removal, ~~as directed in the succeeding paragraphs.~~

24. A certain number of rags should be kept to wipe the patient's mouth and other parts.

25. These should not be allowed to fall on the floor, but should at once be destroyed with fire, or be placed with the fœces ready for removal, and be covered with disinfectants.

From the Secretary to the
Committee appointed under
G.O. 170 M.
6.2.95

To the Chief Secretary to Govt.
Local & Munl. Deptt.

Sir, I am directed by
the members of the Com-
mittee appointed under G.O. dated
6th Feb. 95. No. 170 M. to draw up
a set of instructions for working
the scheme for combating cholera in
Municipalities suggested by the Sanr.
Commr., & for the medical treatment
of those attacked by the epidemic in
such towns, & to forward
the enclosed rules
which it has framed
accordingly.

2. These rules do not claim to
treat the question in accordance with
the highest sanitary standards, for
considerations of perfection would rapidly
overstep the very narrow financial
limits within which any practicable
scheme must lie.

3. Financial considerations,
for example, have induced the Committee to propose
that Cholera excreta should be burnt
in the neighbourhood of houses attacked,
although a more elaborate scheme for
its transport to & burial in distant places
at a distance after disinfection
would probably be more
sanitarily perfect in practice.

4. Financial considerations, again,
coupled with the belief that the scheme
must for the present be in some degree

Destruction by burning
however
is incorrect
method
sanitarily the most efficient if properly
carried out.

tentative and experimental, have led the Committee to propose that the rules should at first be introduced only in the 24 towns mentioned in rule No. 1, in selecting which they it has been compelled to take into consideration not only the population & character as dangerous centres of the various towns in the Presidency, but also the question whether they were in a position to meet the necessary charges.

5. Nor do the rules profess to afford detailed guidance for every step to be taken under the scheme with which they deal, for it is the Committee's opinion that not only inexpedient to endeavour to lay down a set of hard and fast instructions which should apply inflexibly to the varying conditions of the several towns to which the rules are proposed to be applied, but also impossible to do so satisfactorily. Many matters of detail have accordingly been expressly or impliedly left to the initiative of the individuals officers who have been made responsible for the success of the scheme.

6. Operations under these rules must necessarily be of a somewhat exceptional nature, and it is upon this consideration, the Committee's for the reason that it is in their opinion essential to the success of the scheme that the willing cooperation of the various departments of district and municipal administration, & the ready acquiescence of the people generally should be secured, that they it has or have proposed to place the duty of initiating & conducting operations in the hands of Collectors and Magistrates of Districts. In the order dated 12th May 1896 No. 613 M, dealing with the outbreak of Cholera in Trichinopoly, Govt. has explicitly held three officers responsible in these matters.

The present rules are only a slight extension of this principle there exemplified.

7. The individual rules appear to call for little explanation or comment from us. Rule No. 2 does not propose to be a scientific explanation of the manner in which cholera infection may be spread, but is rather an endeavour to awake the interest of those who with have to carry out the rules,

and to reconcile the people to obedience to them, by showing in as simple language as possible the objects underlying them & the reasons for the precautions & the operations referred to in them.

8. The Committee would request that should Govt. approve of the proposal that, in Rule No. 12 to enlist the services of the Police in assisting in reporting the first cases of cholera, it will take steps to ensure that their duties in this matter will be made known as widely as possible to all ranks in that Deptt.

9. In Rule No. 16 it is proposed to offer only to the very poor compensation for clothes etc. that have been burnt under the operation of the scheme. It is within the experience of the Committee that such a provision seldom causes any opposition; for most of the people of this part of India abroad consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of cholera. The full explanation of the reasons for the destruction for which the Rules provide would probably overcome any objections that might be offered; & any further difficulty could be met by the section 232(2) of Act IV of 1884

10. In estimating the amount required for the cholera reserve which it is proposed to institute under Rule No. 26 the funds required for carrying out the rules for medical aid to the sick have not been included; for Councils are usually expected to present to ensure that such aid is provided the Committee has endeavoured to have

11. in drawing up these rules to ensure that they should observe as far as all things be practicable, a ~~adapted to the conditions of~~ ~~Municipal towns & the capabilities of Municipal establishments~~, and that any injuries made have led to them to hope that they will not be unacceptable to Municipal Councils in this Presidency, & that they will meet with a fair degree of success.

W. Craig

in the case of the clothing of those who recovered from attacks

Despd. 10/4/95

Current No. 1260 M.

From the Secretary to the Committee appointed under G.O. no $\frac{170M}{6\text{-}2\text{-}95}$ to draw up a set of cholera rules on the lines suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner.

I think these rules with some small modifications, should prove very useful. The thanks of Govt. shd. be conveyed to the gentlemen forming the Comm. which prepared them.

I presume that eventually the Rules, modified as may be decided should be promulgated under S. 250 (1) (m) – It is, however, of the first importance in a matter of this kind that we should as far as possible carry Muncl. Councils with us. I would therefore refer the Rules for report to the Councils of the Munlts in which it is proposed at once to introduce them and to the Colrs of the districts in which those Munlts are situated, and would also inform all other Munlts & Colrs that if they desire to submit any remarks Govt. will be ready to consider them, before formally adopting the Rules –

I agree
W
28 May

MS
20/5/95

Rules of this kind are wanted. They will do good as an example to other municipalities as well as those where they are put in force: They shd be published under Sec. 256 and objections & suggestions can then be considered

JS 21/5

This seems to be a good change
MS

FOR ORDERS.

The paper read above contains the suggestions of the Committee appointed under G.O. no $\frac{170M}{6\text{-}2\text{-}95}$ to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in municipalities, suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner and for the medical treatment of those attacked by the epidemic in such towns.

2. The rules suggested follow Dr. King's proposals in the main. The following are the chief points of difference:—

(a) The Committee would make the Collector responsible for the working of them as distinct from the Municipal Chairman and District Surgeon.

(b) They would insist on the burning of all infected bedding or clothing ~~as distinct from~~ instead of disinfecting it.

(c) They make certain reductions in the apparatus provided for by Dr. King and suggest that excreta should be buried at site instead of being carted away.

[illegible]
4/5/95

3. As regards (a) — rule 4 that deals with this part of the question is not quite clear but Collectors are made responsible for "carrying out the scheme" and District or Civil Surgeons for "the detailed working of the rules", while the only reference made to municipal Councils is to the effect that divisional officers must interfere if adequate action is not taken by them. It is submitted that too a rule of this kind will have a tendency to make the Councils relax their efforts, seeing that the Revenue officers are deputed to do their work, while all the time their cooperation is needed as much as ever since the Revenue officers cannot find time to go into details. It would perhaps be better to omit all reference to the Revenue officers in this rule and to remind them of their responsibility in the G.O.

I think we make Colrs & Dist. officers responsible for carrying out the scheme, for that is hardly their duty & Colrs have no legal powers. But they can be made responsible for seeing that it is carried out. The Dist. officer has legal powers under s. 36 & the Colr can always set him in motion when necessary, advisedly, so long as things are going reasonably well, confining himself to advice & exhortation. I don't think we need mention Colrs & Dist. Officers in the Rules. They can be told what to do in a G.O.

DS
4

4. As to (b) — please see rule 16 — this rule, which is based on nothing in the previous bakers, lays down that all infected bedding, clothing etc shall be burnt at or near the house of the patient or deceased. The Committee justify their recommendation of this procedure by saying that in their experience people in this part of India consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of infectious diseases and propose to meet opposition by applying sec 233 (2). The procedure who would no doubt be convenient and sanitarily correct but it is submitted, with all deference to the opinion of the committee, that it would be regarded as a great hardship by the poorer people and would be a great bar to the acceptance of the system by them. Dr King himself in his memorandum sent to the Municipal Chairman at Tuticorin (vide bottom of page 8 of G.O. no 613 m 12.6.44) says that the effect of such action is "to effectually banish confidence; personal liberty seems at stake and the inhabitants resent interference by conducting cases". If his own system of disinfection as originally proposed is considered too expansive for adoption, that suggested by Surgeon Major Reeves (vide para 6 of his letter in G.O. no 170 m 6.2.45) might be tried.

This is a point on which we might invite criticism —

DS W

I don't think compensation should ever be required. It would seem unjust to make the rules unpopular. The law allows it now (vide Sec 232) JG

5. As to (c) — the object of these proposals is presumably to reduce expenditure and as Dr King has found there nothing further need be said. The municipalities might, however, find it possible to provide the conservancy buckets etc for ordinary use from time to time so as to have them ready for cholera work when necessary. Attention is requested in this connection to H.E. the Governor's note in G.O. no 170 m 6.2.45 regarding the establishment of a central store or stores of the necessary utensils and articles.

I would first see whether difficulties are raised. If not, I should not object to W's plan — he might keep a few stores of plant in some central places & pay Municipal Councils a small sum per thousand distributing them when needed — And then first see what the Municipal Council say.

DS
Very well W

6. Nothing is said in the rules with regard to the supervision of bakers and other persons connected with the food supply of the community or of washermen. This was made a great point of by Dr Mahomed Hussain, who is referred to by Dr King as having worked his scheme successfully in Negapatam. Please see also page 2 of G.O. no 613 m 12.5.44 where it is remarked that one-tenth of the houses in which washing was done at Tuticorin were cholera-affected. Some sort of inspection of those people would therefore appear to be necessary to make the scheme a success.

Bakers & other persons engaged in preparing food & hotels will fall under ss 188 (1) (a) (b) (c) (h) and (2); 188 (2) to (6), and 232 of the Act. Perhaps we can it is proposed to amend it — Perhaps we might strengthen s 188 (1) (c) by adding "or intended for human food" — But I don't think we can go further at present

DS

1 (c) seems sufficient as it stands

JG

7. The question of reporting also does not

appear to be adequately dealt with. With reference to rule 7 it is suggested that the practice already adopted by several Collectors of sending warnings to neighbouring districts before the occurrence of festivals take in places where cholera is prevalent should be made universal, and Tahsildars might also be required to inform Chairmen of cholera in the neighbourhood of municipal areas. ~~The regula~~

8. With regard to the medical officers it would be well to apply the principle of rule 9 to them also or to adopt the suggestion of Surgeon Major Reeves in para 19 of his letter referred to above. It sometimes happens that mere boys straight from the medical school are sent on cholera work and they are useless.

9. The orders of Government are required on para 8 of the Committee's letter regarding the ~~employment~~ enlistment of the services of the police.

10. Lastly, orders are solicited as to whether the adoption of these new rules, which in so far as they subordinate medical aid to sanitary measures, involve a complete change of policy, will necessitate ~~involve~~ any alterations in the old rules in force in districts and in municipalities to which they do not apply. It is submitted that at any rate the municipalities may be desired to adopt the system as far as funds permit.

Cgt.
8.V.

Cholera Rules –

O.

FOR ORDERS.

[initials]

These should be ordered in the GO – not made a rule under sec 250

W [initials]

[initials] Am & Civil

This might be left to the D.M. & S.O. – It would be a good plan [initials] W

I have two or observations to offer as regards the rules. They are no doubt good but I doubt if for many years to come they will be at all effectively carried out by Muncl. Councils. However they will form a whip with which to hang a Municipal Chairman who fails as was the case in Trichinopoly to deal with an out-break promptly and properly

Of course the Police shd assist [initials] [initials]

Are the police to be ordered to assist in "removing sanitary defects" – This would convert them into sweepers v. Rule 12.

assistance asked that the Police shd re-... cases of cholera

W.S. 13/6/95

[initials] 17/6/95

[initials] W

W,

I think that the last Rule on the list shd. be struck out – we should be laughed out if we solemnly tried to make it a rule that nobody must get in a funk – nor think of or talk of cholera, when it may be raging in a town. This is grandmotherly legislation with a vengeance!

Again can we interfere about warm baths? I believe cold ones are a religious institution in Hindu families.

C 18/5

[G./24.]
600—8-3-95.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. of 189 , dated from

ORDER.

Then let the Appendix be also headed "Simple Sanitary Rules – by Surgeon Lt. Col. King" – and they can all appear. I omitted to notice that these were the Rules alluded to in Rule XI. If they are headed as I propose the public will ascribe them to their proper parent. W
16 June.

<u>Note</u>

Please see margin of the rules for the amendments which it is proposed to make before publication.

<u>Note for H.E. the Governor</u>.

The rules in the appendix are an extract from Dr. King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" and are apparently to be issued only by way of advice and not to be enforced. In these circumstances the suggestion that delicate people should take warm baths seems unobjectionable.

The appendix is not intended to be submitted, to form any part of the rules (vide Rule 11). As a matter of fact it has including the concluding portion which has now been struck out been already ... some time ago

Cgt.
3.VI.

been ~~printed~~ printed and distributed in I believe every district in the Presidency in the way that Rule 11 requires.

JD
8/6/95

Cholera rules

H.M. and Circ

~~H. E. Wyman~~ (from orders)

When the objections & criticisms have been received a final order in which the question of the stores of medicines &c ~~can~~ will be dealt with can issue

JD
8/6/95

Proof to be shown to the 1st Assistant when it comes.

PR. /6/95.

C 10/6 - C 10/6
11/6 C 17/6.

[G. 24.]
600—8-3-95.

1-6 8 leaf

Land Rev DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

78

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 6.ii.95 189 , No. 170 M

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. 1260 M of 1895, dated 10.iv.95 from the Secretary to the Committee appointed under G.O. No 170 M / 6.ii.95

ORDER. d 26-6-95 No 1028 M

HS
13/6/95

But see note against end of para 2.

JG
14/6

and 3 (3)

to
16 June

With the letter read above the Committee appointed under G.O. dated 6th February 1895 No 170 M to draw up a set of instructions for working the scheme for combating cholera in municipalities suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, submit their report with a draft set of rules, which are in the opinion of Government likely to prove very useful not only in the municipalities to which it is ~~intended~~ thought possible immediately to apply them but throughout the Presidency. The thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen who formed the committee for the thoroughness and care

The Hon'ble Mr C. S. Crole
Surgeon-Genl Sibthorpe
Surg: Lieut: Col: W. G. King

with which they have ~~prepared them~~ ~~done their work~~ performed their duties.

2. The rules will now be circulated to the Councils of the Municipalities

into which it is proposed first to introduce them for remarks, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these Municipalities are situated. ~~They will also~~ be published in four successive issues of the Fort St George and the District Gazettes under sec 256(1) of Act IV of 1884 for objections and suggestions from any persons whom they may concern.

3. Before circulation for publication the following emendations, besides a few that are merely verbal, will be made:—

(1) Rule 4 will be altered so as to make Chairmen of Municipal Councils instead of Collectors responsible for carrying out the scheme. The duty of the latter officers and of their subordinates will consist in seeing that it is carried out.

(2) As regards rule 12 the cooperation of the police in removing sanitary defects will be required only be ordered only in so far as it is compatible with their other duties.

(3) ~~rule~~ B 15 of the appendix will be omitted.

With reference to rule 7 it is observed that Collectors should not only watch the approach of cholera towards municipalities in their own districts but should make the

first
Is this necessary? It is a good deal grasping for very little. I think I have said that it will suffice simply to send them to other Municipalities with the intimation that if they desire to make any suggestions they can do so.

BP

It would be enough to do as my Hon colleague proposes.

W

be communicated to the Councils of other Municipalities with the intimation that if they desire to make any suggestions in respect of them, they may do so.

GF
20.11.

no objection to its appearing if the appendix is described as I propose.

W

[G. 24.]
600—8-3-95.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No, of 189 , dated from

ORDER.

practice of warning the authorities of neighbouring districts of its presence on occasions when, through the fact of large assemblages of people or otherwise, it is likely to spread, universal. Talukdars should also be directed to report to Chairmen of Municipal Councils the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood of municipal areas.

5. The principle of rule 9 will be commended to District Medical and Sanitary officers for consideration when ~~to be followed in the selection of~~ selecting apothecaries and hospital assistants for cholera work. If experienced men are not otherwise available the Medical Officer should when feasible, ~~should be considered whether they cannot~~ be deputed from outlying hospitals & dispensaries which might be temporarily closed.

6 Criticism will be specially invited on rule 16. While agreeing that the plan

proposed by the Committee would be easily worked and sanitarily correct, the Government cannot, as at present informed, concur in their statement that people in this part of India generally consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of infectious diseases — a statement which recent evidence in connection with the Thiruvannámalai outbreak ~~has~~ goes to show ~~proved~~ to be incorrect. It is ~~moreover, of opinion~~ also questionable, whether, ~~that~~ if the clothes are to be burnt, compensation should not be given in every instance.

7. In conclusion it is hoped that the Municipalities into which it is not at present proposed to introduce these rules will adopt the system as far as their funds will permit and that those into which it is ~~proposed to intro-~~ under contemplation ~~duce them~~ to give them effect, will endeavour to bring their conservancy and other arrangements to such a state of efficiency as will enable them at once to combat ~~the disease~~ an outbreak of Cholera should that disease appear.

(for orders)

8/6/95

Cgt

Despd 20/7/95

The rept of the Committee appointed under G.O. no $\frac{170m}{6-11-95}$

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