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Cholera rules:—

Approving, with amendments the draft rules for combating Cholera in Municipalities, and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St George and District gazettes of certain districts

838

BACK PAPERS.

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G.O., No. 1536 M., 9th September 1896.

SEPTEMBER.

Cholera Rules.

Approving, with amendments, the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities; and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes of certain districts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

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

Abstract.—Circulating to certain municipal councils and Collectors, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

Read—also the following papers :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntúr, dated 7th August 1895, No. 235.
" " " Vániyambádi " 15th " " " 467.
" " " Calicut " 12th " " " 792.
" " " Cocanada " 19th " " " 587.
" Collector of Bellary, dated 21st August 1895, No. 161.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Adóni, dated 23rd August 1895, No. 387.
" Collector of Nellore, dated 28th August 1895, No. 1665-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1287.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, No. 434.
" " " Rajahmundry " 11th " " " 424.
" " " Tanjore " 3rd " " " 1478.
" Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 16th Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1733-General.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 62.
" " " Trichinopoly " 11th " " " 34.
" " " Bezwada " 14th " " " 1088.
" " " Masulipatam " 17th " " " 410.
" Acting Collector of Gódávari, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 1168-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram, dated 26th Sept. 1895, No. 824.
" Acting Collector of Madura, dated 2nd Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3510.
" " of Coimbatore " 4th " " " " 2943-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, dated 1st Oct. 1895, No. 676.
" Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, dated 4th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1398-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated 7th Oct. 1895, No. 150-Ml.
" " of Chingleput, dated 8th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3975.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, dated 9th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 174-M.
" " " Bellary " 12th " " No. 324.
" Collector of Kistna, dated 11th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1230.
" Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 16th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 2456-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyáttam, dated 11th Oct. 1895, No. 477.
" " " Salem " 24th " " " 1457.
" Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, dated 10th Oct. 1895, No. 432.
" Acting Collector of Malabar, dated 25th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 110-M.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, dated 28th Oct. 1895, No. 1166-Gl.
" Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, dated 18th Oct. 1895, No. 4679.
" Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, dated 11th Nov. 1895, Ind. No. 148-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated 7th Nov. 1895, No. 1013.
" " " Srírangam " 24th Dec. " " 476.
" " " Kumbakónam " 8th Feb. 1896 " 607.
" " " Vizianagaram " 22nd " " " 263.

ORDER—No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896.

In the proceedings read above the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities, framed by the committee appointed under G.O., No. 170 M., dated 6th February 1895, were referred for remarks to the Municipal Councils of 24 towns into which it was proposed to introduce them, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these municipalities are situated. They were also communicated to the other Municipal Councils and Collectors, with the intimation that if they wished to make any suggestions they might do so. The letters read above are the replies received.

2. The Municipal Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati have offered no remarks; those of Adóni, Guntúr, Salem, Srírangam, Tuticorin and Vániyambádi and the Collectors of Madura and Salem approve of all the draft rules. The remarks and suggestions made by the remaining municipalities and officers will now be considered and the rules will at the same time be amended where deemed necessary in consequence of these.

(1) *Rule* 4.—The suggestion of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council to place the special staff, engaged in accordance with the rules, under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is impracticable, for cholera might very possibly break out at the same time in more than one municipality in a district, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, in such a case, could not possibly be present at more than one of these places to personally supervise the work of the special staff. He should therefore act only as an adviser, the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils being held responsible for executive details. It has been pointed out by the Collector of North Arcot that there is some confusion as to who the medical officer referred to in Rules 20 and 29 is. Further, there is nothing to show under whose orders the observation and preventive staffs, referred to in Rules 8 and 14, should be. Rule 4 will therefore be amended as follows:—

Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements, both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be under the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the senior medical officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

(2) *Rule* 5.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, this Rule will be modified as follows:—

For the purposes of these Rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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.

(3) *Rule* 6.—It appears to Government that the prices of disinfectants, &c., given in this Rule should not form part of a rule having the force of law, but should be added in a separate note. The words "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants" will be omitted with reference to the alteration now made in Rule 5. This Rule will then stand—

For each division the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants, and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition:—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 tin canister	1	8	0
1 oz. perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
1 oz. commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
1 lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
1 lb. sawdust)			
1 lb. unslaked lime)	0	1	9)

(4) *Rule* 7.—Much objection has been taken to the words "imminently threatens" in this Rule, as being too vague, and it has been urged that it would be very difficult to say when cholera "imminently threatens" a municipality. It is, however, impossible to define these words, and Collectors must be left to decide for themselves when cholera may be said to imminently threaten a municipality. The ultimate responsibility will lie with them, though they should of course be, as a general rule, guided by the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will warn them of the approach of cholera and advise as to the measures to be adopted. The suggestion of the Collector of Kistna to empower the Sanitary Commissioner, either exclusively or co-ordinately with the Collector, to issue the warning to Chairmen, referred to in this Rule, does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice as in the former case in many instances considerable time would be lost in waiting for a warning from the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) *Rule* 8.—This Rule is objected to by several Municipal Councils and Collectors as being very inelastic and it is suggested that the strength and salaries of the observation staff fixed in the Rule should be the maximum, and that the strength and salaries of the staff actually employed and the fixing of jutka and pony allowances should be left to the discretion of Chairmen. It is also suggested that as the Collector is a touring officer and cannot always promptly issue to chairmen the warning referred to in Rule 7, Chairmen should be empowered to take action without waiting for the Collector's warning if it appears to them necessary. These suggestions are approved and the Rule will be altered as follows:—

Upon receipt of such warning or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an Inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a Divisional Inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:—

	Rs.	
Circle inspector	15	
Do. peon	8	
Do. toti	7	
Divisional Inspector	35	per mensem.)
Jutka or horse allowance to Divisional Inspector	15	
Orderly	8	
Jutka or pony allowance to Divisional Inspector	7	

The Collector of Coimbatore would substitute for "Chairman" in this Rule as well as in Rules 6 and 13, "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the Chairman" and empower the Collector to decide when these two officers differ; but the Government cannot accept this suggestion, as it considers that Chairmen should be held responsible for making the necessary arrangements under these rules. The Municipal Council of Vellore asks that the time within which the observation staff is to be entertained should be fixed by Government; but this does not appear necessary as the staff should be taken on *as soon as possible*. The time within which this is possible must vary according to circumstances.

(6) *Rule* 9.—With reference to paragraph 5 of the order read above, it has been pointed out that it would be inadvisable to draw away hospital assistants from outlying parts for cholera duty in municipalities, as this might affect the confidence

of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. This is, however, a step which cannot always be avoided, though it should be taken only where other medical men of experience are not available. The Rule will be altered as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam and the Sub-Collector of Nellore :—

This staff may consist of temporary hands, if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, the local knowledge possessed by which will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands, who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

(7) *Rule* 12.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam that Police help should be made compulsory cannot be accepted, as the Police cannot be required to perform work incompatible with their proper duties. This Rule will therefore stand as at present.

(8) *Rule* 13.—Following the alterations made in Rule 8 above, this Rule will be amended as below :—

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), three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient, and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

(*Note*.—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this rule should not, respectively, exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.)

(9) *Rule* 14.—Following the alterations made in Rule 9 above, this Rule will be modified as follows :—

This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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.

(10) *Rule* 15.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, the second and third sentences of this Rule will be amended as follows :—

The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that this is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this Rule, his powers under Section 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering and inspecting houses.

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council states that there would be much difficulty in working this Rule as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men, such as toties, entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in it, and suggests that these Rules should be so modified that their working may not interfere with caste or religious prejudices. The Government regrets that it is impracticable to do this. Difficulties of the kind, when they occur, must be met and got over as best they can by the authority on the spot; it is out of the question to lay down any rules on such matters.

(11) *Rule* 16.—The general opinion of the Collectors and Municipal Councils consulted is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Government, however, does not approve of this course, as it would entail unnecessary expenditure on municipalities, and is therefore of opinion that compensation should be paid only to the really poor.

The Collector of Bellary suggests that infected clothes may, instead of being burnt, be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. This suggestion is approved and the Rule will be altered as follows so as to enable the preventive staff to adopt either course according to circumstances :—

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 really poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

(12) *Rule* 17.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Bellary the words "and the drains of these houses where possible" will be added to the Rule after "attacked" in the second sentence.

(13) *Rule* 19.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Máyavaram that if the affected floor cannot be dug up it may be burnt over is approved and the words "or if this cannot be easily done, the floors should be burnt over" will be added after "burnt" in the second sentence of this Rule.

With reference to the difficulty pointed out by the Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot as regards carrying out the procedure suggested in the note to this Rule, it is observed that the precautions mentioned are not laid down as a rule to be always followed, but are merely suggested as desirable whenever possible.

(14) *Rule* 21.—As suggested by the Collector of Trichinopoly the words "or groups of circles as the Collector may approve" will be added after "circles" in the first sentence of this Rule.

The Collector of Kistna thinks that it should be stated for how long the observation staff should be retained if cholera should not appear at all. The staff should, of course, be maintained as long as the disease "imminently threatens," and Collectors must use their discretion in deciding when it should be disbanded.

The Government does not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of North Arcot to make the meaning of this Rule clearer. It appears to be clear enough as it stands.

(15) *Rule* 22.—With reference to the remarks of the same officer that it is not explained how the medical subordinates referred to in this Rule are to be obtained, it is observed that the Surgeon-General will, on application, make the necessary arrangements to supply them as soon as he can.

The Municipal Council of Vizianagram raises the question as to how Municipal Councils which maintain no hospital of their own are to obtain the necessary medicines for the treatment of cholera patients. Such Municipal Councils can always keep a sufficient stock of the medicines, provided at their own expense, in the local hospitals.

(16) *Rule* 23.—The Collector of North Arcot will be informed in answer to his query with regard to this Rule that isolation huts and house accommodation for the medical subordinates should be permanently maintained if possible, but as this may not, for financial reasons, be possible in all municipalities, it will be sufficient to erect temporary grass huts when required.

(17) *Rule* 26.—The Municipal Council of Vizianagram is of opinion that the provision of a cholera reserve at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is too low. The Government considers that, though this may not be sufficient, it is as much as most municipalities can at present afford, and the Rule must therefore stand as it is.

(18) *Rule* 27.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly the words "Sanitary works of a permanent nature" will be substituted in this Rule for "permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs."

(19) *Rule* 28.—The Collector of Trichinopoly suggests that the words "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable" should be substituted for "but this sanction should be obtained without delay" at the end of the Rule. This does not appear to be necessary as the sanction will not ordinarily be applied for until the outbreak is over.

(20) *Rule* 29.—The first sentence of this Rule will be amended as follows with reference to the remarks of the Collector of North Arcot :—

The Medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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.

(21) The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that if Chairmen should fail to do their duties under these Rules, the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do what is necessary. No rule on this subject is required, as section 36 (1) of Act IV of 1884 provides for such intervention by the Revenue Divisional officer.

(22) The Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territories and to keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. The necessary action has already been taken by Government in this matter.

3. The dralt rules, as amended above, are finally approved and the following notification will be published in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes, except those of Anantapur, Ganjám, Kurnool, Nellore, Nilgiris, South Arcot and South Canara, in English and in the vernacular language of the district :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 250 (*m*) of Act IV of 1884 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for combating cholera in municipalities. These Rules shall come into force three months after their first publication in the District Gazette in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

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 necessary medical arrangements both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be

under the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

5. For the purposes of these Rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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 the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition :—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
One tin canister	1	8	0
One ounce perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
One ounce commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
One lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
One lb. sawdust / One lb. unslaked lime	0	1	9)

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 or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an Inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a Divisional Inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates :—

	RS.
Circle inspector	15
Do. peon	8
Do. toti	7
Divisional Inspector	35
Jutka or horse allowance to ditto	15
Orderly	8
Jutka or pony allowance to ditto	7)

9. This staff may consist of competent temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, whose local knowledge will be valuable. In the latter case 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) three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

(*Note.*—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this Rule should not respectively exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.)

14. This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise, it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this Rule, his powers under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

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

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 really poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

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 and the drains of these houses where possible 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, 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, or if this cannot be easily done the floors should be burnt over. 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 Dinajigul 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 or groups of circles as the Collector may approve 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 sanitary works of a permanent nature.

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. The medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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 fæcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

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

9. Cess-pools 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.

4. The Translators to Government will furnish the necessary translation of the above notification and the Superintendent, Government Press, will print the required number of copies in English and in the vernaculars, and forward them to the Collectors concerned for publication. Each Collector will report the date of publication in the District Gazette.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy., P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ the Tamil Translator to Government.
„ the Telugu „ „
„ the Malayalam „ „
„ the Canarese „ „
Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Gazette Part I-A

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1536 M., 9th September 1896.

SEPTEMBER.

Cholera Rules.

Approving, with amendments, the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities; and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes of certain districts.

15/10/96

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

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

ABSTRACT.—Circulating to certain municipal councils and Collectors, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

READ—also the following papers :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntúr, dated 7th August 1895, No. 235.
" " " Vániyambádi " 15th " " " 467.
" " " Calicut " 12th " " " 792.
" " " Cocanada " 19th " " " 587.
" Collector of Bellary, dated 21st August 1895, No. 161.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Adóni, dated 23rd August 1895, No. 387.
" Collector of Nellore, dated 28th August 1895, No. 1665-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1287.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, No. 434.
" " " Rajahmundry " 11th " " " 424.
" " " Tanjore " 3rd " " " 1478.
" Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 16th Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1733-General.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 62.
" " " Trichinopoly " 11th " " " 34.
" " " Bezwada " 14th " " " 1088.
" " " Masulipatam " 17th " " " 410.
" Acting Collector of Gódávari, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 1168-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram, dated 26th Sept. 1895, No. 824.
" Acting Collector of Madura, dated 2nd Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3510.
" " " of Coimbatore " 4th " " " " 2943-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, dated 1st Oct. 1895, No. 676.
" Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, dated 4th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1398-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated 7th Oct. 1895, No. 150-Ml.
" " " of Chingleput, dated 8th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3975.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, dated 9th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 174-M.
" " " Bellary " 12th " " No. 324.
" Collector of Kistna, dated 11th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1230.
" Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 16th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 2456-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyáttam, dated 11th Oct. 1895, No. 477.
" " " Salem " 24th " " " 1457.
" Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, dated 10th Oct. 1895, No. 432.
" Acting Collector of Malabar, dated 25th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 110-M.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, dated 28th Oct. 1895, No. 1166-Gl.
" Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, dated 18th Oct. 1895, No. 4679.
" Chairman-Delegate, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, dated 11th Nov. 1895, Ind. No. 148-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated 7th Nov. 1895, No. 1013.
" " " Srírangam " 24th Dec. " " 476.
" " " Kumbakónam " 8th Feb. 1896 " 607.
" " " Vizianagaram " 22nd " " " 263.

Order—No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896.

In the proceedings read above the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities, framed by the committee appointed under G.O., No. 170 M., dated 6th February 1895, were referred for remarks to the Municipal Councils of 24 towns into which it was proposed to introduce them, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these municipalities are situated. They were also communicated to the other Municipal Councils and Collectors, with the intimation that if they wished to make any suggestions they might do so. The letters read above are the replies received.

2. The Municipal Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati have offered no remarks; those of Adóni, Guntúr, Salem, Srírangam, Tuticorin and Vániyambádi and the Collectors of Madura and Salem approve of all the draft rules. The remarks and suggestions made by the remaining municipalities and officers will now be considered and the rules will at the same time be amended where deemed necessary in consequence of these.

(1) *Rule* 4.—The suggestion of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council to place the special staff, engaged in accordance with the rules, under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is impracticable, for cholera might very possibly break out at the same time in more than one municipality in a district, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, in such a case, could not possibly be present at more than one of these places to personally supervise the work of the special staff. He should therefore act only as an adviser, the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils being held responsible for executive details. It has been pointed out by the Collector of North Arcot that there is some confusion as to who the medical officer referred to in Rules 20 and 29 is. Further, there is nothing to show under whose orders the observation and preventive staffs, referred to in Rules 8 and 14, should be. Rule 4 will therefore be amended as follows:—

Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements, both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be under the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the senior medical officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

(2) *Rule* 5.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, this Rule will be modified as follows:—

For the purposes of these Rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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.

(3) *Rule* 6.—It appears to Government that the prices of disinfectants, &c., given in this Rule should not form part of a rule having the force of law, but should be added in a separate note. The words "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants" will be omitted with reference to the alteration now made in Rule 5. This Rule will then stand—

For each division the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants, and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition:—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 tin canister	1	8	0
1 oz. perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
1 oz. commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
1 lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
1 lb. sawdust)			
1 lb. unslaked lime)	0	1	9)

(4) *Rule* 7.—Much objection has been taken to the words "imminently threatens" in this Rule, as being too vague, and it has been urged that it would be very difficult to say when cholera "imminently threatens" a municipality. It is, however, impossible to define these words, and Collectors must be left to decide for themselves when cholera may be said to imminently threaten a municipality. The ultimate responsibility will lie with them, though they should of course be, as a general rule, guided by the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will warn them of the approach of cholera and advise as to the measures to be adopted. The suggestion of the Collector of Kistna to empower the Sanitary Commissioner, either exclusively or co-ordinately with the Collector, to issue the warning to Chairmen, referred to in this Rule, does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice as in the former case in many instances considerable time would be lost in waiting for a warning from the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) *Rule* 8.—This Rule is objected to by several Municipal Councils and Collectors as being very inelastic and it is suggested that the strength and salaries of the observation staff fixed in the Rule should be the maximum, and that the strength and salaries of the staff actually employed and the fixing of jutka and pony allowances should be left to the discretion of Chairmen. It is also suggested that as the Collector is a touring officer and cannot always promptly issue to Chairmen the warning referred to in Rule 7, Chairmen should be empowered to take action without waiting for the Collector's warning if it appears to them necessary. These suggestions are approved and the Rule will be altered as follows:—

Upon receipt of such warning or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an Inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a Divisional Inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:—

	Rs.	
Circle Inspector	15	)
Do. peon	8	)
Do. toti	7	)
Divisional Inspector	35	} per mensem.)
Jutka or horse allowance to Divisional Inspector	15	)
Orderly	8	)
Jutka or pony allowance to Divisional Inspector	7	)

The Collector of Coimbatore would substitute for "Chairman" in this Rule as well as in Rules 6 and 13, "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the Chairman" and empower the Collector to decide when these two officers differ; but the Government cannot accept this suggestion, as it considers that Chairmen should be held responsible for making the necessary arrangements under these rules. The Municipal Council of Vellore asks that the time within which the observation staff is to be entertained should be fixed by Government; but this does not appear necessary as the staff should be taken on *as soon as possible*. The time within which this is possible must vary according to circumstances.

(6) *Rule* 9.—With reference to paragraph 5 of the order read above, it has been pointed out that it would be inadvisable to draw away hospital assistants from outlying parts for cholera duty in municipalities, as this might affect the confidence

of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. This is, however, a step which cannot always be avoided, though it should be taken only where other medical men of experience are not available. The Rule will be altered as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam and the Sub-Collector of Nellore :—

This staff may consist of temporary hands, if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, the local knowledge possessed by which will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands, who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

(7) *Rule* 12.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam that Police help should be made compulsory cannot be accepted, as the Police cannot be required to perform work incompatible with their proper duties. This Rule will therefore stand as at present.

(8) *Rule* 13.—Following the alterations made in Rule 8 above, this Rule will be amended as below :—

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), three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient, and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

(*Note.*—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this rule should not, respectively, exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.)

(9) *Rule* 14.—Following the alterations made in Rule 9 above, this Rule will be modified as follows :—

This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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.

(10) *Rule* 15.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, the second and third sentences of this Rule will be amended as follows :—

The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that this is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this Rule, his powers under Section 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering and inspecting houses.

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council states that there would be much difficulty in working this Rule as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men, such as toties, entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in it, and suggests that these Rules should be so modified that their working may not interfere with caste or religious prejudices. The Government regrets that it is impracticable to do this. Difficulties of the kind, when they occur, must be met and got over as best they can by the authority on the spot; it is out of the question to lay down any rules on such matters.

(11) *Rule* 16.—The general opinion of the Collectors and Municipal Councils consulted is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Government, however, does not approve of this course, as it would entail unnecessary expenditure on municipalities, and is therefore of opinion that compensation should be paid only to the really poor.

The Collector of Bellary suggests that infected clothes may, instead of being burnt, be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. This suggestion is approved and the Rule will be altered as follows so as to enable the preventive staff to adopt either course according to circumstances :—

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 really poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

(12) *Rule* 17.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Bellary the words "and the drains of these houses where possible" will be added to the Rule after "attacked" in the second sentence.

(13) *Rule* 19.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Máyavaram that if the affected floor cannot be dug up it may be burnt over is approved and the words "or if this cannot be easily done, the floors should be burnt over" will be added after "burnt" in the second sentence of this Rule.

With reference to the difficulty pointed out by the Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot as regards carrying out the procedure suggested in the note to this Rule, it is observed that the precautions mentioned are not laid down as a rule to be always followed, but are merely suggested as desirable whenever possible.

(14) *Rule* 21.—As suggested by the Collector of Trichinopoly the words "or groups of circles as the Collector may approve" will be added after "circles" in the first sentence of this Rule.

The Collector of Kistna thinks that it should be stated for how long the observation staff should be retained if cholera should not appear at all. The staff should, of course, be maintained as long as the disease "imminently threatens," and Collectors must use their discretion in deciding when it should be disbanded.

The Government does not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of North Arcot to make the meaning of this Rule clearer. It appears to be clear enough as it stands.

(15) *Rule* 22.—With reference to the remarks of the same officer that it is not explained how the medical subordinates referred to in this Rule are to be obtained, it is observed that the Surgeon-General will, on application, make the necessary arrangements to supply them as soon as he can.

The Municipal Council of Vizianagram raises the question as to how Municipal Councils which maintain no hospital of their own are to obtain the necessary medicines for the treatment of cholera patients. Such Municipal Councils can always keep a sufficient stock of the medicines, provided at their own expense, in the local hospitals.

(16) *Rule* 23.—The Collector of North Arcot will be informed in answer to his query with regard to this Rule that isolation huts and house accommodation for the medical subordinates should be permanently maintained if possible, but as this may not, for financial reasons, be possible in all municipalities, it will be sufficient to erect temporary grass huts when required.

(17) *Rule* 26.—The Municipal Council of Vizianagram is of opinion that the provision of a cholera reserve at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is too low. The Government considers that, though this may not be sufficient, it is as much as most municipalities can at present afford, and the Rule must therefore stand as it is.

(18) *Rule* 27.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly the words "Sanitary works of a permanent nature" will be substituted in this Rule for "permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs."

(19) *Rule* 28.—The Collector of Trichinopoly suggests that the words "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable" should be substituted for "but this sanction should be obtained without delay" at the end of the Rule. This does not appear to be necessary as the sanction will not ordinarily be applied for until the outbreak is over.

(20) *Rule* 29.—The first sentence of this Rule will be amended as follows with reference to the remarks of the Collector of North Arcot :—

The Medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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.

(21) The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that if Chairmen should fail to do their duties under these Rules, the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do what is necessary. No rule on this subject is required, as section 36 (1) of Act IV of 1884 provides for such intervention by the Revenue Divisional officer.

(22) The Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territories and to keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. The necessary action has already been taken by Government in this matter.

3. The dralt rules, as amended above, are finally approved and the following notification will be published in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes, except those of Anantapur, Ganjám, Kurnool, Nellore, Nilgiris, South Arcot and South Canara, in English and in the vernacular language of the district :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 250 (*m*) of Act IV of 1884 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for combating cholera in municipalities. These Rules shall come into force three months after their first publication in the District Gazette in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

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 necessary medical arrangements both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be

under the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civi Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

5. For the purposes of these Rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into " circles " which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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 the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition :—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
One tin canister	1	8	0
One ounce perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
One ounce commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
One lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
One lb. sawdust	0	1	9)
One lb. unslaked lime			

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 or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observatien staff consisting of an Inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a Divisional Inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates :—

	RS.
Circle Inspector	15
Do. peon	8
Do. toti	7
Divisional Inspector	35
Jutka or horse allowance to ditto	15
Orderly	8
Jutka or pony allowance to ditto	7)

9. This staff may consist of competent temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, whose local knowledge will be valuable. In the latter case 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) three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

(*Note.*—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this Rule should not respectively exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.)

14. This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise, it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this Rule, his powers under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

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

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 really poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

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 and the drains of these houses where possible 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 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, or if this cannot be easily done the floors should be burnt over. 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 or groups of circles as the Collector may approve 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 sanitary works of a permanent nature.

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. The medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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 fæcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

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

9. Cess-pools 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.

4. The Translators to Government will furnish the necessary translation of the above notification and the Superintendent, Government Press, will print the required number of copies in English and in the vernaculars, and forward them to the Collectors concerned for publication. Each Collector will report the date of publication in the District Gazette.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ the Tamil Translator to Government.
„ the Telugu „ „
„ the Malayalam „ „
„ the Canarese „ „
Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Exd. Shaik Karim

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A.S.

Proof for approval.

Recd.	1896.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare ecopies*

G.,O., No. 1536 M., 9th September 1896.

SEPTEMBER.

Cholera Rules.

Approving, with amendments, the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities; and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes of certain districts.

Read - again the following papers: -
G.O. No. 1028 M., dated 26th June 1895.
Abstract. Circulating to certain municipal councils and Collectors, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera in municipalities.

No. 1536 M., 9TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntúr, dated 7th August 1895, No. 235.
" " " Vániyambádi " 15th " " " 467.
" " " Calicut " 12th " " " 792.
" " " Cocanada " 19th " " " 587.
" Collector of Bellary, dated 21st August 1895, No. 161.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Adóni, dated 23rd August 1895, No. 387.
" Collector of Nellore, dated 28th August 1895, No. 1665-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1287.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Negapatam, dated 3rd Sept. 1895, No. 434.
" " " Rajahmundry " 11th " " " 424.
" " " Tanjore " 3rd " " " 1478.
" Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 16th Sept. 1895, Dis. No. 1733-General.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 62.
" " " Trichinopoly " 11th " " " 34.
" " " Bezwada " 14th " " " 1088.
" " " Masulipatam " 17th " " " 410.
" Acting Collector of Gódávari, dated 14th Sept. 1895, No. 1168-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Máyavaram, dated 26th Sept. 1895, No. 824.
" Acting Collector of Madura, dated 2nd Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3510.
" " " of Coimbatore " 4th " " " " 2943-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, dated 1st Oct. 1895, No. 676.
" Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, dated 4th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1398-Eng.
" Acting Collector of Tanjore, dated 7th Oct. 1895, No. 150-Ml.
" " " of Chingleput, dated 8th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 3975.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, dated 9th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 174-M.
" " " Bellary " 12th " " No. 324.
" Collector of Kistna, dated 11th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 1230.
" Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, dated 16th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 2456-Rev.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Gudiyáttam, dated 11th Oct. 1895, No. 477.
" " " Salem " 24th " " " 1457.
" Chairman-Deligate, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, dated 10th Oct. 1895, No. 432.
" Acting Collector of Malabar, dated 25th Oct. 1895, Dis. No. 110-M.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Vellore, dated 28th Oct. 1895, No. 1166-Gl.
" Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, dated 18th Oct. 1895, No. 4679.
" Chairman-Deligate, Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, dated 11th Nov. 1895, Ind. No. 148-Eng.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated 7th Nov. 1895, No. 1013.
" " " Srírangam " 24th Dec. " " 476.
" " " Kumbakónam " 8th Feb. 1896 " 607.
" " " Vizianagaram " 22nd " " " 263.

ORDER—No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896.

In the proceedings read above the draft rules for combating cholera in municipalities, framed by the committee appointed under G.O., No. 170 M., dated 6th ~~January~~ 1895, were referred for remarks to the Municipal Councils of ~~twenty-four~~ towns into which it was proposed to introduce them, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these municipalities are situated. They were also communicated to the other Municipal Councils and Collectors, with the intimation that if they wished to make any suggestions they might do so. The letters read above are the replies received.

...al Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati have of... ...marks; those of Adóni, Guntúr, Salem, Srírangam, Tuticorin and Vá... ...mbadi and the Collectors of Madura and Salem approve of all the draft rules. The remarks and suggestions made by the remaining municipalities and officers will now be considered and the rules will at the same time be amended where deemed necessary in consequence of these.

(1) *Rule* 4.—The suggestion of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council to place the special staff, engaged in accordance with the rules, under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is impracticable, for cholera might very possibly break out at the same time in more than one municipality in a district, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, in such a case, could not possibly be present at more than one of these places to personally supervise the work of the special staff. He should therefore act only as an adviser, the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils being held responsible for executive details. It has been pointed out by the Collector of North Arcot that there is some confusion as to who the medical officer referred to in Rules 20 and 29 is. Further, there is nothing to show under whose orders the observation and preventive staffs, referred to in Rules 8 and 14, should be. Rule 4 will therefore be amended as follows:—

Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements, both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 shall be under the medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the senior medical officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

(2) *Rule* 5.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, this rule will be modified as follows:—

~~For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into circles, which should as far as possible follow ward divisions, so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses, and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. Chairmen will be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements both in their head-quarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be under the medical officer to carry out the necessary arrangements designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or in the absence of such designation, under the senior medical officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.~~ For the purposes of these rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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.

(3) *Rule* 6.—It appears to Government that the prices of disinfectants, &c., given in this rule should not form part of a rule having the force of law, but should be added in a separate note. The words "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants" will be omitted with reference to the alteration now made in Rule 5. This rule will then stand—

For each division the chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants, and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition:—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 tin canister	1	8	0
1 oz. perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
1 oz. commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
1 lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
1 lb. sawdust)			
1 lb. unslaked lime)	0	1	9

(4) *Rule* 7.—Much objection has been taken to the words "imminently threatens" in this rule, as being too vague, and it has been urged that it would be very difficult to say when cholera "imminently threatens" a municipality. It is, however, impossible to define these words, and Collectors must be left to decide for themselves when cholera may be said to imminently threaten a municipality. The ultimate responsibility will lie with them, though they should of course be, as a general rule, guided by the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will warn them of the approach of cholera and advise as to the measures to be adopted. The suggestion of the Collector of Kistna to empower the Sanitary Commissioner, either exclusively or co-ordinately with the Collector, to issue the warning to chairmen, referred to in this rule, does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice as in the former case in many instances considerable time would be lost in waiting for a warning from the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) *Rule* 8.—This rule is objected to by several Municipal Councils and Collectors as being very inelastic and it is suggested that the strength and salaries of the observation staff fixed in the rule should be the maximum, and that the strength and salaries of the staff actually employed and the fixing of jutka and pony allowances should be left to the discretion of chairmen. It is also suggested that as the Collector is a touring officer and cannot always promptly issue to chairmen the warning referred to in Rule No. 7, chairmen should be empowered to take action without waiting for the Collector's warning if it appears to them necessary. These suggestions are approved and the rule will be altered as follows:—

Upon receipt of such warning or otherwise receiving information, the chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a divisional inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:—

	RS.	
Circle inspector	15	per mensem.
Do. peon	8	
Do. toti	7	
Division inspector	35	
Jutka or horse allowance to divisional inspector	15	
Orderly	8	
Jutka or pony allowance to divisional inspector	7	

The Collector of Coimbatore would substitute for "Chairman" in this rule as well as in Rules 6 and 13, "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the chairman" and empower the Collector to decide when these two officers differ; but the Government cannot accept this suggestion, as it considers that chairmen should be held responsible for making the necessary arrangements under these rules. The Municipal Council of Vellore asks that the time within which the observation staff is to be entertained should be fixed by Government; but this does not appear necessary as the staff should be taken on as soon as possible. The time within which this is possible must vary according to circumstances.

(6) *Rule* 9.—With reference to paragraph 5 of the order read above, it has been pointed out that it would be inadvisable to draw away hospital assistants from outlying parts for cholera duty in municipalities, as this might effect the confidence

of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. This is, however, a step which cannot always be avoided, though it should be taken only where other medical men of experience are not available. The rule will be altered as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam and the Sub-Collector of Nellore :—

This staff may consist of temporary hands, if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, the local knowledge possessed by which will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands, who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment.

(7) *Rule* 12.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam that Police help should be made compulsory cannot be accepted, as the Police cannot be required to perform work incompatible with their proper duties. This rule will therefore stand as at present.

(8) *Rule* 13.—Following the alterations made in Rule 8 above, this rule will be amended as below :—

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), three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient, and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

Note.—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this rule should not, respectively, exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.

(9) *Rule* 14.—Following the alterations made in Rule 9 above, this rule will be modified as follows :—

This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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.

(10) *Rule* 15.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, the second and third sentences of this rule will be amended as follows :—

The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that this is thoroughly done. The chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this rule, his powers under Section 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering and inspecting houses.

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council states that there would be much difficulty in working this rule as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men, such as toties, entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in it, and suggests that these rules should be so modified that their working may not interfere with caste or religious prejudices. The Government regrets that it is impracticable to do this. Difficulties of the kind, when they occur, must be met and got over as best they can by the authority on the spot; it is out of the question to lay down any rules on such matters.

(11) *Rule* 16.—The general opinion of the Collectors and Municipal Councils consulted is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Government, however, does not approve of this course, as it would entail unnecessary expenditure on municipalities, and is therefore of opinion that compensation should be paid only to the really poor.

The Collector of Bellary suggests that infected clothes may, instead of being burnt, be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. This suggestion is approved and the rule will be altered as follows so as to enable the preventive staff to adopt either course according to circumstances :—

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, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

(12) *Rule* 17.—With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Bellary the words "and the drains of these houses were possible" will be added to the rule after "attacked" in the second sentence.

(13) *Rule* 19.—The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Máyavaram that if the affected floor cannot be dug up it may be burnt over is approved and the words "or if this cannot be easily done, the floors should be burnt over" will be added after "burnt" in the second sentence of this rule.

With reference to the difficulty pointed out by the Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot as regards carrying out the procedure suggested in the note to this rule, it is observed that the precautions mentioned are not laid down as a rule to be always followed, but are merely suggested as desirable whenever possible.

(14) *Rule* 21.—As suggested by the Collector of Trichinopoly the words "or groups of circles as the Collector may approve" will be added after "circles" in the first sentence of this rule.

The Collector of Kistna thinks that it should be stated for how long the observation staff should be retained if cholera should not appear at all. The staff should, of course, be maintained as long as the disease "imminently threatens," and Collectors must use their discretion in deciding when it should be disbanded.

The Government does not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of North Arcot to make the meaning of this rule clearer. It appears to be clear enough as it stands.

(15) *Rule* 22.—With reference to the remarks of the same officer that it is not explained how the medical subordinates referred to in this rule are to be obtained, it is observed that the Surgeon-General will, on application, make the necessary arrangements to supply them as soon as he can.

The Municipal Council of Vizianagram raises the question as to how Municipal Councils which maintain no hospital of their own are to obtain the necessary medicines for the treatment of cholera patients. Such Municipal Councils can always keep a sufficient stock of the medicines, provided at their own expense, in the local hospitals.

(16) *Rule* 23.—The Collector of North Arcot will be informed in answer to his query with regard to this rule that isolation huts and house accommodation for the medical subordinates should be permanently maintained if possible, but as this may not, for financial reasons, be possible in all municipalities, it will be sufficient to erect temporary grass huts when required.

(17) *Rule* 26.—The Municipal Council of Vizianagram is of opinion that the provision of a cholera reserve at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is too low. The Government considers that, though this may not be sufficient, it is as much as most municipalities can at present afford, and the rule must therefore stand as it is.

(18) *Rule* 27.—With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly the words "Sanitary works of a permanent nature" will be substituted in this rule for "permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs."

(19) *Rule* 28.—The Collector of Trichinopoly suggests that the words "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable" should be substituted for "but this sanction should be obtained without delay" at the end of the rule. This does not appear to be necessary as the sanction will not ordinarily be applied for until the outbreak is over.

(20) *Rule* 29.—The first sentence of this rule will be amended as follows with reference to the remarks of the Collector of North Arcot :—

The Medical officer responsible for working these rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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.

(21) The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that if chairmen should fail to do their duties under these rules, the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do what is necessary. No rule on this subject is required, as section 36(1) of Act IV of 1884 provides for such intervention by the Revenue Divisional officer.

(22) The Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territories and to keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. The necessary action has already been taken by Government in this matter.

3. The dralt rules, as amended above, are finally approved and the following notification will be published in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes, except those of Anantapur, Ganjám, Kurnool, Nellore, Nilgiris, South Arcot and South Canara, in English and in the vernacular language of the district :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 250 (*m*) of Act IV of 1884 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for combating cholera in municipalities. These rules shall come into force three months after their first publication in the District Gazette in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

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 necessary medical arrangements both in their headquarters and elsewhere, except in municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be

under the medical officer ~~to carry out the necessary arrangements~~ designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or, in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

5. For the purposes of these Rules every municipality to which they apply shall be divided into "circles" which should, as far as possible, follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1,200 houses and a population of less than 5,000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. 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 the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the municipal stores the following apparatus and disinfectants and will be responsible that the stores are always maintained and in good condition :—

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.
9 lb. perchloride of mercury.
9 lb. commercial hydrochloric acid.
60 lb. carbolic acid.
600 lb. of sawdust and 600 lb. of unslaked lime.

(*Note.*—The prices of these articles are approximately as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.
One tin canister	1	8	0
One ounce perchloride of mercury	0	3	0
One ounce commercial hydrochloric acid	0	2	0
One lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
One lb. sawdust	0	1	9)
One lb. unslaked lime			

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 or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a divisional inspector and an orderly or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular occasion, consider sufficient. 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.

(*Note.*—The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates :—

	RS.
Circle inspector	15
Do. peon	8
Do. toti	7
Divisional inspector	35
Jutka or horse allowance to ditto	15
Orderly	8
Jutka or pony allowance to ditto	7)

9. This staff may consist of competent temporary hands if available. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, whose local knowledge will be valuable. In the latter case 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) three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

(*Note.*—The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this Rule shall not respectively exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each per mensem.)

14. This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise, it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should 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, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the divisional or sanitary inspector, but in the absence of both it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the divisional inspector, sanitary inspector or peon, as the case may be, shall be responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this Rule, his powers under section 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses.

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

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, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

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 and the drains of these houses where possible 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, 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, or if this cannot be easily done the floors should be burnt over. 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 or groups of circles as the Collector may approve 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 sanitary works of a permanent nature.

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. The medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, 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 fæcal matter by removal at least twice daily.

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

9. Cess-pools 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.

4. The Translators to Government will furnish the necessary translation of the above notification and the Superintendent, Government Press, will print the required number of copies in English and in the vernaculars, and forward them to the Collectors concerned for publication. Each Collector will report the date of publication in the District Gazette.

(True Extract.)

Under Secy., P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.
„ the Tamil Translator to Government.
„ the Telugu „ „
„ the Malayalam „ „
„ the Canarese „ „
Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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.

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.

Order—dated 26th June 1895, No. 1028 M., Local and Municipal.

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.

The Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole.
Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King.

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 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.

3. Before circulation the two 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 co-operation of the police in removing sanitary defects will be required only in so far as it is compatible with their other duties.

4. 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 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. Tahsildars 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 selecting apothecaries and hospital assistants for cholera work. If experienced men are not otherwise available, the necessary medical officers should, when feasible, be deputed from outlying hospitals and 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 Tiruvannámalai outbreak goes to show to be incorrect. It is also questionable whether, 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 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.
„ the Judicial Department.
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.
Madura	Guntúr.
Malabar	Madura.
North Arcot	Calicut.
Salem	Gudiyáttam.
	Tirupati.
	Vellore.
Tanjore	Salem.
	Vániyambádi.
Tinnevelly	Kumbakónam.
	Negapatam.
Trichinopoly	Tanjore.
Vizagapatam	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 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 ~~etc~~ and will be responsible that the stores are always maintained and in good condition :—

necessary medical arrangements both in their head quarters and elsewhere.

The preventive staff referred to in Rule 14 below shall be under the medical officer ~~who may be~~ designated by the District Medical & Sanitary Officer or in the absence of such designation, under the senior medical officer on the spot, while the observation staff mentioned in Rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman.

In municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1200 houses and a population of less than 5000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division, and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles.

(a) (Note.– The prices of these articles ~~will be~~ are approximately as follows:–

	Rs.	As.	P.
one tin canister	1	8	0
One ounce perchloride of mercury . .	0	3	0
One ounce, commercial hydro-chloric acid	0	2	0
One ~~lb.~~ carbolic acid	0	4	0
One ~~lb~~ saw dust / one ~~lb~~ unslaked lime	0	1	9).

or such smaller establishment as the Collector may under the circumstances of the particular occasion consider sufficient.

(c) (Note The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:–

	Rs.	
Circle Inspector	15.	per mensem.
" Peon	8	
" toti	7	
Divisional Inspector	35	
Jatka or horse allowance to do	15	
Orderly	8	
Jatka or pony allowance to do	7	

(Note. The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this Rule shall not exceed Rs. 8 & Rs. 7 each, respectively, per mensem.)

may consist of competent temporary hands if available. Otherwise, it should

the

	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 1¾ pies per lb.~~	8	5	4
Total . .	86	5	4

(a)

~~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 or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of ~~an~~ an inspector, a peon, and a toti,

	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 and ~~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 may consist of competent temporary hands if available. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the municipality, ~~as their~~ whose local knowledge will be valuable, ~~and~~ In the latter 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.

13. On receipt of information under stem of the first attack ... Chairman shall at once employ in the cir 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.~~

three such smaller establishment as the may be circumstances of the particular ca

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

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

15. The preventive staff shall visit even in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic nd excreta are at once collected in separate sels, mixed with carbolic sawdust,* paddy sk, or other combustible matter, and where cessary with kerosine oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or ne premises. The burning shall ~~invariably be~~ as often possible be carried out in the press of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector and, in the absence of either, in the presence of the peon; and the Divisional Inspector, sanitary inspector peon as the case may be, shall be resp that it is thoroughly done. The airman shall delegate to the Senior cal officer of the town, and to ch others as may have to act under Rule, his powers under sectio 231 (i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering a inspecting houses.

* 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 [illegible]. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

[illegible]. Charges for medical treat[illegible] these rules shall be met from the allotment in the budget under Grant III, Hospitaries.

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

26. In order to make provisio[illegible] the charges under the portions of this scheme relating to observation and prevent[illegible]ncil of every municipality to which the scheme applies shall be required to allot in [illegible]t under "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to [illegible]0 inhabitants in the municipality. This shall be called the "Cholera reserve" and [illegible]e spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve [illegible] be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expe[illegible]pon communications, education, sanitation, &c., or to swell the total of the allotment [illegible] sanitary purposes under Grants I, III and IV taken together, but should be set aside [illegible]nds which are at present annually expended upon permanent (as distinguished from recur[illegible]itary needs.

28. Municipal councils are hereby a[illegible]ed to employ establishments on the scales above laid down as the necessity for them arise[illegible]o defray the charges from the cholera reserve in anticipation of the sanction of Governme[illegible] this sanction should be obtained without delay.

(a) or where the owners or other persons concerned desire it, clothes & bedding should be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

(b) or if this cannot be easily done the floors should be burnt over.

(c) or groups of circles as the Collector may approve.

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 forwaded 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.—Habitation.

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

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

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

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

5. Bundles of clothing and other materials han... ...ing 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 hou... ...rs be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.

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

8. The drains leading from houses should be clea... ...ed twice daily.

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

B.—The Per...m.

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

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

3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to ca...use 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 e...ten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water tha... has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet—but, on the other hand, i... 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 ke...t 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 ...e checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motio...s in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

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.

No 235.

Municipal Office, Guntur

Dated 7th August 1895

8 Municipal Dc

CURRENT No. 2541/M

From

MRRy V. Bhavanacharlu Avergal

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Guntur

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local and Municipal Department

Madras.

Sir,

In obedience to para 2 of G.O. No 1028 M dated 26th June 1895 circulating to certain Municipal Councils for remarks rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in Municipalities, I have the honor to submit herewith the resolution of the Municipal Council passed at their meeting held on the 31st July 1895.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

V. Bhavanacharlu

Chairman

Local and Municipal Dept.
Pr. No. 2541 M

From

The Chairman,

Municipal Council,

Guntur

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local and Municipal Department

Madras.

Dated 7th August 1895

Received 10 AUG. 95

No 235
Enclosure 1
Subject

Submitting the resolution of the Municipal Council dated 31st July 1895 regarding cholera rules circulated in G.O. No 1028 M / 26 6 95

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council Vaniyambadi dated 3rd August 1895.

PRESENT.

M. Ghose Esquire; C.S. Chairman

Official Councillors.

MRRy C. Surappachariar Avargal, Dy Tahsildar
" M. Gurusawmi Sastriar Avargal, B.A. Sub Registrar.

Non-Official Councillors.

MRRy T. M. Sewisesha Muthu Pillai Avargal
" Murugappachettiar Avargal
" Amara Appia Chettiar Avargal
Middaikara Jainulabdin Sahib
Rasul Khan Sahib
Neivasal Tafar Sahib
Kaniyambady Abdul Kader Sahib.

× × ×

3. Read G.O. No. 1028 M, dated 26th June 1895 circulating to certain municipal Councils and Collectors for remarks, rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in municipalities.

Resolution: The rules are approved. Rec...

× × ×

(True Extract) (Signed) M. Ghose
Chairman

Chairman

~~Reference on~~ No. 467

MUNICIPAL OFFICE VANIYAMBADI.

Dated 15th August 1895.

From

M. Ghose Esquire, C.S.

Chairman, Municipal Council,

VANIYAMBADI.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

~~THROUGH THE COLLECTOR OF SALEM.~~

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No 1028 M, dated 26th June 1895, I have the honor to State that the Council at its meeting held on the 3rd August 1895 approved of the rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in municipalities, and circulated for remarks. It has no remarks to offer.

2. A Copy of the Council's resolution accompanies.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant

Chairman

Local & Municipal Dept

Local 1895 Municipal Dept.

From

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Vaniyambady

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Local & Municipal Dept
Madras.

Dated 15th
Despatched 15th } August 1895
Received 16 AUG. 95

No. 467

Enclosure: One

Subject.

Communicating the approval of the Municipal Council, Vaniyambady of the rules embodied in G.O. No 1028 M dated 26 June 1895.

Call Clerk
Please note

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Calicut at a Meeting held on the 9th August 1895

Present

I. Varada Rao Esquire, S. C. S. Chairman
H. W. Brown Esquire
M.R.R. P. Krishna Menon Avayal
" P. P. Karunakara Menon "
" P. A. Krishna Menon "
J. J. Srinivasagom Pillay Esquire
M.R.R. Cooverjee Ardeshir Avayal
" K. Krishnan Nair "
G. Zachariah Esquire
B. de Rozario Esquire
M.R.R. S. Swaminatha Iyer Avayal Rao Bahadur
" N. Subramania Iyer Avayal
" M. A. Subramania Iyer "
R. F. Austin Esquire.

× × × × ×

13) Read again G.O. dated 26th June 1895 No 1028-M. circulating to certain municipal councils and collectors for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

The Council have no remarks to offer.

(True Extract) (Sd) I. Varada Rao
for Chairman. Chairman

Municipal Office
Calicut 12th August 1895

From,

J. Varada Rao Esqre. B.A.B.L.
Chairman, Municipal Council
Calicut

To,

The Honorable J. F. Price. B.A.I.C.S.
Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Madras

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G.O. dated 26th June 1895 No 1028-2 Local and Municipal, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a resolution of the Council at a meeting held on the 9th instant from which it will be observed that the Council have no remarks to offer on the rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
V. Ramachandra Rau
for Chairman.

No 792
1895
CURRENT No. 2600 M

From,

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Calicut

To,

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal Deptt
Madras

Dated 12th August 1895
Despd 14th August 1895
Recd 16 AUG. 95

Stating that the Council have no remarks to offer on the rules framed for Combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities

Extract from the Proceedings of the Councillors of the Cocanada Municipality, passed at their Meeting held on Saturday the 17th August 1895.

PRESENT:

* * * *

1 M R Ry. K. Seshachalapati garu B A Chairman
2 Cy. H. White Esquire Councillor
3 M R Ry. M. V. Somayajulu garu do
4 do N. Padmanabham garu B A do
5 do P. Chittiah garu do
6 do B. Annaparazu garu do
7 do P. Venkatachalapati garu do
8 do N. Tirupatirayudu Naidu gar do
9 do B. Venkataratnum garu do
10 do Ch. Venkataratnum Naidu gar do
11 do K. Chinniah Naidu garu do

Read G.O. dated 26th June 1895 no 1028 M

The 1st Sentence of rule 5 may be modified as follows.

"For the purpose of these rules, every Municipality to which they apply shall be divided into circles of convenient sizes, corresponding to wards, unless any ward contains less than 1200 houses and a population of less than 5,000, in which cases.

two wards may be comprised in the same Circle"

"Ordinarly" may be inserted in the 2nd Sentence of the same rule.

Rules 8 and 13. The Salaries proposed in this rules may be noted as "Maxima" leaving the Municipal Councils to reduce the pay, when practicable, without impairing efficiency.

Rule 15. The burning of excreta may be Carried out in the presence of Divisional or Sanitary Inspector.

Rule 16. Compensation Should be given only to the very poor and not as a general rule. Keeping Sullied clothes may be treated as an act, likely to spread infection.

Rule 26. In the next Budget Rs 1750 will be provided as Cholera Reserve The council has no remarks to offer about other rules.

(Sd) K. Seshachalapati
Chairman

(True Extract)

Municipal Office
Cocanada 17/8/1895

K. Seshachalapati
Chairman

No. 587

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Cocanada, 19th August 1895.

From
M.R.Ry. K. Seshachalapatigaru B.A
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Cocanada.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Madras

Sir,

As called for in G.O. dated 26th June 1895 No 1028 M. I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the Council's resolution dated 17th August 1895 regarding Cholera rules.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

K. Seshachalapati
Chairman

Local & Municipal Dept. 1028 M 26-6-95

CURRENT No. 2657 M

Municipal Department.

From
THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Cocanada.

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras

Dated 19 August } 1895.
Despatched 20
23 AUG. 95
No. 587

Encl. 1

SUBJECT.

Submitting Copy of the Council's resolution regarding Cholera rules.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.

FROM CURRENT No. 2657 M

THE COLLECTOR OF
BELLARY.

To
THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Local and Municipal
Department.
Despatched No. 161 Madras.

DESPATCHED
22 AUG. 95

Dated 21
Despatched } August 1895.
Received 23 AUG. 95

Enclosures.
Abstract.

Submitting remarks on the draft rules for municipal action during an epidemic of cholera, circulated with G.O 1028 M. dated 26-6-95.

No. 161

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Dated 21st August 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 2657/M

FROM

H. Tremenheere Esquire,

COLLECTOR OF

BELLARY.

To

THE Chief Secretary,

to Government

Local and Municipal Department.

Madras

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my remarks on the draft rules for municipal action during an epidemic of cholera, circulated with G. O. 1028. M. 26 June

2. The general scheme is excellent, and will save considerable sums which have occasionally been wasted in fumigating streets with tar and sulphur, or in purchasing certain Cholera "Specifics." At the same time there are one or two points to which I wish to draw attention.

3. Para 5 of the G. O. Commenting on Rule 9 Contemplates that medical Subordinates of experience, when not otherwise available, may be deputed from outlying hospitals and dispensaries, which may be temporarily closed. While not Contendeing that such a course may never be necessary, I hope that Government

will

take it clear that it should not be adopted unless absolute necessity compels; for the closing of such hospitals and dispensaries gives a great shock to the confidence of the people and throws back medical administration materially. It is impossible to expect villagers to resort to these institutions unless they are certain to find them open.

4. Rule 8. The appointment of an observation staff may be necessary even without warning from the Collector who may be touring in a distant part of the District. After the first five words, insert "or otherwise receiving information."

5. The observation staff proposed is extremely expensive, costing in Bellary Rs 326 per month (taking the jatkas at As 8 a day). I think it can reasonably be reduced. Their duties are, to gain intelligence of the first case, to remove defects in sanitation (such as decaying rubbish or stagnat sewage) with the aid of the ordinary establishment; and to make widely known the Sanitary Commissioners "Simple Sanitary Rules". Surely an additional force of 22 men with 4 jatkas is not required for these simple purposes. If the ordinary establishment is properly worked, the first purpose may be effected in a few days; the publication of the Sanitary Commissioner's hints may take as long; and nothing remains but to gain intelligence of the first case, and for this alone the staff seems excessive. It may have to be kept on for a considerable period. The rules prescribe no limit of time, and allow no reduction in strength; in short, they seem inelastic. This may be illustrated also by the fixed pay of the topics (Rules 8 & 13). These men sometimes cannot be induced to go on special cholera duty without higher pay, and not infrequently go on strike yet in an emergency to overcome a strike by raising the pay to Rs 8 will require the sanction of the Government.

6. Rule 16. I agree with the District Medical Officer who is very strongly of opinion that stained clothes should not be burnt. Such a course would at once prejudice the poor population against medical aid, and this feeling would not be removed even by giving Compensation. Besides, very few Municipalities could afford in a severe outbreak to give Compensation. It is not as though each case stained only one set of clothing. It often happens that one patient stains several sets in one day. The process adopted in Bellary meets all the requirements of sanitation, and avoids offending the feelings of the people. Stained clothes by the hundred are boiled in disinfectants and then returned. For this purpose washermen should be substituted for some of the peons on the Preventive staff, or money be provided to pay the washermen according to their out-turn of work.

7. Rule 17. It is not only "the street drains outside the houses attacked" that should be flushed with the

the disinfectant solution. In the Sinthan towns nearly every house has a house-drain leading into the street and these drains are often horribly foul. I have had many of them opened during an Epidemic, and it was almost impossible to stand within a distance of several yards. These require flushing even more than the street-drains; and this action should not be confined merely to the houses attacked, but should be extended to the neighbouring houses.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient servant,
Chairman
for Collector.

Adoni Municipal Office

Local & Municipal Dept.
No. 2666
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council,
Adoni.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Local & Municipal
Department
Madras.

Dated. 23rd August 1895
Received. 24 AUG. 95

387 Enclo. 1

ABSTRACT.

Submitting Copy of Resolution No 1, passed by the Adoni Municipal Council at its meeting held on the 5th Aug. 1895, in reference to G.O. Dated 28th June 1895 No 1028.

Adoni Municipal office
Dated 23rd August 1895

No 387

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2666 M

From

MRRy S. Ramu Iyer Avergal
B.A.
Chairman, Municipal
Council
Adoni —.

To.

The Chief Secretary —
to Government.
Local & Municipal Dept.
Madras. —.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government, Copy of Resolution No 1 passed by the Adoni Municipal Council at its meeting held on the 5th Instant, in reference to G. O. dated 28th June 1895, No 1028 M. —.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.

G. Venkoba
Chairman Delegate
A.M.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Adoni Municipal Council, passed at their meeting held on Monday the 5th August 1895.—

Present

Chairman

MRRy S. Ramu Iyer Avergal B.A.

Councillors:—

" T. Kothandaram Naidu Garu
" P. Hanumantha Rao Garu B.A.
" G. Vencoba Rao Garu . . .
" T. Runga Rao Garu . . .
" T. Anniah Garu . . .
" S.R. Jeeyersawmy Iyah Garu . .
" K. Peethambarasing Hazari Garu
H. J. Reynolds Esquire
Sultanpuri Patchasaib Bahadur.
Roshan Madar Saib - vo

—^—

1.— Read G.O. No 1028 M. Dated 28th June 1895, Communicating for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.—

The Council approves of the rules

rules, circulated by the Government. With reference to para 6 of G. O.; the Council approves of Rule 16 as it Stands. It is unnecessary to make Compensation in every Case.

(Signed) S Ramu Iyer
Chairman
Aml

No 384 (True Extract)

Adoni Municipal office of 23rd August 1895 } Chairman Delegate Adoni Municipal Council

No 2715 Sub Collr

Nellore Sub Collectors of
Dated 2nd August 1
Camp Kottapatam

From
J. P. Bedford Esquire
Ag Sub Collector of
Nellore

To
The Collectors of Nellore

Sir,
With reference to your endor-ment Ref No 1898/Eng dated 25th July/18 on G. O No 1028 M, 26th June 1895, re-questing me to make suggestions a to these rules, I have the honour to report as follows:-

2. The chief difficulty in working the rules will, as I apprehend, be the difficulty of getting the la number of hands that will be re-quired at a Minute's notice, whe

cholera is officially declared to
ce imminent. Thus, if I may take
the town of Vaniambadi (of which
I have some local knowledge) the
superior out-door staff at present
consists of an Inspector (Rs. 25) a
Sub Inspector (Rs. 15) and two Inspec-
tries: of these, the Inspector
alone knows English. Vaniambadi
will have at least two circles:
three out of a staff of four will
therefore have to be withdrawn:
for, according to para 8 of the
appendix, the appointments must
be made from the existing Sani-
tary establishment. I presume
that the proportion in other
Municipalities will not be
greatly dissimilar. I gather that
to

the "Observation Staff" are to be
limited to certain special duties
and, while they are so engaged
it seems extremely likely that the
ordinary conservancy work of sweep-
ing the streets and keeping the
back yards clean will become com-
pletely demoralized throughout
drawal of the Supervising staff
This is hardly in accordance with
Sanitary principles, and is precis-
ely undesirable just before
an outbreak of cholera.

3. It may be noted that this
disorganization may occur before
there is a single case of cholera
in the town, the inspecting staff
being drawn off their ordinary
(and I submit, very necessary) du-

of regulating Conservancy and
keeping roads and back yards clean
in order to search for signs of a
Contingent attack of cholera which
may never actually come. In this
Connection I would note the fact
that the existing rules make no
provision for the removal of this
Observation staff unless the expec-
ted attacks of cholera actually
arise.

4. Para 8 certainly provides that
the staff "should be filled by
temporary hands who should be
paid at the rates sanctioned
for the establishment." But
it has to be considered that
in up country stations men are
not easily to be found willing
and able to perform suddenly

the various and specialised du
of Sanitary Inspectors and Ma
-tries. Gymnastahs and indoor
Municipal servants are doubtle
available in an emergency, but
Submit that they are not in gen
-ral the class of persons likely
make the best Sanitary Superin
-tors at a moment's notice. Reven
Inspectors have doubtless some
out-door training, but their im
-pressment into Municipal
Service would put the Revenue
branch into difficulties.

5. As to outsiders, it seems t
me that there will be great
difficulty in finding them wh
wanted: a time of expected ch
-lera in the last season as

which volunteers will be ready to
come forward. If an acute cholera
is generally imminent all over the
presidency at about the same
time every year: and then, there
will be a demand at this time
for a great number of Candidates
year after year, whilst at other
times in the year there will be no
similar demand. It is diffi-
cult to see how a class of trained
and competent persons can be
expected to rise up to meet a
merely temporary demand of
this kind. In order to render
the system more possible, a
register of applications of qua-
lified Candidates might be
opened in Madras city and in
one

one or two other large and central
towns, and lists revised and cir-
culated at suitable intervals to
Chairmen of all Municipalities
6. But I would respectfully Suggest
Suggest that the whole system
of appointing an "observation staff"
is liable to serious objection.
When cholera has actually bro-
ken out, a certain disorganization
of the Sanitary staff is perhaps
more or less inevitable and must
be accepted. But up to that
time, it seems to me that it is
to the humble but necessary du-
ties of keeping streets and back
yards clean that we must de-
voke our attention: in so far as
the duties of the "Observation staff

are the duties of a Conservancy
establishment, they are of the
highest importance: but for this
purpose, they will be managed
quite as well and better by the
Supervising staff if they continue
to work under their ordinary ti-
-tles and with their accustomed
Subordinates: as to the extra
duty of patrol, I submit that
extra Subordinate hands could
be employed for this under the
Supervision of the ordinary ins-
-pecting staff: and extra pay may
be granted both to Supervisors
and Subordinates to any extent
found desirable. But I would
venture to point out that one
effect of these house to house

visitations would, unless very carefully

managed, be to stir up just that
sense of panic and fear, which
the last of the Sanitary Commissio-
-ners rules shows to be so highly un-
-desirable: any how it is best
that the ordinary Inspecting Sani-
-tary staff should be kept to their
ordinary duties (at increased sa-
-lary if thought fit) Special hands
being appointed for special
observation work.

7. These Considerations may appear
premature: but it seems to me
better that possible difficul-
-ties and objections should be
considered before hand rather
than that they should be only
discovered at the last moment
when it is too late to apply
any effectual remedy. I would

venture

venture, if it were not presumptuous to express my deep sense of the value of the many practical hints given: but (as a chairman of 2½ years' experience) I respectfully deprecate the proposal to break up the whole Supervising Conservancy Staff at a most critical period, supplying the gaps by ignorant Subordinates or still more ignorant outsiders.

I have &c

Sd/ J.P. Beford
Ag Sub Collector

(True copy)

Sd

Hitanham
Try Deputy Collector
for
Collector

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DATED 28th August 1895.

No. 1665
Eng

DESPD 31 AUG 95

From K. C. Manavedan Raja Esqr
Collector of Nellore.

To the Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Dept
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. 26th June 1895 No 1028 M, I have the honour to enclose herein a letter from my Sub Collector Mr Bedford who offers the remarks from experience obtained as Chairman of Muffusil Municipality of 2 years and a half.

I have the honour to be
sir
Your most obedient
Servant

Eng.; 24-11-94.]
Sd

Hitanham
Try Deputy Collector
for
Collector

Lo... ...al Dept.
Nos ... 27/3 M

From the Collector of

Nellore.

?

To The Chief Secretary to Govt Local & Municipal Dept. Madras

Dated 28th August 1895

No. 1665 DESPATCHED 5 ... 2 SEP 95

Subject.

Submitting the remarks of the Sub Collector Mr Bedford with reference to G. O. No 1028 M dated 26th June 1895.

Not noted by me - P.R. 2/9/95

not as before

LECTOR'S OFFICE,
...ptember 1895.

District.

...DRAS.

...order
...nor to
...ombating
...the
...nder

Bellary mind may be said to hoo inhabitants - thing is therefore the scaured here.

1. To be divided to 2 Divisions of 30,000 these should be

1. Cowl Bazaar Fort

2. Bruce Cettah

2. Each Division to divided into 3 Circles

1. Cowle Bazaar

2. Bruce Cettah

The town to be mappiout as above and after aproval by Collector record mips and send copy to District Medical and Sanitary officer.

3. The following stones to be procured and kept ready for use.

24. Portable tin Canisters.

18 lbs. Perchloride mercury

Commercial Hyd.

Carbolic ...

From the

To

Date

No.

12 ... dust.
12 ... unslaked lime -
... buckets.
... Cholera is imminent
4. ... the fol... Staff to be appointed.
6 ... ectors on Rs15
each Circle) Rs 90.
... ns on Rs 8 " 48
... ties on Rs 7 " 42
... nisional Inspector
... Rs 35/- + 15 Julka
allowance — Rs 100.
Orderlies on Rs 8 — 16
Julkas for do Rs 15 — 30
Rs. 326

The Chairman to report whenabove appointments are made.

The above Staff to be drawn for Existing permanent Staff and vacancies filled up by temporary men.

5. After Cholera has appeared each circle infected to entertain
3 Peons on Rs 8/- Rs 24
3 Toties on " 7/- " 21
45

[V. C. P.—1-11-94.—300.]

~~Rc. C.~~ / Dis. No. 1287

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 3rd September 1895.

From L. C. Miller Esqre,
~~F. D'A. O. Wolfe-Murray Esqr.~~
Ag. Collector,
Vizagapatam District.

To

The Honorable J. F. Price,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of the Government order dated the 26th June 1895 No. 1028 M. I have the honor to report that I have no remarks to offer on the rules for combating Epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities, drawn up by the members of the Committee appointed for the purpose under G. O. No. 170 M. dated 6th February 1895 except that compensation should be offered in all cases in which clothing and bedding have to be destroyed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant,
[signature]
for Ag Collector

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2793 M

DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF VIZAGAPATAM.

To

THE CHEEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEPARTMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated 3rd } September 1895.
Received }

7 SEP 95

~~Re.C.~~ / Dis. No. 1287

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Stating that there are no remarks to be offered regarding the Cholera rules except that compensation should be offered in all cases for clothing to be destroyed.

call clerk please note.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2797 M

From

The Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Negapatam.

To

The Honorable The Chief Secretary
to Government, Fort St. George,
Madras.

Local and Municipal Department.

No. 434

Dated. 3d } September
Despd. } ~~August~~ 1895
Received.

CHIEF SECRETARY
-6 SEP. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Reference]

Enclosure

SUBJECT.

Submitting that the Council approve of the draft rules for combatting cholera & requesting that the Sanitary Board may be invited to suggest a safer method of dealing with the soiled linen other than burning.

Extract from the proceedings of the Municipal Council Negapatam at a meeting held at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday the 22d August 1895.

Present

V. Chinna Maricar Malumiar Sahib Bahadur Chairman delegate

2 J. Hardaker Esquire

3 Reed E. Webster M.A.

4 M.R.R.S. Anantha Iyer aul

5 N. Mohomed Oosman Sahib Bahadur

6 S. Chinnathamby Maricar Sahib Bahadur

7 M.R.R. A.R.N. Curusami pillai aul

8 " P.S. Krishnasami Naidugaru

9 " K. Nagalinga Chettiar aul

10 " C.R. Kungithapatham Iyer aul

11 M. Othumanlebbai Maricar Sahib Bahadur

12 M.R.R.M. S. Ramasami pillai aul

13 " P. Rabnasabapathipillai aul

14 " S. Soobramania Iyer aul

15 " E.T. Soobbiah pillai aul

16 " R. Duraisami Naidugaru

17 G. S. Bruce Esquire

2- Read G. O. No 1028 m dated 26th June 1895 Circulating Cholera rules for remarks of the Council.-

Resolution. — The Council approve of the draft rules. As regards the destruction of Soiled cloths rags and beddings provided for in No 16 of the draft rules the Council feel that the amount of Compensation will be Simply prohibitive and would therefore request that the Sanitary Board be invited to Suggest an equally Safer method of dealing with them other than burning.

(True Extract)

Jimmari Cays

Chairman delegate

No 434

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Negapatam, 3rd Sept 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2744 M

From

The Chairman, Municipal Council,
Negapatam.

To

The Honorable The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Fort Saint George,
Madras,
(Local and Municipal Department.)

Through the Head Assistant Collector and the Collector of Tanjore.

SIR,

G. O. No 1028 Mn. Local & Municipal of the 26th June Current was Considered by the Council at their Meeting of the 22nd August 1895, Special attention being paid to rule 16, re the burning of infected clothes. It was accordingly resolved to give effect to the other rules laid down. With regard to Rule 16, the Council Considered that the Cost of paying Compensation for the destroyed Clothes will be simply prohibitive and therefore resolved to request that the Sanitary Board may be invited to Suggest some

some other mode of dealing
with the Soiled clothes.

An extract from the proceed
ings of the Council is enclosed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servt
Jinnamari Cos
Chairman delegate

Rajahmundry Municipality
1895
CURRENT No. 2854/M

From
The Chairman
Municipal Council
Rajahmundry.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
MADRAS.

~~Through the Sub-Collector Godavery.~~

Dated 11-9-95
Despatched 11-9-95
Received 16 SEP 95

No. 424 Enclosures. 1

SUBJECT.

Submitting the suggestions of the Council with reference to G. O. No 1028 dt 26 June 1895.

Call Clerk,
Please note
NB

G.S

To be returned to
Call clerk.

population, if they were deprived of their [illegible] aid.

No. 124 Municipal Office

Rajahmundry.

Dated 11-9-95.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry dated 13.8.1895. No. 1363.

Read Gy. O. No. 1028 M / 26.8.95 about Cholera rules.

With regard to rule No. 4 the council is of opinion that in times of epidemic the special sanitary staff should be placed under the direct control of District Sanitary officer.

According to rule No. 5 the whole town will form one Division consisting of 3 circles each circle being made up of 2 wards.

Rule 6. The council proposes to procure and retain in store in addition to the articles mentioned therein, a dozen cacks of Mc. Doogles Powder.

As regards rules 7 & 22 to 17:- As the requirements of the several municipalities may vary, the council suggest that the strength of the staff shall be determined and arrangements for medical aid will be made according to the local requirements, by the Chairman in consultation with the District Sanitary officer, on the lines laid down in

in the rules.

The council is of opinion that a special allotment of Rs. 1000 called "Epidemic reserve" should be made without disturbing the present sanitary allotments.

As regards rules 15-19 with regard to the compulsory entry into houses for the purpose of inspection; & disinfection, there would be much difficulty, especially in the case of caste & gosha people who never admit strangers, and low caste men such as toties to their houses and inner rooms. The disinfection of backyards, drains, &c could be easily carried out.

The rules should therefore in the opinion of the council be so framed as to enable the staff to provide means of efficient disinfection without interfering with caste or religeous prejudices.

The council is of opinion that compensation should be offered in every case where infected clothes &c. are destroyed, to encourage the destruction of infected articles

Rule no 9 & para 5. of the G.O. It would be hardly possible to call in Hospital Asst. from the outlying dispensaries, for in times of epidemic, they would be specially needed in the District and it would be felt as a hardship by the rural population, if they were deprived of their only medical aid.

(Signed) N. Jaladurgaprasadarayudu
Chairman

(True Extract)

[signature]
Chairman

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, RAJAHMUNDRY

No 424 DATED. 11-9-95.

From M.R.B. Nyala Durga prasadarayudu Garu B.A.

The Chairman, Municipal Council,

Rajahmundry.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local & Municipal Department

MADRAS.

~~Through the Sub-Collector Godavery.~~

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No 1028 dated 26th June 1895, I have the honor to submit here with the Suggestions of the Council as per resolution No 1363 dated 13.8.95. Copy of which is enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[signature]

Chairman.

NR

Current No. 712 of 1895.

1895.

Tanjore Municipality.

Local & Municipal

CURRENT No. 2858 M

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Tanjore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras.

Through the Divisional Officer,
Tanjore.

Dated 3 September 1895.

Received 16 SEP 95

No. 1478

ENCLOSURE.

(Subject.)

Re 1321/95 Ver 5.9.95

DESPATCHED 7 SEP 95

Submitting suggestion on G.O. No. 1028 M dated 26-6-95 regarding Cholera Rules.

E C

9 SEP. 95

Ind Concur No 712/M of 1895

Forwarded.

Ed Lawson
Ag Collector

Rs 10/9-

Tanjore Collector's office
Vellam. 14-9-95

Rs 10/9.

(Form No. 43.)

Current No. 712 of 1895

TANJORE MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
3rd September 1895.

No. 1478
FROM

CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
TANJORE.

To

The Chief Secretary,
TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George,
MADRAS.

Thro. the Divisional Officer,
TANJORE.

SIR,

Referring to G.O. No 1028 M. of 26 June 1895. I have the honor to inform you, as requested by the Council, with reference to para 16 of the rules, that some people have objection even if compensation be paid to the Clothes worn by them or by the members of their family being burnt. In such cases, (which in my opinion may not be numerous) some provision will have to be made to

Compel them to part with
the Cloths.
The Scheme is otherwise
Excellent but Costly.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt Sr.

K S Srinivasan

Chairman

1895

Locals Municipal Department.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2874 M

TINNEVELLY Collector's OFFICE.

From
The Collector
of Tinnevelly

To
The Chief Secretary to
Government
Fort St. George.

Dated 16 September 1895
Received 18 SEP 95
Dist. No. 1733 of 95

Enclosures. 2

Subject.

Reporting on the draft Cholera rules to be introduced in certain Mofussil Municipal towns, circulated with G.O. No 1028 M
26-6-95

call clerk,
Please note this
H.S.
2/9/95

Tinnevelly Sub Collector's office
Dated 23rd August 1895

Dis No. 78
28.8.95

From
J. A. Cumming Esquire
ag Subcollector
Tinnevelly

To
The Collector
Tinnevelly

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my remarks on the rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities as directed in your Ref on current No $\frac{587}{GBGL}$ of 1895 dated 30.7.95

2 The general lines on which they proceed are excellent and what is much more to the point practical. Rules 5 and 6 are invaluable as applying a rule of thumb that will do away with the present rough and ready system of sanctioning extra hands &c on scales which are at times too liberal, at times too limited.

3 Rule 7 is what directly concerns this department, and it strikes me as an exceedingly difficult one to work. When can any one say Cholera imminently threatens a Municipality?

4 Last year Cholera prevailed throughout the Peraakulam Taluk. A large number of

villages immediately round Periakulam
Municipality were affected and the death rate was
Considerable. I should say Cholera imminently
threatened Periyakulam then and every day
I expected to hear it had broken out.
As a matter of fact there was (I am
speaking from memory) only one case.
That was the Local Fund Supervisor's
Lascar and although the Supervisor put
him out of the Chattram, procured no
assistance for him, and gave no information
to the Municipal servants, the disease
did not spread. Had notice been given
under this rule, it would have meant
the Municipality would have had to
maintain extra establishment for
observation for 2 or 3 months.

5 Another case. This year Cholera was prevailing
in Srivaikuntam, the point at which
the North Main channel takes off from
the Tambraparni. This channel is the only
source of drinking water for Tuticorin.
At its head it is used for all sorts of
filthy work, bathing, washing Cattle &c.
While Cholera was prevailing at Srivaikuntam
water came down the Channel to Koram-
-pallam. I should have said Cholera
imminently threatened Tuticorin. As a
matter of fact there were 1 or 2 sporadic
Cases but no epidemic and had an observation
staff been appointed it would have been
money thrown away.

6 What I submit is that the movements
of Cholera are notoriously peculiar and unless
some indication is given as to the meaning
of "imminently threatens" rule 7 imposes
a very Awkward duty on the Collector.

7 The delegation of the regular servants of the
Municipality to attend to the epidemic
must of necessity dislocate the ordinary
Municipal work. But local knowledge
is absolutely essential to the effective
working of the rules, and I am not pre-
-pared to object to this portion of
the rules.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servt
[illegible]
Asst Sub Collector

Tinnevelly Sub Collector's Office.

From

J. A. Cummings Esq.

Ag. Sub Collector.

Tinnevelly.

To

The Collector

of Tinnevelly.

Dated 23 } August 1895.
Despatched }

Dis No. 781
23-8-95

F.R. Ref. on Current No. 587/95
G.B.Gl.

Subject

Submitting remarks on the rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in Municipalities.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT. | MONDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER 1895.

The following rules for the prevention of cholera when its attack is anticipated, as well as for its suppression when present are published for general information and guidance.

1. The Tahsildar will be considered to be in sanitary charge of his taluk or division.

2. Generally it will be the duty of every village head man—the Munsif monegar to attend as far as possible to the sanitation of his village and of all its hamlets, that is to say, he will have to see

i. that the village is kept clean.

ii. that rubbish heaps and street sweepings are removed daily outside the village.

iii. that the sources of drinking water—such as rivers or streams, wells or tanks—are, as far as possible, conserved; that people are not allowed to use the same well or tank or the same part of a river both for washing and drinking; that the people are strictly forbidden to foul drinking water by placing their hands and feet in it.

iv. that defœcation is not allowed in village streets and that people go out a good way from the village for the purpose.

v. that cow houses &c. are cleaned of dung &c. daily and kept dry; that the cattle are not allowed to stray about the village.

vi. that burial and burning of dead bodies are not allowed to take place close to living houses or drinking water sources.

In fact it is his duty to adopt all those measures which will prevent the outbreak of any epidemic in his village (*vide* village officer's manual volume II).

3. As soon as the head of a village has reason to suspect the appearance of a case of cholera, the symptoms of which are given in Appendix I to these instructions, he will adopt the precautions mentioned in para 3 thereof and immediately thereafter send a report of the fact by a messenger to the Tahsildar of the taluk and to the Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the division if there be one.

4. The village Munsiff should, as soon as the first case of cholera appears in his village publish the fact by intimation to the head men of all villages within a distance of 3 miles from his village and warn them of the consequence of people visiting the village. He should further, so long as the epidemic lasts, stop in his village and have all his staff in readiness for duty.

5. The Tahsildar on receipt of the village report (vide para 3 supra) will either himself proceed or depute the Deputy Tahsildar or Revenue Inspector to proceed to the village and report in form No. II the steps taken by the village officers. After inspection or on receipt of the report from the Deputy Tahsildar or Revenue Inspector, the Tahsildar should decide if it is necessary to ask a Medical officer to proceed to the village. If this course is decided on, he will put himself in communication with the nearest Hospital Assistant who will proceed to the village intimating the fact of his proceeding to the District Surgeon.

6. Should the Medical officer advise the urgent entertainment of a temporary staff of sweepers, the Tahsildar will engage, in anticipation of sanction of the Local Fund Board, the staff required for employment in the village during the prevalence of the epidemic. These sweepers should be employed on the special duty of cleaning infected ground and removing infected matter from the village. They should *not be* employed to remove long standing rubbish heaps or generally to stir up dirt. They should be provided with covered receptacles, and in them should remove all infected matter from houses—such as cholera excreta, infected clothing and bedding, scrapings of floors and walls soiled with cholera excreta &c. to a place outside the village and to the leeward of it to be selected by the medical officer and the Tahsildar. In the place selected all the infected matter removed should be buried 4 or 5 feet deep and covered up and the receptacle should be carefully cleaned before being taken back to the village. The Hospital Assistant will supply instructions in detail for this work and the "Simple Sanitary Rules" should also be studied.

7. Burning tar and sulphur spasmodically in the streets is of little or no use. The interior of dwellings and rubbish heaps require disinfection. The Apothecary or the Hospital Assistant should be invited to make suggestions *which should be carried out*. Any drinking water source objected to should be closed. If necessary, an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code can be obtained from the Magistrate, or the Taluq Board or Union, if any, can proceed under Section 99 of the Local Board's Act. The staff of sweepers if entertained should be under the village Munsiff, but the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar and the medical officer should go as often as possible and see that they are working properly and should send other persons—peons, compounders, clerks &c—at odd times, to see if work *is* going on properly.

Revenue officers in charge of Taluks will understand that it will not be possible for the medical officer to make any long stay at some of the villages far from his head quarters if he is able to go there at all. They will have therefore in many cases to hold him as merely a consultative officer in adopting measures to check the spread of cholera. During outbreaks of cholera, Tahsildars should also direct the Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors to render every assistance in carrying out sanitary arrangements.

9. In case of a severe outbreak the Taluk Boards will be expected to supplement the ordinary supervising staff by the addition of trained Sanitary Inspectors, if possible, under whom gangs of coolies and scavengers will be placed for itineration in the villages of the affected circle and whose duty it will be chiefly to attend to the sanitation of affected villages; this staff will work under, and report its operations to such officers as the Taluk Boards may appoint for the purpose. If the Medical and Sanitary Officer states that in his opinion such a staff is required in any particular locality the Boards must at once provide it so far as their funds allow.

10. It should be remembered that the prevention of cholera is perhaps the most important of all the duties of the District staff and objections that Revenue Inspectors and village servants are taken away from other work to carry messages or supervise sanitary measures will be of no avail.

11. A copy of the rules to be observed for the prevention of the spread of cholera is annexed with this, as Appendix I.

12. It is desirable that all Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Union Chairmen should make themselves acquainted with the instructions contained in "Simple Sanitary Rules" in order that they may have sufficient elementary knowledge to enable them to assist in stamping out epidemics. For this purpose Taluk Boards should provide themselves with a sufficient number of copies of the book for distribution.

13 The Medical subordinates in independent charge of dispensaries and hospitals should send along with their medical indents a special indent for a sufficient quantity of cholera medicines, disinfectants and air-tight covered vessels so that every hospital may have a sufficient stock of the medicines to meet an emergency.

14. The Taluk Boards must consider the stamping out of cholera, a first charge on their funds and should not hesitate to divert funds if necessary from less important matters. The saving of life is more important than any L. F. Public work.

15. In Union centres and villages forming part of Unions, the Chairmen of the Panchayats should be able to superintend the measures adopted for putting down cholera, and in such of them as have the ward system of supervision in force, the services of the ward members should be availed of.

16. For the reason that prevention of cholera is the most important duty to be attended to, every officer—both Revenue and Local Fund—should earnestly co-operate with Medical officers in making timely arrangements for the stamping out of the disease.

17. In this connection, the following forms of reports are prescribed for adoption by the several officers concerned.

I By village officers to Tahsildars a daily report of cholera in the form No. I.

II (a) By Tahsildars to the Collector of the District, to the Divisional officer and to the District Medical officer.

(b) By Deputy Tahsildars or Revenue Inspectors who will send their reports to Tahsildars.

A weekly report in form No. II on personal inspection or on the report of Revenue Inspector.

III By Hospital Assistants to the District Medical and Sanitary officer and to the Collector of the District

report immediately after visiting the affected village or town containing the information required to be furnished in Appendix No. II. and report in the same form when he next visits the village.

18. The District Medical Sanitary Officer will forward fortnightly to the President District Board the weekly reports received from the Tahsildars with his remarks which should dwell on all the points noticed in the letter of the Government of India read in G. O. No. 2165 L dated 2nd October 1893. He should indicate measures which in his opinion are required to be taken locally to arrest the progress of the epidemic. A copy of this report should also be forwarded to the President Taluk Board in view of the necessary action being taken on the suggestions.

19. Divisional officers will see that the rules are strictly carried out. Any subordinate failing to do his duty, should be dealt with in the most exemplary manner.

Tinnevelly,
24th August 1895

A. W. B. HIGGENS,
Collector & President,
District Board.

APPENDIX I.

Cholera—with the Precautions to be observed for its prevention and during its prevalence based on Dr. King's Simple Sanitary Rules.

For the information and guidance of village officials and other non-professional men.

Cause. Cholera is caused by the entrance into the stomach of a poison derived from the fœcal discharges and vomit of persons previously affected. It manifests itself by diarrhœa and vomitting-

Symptoms. by cramps, suppression of urine &c. and in many cases produces speedy collapse and death. The

Progress. discharges from the bowels are the main source of the poison, which may be conveyed in the air or food or drink, and its spread from person to person may thus go on indefinitely. It may be carried from place to place in the clothing of those affected or of those who have had intercourse with persons suffering from the disease.

Favouring agents. Dirt is especially favourable to its spread—hence to prevent cholera, cleanliness is of the first importance, not only of the person and clothing, but of the dwellings and surroundings of persons

Attention to Sanitary matters very necessary. subjected to its influence. Buildings should be swept and cleaned daily and all rubbish and filth regularly removed to fields or to a distance. They should be periodically whitewashed inside and out. Private latrines and drains should be thoroughly cleaned twice daily and attention paid to conservancy generally. No fœcal matter should be allowed for a moment in or near human dwellings and cattle should not be allowed on any account to occupy parts of them, but should have separate sheds at a distance. Lastly houses should be so constructed as to allow an abundance of fresh air to the inmates.

How the poison gets into drinking water. 2 The poison may be conveyed to drinking water by the water pots or feet or hands of any one in whose house there are, or have been cases of cholera, or it may soak into wells or tanks from drains or cesspools or rubbish heaps in which the cholera discharges have been thrown. When once the poison finds its way into dirty water, it feeds upon the impurities ad grows rapidly and all who drink the water run the risk of contracting the disease.

Water contaminated with cholera poison the most common source of the disease. This is the most common source of cholera and too much cannot be urged on the necessity of maintaining at all times a pure supply of drinking water which should be thoroughly boiled before use. Buckets for drawing water should be kept clean at the wells and people should not be allowed to dip their own dirty pots in them. They should never on any account be permitted to bathe or wash their clothes in or near the tanks wells or rivers which are used for drinking purposes. Animals should never be allowed near them and people committing nuisances near wells or in the beds of tanks, as they often do, should be severely punished. Heaps of rubbish or manure ought never to be allowed near wells &c. Watchmen as at present employed are utterly useless. The people themselves must not be indifferent, else the drinking water will remain a source of the greatest danger.

How to keep the water free from contamination. Milk may carry the poison and so when in doubt the milk should be boiled before use; and the practice of taking rice cold is not a good one. The above measures should be carried out as far as possible at all times. Sweeping the streets and the removal of rubbish and night soil are no doubt good, but they are not by any means enough. So long as the insides of houses as well as the outside, the house drains, private latrines &c. are not kept clean, it will be impossible to prevent cholera.

Measure to be adopted when the epidemic threatens. 3. When the disease has made its appearance in any town or village, the nearest medical man should be informed at once if one is available so that he may render aid and take steps to prevent its spread.

Cholera discharges allowed to remain in dwellings very dangerous. All motions and vomitted matter from the patient should be received in chatties and disinfected with carbolic acid or perchloride of mercury solution or Mc'Dougalls' powder. None of the discharges should be allowed to touch the floor as they are very dangerous if allowed to remain. As before a medical officer or other visits the village such disinfectants as those mentioned will not generally be available fresh lime should be obtained and the fœces covered with it and removed in chatties. Any charge incurred by the village headman will be paid by the officer in-charge of the circle. A trench should be dug far away from the village and from the drinking water and special toties should be employed to bury the contents of the chatties in them at least twice daily and cover them deeply with earth. All clothing worn by the patient during his illness should be either buried, if not valuable, or specially disinfected by boiling for a couple of hours, first in water mixed with a disinfectant and afterwards in pure water. Only those in attendance on the sick person should be allowed to remain with him and they should not eat or drink in the house.

Discharges and clothing, How to dispose.

Further Sanitary measures The neighbouring villages should be warned of the proximity of cholera. The floor—if it has been contaminated with cholera discharges, should be dug up, sprinkled with disinfectants and removed and a new one put down. The house should be disinfected by burning sulphur in it with all doors and windows closed for some hours. Finally every nook and corner should be swept and the walls whitewashed. All drains, cesspools and latrines should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfectants freely sprinkled over them. The drinking water and the milk should be boiled before using and food should be well cooked and eaten warm with plenty of salt.

Disposal of the dead. 4. In case of death from the disease, the corpse should be covered with a cloth saturated with carbolic acid or perchloride of mercury solution and Mc'Dougall's powder should be sprinkled on every thing it touches. The body should either be burnt or buried deeply in the ground not near any drinking water.

Treatment. To check diarrhœa early very important. 5. As regards medical treatment, friction of the extremities with turpentine, and a mustard poltice to the abdomen are good. A dose of chlorodyne may be given and it is very important to check diarrhœa by astringents at the earliest possible moment. Stimulants such as brandy are also useful; but in very severe cases no treatment will avail, so that the only hope lies in prevention

APPENDIX II.

Rules to be observed by the Medical Subordinates in the District in every outbreak of cholera:—

1. The Medical subordinate on receiving requisition from the Tasildar of his Taluq will proceed forthwith to the place of outbreak and conduct personal enquires regarding the following matters and submit a full report to the District Medical and Sanitary officer:—

(*a*) *Probable cause of the outbreak:*—
How the disease was imported; whether the first case reported was really the first case; the circumstances connected with the appearance of the first case and with the subsequent progress of the disease; the direction or directions in which infected persons are known to have travelled.

(*b*) Duration of out-break.

(*c*) Number of attacks.

(*d*) Number of deaths.

(*e*) Manner in which dead-bodies, excretions, and soiled clothes of the affected have been disposed.

(*f*) Contamination of drinking water sources.

The sanitary coditions of the affected houses and their surrounding should be inspected, and the presence of any foul heaps, drains, cess-pools or privies which are likely to taint the water-supply or the atmosphere should be looked into. The general sanitary condition of the village should be reported.

2. *Treatment* :—

(*a*) He will personally administer suitable remedies according to the stage of disease and see that each patient is provided with an adequate supply of medicines with clear instructions as to their use.

(*b*) Remembering that cholera is spread through the evacuations, he will as far as possible personally supervise the disinfection of all specific excretions and make arrangements in every case for their proper disposal by burial in sites far removed from all sources of drinking-water.

3. *General.*

He will prescribe suitable diet; see that cleanliness is strictly enforced; and arrange for sulphur fumigation and other accessories to general treatment. He should impress on the people the necessity of boiling drinking water and milk before use.

4. *Precautionary.*

All soiled clothes belonging to each patient will be collected and disinfected by boiling in a solution of carbolic acid and lime. No infested clothes will be washed in any water-supply which is used for drinking or culinary purposes; or in any running water that feeds such supply. It would be advisable to prevent, if possible, vessels from infected houses being dipped into general drinking water-supply.

5. *Reports.*

Medical subordinates will send to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer *daily reports* as to the progress of the disease and details of remedial and precautionary measures employed during their stay in the village. They will report how far their recommendations have been carried out by the Village officers.

6. *Local help.*

The Medical subordinate will assist the Village officers in carrying out thorough disinfection, in preserving all sources of drinking water from any chance of pollution by specific germs; in providing for the suitable disposal of excretions and of dead-bodies; and in remedying the in sanitary condition existent in the village.

N.B.—The attention of all Medical subordinates is drawn to G. O's. Nos. 1205 L and 2165 L dated 22nd May 1891 and 2nd October 1893 respectively.

Palamcottah
4th April 1895.

K. C. SANJANA,
Surgeon Major
Dt. Medical & Sanitary Officer
Tinnevelly.

வாந்திபேதி வருவதை முன்னுணர்ந்தால் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கும் அது வந்துவிட்டால் திறுத்திப் போடுவதற்குமான அடிப்படை விதிகளை யெல்லோருடைய தகவலுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைக்கும் பிரசித்தஞ செய்யலாயிறது.

1. தாசில்தார், தன்னுடைய தாலூகாவின் சுகாதார விசாரணையை வகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற வரென்றெண்ணப்படுவார்.

2. பொதுவாய் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலுள்ள அதாவது முன்சீப் மணியகாரர் தன்னுடையகிராமத்தினுடையவும் அதின் எல்லாப் பட்டிகளுடையவும் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பற்றி கூடியவரையில் கவனிக்கக்கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறார். அவர் கவனிக்கவேண்டியதாவன:—

i. கிராமம் சுத்தமாய் வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதா.

ii. குப்பைக்குவியல்களும், தெருக்குப்பைகளும் தினந்தோறும் கிராமத்தைவிட்டுவெளியே யப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுகிறதா.

iii. குடிகண்ணீர் ஆதாரங்கள் அதாவது நதிகள் அல்லது ஓடைகள், ஊறுகள் அல்லதிருளங்கள், கூடிய வரையிலும், பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா; ஜனங்கள் குளிக்கிறதற்கும் குடிக்கிறதற்கும் ஒரே ஊறு அல்லது குளம் அல்லது நதியின் ஒரே பாகத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்த இடங்கொடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறதா; ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீரில் தங்களுடைய கைகளையும் கால்களையும் விட்டு அழுக்காக்காமலகண்டிப்பாய்த்தடுக்கப்படுகிறார்களா.

iv. கிராமத் தெருக்களில் மலவாசைக் கிருக்காமல் ஜனங்கள் அதற்காக கிராமத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேகொஞ்சத்தூரம் போகிறார்களா.

v. தொழுக்கள் முதலானது தினந்தோறும சாணி முதலானதெடுக்கப்பட்டு சுத்திசெய்து காயவைக்கப்படுகிறதா; கால்தடைகள் கிராமத்தில் கண்டபடி திரியாமலிருக்கிறதா.

vi. குடிபிருப்பு வீடுகளுக்கும் அல்லது குடிதண்ணீர் ஆதாரங்களுக்கும் சமீபத்தில் பிரேதங்களைப் புதைக்காமலும் சுடாமலும் நிருத்திருக்கிறார்களா வென்றவைகளே. தன்னுடையகிராமத்தில் ஏதாவது தொத்துவியாதி ஆரம்பமானால் அதைத் தடுக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாவித உபாயங்களையும் தேடவேண்டியது அவருடைய கடமையாயிருக்கிறது. (இரும்உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் மானியூல் 2-வது வகுப்பியத்தைப்பார்க்க)

3. மேல்குறித்த கற்பனைகளின் I-வது அநுபந்தத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கும் குறிகளினால் அதுமானிக்கூடிய வாந்திபேதி ஆரம்பமான விஷயம் ஓர் கிராமத்திலேவருக்குத் தெரியவந்தவுடனே, அவர் அந்த அநுபந்தத்தின் 3-வது பாராவிலக்கண்டபடி முன் எச்சரிப்புகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதுந்தவிர, தகுந்தணமே அதைப்பற்றி ஒரு ஆன் வசம் அந்த தாலூகா தாசில்தாருக்கும், மெ. கிராமம் டிப்பட்டிதாசில்தார் சரகத்திலிருந்தால் அவருக்கும்ரிப்போர்ட்டு அனுப்பவேண்டும்.

4. கிராமமுன்சீபு தன்னுடைய கிராமத்தில் வாந்தி பேதி முதலிலாரம்பித்தஉடனே அதைப்பற்றி தன்னுடைய கிராமத்திலிருந்து 3 மயில்தூரத்திலிருக்கும் எல்லாக் கிராமங்களின்தலைமை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் அறிக்கை மூலமாய்ப் பிரசித்தஞ் செய்யவேண்டியதுந்தவிர. மெ. கிராமத்திற்கு ஜனங்கள் வருகிறதினாலுண்டாகும் தீங்கைப்பற்றியும் எச்சரிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் அந்தத்தொத்துவியாதியுக்கிறவரையிலும், அவர் தன்னுடைய கிராமத்திலிருக்கவேண்டியதுடன். தன் வேலைக்காரர்களெல்லோரையும்வேலைக்காகதயாரையும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

5 மேற்காட்டிய 3-வது பாராவிற் குறித்த கிராம ரிப்போர்ட்டு வந்தமேல், தாசில்தார் தானே சுதாவாய் கிராமத்திற்கு போயாவது, அல்லது டிப்பட்டி தாசிலதார் அல்லது செவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்ட்டரையவ்விடத்திற் கனுப்பியாவது, கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களால் நடத்தப்பட்ட ஏற்பாடுகளை 2-வது நம்பர் பாரத்தில் ரிப்போர்ட்டு பண்ணும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். பார்வையானபின்பு அல்லது டிப்பட்டி தாசில்தார் அல்லது செவினியூஇன்ஸ்பெக்ட்டரிடமிருந்து ரிப்போர்ட்டு வந்தபின்பேரில், மெ. கிராமத்திற்கு மெடிக்கல் உத்தியோகஸ்தரைப் போகும்படி கேட்கவேண்டிய தவசியமாவென்பதைப் பற்றி, தாசில்தார் தீர்மானிக்கவேண்டும். இந்தவழிதீர்மானமாயவிட்டால் சமீபத்திலிருக்கிற ஹாஸ்பிற்றல் அசிஸ்ட்டாண்டுக் கெழுதி அவர் கிராமத்துக்குப் போகவேண்டியதுடன், அதைப்பற்றி டிஸ்திரிக்ட்டு சர்ஜன் துரையவர்களுக்குந் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

6. தெரு தூக்கிறதற்கு தற்கால சிப்பந்திகளை அவசியம் நியமஞ்செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மெடிக்கல் பீசர் சொல்லும் விஷயத்தில் லோக்கல்பண்டு போர்டாருடைய அனுமதியை யெதிர்பார்த்து கிராமத்தில் கொத்துவியாதி யிருக்குகாலத்தில் வேலைக்குவேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளை தாசில்தார் ஏர்ப்படுத்துவார். இந்தத் தூப்புக்காரன்களை வாந்திபேதிகண்டஇடத்தைச் சுத்திசெய்வதிலும், கிராமத்திலிருந்து வாந்திபேதி சமபந்தமான அசுத்தங்களை யப்புறப்படுத்துவதிலும், விசேஷமாய் வேலைபார்க்க நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களைநீண்டகாலமாயுள்ள குப்பைக்குவியல்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவாவது அல்லது அழுக்குகளை சாதாரணமாய் வெளிப்பிவிடவாவது நியமிக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு மூடப்பட்ட பாத்திரங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவைகளில், வாந்திபேதி மலங்கள், அசுத்தமாக்கப்பட்ட துணிகள், பண்டங்கள், வாந்திபேதி மலமூத்திரமானது பட்டிருந்த தரைகள், சுவர்கள் இவைகளிலிருந்து சுரண்டியெடுக்கப்பட்டவைகள் இவைகளைப்போலொற்ற வீட்டிலுள்ள எலலா அசுத்தத்தையும் போட்டு கிராமத்துக்கு வெளியே ஓர் இடத்தில் அதாவது மெடிக்கல் ஆபிசராலும் தாசில்தாராலும் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டகாத்தப்போக்கிலில்லாதஇடத்தில் அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டும். தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட மெ. இடத்தில் மெ. எல்லா அசுத்தத்தையும் போட்டு நாலு அல்லது 5 அடி ஆழத்தில் புதைத்து மூடிவைக்கவேண்டுவதுதவிர மூடிவைக்கப்பட்ட பாத்திரத்தை கிராமத்துக்கு மறபடியுமகொண்டுபோகுமுன், ஜாக்கிறதையாய் சுத்தஞ்செய்யவும வேண்டும். ஹாஸ்பிட்டல் அசிஸ்ட்டண்டு இந்தவேலையைச் செய்வதற்கு விவரமான கற்பனைகளைக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியது. சாதாரண சுகாதார விதிகளையும் தாசில்தார் படித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

7. தார்ரெண்ணெய்யையும் கெந்தகத்தையும் கூடனேரத்தில் தெருக்களில்வைத்து யெரித்து விடுவதில் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை. வீடுகளுக்குள்ளேயும் குப்பைக்குவியல்களிலும் அசுத்தங்களை மாற்றிவிடவேண்டும். அப்பாத்திக்கரி அல்லது ஆஸ்பிட்டல் அசிஸ்ட்டண்டு இவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை க்கேட்டு

அநதப்படி நடத்தவேணடும குடிதண்ணீர் ஆதாரம எதற்காவது ஆட்சேபனை வந்தால அதை மூடிப்போட வேண்டும். அவசியமானால கிரிமினலபுரோசீஜர் கோடு 144-வது பிரிவுப்படி ஒரு உத்திரவை மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டிடத்திலிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். அல்லது லோக்கல் போர்ட்ஸ் ஆக்ட்டின் 99-வதுபிரிவுப்படி மேல்நடத்தவேணுமானால தாலூகா போர்ட் அல்லது யூனியன் ஆபீசர்கள் நடத்தலாம். நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தூப்புக்கார சிப்பநதிகள் கிறாமமூனிசீபுகளுடைய விசாரணைக்குள்ளிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் தாசில்தார் அல்லது டிப்டி தாசில்தாரும மெடிக்கல ஆபீசரும அடிக்கடி கூடியபோதெலலாம் போய் அந்த வேலைக்காரர்கள் சரியாய் வேலைப்பார்க்கிறார்களா என்றதைப பார்க்கவேண்டியதுந்தவிர,மற்ற நபர்கள் அதாவது சேவுகர்கள் கம்பவுண்டர்கள் கிளர்க்குகளைபல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் அனுபபி விசேஷமாய் ஷை வேலைசரியாய் நடக்கிறதா வென்பதைப பார்க்கச் செய்யவுமவேண்டும்.

8. தாலூகா சார்ஜிலிருக்கிற ரிவினியூ ஆபீசர்கள் மெடிக்கல ஆபீசருடையஏட்குவார்ட்டர்ஸிலிருந்துதொலைதூரமாயிருக்கிற சில கிறாமங்களுக்கு அவர் போக முடியாதென்பதையும அதாவாப் போனாலும் அதிகதாள் அவ்விடத்தி லிருந்து விடுவது சாத்தியபபடமாட்டாதென்பதையும் அறியவேணடும். ஆனதுபற்றி அவர்கள் அனேக விஷயங்களில வாந்தி பேதி அதிகரிபபதைத் தடுக்கும்பொருட்டு வேணடும ஏறபாடுகளைச்செய்ய ஷை மெடிக்கல ஆபீசரிடம் யோசனைபெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு மாத்திரம் அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது. வாந்தி பேதி நடக்குமபோது தாசிலதார்கள,டிப்டி தாசிலதார்களுக்கும் ரிவினியூஇன்ஸ்பெக்ட்டர்களுக்கும்சுகாதார ஏறபாடுகளை நடத்துவதில் வேண்டும உதவியைச் செய்யுமபடி உத்தரவுசெய்ய வேணடும்.

9. வாந்தி பேதி மும்முரமாய் நடக்குஙகாலத்தில் தாலூகாபோர்டார் சாதாரண மேல்விசாரணை சிப்பந்திகளுடன் தேர்ந்த "சானிட்டேரி இன்ஸ்பெக்ட்டர்களை, நியமித்துவாந்தி பேதி நடக்கும் வட்டத்தின் கிறாமங்களில் போய் வருவதற்கு கூட்டம் கூட்டமாய் கூலிகளையும் தோட்டிகளையும் கூடுமானால் அவர்களுக்குக் கீழ் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் வாந்தி பேதிநடக்கிற கிறாமங்களில் முக்கியமாய் சுகாதாரத்தை உண்டாக்குவதற்கு வேண்டும் வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்தசிப்பந்திகள் ஷைகாரியத்திற்காக தாலூகா போர்டார்களால நியமிக்கலாகும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குக் கீழிருந்து வேலைசெய்து அவ்வேலையின நடவடிக்கையைப் பற்றி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்த வேணடும். மெடிக்கல் அணடு சானிட்டேரி ஆபீசர் ஏதாவது குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்திற்கு அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட சிப்பந்தி நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று அபிப்பிறாயப்படும் பட்சத்தில, அய்வேஜ இருபபுக்குத்தக்கபடி போர்டார்கள் ஷை சிப்பந்தியை உடனே நியமிக்கவேண்டும.

10. ஜில்லா சிப்பந்திகளுக்கிருக்கும் எல்லா வேலைகளிலும் வாந்தி பேதியைத் தடுக்கும் அலுவல்தான் மிகவும் முக்கிய அலுவலென்பதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும. ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும் கிறாம வேலைக்காரர்களும் தஙகளுடைய மற்ற வேலைகளைவிட்டு சுகாதார ஏற்பாடுகள் விசாரணையையும காயிதஙகள்கொண்டுபோவதையும் கவனிக்கிறார்களென்று வரும ஆட்சேபனைகள் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

11. வாந்தி பேதி யுண்டாகிறதைத் தடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விதிகளுக்கு ஒரு பிரதி முதலாவது அனுபந்தமாக இத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

12. தொத்துவியாதிகளை நீக்குகிறதற்கு உதவிசெய்ய தஙகளைத் தகுதியாக்கிக்கொள்ள பேரதுமானமூலகல்விஉண்டாக்கும்பொருட்டு எல்லாத தாசில்தார்களும் டிப்டி தாசில்தார்களும், ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும யூனியன் சேயர்மான்களும் சாதாரண சுகாதார விதிகளடஙகிய புஸ்தகத்திலுள்ள கற்பனைகளை நன்றாய் அறிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. இவ்வகைக்காக பட்டுவாடாச் செய்வதற்கு தாலூகா போர்டார்கள் ஷை புஸ்தகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பிரதிகளை தயார் செய்விக்கவேண்டும்.

13. வைத்தியசாலைகள், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள்,இவைகளின் தனிச்சார்ஜிலிருக்கும் மெடிக்கல் சபார்டிநேட்டுக்கள் தங்களுடைய மெடிக்கல் இண்டெண்டுகளுடன் அவசர சமயஙகளில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும் போதுமான மருந்து இருப்பு இருக்கும்பொருட்டு வாந்தி பேதிக்குள்ள மருந்துகள், தொத்துவியாதியை மாறறக்கூடிய வஸ்துக்கள்,காற்றுப்போகாமல்கெட்டியாய் மூடப்பட்ட சாமான்கள் இவைகளுக்குபோதுமானமட்டிலும் ஒரு விசேஷ இண்டெண்டும் அனுபபவேண்டும.

14. வாந்தி பேதியை நிவிர்த்திசெய்வதற்கு வேணடும் செலவு அவர்களுடைய அய்வேஜில் முதற் செலவென்பதையும், அவ்வளவுமுக்கியமில்லாத சந்தர்ப்பங்களின பேரிலுள்ளசெலவிலிருந்து அவசியமானால் அய்வேஜ எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில் சந்தேசிக்கக்கூடாதென்பதையும் தாலூகாபோர்டார்கள் கவனிக்கவேணடும். ஏதாவது லோக்கல்பணடு பப்ளிக் வேலையைப்பார்க்கிலும் ஜீவனை இரட்சிப்பது மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாயிருக்கிறது.

15. யூனியன் சென்டர்களிலும், யூனியன்களின் பாகமானகிறாமங்களிலும் ஷை பஞ்சாயத்தின் சேர்மெனவர்கள், வாந்தி பேதியை நிறுத்தும்பொருட்டுச் செய்யவேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச்செய்வதற்கு வேணடும்மேல்விசாரணையை நடத்தவேணடும். எந்தெந்தயிடத்தில் வார்டுவிசாரிப்புஏற்பாடு ஊர்ஜிதத்திலிருக்கிறதோ அந்த இடங்களில் மேற்படி வாரடு மெம்பர்கள் அவ்வேலையை கைக்கொள்ளவேணடும்.

16. வாந்தி பேதியைத் தடுப்பதைப்பற்றிக் கவனஞ்செலுத்தவேணடியது மிகவும் முக்கியமான அலுவலென்ற முகாந்தரத்தைவைத்து, ஒவ்வொரு உத்தியோகஸ்தரும் அதாவது ரிவினியூ லோக்கல்பணடு உத்தியோகஸதரும் மேற்படி வியாதியை நிவிர்த்திப்பதற்காக சந்தரப்பத்துக்குத்தக்க வேற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கு மெடிக்கல் ஆபீசர்களுடன் ஆவலோடே ஒத்துமையா யிருக்கவேணடும்.

17. இவ்விஷயத்தில் அடியிற்கணட ரிப்போர்ட்டு பாரங்களை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பல ஆபீசர்களால் உபயோகப்படுத்தும்படி குறிப்பிடலாயிற்று.

I. I நிர் பாரத்தில் வாந்தி பேதியின தினத் தேதி ரிப்போர்ட்டு கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களால் தாசில்தார்களுக்கு.

II. (a) தாசில்தார்களால் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்ட்டருக்கும் டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசருக்கும் ஜில்லா மெடிக்கல் ஆபீசருக்கும்.

(b) டிப்டி தாசில்தார்களால் அல்லது ரிவினியூ இன்ஸபெக்ட்டரவர்களால் தாசில்தார்களுக்கு தங்களுடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளை யனுப்புவதற்கு.
தானே பார்வையிடுவிதினாலாவது அல்லது ரிவினியூஇன்ஸ்பெகட்டருடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டின்மேலாவது II நிர் பாரத்தில் வாரந்தோறுமுள்ள ரிபபோர்ட்டு.

III, ஆஸபிற்றல் அசிஸ்ட்டண்டுகளால் ஜில்லா மெடிக்கல் அணடு சானிற்றேரி ஆபீசருக்கும் ஜில்லா கலெக்ட்டருக்கும் ii நிர் அநுபந்தத்தில் எழுதப்படவேணடிய சஙகதிகளுள்ள வாந்தி பேதி நடமாடுகிற ஊர் அல்லது பட்டணத்தைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்த உடனே ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்வதற்காக அவ்வூரை மறுதடவை சுறறிப்பார்க்கும் பொழுது அதே பாரத்தில் ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்யவும்.

18. 1893ம்-௵ அக்டோபர்௴ 2௳ யுள்ள 2165 L. நிர் கவர்ன்மென்று ஆர்டரில்க் குறித்த இந்தியா கவர்ணமென்று லெட்டரில்க் கணட விஷயஙகள் எல்லாவறறையும் தார்ப்பரியப்படுத்தத்தக்கதாய் தாசில்தார்களிடத்திலிருந்து வரும ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளின்பேரில தன்னுடைய ஷராவுமெழுதி ஜிலலா மெடிக்கல் அணடு சானிறறேரி ஆபீசர், டிஸ்திரிக்-போர்ட்டுபிரசிடென்றுக்கு இரண்டுவாரத்துக்குஒருதடவைஅனுப்பவேணடும். இந்ததொத்துவியாதி அதிகரிக்கிறதைத்தடுக்குமபடி அந்தந்த இடததிலகைக்கொள்ளவேணடுமென்பதாக தான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிற உபாயங்களை குறிப்பிடவேணடும. இந்தரிப்போர்ட்டின் பிரதி யொன்று அந்தக்குறிப்புகளினால அவசியமான நடவடிக்கைகள் நடத்துவதறகேதுவாக தாலூகாபோர்டு பிரசிடெணடுக்கும் அனுப்பப்பட வேணடும்.

19. இந்த விதிகளை கணடிப்பாய் நடத்தும்படி டிவிஷனலாபீசர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேணடும எந்தக் கீழ்உததியோகஸதராவது தன்னுடைய வேலையைச்செய்யத தவரினால மிகவும படிப்பினை யுணடாக்குமபடியான விதமாய் தணடனை விதிக்க வேணடும்.

I-வது அனுபந்தம்.

வாந்திபேதி இதைத்தடுக்கிறதற்கும், இது நடந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் போது கவனிக்கவேண்டியதற்கும், டாக்டர் கிங்கு துறையவர்களுடைய சாதாரண சுகாதார விதிகளின்பேரி லேற்பட்ட முன்னெச்சரிப்புகள்

கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைவுயம், தொழில் தெரியாத மற்றவர்களுடையவும், தகவலுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைக்கும்.

வாந்திபேதியின் காரணம்.	முன்னமே வாந்தி பேதியினால் பீடிக்கப்பட்ட நபர்களின் மலக்கழிவு, வாந்தி யெடுப்பு, இவைகளிலிருந்துண்டான விஷம் வயிற்றுக்குள் பிரவேசிக்கிறதினாலே வாந்தி பேதி உண்டாகிறது.
சின்னங்கள்	வயிற்றுப்போக்கு, வாந்தியெடுப்பு இவைகளாலும், வலி, இழுப்புகளாலும், நீர் மட்டுப்படுத்தல் முதலான குறிகளாலும் வாந்தி பேதி யென்றறியலாம். அநேக விஷயஙகளில் உடனே அவையவங்கள் ஒடுங்கி மரணமுஞ் சம்பவித்து விடுகிறது. வயிற்றிலிருந்து வெளியே விழும் வஸதுககள் விஷத்திற்கு முக்கிய காரணமாயிருக்கிறது. அது காற்று அல்லது ஆகாரம் அல்லது குடியினால் பரவுகிறதுந்தவிர, அந்தப்பரவுதல் ஒரு நபரிலிருந்து மற்றொரு நபருக்கு இவ்விதமாய் வரம்பன்னியில்ப் போகிறது.
விர்த்தி ...	ஷை வியாதி பிடித்தவர்களின் உடையிலிருந்தும் அல்லது ஷை சீக்கினால் வருத்தப்படும் நபர்களோடு சகவாசஞ்செய்துக் கொண்டிருந்தவர் களிடத்திலிருந்தும் அது ஓரிடத்திலிருந்து மற்றோரிடத்துக்குபபோகக் கூடும்.
வாந்திபேதிக்கு அனுகூலமாயிருக்கிற விஷயங்கள்.	வாந்தி பேதி பரவுதற்கு முக்கிய அனுகூலமாயிருக்கிறது, அசுத்தம். ஆனதுபற்றி வாந்தி பேதியைத தடுப்பதற்கு சுத்தமாயிருப்பது முதல் முக்கியம். அப்படிச் சுததமாயிருத்தல் மேற்படி வியாதி பிடிக்கப்பட்ட நபருக்கும் உடைக்குமாத்திரமல்ல, அவர்களுடைய வீடுகளுக்கும் பக்க இடஙகளுக்கும் உண்டு. கட்டிடஙகள் தினந்தோறும் தூத்துதுபபுறவு செய்யப்படவேண்டும். குப்பைகளும் அழுக்குகளும ஒழுஙகாய் வயல்களுக்கும் அல்லது தூரதாலைக்கும் அப்புறப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும.
சுகாதாரசங்கதிகள் விஷயத்தில் கவனஞ்செலுத்த வேண்டியது அத்தியா அவசியம்.	கட்டிடங்களில் அப்போதைகப்போ உள்பக்கத்திலும் வெளிப்பக்கத்திலும் வெள்ளையடிக்க வேண்டும். சொந்தக் கொல்லைகளும், சாக்கடைகளும் பரிஷ்காரமாய் தினந்தோறும் இரண்டு தபா சுத்தஞ்செய்யப்படவேண்டும். தேக சௌக்கிய பரிபாலன விஷயத்தில் பொதுவாய் கவனஞ்செலுத்தவேண்டும். ஜனஙகள் குடியிருக்கிற இடங்களில் அல்லது சமீபத்தில் ஒரு நிமிஷமாவது மல முதலானது இருக்கக்கூடாது. அவைகளின் பாகங்களில் எந்தமுகாந்தரத்தினாலும் கால்நடைகள் நிறக இடங்கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. கால்நடைகளுக்கு தொலை தூரத்தில் பிரத்தியேகக் குடிசைகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். கடைசியாய் சொல்லுகிறதாவது வீட்டிலிருக்கிறவர்களுககு மிகுதியான புதியகாற்றுவரும்படி வீடுகள் கட்டப்படவேண்டும்.
குடி தண்ணீரில் விஷம் எப்படி செல்லுகிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி.	2 வாந்தி பேதியிருக்கும் அல்லது இருந்திருக்கும் வீட்டுக காரனுடைய தண்ணீர்ப் பானைகளினால் அல்லது கால் கை களினால் குடிதண்ணீருக்குள் விஷம் செல்லும். அல்லது வாந்திபேதிக் கழிவுகள் போடப்பட்ட கழிவுகால் சாக்கடைகள் அல்லது சாக்கடை தொட்டிகள் அல்லது குப்பைககுவியல்களிலிருந்து கிணறுகள் அல்லது குளஙகளில் அது இறங்கும். மேற்படி விஷம் அசுத்த தண்ணீருக்குள் ஒருதரம் போய்விட்டால் அந்த அழுக்குடன் சேர்ந்து மேற்படி விஷம் விரைவாய் விர்த்தியாகி மேற்படி தண்ணீர் குடிக்கிற எல்லோரும் அவ்வியாதியை அடையும் அபாயத்துக் குள்ளாகிறார்கள்.
வாந்திபேதி விஷம் தஙகியஜலம்இந்த வியாதிக்கதிக சாதாரணமான காரணம்.	வாந்தி பேதியுண்டாவதற்கு இது மிகவும் சாதாரணமான ஆதாரமாயிருக்கிறது. குடி தண்ணீருக்கு எப்போதுஞ் சுத்தமான ஜலத்தைவைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதைப்பற்றி எவ்வளவு சொன்னாலும் போதாது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நன்றாய் கொதிக்கவைத்துக் கொண்டு அப்பால் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். தண்ணீர் இறைக்கும் கூனைமுதலான பாத்திரஙகளை கிணறுகளில் சுததமாய் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஜனஙகள் தங்களுடைய அழுக்கு பானை சட்டிகளை அவைகளில் முக்க இடங்கொடுக்ககூடாது. குடி தண்ணீர்க்காரியத்துக்காக வைத்திருக்கும் நதிகள், கிணறுகள் குளங்கள் இவைகளில் அல்லது அவைகளுக்குச் சமீபத்தில் அவர்கள் எந்த முகாந்தரத்தினாலும் குளிக்க அல்லது தஙகளுடைய உடைகளை துவைக்கவாவது இடஙகொடுக்கவே கூடாது. மிருகஙகள் அவைகளுக்குச் சமீபத்தில்ப் போக இடஙகொடுக்கவே கூடாது. கிணறுகளுக்குச் சமீபத்தில் அல்லது குளங்களின் உள்வாய்களில் ஜனஙகள் அடிக்கடி செய்துகொணடுவருகிறபடி அசஙகியஞ்செய்தால் அவர்களை கடினமாய்த் தண்டனைசெய்யவேண்டும். கிணறுகள் முதலானதின் சமீபத்தில் குப்பைக்குவியல்கள் அல்லது உரங்கள் போட இடஙகொடுக்கவே கூடாது.

தண்ணீரை அசுத்தமாக்காமல் எப்படி வைத்து வைப்பது.

இப்போதுநியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறபடிக்குள்ள காவற்காரன்கள் முற்றிலும் உபயோகமில்லாதவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்கள் தாங்களே சிரத்தைக குறைவாயிருக்ககூடாது. அப்படிககிருந்தால் அந்த குடி தணணீர் மிகவும் அபாயஞ்செய்வதற்குக காரணமாயிருககும். பாலும் மேற்படி விஷத்தைக கொண்டுபோம். ஆனது பற்றி அதைககுறித்துசந்தேகிககும்போது பாலைககாச்சி அதின்பேரில் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். பழையசாதம் சாப்பிடுகிறவழககம் நல்லதல்ல மேற்குறித்த யேற்பாடுகளை கூடுமானவரை எக்காலததிலும நடத்திவரவேண்டும், தெருக்களைத் தூக்கிறதும், குப்பைமலங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவதும், சநதேகமன்னியில் நல்லதுதான். ஆனால் அப்படிச்செய்வதுமட்டும் ஒருவிதததிலும்போதுமானதல்ல. வீடுகளின் உடபக்கத்தையும், வெளிப்பக்கத்தையும, வீடடுச்சாக்கடையையும சொந்தக்கொல்லைமுதலானதையும், சுத்தமாய் வைக்காதிருக்கிறவரையிலும வாந்திபேதியைத் தடுப்பது அசாத்தியமாயிருக்கும்

தொத்து வியாதிபயமுண்டாகும போது எடுக்க வேண்டிய உபாயங்கள்.

3 யாதாமொரு பட்டணம் அல்லது கிராமத்தில் மேறபடி வியாதிகணடவுடனே சமீபத்தில் வைத்தியர் (Medical Man) ஒரு வரிருந்தால அவருக்குடனே தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்வேணடும உதவிசெய்து மேற்படி வியாதி பரவாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வார்.

வீடுகளில் வாந்திபேதி கழிவுகளிருக்கும்படி விட்டு விட்டாலது மிகவும் அபாயகரம்.

வியாதியஸ்தரிடத்திலிருநது பேதிபோனதுகளையும, வாநதி யெடுததுகளையும், சட்டிகளிலெடுத்து " கர்போலிக் ஆசிட் " அல்லது " பெர்குளோரிட் மெர்குயிரி சலூயஷன் " அல்லது " மக்டக்கால்ஸ் பவுடர் " இவைகளைப் போட்டு தொத்துவியாதியை மாற்றவேணடும். மேறபடி மலமுதலான கழிவுகள் தரையில் படாதபடி பார்க்கவேணடும, ஏனென்றால் அப்படி படும்படி விட்டால் மிகவும அபாயகரமானவைகளாயிருக்கும. ஒரு மெடிக்கல் அல்லது வேறு உதியோகஸ்தர் கிராமததைச் சுததிப்பார்க்க போகுமுன் மேற்கணடபடி தொதது வியாதியை மாற்றும வஸ்துக்கள் சாதாரணமாய்க் கிடைக்கமாட்டாதாகச்சே புதியசுணணாமபை சௌதரிதது அதைக்கொணடு மலததை மூடி சட்டிகளிலெடுதது அப்புறப்படுததவேணடும.

வாந்திபேதிக்கழிவும் உடையும் என்னசெய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று.

கிராமத்தலைவனால்ஏதாவது அவ்வகைக்குசெலவுநேரிட்டால் ஷைவட்டத்தின்சார்ஜிலிருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தரால் அதைக்கொடுக்கப்படும். கிராமத்திலிருந்தும் குடிதண்ணீரிடத்திலிருந்தும் தொலைதூரமான இடத்தில் ஒரு நீழக்குழி வெட்டி அதில் விசேஷமாய் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தோட்டிகளால் ஷை சட்டிகளின மலத்தை குறைந்தது தினந்தோறும் இரண்டுதபா புதைத்து அவைகளினபேரில் கனமாய் மண்போட்டுமூடவேண்டும். வியாதியஸ்தர் வியாதிகாலத்தில் உடுத்தியிருந்த உடைகள் விலைபெற்றதாயில்லாவிட்டால் புதைத்துப்போடவேண்டும். அல்லது இரண்டுமணிநேரம முதலிலதொத்துவியாதியை மாற்றத்தக்கனவஸ்துகலந்த தண்ணீரிலும், அப்பால் சுத்தஜலத்திலும், கொதிக்கவைத்து தொத்துவியாதி சம்மந்தத்தை விசேஷமாய் போக்கடிக்கவேண்டும். வியாதிக்காரனிடம்கார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள்மாத்திரம் அவனிடமிருக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த வீட்டில் அவர்கள் சாப்பிடவாவது தண்ணீர்குடிக்கவாவது கூடாது.

பின்னும் சுகாதாரயேற்பாடுகள்.

வாந்தி பேதி சமீபித்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி அடுத்தகிராமங்களுக்கு எச்சரிக்கவேண்டும். தரையில் வாந்தி பேதிக்கழிவுகளால் அழுக்காக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதை வெட்டி தொத்து வியாதியை மாற்றத்தக்கனவஸ்துக்களைத் தெளித்து அப்புறப்படுததவேணடியதுந்தவிர புதியதளம்போடவும்வேண்டும். வீட்டில்கெநதகத்தையெரித்துஎல்லாக்கதவுகளையும் ஜன்னல்களையும்கொஞ்சமணிநேரங்களுக்கு மூடிவைத்துதொத்துவியாதிஅணுகலைபோக்கடிக்கவேண்டும். கடைசியாய்ஒவவொருமூலைமுடங்கெல்லாவற்றையும தூத்துசுவர்களையும வெள்ளையடிக்கவேண்டும். சாக்கடைகள், சாக்கடைத் தொட்டிகள், கொல்லைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் பரிஷகாரமாய் சுத்திசெய்து தொத்துவியாதியை மாற்றும் வஸ்துக்களை அவைகளில் வளமாய் தெளிக்கவேண்டும். குடிதண்ணீரும் பாலும் உபயோகிக்கப்படுமுன் கொதிக்கவைத்து சாப்பிடவேணடும். சாதத்தை நன்றாய் சமைத்து சுடச்சுட நிரம்ப உப்புச்சேர்த்து சாப்பிடவேணடும்.

பிரேதவிஷயமாய்செய்யவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி.

ஷை வியாதியினால் மரணம் நேரிட்டால் பிரேதத்தை கார்பாலிக் திராவகம் அல்லது ரசகலப்பினாலுணடுபணணப்பட்ட பெர்க்கிளோரயிட் இவைகளைபோட்டு ஊரவைத்ததுணிகளினால் பிரேதத்தை மூடி அதுபட்ட ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் மக்டாக்கல் பொடியை தூவவேணடும். பிரேதத்தை தகனம்பணணவாவது அல்லது யாதாமொரு குடித்தணணீருக்குச் சமீபததிலில்லாத பூமியில் ஆழமாய் புதைக்கவாவது வேணடும்.

வைததியம் நடததுகை.

வைததிய சிகிட்சைசெய்வதில்"டர்பென்டையின்"என்னும் தயிலததால் கை காலகள்முதலிய அவையவங்களில் தேய்ப்பதும் அடிவயற்றில் கடுகு " போல்ட்டிஸ "கட்டுவதும் நல்லது.

வயிற்றுபோக்கைசீக்கிறததில் நிறுததுவதுமிகவுமமுக்கியம்

ஒரு டோஸ குளோரடயின்க் கொடுக்கவேணடும். வயிற்றுப் போககுகணடதட்சணமே துவப்புள்ள மருந்துகளைகொடுதது அதை தடுப்பதுமிகவும் முக்கியமானதாயிருக்கிறது. பிறுந்தியைப்போலுள்ள ஊக்கத்தைக்கொடுககும் மருந்துகளும் உபயோகமுள்ளதுதான். ஆனால் மிகவும்கொரோமான கேஸ்களில் யாதொரு சிகிட்சையும் பிரயோசனப்படமாட்டாது. ஆனதால தடுப்பதில்ததான் குணந்தங்கியிருக்கிறது.

II-வது அனுபந்தம்.

வாநதி பேதி நடக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு சநதர்ப்பத்திலும் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள வைத்தியஞ்செய்யும் கீழான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களால் கவனிககப்படவேண்டிய விதிகள்.

1. மெடிக்கல் சப்பார்டினேட்டுகளுககு தன்னுடைய தாலூகாத் தாசீலதாரிடத்திலிருநது வரவேண்டுமென்றுஎழுத்து வநதஉடனே வாநதி பேதி உண்டான இடத்துக்குப்போய் கீழேகணட விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி நேருக்குநேரே விசாரணைகள் செய்து ஜில்லா மெடிக்கல அண்டு சானிட்டேரி ஆபீசருக்குப் பூர்த்தியான ரிப்போர்ட்டு அனுப்பவேண்டும் :—

(a) வாநதி பேதி உணடாவதற்கு இருக்ககூடிய காரணம்—

ஷை வியாதி எப்படிக் கொணடுவரப்பட்டது; முதலாவது தெரியவநதகேசு யதார்த்தமாயுள்ள முதலக்கேசா; முதல்க்கேசுகணடதுடன சம்பநதப்பட்ட சநதிகளும ஷை வியாதியின்பின் அபிவிர்த்தியும; தொத்துவியாதி அணுகின நபர்கள் யாததிரைபணணினதிக்கு அலலது திக்குகள்.

(b) வியாதியின் கால நீட்சி,

(c) வியாதிகணடவர்களின் எணணம்,

(d) இறநதுபோனவர்களின் எணணம்.

(e) பீடிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் பிரேதஙகள், மலங்கள், அழுக்காககப்படட வஸதிரங்கள் எவவிதமாய்ப பைசல் செய்யப்பட்டது.

(f) குடிதணணீர் ஆதாரங்களின் அசுசி.

வியாதி அணுகப்பட்ட வீடுகளுடையவும், அவைகளுக்குப்பக்கஇடங்களினுடையவும், சுகாதாரஸ்திதியைச்சுற்றிப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். தணணீரையாவது அல்லது ஆகாயத்தையாவது, ஆபாசமாககக்கூடியது ஏதாவது அழுக்குககுவியல்கள், கழிவுகால்கள், சாக்கடைத்தொட்டிகள், கக்சுகள் இவைகளிருப்பதையும் பார்ககவேணடும். மேற்படி கிராமத்தின் பொது சுகாதாரஸ்திதியையும் ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்யவேணடும்.

2 சிகிட்சை :—

(a) வியாதியின் நிலைமைக்குத்தக்கதகுதியான மருநதுகளை அவர் சுதாவாய்க்கொடுத்து ஒவ்வொரு வியாதியஸ்தருககும் போதுமான மருநதுகளையும அவைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறதற்கு தெளிவான கற்பனைகளையும் கொடுககும்படி பார்க்கவேணடும.

(b) மலசுத்தியின்மூலமாய் வாநதி பேதி பரவுகிறபடியால் அவர் கூடியவரை எல்லாக் குறிப்பிட்ட மலக்கசிழிவுகளிலுள்ள தொத்துவியாதியைமாற்றும்விஷயததில் சுதாவாய் மேல்ப்பார்த்து ஒவவொருகேகிலும குடிதணணீர் ஆதாரங்களிலிருநது தொலை தூரமான இடத்தில புதைத்து சரியானபைசல் பணணவேணடு மேற்பாடுசெயயவேணடும.

3. பொது.—

அவர் தககபத்தியம் ஏற்படுத்தி சுத்தமாயிருக்கும்படி கணடிப்புச் செய்யவேணடும். சநதகப் புகையும் மற்றும் பொதுசிகிட்சைக்கு உடந்தையானவைகளையுஞ் செய்யும்படி ஏற்பாடுசெய்யவேணடும். குடிதணணீர் பால் இவைகளை உபயோகப் படுததுகிறதற்கு முன், அவைகளை அகததியம் காச்சிக கொள்ளவேணுமென்று ஜனங்களுடைய மனதில் பதியும்படி செய்யவேணடும.

4. முன்னெச்சரிப்பு.

ஒவவொரு வியாதியஸ்தருககுச் சமபநதப்பட்ட அழுககு வஸ்திரஙகள் எலலாவற்றையும சேகரிததுகார்பாலிககு திராவகம, சுணணாம்பு, இவைகளிலககலநது வேகவைத்து தொததைப் போககடிககவேணடும். மேற்படி வஸ்திரங்களை, குடிகக, அலலது, சமையலுககடுததகாரியாதிகளுககு உபயோகப்படுததப்படும்எவ்வித தணணீரிலாவது, அலலது அநதநத தணணீருககுப் பாசனமான எநத ஓடுதணணீரிலாவது கசககககூடாது. தொததுவியாதி அணுகின வீடுகளிலுள்ள பாததிரங்களை சாதாரணமான குடிதணணீர் இடங்களில கூடுமானால முககாமலததடைசெய்வது நலமாயிருககும்.

5. ரிப்போர்ட்டுகள்.—

வியாதியின் விர்த்தியைப்பற்றியும் அது கிராமததிலிருக்கும்வரை அதற்குப் பரிகாரஙகள், முன்னெச்சரிப்புகள், செய்தவிவரஙகளையுங கணடு தினத்தெய்தி ரிப்போர்டுகளை மெடிககல் சபஆர்டினேட்டுகள் ஜில்லா மெடிக்கல் அண்டு சானிடடேரி ஆபீசருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டும். அவர்கள்சொனனபடி எவ்வளவுதூரம் கிராம உத்திதயாகஸ்தர்கள் நடத்தியிருககிறார்களென்றதை தெரியப்படுததவேண்டும்.

6. ஸ்தல உதவி.—

பரிஷக்காரமாய்த் தொத்துவியாதியை மாற்றும் விஷயத்திலும், காலரா சம்பந்தமான கருக்களினால்க் கெட்டுப்போகாதபபடிக்கு குடிதணணீர் ஆதாரஙகளை எலலாம் பாதுகார்க்கும் விஷயததிலும்; மலங்களையும், பிரேதஙகளையும் தக்கவிதமாய் பைசல்செய்யுமவிஷயததிலும; மேற்படி கிராமத்திலுள்ள அசுகாதாரஸ்திதியை நீக்குவதிலும கிராம உததியோகஸ்தர்களுககு மேற்படி மெடிககல் சப்ஆர்டினேட்டுகள் உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும்.

குறிப்பு—கவர்ன்மெணடாருடைய முறையே 1891ம-௵ மே௴ 22௳யும 1893ம-௵ அக்டோபர்௴ 2௳யும போட்ட 1205 எல், 2165 எல் நிர் உததரவுகளை மெடிககல் சப்ஆர்டினேட்டுகள் கவனிததல வேண்டும.

பாளையஙகோட்டை 1895ம-௵
ஏப்பிரல௴ 4௳

கெ. சி. சன்ஜானா,
சர்ஜியன் மேஜர்
டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் மெடிக்கல் ஆண்டு
சானிட்டரி ஆபீசர்
திருநெல்வேலி.

FORM No. I

Daily Cholera Report.

Date of accurrence.	Number and name of			Population of village.	No. of persons attacked with cholera.				No. of persons died of cholera.				Remarks.
	No.	Village.	Hamlet.		Name age & caste.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Name.	Male.	Female	Total.	

பாரம் நம்பர். 1

தினத்தெய்தி வாந்திபேதி ரிப்போர்ட்டு.

நடந்த தெய்தி	எண்ணமும் பெயரும்.			கிராமத்தின் ஜனசங்கை.	வாந்திபேதி கண்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணம்.				வாந்திபேதியினாலிறந்து போனநபர்களின் எண்ணம்.				ஈறு
	எண்ணம்	கிராமம்	பட்டி.		பெயர் வயது ஜாதி.	ஆண்.	பெண்.	மொத்தம்.	பெயர்.	ஆண்.	பெண்.	மொத்தம்.	

FORM No. 2.

பாரம் நிர் உ.

Report on the circumstances connected with the appearance of cholera or other epidemic diseases.

வாந்திபேதி முதலிய தொத்துவியாதிகள் தோன்றியதற்கு சம்பந்தமான காரணங்கள் காட்டிய ரிப்போர்ட்டு.

1. Taluk. Village.

தாலூகா கிராமம்

2. The circumstances connected with the appearance or the first case and in subsequent reports the manner in which the disease progresses will be noted e. g. whether it is confined to one quarter of the village or to one class of the people or to those using a particular well or other facts concerning the spread of the disease.

முதலில் வியாதிதோன்றியதற்குரிய காரணங்களும் பிந்திய ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளில் அந்தவியாதி எவ்விதமாய் பரவுகிறதென்பதையும் குரிப்பிடவேண்டும் அதாவது ஒருகிறாமத்தின் ஒருபாகத்தில் மாத்திரம் நிற்கிறதா? அல்லது ஒரு ஜாதிக்காரரிடத்தில் மாத்திரமா அல்லது ஒரு குரிப்பிட்ட கிணத்தின் ஜலத்தை உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டவர்களிடத்தில் மாத்திரமா என்பதையும் அல்லது அந்த வியாதி பரவுதற்குரிய இதர சங்கதிகளையும் குரிப்பிடவேண்டும்.

3. The No. of neighbouring villages attached with their names (within a radies of 5 miles).

ஐந்துமயில் சுற்றளவுக்குள் எத்தனை கிறாமங்களில் வியாதி நடமாடுகிறதென்பதும் அவைகளின் பெயரும்

4. (A) Sanitary condition of the village.

கிறாமம் சுத்தமாயிருப்பதின் நிலமை

(1) How are cholera execreta removed? (Exposed or in air-tight carts.)

வாந்திபேதி மலங்கள் எப்படி கொண்டுபோய் வெளியில் எறியப்படுகின்றன. காத்துநுழையக்கூடிய வண்டிகளிலா அல்லது காத்து நுழையக்கூடாமல் பந்தோபஸ்து செய்திருக்கிற வண்டிகளிலா?

(2) Site where they are disposed of. (How far from & in what direction of the village or town.)? What is the direction of the prevailing wind?

அவைகள் எந்தஇடத்தில் எறியப்படுகின்றன கிராமத்திற்கு எந்தத்திக்கில் எவ்வளவுதூரத்தில்? காத்துஎந்தப்புறமாக அடிக்கிறது?

(3) How disposed of? (Buried or burnt). If buried, how deep?

மலத்தை எப்படிபைசல்செய்யப்பட்டது. பூமியில்புதைக்கப்பட்டனவா அல்லது நெருப்பில்கொளுத்தப்பட்டனவா. புதைக்கப்பட்டால் எவ்வளவு ஆழத்தில் புதைக்கப்பட்டது?

(4) How are the cloths of the affected person washed or disposed of? Are special dhobies employed?

வாந்திபேதி கண்டவர்களுடைய வஸ்திரங்களை எவ்விதமாக சுத்தம் பண்ணப்பட்டது அல்லது பைசல்செய்யப்பட்டது. ஸ்பெஷலாகவண்ணார்கள் நேமிக்கபட்டார்களா?

(5) How is the house of the affected person disinfected? Is the floor scraped out?

வாந்திபேதிகண்டவனுடைய வீட்டை எவ்விதமாக சுத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது தரையின்மேல் பாகம் செதுக்கி எறியப்பட்டதா?

(B) Sources of water supply.

குடிதண்ணீரெடுக்கப்பட்ட கிணர் முதலியவை

(C) Drainage.

சாக்கடைப்போக்குகளின் விபரம்.

(D) Conservancy establishment.

நத்தம் தருஸ்து சிப்பந்தி எண்ணம்

(E) Food.

ஆகாரம

(F) Clothing.

வஸ்திரங்கள்

(G) Population.

ஜனசங்கை

(H) Area of the village in square miles or yards.

கிராமத்தின் பரப்பளவு. சதுரமைல் அல்லது சதுரகெஜங்கள்.

(5) Tahsildar's observation regarding measures adopted for stamping out the epidemic from the village.

கிராமத்திலிருந்து வியாதியை போக்கடிப்பதற்கு செய்த ஏற்பாடுகளைப்பற்றி தாசில்தாருடையர்மார்க்கு அலலது குறிப்பு.

Dated

செய்தி

Signature.

கையொப்பம்.

Printed by B. Gopal Rajah at the Collectorate Press, Tinnevelly.

Disposal no 1733 of 1895
Penal.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office
Dated 4th September 1895

CURRENT No. 1879/M

From

W.B. Higgens Esquire,
Collector of Tinnevelly,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to G.O. no. 1028 m. dated 26th June 1895, circulating for remarks draft cholera rules to be introduced in certain mofussil municipal towns of the Presidency.

2. The rules appear well calculated to serve their purpose. In regard to Rule 7, I beg to invite Government to peruse the enclosed report from the Sub Collector in which he points out that it may be a difficult matter for the Collector to say when Cholera 'imminently ~~immediately~~ threatens' a Municipality. Probably there will not generally be any great difficulty in coming to a conclusion, but in reference to these suggestions, it may be well that the phrase 'imminently ~~immediately~~ threatens' should be more clearly defined.

Rule 16.

Rule 16. It seems right that compensation should be given in every instance where infected bedding &c is burnt. I am informed that the people of this district do not consider it unlucky to retain such articles.

3. Just before the receipt of the Government Order under reply, I had a set of rules prepared for the prevention of cholera, for the general information and guidance of subordinate Revenue Officers embodying also rules framed by the District Surgeon, to be observed by Medical Subordinates in meeting an outbreak of cholera. The rules were published in the District Gazette of this month, and a copy of them is herein enclosed for the information of Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

For Collector

[illegible]
16/9
APB
16995

1895.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local and Municipal Dept.
No. 2884 M

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

No.

ENCLOSURE. nil

Dated } 14th September 1895.
Received 19 SEP 95

No. 62

SUBJECT.

Stating that the Municipal Council has no remarks to offer on Cholera Rules.

Call Clerk
Please note
RC
20/9

JS

Municipal Office
Madura 14th September 1895

No. 62

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 1884/95

From,

R. Fischer Esquire,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Madura.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. No. 1028 M. dated 26th June 1895, I have the honor to state that the Municipal Council has no remarks to offer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

R. Fischer
Chairman

4th read

From,

CURRENT No. 1892/95

The CHAIRMAN
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

To,
The Hon. The Chief Secretary to
Government,
Local and Municipal
Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

~~Through the~~

Dated 11th
Despatched 16th September 1895.
Received 18 SEP 95
No. 34
ENCLOSURE. /.
SUBJECT.
Cholera rules: Submitting Council's resolution on —.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' OFFICE,

TRICHINOPOLY, 11th Septr. 1895.

No. 34

FROM, M. R. Ry. T. T. Rungaswami Ayaravl. B.A., B.L. Rao Bahadur,
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Council,
TRICHINOPOLY.

To,
The Hon. The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Through the Collector of Trichinopoly.

SIR,

With reference to G. O. No. 1028 In dated the 26th June 1895, circulating for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of resolution on the subject, passed by the Council at its meeting held on the 5th Inst.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

S. T. Krishnamani
for Chairman

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the Town of Trichinopoly, passed at the meeting held on the 5th. September, 1895.

Present.

M. R. Ry. S. T. Rungaswami Aiyar avl. B.A,B.L. Rao Bahadur, Chairman.

P. Roscoe Allan Esquire, Councillor.

Muhomed Miyan Sahib, "

M. R. Ry. A. C. Chidambara Mudaliar avl.

" T. S. Ponnuswami Devar avl.

" T. Kristnaswami Rayudu Garu

" S. T. Kristnaswami Aiyar avl.

" T. S. Umamaheswara Aiyar avl.

Mahomed Assadullah Sahib.

Mahomed Sirajuddien Sahib

Para 276(a). Read G. O. No. $\frac{1028 \text{ Mn}}{26.6.95}$ circulating for remarks rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera.

× × × × × ×.

with regard to rule 16, Council is of opinion that compensation should be paid to all those that would ask for it. No remarks with regard to the rest.

× × × × × ×.

(Signed) S. T. Rungaswami
Chairman.

(True Extract)

Municipal office,
Trichinopoly.
11th. September, 1895

S. T. Krishnaswami
for Chairman.

Local & Municipal Dept.
FROM, CURRENT 1895

The Chairman,

Bezvada Municipality.

To, The Chief Secretary to
Government
Local & Municipal Depts

Dated 14th September 1895.
Despatched 16
20 SEP 95

No. 1088

Enclosures.

SUBJECT.

Suggesting that the
rates of pay in para 8
of G.O.no. 1028 M dt 26.6.95
considered as maxima.

No. 1088

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2897 M

FROM,

The Chairman,
Bezvada Municipality.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Dep

Station Bezvada.

Enc:

Dated 14th
Received
Despatched 16th
September 1895.

Sir,

With reference to reminder No. 128 / 9.9.

and to G.O. No. 1028 M / 26.6.95 I have

the honor to remark as follow

1. I would respectfully

suggest that the rates of pa

in para 8 be considered as

maxima. If competent perso

can be got for less, the Chairma

and Council may be allowe

discretion as to the expenditure.

In a town like Bezwada which lies compact almost entirely within a radius of 1 mile from the municipal office, the entertainment of a jutká for the orderly seems unnecessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed.t Servant

S. Lingaya
Chairman Delegate
M.C.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2917 M

From
J. W. Maiden Esqre.
Chairman, Municipal Council, Masulipatam

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Madras.

Dated 17th September 1895.
Received. 23 SEP 95

No. 410.
Enclosures 1.

call clerk, Pleasant
H.S.

Cholera.

Reporting that the municipal Council Masulipatam have no suggestions to make regarding rules framed for combating epidemic of —

Proceedings of the Masulipatam Municipal Council passed at a meeting held on Saturday the 14th Sept 1895.

Present.

Officials.

1. M. R. Ry. T. V. Narainaswamy Aiyer Avergal. Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury Kistna.
2. " K. Narainaswamy Naidu Garu Hazur Shirastadar.

Non-Officials.

3. J. W. Maiden Esqre Chairman M.C.
4. Mr. J. D. Sammel B. A. B. L.
5. M. R. Ry. K. Kistnamacharlu Garu B. A.
6. " R. Venkataratnam Naidu Garu M. A.
7. " I. Venkatareddi Naidu Garu.
8. " S. Nagannah Naidu Garu.
9. " K. Lakshminaraina Garu.
10. C. Mohamedkhasim Saheb Garu.
11. Shaikraza Hussen Saheb Garu.
12. M. R. Ry. Balakurty Spiramulu Garu.

× × ×

4. Read G.O. No. 1028 M. of 26th June/95 circulating for remarks rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in Municipalities.

The necessary steps will be taken to carry out the views of Government.

× × ×

(Signed) J. W. Maiden
Chairman M.C.

(True Extract)

J. W. Maiden
Chairman M.C.

G8, 17/9

No. 410

Masulipatam
Municipal Office
17th September/95

Secretary Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2917 M

From

J. W. Maiden Esqre.
Chairman, Municipal
Council, Masulipatam

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government.
Local and Municipal
Department.
Madras.

Sir.

In reply to G. O. No. 1028 M
Local and Municipal dated
26th June 1895 I have the honor
to state that the Municipal
Council Masulipatam have
no objections or suggestions to

make with regard to the rules framed for combating epidemics for cholera in municipalities. The council in their resolution No. 4 of 14th September 1895 copy enclosed have resolved to observe the rules in case of an outbreak of cholera.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obdt. Servant.

[signature]

Chairman
M.C.

GS 17/9/95

No. 824

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Extract from the Mayavaram Municipal Proceedings dated the 16th September 1895.

Resolution II.

Read G.O. dated the 26th June 95 No. 1028. M., Circulating for remarks, rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in municipalities, and the observations thereon of the local Tasildar, as per his Refa. E.C.R. No. 278 dated the 3rd August 95, to the Sub Collector of Tanjore.

The Chairman is requested to submit necessary suggestions to Govt. agreeably to the views of the Council, as discussed in the meeting.

(Signed) T. A. Alaga Pillai
Chairman

(a true extract)

T. A. Alaga Pillai
Chairman

[illegible] Chairman
[illegible] Pillai at Councillor
3. " S. Appasamy [illegible] Do.
4. " Ponnusami Nadar Do.
5. " M. Saminatha Chettiar Do.
6. " Chakram Iyengar Do.
7. " Chidambara Chettiar Do.

From

The Chairman
Mtl Council
Mayavaram

To The Chief Secretary
to Govt
Fort St George
Local & Mun Depart.

Dated 26th Sept 95
Rect

Enclosure Rp 824
26-9-95

Copy of the Council's
Resolution regarding
the rules framed for
Combating Epidemics
of Cholera in
Municipalities

No. 824

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
Mayavaram.
26th June 1895.

From

M. R. Ry. T. A. ALAGA PILLAI AVERGAL RAO BAHADUR
CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
MAYAVARAM.

To

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT

THE
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Local and municipal Departments

Referring to G.O. No. 1028. Mis.
Local and municipal, dated the
26th June 1895, Circulating for
remarks, rules framed for
Combating Epidemics of Cholera
in Municipalities, I have the
honor to submit the following suggestions
of this Council, as discussed
in its meeting held on the 16th in-
stant (Copy of Resolution enclosed).

2. No. 8 of the Rules.

The fixing of the Salaries
of the thottis and peons may be
left to the discretion of the
Chairman in Council, who know

well the local value of the Services of such Servants in their respective towns.

3. No 15 of the Rules. It may not be desirable that the burning of Choleraic vomit and excreta after disinfection, should be done on or near the premises, but they should be carried in air-tight vessels to a place far away from human habitation and there burnt.

4. No 16 of the Rules. The stained Clothes, bedding, etc, may either be burnt or returned to the parties duly disinfected at the discretion of the Chairman on the recommendation of the local medical officer, and on a fair consideration of the

Circumstances in each Case.

5. No 19 of the Rules. If the affected floor cannot be conveniently dug up, it may be kept burning for one or two hours, in view to remove all impurities soaked therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
T. A. Alexandrilla
Chairman.

Sr
Mgr.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 824/95

From

THE CHAIRMAN
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
MAYAVARAM.

To

THE Chief Secretary to Govt
Int St Grge
Local Department
Madras

Dated 26th Sept 1895.
Despatched
Received 30 SEP 95

No. 824

ENCLOSURE. 1.

SUBJECT.

Submitting Cert and Suggestions regarding the rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities

✓

No. 1168/Eng

GODAVARI DISTRICT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COCANADA, 14. 9. 1895.
Despd 19/9.

FROM

Vaibrodè Esquire,
ag Collector,
Godavari District.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Madras.

SIR,

Adverting to G.O No 1028 M. dated 26.6.95 I have the honor to offer the following remarks :-

Rule 15 Section 231 clause 1 of act IV of 1884 requires that 2 hours notice should be given to owners of infected houses before they can be inspected by chairmen of Municipalities. A literal observance of this rule will, it is feared, render the application of preventive measures too late in many an emergent case In the generality of cases, house owners will not, of course, be so foolish as to refuse —

admittance to Medical officers offering their services gratuitously, but cases may not be wanting in which, from affluence, gosha or other cause, a literal adherence to the law will be demanded. This difficulty cannot be remedied till the act is revised. As, however, the revision of the present act is under contemplation, it is respectfully suggested that a proviso be added to the above section to the effect that no such notice shall be required in cases of an emergent nature, such as attacks of cholera &c.

Again, rule 15 does not make mention of the delegation by the chairman of his powers to direct the destruction of infected articles also, under S. 232(2) of the act.

I would therefore modify the last sentence of the rule as follows:-

"The chairman shall delegate to the senior Medical officer of the town his powers under sections 231 (1) and 232 (2) of act IV of 1884 of entering and inspecting houses and of directing the destruction of infected articles respectively"

The words underlined are newly added.

Rule 16. The committee's observation that the retention of infected clothes is generally considered unlucky appears to be correct so far as the clothing of the patients is concerned as this is generally cast away though not burnt. As regards bedding and other articles of more value, they are generally cleaned and retained, unless they are of a very inferior kind or are unfit for further use. There will be very few cases in which compensation would be asked for. The rule may therefore be modified by substituting the words "whenever applied for" for the words "in the case of the very poor" occurring in the rule.

I have no remarks to offer as regards the other rules.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servt.
(Sd) V A Brodie
A/ Collector
[illegible]
By for Collector

N.S. 19.9

Disposal No. 3510 of 1895

Madura Collector's Office
2nd October 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3031 M

From

J. Twigg. Esquire
Acting Collector of
Madura

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal
Department
Madras

Sir

With reference to para 2 of Government Order No 1028 M. Local and Municipal, dated 28 June 1895, I have the honor to state that the rules framed by the Committee for Combating epidemics of cholera may be adopted.

2. The Deputy Collector, Madura Division, states that the people in these parts do not realize the risk they run in keeping the cloths of cholera patients, nor does the belief that the keeping of such cloths is unlucky, prevail here. He thinks, therefore, that

that compensation for cloths &c. burnt will have to be given in all cases except those of well-to-do persons. Rule 16 provides for payment of Compensation to the "very poor" and I think this may stand as it is.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servt
[signature]
Acting Collector

Cal
[illegible]

Dis No. 2943/Acc of 95

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
4th October 1895

Local Administration Dept.
CURRENT No. 3053 M

From,
H. A. Sim Esquire
Ag. Collector of Coimbatore.

To,
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to Government Order, dated 26th June 1895, No. 1028 M., I have the honor to reply as follows:—

2 The rules seem to me suitable on the whole, at any rate sufficiently so, to begin with.

3 I would suggest, however, that the District Medical officer should be placed more decidedly in charge of the operations. In very few municipalities are the chairmen possessed of either the necessary leisure or experience or taste to do any real work in combating a cholera epidemic. This will really fall upon the administrative staff of the District, that is to say, on the Collector and his subordinates and the

the district medical officer and his subordinates. I would suggest, therefore, that in Rules 6, 8 and 13 instead of the word "Chairman", the words "the district medical and sanitary officer with the sanction of the chairman" should be employed. The Collector might decide matters on which the district medical and sanitary officer and the chairman differed, and the three officers would, of course, co-operate generally in carrying the rules into effect, and would practically form a committee in times of real distress.

4 A certain amount of discretion will have to be employed in working rule 7, for small sporadic attacks of cholera occasionally occur in outlying villages, information of which must be given to the neighbouring municipalities but which of themselves would hardly seem to call for the expenditure proposed in rule 8. Rules 5 and 26 will probably suit Coimbatore well enough, for the population is under 50,000 and the existing number of wards 7. With 7 circles and 2 divisions the monthly expenditure under Rule 8 would be 326 Rs.

5 Power might be given under rule 13 to take on additional men if needed.

6 The divisional depôts referred to in rule 22 will be easy enough to provide so far as the buildings and medicines are concerned, but I presume that the medical subordinates required to reside in them as well as the medical subordinate who will be required for the isolation huts referred to in rule 23 will be specially obtained for the occasion by indent upon the Surgeon-general.

7 Some assistance, no doubt, in the shape of the provision of medicines and outdoor attendance would be rendered by private dispensaries and by private practitioners, where they exist.

8 As regards rule 16, Compensation might be granted wherever it was asked for, the well-to-do would not probably ask for it; but the infection is spread more by the poor than by the well-to-do, and it is of great importance that the infected clothes and bedding should be offered willingly for destruction. Economy on this point would be very misplaced: and it would be better to offer "new clothes for old ones" liberally than to risk the surreptitious concealment of infected articles.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3053 M

Municipal (1895) DEPARTMENT.

From,

The Collector

of Coimbatore.

To,

The chief Secretary to Government

Local & Munpl. Department,

MADRAS.

Dis No. 2943 / Ren of 95

Dated 4th October 1895
Received 7 OCT 95

Enc / No. Nil

ENCS.

SUBJECT.

Offering his remarks on the rules framed for combating Cholera Epidemics in Municipalities as called for in G.O. No. 1028 M Local & Munpl. dated 26th June 1895.

Call Clerk
Please note

[9]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 3054 M

From

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah.

No. 676

Dated 1-10-95

Received 7-10-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Submitting his opinion on the rules framed for combating cholera epidemics in municipalities.

Call Clerk
Please note
95

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
3 OCT 95

3054 M

No. 676

CUDDAPAH MUNICIPAL OFFICE,

Dated 1st October 1895.

Enclosure.

From M R Ry C. Adikasawula Naidugaru B.A. B.C.E.

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Cuddapah.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Local and Municipal Department,

Fort Saint George.

Through

The Collector of Cuddapah.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that the rules for combating Epidemics of cholera in Municipalities embodied in G. O. dated the 26th June 1895 No. 1028 M. will be given effect to in this Municipality, should that disease appear and that, in regard to rule 16 of the said rules, the council is of opinion that full compensation in money or kind be offered to the poor only, when their clothes have to be burnt.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Adikasawula

Chairman

Ref
CURRENT No. 876 of 1895
Eng 3-10-95

Forwarded.
I am pointing out to the Chairman that the rules require action in certain respects to be taken at once, and that he must not wait until the disease appears. I shall see that the necessary action is taken.
I have no further remarks to offer

A C Bahr
Cuddapah
5. 10. 95

7 OCT. 95

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3058 M

From
THE COLLECTOR,
North Arcot.

To
Chief
THE SECRETARY TO ~~THE~~ Government
~~COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT~~
~~AND DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,~~
~~AND AGRICULTURE.~~
Local & Municipal Department
Madras.

No. of Enclosures.
8 OCT. 95

Letter, dated 4th October 1895,
No. 1398 of 1895.
Dis Eng

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks on Cholera rules circulated with G.O. 1028 M
Local & Municipal
dated 26th June 1895.

North Arcot Collector's office

Camp Palmaner 4-10-95

Dis. 1398/Eng of 1895 dated 4th October 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3058 M

From

S. H. Wynne Esquire

Collector & Dist.

Magistrate,

North Arcot

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Local & Municipal

Department

Madras.

Sir,

With reference to reminder dated 1st October 1895 in respect of G.O. 1028 M/26.6.95 (Cholera rules), I have the honor to observe that the wording of para 2 of the said G.O. is that remarks are called for from councils only, not from Collectors. To the latter, the rules are merely circulated.

2. I do not think the rules should

be adopted as they stand. They are all based on Rule 7 but when cholera may be said to "imminently threaten to attack a Municipality" is not explained nor have I a notion of what the criterion may be. Mere proximity to a locality where there are reported cases is certainly no test whatever. I have known an epidemic of cholera all along one bank of a river when the villages on the opposite bank were free from it. Again a town on a line of rail may be seriously exposed to infection though there are no cases within a ~~coup~~ couple of hundred miles. To base so elaborate a superstructure of rules which will entail so much expense upon a warning the issue of which is left very much to haphazard, seems to me to shew a want of serious consideration when the rules were framed — which indeed, I think, is apparent elsewhere.

3. Rule 8 Apparently, the Chairman cannot act on any warning except one coming from the Collector. —

I do not think the pay of the staff should be prescribed in this hard and fast fashion. In fact, it may often lead to an official less competent for the purpose than another who is junior to him being placed in charge of this special work.

4. The note to rule 19 is unintelligible. How are the excreta to be collected & where are they to be carried to? Is every recovered patient to be provided with a ~~dingu~~ Dindigul lorrie to accompany him about?

5. I do not understand Rule 20. The "medical officer responsible for working the rules" is the District Medical and sanitary officer (vide Rule 4)

he may reside 100 miles away & there may be 3 or 4 Municipalities working the rules under him at the same time. He is certainly not the officer to have a permanent advance. I cannot understand what is meant by the "Medical officer responsible &c" in this rule & in rule 29.

6. Rule 21 is absurdly worded. The meaning apparently is that when there has been no attack in the circle for 10 days, the preventive staff may be disbanded, & eleven days afterwards if there is no attack in the meantime, the observation staff may be disbanded. If so, it should be so stated. The last sentence may well be omitted. The framers of the rules seem to suppose that there is some magical means of diagnosing a "last case" when it occurs

7. It is not explained where the "medical subordinates" in Rule 22 are to be obtained from, or at what period they are to be entertained, or how it can be secured that they will be obtained with that promptitude without which the rules will be nullified.

8. Rule 23 should be very much amplified. Are Rest isolation huts and the medical subordinates' "adequate" house to be permanently maintained? If so, it should be clearly so stated. If not, the rule might as well be expunged.

9. Rule 27 is unintelligible. Does it mean that the scavenging & sanitary establishment is to be permanently reduced in order to provide the allotment in the budget?

10. The first sentence of Rule 29 is

not English. I have already (parts) pointed out the confusion as to who the "medical officer responsible for working these rules" is.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

J Burn
For Collector

Exchg to Reading

TANJORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

No. 150/2L

Camp, Tanjore 7th October 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
Desp: 8th
3177 M

From

E. C. Rawson Esquire,

as Collector,

TANJORE,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Local & Municipal Department,

MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of Government Order dated 26th June 1895, No. 1028 M. I have the honour to state that I consider the proposed rules admirable, and have no doubt that, if they are properly carried out, they will have a great effect in checking outbreaks of Cholera.

2. I do not see any way in which they can be improved. It is possible there may be some opposition at first to rules 15, 16, 17 and 19, but I do not doubt that perseverance and energy on the part of the Executive, coupled with intelligent cooperation by the members of the Council, will

overcome

overcome this

3. As regards the Question of Compensation, I think the best way would be not to limit it to very poor Cases, as there will always be a diff.-Culty in drawing the line, but to allow it in all Cases in which it is claimed. It is not likely that many well-to-do people will claim it.

4. I Consider the Compulsory destruction of infected Clothing is a *sine qua non* if good results are wanted, and would insist on it, whether the owners object to part with the Clothing or not.

5. The difficulty at the outset will be to overcome Caste prejudices and the resentment which the people Generally feel towards interference when their relatives are sick. But where the difficulty Cannot be overcome by tact and persuasion, the application of sections 231, 232 and 233 of the Municipalities Act will, it is hoped, have the desired effect.

I have the honour to be

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant

acting Collector

RS/

DD
8.10.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3077 M

From

The Ag Collector
Tanjore

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
Local and Municipal Dept
Madras

Dated 7°
Desp: 8°
Recd. 10 OCT. 95
October 1895.

No. 150/2/2

Enc: Nil.

Cholera Rules.

Offering remarks on the rules framed for Combating Epidemics of cholera in Municipalities.

Call clerk
Please note
R.E.

Department.

From

The COLLECTOR of
Tanjore,

To

The SECRETARY
to Government,
Department,
Madras.

Dated
Despatched
Received
188 .

No.

Enclosure

Subject.

Dis No. 3975 of 1895.

Chingleput District Collector's Office,
Saidapet 8th October 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3084 M

From

C. H. Mounsey
Ag Collector of the
Chingleput District,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my remarks on the rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in Municipalities communicated with G. O. No 1028 M dated 26th June 1895.

Rule 8

As the Collector is a towing officer there may be some delay in Chairmen receiving from him, the warning under Rule 7 when the Collector is in a distant part of the District. To meet such cases it would be better to empower the chairmen also to entertain the required establishment if he is satisfied of the necessity for it subject to the veto of the Collector.

Rules 8 & 13.

2. The rates of salaries mentioned in these rules may be declared to be the maxima and those actually paid left to the discretion of chairman.

3. Section 232 (2) of the District Municipalities Act does not authorize the preventive staff either to enter the houses in which cholera has occured or to burn the bedding, clothing &c which may be stained with choleraic matter. It is only the senior medical officer of the town that can enter the houses and it is only the chairman that can order the destruction of the clothing &c. I do not consider it necessary to grant compensation in every case. So far as I could ascertain, it is not considered unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of infectious diseases. Rule 16

4. I am somewhat doubtful if the appointment of a staff on about Rs 296 a month or assuming for Convenience that it has six circles and two divisions before Cholera has actually broken out, is necessary. Would it not be better to make the appointment provisional on the warning but to take effect upon the actual outbreak of cholera. The existing sanitary staff ought to be enough to bring to notice any actual case.

5. I regret I delayed in answering this. I ~~misunderstood~~ misread the order in para 2 of Government Order of

26th June 1895, No 1028 M/Local and Municipal).

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

P Mooney
Ag Collector.

Ar
8/10

300—28-9-92.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3884/M

From

The Collector of
Chingleput Dist

To

Chief
The Secy. to Govt.,
Local & Municipal Dept.,
Madras.

Dated 8th October 1895.
Received 11 OCT 95

Dis No. 3975/1895.

Enclosure

SUBJECT.

Submitting his remarks on the rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

Oct 1895.
Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3885/M

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

TIRUPATI.

To,

THE *Chief Secretary to Government, Local & Municipal Dept., Madras.*

Dated: 9th
Despatched: 9th October 1895
Received: 11 OCT. 95

Dis No: 1740/95

ENCLOSURES: one.

Subject.

Reporting that the Council has no remarks to offer on the Cholera Rules circulated for remarks.

Extract from the Minutes of proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, passed at its special meeting held on the 8th October 1895.

Present

In R Ry. K. Gopalacharlar, Avl.
Row Sahib, Chairman.
" B. Laul Singh, Jaru
Sheik Hussain Sahib
In. R. Ry. T. Narayanasawmy Chetty, Jaru
" V. Anantacharlar, Avl.
" C. Krishnaswamie Aiyar, Avl.
" T. Krishnah, Jaru,
" C. Krishnamacharlar, Avl.

* * * *

2. Read G. O., Dated 26th June 1895, No 1028 M, Circulating, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemic of Cholera in Municipalities.

The Council has no remarks to offer on the rules framed.

(True extract)

K. Gopalacharlu
Chairman

Tirupati Municipal Office,

Dated 9th October 1895.

Dio No. 174 of 98
M

Local & Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 3085 M

ENCLOSURE. one

From

M. R. Ry. K. Gopalachariar, Avergal
Row Sahib,

CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TIRUPATI,

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government, Local and Municipal
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O., dated 26th June 1895, No 1028. M., Circulating, for remarks, rules framed for combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities, I have the honor to forward herewith an extract from the Minutes of proceedings of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, intimating that it has no remarks to offer on the said rules.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant

K. Gopalachariar
Chairman

1
3085 M of 95

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE BELLARY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Dated 1st October 1895

Present (The Present Strength being 24).

1. M.B.By D. Kristinama Charlu Garu.
2. M. Abraham Esqr. Chairman M.C.
3. M.B.By K. Runga Rao Garu
4. do T. Chellaperumal Pillay Avergal
5. Mr. Hajee Ismail Saib.
6. " Vikader Catcha Saib
7. M.B.By G. Kristappa Garu.
8. do H. Balajee Singh Garu.
9. do K. Sreenivasa Rao Garu B.A.
10. do C. Vadamalay Pillay Avergal

9. Read G.O. no 1028 m, dated 26.6.95 Circulating, for remarks, rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities; also the report of the Hospital Sub Committee.

The Sub Committee's recommendations are adopted.

(True Extract.)

D. Kristinama Charlu

Municipal Councillors' Office,
Bellary 1 October 1895.

Chairman M. C.

1/10/95

1/10.

Report of the Hospital Sub-
Committee on the proposed
Cholera Rules referred to the
Municipal Council with
G.O. no 10.28 / 26.6.98. for remarks.

We are sorry that we
were not able to send up
our remarks on the Cholera
Rules earlier. Three Suc-
cessive meetings of the Sub-
Committee proved abortive
for want of quorum. We had
two meetings on Saturdays
which we expected would be
convenient. It so happened
that some of the members of
the Committee had been from
Causes beyond control absent
from Town on these days. At
last we had the meeting on
a Wednesday (25th Instant)
which proved successful. All
the members but one attended
the meeting. This is in Explan-
-ation of the delay in dis-
-posing of the subject which

we regret. Called for a re:
:minder from Government.

2. We are indebted to the District medical and Sanitary Officer for the minute he sent in on the Subject when it was referred to him for remarks. We forward that Officers Suggestions and recommendations made on the lines indicated by the rules.

3. We recommend the adoption of all the rules for:
:warded to us with the fol:
:lowing exceptions. We trust that the rules, when carried out, will act as a mighty preventative and an Effective Check on the Spread of Cholera.

4. The Government in parab of its order, invites Criticism Specially on Rule 16 on the burning of Clothes and beds Soiled with Cholera Excreta. We are of opinion

that the rule is too Stringent and in effect is not Com:
:mensurate with the hard:
:ship it is Expected to Cause to the people and the Expense it is Expected to Entail on the Municipality. The initial difficulty to the Municipality will be to draw the line of poverty. The question will have to be left to the whims of individuals. The learned Framers of the rules Observe as Shown in Para 9. of the letter of the Secretary that "Such a provision seldom Causes Opposition" and that "people consider it unlucky to keep the Clothes of those who have died of any infectious disease". We do not think that the observations are Correct. We Expect ~~Strenuous~~ Strenuous Opposi:
:tions from the people. We be:
:lieve that, if the principle be Enforced, it would Encourage Concealment not only of the

Soiled Clothes but of the disease itself by the people with little chance of detection. This is undesirable. What are considered unlucky by the people are the Clothes actually worn by persons at death. But here the Clothes have to be changed many times and people would not consent to the destruction of all sets of Clothes soiled. We think that boiling such soiled Clothes with perchloride of mercury solution would be sufficient. If it is not as effective as burning it is less open to opposition and far less expensive. This was tried during the last Cholera time and no opposition was offered. This is also the view of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

5. With reference to the disinfectants that have to be kept in readiness in the

in the municipal stores under rule 6, we submit in accordance with the views of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer that unslaked lime would get spoilt, if kept a long time. Lime stone or shells are always available in Bellary and they may be purchased, when occasion requires and burns to have unslaked lime.

6. It is the opinion of Mr. K. Ringaslow one of the members on the Sub Committee that to Rule 16 should be added a provision (1) that the delegation of the Chairman's powers under Section 231 of the Act should be extended to all Councillors and ward Committees and (2) that a provision to burn Tar and Sulphur in infected houses, should be made.

7. All that Rule 16 says

is that "the Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer his powers". It makes such delegation imperative and does not interfere with the discretionary powers of the Chairman to delegate his powers to others. When necessity arises, this might be done. As far the burning of Jar &ca in infected houses, provision will be made, if the principle is accepted by Government.

8. With the above remarks on the Rules Circulated we recommend that all the rules be adopted.

9. From Para 2 of the G.O. under reference we are led to conclude that the rules have been Circulated "for remarks" and consequently Government will have ultimately to pass them formally after receiving the remarks and suggestions called for from the Municipalities.

10. We however recommend that in consideration of the probability of unforeseen Emergencies arising the rules may be adopted by the Council subject, of course, to such alterations, as the Government might think fit to make in the light of the remarks of the Municipalities.

11. When this is done the Chairman will have to carry out all the rules found epitomised in the subjoined minute of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

(a) We recommend that 100 copies of the final G.O. on the subject be obtained from Government for distribution to all Councillors and responsible staff of the Municipality such as Sanitary Inspectors &ca.

(b) We recommend that under Rule 26, Cls 2000, he

Sanctioned for the "Cholera reserve" and the Expenditure carried out in conformity to the the rules, so that the allotment may not be exceeded as far as possible.

12. When this is done, the Chairman will have to carry out the instructions contained in Rules, 5, 6, 11, 23, 25 &c.

13. Under Rule 11 we recommend that the "Simple Sanitary Rules" be translated into the Vernacular languages spoken in the District and 30000 Copies of it be printed and freely distributed.

14. Under Rule 23 we recommend that one isolation but be built at a convenient place between Cowl Bazaar and Bruce Pettah.

(signed)

Sd/. H. Cotelingam

Sd/. K. Runga Row

Sd/. K. Premnavasa Row

Bellary 28.9.95

Sd/. D. Krishnana Charlu

Members

I dissent from the view expressed in the last para. There should be an isolation but for each Division and the situation of Bruce Pettah and Cowl Bazaar makes it imperative.

Sd/. H. Cotelingam

30.9.95

(True Copy)

[illegible]

12/10

Chairman M.C.

[illegible] 11-10-95

[illegible] 10/10/95

[illegible]

10.10.95

1.38 m

The above represent Sanitary Staff.

medical aid

6. Each Division to have Head Quarters and a Hospital Assistant.
(Say 2nd class)

2. Hospital Assistants at Rs 35/ — Rs 70.

7. Isolation huts. Separate accommodation for males and females and huts for medical subordinates and servants

	Rs.
1 Subordinate Say Rs 35	35
2 male attendants	16
2 Female	14
2 Sotres	14
1 Dhobey	8
Rupees	85

This from allotment grant III

8. Head Quarters for Divisions and sites for isolation Hospital to be marked on Cholera map at once.

9. Rs 2000 to be allotted for these Charges.

Sd/ J W Evans.
Surg. Con. Major
Distt Medical and Sanitary Officer
2.9.95

Addenda

Unslaked lime cannot well be kept.

Lime stone or shells (according to the locality) should be kept ready and when occasion arises, burnt and unslaked lime would then be available.

Rule 16

A man attacked with Cholera requires to have clothing and bedding frequently changed and so several sets might have to be destroyed for each case.

This would be very Expensive to the people and encourage them to conceal diseases and probably boiling with perchloride of mercury solution all infected clothing would be sufficient.

This was done in Bellary in 1895 and was found to be ~~light~~ liked by the people and no opposition was made and

no

no complaints were received.

(True Copy)

Municipal Office
Bellary 11-10-95

Chairman M.C.

12/10

12-10-95

11/10.

Municipal Councillor's Office.
Bellary dated 12th October/95

From Mr. Bey D. Krishnama Charlu Garu.
Chairman M.C.
Bellary

To. The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local and Municipal
Department.
Madras

Sir)

With reference to G.O. No 1028 M dated 26.6.95, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the Municipal Council passed at its meeting held on the 1st Instant, together with a copy of the Sub Committee's report referred to therein and the minute of the District medical and Sanitary Officer. The resolution needs no further comment of mine in as much as the reports themselves are Exhaustive. I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedt Servt.

D. Krishnama Charlu
Chairman M.C.

Imd 18/10

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3147 M

~~From The Chairman M.C.~~
Bellary

To the Chief Secretary
to Government
Local and Muni=
=cipal Department
Madras

No. 324 dated 12/10/95
18 OCT. 95
~~Enc: Nors.~~

Encls (3)

Subject
Forwarding a Copy
of the resolution of the
Council dated 1st
Instant, together
with the Sub Com=
=mittees report
on the Cholera rule

No. ——— of 189

OFFICE
OF THE
COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE,
MASULIPATAM,
KISTNA DISTRICT,
11th October 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3148 M

FROM,
J. A. Atkinson Esquire,
COLLECTOR, KISTNA DISTRICT.

To,
THE Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Replying to official memorandum No. 1381 dated 1st October 1895, I have the honor to say that I had not thought that I was required to report on the proposed Cholera Rules embodied in G. O. 1028 M. dated 26th June 1895 — since the word "for remarks" in the first sentence of para 2 of that G. O. seemed to me to apply only to the Councils of the Municipalities referred to. The following remarks on the proposed rules have occured to me.

2 Rule 7 - I am a little diffident as to my capability to say when

Cholera is "imminently threatening" a Municipality; especially the Bezwada Municipality which is generally looked on as the key of the position in this district. A concrete case will illustrate my difficulty. In February 1894 I heard from various unofficial sources that Cholera was virulently epidemic in Hyderabad City, and Secunderabad, and was spreading along the railway towards this district. I heard of cases in Warangal and Khammamett; and as was to be expected I soon got a report of a few cases in the Nandigama Taluq. I considered it certain that Bezwada would be attacked and had the rules now under consideration been in force I should have deemed it necessary to "warn" the Chairman under Rule 7. After all, the disease never reached

Bezwada. There have been similar threatenings from the side of Ellore, without result. I would suggest either that the Sanitary Commissioner might be given exclusive powers, or powers co-ordinate with the Collector, to issue the warning under rule 7 or should Government disapprove of this suggestion I would ask that I may be given some rules to guide me in deciding when Cholera is imminently threatening; and finally that some arrangements may be made to trace the progress of Cholera in Hyderabad territory, and keep the Collectors of neighbouring districts informed thereof.

3 Rule 16. I am informed that in this district it is generally considered unlucky to keep the clothing and bedding used by a man on his death-bed; but there are persons who would consider it a hardship to part with them. The draft rule proposes to offer compensation in the case of the "very poor

but there is no definition of the term. I think it should be left to the discretion of the Municipal Council to give Compensation in those cases which, it thinks, deserve it.

4 Rule 19 - note - After a patient has recovered from Cholera, so soon as he can walk, he will resort for purposes of nature to the open swamps, or other spaces which are used by 3/4ths of the population in preference to latrines public or private. How are his excreta to be collected and carried away. I presume the note refers only to the case of a person who does not go outside the house premises for purposes of nature.

5 Rule 21. The observation staff is to be entertained immediately the Collector issues the warning under rule 7. Suppose that after all no case of Cholera ensues, how long must the staff be maintained.?

6 Rule 23. It is not clear whether the "isolation huts" are in substitution for, or in addition to the Cholera sheds now usually provided for accomodation of cholera cases.

7 This and the preceding rule necessitate a considerable staff of Medical Subordinates. A town of 40,000 inhabitants will be divided into two divisions, each requiring a medical subordinate under rule 22; while a third will be required under rule 23. If these are to be drawn from the ordinary hospital staff, that will be completely absorbed and the Municipal Hospital and dispensaries can hardly be maintain-ed. On the other hand it would be idle to expect the Surgeon-General to supply on demand so large an

an increase to the medical staff, and it seems necessary therefore if the rules are to be adopted that a considerable reserve of medical subordinates should be permanently maintained. This will largely increase the cost of the scheme.

8 Similarly, for the head quarters of the divisional medical subordinate and for the adequate housing of the subordinate in charge of the isolation huts, accomodation must be provided and kept permanently available. It will be too late to begin to look for such accomodation when Cholera has actually broken out. This is another considerable item of expense

9 With the above remarks, I have the honor to say that the proposed rules seem to me to provide the best means hitherto devised to meet and control Cholera epidemics.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

[illegible] 12/6

Fcob Collector.

mdk

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3148 M

FROM,
THE COLLECTOR,
KISTNA DISTRICT.

To,
THE Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department
Fort St. George

Dated 11th October
Despd: DESPATCHED 13 OCT. 95
Recd: } 1895

UNDER SECRETARY PUBLIC ...

Dis No. 1230 of 1895.

ENCLOSURES.

Subject
Submitting his remarks on the draft cholera rules forwarded with G.O. No 1028 M. dated 26th June 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3156 M

From J. Andrew Esq.
Ag. Collector of
Trichinopoly,

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Local & Municipal Deptt.
Fort Saint George.

Dis. No. 2456 / Rev. of 95.

Date: 16th
Despd. 16th } October 1895.
Recd. 18 OCT. 95

Enclosures. "

Offering remarks on the rules framed for Combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office
16th October 1895.

Dir. No. ~~2456~~ 8 of 95
Rev.

From J. Andrew Esq.
Ag Collector of Trichinopoly

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
Fort Saint George.

Municipal Dept
CURRENT No. 3156/M

Sir,

I have the honor to make the following remarks on the draft "Cholera Rules" framed for combating epi-demics of Cholera in Municipalities. I may say at once that I would approve of them as they stand, with some more or less trifling alterations, if it were not essential to take into account the financial aspect of the Question, and it is only because I fear that they will throw too great a strain on Municipal finances that I propose to form some sort of an idea as to how the rules may affect the Trichinopoly Municipality

financially, in order to see if they might not be modified in the direction of economy without too seriously im-
-pairing their efficiency.

2. The population of the Trichinopoly municipality is 90,609. As the rules provide that no circle shall consist of more than 10,000 inhabitants, it follows that Trichinopoly should be divided into from 10 to 12 Circles. The Observation staff for each Circle would be as follows:-

1. Inspector on Rs. 15 per mensem.
1. Peon ..... 8 ..... Do
1. Toty ..... 7 ..... Do (maximum)

Total Rs. 30 per mensem, or Rs. 300 for the 10 circles. The rules say that 3 circles shall form a Division. Thus we would have 3 divisions, with at least one extra Circle. However this extra circle might be thrown into one of the divisions. In that case Trichinopoly should have not less than 3 divisions with an Inspector and orderly costing (Rs. 35+15+8) = 58 Rs. This is in addition to Jutka which may be put down at Rs. 10 at least, making the staff for each division cost (Rs. 58 + 10) = Rs. 68 or for 3 Divisions Rs 204 per mensem.

The total cost of the Observation Staff would therefore be (Rs. 300+204) = Rs. 504 per mensem.

3. In addition to that, on cholera making its appearance, each circle attacked should employ as a Pre-
-ventive Staff,

3 Peons on Rs 8 each —— = Rs. 24
3 toties - - - 7 ... maximum = 21.

that is an extra cost of Rs. 45 per mensem. I cannot say at all in how many circles cholera might be expected to appear. Suppose we put down an average of 5 circles, the extra cost per mensem would be

Rs. 45 x 5 = Rs. 225.

4. I have not information conveniently at hand to show the number of Cholera attacks in Trichinopoly Municipality in each month for a series of years, but I find that deaths occurred as follows:-

In 1891 deaths occurred in 7 months.
1892. Do —— 6 months.
1893. Do —— 4 months.

That is on an average, deaths

occurred in no less than $\frac{17}{3} = 5\frac{2}{3}$ months, and it may be said that there would have been attacks in from 6 to 7 months on an average. It is true that the attacks would not have always occurred in the beginning, middle and end of each of the above months, for an outbreak might commence at the end of one and end at the beginning of another month. But when it is borne in mind that under Rule 21 the Observation and Preventive staff must continue for 21 and 10 days after the last attack in the town and circle respectively, and that even if there is only one attack (I find cases in which there was only 1 death), in an outbreak, the preventive and observation staffs of the circle and town must still be retained for 10 and 21 days respectively, I think it may be taken for granted that in Trichinopoly the preventive staff would on an average have to be maintained for 5 circles for about 6 months, and the observation staff for the whole

time

time for 8 months every year. For it should be remembered that under Rule 7 the observation staff may often have to be employed even if cholera does not actually appear.

5. Thus the cost of the preventive staff for the 6 months would be

Rs. 45 × 5 × 6 = 1350.

The Observation staff for 8 months would be Rs. 504 × 8 = Rs. 4032. The total cost on account of Observation and Preventive staffs would on this calculation amount to Rs. (4032 + 1350) = 5382 per annum.

6. <u>Disinfectants &c:-</u> Under Rule 6 disinfectants will have to be kept at a place in each division, and I am not in a position to say any thing as to how often these materials would have to be renewed, or as to the quantity and value that would have to be expended on account of each attack. Making a rough guess of 8 annas per attack, and assuming that the average

number of attacks of the years 1891 to 1893 amounted to 1400 (the average deaths amounted to 660), the cost on account of disinfectants would come to Rs. 700.

7. Extra Medical Establishment:—
It is not stated in the Rules when the Special Medical Staff should be entertained and when it can be dispensed with. Assuming that it should be for a period of 4 months (and I say only 4, instead of 6 for which I calculated the Preventive Staff, as it might not be necessary to have the extra Medical Staff in all the divisions at the same time) and putting the pay at Rs. 45, and Jutka allowance at Rs. 15, the cost for the 3 divisions would be Rs. (45 + 15) × 3 = Rs. 180 per mensem or Rs. 720 for 4 months.

8. Something would also have to be spent every year on account of isolation sheds, and the house or shed fixed on as the head Quarters in each division under Rule 22. This may be put down at Rs. 198.

9. Thus the total average annual Cost would be something like —

(a)	Observation Staff Rs.	4032
(b)	Preventive do —	1350
(c)	Disinfectants ------	700
(d)	Hospital assistants ...	720
(e)	Isolation sheds &c ...	198
	Total Rs.	7,000

For Srivangam, without going into details the average annual expenditure may be put down at Rs. 1800.

10. An important Question therefore is as to whether the Trichinopoly Municipality could bear this annual expenditure of Rs. 7,000 — without letting other works unduly suffer. The average annual income of Trichinopoly is Rs. 107,533, and owing to special circumstances connected with the Municipality, it is impossible, without a somewhat elaborate

examination of the accounts, to say
that this Municipality will be in a
position to meet this annual cost
advantageously. Hitherto Trichinopoly
has been providing only Rs. 1400 (including
cost of medicines) on account of
cholera and the probable extra
charge of Rs. 5600 (+ cost of medicines)
is certainly very Considerable. —

Spirangam would perhaps be less
able to bear it, but at the same
time Spirangam like Trichinopoly
is a town in which it is necessary
to make every possible effort to
prevent and Combat cholera epi-
demics. But the probable increase
is in each case so very Considerable
that I venture to suggest the
following modifications in the
interests of economy, believing
that the modifications I suggest
will not impair the efficiency of the
Rules to an undue extent. It will,
of Course, leave them far short of
what should be attempted if
funds

funds were available in plenty.

11. The chief alteration I would
suggest is in the direction of greater
flexibility — leaving much more
to the discretion of the local Officers.
Under Rules 7 and 8 as soon as
Cholera "imminently threatens to
attack any Municipality" the full
observation staff must be
employed in each circle. But
"imminently threatens" is a term of
very relative import and define
it as we will, one Collector will
interpret it in one way and another
in another way. The "imminent
threatening" may be of all degrees
ranging from 1 or 2 Cases in neigh-
-bouring villages to a violent out-
break at some place of pilgrimage
(say Chidambaram) whence
pilgrims are expected to flock
to the Municipality for some great
annual festival. (Say that at Spirangam

The need for a thorough and Complete Observation staff would be much more apparent in the latter than in the former case, and for this reason I would suggest that more should be left to the discretion of the Collector as to the extent to which he should order its entertainment on each occasion. Where the degree of danger is not very great, it might well be open to him to entertain an Observation Staff on a limited scale. For instance, it might be enough to begin by putting the staff re-quired under the draft Rules for each Circle in charge of 2 or more circles, or even of the whole town, and then as the danger threatens from one side or the other, or as one part of the town seems more exposed to danger than another, the number of staffs could be increased from time to time - Care being taken that no part of the town is left without a staff, whether such staff is in charge of more than one circle or not. If the town is mapped out in circles, and if the Collector keeps himself in Communication with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Chairman, a "plan of Campaign" can be in readiness so that at a moment's notice the staffs may be increased as ordered, in the manner above indicated. This is the one main alteration I have to offer, and as the others more or less follow from this, I shall now proceed to suggest some alterations in the draft Rules.

12. Draft Rules :- Rule 5.

After "Comprising" & "Containing" I would add "as a Rule". It is not necessary to make the figures absolute. If a Municipality Con-tains 3010 houses and 10,100 in-habitants, it might not be

desirable to divide it into 2 circles. The rules leave it doubtful as to what should be done in such a case.

Between "shall" & "from" I would insert "ordinarily" and after "division" I would add "and in no case shall a division contain more than 4 circles". This would meet the case of a Municipality containing 4 or 7 or 10 circles where one Division might be made to contain 4 circles.

Rule 6:— Omit the words "of 22500 & 30,000 inhabitants" as being un-necessary.

Rule 7:— It would be well if some sort of definition of the meaning of the words imminently threatens" could be given — at least if the Rules are to remain in their present form. If, however, my suggestions contained in para 11 supra are substantially adopted, I think there would be no need to define the words as the Collector would have considerable discretion in the matter, and it would probably

probably be difficult to give a satisfactory definition that would hold good under all circumstances. I would add to this para the following words:— "Provided that it shall be the duty of the Chairman and of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, after consultation with each other if possible, as soon as they or either of them think that precautionary steps should be taken, to inform the Collector of their views and recommendations. It will also be their duty to do the same from time to time, as may seem to them, or either of them desirable." The Collector may be away from Head Quarters or from the Municipality, and it is well that the Chairman and District Medical Officer, who are more likely supposed to be on the spot and to know more exactly the requirements

of the town, should be made responsible for seeing that the Collector is kept promptly informed of their views.

Rule 8:- Between "town" and "in" I would insert "or in such combination of circles as the Collector may direct."

I would add at the end of the rule the following words:- "Provided that the Collector shall so order that when 2 or more circles are combined under this rule, the order will be such that every portion of the town will be included in the range of an Observation Staff. Provided also that the Collector may from time to time increase or diminish the number of the Observation Staffs according to the gravity of the situation." I would make all the salaries mentioned in this rule "maximum" salaries. If in any town men could be obtained on less pay, there is no reason for giving more, or for saying that a Municipality in which wages are low should be obliged to pay as much as one in which they are high. As to the Jutka, horse and pony allowance, I would leave it to the Chairman to decide. Sometimes it might be impossible to get a Jutka at Rs. 15 a month; sometimes one might be got for less.

Rule 10:- After "circle" add "or circles".

Rule 13:- I would add to this rule the words:- "Provided that it shall be open to the Collector, for reasons to be recorded, to increase or diminish the strength of the above additional staff". In one circle in a very insanitary state there might be 50 attacks and in another in a sanitary state there might be only 1. The former would require a much larger staff than the latter, and discretion should be allowed to the Collector, or in his absence to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should, however, at once

report to the Collector any alteration
the sanctions.

Rule 15:- For "invariably" I would substitute "as often as possible," and after "presence" I would add "and in the presence of the peon if the Inspector is unavoidably absent."

The Inspector might get ill, or be unavoidably prevented (if attacks were very numerous) from visiting an attacked house as often as could be wished, and it would not be wise to insist on the excreta being retained until his arrival in such cases.

Rule 16:- I think this rule may stand as it is. I see no necessity for compensating the well-to-do. We oblige them to pay for sanitation in the way of taxes, and to keep their Compounds in a sanitary state. This involves money and there is no unjust hardship in compelling them to remove risk of infection by destroying soiled clothes &c.

5/

Rule 21:- After "circles" I would add "or Groups of circles as the Collector may direct."

Rule 27:- The meaning of this rule is not very clear.

Rule 28:- For "but this sanction should be obtained without delay," I would substitute "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable." It may be necessary to increase or diminish the number of persons employed, or to alter their pay from time to time, and it would be difficult to be constantly representing such matters to Government, which would in any case be scarcely in a position to pass hurried orders from time to time. It should, I consider, be for the local officers to exercise their discretion, submitting a full report afterwards. If constant applications for sanction have to be made to Government, some

Chairmen may be apt to let things slide rather than add to their work and that of their offices by making references to Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most obedt. Servant,
[illegible]
Ag. Collector.

CURRENT No. 1550 Eng
DATED 21-10-95

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 3198 M.

From

M. SUBRAYALU CHETTY GARU,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Gudiyatam.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local & Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

Through the Divisional Officer.

DATED 11 October 1895
DESPATCHED 13 "
RECEIVED.

No. 477

Enclosures. 2.
(Mapina separate packet post)

Subject.

Forwarding remarks on G. O. No 1028 M. dated 26 June 1895, about Cholera Rules.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 19 OCT. 95 NORTH ARCOT
UNDER SECRETARY 25 OCT 95 PUBLIC ETC DEPT.

Cur no 4076 Pg 5

Forwarded.
[illegible]
Ag Sub Collector

OOR 16/10

Forwarded.
[illegible]
Collr.

22/10

Chairmen may be apt to let things slide rather than add to their work

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Gudiyatam, passed at their meeting held on the 10th October 1895

Present

M. R. Ry. M. Subrayalu Chetty Garu
" Runga Ghoundar Anergal
" Hanumantha Rao Garu
" G. Abboy Chettyar Anergal
" C. V. Subba Rao Garu
" S. Vencatraya Chettyar Anergal
Shiik Imam Saib

× × ×

III Read G. O. No 1028 M, dated 26th June 1895, about Cholera rules.

Read also draft replies to Cholera rules — Contained in G. O. No 1028 M, dated 26th June 1895.

The draft replies, as amended, are approved.

× ×

(Signed) M. Subrayalu Chetty
Chairman

(True Copy)

Office of the Municipal Council, Gudiyatam
12th October 1895

M. Subrayalu Chetty
Chairman

No. 477

OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Gudiyatam, 11th October 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 319891.

FROM

M. SUBRAYALU CHETTY GARU,

Chairman, Municipal Council,

Gudiyatam.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government
Forth. Saint George.

Thro.

The Divisional Officer.

Sir,

With reference to para 2 of G.O No 1028 m dt 26. 6. 95, I have the honor to submit the remarks of the Council.

2. As to rule 5. The Council intend to divide this Town into 2 Circles and distinguish the 1st 2d. and 3d Divisions as Northern Circle and 4th and 5th Divisions as Southern Circle.

As to rule 6. As the population of the Town is only 18747 according to the last Census the Council feel doubtful if any apparatus and disinfectants should be procured and retained in the Municipal Stores as much as is stated therein.

As to rules 8. On receipt of a warning of the approach of Cholera from the Collector and if these rules are

1

3198 m 95

imperative to this Municipality also, the Council think that they could be able only to employ a Toty on Rs 6 per month, as they have 2 Trained Sanitary Inspectors and as this Municipality is only in its infant state, whose funds could not permit to appoint so many hands at such a large expense. They would like to appoint also one orderly on Rs 8.

I Observation Staff —

As to rule 11 — One thousand copies of the rules referred to will be ~~printed~~ indented for and distributed in Town

II Prevention of infection —

As to rule 13. The Council intend to provide for 2 Toties only on Rs 6 each as there are 5 Sanitary peons whose services could be better utilized at the occasion

As to rule 16. As regards the burning of rags, clothes &c on the person of the Cholera attacked persons, the Council think that it would be hard to compel the people, but in cases where it is possible they will be burnt and the needful arrangements made.

As to rule 19. The Council express their inability to make provision for the purchase of Dindigal bullock lorrie and air tight iron excreta drums for the present.

As to rule 20 — The Council will give a permanent advance of Rs 20 to the medical officer to meet the urgent demands in carrying out the rules

III medical aid.

As to para 22 — The Council intend to treat the present Hospital site as the Head Quarters, where the services of the medical officer and the Sanitary Inspectors will always be available.

As to rule 23. There will be 2 Cholera sheds, one for the males and the other for the females constructed for the treatment of Cholera attacked patients who would like to be accommodated there.

As to rule 25 — The sites are marked in the map (Enclosed)

3. The other rules may be adopted as far as possible.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servt
[illegible]
Chairman

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3228/M

From

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
SALEM.

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras

Dated, 24th October 95

No. 1457

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
25 OCT. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURE 1.

SUBJECT.

Submitting a copy of the Resolution of the Council dated 10th instant generally approving of all the Cholera Rules proposed.

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the
Municipal Council of Salem held on the 10 October 1895.

PRESENT.

Chairman

MRR. A. Pushpanada Pillai Avergal

Official Councillors

Muhammad Azzuddeen Sahib Bahadur

MRR. D. L. Ganapathy Ayar Avergal

" V. Radakrishna Ayar Avergal

Non Officials.

Syed Khader Sahib.

Revd M. Seegmuller

MRR. S. Ramasami Ayar Avergal

" P. Sundram Avergal

" N. Raghunatha Singh Avergal

" Chetti Muthiam Chettiar Avergal

" M. Venkatachallapathy Ayya Avgl.

Muhammad Sahib.

A. Ahmad Sahib.

MRR. R. Alagiri chettiar Avergal

" P. Subramania chettiar Avergal

× × × ×

4. Read G.O. dated 26 June 1895 No. 1028 M. circulating certain cholera rules for remarks of the Council.

Resolved

Resolved unanimously that all the rules as they stand be generally approved.

x x x x

(True Extract)

Chairman

24.10.95

No. 1457

Salem Municipal Office,

Dated 24th October 1895.

CURRENT No. 3228 M

FROM

M. R. Ry,

A. PUSHPANADHA PILLAI, AVERGAL, B.A.,

Chairman, Municipal Council,

SALEM.

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government.
Local & Municipal Department
Madras.

Enclosure 1

SIR,

With reference to G.O. dated 26th June 95 No. 1028 M, I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of the resolution of the Municipal Council of Salem passed at its meeting held on the 10th Instant.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

A. Pushpanadha Pillai
24.10.95
Chairman

CR

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council Tuticorin in their meeting held on Friday the 4th October 1895 at 5:30 P.M.

Present

T. H. Baker Esq Chairman Delegate
T. Harvey Esq
M. R. Ry. J. L. Motha Avergal
" T. M. Ramakrishnasami Nayudu Garu
" C. Chinnasami Ayyar Gl.
" P. Viravagu Pillai Avergal
Revd. C. P. Gnanakan B.A.

5 Read G.O. Circulated regarding the rules for Combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities

Resolved that the existing wards shall, for the purpose of the rules be termed Circles and that the rules be adopted as proposed by Government

(Signed) T. H. Baker
Chairman Delegate

(True Extract)

T. H. Baker
Chairman Delegate

No 432 Municipal Councillors Office
Tuticorin 10th October 1895

From,

T. H. Baker Esq, Chairman Delegate
Municipal Council
Tuticorin

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O dated 26th June last No 1028 M. I have the honour to enclose a Copy of the resolution of the Council on the Subject of the rules framed for Combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

This town is divided into 5 wards which shall for the purposes of the rules be treated as Circles and the rules will be adopted in the town as approved by Government.

The medicines prescribed in para 6 of the appendix to the rules will be procured and retained in the Stores.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant

T H Baker
Chairman Deleg

1733

1895

Current No. 1716 of 1895

DEPT.

From The Chairman Delegate
Municipal Council
Tuticorin

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3247 M

To The Chief Secretary to Govt
Fort Saint George
Madras

Through the Sub Collector & Collector of Tinnevelly

Dated 10th
Despatched 11th } October 1895
Received

No 432

15 OCT. 95

Enclosed 1.

Subject

G. O dated 26th June last No 1028 M. regarding rules framed for Combating epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities Submitting Copy of the resolution of the Council on the Subject

Current No 1913 of 1895
REV.

1st Clerk

Forwarded
[signature]
12.10.95

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 OCT. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Forwarded

Collector
23-10-95

DESPATCHED.
24 OCT. 95

No 110. M
Dis

Malabar Collectors office
Calicut 25th October 95

From,
J. Hewetson Esq.
Ag Collector of Malabar.

To
The Honble J. F. Price
Chief Secretary to Govt
Madras.

Sir,

With reference to the official Memorandum from Government dated 1st Inst. No 1381 Calling for an early reply to G. O. dated 26th June last no 1028 M I have the honor to state that Compensation for rags clothes bedding &c burnt may be given in all cases, when claimed, without enquiring into the Circumstances of the applicants. I have no other remarks to offer.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant
[signature]
28 Oct
For Collector

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3272 M

From,
The Collector
of Malabar

To.
The Chief Secretary
to Govt
Madras

Dy 25 . x - 95
Despd
Recd

CHIEF SECRETARY
30. OCT. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Em mil

Subject
States that he has no
other remarks to offer in
re: to Cholera rules except
that Compensation for
Cap. Clothes bedding &c
[illegible] may be given
when claimed.

(189 -9).

Local and Municipal Departments.
No. 3390 M
CURRENT No.

From

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Vellore.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT,
Local and Municipal Departments,
Fort St. George.

(~~Through the Divisional Officer.~~)

No. 1166 gl

Dated 28th October 1895.
Despatched 29th October '95
Received 189
Encls 2

CHIEF SECRETARY
31. OCT. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Forwarding resolution of the Council on G. O. No. 1028. M. dated 26th June '95 in re-Cholera Rules with report of Sub-Committee thereon adopted by the Council.

No. 31

Extract from Proceedings at a ~~SPECIAL~~ GENERAL Meeting of the Municipal Council for the Town of Vellore, dated 25th October 1895.

PRESENT.

Mahammad Habibullasahib Chairman
Rev W. I Chamberlain
M.R.R. Camoo chettiar avergal
Abavukersahib
M.R.R. V. Eswarappa Madelliar avergal
Subadar Major Syed Salaman Sahib
" " Hussain Khansahib
M.R.R. Subroya chettiar avergal
" Palani chettiar avergal
" A.C. Seshaghiry Rau avergal

5 Read report of the Sub-Committee appointed on the 7th August last to report on Go No 1028 in dated 26th June 1895 re "Cholera Rules".

The report of the Sub-Committee will be adopted and submitted to Government.

Enclosure to No 1166 d

(Signed) Mahammad Habibullasahib
Chairman

(True Extract)

[signature]

Chairman

MUNICIPAL DEPT
18 OCT 95
VELLORE

To

The Chairman
Municipal Council
Vellore

Sir,

With reference to resolution No 17 dated 7th August last, the Sub Committee assembled this day to discuss the Cholera Rules circulated with GO 26th June 1895 No 1028 M.

Whilst recommending the adoption of the said rules as a whole the Sub Committee believes that difficulty will be experienced in practically working certain details of the scheme.

For instance Rule 8 states that "the Chairman shall without delay "report to the Collector the date on "which these appointments were "made". Considering the difficulty that will be experienced in obtaining immediately qualified men some reasonable time will naturally elapse before the appointments

Can

1/3390 Jun/95

can be made, and what the Chairman may consider as time without delay, may not so be considered by the Government or the Collector, so in order to avoid any difference of opinion, it will be well to definitely specify the period within which the temporary staffs, referred to in Rules 8, 9 and 13, should be employed—

With reference to Rule 16, the Sub Committee would point out that it is not a universal rule for most of the people in this part of India to consider it unlucky to keep the clothes of those who have died of any infectious disease.

Whilst there are a few people who so consider it there are as many who hold the opposite view, and cannot be prevailed on to part with the infected clothes. Under these circumstances the Sub Committee would suggest that

that each individual case be disposed of on its merits—

In the matter of compensation the Sub Committee would suggest that it should only be granted in the case of the very poor. As for people of some means it would not only be needless to give them, but they would not even receive compensation, and might perhaps be offended if any were offered them.

With these few alterations in the matter of detail the Sub Committee would recommend the adoption of the rules as a whole.

We have the honor, to be,
Sir
Your most obedt Servants
[illegible]

C. Adams

C. Eswarappa Hon. Sr.
Municipal Councillor
19.10.95

Municipal Councillors' Office,

Vellore, 28th October 1895.

No. 11668 From

Despatched 29th October '95.

MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHEB,

CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

VELLORE.

LOCAL & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3391/95

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS,

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Enclosures. (Two) ~~(Through the Divisional Officer.)~~

Sir,

In Continuation of this office letter, No 1020 Gl dated 21st October 1895, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the Council, No 5 dated 25th October 1895, on Go No 1028 M dated 28th June 1895 re "Cholera Rules."

2 The report of the sub-committee on this subject is also herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
your most obedient servant

Chairman

M/

800—10-7-94.

Salem Collector's Office,
1830 October 1895.

No. 4679

Despatched on 31-10-95

From

G. STOKES Esq.,

Collr. & Dist. Magte. of Salem.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Madras.

-1. NOV. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SIR,

Adverting to Government Order No. 1028.M / 26. 6. 95. I have the honor to state that I have no remarks to offer. The Rules seem to provide all that is necessary. The only flaw is that there is no means of compelling Chairmen to carry them out, and it might be well to lay down that in the event of their not being carried out, the Collector should intervene and see this done. I have found the Chairmen here, quite ready to arrange all these things on paper but to do nothing more.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Thanksgiving
For Collector

Copd by
31.10.95.

Department.

From the Collector

and District Magistrate,

Salem.

To The Chief Secretary to
Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras

Dated 30th October 1895.

No. 4679

Subject.

Submitting reply to Government Order No. 1028.M. 26.6.95 regarding Rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities

No. 26 of 1895-96.

Extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Conjeeveram, passed at its General Meeting held on 1st Saturday the 2nd November 1895 at 5.45 P.M.

× × ×

Read. G.O. No. 1028. M. dated 26th June 1895, Circulating to Certain Municipal Councils, and Collectors for remarks, rules framed for Combating epidemics of cholera in Municipality.

The rules are useful and may be adopted, but the expenditure that will be incurred thereto is such that a municipality like that of Conjeeveram Cannot find funds to adopt the rules in their entirety.

(Sig) A. Desikachariar
Chairman. Delgate.

(True extract)

A. Desikachariar

Chairman. Delgate.

In dese No. 148 Rly of 95

Office of the Municipal Council,

CONJEEVERAM, 11th November 1895.

FROM

M. R. Ry. A. Devikacharier Avargal. B. A.
Delegate.
CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
CONJEEVERAM.

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government. Madras.
thro' the Sub. Collector and Collector of Chingleput.

SIR,

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No. 1028 M. (Local and Municipal, dated 26th June 1895, circulating for remarks rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in Municipalities, I have the honor to submit a Copy of Council's resolution on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.

Chairman Delegate

P.S.S.

11/11

SUB COLLECTOR
CHINGLEPUT
13-NOV-1895

Current No 2750/gl of 95

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN, Delegate

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

CONJEEVERAM.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 3008 M

To

THE Chief Secretary

to Government, Madras

thro: the Sub. Collector and Collector of Chingleput

Dated 11 } 18 November 1895.

Received

Index No. 148/Ay of 95

ENCLOSURE. 1.

SUBJECT.

Forwarded herewith a Copy of Council's resolution on cholera rules

Current No 169 Jeneral 20 Nov 95

Forwarded

Reclass

Sub Collector 18.11.95

15.11.95

17-11

Forwarded

Saidapet 21st November 1895.

Collector.

21.XI

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt.

Local and Municipal Dept.

Madras

200 Copies 14—8—95

A.M.

Forwarded

2. I have no statistics of the attacks of cholera during the last 10 years in the Municipality in [illegible] office. But the number of deaths works out to an average of nearly 2 per mille. I can see no reason why Coimbatore should be excluded from the working of the rules. In 1885, 1887 and 1891 the number of deaths was more than 3 per mille.

Arthur Bradley

Collector

18 11 95

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 3813 M

Current No 4297/Ay

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,

Municipal Council,

COIMBATORE.

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 23 NOV. 1895

To The Chief Secretary to Government Madras.

(thro: the Revenue Officer of the Dt.)

Dated 7th November } 1895.

Despatched 8th

Received

No. 1003

ENCLOSURE.

SUBJECT.

Submitting an Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, under date the 24th October 1895, containing the views of the Council with regard to the exclusion of this Town from the List of the Towns amenable to the Cholera Rules, circulated with G.O. No. 1028, M, dated 26 June 1895, Local and Municipal

No. 1013.

COIMBATORE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
Dated 7th November 1895.

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
COIMBATORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Madras
(through the Revenue Office)

SIR,

With reference to G.O. dated the 26th June 1895, No. 1028, M. Local and Municipal, I have the honor to forward herewith an Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated the 24th Ultimo, Containing the Prize of the Council with regard to the Exclusion of this Town from the List of the Towns Annuaries to the Cholera Rules Circulated with the above G.O.

Submitted

Coimbatore
8th November 1895

Dy. Collector

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

Chairman.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated the 24th October 1895.

Present

M.R.Ry. I. Venkatasamy Naidu Garu
The Very Revd. F. N. Roudy
B. Stephens Esq.
A. T. Winn Esq.

M.R.Ry. C. Sadasiva Mudaliar Avergal.
" T. S. Balakrishnier Avergal
" H. Ramanrow Avergal
" C. A. Venkatakrishnier Avergal
" Chakrapani Chettiar Avergal
" C. Namasivayam Chettiar Avl.
" Kazi Gulam Mohideen Sahib Avl.
" N. Kolandevelu Pillay Avl.
" G. Nanjapparaw Avergal
" Venju Iyer Avergal
" W. Fraser Esq.

× × × ×

33. Read G.O. dated 26th June 1895, No. 1028, M, Calling for remarks on Rules framed for Combating Epidemics of Cholera in Municipalities.

The Statistics of death rate of this Town for the last 10 years from 1886, show that only

456 persons or '09 of the Annual percentage of the population have died from Cholera. The Council begs that this Town may be excluded from the List of the Towns amenable to the Rules.

The Council will be prepared to be guided by the Rules as far as possible, should Cholera break out.

(Signed) J. Vencata Sauny
Chairman

(True Extract)

Vencata Sauny
Chairman

E.J.M.

Enc: to Cur: no 4297/Nov 1895

Enclo: 1

In a letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, dated 7 November 1895, No. 1013.

COIMBATORE DIVISIONAL OFFICE
8 - NOV. 95

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council Coimbatore, dated 24th October 1895.

1/36 B no 95

1895

Mnl. Councillors Office
Srirangam

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3897 M.

From

The Chairman
Mnl. Council
Srirangam

SECRETARY
DEC 95
SLIC. ETC. DEPT.

To

The Chief Secretary
to
Govt. of Madras
Fort Saint George

No. 476

Dated 24th
Despd 24th } December 1895
Recd

Enclosure 1

Reporting that the reply to G. O. No. 1028 M. dated 26th June 1895 was sent to Government on the 16th October 1895 in this Office Letter No 265 thro the ag Collector of Trichinopoly and a copy of the reply is here with sent.

Municipal Councillor's Office

No. 265. Srirangam. 16th October 1895.

From

M. R. Ry. K. Seshadriyengar Avergal,
Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Srirangam.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
of Madras,
Fort Saint George.
through the Collector of
Trichinopoly.

Sir,

Adverting to G.O. dated 26th June 1895.
No. 1028 M, I have the honor to inform you
that the Council at its meeting held on
the 13th instant, approved of the proposed
rules, framed for combating epidemics
of Cholera in Municipalities, with remark,
as to Rule 16, that Compensation should
be paid only in cases of poor people.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(True copy) (Signed) K. Seshadriyengar
K. Seshadriyengar Chairman

Municipal Councillor's Office,

No. 476 Srirangam 24 December 1895.

Govt. of Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 3897 M

From

M.R.Ry K. Seshadriyengar Avergal,
Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Srirangam,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
of Madras,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

With reference to the Reminder No. 1828 dated 21st Instant from the Ag Under Secretary to Government, I have the honor to report that the reply to G.O. No. 1028 M, dated 26th June 1895 was sent to Government on the 16th October 1895 in this office letter No. 265 through the Ag Collector of Trichinopoly.

A copy of the reply is herewith submitted for the information of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your most obedient Servant,
K. Seshadriyengar

Current No. 750 of 1896.
Local & Municipal Dept.
No. 116 CURRENT No. 526 M

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

KUMBAKONAM.

To

The Chief Secy to Govt
Local & Munl Dept
Thro' the Sub Collector
and the Collector of
Tanjore.

Dated 8
Despatched } February 1896.
Received

ENCLOSURES. Two.

CHIEF SECRETARY
No. 607
12 FEB. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Submitting resolution of the Council and the remarks of the Sub Committee on the draft Cholera Rules.

SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
9 FEB. 96
TANJORE.

Endt on 750/Rw/96 Enl 1

Forwarded
W B Bright
Sub Collr

9/2/96

9/2

RECEIVED
10 FEB 96
G. STOKE

DESPATCHED.
FEB 9

Endt on Cur. No 116/Mt of 96.
Enl 2

Forwarded.

The view taken by the Council underlying most of its criticism overlooks the ~~principle~~ fact that the rules aim at prevention as much as at control & that unless the Staff is in Existence before cholera appears & is therefore ready to deal with it at once the ~~whole~~ epidemic may pass beyond control.

Tanjore Collector's office
Collector
Vallam 10-2-96

Rs 10/2

Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Municipal Council Kumbakonam held on the 4th February 1896.

Present

In R.Ry N. Vaidyanada Iyer Avergal In. A. in the Chair.

" Rao Bahadur S. Seshayya Avergal B. A.

" Rao Bahadur S. Appu Sastriar " B. A.

" A. C. Narayanasamy Iyer "

" A. L. Tiruvengadam Pillai "

" T. S. Ganapathy Iyer "

" S. Sivagurunada Chettiar " B. A. B. L.

" T. S. Sinasamy Odayar "

" J. V. Bathrasamy Chettiar "

" N. Krishnasamy Chettiar "

" M. C. Dorasamy Chettiar "

" M. C. Amirthalinga Chettiar "

" C. R. Jegannada Chettiar "

" N. Krishnasamy Iyengar " B. A. B

×

×

3. Read G. O. No. 1028 In / 26. 6. 95 circulating for remarks framed for Combating epidemics of Cholera.

Resolved that the remarks of the Sub Committee on the G. O. be approved.

×

× K.V.

(S.) N. Vaithinathan

Presiding Councillor

(True Copy)

P. Tambisamy

Chairman

Remarks on G. O. No. 1028 M / 26. 6. 95 regarding the draft Cholera Rules.

Rule 5: The existing Divisions may continue as Circles for Cholera purposes. There are seven Divisions one of which viz North IV is isolated and it will consequently remain a "Division" under the Rules.

Rule 6: The medicines will be supplied as proposed.

Rule 8: While fully aware of the duty of each Municipality to save human life at any cost, it is equally our duty to see that Municipal funds are not spent needlessly. The mere warning of the approach of Cholera to a Municipality does not mean the actual spread of the epidemic in it. There is no necessity for a large observation staff which will cost our Municipality about Rs 400 a month till Cholera should take an epidemic form. As it generally appears in a particular locality a staff for that locality would suffice. This staff may be increased should the disease spread. The existing Division Inspectors will do the additional duty. The appointment of one peon on Rs 8 and of one toty on Rs 6 for the whole Municipality will be found to answer the purpose at the beginning when Cholera is likely to be confined to a small locality. The existing Inspectors and peons will give all the necessa-

pe

help. There will be no need to have a special "Division Inspector" for cholera purposes as the existing Sanitary Inspector for the town may well be entrusted with this work. The Sanitary Inspector's peon recently sanctioned by Government may do the duty of an orderly.

Rule 9. The word "generally" may be inserted after the word "drawn" as we believe that it is not intended to prohibit the entertainment of an outsider with special qualifications for the work.

Rule 10. The Division Inspectors are now doing all the duties. Patrolling and reporting will be enforced and the Sanitary Inspector will also be deputed specially to this work.

Rule 11. The rules will be translated into the Vernacular of the District and Copies will be distributed as proposed.

Rule 12. The help of the Police would be most needed in removing Sanitary defects. The rule must make it compulsory on the Police instead of being optional with them; for the rule as it stands is capable of such an interpretation and is likely to prove a dead-letter as it is at present with regard to public nuisances.

II

Prevention of Infection.

Rule 13. The number of toties should be left to the discretion of the Chairman and Councillors. The appointment of so many as 3 peons and 3 toties for a circle with a single case of cholera is excessive. Peons and toties should be increased on the epidemic spreading; it may at times be necessary to have even more than 3 toties. To limit the number in any way will be inconvenient in practice.

Rule 15. This rule may be enforced.

Rule 16. The Council will decide each case on its own merits as regards compensation.

Rule 21. This should be modified in accordance with the modification proposed in Rule 8.

Rule 26. The statement given hereunder will give an idea of the charges incurred by this municipality during the last five years:—

Year	Expenditure			Remarks.
1890–91	6	12	"	"
1891–92	283	12	3	"
1892–93	12	4	3	"
1893–94	967	6	8	The heaviest on account of the virulent form which cholera took.
1894–95	198	10	9	"

The highest figure was during 1893–94 on account of the virulent form which cholera took. Accor

to the scale proposed, this municipality will have to set apart Rs 2200 as "Cholera Reserve". There is no harm in reserving this sum even though it may not all of it be required or spent.

Rule 25. Cholera sheds may be erected to the east of the hospital sufficiently away from it, on ground acquired for this purpose if necessary. This will render the existing staff of hospital servants available with such additional help as may be deemed necessary.

Appendix A

8 & 9. In a town like Kumbakonam in which the sewage of each house is allowed to stagnate and fester as it may in its backyard, these rules cannot possibly be carried out.

B.

(3) Instead of a general prohibition the likely articles should be specified in consultation with the medical officer.

(S) N. Vaithinathen.

(S) S. Seshayya

(True Copy)

P. Tambisamy

Chairman

K.V.

KUMBAKONAM MUNICIPALITY.

Enclosure No. II to letter

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

KUMBAKONAM.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Local and Municipal Department

Through the Sub-Collector and the

Collector of Tanjore.

Dated 8th
Despatched } February 1896.
Received

No. 607.

SUBJECT.

Submitting resolution of the Council and the remarks of the Sub Committee on the draft Cholera Rules.

2/526 Mo pgs

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 526 M

No. 607.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS' OFFICE

KUMBAKONAM 8th February 1896.

FROM

P. Tambisamy Mudaliar Avl. Rao Bahadur

CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

KUMBAKONAM.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Thro' the Sub Collector & the Collector of Tanjore.

SIR,

Referring to G. O. No. 1028 M dated 26th June 1895. I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the resolution of the Council dated 4th February 1896 thereon together with a copy of remarks of the Sub-Committee therein approved.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obdt. Servt.

P. Tambisamy

Chairman

K.N.

Dept.

CURRENT No. 750 M

From

THE CHAIRMAN,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

VIZIANAGARAM.

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government, Madras

No. 263

Dated 22nd February 96

Despatched 23rd "

Received

SUBJECT.

Submitting resolution of the council
on the subject of Cholera Rules
embodied in G. O No 1028 M dated
26th June 95.

Municipal Office,
Vizianagaram, 22nd February 1896.

No. 263 From

M. Ro. Roy.

V. VENKATARAYA SASTRI GARU,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
VIZIANAGARAM.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George, Madras.

Sir,

With reference to G.O No 1028 dated 26th June 1895; circulating the draft rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera, for remarks of the municipal Councils concerned, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the municipal Council for the information of Government.

The municipality of Vizianagaram has the disadvantage of not possessing a hospital of its own. It is therefore requested that the Government will be pleased to treat the Police Hospital at the head quarters of the division containing two circles corresponding with the two wards into which the town has been divided. Otherwise the Council does not see its way as to how Rule 20 may be put into force should there be an outbreak of cholera.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient servant
V. Venkatayasastri
Chairman M. C.

Extract from the Proceedings of the municipal council Vizianagaram at a meeting held on the 15th February 1896.

Present

1. Sri R. Ry V. Venkatrayasastri garu B.A. Chairman
2 " Ch. Ramamurti Pantulu garu, Councillor
3 " K V. Kristnarau Pantulu garu, "
4 " K. Venkanna Pantulu garu "
5 " Mohomed Badshah Sahebgaru "
6 " G. Baula Kristnamma garu "

× × ×

3. Read G.O., 26th June 1895, no 1028 M. regarding rules framed for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities.

The draft set of rules framed as embodied in the G.O are in the opinion of the Council expected to be very useful and sufficient to successfully combat cholera in municipalities. They however seem to require the following slight alterations.

1. Rule 7. This Council is of opinion that Chairman of municipalities besides the Collectors of the districts and Tahsildars should be required to report to the neighbouring municipalities of the outbreak of cholera within their municipal limits.

2. Rule 16. The method of burning the clothes of persons who are either recovered from the attack or died of cholera commends itself to the Council from a

a sanitary point of view - The Council agrees with the view of Government in holding that the people would not permit the clothes to be distroyed unless compensation be given them - It is of openion that it is but proper to offer compensation to the people especially when poor people are forced under section 232 of Act IV of 1884 to give over the clothes for being burnt - The Council would prefer compensation in kind to that in money in all such cases -

3 - Rule 22 - The Council is of openion that this rule does not provide an alternative with regard to supply of medicines &c when a municipality does not own an Hospital -

4 Rule 26 - The Council is of openion that the provision of Rs 1000 for every 25000 inhabitants is rather inadequate for the strict enforcement of all the rules -

CHIEF SECRETARY
28 FEB 1886
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

× × ×

(Signed) V. Venkatrayasastri
Chairman, M - C
(True Extract)

V. Venkatrayasastri
Chairman M - C -

1/750 M

Additional Office Note

I submit that these rules are quite unnecessary. Every municipal chairman knows what to do on the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera. If he does not do it he can be called to account. But municipal councils are usually ready to adopt, without questioning, the recommendations of the District Medical & Sanitary Officer about increased ~~scavenging~~ scavenging establishments & other expenses necessitated by an outbreak of cholera. Should ~~If~~ however they ~~and~~ prove refractory the Revenue Divisional ~~Dept~~ officer has power under Sec. 36 of the ~~Mad~~ Municipal Act to enforce compliance. If then the existing machinery works satisfactorily why not leave well alone?

2. Rules 7 to 12 provide for "the Earliest possible information of every attack of cholera being conveyed to the authorities." This end can be attained by directing Tahsildars & Dy Tahsildars

to send copies of cholera reports to the
municipalities situated in their Valuys,
as suggested by Government in para
4 of its order circulating these rules.
Copies of such reports are already sent
to the District Medical & Sanitary
Officer. The necessity for a special
additional warning to that officer
from the Collector (rule 7) is not
therefore apparent.

3. The Observation Staff will be a need-
less burden on Municipal Councils.
When an attack of cholera occurs
in a Municipality it is known
all over the town in a few hours.
Why then should a special staff of In-
spectors & gallopers be appoint-
ed to patrol the town ~~#~~ before any
attacks have occurred? They
would often find themselves in
the position of some cricketers
I once saw at Spa in Belgium.
The ~~pitch~~ ~~pitch~~ pitch was a bad
one & the batsmen not too expert.
A French lady seeing all the
fielders in positions of eager readiness for

the ball which never came to them — the total number of ~~runs~~ runs on both sides did not exceed ~~20~~ 20 — said "Qu'est-ce que c'est donc ce cricket? Ils semblent attendre quelque chose qui doit venir mais qui ne vient pas." As an instance I may mention that cholera has been raging all round the town of Chidambaram for the last two months & more. But up to the date of my leaving South Arcot it had not entered the Municipality.

4 The rules regarding preventive measures & medical aid are more practical. But they ~~[illegible]~~ contain nothing new & are therefore I submit unnecessary, vide para 1 of this office note.

5 As regards rule 16 I would submit that the less said about compensation ~~the better~~ for the clothes of cholera patients which have been compulsorily burned the better. In every District in which I have served it is recognised that the requisition to burn such clothes is a reasonable one. The idea

of compensation has ~~not~~ never entered the native mind. We know that unless they are prevented, the possessors of cholera infected clothes will wash them in the village tank. If they thereby communicate the infection to others they have committed an offence punishable under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code (causing death by a negligent act.) The mere retention of the infected clothes would amount to a public nuisance punishable under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code. The people therefore understand that the compulsory burning of such clothes is no hardship. But if we once suggest compensation the Local Boards & Municipalities & Residency will be deluged with civil suits. (Note that no provision has been made for cases in which the Chairman & the owner may differ as to the value of the clothes)

6. If the cholera microbe can be properly ~~exha~~ completely destroyed by boiling the clothes there can be no objection to the adoption of this course under proper supervision as suggested by the Collector of Bellary.

7. I submit that the suggestion contained in the note to rule 19 is quite impracticable. It could only be enforced by telling off a sweeper to follow about each convalescent until he had ceased to be dangerous.

Village

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., No.1028 M.
26.6.95.

Current Nos 2541 etc.

From

FOR ORDERS.

In the G.O. read above the draft rules for combating Cholera in Municipalities framed by the Committee appointed under G.O., No.170 M., dated 6th January 1895, were referred for remarks to the Councils of certain Municipalities in which it was proposed to introduce them, and to the Collectors of the Districts in which these Municipalities are situated. They were communicated also to other Municipal Councils and Collectors with the intimation that they might make suggestions if they wished to do so. The letters read above are the replies received. Replies have been submitted by all the Municipal Councils to whom the rules were referred, but among the Collectors whose remarks were called for, the Collector of Cuddapah has not submitted any, apparently thinking that it was unnecessary to do so, as he has

made

made some remarks on the letter from the Chairman of the Cuddapah Municipal Council. Among the Municipal Councils and Collectors to whom the draft rules were only communicated, remarks have been submitted only by the Municipal Council of Mayavaram and the Collector of Nellore.

2. The Municipal Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati offer no remarks. Those of Adoni, Guntur, Salem, Srirangam, Tuticorin and Vaniyambadi, and the Collectors of Madura and Salem, approve of all the draft rules including No.16. The remarks of the others are summarised below:—

Rule 4. The Rajahmundry Municipal Council suggests that the special staff engaged under these rules should be placed under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. This is evidently impracticable except in Municipalities which are the head quarters of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Further as it is possible that cholera may break out at the same time in more than one Municipality in the same district, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer cannot be at all these places to personally supervise the work -ing of the special staff. He is, moreover, a touring officer, and cannot, whenever cholera breaks out in a Municipal town, or there is fear of its doing so, act with the promptitude with which the Chairman can.

Rule 5. The Collector of Trichinopoly proposes to add "as a rule" after "containing" and "comprising" and the Cocanada Municipal Council suggests that the 1st sentence of this rule should be modified thus:- "For the purpose of these rules, every Municipality shall be divided into circles of convenient sizes, corresponding to wards, unless any ward contains less than 1200 houses and a population of less than 5,000, in which cases, two wards may be comprised in the same circle." A further suggestion by this Municipal Council, and one which comes also from the Collector of Trichinopoly is that the word "ordinarily" be inserted in the third sentence after "shall." The latter would further add to this sentence, "and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles."

Rule 6. The Collector of Trichinopoly would omit from this rule "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants," as being unnecessary

Rules 7 & 8. These rules have met with much criticism. The words "imminently threatens" in rule 7 are objected to as being very vague. It is stated that as nearly all the draft rules are based more or less on this rule, the meaning of these words should be clearly defined. It is remarked that it is very difficult to say when cholera 'threatens' to appear in any Municipality. It is quite possible that it may appear in a sporadic form in a neighbouring village or Municipality and disappear after one or two cases have occurred, without entering the Municipality in question. If the rules

are

✓

The D.M.& S.O. is the adviser, but Chairman must be responsible for execution details. Rules 20 & 29 speak of "the medical officer responsible for working the rules," but there is nothing to show whether this is the same officer as the "observation staff" or the "prevention staff" is to supervise the work of the "special officer." I think I would alter the Rule so as to run "Municipal Cls ..... scheme and D.M.& S.O. for the necessary medical arrangements both in their head-qrs & elsewhere ....." Then I would provide that the "prevention staff" should be under the medical officer designated by the D.M.& S.O. & to carry out arrangements, or, in the absence of such designation, of under the Sanr. Med. Officer of the Unit. The "observation staff" should be directly under the Chairman.

Jg. A.SH 21.7.96

I think this might do, but instead of "two wards" below I would say "two or more wards"

Jg A.SH

The Chairman refers to the 2nd Section in his letter but it is apparent that he means the 3rd

No objection

Jg A.SH

I think the proviso in Rule 6 had be given in a form such as part of a rule which has the force of law

Jg A.SH

* a case has just occurred at Salem where the Collector & Sanr. Comrs. are not at all agreed as to whether cholera is imminently threatening" that town.

The Sanr. Comrs. duty is to advise & warn, but the ultimate responsibility must lie on the Chn. who must judge for himself when cholera "imminently threatens"

We must leave the meaning of "imminently threatens" to the Courts. It is impossible to define the words

Jg

The Sanr. Comrs' opinion should guide the Collector. A.SH 21.7.96

are strictly adhered to, a lot of money would under such a state of things be wasted on the entertainment of a staff that may not be required at all. It is therefore urged that the rules should be made more elastic, and that the meaning of the two words above referred to should be rendered quite clear. In this connection please see Current Nos. 2879, 3058 & 3148M from the Collectors of Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Kistna. It would be impossible to define these words very clearly, ~~or~~ and a good deal must be left to the discretion of the Collector concerned. In order to avoid unnecessary expense, he might be empowered to entertain instead of the establishment prescribed in rule 8, such ~~staff~~ establishment as he considers the urgency of the case requires.

That is, to sanction the Chairman's entertaining – I have no objection – Rule 8 will have to be altered by adding after the words "orderly on Rs 8", the words "or such smaller estt as the Colr may, under the circs of the particular occasion & consider suffct" —
BS

A.G.H.

Another point raised in connection with ~~the~~ rule 7 is that as the Collector ~~[illegible]~~ is a touring officer, he may not be in a position to give the necessary warning promptly to the Chairman of the Municipality. The Chairman may happen to know that cholera might break out in the town, can he then proceed to take the necessary steps without a formal warning from the Collector? The Collector ~~[illegible]~~ of North Arcot presumes that he can-not, as the rule stands. To get over this difficulty, the Collector of Bellary suggests the addition of the words "or otherwise receiving information" after "warning". The Collector of Chingle-put proposes to empower the Chairman to employ when he thinks it necessary

BS JG A.G.H.

the staff referred to in rule 8, subject to the veto of the Collector. The Collector of Trichinopoly would add to rule the following:- "Provided that it shall be the duty of the Chairman and of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, after consultation with each other, if possible, as soon as they or either of them think that precautionary steps should be taken, to inform the Collector of their views and recommendations. It will also be their duty to do the same from time to time as may seem to them or either of them desirable." The Chingleput Collector's suggestion however appears to be the best. The Collector of Kistna would empower the Sanitary Commissioner either exclusively or coordinately with the Collector to give Chairmen the warning referred to in rule 7, but this ~~cour~~ course does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice, as it would, in most cases, entail considerable delay to wait for a "warning" from the Sanitary Commissioner. As regards rule 8 the opinion of many Municipal Councils and Collectors seems to be that it is very inelastic and does not afford scope for the exercise of their discretion by Chairmen of Municipal Councils. It is suggested by these that the salaries should not be fixed by any hard-and-fast rules, and that those mentioned in the rule should be the maximum rates, the actual salaries and strength of the preventive staff being left to be determined by Chairmen in consultation with the

See above BS

BS

They shd be mentioned as the approximate rates in a Note
JG

No objection BS

A.G.H.

District

District Medical and Sanitary Officer, if necessary, according to circumstances and local conditions. The Collector of Trichinopoly would ~~have~~ leave the fixing of the jatka and pony allowances also to Chairmen. The Bezwada Municipal Council states that for Bezwada such allowances would be unnecessary as the town is a compact one, and all parts of it are within easy distances from the Municipal office. If these proposals are approved, the necessity of defining "imminently threatens" would not be so important.

The Collector of Bellary thinks that the observation ~~staff~~ staffs is very costly and unnecessary, and the Kumbakonam Municipal Council is of opinion that ~~the~~ the staff referred to in rules 8 and 21 ~~would~~ need not be entertained for each circle until cholera takes an epidemic form. It thinks that it would be enough if the special staff is engaged for the affected locality only, and that as the disease spreads, the special staff may be extended on the lines laid down in the rules. The Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly appear to take somewhat similar views and the latter proposes to amend the rule by inserting between "town" and "an observation staff" in the first sentence, the words " or in such combination of circles as the Collector may direct", and to add to the rule the following:- "Provided that the Collector shall so order that when two or more circles are combined under this rule, the order will be such that every portion of the town will be included in the range of an observation staff. Provided also that the Collector may from time to time increase or diminish the number of the observation staff according to the gravity of the situation.

The Collector of Coimbatore would, in rules 6, 8 and 13, substitute "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the Chairman" for "Chairman" and empower the Collector to decide where these two officers differ. The reason for this proposal is stated to be that few Chairmen have the necessary leisure, administrative experience, or taste to do any real work when cholera breaks out. The proposal however appears to be impracticable for the reasons pointed out under rule 4. Under rule 4, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer would be bound to see that the Chairmen work the rules properly and this apparently is all that he can do, as he may have two or three Municipalities under his charge at the same time.

The Vellore Municipal Council desires that, as sometime would necessarily elapse before the staff is entertained by the Chairman, the time within which it should be done should be specified in the rule. This is not necessary, as of course the staff must be invariably entertained as soon as possible, and the time necessary would vary in different cases.

Rule 9 and Para.5 of G.O. The Municipal Council of Rajahmundry and the Collector of

of Bellary are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to draw away for cholera duty in Municipal towns Hospital Assist-ants from outlying parts; the latter fears that such a step might affect the confidence of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. The Kumbakonam Municipal Council suggests that the word "generally" should be inserted after "drawn", so as to enable the Chairman to employ competent outsiders if avail-able. The Sub Collector of Nellore, whose report is forwarded by the Collector, thinks that the ordinary Sanitary staff should not be drawn away for cholera duty, and fears that, as cholera breaks out generally all over the Presidency at the same time, there might be difficulty in getting outsiders for work. His remarks have ~~been~~ considerable force with reference to the smaller Municipalities, from experience of which he derives his arguments.

Rule 12. The Municipal Council of Kumbakonam thinks that Police help must be made compulsory. The point however has been already considered.×

Rule 13. It is suggested that the salaries mentioned in this rule also should be the maximum rates, the actual salaries and the strength of the staff being left to be determined by Chairmen according to requirements and local conditions. The Collector of Trichinopoly proposes to add to rule these words:-"Provided

This cannot be helped. We must do the best we can with the agency available
BS
Yes - but Govt may take a wider view when it is favourable & their ap-proved men are not available.
A.S.H JS
BS JS A.S.H

Certainly better but permanent men on the most difficult & important work these temporary only for ordinary works
BS
The rules shd be altered accordingly. As it stands the staff must be taken from existing one at any station
Yes A.S.H JS

The rule shd stand as it is
It is compulsory in fact as it is now worded with proper police duties. We cannot abrogate these
A.S.H JS
× Vide H.M.'s & H.E.'s note on para 9 of the note for orders in the G.O. cited above

This rule shd be assimilated to Rule 8 as I propose to amend it
BS
In this case, too, the strength & salaries shd be specified in a Note
JS
Rule 14 wants modification like Rule 9
JS A.S.H

shall be open to the Collector, for reasons to be recorded, to increase or diminish the strength of the above additional staff". He says "in one circle in a very insanitary state there might be 50 attacks and in another in a sanitary state there might be only one. The former would require a much larger staff than the latter, and discretion should be allowed to the Collector, or in his absence to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should, however, at once report to the Collector any alteration he sanctions".

Rule 15. In the second sentence of this rule the Collector of Trichinopoly would substitute "as often as possible" for "invariably", and add after "presence", "and in the presence of the peon if the Inspector is unavoidably absent". This addition seems reasonable as the Inspector might have to attend to a number of cases at once. The danger is, that he will, if allowed, always delegate the duty to a peon, and the work will not be so carefully done. The Cocanada Municipal Council suggests that the burning may be carried out in the presence of either the Divisional Inspector or the Sanitary Inspector.

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council points out that there would be much difficulty in working this rule, as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men, such as toties, entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in these rules, and suggests that

Quite so - Better let the Rule stand as an indication of what is desired, even if it is not possible always to carry it out in exceptional cases
BS
I don't think we shd Rule what is admittedly impossible. I'd move over the Collr of Trichinopoly suggestion
JS
I agree with the Hon. Mr. Lyon - A.S.H
No objection
JS BS
A.S.H

I don't think we can help this - Difficulties of this kind must be got over, when they occur, as can be best contrived by the people on the spot.
BS JS
Yes A.S.H

ld be amended that their

working

rking might not interfere with caste religious prejudices.

The Collector of Chingleput points t that unless duly authorised the eventive staff can neither enter uses, nor burn clothing, bedding etc. he Chairman's powers under section 31(1) and section 232(2) would therefore have to be delegated to the Inspectors. This can be done by the Chairman's order in writing. It is not likely that the two hours' notice would be insisted on in urgent cases.

Rule 16. The general opinion is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Collector of Bellary however is against burning clothes. He thinks that it would make medical aid unpopular, and that few Municipalities can afford to pay the required compensation, and suggests that the clothes may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. The Municipal Councils of Bellary and Mayavaram are of the same opinion, and the former points out that if the rule is adopted it might lead to concealment, not only of infected clothes, but also of the occurrence of cholera itself. The Negapatam Municipal Council thinks that the payment of compensation may be beyond the means of some Municipalities, and suggests that some other method of disposal than burning should be adopted. The Collector of Bellary's proposal would certainly be less expensive and if equally efficacious in preventing infection, as it apparently is, might be adopted instead of burning.

The Collector of Coimbatore while stating that compensation should be given in all cases, thinks that it would be better to give new clothes in exchange for those destroyed. The Vizianagram Municipal Council is of the same opinion. This would be even more costly than the present proposal.

The Collectors of Godavari and Tanjore think that compensation should be paid to all who apply for it, and the Collector of Kistna and the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam would leave the matter to the discretion of the Municipal Councils.

The Cocanada and Vellore Municipal Councils think that compensation should be paid only to poor people and the latter suggests that each case should be disposed of on its merits.

Rule 17. The only remark on this rule is from the Collector of Bellary who thinks that house drains also should be flushed. This would only apply to towns where there are proper house drains.

Rule 19.(Note). The Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot raise the question of how the excreta of recovered patients are to be collected and where they are to be carried. The former points out that it would be difficult to collect the excreta of persons who resort to open spaces for the purpose of defaecation.

The Mayavaram Municipal Council suggests that if the affected floor

cannot

cannot be dug up it might be burnt over.

Rule 21. The Collector of Trichinopoly would add after "circles" in the first sentence the words "or group of circles as the Collector may direct". This is with reference to his remarks on rule 5.

The Collector of North Arcot thinks that the rule is badly worded, and that if it is meant that "when there has been no attack in the circle for ten days, the preventive staff may be disbanded, and eleven days afterwards, if there is no attack in the meantime, the observation staff may be disbanded", it ought to be so stated. He suggests that the second sentence might be omitted. It is submitted that the rule as it stands is not very clear, as no one can say until afterwards, which is the "last attack".

The Collector of Kistna wants to know how long the observation staff is to be maintained if no cholera appears at all. This must be left to the discretion of ~~the~~ Collectors or Chairmen, as no definite rules can be laid down, as circumstances vary in every case.

Rule 22. The Collector of North Arcot remarks that it has not been explained ~~whether~~ where the Medical subordinates referred to in this rule are to be obtained from, when they are to be entertained, or "how it can be secured that they will be obtainable with that promptitude without which the rules will be nullified".

The Collector of Coimbatore presumes that the Surgeon-General will supply the Medical subordinates required. The Municipal Council of Vizianagram, which has no hospital of its own, points out that nothing is said in the rules about the supply of medicines in Municipalities which maintain no hospitals of their own. The Municipal Council can always keep a stock of cholera medicines in the local hospital, provided at its own expense.

Rule 23. The Collector of North Arcot thinks that this rule should be much amplified. He wants to know if the isolation huts and the house accommodation for the medical subordinates are to be permanently maintained. If this is not the meaning of the rule, he thinks the rule might be removed altogether.

Rule 26. The Vizianagram Municipal Council thinks that the provision of Rs.1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is insufficient for the proper enforcement of the rules.

Rule 27. The Collectors of Trichinopoly and North Arcot remark that the meaning of this rule is not clear, and the latter asks if it is meant that the scavenging and sanitary establishment is to be permanently reduced in order to provide for the reserve referred to in the rule. Permanent as distinguished from ~~running~~ recurring, sanitary needs appear to mean "sanitary staff", and if cholera prevention expenditure is to be met from the money expended on that, the normal staff must be reduced, which is not what is required. For the words "permanent ..... needs" might be substituted

substituted "Sanitary works of a perma-nent nature".

Rule 28. For "but this sanction should be obtained without delay", the Collector of Trichinopoly would substitute "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with, or sooner if deemed desirable". He says that it would be difficult to be constantly representing to Government the necessity ~~of~~ for increasing or diminishing establishment. This alteration does not seem necessary. The sanction would not ordinarily be applied for until the outbreak was over.

Rule 29. The Collector of North Arcot thinks that the first sentence is not properly worded. It may be amended thus:— "The Medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff forward, etc.,..... Government".

He also remarks that there is some confusion as to who, the Medical officer, referred to in this rule and rule 20, is. According to rule 4, he says, it would be the District Medical and Sanitary officer. It will have to be made clear who is meant by the Medical officer in rules 20 ~~to~~ and 29. Apparently it is the senior Medical officer appointed under rule 22, unless the District Medical and Sanitary officer or Civil Surgeon is present. After rule 20 might be added,

There is no objection — But I can't understand how anyone can doubt what the rule means, as it stands
BS

I think it will be better to use these words
JG
A.SH

BS JG
A.SH

No objection — But the criticism is of the hair splitting kind
JG BS
A.SH

See above
BS JG
A.SH

the District Medical and Sanitary officer or Civil Surgeon, be the senior Medical officer appointed under rule 22."

3. In connection with these rules the Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territory, and keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. If any action is to be taken in this direction, it would have to extend to the Mysore and Travancore territories also. It is submitted that this is unnecessary, at any rate at present.

4. The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that should Chairmen fail to do their duties under these rules the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do the needful. This might be added as a rule at the end.

I think the Sanc: Com: has been working at this. It may be left to him
BS
A.SH

Unnecessary. The law provides for such intervention as is necessary [S. 36(1)]
BS JG A.SH

The A.S. has apparently not troubled himself much about this matter
BS

5. There are many useful suggestions which may be considered. As the rules have provoked so much criticism it is probable that they might be amended with advantage in several respects, & in the above note the various amendments & suggestions put forward are tabulated for reference
WWS
27-6-96

I submit that these rules are quite unnecessary. Every Municipal Chairman knows what to do on the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera. If he does not do it he can be called to account

Experience proves, & Govt. has decided, that some such rules are necessary
BS

They are founded on suggestions of Dr. King wn., for once, are practicable as

account. But Municipal Councils are usually ready to adopt, without questioning, the recommendations of the Dt. Medical and Sanitary Officer about increased scavenging establishments and other expenses necessitated by an outbreak of cholera. Should, however, they prove refractory the Revenue Divisional officer has power under sec.36 of the Municipal Act to enforce compliance. If then the existing machinery works satisfactorily why not leave well alone?

2. Rules 7 to 12 provide for "the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera being conveyed to the authorities". This end can be attained by directing Tahsildars and Dy. Tahsildars to send copies of cholera reports to the municipalities situated in their taluqs, as suggested by Govt. in para. 4 of its order circulating these rules. Copies of such reports are already sent to the Dt. Medical and Sanitary Officer. The necessity for a special additional warning to that officer from the Collector (rule 7) is not therefore apparent.

3. The observation staff will be a needless burden on Municipal Couhcils. When an attack of cholera occurs in a municipality it is known all over the town in a few hours. Why then should a special staff of Inspectors and gallopers be appointed to patrol the town before any attacks have occurred? They would often find themselves in the position of some cricketers I once saw at

lives are lost at every outbreak of Cholera simply because Municipalities are not prepared to fight it. This was how amply exemplified as in the outbreak at Triplicane [illegible].

JG

But it does not work satisfactorily

BS

It has not worked satisfactorily. To begin with the municipalities do not keep the necessary implements & disinfectants ready.

JG

BS

Refer

BS

It is desirable that the Collector should be informed when he considers that cholera is imminently in a town

JG

I don't think so.

BS

They are to help in removing deposits of sanitation & disinfection when Rule 6 is complied with. I have known cases of cholera occur in a town & we were not heard of till the regular epidemic had begun & then [illegible] form.

All this question of prior preparations against the horrible ravages of Cholera has been fully considered already

BS

They are not new, but experience shows that special attention ought to be directed to them by a set of Rules

JG

Sec 233 of the City of Madras Municipal Act the President is empowered to give compensation [illegible] Sec 232(2) of the District Municipalities Act, too, the chairman is empowered to give compensation at discretion. My experience is not that it is recognized by the people that the requisition to burn such cloths is reasonable, & that the idea of compensation has never entered the native mind.

JG

at Spa in Belgium. The pitch was a bad one and the batsmen not too expert. A French lady, ~~seeing~~ seeing all the fielders in positions of eager readiness for the ball which never came to them -the total number of runs on both sides did not exceed 20 - said "Qu'est-ce que c'est donc ce cricket? Ils semblent attendre quelque chose qui doit venir mais qui ne vient pas." As an instance I may mention that cholera has been raging all round the town of Chidambaram for the last two months and more. But up to the date of my leaving S Arcot it had not entered the municipalit

4. The rules regarding preventi measures and medical aid are more practical. But they contain nothing new and are therefore I submit unnecessary, vide para 1 of this office note.

5. As regards rule 16 I would s mit that the less said about compensati for the ~~cholera~~ cloths of cholera patients whi have been compulsorily burned the bette In every district in which I have serve it is recognized that the requisition t burn such cloths is a reasonable one. The idea of compensation has never enter the native mind. We know that unless they are prevented, the possessors of cholera infected cloths will wash them the village tank. If they thereby commu nicate the infection to others they hav committed an offence punishable under s 304 A of the Indian Penal Code (causing death

death by a negligent act). The mere retention of the infected cloths would amount to a public nuisance punishable under sec.290 of the I.P.C. The people therefore understand that the compulsory burning of such cloths is no hardship. But if we once suggest compensation every Local Board and Municipality in the Presy. will be deluged with civil suits. (I note that no provision has been made for cases in which the Chairman and the owner may differ as to the value of the cloths).

6. If the cholera microbe can be completely destroyed by boiling the cloths there can be no objection to the adoption of this course under proper supervision, as suggested by the Collector of Bellary.

7. I submit that the suggestion contained in the note to rule 19 is quite impracticable. It could only be enforced by telling off a sweeper to follow about each convalescent until he had ceased to be dangerous.

End [G.W. Dance]
15/7/96

Apparently Mr. Dance has not read s. 232 (2) of the Act
[illegible]
17/7/96

How could suits arise when the law says the chairman may destroy, & may grant compensation if he likes?
JG

It is not a Rule, but only a note to a Rule. It presumes what Councils may advise, not what they must do
JG
18/7/96

Read again G.O.No.1028 M. d/26.6.95.
and Cur. Nos.2541 M. etc.

ORDER,

In the ~~Government Order~~ proceedings read above the draft rules for combating cholera in Municipalities, framed by the Committee appointed under G.O.No.170 M., d/6.1.95 were referred for remarks to the Municipal Councils of 24 towns, ~~where~~ into which it was proposed to introduce them, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these Municipalities are situated. They were also communicated to the other Municipal Councils and Collectors, with the intimation that if they wished to make any suggestions they might do so. The letters read above are the replies received.

2. The Municipal Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati have offered no remarks; ~~and~~ those of Adoni, Guntur, Salem, Srirangam, Tuticorin and Vaniyambadi, and the Collectors of Madura and Salem approve of all the draft rules. The remarks and suggestions made by the ~~others~~ the remaining Municipalities ~~local bodies~~ and Officers ~~consulted~~ will at the same time be amended where deemed necessary in consequence of these will now be considered & the rules ~~disposed of~~.

(1) Rule 4. The suggestion of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council ~~suggests that~~ to place the special staff engaged ~~under~~ in accordance with these rules ~~should be~~ under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary officer. ~~This suggestion however~~ is impracticable, for, ~~as it is not unlikely, that~~ cholera might very possibly break out the same time in more than one Municipality in a district, and ~~the~~ the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in such a case could ~~cannot~~ possibly be present at ~~all~~ more than one of these places to personally supervise

supervise the work of the special staff. He should therefore act only as an ~~The District Medical and Sanitary Officer or should only~~ adviser, ~~and it is the~~ while the Chairmen of Municipal Councils ~~that should be~~ being held responsible for executive details. It has been pointed out by the Collector of North Arcot that ~~as Rules 20 and 29 stand~~ there is some confusion as to who air the Medical Officer ~~or~~ referred to in ~~them is~~ rules 20 or 29 is. Further it there is nothing to show under whose orders ~~is not stated whether~~ the observation ~~staff~~ and preventive staffs referred to in rules 8 and 14 ~~rules is to~~ should be ~~under the orders of such officer~~. Rule 4 will therefore be amended ~~thus:-~~ as follows follows

"Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements both in their head quarters and elsewhere, except in Municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in rule 14 ~~below~~ shall be under the Medical Officer ~~who may be~~ designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to carry out the necessary arrangements or in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, while the observation staff, mentioned in rule 8, shall be directly under the Chairman."

or the Civil Surgeon as the case may be

(2) Rule 5. With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, this Rule will be modified as follows:-

"For the purposes of these rules every Municipality to which they apply shall be divided into circles, which should as far as possible follow ward divisions, so that they may be readily comprehended

comprehended. In Municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1200 houses and a population of less than 5000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. Chairmen will .. .. Municipality."

(3) Rule 6. It appears to Government ~~that it would be better to give~~ the ~~prices in this rule~~ should be ~~in a separate note, not forming part of the rule~~ and. The words "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants" will be omitted with reference to the alteration now made in rule 5. This rule will then stand ~~thus:-~~

that the prices of disinfectants &c, given in this rule, should not form part of a rule having the force ~~or should~~ of law, but should be added in a separate note.

"For each division, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the Municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants and will be responsible that these stores are always maintained and in good condition:-

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.

9 lb. perchloride of mercury

9lb. commercial hydrochloric acid

60 lb. carbolic acid

600 lb. of sawdust and 600lb. of unslaked lime.

(Note. The prices of these articles would be approximately as follow :-

	Rs.	A.	P.
One tin canister	1	8	0
One oz. perchloride of mercury	0	3	0

One

	Rs.	A.	P.
One oz. commercial hydro-chloric acid	0	2	0
One lb. carbolic acid	0	4	0
One lb. sawdust) One lb. unslaked lime) (.. ..	0	1	9).

(4) Rule 7. Much objection has been taken to the words "imminently threatens" in this rule, as being ~~very~~ too vague, and it has been urged that it would be very difficult to say when cholera "imminently threatens" ~~to attack~~ a Municipality. It is however impossible to define these words and ~~it appears to Government that~~ Collectors ~~can have no difficulty in judging~~ must be left to decide, ~~subject~~ for themselves when ~~there is reason to fear that cholera may break out in~~ cholera may be said to imminently threaten a Municipality. ~~The Sanitary Commissioner~~ The ultimate responsibility will lie with them, though they should of course be guided by the advice of the San. Comm^r as a general rule will ~~of course~~ warn ~~and advise Collectors about~~ them of the approach of cholera and advise as to the who measures to be adopted ~~nearby Municipality, but he cannot as~~ the suggestion of the Collector of Kistna ~~suggests, be~~ to empower~~ed~~ the San. Comm^r either exclusivly or co-ordinately with the Collector to issue the warning to ~~the~~ Chairmen, referred to in this rule. ~~This course~~ does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice, as ~~it would~~ in the former case in ~~most cases~~ many instances ~~entail~~ considerable ~~delay to~~ time would be lost in waiting for a warning from the Sanitary Commissioner. ~~The ultimate responsibility of deciding whether action should be taken under these rules must lie on Collectors.~~

(5) Rule 8. This rule is objected to by many several Municipal Councils and Collectors as being very inelastic and it is suggested that the strength and salaries of the observation staff fixed in the

rule

rule should be the maximum, and that the strength and salaries of the staff actually employed and the fixing of jutka and pony allowances should be left to the discretion of Chairmen. It is also suggested that as the Collector is a touring officer and cannot always promptly issue to Chairmen the warning referred to in rule No.7, ~~the~~ Chairmen should be empowered to take action without waiting for the Collector's warning, if it appears to them necessary. These suggestions are approved ~~by Government~~ and the rule will be ~~amended thus~~ altered as follows.

"Upon receipt of such warning or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an inspector, a peon, and a toti, and in each division a divisional inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may under the circumstances of the particular occasion consider sufficient. The orderly. ..... made. ~~This staff should be directly under the Chairman"~~

(Note. The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:-

	Rs.	
Circle inspector	15)	
,, peon	8)	
,, toty	7)	per mensem
Division inspector	35)	
Jutka or horse allowance to Do.	15(	
Orderly	8(	
Jutka or pony allowance to do....	7(	

The

The Collector of Coimbatore would substitute for "Chairman" in this rule, as well as in rules 6 and 13, "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the Chairman" and empower the Collector to decide when these two officers differ, but the Government cannot accept this suggestion as it considers that Chairmen should be held responsible for making the necessary arrangements under the rules.

The Municipal Council of Vellore ~~[illegible]~~ that the time within which the observation staff is to be entertained should be fixed by Government; but this does not appear to be possible as the time necessary would vary in different cases. Nor is it necessary as the staff should be taken on as soon as possible. The time within which this is possible must vary according to circumstances.

(6) Rule 9. With reference to para.5 of the Government Order read above, it has been stated that it would be inadvisable to draw away hospital assistants from outlying parts for cholera duty in Municipalities, as this might affect the confidence of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. This is however a step which cannot be avoided and should be taken only where it is feasible and other medical men of experience are not available. The rule will be altered as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam and the Sub Collector of Nellore:-

"This staff may consist of competent temporary hands if available or competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the Municipality, the local knowledge of which will be valuable, and, in the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment."

(7) Rule 12. The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam that Police help should be made compulsory cannot be accepted as the Police cannot be required to perform duties inconsistent with their proper duties. This rule will therefore remain as it stands at present.

(8) Rule 13. Following the alterations made in rule 8 above, this rule will be amended as below:

"On receipt ..... occurred (but not in other circles), three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may under the circumstances of the particular case consider sufficient, and shall .... so".

(Note. The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this rule should not exceed Rs.8 and Rs.7 each respectively per mensem.)

(9) Rule 14. Following the alterations made in rule 9 above this rule will now be modified as follows:-

"This staff, like the observation staff may consist of competent temporary hands if available or competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the ordinary existing Municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary

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men on the sanctioned rates, and it should .....below. ~~This staff should be under the Medical officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, to carry out arrangements or in the absence of such designation under the Senior Medical officer on the spot.~~"

(10) Rule 15. With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly and the Municipal Coun-cil of Cocanada the second and third sentences of this rule will be amended as follows:-

"The burning shall ~~as often as~~ whenever pos-sible be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspect-or, ~~and~~ but, in the absence of ~~either~~ both it may be carried out, in the presence of the peon; ~~and~~ the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon as the case may be, ~~shall be~~ being respon-sible that ~~it~~ this is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this rule his powers under section 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering and inspecting houses."//The Rajahmundry Municipal Council states that there would be much difficulty in working this rule as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men such as toties entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in ~~the rule~~ it and suggests that these rules should be so modified that their working may not interfere with caste or religious prejudices. The Government however regrets that ~~this cannot be done~~ it is impracticable to do this. Difficulties of the kind must be met when they occur and got over as best they can by the authorities

the manner of the work done but these rules will give as little room for dissatisfaction as possible, but ~~the~~ efficiency of the officers on the spot must be left to ~~the~~ their discretion to avoid friction ~~as~~ so far as possible.

Note for the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss
This is apparently in accordance with the views of the Madras. The point seems to be of small importance
LD

(11) Rule 16. The general opinion of the Collectors and Municipal Councils consult-ed is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Government however does not approve of this course as it would entail unnecessary expenditure on Municipalities, and is therefore of opinion that compensation should be paid only to the really poor.//The Collector of Bella-ry suggests that infected clothes may instead of being burnt be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. This suggestion is approved and the rule will be altered as follows so as to enable the preventive staff to adopt either course according to circumstances

"Rags, clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta..... poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them."

(12) Rule 17. With reference to the suggestion of the Collector of Bellary the words "and the drains of these houses where possible" will be added to the rule after "attacked" in the second sentence.

(13) Rule 19. The suggestion of the Muni-cipal Council of Mayavaram that if the affected floor cannot be dug up it may be burnt over is approved and the words "or if this cannot be easily done, the

floors

floors should be burnt over" will be added after "burnt" in the second sentence of this rule.

With reference to the difficulty pointed out by the Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot in carrying out the procedure suggested in the note to this rule, it is observed that the precautions mentioned are not laid down as a rule to be always followed but are merely suggested as desirable whenever possible.

(14) Rule 21. As suggested by the Collector of Trichinopoly the words "or groups of circles as the Collector may approve" will be added after "circles" in the first sentence of this rule.

The Collector of Kistna thinks that it should be stated for how long the observation staff should be retained if cholera should not appear at all. The staff should, of course, be maintained as long as the disease "imminently threatens", Collectors should use their discretion in deciding when it should be disbanded.

The Government does not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestions of the Collector of North Arcot to make the meaning of this rule clearer. It appears to be as it stands clear enough.

(15) Rule 22. With reference to the remarks of the Same Officer that it is not explained how the Medical subordinates referred to in this rule are to be obtained, it is observed that the Surgeon-General will on application make the necessary arrangements to supply them as soon as he can.

The

The Municipal Council of Vizianagram raises the question as to how Municipal Councils which maintain no hospital of their own are to obtain the necessary medicines for the treatment of cholera patients. Such Municipal Councils can always keep a sufficient stock of the medicines provided at their own expense, in the local hospitals.

(16) Rule 23. The Collector of North Arcot will be informed in answer to his query with regard to this rule that isolation huts and house accommodation for the Medical subordinates should be permanently maintained if possible, but as this may not be possible in all Municipalities for financial reasons, it will be sufficient to erect temporary grass huts whenever required.

(17) Rule 26. The Municipal Council of Vizianagram is of opinion that the provision of a cholera reserve at the rate of Rs.1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is too low. The Govt. considers that though this may not be sufficient, it is as much as most municipalities can afford at present. And the rule must therefore stand as it is.

(18) Rule 27. With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly the words "Sanitary works of a permanent nature" will be substituted in this rule for "permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs".

(19) Rule 28. The Collector of Trichinopoly suggests that the words "which sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable" should be substituted for "but this sanction should be obtained without delay" at the end

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the rule. This does not appear to be necessary as the sanction ~~would~~ will not ordinarily be applied for until the out-break ~~was~~ is over.

(20) Rule 29. The first sentence of this rule will be amended as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Collector of North Arcot:-

"The Medical officer responsible for working these rules shall within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff forward a report on the epidemic..... Government."

(21) The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that if Chairmen should fail to do their duties under these rules, the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do ~~the need-ful~~ what is necessary. No rule on this subject, ~~however~~, is ~~necessary~~ called for recruit, as section 36(1) of Act IV of 1884 provides for such intervention by the Revenue Divisional officer.

(22) The Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territories and to keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. The necessary action has already been taken by Government in this matter.

3. The draft rules, as amended above, are finally approved and the fol-lowing notification will be published in the Fort St. George and the District Gazettes, except those of Anantapur, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore, Nilgiris, South Arcot and South Canara, in English and in the vernacular language of the district:-

Notification.

Under section 250(m) of Act IV of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for combating cholera in

Municipalities

Municipalities. These rules shall come into force three months after their first publication in the District Gazette in English and in the vernacular language of the district:-

(Here enter Rules 1 to 29 and Appendix as amended by Govt in G.O. No. 1028 m dated 26th June 1895

3. The Translators to Government will furnish the necessary translation of the above notification and the Superintendent, Government Press, will print the required number of copies in English and in the vernaculars and forward them to the Collectors concerned for publication Each Collector will report the date of publication in the District Gazette.

(From orders)

V.R. 14/8/96 WWS 18.8.96

Note

The alterations have been carried out in the copy of the rules in the St. Gazette of G.O. No 1028 m of 26.6.95 herewith

The alterations made by me have been added to the above in pencil.

To

All Chairmen, Municipal Councils.
,, Collectors.
The Surgeon-General.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.
,, ,, Engineer.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Judicial Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press.
,, Tamil Translator to Government.
,, Telugu ,, ,,
,, Malayalam ,, ,,
,, Canarese ,, ,,
Editors' Table.

Cholera Rules

C.S. C 5/9/96

P.S.

(From orders)

Have this clean copy type written. I think that H.M. should see before it goes out. I will write a note for him when this clean copy is sent up to him.

Submitted. C.S.' note for H.M. on Cl. (11) Rule 16 has not been fair copied

3-9-96

Done.

2/9

Note for H.C. (S&M Dept)

Please have this typed and send up. I retain the file. An account of pressure of work, I do not find it possible to have this typed ~~at only~~ in the Oatyr... 1/9

Cholera Rules

[G. / 25 A.]
1,000—21-3-96.

H.M.

6/9 - R 5/9

Low

DEPARTMENT

C. No. 2541 M

FOR ORDERS.

A clean copy of the draft G.O on the cholera rules is submitted to H.M. I have been carefully through the whole thing and the copy now submitted is the clean one after the correction and alteration of the original draft by me. I think that it is now all right.

There is one point in which the order varies from H.M.'s notes. It seems a minor ~~point~~ one. It is marked with red tape in the Note for orders. The draft is in accordance with the views of the majority. Perhaps H.M. will not object to letting it stand.

With reference to H.M.'s note at the foot of the Note for orders with regard to the A.S. the Note upon which H.M. made the remark was a clean copy of another note ~~from~~ for orders which the A.S. had corrected altered and added to to such an extent that it had to be recopied

Seen - Issue

I do not see it

I'm sorry I did not give him the credit he deserved

5/9/96

: that it was a fair copy will be seen from the Punjab entry under the first line of the addition which the A.G. after reading the note over made to it.

[illegible]
4/9/96

FOR ORDERS.

H. M.

1536 mP
9-10-96.

In G.O.

Cholera Rules

H.M.

Some of my verbal alterations in this draft will affect the wording of Rules — Please see to it

[illegible]
5/9/96

Office
note this carefully
[illegible]
7/9/96

2P

Read again G.O.No.1028 M.d/
26-6-95.& Cur.Nos.2541 M.&c.

Order No. 1536 mP. 9-9-96.

In the proceedings read above the draft rules for combating cholera in Municipalities, framed by the Committee appointed under G.O.No.170 M.,d/6-2-95 were referred for remarks to the Municipal Councils of 24 towns into which it was proposed to introduce them, as well as to the Collectors of the districts in which these Municipalities are situated. They were also communicated to the other Municipal Councils and Collectors, with the intimation that if they wished to make any suggestions they might do so. The letters read above are the replies received.

2. The Municipal Councils of Calicut, Madura, Masulipatam and Tirupati have offered no remarks; those of Adoni, Guntur, Salem, Srirangam, Tuticorin and Vaniyambadi and the Collecors of Madura and Salem approve of all the draft rules. The remarks and suggestions made by the remaining Municipalities and officers will now be considered and the rules will at the same time be amended where deemed necessary in consequence of these.

(1) Rule 4. The suggestion of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council to place the special staff, engaged in accordance with the rules, under the direct control of the District Medical and Sanitary officer is impracticable, for cholera might very possibly break out at the

same

same time in more than one Municipality in a district, and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, in such a case, could not possibly be present at more than one of these places to personally supervise the work of the special staff. He should therefore act only as an adviser, the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils being held responsible for executive details. It has been pointed out by the Collector of North Arcot that there is some confusion as to who the Medical Officer referred to in rules 20 and 29 is. Further, there is nothing to show under whose orders the observation and preventive staffs, referred to in rules 8 and 14, should be. Rule 4 will therefore be amended as follows:-

"Municipal Councils shall be responsible for the general carrying out of this scheme and District Medical and Sanitary Officers for the necessary medical arrangements, both in their headquarters and elsewhere, except in Municipalities where there are Civil Surgeons. In these the Civil Surgeons shall be responsible. The preventive staff referred to in rule 14 shall be under the Medical Officer designated by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, to carry out the necessary arrangements or, in the absence of such designation, under the Senior Medical Officer on the spot, while the observation staff, mentioned in rule 8 shall be directly under the Chairman."

(2)

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

There are two points on which Hon Mr Bliss is in a minority, viz. the two amendments to rule 15, but as they are unimportant the papers were not resubmitted. The draft order may perhaps go to H.E. for approval.

With reference to H.E.'s note that I do have apparently not troubled myself much about this matter, it appears that that remark is based on the last para. of the note for orders which is in my handwriting, while the rest is typewritten - & that I/he thought that the typewritten part had been done in the office. This was not the case. The note put up by the office was so much altered & added to by me that it had to be fair copied before it was sent up for orders. In fact the words "fair copied" are just visible at the end of the typewritten part. The last para. was a subsequent addition in my part

Lowis
18.8.26

3r Rev
* 119. The portion of the proposed rule down to Municipality

Note the C.E.'s orders. The rule referred to in para 2 of the note is found in the space above, partly between the lines and partly in the margin. It is not interlined, with corrections & additions thereon.

(2) Rule 5. With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, this rule will be modified as follows:-

"For the purposes of these rules every Municipality to which they apply shall be divided into circles, which should as far as possible follow ward divisions so that they may be readily comprehended. In Municipalities where there are wards containing less than 1200 houses, and a population of less than 5000 persons each, two or more wards may be comprised in one circle. Three circles shall ordinarily form a division and in no case shall a division contain more than four circles. Chairmen will* .... Municipality."

(3) Rule 6. It appears to Government that the prices of disinfectants &c. given in this rule, should not form part of a rule having the force of law, but should be added in a separate note. The words "of 22,500 to 30,000 inhabitants" will be omitted with reference to the alteration now made in rule 5. This rule will then stand.

"For each division, the Chairman shall at once procure and retain in the Municipal stores not less than the following apparatus and disinfectants, and will be responsible that these ~~are~~ stores are always maintained and in good condition:-

12 portable tin canisters for disinfectants.

9 lb. perchloride of mercury.

9 lb. commercial hydrocholoric acid.

60 lb.carbolic acid.

600 lb.of sawdust and 600 lb.of unslaked lime.

(Note. The prices of these articles ~~are would be~~ approximately as follows:-

	Rs.	A.	P.
One tin canister	1	8	0
One oz.perchloride of mercury.. ..	0	3	0
One oz.commercial hydrochloric acid ..	0	2	0
One lb.carbolic acid ..	0	4	0
One lb.sawdust One lb.unslaked lime } ..	0	1	9).

(4) Rule 7. Much objection has been taken to the words "imminently threatens" in this rule, as being too vague, and it has been urged that it would be very difficult to say when cholera "imminently threatens" a Municipality. It is however impossible to define these words and Collectors must be left to decide for themselves when cholera may be said to imminently threaten a Municipality. The ultimate responsibility will ~~be~~ lie with them, though they should of course be, as a general rule, guided by the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will warn them of the approach of cholera and advise as to the measures to be adopted. The suggestion of the Collector of Kistna to empower the Sanitary Commissioner, either exclusively or co-ordinately with the Collector, to issue the warning to Chairmen, referred to in this rule, does not appear to be advisable, nor would it work well in practice as in the former case in many instances considerable time would be lost in waiting

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waiting for a warning from the Sanitary Commissioner.

(5) Rule 8. This rule is objected to by several Municipal Councils and Collectors as being very inelastic and it is suggested that the strength and salaries of the observation staff fixed in the rule should be the maximum, and that the strength and salaries of the staff actually employed and the fixing of jutka and pony allowances should be left to the discretion of Chairmen. It is also suggested that as the Collector is a touring officer and cannot always promptly issue to Chairmen the warning referred to in Rule No.7, Chairmen should be empowered to take action without waiting for the Collector's warning if it appears to them necessary. These suggestions are approved and the Rule will be altered as follows:-

"Upon receipt of such warning or otherwise receiving information, the Chairman shall immediately appoint in each circle of the town an observation staff consisting of an inspector, a peon and a toti, and in each division a divisional inspector and an orderly, or such smaller establishment as the Collector may under the circumstances of the particular occasion consider sufficient. The orderly &c.....made."

(Note. The salaries and allowances of this staff should not ordinarily exceed the following rates:-

	Rs.
Circle inspector	15.
,, peon ,.	8.

× Wii for Iren

N.B. The portion of first page ends down to "made" (2)

	Rs.	
Circle toti	7.	
Division inspector ..	35.	
Jutka or horse allowance to Do.	15	per mensem.
Orderly	8.	
Jutka or pony allowance to Do.	7.	

The Collector of Coimbatore would substitute for "Chairman" in this rule, as well as in rules 6 and 13, "the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with the sanction of the Chairman" and empower the Collector to decide when these two officers differ; but the Government cannot accept this suggestion as it considers that Chairmen should be held responsible for making the necessary arrangements under these rules. The Municipal Council of Vellore asks that the time within which the observation staff is to be entertained should be fixed by Government; but this does not appear necessary as the staff should be taken on as soon as possible. The time within which this is possible must vary according to circumstances.

(6) Rule 9. With reference to para.5 of the order read above, it has been pointed out that it would be inadvisable to draw away hospital assistants from outlying parts for cholera duty in Municipalities as this might affect the confidence of the public in hospitals and dispensaries. This is however a step which cannot always be avoided, ~~and which~~ though it should be taken only where ~~it is feasible and~~ other medical men of experience are not available. The Rule will be altered as follows, with reference to the

remarks of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam and the Sub Collector of Nellore:-

"This staff may consist of temporary hands, if available and competent. Otherwise it should be drawn from the existing sanitary establishment of the Municipality, the local knowledge possessed by which will be valuable. In the latter case, the vacancies so caused should be filled by temporary hands, who should be paid at the rates sanctioned for that establishment."

(7) Rule 12. The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Kumbakonam that Police help should be made compulsory cannot be accepted, as the Police cannot be required to perform work incompatible with their proper duties. This Rule will therefore stand as at present.

(8) Rule 13. Following the alterations made in Rule 8 above, this Rule will be amended as below:-

"On receipt *.....occurred (but not in other circles), three peons and three toties or such smaller establishment as the Collector may under the circumstances of the particular case consider sufficient, and shall *.....so."

(Note. The salaries of the peons and toties appointed under this Rule should not respectively exceed Rs.8 and Rs.7 each per mensem.)

(9) Rule 14. Following the alterations made in Rule 9 above, this Rule will be modified as follows:-

* Note for Secy. Put the portion of the draft rule down to "occurred"

* Note for Secy. Put down to "so"

"This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise it should be selected from the ordinary existing Municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the sanctioned rates, and it should * ..... below.

(10) Rule 15. With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of Chingleput and Trichinopoly and the Municipal Council of Cocanada, the second and third sentences of this Rule will be amended as follows:-

" The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the Divisional or Sanitary Inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the peon, the Divisional Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or peon, as the case may be, being responsible that this is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this rule, his powers under Section 231(i) of Act IV of 1884, of entering and inspecting houses."

The Rajahmundry Municipal Council states that there would be much difficulty in working this Rule as caste and gosha people are likely to object to low caste men, such as toties, entering their houses for the purposes mentioned in it, and suggests that these Rules should be so modified that their working may not interfere with caste or religious prejudices. The Government however regrets that it is impracticable to do this. Difficulties of the kind when they occur, must be met and got over as best they can by the authority on the spot: it is out of the question to lay down any rules on such matters.

(11) Rule 16. The general opinion of the Collectors and Municipal Councils consulted is in favour of granting compensation in all cases. The Government however does not approve of this course as it would entail unnecessary expenditure on Municipalities, and is therefore of opinion that compensation should be paid only to the really poor.

The Collector of Bellary suggests that infected clothes may, instead of being burnt, be boiled in disinfectants and returned to the persons concerned. This suggestion is approved and the Rule will be altered as follows so as to enable the preventive staff to adopt either course according to circumstances:-

"Rags, clothes and bedding stained with vomit or excreta * .....poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them."

(12) Rule 17. With reference to the suggestions of the Collector of Bellary the words "and the drains of these houses where possible" will be added to the rule after "attacked" in the second sentence.

(13) Rule 19. The suggestion of the Municipal Council of Mayavaram that if the affected floor cannot be dug up it may be burnt over is approved and the words

"or

"or if this cannot be easily done, the floors should be burnt over" will be added after "burnt" in the second sentence of this rule.

With reference to the difficulty pointed out by the Collectors of Kistna and North Arcot ~~in~~ carrying out the procedure suggested in the note to this rule, it is observed that the precautions mentioned are not laid down as a rule to be always followed, but are merely suggested as desirable whenever possible.

(14) Rule 21. As suggested by the Collector of Trichinopoly the words "or groups of circles as the Collector may approve" will be added after "circles" in the first sentence of this rule.

The Collector of Kistna thinks that it should be stated for how long the observation staff should be retained if cholera should not appear at all. The staff should of course, be maintained as long as the disease "imminently threatens", and Collectors ~~should~~ must use their discretion in deciding when it should be disbanded.

The Government does not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Collector of North Arcot to make the meaning of this rule clearer. It appears to be as it stands, clear enough.

(15) Rule 22. With reference to the remarks of the same officer that it is not explained how the Medical subordinates referred to in this rule are to be obtained, it is observed that the Surgeon General will, on application, make the necessary arrangements to supply them as soon as he can.

The Municipal Council of Vizianagram raises the question as to how Municipal Councils which maintain no hospital of their own are to obtain the necessary medicines for the treatment of cholera patients. Such Municipal Councils can always keep a sufficient stock of the medicines, provided at their own expense, in the local hospitals.

(16) Rule 33. The Collector of North Arcot will be informed in answer to his query with regard to this rule that isolation huts and house accommodation for the Medical subordinates should be permanently maintained if possible, but as this may not, for financial reasons, be possible in all Municipalities, it will be sufficient to erect temporary grass huts when required.

(17) Rule 36. The Municipal Council of Vizianagram is of opinion that the provision of a cholera reserve at the rate of Rs.1,000 for every 25,000 inhabitants is too low. The Government considers that, though this may not be sufficient, it is as much as most Municipalities can at present afford and the Rule must therefore stand as it is.

(18) Rule 37. With reference to the remarks of the Collectors of North Arcot and Trichinopoly the words "Sanitary works of a permanent nature" will be substituted in this rule for "permanent (as distinguished from recurring) sanitary needs."

(19) Rule 38. The Collector of Trichinopoly suggests that the words "which sanction

sanction should be obtained as soon as the observation staff is dispensed with or sooner if deemed desirable" should be substituted for "but this sanction should be obtained without delay" at the end of the rule. This does not appear to be necessary as the sanction will not ordinarily be applied for until the outbreak is over.

(20) Rule 29. The first sentence of this rule will be amended as follows, with reference to the remarks of the Collector of North Arcot:-

"The Medical officer responsible for working these Rules shall within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff forward a report on the epidemic ..... Government."

(21) The Collector of Salem makes a general suggestion that if Chairmen should fail to do their duties under these rules, the Collector should be empowered to intervene and do what is necessary. No rule on this subject is required, as section 36(1) of Act IV of 1884 provides for such intervention by the Revenue Divisional officer.

(22) The Collector of Kistna suggests that steps should be taken to trace the progress of cholera in the Hyderabad territories and to keep the Collectors of the neighbouring districts informed of it. The necessary action has already been taken by Government in this matter.

3. The draft rules, as amended above, are finally approved and the following notification will be published in the Fort Saint George and the District Gazettes, except those of Anantapur, Ganjam, Kurnool, Nellore,

Nellore, Nilgiris, South Arcot & South Canara, in English and in the vernacular language of the district:-

Notification.

Under Section 250(m) of Act IV of 1884 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for combating cholera in Municipalities. These Rules shall come into force three months after their first publication in the District Gazette in English and in the vernacular language of the district.

(Here enter Rules 1 to 29 and Appendix in G.O.No.1028 M., dated 26th June 1895 as amended by Government.)

4. The Translators to Government will furnish the necessary translation of the above notification and the Superintendent, Government Press, will print the required number of copies in English & in the vernaculars and forward them to the Collectors concerned for publication. Each Collector will report the date of publication in the District Gazette.

(From orders)

To

All Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, Collectors.
The Surgeon General.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.
,, ,, Engineer.
,, Accountant General.
,, Judicial Deptt.
,, Superintendent, Govt. Press.
,, Tamil Translator to Govt.
,, Telugu ,, ,,
,, Malayalam ,, ,,
,, Canarese ,, ,,
Editors' Table.

Gazetted 13-10-96.

Cholera Rules

Am.

P.S.

(From orders)

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...D AGAIN G.O., No. 190 . DATED

...GENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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