[L. & M. 1/700—10-4-16.]

11

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

V. E

Please send proof by 1st mail on Monday

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 779 R

DATED 2-4-97

DESPATCHED

8/4

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Communicating to the Collrs of Kistna and other Collectors for information and guidance Sanitary Commrs remarks regarding the disinfection of 2nd hand gunny bags & ordering the publication of a notification in the Fort St George Gazette adding a clause at the end of No 13 of the Regulations for Municipalities & towns & villages to the effect that the authority to order disinfection may be delegated under No 13 of the Regulations to any magistrate or Chairman of a Munl. Council.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 779 M., 2nd April 1897.

APRIL.

Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors, for information and guidance, Sanitary Commissioner's remarks regarding the disinfection of second-hand gunny bags, and ordering the publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* adding a clause at the end of No. 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages to the effect that the authority to order disinfection may be delegated to any Magistrate or Chairman of a Municipal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 521 M., dated 13th March 1897.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Kistna, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 2nd March 1897, No. 33-Tour:—

Regulation 13 of the rules published under "the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897," empowers Collectors to order the disinfection or destruction of certain articles, but does not authorize Collectors to delegate their powers under the rule. This omission may be not only inconvenient but dangerous. Recently a consignment of second-hand gunnies was received in Guntúr from Ahmadnagar. The Civil Surgeon requested the Joint Magistrate to order the immediate destruction of these gunnies, and the Joint Magistrate did so. Strictly speaking, there should have been an application for my orders, which would have taken a week to obtain, as I was absent in a remote camp. I have the honour to recommend that the rule be altered in the direction indicated.

Order—Mis. No. 521 M., dated 13th March 1897.

The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to report the circumstances in which the disinfection of used gunny bags may be permitted and the methods by which they may be disinfected. He will also give his opinion as to the circumstances in which the destruction of such bags should be peremptorily ordered.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

Read—also the following paper:—

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 18th March 1897, No. 688-S.

With reference to G.O., Mis. No. 521 M., dated 13th March 1897, I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to this office letter No. 602, dated 8th March 1897, to the Collector of Kistna, a copy of which was forwarded for its information with this office letter No. 612, dated 9th March 1897. In this I have stated that *second-hand* gunny bags known to have been imported from an infected locality should be summarily destroyed. I have advised this course, as I consider it would be impossible without disinfecting apparatus of a good type and skilled attendants not obtainable at present in this Presidency to secure that completeness of disinfection that would warrant the risk of accepting them. The reason for this seems to me obvious. It is impossible to rely upon second-hand gunny bags not having had much more chance of infection than the ordinary wrappings of merchandize. Thus, it might well happen that a gunny bag may have been received second hand after having served as the purdah of an infected hut, or the covering of a corpse, or the bedding of a person sick of plague. These chances must be regarded as *additional* to those run by the ordinary wrapping of merchandize. In the latter category, I would include gunny bags not second hand. Here, and in the case of all wrappings and packages received from an infected locality, so far as our present knowledge goes, care is requisite. Where danger is to be anticipated is in the probably rare instance of storage in a plague infected godown and contact with the discharges of a patient or affected rats, or from soil containing the plague bacillus. The last method of contamination is certainly that which is most likely. Bacteriology may be able to prove that the plague bacillus attached to articles of merchandize may survive but a short time—as in the case of cholera; but, so far as practical sanitation is concerned up to date, the evidence is quite the other way. Hence I conceive that the following precautions are requisite:—

In the case of articles that must be regarded as specially liable to infection, namely, waste paper, waste rags, second-hand gunny bags and second-hand clothing imported as such it is desirable they be excluded from the Presidency, and be destroyed when actually arriving from infected localities, it being impossible to estimate the extent of liability to infection these have undergone or to rely fully upon available means of disinfection. But when other articles of merchandize not deemed specially liable to infection are treated it should be arranged that, on arrival of a consignment, it should be stored, when weather permits in the open air; but if this is not feasible in a well ventilated shed. The flooring should be impervious; by preference the walls should also be of impervious material—for example, of corrugated iron or cement plastered. Earth that can be removed should be soaked with the milk of lime and then be mixed with sawdust and kerosine oil, and be burnt on the spot. Packages or wrappings earth or otherwise stained should be painted over with milk of lime—one part of lime to four of water. When feasible having regard to weather, the whole of the packages before opening should be exposed to the direct rays of the sun and be carefully turned so as to subject all surfaces to this influence during a period of two days—it being held that even four hours exposure, sufficient to produce dessication, is fatal to the plague bacillus (Yersin). When the contents of packages are not food-articles, the complete spraying of them with a solution of perchloride of mercury would prove a most effective method of treatment. Godowns or places in which these articles have been stored should have their flooring washed down with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1—1,000), whilst the walls should be sprayed with the same solution. Subsequently, as soon as the walls are dry, they should be brushed with a stiff broom and freshly-slaked lime should be employed as whitewash. If impervious flooring is not available, the earth should be disinfected with milk of lime, and be removed and replaced from time to time.

Order—No. 779 M., dated 2nd April 1897.

The Sanitary Commissioner's letter read above will be communicated to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors for information and guidance.

2. Th Government of India has, since the date of that communication, issued orders prohibiting the importation from plague-infected areas of rags and waste paper and used gunny bags, apparel and bedding—*vide* notification of the Government of India, No. 1033, dated 22nd March, at page 234 of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1897. This should practically limit the necessity of action under the regulations to cases of evasion which it may be assumed will be few. The power of destruction should, the Government considers, remain in the hands of the Collector of the district. But authority to order disinfection may be delegated under No. 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages to any Magistrate or Chairman of a Municipal Council, and the following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary of the 15th February 1897, prescribing certain regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause be added at the end of No 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages:—

"The Collector of the district may also, by an order in writing, authorize generally or specially any Magistrate or any Chairman of a Municipal Council to exercise the power of disinfection vested in the Collector of the district by this regulation."

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to state for what length of time goods which are "not specially liable to infection" should be subjected to the quarantine which he recommends.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" all Collectors.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
" all Presidents of District Boards.
Gazette.

Srd. C. M. Thumbuswamy

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 779 M., 2nd April 1897.

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Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors, for information and guidance, Sanitary Commissioner's remarks regarding the disinfection of second-hand gunny bags, and ordering the publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* adding a clause at the end of No. 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages to the effect that the authority to order disinfection may be delegated ~~under No. 13 of the Regulations~~ to any Magistrate or Chairman of a Municipal Council.

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(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

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include gunny bags not second hand. Here, and in the case of all wrappings and packages received from an infected locality, so far as our present knowledge goes, care is requisite. Where danger is to be anticipated is in the probably rare instance of storage in a plague infected godown and contact with the discharges of a patient or affected rats, or from soil containing the plague bacillus. The last method of contamination is certainly that which is most likely. Bacteriology may be able to prove that the plague bacillus attached to articles of merchandize may survive but a short time—as in the case of cholera; but, so far as practical sanitation is concerned up to date, the evidence is quite the other way. Hence I conceive that the following precautions are requisite:—

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ORDER—No. 779 M., dated 2nd April 1897.

The Sanitary Commissioner's letter read above will be communicated to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors for information and guidance.

2. Th Government of India has, since the date of that communication, issued orders prohibiting the importation from plague-infected areas of rags and waste paper and used gunny bags, apparel and bedding—*vide* notification of the Government of India, No. 1033, dated 22nd March, at page 234 of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1897. This should practically limit the necessity of action under the regulations to cases of evasion which it may be assumed will be few. The power of destruction should, the Government considers, remain in the hands of the Collector of the district. But authority to order disinfection may be delegated under No. 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages to any Magistrate or Chairman of a Municipal Council, and the following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary of the 15th February 1897, prescribing certain regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause be added at the end of No. 13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages:—

"The Collector of the district may also, by an order in writing, authorize generally or specially any Magistrate or any Chairman of a Municipal Council to exercise the power of disinfection vested in the Collector of the district by this regulation."

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to state for what length of time goods which are "not specially liable to infection" should be subjected to the quarantine which he recommends.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
,, all Collectors.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
Gazette.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

700—6-4-96.

Urgent

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Print this G.O. with the current G.O.

Again G.O., dated 13th March 1897, No. 521 M.

Current No. 1233 M. of 1897, dated 18th March 1897 from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Pres.

Order. No 779 M d/ 2/4/97

The Sanitary Commissioner's letter read above will be communicated to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors for information and guidance.

2. As the Government of India ~~is about to issue~~ has since the date of that communication issued orders prohibiting the importation from plague infected areas of rags & used apparel & ~~second-hand~~ gunny bags, ~~and rags~~ ~~necessity of action under the Regulations should be~~ to cases of evasion ~~that it may be assumed will be few~~. ~~As to disinfection~~ The power of destruction shd. the Govt. consider ~~however the Collectors of~~ remain in the hands of the Collector of the District. ~~will be authorized~~ But authority to order disinfection ~~to delegate their power under~~ may be delegated under No 13 of the Regulations for District municipalities and towns and villages to any magistrate or Chairman of a municipal Council: and

See that this is repub. in next Gazette

*Vide G.O. 681 M d 24-3-97

Now issued — put up. If no separate comm. from India you will find it in last Gaz. of India 1/4

Please see Notification No 1033 at page 234 of the Gazette of India d/27th March 1897 ... 1/4/97

:Vide Notifn. of the Govt. of India No. 1033 d. 22 March at p. 234 of the Gaz. of India of the 27 March 1897. This ~~will~~ shd. practically limit the

the following notification will be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette:—

Notification

~~In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor General in Council by notification published in the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 7th Feb 1897 hereby under section 2 sub-section (b) of the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897~~ the Governor in Council is pleased ~~to make the~~ direct that ~~such the addition of the~~ following clause be added at the end of No 13 of the Regulations ~~under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897~~, for district municipalities and towns and villages:—

"The Collector of the district may also authorize "by an order in writing generally "or specially, any Magistrate "or any Chairman of a Municipal Council "to exercise the power ~~as to~~ of disinfection ~~vested in the Collector of the district by regulation~~" under this section. (! Section !)

3. Independently of the Regulations ~~it is agreed that the District~~ Magistrate ~~or other~~ may ~~conduct~~ order, under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ~~the~~ ~~destruction~~ of articles imported from plague infected areas, but generally where destruction is considered necessary and it is desired to proceed under the Regulations, the articles can be kept apart until the Collector's orders are received.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to state for what length of time goods which are "not specially liable to infection" should be subjected to the guarantine which he recommends (From orders)

P.R.
30/3/97

To. The P. W. D (Railway Branch)
All Collectors
The Surgeon General
.. Sanitary Commissioner
All Chairmen of Municipal Councils
.. Presidents of District Boards

Gazette 2/4

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

r. H. L.
7, 1 K & the Governor

CURRENT No. 1233 M

H.O.

See notes & orders in G.O. 13/3/7 no 521 M.

The San. Commr's letter may be communicated to the Collector ~~Order~~ of Kistna & other Collectors for information & guidance.

The Govt. of India is about to issue ~~orders~~ orders prohibiting the importation from plague infected areas of secondhand gunnybags &c, so that the necessity of action under the Regn. ~~will~~ should be ~~made~~ greatly limited

As to disinfection the power may be delegated to any Magte or Municipal Chairman; & independently of the Regulations any 1st class Magte can order destruction under sec 144 Crim. Proced. Code; but generally ~~neither~~ where action of the latter kind is considered requisite & it is desired to proceed under the Regn. the articles can be put apart until the Collector's orders are received

From

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 19 MAR 1897 LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

No. 688/S

Dated 18th March 1897.

Received 19 " "

Registered " " "

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Offering certain remarks with reference to G.O. No. 521 M. dated 13. 3. 97 regarding disinfection of Secondhand Gunny bags.

G.B.? 24/3/97

24/3/97

Yes. [illegible] King

King should be asked to say for what length of time, goods should be subjected to this quarantine. I cannot find this in his report.

A.G.H. 27.3.97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 688/S.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Fort St. George, 18th March 1897.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT. CURRENT No. 1233/M

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE The Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department.

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to G. O. No 521 M. Mis dated 13/3/97 I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to this office letter No 602 dated 8/3/97 to the Collector of Kistna - a copy of which was forwarded for its information with this office endorsement letter No 612 dated 9/3/97. In this I have stated that second hand gunny bags known to have been imported from an infected locality should be summarily destroyed. I have advised this course, as I consider it would be impossible without disinfecting apparatus of a good type and skilled attendants not obtainable at present in this Presidency to secure that completeness of disinfection that would warrant the risk of accepting them. The reason for this seems to me obvious. It is impossible to rely upon second-hand gunny bags not having had much more chance of infection than the ordinary wrappings of merchandize. Thus, it might well happen that a gunny bag may have been received second - hand after having served as the purdah of an infected hut, or the covering of a corpse, or the bedding of a person sick of plague, These chances must be regarded as additional to those run by the ordinary wrappings of merchandize. In the latter category, I would include gunny bags not second-hand. Here, and in the case of all wrappings and packages received from an infected locality, so far as our present knowledge goes, care is requisite. Where danger is to be anticipated is in the probably rare instance of storage in a plague infected godown and contact with the discharges of a patient or affected rats, or from soil containing the plague bacillus. The last method of contamination is certainly that which is most likely. Bacteriology may be able to prove that the plague bacillus attached to articles of merchandize may survive but a short time - as in the case of cholera; but, so far as practical sanitation is concerned up to date, the evidence is quite the other way. Hence, I conceive that the following precautions are requisite ;-

In the case of articles that must be regarded as specially liable to infection, namely, waste paper, waste rags, second-hand gunny bags and second - hand clothing imported as such, it is desirable they be excluded from the Presidency, and be destroyed when actually arriving from infected localities, it being impossible to estimate the extent of liability to infection these have undergone or to rely fully upon available means of disinfection. But, when other articles of merchandize not deemed specially liable to infection are treated, it should be arranged that on arrival of a consignment it should be stored, when weather permits, in the open air; but if this is not feasible in a well ventilated shed. The flooring should be impervious; by preference the walls should also be of impervious material - for example, of corrugated iron or cement plastered. Earth that can be removed should be soaked with the milk of lime and then be mixed with sawdust and kerosine oil, and be burnt on the

spot. Packages or wrappings earth or otherwise stained should be painted over with milk of lime -one part of lime to four of water. When feasible, having regard to weather, the whole of the packages before opening should be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and becarefully turned so as to subject all surfaces to this influence during a period of two days - it being held that even four hours exposure sufficient to produce dessication, is fatal to the plague bacillus (Yersin) ~~On opening the packages, the consignees should be required also to secure the burn acm in the manner stated~~. When the contents of packages are not food articles, the complete spraying of them with a solution of perchloride of mercury would prove a most effective method of treatment. Godowns or places in which these articles have been stored should have their flooring washed dow with a solution of perchloride of mercury (I-1000) whilst the walls should be sprayed with the same solution. Subsequently, as soon as the walls are dry, they should be brushed with a stiff broom, and freshly slaked lime should be employed as whitewash. If impervious flooring is not available, the earth should be disinfected with milk of lime, and be removed and replaced from time to time.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Surgeon Lt Col.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

[25]
1,000-3-11-96.

Local and Municipal Department,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper :—

From the Collector of Kistna, No.33/Tour., dated 2nd March 1897,

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ORDER No.521 M.Mis., dated 13th March 1897.

The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to report the circumstances inwhich the disinfection of used gunny bags may be premitted and the methods by which they may be disinfected. He will also give his opinion as to the circumstances in which the destruction of such bags should be perempterily ordered.

(True Extract)

(signed) G.S. Forbes,
Secretary to Government.

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The Sanitary Commissioner.

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I have &c,

(Signed) W.G.King Surg.Lt.Col,
Sanitary Commissioner for
Madras.

ORDER No.779 M,dated 2nd April 1897.

The Sanitary Commissioner's letter read above will be communicated to the Collector of Kistna and other Collectors for information and guidance.

2. The Government of India has since the date of that communication issued orders prohibiting the importation from plague infected areas of rags and waste paper and used gunny bags,apparel and bedding vide notification of the Government of India No.1033 dated 22nd March at page 234 of the Gazette of India of the 27th March 1897. This should practically limit the necessity of action under the Regulations to cases of evasion which it may be assumed will be few. The powers of disinfection should the Government considers remain in the hands of the Collector of the District.But authority to order disinfection may be delegated under No.15 of the Regulations for District municipalities and towns and villages to any magistrate or chairman of a municipal council and the following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

Notification.

Notification.

"In continuation of the notification published in the Fort St.George Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th February 1897 prescribing certain regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause be added at the end of No.13 of the Regulations for District Municipalities and towns and villages:-

"The Collector of the district may also by an order in writing authorize generally or specially any magistrate or any chairman of a municipal council to exercise the powers of disinfection vested in the Collector of the District by this regulation".

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to state for what length of time goods which are "not specially liable to infection" should be subjected to the quarantine which he recommends.

(True Extract)

(Signed) G.S. Forbes,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Public Works Department (Railway Branch). 51

All Collectors

The Surgeon General. 16

,, Sanitary Commissioner. 3

All Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

,, Presidents of District Boards.

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ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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