

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 816 M

DATED 6-4-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

India

Recording telegram from the Govt. of Bombay, stating that it was intended in its ^{letter} ~~order~~ No. 970, dated 16th March 1897, ^{to the Govt. of Bombay} that the ~~Bombay Govt.~~ ^{that} should provide for the disinfection of the luggage of passengers at Railway stations near the Bombay and Sind frontier on lines leading out of that Presidency.

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.

<i>Recd.</i>	} 1897.	<i>Enclosures</i>
<i>Regd.</i>		<i>Spare copies</i>

G.O., No. 816 M., 6th April 1897.

APRIL.

Bubonic Plague.

Recording telegram from the Government of India stating that it was intended in its letter No. 970, dated 16th March 1897, to the Government of Bombay that that Government should provide for the disinfection of the luggage of passengers at railway stations near the Bombay and Sind frontier on lines leading out of that Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 739 M., dated 29th March 1897.

Read—endorsement of the Government of India, No. 971, dated 16th March 1897, forwarding copy of the following letter from J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1897, No. 970:—

I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India have been considering the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which plague prevails. Infection may be spread as easily by the contaminated clothes and personal effects of passengers as by the passengers themselves, and the disinfection of suspicious articles is therefore a necessary adjunct to the medical inspection of passengers which is made at the principal railway stations along the lines of communication from infected districts. I am to convey the following remarks regarding the nature and extent of the disinfection which is required in order to be effective, and the manner in which it should be carried out.

2. By the Dresden Convention of 1893, the principles of which are being supported by the delegates of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India at the Conference at Venice, disinfection is obligatory for dirty linen, rags, clothes, and other goods forming part of luggage being conveyed from a contaminated district, provided that the local sanitary authority considers such articles to be contaminated. The most effectual method of disinfection is to boil the articles to be disinfected in water or to subject them to the action of steam. At Khana on the East Indian Railway, where special arrangements have been made for the disinfection of baggage, the Government of India are informed that the steam is generated by a large engine on wheels. The steam is passed through a pipe into a 400-gallon water tank, inside of which are twelve iron-rods on which the articles to be disinfected are suspended. Access to the interior of the tank is obtained through a man hole at the top. The tank is provided with a safety valve and a tap for the purpose of letting off the water which accumulates. A cooking range is about to be added to the apparatus, and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal hopes to have a disinfector on the latest-approved principles constructed within three weeks. Until arrangements can be made for disinfecting by boiling water or steam, articles of luggage can be disinfected by placing them in a solution of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water for an hour and then drying them in the sun or by artificial heat, preferably the former method. It is not necessary to disinfect in this manner the clothes and personal effects of persons who are not themselves suffering from infection or show suspicious symptoms unless such clothes and personal effects are dirty or in such a condition as to raise a suspicion that they may be contaminated. In all such cases, however, disinfection should, the Governor-General in Council considers, be carried out at a railway station near the frontier of the Bombay Presidency and Sind on each of the railway lines leading from those provinces to other parts of India, and the medical officers at places where disinfection takes place should be instructed to exercise the widest discretion so as to render it quite impossible that articles which may be contaminated shall be passed without being disinfected. It is very desirable that the disinfection should take place at some station at which the train arrives during the day, amongst other reasons because sunlight itself acts as a strong disinfectant.

3. In cases in which the disinfection necessary under these orders cannot otherwise be completed it will be necessary to detain a portion of the passengers until the departure of the next train.

Order—Mis. No. 739 M., dated 29th March 1897.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Government of India:—

"Your letter No. 971. Is it intended that Bombay should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay frontier on lines leading out of that Presidency, or should Governments of Provinces into which lines lead provide for it."

(True Extract.)

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

READ—also the following telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 2nd April 1897:—

Number 1196, Sanitary. Your telegram dated 29th. It is intended that Bombay Government should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay and Sind frontier on lines leading out of Bombay Presidency.

ORDER—No. 816 M., dated 6th April 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

" " Surgeon-General.
" " Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collector of Anantapur.
" " of Bellary.
" " of Kurnool.
" " of North Arcot.
" " of Kistna.
" " of Coimbatore.

Government of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

1200

Government of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval ✓

Strike off
as noted
11/9/97

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 816 M., 6th April 1897.

APRIL.

Bubonic Plague.

India

of
letter
Recording telegram from the Government of Bombay stating that it was intended in its endorsement No. 971, dated 16th March 1897, that the Bombay Government should provide for the disinfection of the luggage of passengers at railway stations near the Bombay and Sind frontier or lines leading out of that Presidency.

to the Govern.
Secy of
Bombay

that

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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Read—the following letter from J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1897, No. 970—

I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India have been considering the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which plague prevails. Infection may be spread as easily by the contaminated clothes and personal effects of passengers as by the passengers themselves, and the disinfection of suspicious articles is therefore a necessary adjunct to the medical inspection of passengers which is made at the principal railway stations along the lines of communication from infected districts. I am to convey the following remarks regarding the nature and extent of the disinfection which is required in order to be effective, and the manner in which it should be carried out.

2. By the Dresden Convention of 1893, the principles of which are being supported by the delegates of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India at the Conference at Venice, disinfection is obligatory for dirty linen, rags, clothes, and other goods forming part of luggage being conveyed from a contaminated district, provided that the local sanitary authority considers such articles to be contaminated. The most effectual method of disinfection is to boil the articles to be disinfected in water or to subject them to the action of steam. At Khana on the East Indian Railway, where special arrangements have been made for the disinfection of baggage, the Government of India are informed that the steam is generated by a large engine on wheels. The steam is passed through a pipe into a 400-gallon water tank, inside of which are twelve iron-rods on which the articles to be disinfected are suspended. Access to the interior of the tank is obtained through a man hole at the top. The tank is provided with a safety valve and a tap for the purpose of letting off the water which accumulates. A cooking range is about to be added to the apparatus, and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal hopes to have a disinfector on the latest-approved principles constructed within three weeks. Until arrangements can be made for disinfecting by boiling water or steam, articles of luggage can be disinfected by placing them in a solution of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water for an hour and then drying them in the sun or by artificial heat, preferably the former method. It is not necessary to disinfect in this manner the clothes and personal effects of persons who are not themselves suffering from infection or show suspicious symptoms unless such clothes and personal effects are dirty or in such a condition as to raise a suspicion that they may be contaminated. In all such cases, however, disinfection should, the Governor-General in Council considers, be carried out at a railway station near the frontier of the Bombay Presidency and Sind on each of the railway lines leading from those provinces to other parts of India, and the medical officers at places where disinfection takes place should be instructed to exercise the widest discretion so as to render it quite impossible that articles which may be contaminated shall be passed without being disinfected. It is very desirable that the disinfection should take place at some station at which the train arrives during the day, amongst other reasons because sunlight itself acts as a strong disinfectant.

3. In cases in which the disinfection necessary under these orders cannot otherwise be completed it will be necessary to detain a portion of the passengers until the departure of the next train.

No.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras.

(By order.)

(Signed) R. NATHAN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—Mis. No. 739 M., dated 29th March 1897.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Government of India:—

"Your letter No. 971. Is it intended that Bombay should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay frontier of lines leading out of that Presidency, or should Governments of Provinces into which lines lead provide for it."

(True Extract.)

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

READ—also the following telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 2nd April 1897:—

Number 1196, Sanitary. Your telegram dated 29th. It is intended that Bombay Government should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay and Sind frontier of lines leading out of Bombay Presidency.

ORDER—No. 816 M., dated 6th April 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

" " Surgeon-General.
" " Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collector of Anantapur.
" " of Bellary.
" " of Kurnool.
" " of North Arcot.
" " of Kistna.
" " of Coimbatore.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 29th March 1897, No. 739. m.

Current No. 472^m of 1897, dated 2nd April 1897 from the Government of India,
Current No. of 1897, dated from the Home Department.

Press Order. No. 816 m of 6/4/97

Recorded.
(From orders)

V.B.
6/5/97

8/5/97

Copy To

- The P. W. D. (Railway Branch)
- .. Surgeon General
- .. Sanitary Commissioner
- .. Collector of Anantapur
- North Arcot Bellary 3 (being frontier dists)
- Kistna
- Coimbatore

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1472 M

From

The Government of India,
Home Department.

Order

No.

Not.

The construction I suggested
is correct.

as the letter sent up of
which was sent us
was not a circular
letter & was not com-
municated for info and
guidance, it wd have been
against recognized practice
to interpret it as an
order to this pt. to take
the action indicated.

The paper may therefore be
now recorded & communicated
to the ~~several~~ Secy. Cant. D. & W. No.
L & C

Dated 2-4-1897

Received 3-4-1897

Registered 3-4-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that it is intended
that Bombay Government should provide
for disinfection at Railway stations
near Bombay and Sind frontier on lines
leading out of Bombay Presidency.

414/97

5.4.97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The following papers are
 forwarded for your
 information. It is
 requested that you
 should see to it that
 the papers are properly
 filed in the files of
 the Department.

Class *DCS* Indian TELEGRAPH Monthly No. *3*
 From *Simla*
 Station
 Word *46/82* Day *2* Hour *20* Minute *12* wgt
 To (Person) *Secy to Govt* From (Person) *Home*
 CURRENT No. *147/12*
 local and
 municipal dept
 number 1196 sanitary
 your telegram dated
 29th it is intended
 that bombay government
 should provide for
 disinfection at railway
 stations near bombay
 and sind frontier
 on lines leading out
 of bombay presidency
 RECD. FROM L. N.
 At Hrs. Mts. By *Postmaster*
 Date

No.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Home Department.
Sanitary.*

Calcutta, the March 1897.

SIR,

I AM directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India have been considering the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which plague prevails. Infection may be spread as easily by the contaminated clothes and personal effects of passengers as by the passengers themselves, and the disinfection of suspicious articles is therefore a necessary adjunct to the medical inspection of passengers which is made at the principal railway stations along the lines of communication from infected districts. I am to convey the following remarks regarding the nature and extent of the disinfection which is required in order to be effective, and the manner in which it should be carried out.

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2
that the disinfection should take place at some station at which the train arrives during the day, amongst other reasons because sunlight itself acts as a strong disinfectant.

3. In cases in which the disinfection necessary under these orders cannot otherwise be completed it will be necessary to detain a portion of the passengers until the departure of the next train.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

Copy forwarded to the

By order,

R. NATHAN,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order no. 739 M. mis. of 29-3-97-

The following telegram will be despatched to the Govt. of India.

"Your letter no. 971. It is intended

that Bombay should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay frontier or lines leading out of that Presidency or shared fronts of Provinces into which lines lead provide for it."

(Dane Extract)

28
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:-

Telegram from the Govt. of India, Home Dept. of 2nd April 1897.

Number 1196 Sanitary Your telegram of 29th it is intended that Bombay Govt. should provide for disinfection at railway stations near Bombay and Sind frontier or lines leading out of Bombay Presidency.

Order no. 876 M. D. 6-4-97-
Recorded.

(Dane Extract)

Copy to the P. W. D. (Ry. Branch) 131

Surg. Genl. 16

San. Commr. 16

Collr. of Amantapur 16

Bellary 16

Mysore 16

N. Arcot 16

Kistna 16

Coimbatore 16

Sup. 27/4/97

Order complete. **120**

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.

AGENT NO.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH BITTO.

COPIES NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DETATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.