

PRINTED

G.O., No. 1101 M

DATED 6th May 1897

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Communicating to the Surge Genl of the Sanitary
Comm. letter from the Govt of India
giving particulars with regard to the boiling
process of disinfecting the luggage of
passengers travelling by railway from
areas in which the plague prevails.

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

G.O., No. 1101 M., 6th May 1897.

MAY.

Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner letter from the Government of India giving particulars with regard to the boiling process of disinfecting the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Simla, the 27th April 1897, No. 1367.

In the letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 970, dated the 16th March 1897, to the address of the Government of Bombay, a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Madras with this department endorsement, No. 971, dated 16th March 1897, on the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails, it was stated that 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. I am now to state, for the information of the Government of Madras, the following particulars with regard to the boiling process, which, if carried out thoroughly, will, the Government of India are advised, afford practical security :—

- (1) All articles which the medical officers consider to be infected or suspicious, subject to the exceptions noted in clauses (2), (3) and (4), should be boiled for ten minutes in a solution of carbolic acid (1—40).* The temperature of the solution will of course be temporarily lowered by each article that is plunged into it, so that precaution is necessary, not only to see that each article is so unfolded as to be exposed in every part, but that every part is subjected to the boiling temperature for the full ten minutes. On removal from the boiler, articles should be dried in the sun for at least an hour.
- (2) Articles made of leather, of wood and glue, etc., which would be injured by boiling, should be soaked in, or thoroughly mopped with a solution of perchloride of mercury † and dried in the sun. When it is considered necessary, such articles may, in addition, be washed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.
- (3) Metallic articles, which may be unsuited to treatment by boiling, should be washed and scrubbed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap and dried in the sun.
- (4) Articles capable of conveying infection, which cannot be treated in any of these ways, should be burnt.

2. The question of the size and cost of boilers has been considered in connection with the supply of boilers for disinfecting the kit of European soldiers. It has been found that a boiler of 15 cubic feet contents is sufficient for the disinfection of the kit of a single soldier and that a 15 cubic feet boiler could be constructed for Rs. 120, a 27 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 170, and a 40 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 280. The effects of a native railway passenger will on an average be much less than the kit of a European soldier, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Government of Madras will not find it difficult to determine the size and number of the boilers to be provided at the places where disinfection takes place.

3. In the rainy season the boiling process may, owing to the difficulty of drying the clothes, be less easy to carry out. It may then be necessary to construct an apparatus for artificially drying the clothes.

* Carbolic acid solution for boiling should be of the strength of 2½ per cent. and that for washing 5 per cent. The carbolic acid should be of good commercial quality and free from admixture with tar oils.

† The solution of perchloride of mercury should be of the strength of 1—1,000, with either 10—1,000 of common salt or 5—1,000 of hydrochloric acid added. It should be coloured blue with aniline or indigo, to prevent accidents, and should not be exposed to contact with metals. It is desirable to make the solution frequently, in comparatively small quantities at a time, and with as pure water as possible. A good solution recommended by the English Local Government Board can be made as follows :—

Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grains of commercial aniline blue, in three gallons of water (strength, 1 of mercuric chloride in 960).

ORDER—No. 1101 M., dated 6th May 1897.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General (with spare copies for District Medical and Sanitary Officers).

- „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
- „ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
- „ all Collectors.
- „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

Ed. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Government of Madras
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

3301

Shooping

Government {1897} of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

C. a. Proof for approval

Papers
striking off
as unused
17/5/97

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 1101 M., 6th May 1897.

MAY.

Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner letter from the Government of India giving particulars with regard to the boiling process of disinfecting the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails.

G.O., No. 1101 M., 6th May 1897.

MAY.

Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner letter from the Government of India giving particulars with regard to the boiling process of disinfecting the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Simla, the 27th April 1897, No. 1367.

In the letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 970, dated the 16th March 1897, to the address of the Government of Bombay, a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Madras with this department endorsement, No. 971, dated 16th March 1897, on the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails, it was stated that 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. I am now to state, for the information of the Government of Madras, the following particulars with regard to the boiling process, which, if carried out thoroughly, will, the Government of India are advised, afford practical security :—

- (1) All articles which the medical officers consider to be infected or suspicious, subject to the exceptions noted in clauses (2), (3) and (4), should be boiled for ten minutes in a solution of carbolic acid (1—40).^{*} The temperature of the solution will of course be temporarily lowered by each article that is plunged into it, so that precaution is necessary, not only to see that each article is so unfolded as to be exposed in every part, but that every part is subjected to the boiling temperature for the full ten minutes. On removal from the boiler, articles should be dried in the sun for at least an hour.
- (2) Articles made of leather, of wood and glue, etc., which would be injured by boiling, should be soaked in, or thoroughly mopped with a solution of perchloride of mercury † and dried in the sun. When it is considered necessary, such articles may, in addition, be washed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.
- (3) Metallic articles, which may be unsuited to treatment by boiling, should be washed and scrubbed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap and dried in the sun.
- (4) Articles capable of conveying infection, which cannot be treated in any of these ways, should be burnt.

2. The question of the size and cost of boilers has been considered in connection with the supply of boilers for disinfecting the kit of European soldiers. It has been found that a boiler of 15 cubic feet contents is sufficient for the disinfection of the kit of a single soldier and that a 15 cubic feet boiler could be constructed for Rs. 120, a 27 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 170, and a 40 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 280. The effects of a native railway passenger will on an average be much less than the kit of a European soldier, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Government of Madras will not find it difficult to determine the size and number of the boilers to be provided at the places where disinfection takes place.

3. In the rainy season the boiling process may, owing to the difficulty of drying the clothes, be less easy to carry out. It may then be necessary to construct an apparatus for artificially drying the clothes.

^{*} Carbolic acid solution for boiling should be of the strength of 2½ per cent. and that for washing 5 per cent. The carbolic acid should be of good commercial quality and free from admixture with tar oils.

[†] The solution of perchloride of mercury should be of the strength of 1—1,000, with either 10—1,000 of common salt or 5—1,000 of hydrochloric acid added. It should be coloured blue with aniline or indigo, to prevent accidents, and should not be exposed to contact with metals. It is desirable to make the solution frequently, in comparatively small quantities at a time, and with as pure water as possible. A good solution recommended by the English Local Government Board can be made as follows :—

Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grains of commercial aniline blue, in three gallons of water (strength, 1 of mercuric chloride in 960).

ORDER—No. 1101 M., dated 6th May 1897.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

- 3 To the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
- 1 „ the Surgeon-General (with spare copies for District Medical and Sanitary Officers).
- 2 „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
- 3 „ all Collectors.
- 6 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
- 4 „ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 34/ooty

From

Order No 1101 M. d 6-5-97.

Communicated to the S. F.
R. & the San. Comr

From

The Govt. of India

6/5/97

No. 1367

Dated 27. 4. 97

Received 3. 5. 97

Registered " " "

Enclosures

Spare copies 7

SUBJECT.

Describing the process
of disinfecting the luggage
of passengers by boiling

Sent to Press
6/5/97

To the G. W. D (Rail. Branch) / despd. 7/5/97
" Sing. genl (with spare copies for D. H. & Co.) } from Madras.
" San. Comr. ✓
" All collectors of M. & C. Comr. ✓
" All chairmen M. Comr.
The President, M. Commission, Madras.

No. 1367

FROM

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

Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Local and Municipal Department.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 27th April 1897.

SIR,

In the letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 970, dated the 16th March 1897, to the address of the Government of Bombay, a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Madras

with this Department *Endorsement* No. 971, dated 16th March 1897, on the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails, it was stated that 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. I am now to state for the information of the Government of Madras

the following particulars with regard to the boiling process, which, if carried out thoroughly, will, the Government of India are advised, afford practical security:—

(1) All articles which the Medical Officers consider to be infected or suspicious, subject to the exceptions noted in clauses (2), (3) and (4), should be boiled for ten minutes in a solution of carbolic acid (1—40)*. The temperature of the solution will of course be temporarily lowered by each article that is plunged into it, so that precaution is necessary, not only to see that each article is so unfolded as to be exposed in every part, but that every part is subjected to the boiling temperature for the full ten minutes. On removal from the boiler, articles should be dried in the sun for at least an hour.

(2) Articles made of leather, of wood and glue, etc., which would be injured by boiling, should be soaked in, or thoroughly mopped with a solution of perchloride of mercury† and dried in the sun. When it is considered necessary, such articles may, in addition, be washed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.

(3) Metallic articles, which may be unsuited to treatment by boiling, should be washed and scrubbed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap and dried in the sun.

(4) Articles capable of conveying infection, which cannot be treated in any of these ways, should be burnt.

3. The question of the size and cost of boilers has been considered in connection with the supply of boilers for disinfecting the kit of European soldiers. It has been found that a boiler of 15 cubic feet contents is sufficient for the disinfection

* Carbolic acid solution for boiling should be of the strength of 2½ per cent., and that for washing 5 per cent. The carbolic acid should be of good commercial quality and free from admixture with tar oils.

† The solution of perchloride of mercury should be of the strength of 1—1,000, with either 10—1,000 of common salt, or 5—1,000 of hydrochloric acid added. It should be coloured blue with aniline or indigo, to prevent accidents, and should not be exposed to contact with metals. It is desirable to make the solution frequently, in comparatively small quantities at a time, and with as pure water as possible. A good solution recommended by the English Local Government Board can be made as follows:—

Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grains of commercial aniline blue, in three gallons of water (strength, 1 of mercuric chloride in 960).

tion of the kit of a single soldier and that a 15 cubic feet boiler could be constructed for Rs. 120, a 27 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 170, and a 40 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 280. The effects of a native railway passenger will on an average be much less than the kit of a European soldier, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Government of Madras will not find it difficult to determine the size and number of the boilers to be provided at the places where disinfection takes place.

4. In the rainy season the boiling process may, owing to the difficulty of drying the clothes, be less easy to carry out. It may then be necessary to construct an apparatus for artificially drying the clothes.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Hewett

Secretary to the Government of India.

Local and Municipal Dept.
Proceedings of the Madras Government.
Read the following papers.
No. 1367

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Dept.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 27th April 1897.

SIR,

IN the letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 970, dated the 16th March 1897, to the address of the Government of Bombay, a copy of which was forwarded to the Government of Madras

with this Department *Sanitary* No. 971 dated 16th March 1897 on the subject of the disinfection of the luggage of passengers travelling by railway from areas in which the plague prevails, it was stated that 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. I am now to state for the information of the Government of Madras the following particulars with regard to the boiling process, which, if carried out thoroughly, will, the Government of India are advised, afford practical security:—

(1) All articles which the Medical Officers consider to be infected or suspicious, subject to the exceptions noted in clauses (2), (3) and (4), should be boiled for ten minutes in a solution of carbolic acid (1—40)*. The temperature of the solution will of course be temporarily lowered by each article that is plunged into it, so that precaution is necessary, not only to see that each article is so unfolded as to be exposed in every part, but that every part is subjected to the boiling temperature for the full ten minutes. On removal from the boiler, articles should be dried in the sun for at least an hour.

(2) Articles made of leather, of wood and glue, etc., which would be injured by boiling, should be soaked in, or thoroughly mopped with a solution of perchloride of mercury† and dried in the sun. When it is considered necessary, such articles may, in addition, be washed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.

(3) Metallic articles, which may be unsuited to treatment by boiling, should be washed and scrubbed with a warm 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap and dried in the sun.

(4) Articles capable of conveying infection, which cannot be treated in any of these ways, should be burnt.

3. The question of the size and cost of boilers has been considered in connection with the supply of boilers for disinfecting the kit of European soldiers. It has been found that a boiler of 15 cubic feet contents is sufficient for the disinfection

* Carbolic acid solution for boiling should be of the strength of 2½ per cent., and that for washing 5 per cent. The carbolic acid should be of good commercial quality and free from admixture with tar oils.

† The solution of perchloride of mercury should be of the strength of 1—1,000, with either 10—1,000 of common salt, or 5—1,000 of hydrochloric acid added. It should be coloured blue with aniline or indigo, to prevent accidents, and should not be exposed to contact with metals. It is desirable to make the solution frequently, in comparatively small quantities at a time, and with as pure water as possible. A good solution recommended by the English Local Government Board can be made as follows:—

Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grains of commercial aniline blue, in three gallons of water (strength, 1 of mercuric chloride in 960).

tion of the kit of a single soldier and that a 15 cubic feet boiler could be constructed for Rs. 120, a 27 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 170, and a 40 cubic feet boiler for Rs. 280. The effects of a native railway passenger will on an average be much less than the kit of a European soldier, and the Government of Madras will not find it difficult to find the size and number of the boilers to be provided at the places where disinfection takes place.

4. In the rainy season the boiling process may, owing to the difficulty of drying the clothes, be less easy to carry out. It may then be necessary to construct an apparatus for artificially drying the clothes.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Local and Municipal Department

Order No 1101 M. dated 6th May 1897.

*Communicated to the Surgeon-General
and the Sanitary Commissioner.
(True Extract)*

Secretary to Government

Recd 17/5/97

G. O. Press, Simla. No. 184 H. D. 26-5-97-188.

To
The P. W. D (Railway Branch) *7.5.97*
" Surgeon General *one copy despatched in M.S. 7.5.97*
" Sanitary Commissioner *with spare copies for D. med. & San. Officers*
" All Collectors *despatched in M.S. 7.5.97*
" All Chairmen of Municipal Councils
" President Municipal Commission Madras *5/6/97*

First copy sent to Press. *8-5-97*

Returned by signature. *19-5-97*

Despatched in press. *22-5-97*

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 189

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

S.B.—

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

Order complete. *330*
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.