

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

INDEXED. *CR*

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 2608 M

DATED 26-11-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague - Recording memoranda by
a Wingate Esqr C.I.E. I.C.S. Plague
Commissioner, Bombay Presidency; forwarded
for information by the Bombay Government

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.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 2608 M., 24th November 1897.

NOVEMBER.

Bubonic Plague.

Recording memoranda by A. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency in connection with the —.

No. 2608 M., 24TH NOVEMBER 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

Resolution of the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 28th October 1897, No. 5923—3911-P.

The accompanying memoranda by the Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, should be forwarded to all Commissioners, Collectors and Political Agents for information and guidance.

(Signed) J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency,
" the Commissioner in Sind,
" the " N. D.,
" the " C. D.,
" the " S. D.,
" all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
" the Political Agents, Káthiáwár, Kolhápúr and Southern Maratha Country,
" the Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
" the Chairman, Poona Plague Committee,
" the " Karáchi
" the " Hyderabad
" the Political Department of the Secretariat,
" the Revenue " "
" the Judicial " "
" the Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
" the " "
" the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, (Railway),

with copies of the papers referred to.

Notification of the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 20th October 1897, No. 5729—3726-P.

Under the provisions of Act III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to substitute the following for Rule 1 of the rules published under Government Resolution No. 5391—3495-P., dated 5th October 1897:—

1. When any town or village or group of villages has, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, become so seriously infected with plague as to justify the measure, the District Magistrate may declare such town or village or group of villages to be an infected area and appoint one or more resident plague authorities, who should invariably be persons of known and approved character and responsible position, for such infected area, and may give notice to the railway authorities at any station within 20 miles of such infected area not to book any passenger unless such passenger either produces a pass signed by a resident plague authority, or a certificate from such special officer as may be appointed in that behalf or, where no such special officer has been appointed, from the patel and village accountant of his village (such village not being within the said infected area) that he is a resident of such village and has only just quitted it.

(By Order.)

(Signed) J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2608 M., 24TH NOVEMBER 1897.

ENCLOSURES.

MEMORANDUM by A. WINGATE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, dated 27th October 1897.

Questions having arisen as to when booking of passengers by railway is to be stopped, it seems desirable to circulate a few remarks explaining the intention of Rule 1 of the rules published with No. 5391—3495-P., dated 5th October 1897, General Department.

The energies of the plague authorities of an infected place are directed towards preventing the sick getting away and so spreading infection. All other towns have to defend themselves against the infected place.

Confining attention to the railway, all departing passengers are to be carefully and individually inspected by a Commissioned Medical Officer at every train day and night. If this exceeds the power of the inspecting establishment, only such number of trains must be allowed to book passengers as the staff can successfully manage. If it is ascertained or suspected that people evade inspection by going by road, it is then necessary to stop booking at one or two stations on either side of the infected town.

The departure being thus under thorough control, so that it is absolutely impossible for any one with slightest suspicion of fever to depart, it rests with the platform inspections of trains at convenient points along the railway line, and with arrangements on the arrival of the passenger at his destination, to discover any subsequent development of fever.

The arrangements at departure must, of course, be thorough: carriages searched for any one in hiding, off-side of train locked or guarded, and so on. The persons rejected must on no account be allowed to leave the platform, but be immediately handed over to the police guard. One deterrent to sick travelling is the certainty that they will be sent to the hospital they are trying to evade. On the other hand, many detained are free from plague, and it has a bad effect to send such to hospital. An observation shed or house under close guard, and with neighbouring accommodation for relatives, is provided, and the inspecting officer can release as soon as the patient is free from fever. It is no use permitting departure earlier even if the fever is not plague, because the traveller would be stopped at the next inspecting station.

A further precaution where a town is badly infected is to permit no one to book till his person and cloths and baggage have been disinfected. As soon as this can be arranged, the infected place causes little risk in permitting booking.

Where the rapidity of the epidemic or want of establishments prevents these measures being effectually, methodically and carefully worked, all booking must be stopped except under passes. The quicker booking can be safely re-opened the quicker is the infected place emptied.

If booking is stopped, the roads leading from the town must be carefully watched for sick, for the exodus will seek the neighbouring villages, and they will all get infected. It is obvious that it is much easier to watch the stream of travellers by rail than by road.

Travellers who alight should be examined medically by any doctor or hospital assistant available, and if none such, the mamlatdar should arrange for detention outside the town, permitting business to be done, but ensuring that the passengers sleep at the place appointed, and that no towns person sleeps there. As soon as the organisation of superintendents of quarters and supervisors of streets is working well, the sick are taken to hospital in the earliest stage and the members of the family and of adjoining houses are segregated. Consequently the dangerous people cannot travel. The use of passes under good organisation is thus at a minimum. The test of success of the working of any superintendent is that no deaths from plague occur in his quarter save from some explained cause. Every death occurs in hospital, and a well-managed town ought to have very few deaths from plague out of hospital.

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MEMORANDUM by A. WINGATE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Bombay
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The first point is to prevent any sick person leaving an infected town. Railway individual inspection of departing as well as of arriving passengers should be rigorous, and no one with any suspicion of fever should be allowed to leave. Next, no one should be allowed to go or come by railway without disinfection of themselves and clothes and bundles. The railway can probably supply a strong boiler with a sufficiently large hole to take a traveller's bundle; steam pressure not less than 20 lbs. and temperature about 250°. The bundle to be opened out and then loosely tied together and steamed for 20 minutes. An old locomotive can be connected with this boiler to supply steam. There should be a long shed within screened enclosure divided into compartments near the steam disinfectant—one for women and another, quite apart, for men. In each compartment is a bathing tub with Jeye's Fluid or carbolic acid of weak strength, say, about 1 in 100, also a coarse sheet for women. The woman divests herself of garments and wraps herself after her bath in the sheet. Her garments are meanwhile taken by the female attendant and dipped for 10 minutes in Jeye's Fluid or crude carbolic acid, strength not less than 1 in 20, dried and given back to the woman. The man generally bathes and then dips his own garments, or the garments can be steamed. A European or Eurasian male and female must be always present, for everything depends on the work being thorough. No one should be allowed to take a ticket without the disinfection pass of that day's date. Bundles can also be stamped with a "D" and figure for date.

The next point is, as far as practicable, to guard the main roads leading from the town at convenient places so as to prevent sick being carried away in carts, &c., recollecting that the object is to stop only sick people.

To induce the sick to stay it is also necessary to have the best possible arrangements for treating them—good hospitals, good attendance, nurses, comforts, &c.—and the citizens should be encouraged to have a private hospital as alternative to the Government hospital, if there is any reluctance to seek the latter. Such hospital to be under the supervision of the officer so appointed by the Collector. Within the town the backbone of successful plague management is sub-division of the town into as many sub-divisions as there are European officers or Native officers of sufficient rank available either on the spot or called in from the district or sent by the Commissioner of the division or by Government. Every possible volunteer should be enlisted. These officers are hereafter called Superintendents. The sub-division, if plague is bad, should not be larger than an officer feels he can, after a few days' experience, easily manage. Under this officer or Superintendent of the quarter should be placed a sufficient number of supervisors of streets or sections. These supervisors may be mamlatdars' karkuns, called in, say, one from each taluka, schoolmasters, Public Works employes, Judicial employes—in fact, anybody on whom the Collector can lay hands who is vigorous, capable and seeks distinction. The very best subordinates in the district should be the supervisors. Municipal officers are generally fully occupied. The supervisor makes a list of his houses and their inhabitants, arranges to get immediate information of any case of sickness and death, and under the Superintendent's orders is provided with coolies, masons, disinfectants, &c. An empty house or public building is selected in each quarter for the Superintendent's head-quarters, where the registers, disinfectants, &c., are kept, and where a clerk or writer is always present to despatch a peon with information to the Superintendent. The Superintendent, except for an hour or two in the day, should be about his quarter from sunrise to sunset. The Superintendent must personally train each of his supervisors how to disinfect houses, and the house disinfection must follow immediately on removal of the sick or discovery of the death. The gangs must be daily increased and every effort made, because till disinfection is, so to say, instantaneous, plague is in advance of the remedy. For example, instantaneuous disinfection ensures quick segregation. A good supervisor soon knows his beat and can follow up a run-away family. As soon as the disinfection is level with the daily cases, systematic house-to-house cleaning begins. It is often impossible to follow early cases occurred. Thereupon every house must be treated to Government where the

No. 2608 M., 24TH NOVEMBER 1897.

where a severe epidemic occurs. Any particular suburb in which no case has occurred may, of course, be excluded. The house from basement to roof must be sprinkled carefully with perchloride of mercury—ceilings, cupboards, woodwork, walls, floor, stairs, privies and out-houses. Then the whole must be as carefully limewashed with limewash in which chloride of lime has been mixed. The owners will generally do this limewashing rather than pay. The Superintendent visits daily and gives a pass for a house done to his satisfaction. The spraying is always done in the supervisor's presence and never otherwise. On the thoroughness of this work the future immunity on return of the population depends. All rubbish is at the same time burnt or carted away. Backyards, corners, &c., should all be emptied and the premises left absolutely clean. The Superintendent controls the municipal sweepers allotted to his quarter and disinfects daily all public privies and as many private privies as he thinks necessary. Public privies in time of epidemic are a great danger.

To avoid any panic no one should enter a plague-infected house till the perchloride of mercury has been sprayed. The sprayer, wearing a pair of shoes, first sprays doorway, threshold and floor and then steps on the saturated portion and so finishes the room, always wearing his shoes, and so on throughout the house. The coolies enter and remove the things which have all been sprayed, and under the supervisor's orders things are listed in a counterfoil book, before the owner, if possible, and infected things of no value, like bedding, cots, &c., of the sick person are burnt. All else is reserved in the street under guard till the Superintendent comes round. Meanwhile, masons are busy with the limewashing. Every one of the gang must always wear shoes: no bare feet allowed. If any mortality shows among the coolies, the clothing of the gang should be dipped at coming in Jeye's Fluid or carbolic acid, 1 in 20. If possible, the gangs are better segregated in a camp, but this is not necessary if they keep healthy.

The Superintendent and supervisors ought to know every house and practically most inmates, so that concealment is out of the question and prosecution is, if necessary, prompt.

If disinfection cannot be done owing to nightfall, the house should be locked up and the key handed to the Superintendent, who can also, if he please, seal it. On no account should any one be allowed to pass the night there.

If plague is persistent or bad, the whole street or the entire quarter should be cleared, the people being taken *en masse* to a selected place and there carefully disinfected, all that will bear dipping being dipped in 1 in 20 as above, and what will spoil, as silks, &c., being exposed first one side and then the other side for 8 hours in a strong sun.

In causing the evacuation of a quarter or of a village, it should be recollected that the sick must be taken to one place, the necessary attendants on them being accommodated close by, but not with the sick. Sun is a good disinfectant, and the attendants should spread out garments or bedding daily in the sun. Secondly, the suspicious, that is, the family or persons in close vicinity to any plague case, should be segregated by themselves, if possible under guard. Lastly, the healthy should be taken to large camps, or, if villagers, should camp under trees in their fields, but not near the sick or the segregated. Every house in the quarter or village is then disinfected and, as far as necessary, opened to air and light in all its dark rooms, and after a month return is usually safe. It generally takes a month to do the disinfection and cleansing of every house. One or two skilled hands soon teach the villagers how to clean. Infected villages should be allotted to a special inspector, who acts as the supervisor, and an officer of rank superintends a group of villages. If a hospital assistant is available, he is most useful to the Superintendent.

Wherever there is plague, all available establishment should be concentrated in the infected locality, and all ordinary work must, as far as possible, give way to plague, and all Departments must assist; for example, railway quarters are worked by Railway Superintendents, Supervisors, &c.

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No. 2608 M., 24TH NOVEMBER 1897.

No. 3958—P.

Copy forwarded for information to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
29th October 1897.

(Signed) A. KING,
for Secretary to Government.

ORDER—No. 2608 M., dated 24th November 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. H. A. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Surgeon-General.

" " Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collector of Anantapur.
" " " of Bellary.
" " " of Kistna.
" " " of North Arcot.
" " " of Coimbatore.
" " President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" " Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" " Marine Department.
" " Inspector-General of Police.
" " Medical Officers in charge of inspection stations.

Exd. W. D'Moss.

Government {1897} of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

C.A.
Proof for approval.

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No. 2608 M., 24TH NOVEMBER 1897.

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ORDER—No. 2608 M., dated 24th November 1897.

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(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

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 " " Marine Department.
 " " Inspector-General of Police.
 " " Medical Officers in charge of inspection stations.

Wrd. W. D'Moss.

BACK PAPERS
 Local & Muni. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 3748 m.

From the Secretary to the Govt.
of Bombay

Order no. 2608 m. : 29/10/97

Recorded.

(From orders)

No. 3958
P.

Dated 29.10.97

Received

Registered } 1-11-97

Enclosures 2

Spare copies. 8

x on C. No 3748 m which
 was transferred in original
 with H.M. & H.E.'s notes to the
 Public dept.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding certain memo-
 randa by the plague
 Commissioner Bombay

Copy to the Surgeon-General

Sanit. Comm.

Collectors of Anantapur, Bellary

Kistna, N. Arcot Coimbatore

Port. Muni. Comm. Madras

P. W. & L. Rail. Branch

Marine Dept.

Ins. Genl. of Police

Med. Officers in charge of inspection

Status. Dated 2/12/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



General Department.

No. 5923
3911-P.

Bombay Castle,
28th October 1897.

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J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

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The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
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The Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
The Chairman, Poona Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Karáchi Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Hyderabad Plague Committee,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Railway),
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

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No. 3958 of 1897.

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for Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle,
27th October 1897

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Memorandum by A. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner,
Bombay Presidency, dated 27th October 1897.

Questions having arisen as to when booking of passengers by railway is to be stopped, it seems desirable to circulate a few remarks explaining the intention of Rule 1 of the Rules published with No. 5391-3495-P., dated 5th October 1897, General Department

The energies of the Plague Authorities of an infected place are directed towards preventing the sick getting away and so spreading infection. All other towns have to defend themselves against the infected place.

Confining attention to the railway, all departing passengers are to be carefully and individually inspected by a Commissioned Medical Officer at every train day and night. If this exceeds the power of the inspecting establishment, only such number of trains must be allowed to book passengers as the staff can successfully manage. If it is ascertained or suspected that people evade inspection by going by road, it is then necessary to stop booking at one or two stations on either side of the infected town.

The departure being thus under thorough control, so that it is absolutely impossible for any one with slightest suspicion of fever to depart, it rests with the platform inspections of trains at convenient points along the railway line, and with arrangements on the arrival of the passenger at his destination, to discover any subsequent development of fever.

The arrangements at departure must of course be thorough: carriages searched for any one in hiding, off-side of train locked or guarded, and so on. The persons rejected must on no account be allowed to leave the platform, but be immediately handed over to the police guard. One deterrent to sick travelling is the certainty that they will be sent to the hospital they are trying to evade. On the other hand, many detained are free from plague, and it has a bad effect to send such to hospital. An observation shed or house under close guard, and with neighbouring accommodation for relatives, is provided, and the inspecting officer can release as soon as the patient is free from fever. It is no use permitting departure earlier even if the fever is not plague, because the traveller would be stopped at the next inspecting station.

A further precaution where a town is badly infected is to permit no one to book till his person and clothes and baggage have been disinfected. As soon as this can be arranged, the infected place causes little risk in permitting booking.

Where the rapidity of the epidemic or want of establishments prevents these measures being effectually, methodically and carefully worked, all booking must be stopped except under passes. The quicker booking can be safely re-opened the quicker is the infected place emptied.

If booking is stopped, the roads leading from the town must be carefully watched for sick, for the exodus will seek the neighbouring villages, and they will all get infected. It is obvious that it is much easier to watch the stream of travellers by rail than by road.

Travellers who alight should be examined medically by any doctor or Hospital Assistant available, and if none such, the Mamlatdar should arrange for detention outside the town, permitting business to be done, but ensuring that the passengers sleep at the place appointed, and that no towns person sleeps there. As soon as the organisation of Superintendents of quarters and supervisors of streets is working well the sick are taken to hospital in the earliest stage and the members of the family and of adjoining houses are segregated. Consequently the dangerous people cannot travel. The use of passes under good organisation is thus at a minimum. The test of success of the working of any Superintendent is that no deaths from plague occur in his quarter save from some explained cause. Every death occurs in hospital, and a well-managed town ought to have very few deaths from plague out of hospital.

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*Memorandum by A. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner,
Bombay Presidency, dated 27th October 1897.*

The first point is to prevent any sick person leaving an infected town. Railway individual inspection of departing as well as of arriving passengers should be rigorous, and no one with any suspicion of fever should be allowed to leave. Next, no one should be allowed to go or come by railway without disinfection of themselves and clothes and bundles. The railway can probably supply a strong boiler with a sufficiently large hole to take a traveller's bundle; steam pressure not less than 20 lbs. and temperature about 250°. The bundle to be opened out and then loosely tied together and steamed for 20 minutes. An old locomotive can be connected with this boiler to supply steam. There should be a long shed within screened enclosure divided into compartments near the steam disinfector—one for women and another, quite apart, for men. In each compartment is a bathing tub with Jeye's Fluid or carbolic acid of weak strength, say, about 1 in 100, also a coarse sheet for women. The woman divests herself of garments and wraps herself after her bath in the sheet. Her garments are meanwhile taken by the female attendant and dipped for 10 minutes in Jeye's Fluid or crude carbolic acid, strength not less than 1 in 20, dried and given back to the woman. The man generally bathes and then dips his own garments, or the garments can be steamed. A European or Eurasian male and female must be always present, for everything depends on the work being thorough. No one should be allowed to take a ticket without the disinfection pass of that day's date. Bundles can also be stamped with a "D" and figure for date.

The next point is, as far as practicable, to guard the main roads leading from the town at convenient places so as to prevent sick being carried away in carts, &c., recollecting that the object is to stop only sick people.

To induce the sick to stay it is also necessary to have the best possible arrangements for treating them—good hospitals, good attendance, nurses, comforts, &c.—and the citizens should be encouraged to have a private hospital as alternative to the Government hospital, if there is any reluctance to seek the latter. Such hospital to be under the supervision of the officer so appointed by the Collector. Within the town the backbone of successful plague management is sub-division of the town into as many sub-divisions as there are European officers or Native officers of sufficient rank available either on the spot or called in from the district or sent by the Commissioner of the Division or by Government. Every possible volunteer should be enlisted. These officers are hereafter called Superintendents. The sub-division, if plague is bad, should not be larger than an officer feels he can, after a few days' experience, easily manage. Under this officer or Superintendent of the quarter should be placed a sufficient number of supervisors of streets or sections. These supervisors may be Mamlatdars' karkuns, called in, say, one from each taluka, school-masters, Public Works employes, Judicial employes—in fact, anybody on whom the Collector can lay hands who is vigorous, capable and seeks distinction. The very best subordinates in the district should be the supervisors. Municipal officers are generally fully occupied. The supervisor makes a list of his houses and their inhabitants, arranges to get immediate information of any case of sickness and death, and under the Superintendent's orders is provided with coolies, masons, disinfectants, &c. An empty house or public building is selected in each quarter for the Superintendent's head-quarters, where the registers, disinfectants, &c., are kept, and where a clerk or writer is always present to despatch a peon with information to the Superintendent. The Superintendent, except for an hour or two in the day, should be about his quarter from sunrise to sunset. The Superintendent must personally train each of his supervisors how to disinfect houses, and the house disinfection must follow immediately on removal of the sick or discovery of the death. The gangs must be daily increased and every effort made, because till disinfection is, so to say, instantaneous, plague is in advance of the remedy. For example, instantaneous disinfection ensures quick segregation. A good supervisor soon knows his beat and can follow up a run-away family. As soon as the disinfection is level with the daily cases, systematic house to house cleaning begins. It is often

impossible to say where the early cases occurred. Thereupon every house must be treated as infected in a town where a severe epidemic occurs. Any particular suburb in which no case has occurred may of course be excluded. The house from basement to roof must be sprinkled carefully with perchloride of mercury—ceilings, cupboards, woodwork, walls, floor, stairs, privies and out-houses. Then the whole must be as carefully limewashed with limewash in which chloride of lime has been mixed. The owners will generally do this limewashing rather than pay. The Superintendent visits daily and gives a pass for a house done to his satisfaction. The spraying is always done in the supervisor's presence and never otherwise. On the thoroughness of this work the future immunity on return of the population depends. All rubbish is at the same time burnt or carted away. Backyards, corners, &c., should all be emptied and the premises left absolutely clean. The Superintendent controls the municipal sweepers allotted to his quarter and disinfects daily all public privies and as many private privies as he thinks necessary. Public privies in time of epidemic are a great danger.

To avoid any panic no one should enter a plague-infected house till the perchloride of mercury has been sprayed. The sprayer, wearing a pair of shoes, first sprays doorway, threshold and floor and then steps on the saturated portion and so finishes the room, always wearing his shoes, and so on throughout the house. The coolies enter and remove the things which have all been sprayed, and under the supervisor's orders things are listed in a counterfoil book, before the owner if possible, and infected things of no value like bedding, cots, &c., of the sick person are burnt. All else is reserved in the street under guard till the Superintendent comes round. Meanwhile, masons are busy with the limewashing. Every one of the gang must always wear shoes: no bare feet allowed. If any mortality shows among the coolies, the clothing of the gang should be dipped at coming in Jeye's Fluid or carbolic acid, 1 in 20. If possible, the gangs are better segregated in a camp, but this is not necessary if they keep healthy.

The Superintendent and supervisors ought to know every house and practically most inmates, so that concealment is out of the question and prosecution is, if necessary, prompt.

If disinfection cannot be done owing to nightfall, the house should be locked up and the key handed to the Superintendent, who can also, if he please, seal it. On no account should any one be allowed to pass the night there.

If plague is persistent or bad, the whole street or the entire quarter should be cleared, the people being taken *en masse* to a selected place and there carefully disinfected, all that will bear dipping being dipped in 1 in 20 as above, and what will spoil, as silks, &c., being exposed first one side and then the other side for 8 hours in a strong sun.

In causing the evacuation of a quarter or of a village, it should be recollected that the sick must be taken to one place, the necessary attendants on them being accommodated close by, but not with the sick. Sun is a good disinfectant, and the attendants should spread out garments or bedding daily in the sun. Secondly, the suspicious, that is, the family or persons in close vicinity to any plague case, should be segregated by themselves, if possible under guard. Lastly, the healthy should be taken to large camps, or, if villagers, should camp under trees in their fields, but not near the sick or the segregated. Every house in the quarter or village is then disinfected and, as far as necessary, opened to air and light in all its dark rooms, and after a month return is usually safe. It generally takes a month to do the disinfection and cleansing of every house. One or two skilled hands soon teach the villagers how to clean. Infected villages should be allotted to a special inspector, who acts as the supervisor, and an officer of rank superintends a group of villages. If a Hospital Assistant is available, he is most useful to the Superintendent.

Wherever there is plague, all available establishment should be concentrated in the infected locality, and all ordinary work must, as far as possible, be concentrated to plague, and all Departments must assist; for example, railway quarters are worked by Railway Superintendents, Supervisors, &c.

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