[L. & M.
200—2-2-98.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

INDEXED.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 201 P

DATED 14-3-98

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's notes on the inspection of Hospet and Arkonam Railway inspection Stations.

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 {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 201-P., 14th March 1898.

MARCH.

Bubonic Plague.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's notes on the inspection of Hospet and Arkonam Railway Inspection Stations.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Office note by the Sanitary Commissioner on Plague Camps.

* * * * *

Hospet.

9. The Southern Mahratta Railway has now discontinued passenger trains for all classes from beyond Hospet, except the mail which arrives at 1-20 A.M. This is arranged to catch the Bombay mail at Guntakal. A goods train on which one or two third-class carriages are put passes Hospet, if traffic be sufficient, at 11-40 A.M. This catches a passenger train at Bellary, which enables the Madras mail to be caught. It is, therefore, apparent that the bulk of the passengers pass this station during the dark hours. The inspecting staff have their rest broken therefore *every night*. This is, of course, inconvenient, but need not be considered if the duty could be effected efficiently. It is, however, evident that the passage of the train at this awkward hour forbids so effective examinations as during day-light. It does not seem likely that the Southern Mahratta Railway would find it upset their time-table disadvantageously, if it were arranged that the mail train and the goods train travelled during the hours of day-light. It is most desirable that some arrangement on this point be arrived at, as this station must, with reference to course of advancing plague, be considered as of much importance to the Presidency.

10. The camp is situated at a distance of nearly a mile from the station*. Both the plague and observation sheds are built alike, and afford the same cubic space. Taking the available air space as a height of 13 feet, the total cubic space for Europeans is 1,560 and for natives 780 per head. Although permissible for "observation," these amounts are certainly too small for shelter of plague cases during treatment. There is a single latrine for natives, with a division for males and females; but the protection is insufficient for decency, which must be strictly observed with the varying classes likely to be called upon to inhabit these places. There is no place for the police guards, either for the suspect or the observation camp; no plague kitchen for natives or Europeans exists; no quarters for staff; no dispensary; no police guard huts or shelters. There is one cot on the spot—more are said to be in store. There is no menial staff appointed, but reliance is placed upon getting them together when actually wanted.

11. The water-supply has to be brought from a distance of nearly a mile by bullock-cart.

12. If the detention of those who cannot give correct addresses and are insanitary in their persons is to be carried out effectually, it is essential that the accommodation available at this place be made to conform with requirements, as quickly as possible. The present site would serve for a plague camp, but it is too far from the railway station to serve for observation and disinfection purposes. I would therefore propose separating the two camps, having that for observation on the elevation near the Victoria Park, and retaining that existing for the plague hospital.

---

* During inspection, I was accompanied by Mr. Lloyd, Head Assistant Collector.

13. I would advise that the "observation camp" be arranged for accommodation of fifty natives and three Europeans, and the plague camp for three Europeans and ten natives. Close to the observation camp should be the disinfection station, which might be conducted without steam.

14. It is unnecessary for me to enter into details as to the structure of the camps, as *mutatis mutandis* as to numbers, the character of sheds and the arrangements made at Tungabhadra, should be adopted. The base of the "observation camp" should face the main road from the station. The existing sheds could be altered at trivial expense to subserve the pattern adopted.

15. Two sites were selected for the sinking of wells. I consider it desirable that new works should be trusted to instead of its being necessary to transport water from a distance. It is probable, irrespective of sanitary advantages to be thus derived, that, considering the expense of transport and of distribution, a well, served by a pump, in the proximity of the camps, would present economical advantages.

Arkonam.

16. Certain matters formerly reported as to this camp remain unaltered. The space allowed for natives in the sheds intended for plague hospital is too small; a latrine is required for natives nearer to the sheds and out of the range of the shed intended for European ladies: the pucca latrine requires repair; the sheds for Europeans allow of the direct rays of the sun streaming into them at the sides, in a manner that would forbid their being occupied with safety; no impervious spaces for the bath-rooms exist. Since my last visit, a kitchen has been made for natives, a police guard shelter has been commenced, and a pump has been placed in position. With reference to the last item, the pump has been placed uselessly high above the ground level; the boards covering the well do not afford complete protection.

17. There is accommodation for four native males and one female under segregation. The police quarters are entirely in the plague camp, instead of there being separate accommodation in each. These defects should be remedied.

18. As it is likely that a certain number of "suspicious cases" will be received here, it would seem advisable to extend the accommodation available at once. Thus, taking into consideration the state of arrangements above described, I believe the desired ends would be best met by adopting the whole of the existing sheds (after improving them for protection from the sun at the sides) for observation solely. For male Europeans, the pucca buildings now occupied by natives could be used. The ruined forester's hut could also be thoroughly thatched and used for the same purpose, unless required for ladies. If this were arranged, accommodation sheds on the plain outside the present camp could be used for plague sheds. Accommodation for two male and one female European, and five male and two female natives would probably suffice. Arrangements for kitchen, staff huts, and latrines attached would be required.

* * * * *

Fort St. George,
9th March 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 201-P., dated 14th March 1898.

Communicated to the Collectors of Bellary and North Arcot.

2. With regard to paragraph 9, the Bombay Government will be addressed in the Public Works Department as to whether the time-table of the Southern Mahratta Railway may not be altered without serious inconvenience in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion. Plague has extended up to Kaladgi near Bagalkot on the Gadag-Sholapur line, and in order to prevent its spread into Bellary it is necessary that every facility should be afforded to the medical officer in charge of the Inspection Station at Hospet to make his examination as thorough as possible, which cannot be the case if he has to make it at night.

3. The Collector of Bellary has been already instructed to get accommodation ready at Hospet for 20 patients and 150 "suspicious" persons, besides the huts required for the staff. The numbers will now be reduced to those mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 13 of his inspection note, but the camp should be so arranged as to admit of expansion. The existing sheds may be utilized as a plague hospital, and a new observation camp may be erected on the site selected by the Sanitary Commissioner on the high ground between the railway station and the town.

4. As regards the hospital shed for natives at Arkonam, the Sanitary Commissioner will be furnished with a copy of G.O., No. 99-P., dated 28th February 1898. The Collector of North Arcot is requested to see that the latrine is repaired; that the sheds for Europeans are protected from sun; that impervious surfaces are provided for bathing; and that the boards covering the well are made watertight. In regard to other matters dealt with in paragraphs 16 and 17, the Sanitary Commissioner is referred to the correspondence ending with G.O., No. 2491 M., dated 12th November 1897.

5. The Collector of North Arcot is requested to furnish a very early report on the suggestion made in paragraph 18.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary.
" " of North Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
" Surgeon-General.
" President, District Board, Bellary.
" " " North Arcot.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

13

Proof
18-3-98

19/3

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

NHS
This & other proofs were sent by the Press on the 18-3-98 & seem to have been received on the evening of the 19th. They should have been returned by the same evening instead of being kept back till today —
21/3/98

Proof for approval

NHS
21/3/98

Issue as revised
21/3/98

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 201-P., 14th March 1898.

MARCH.

Bubonic Plague.

Caps/

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's notes on the inspection of Hospet and Arkonam Railway inspection stations.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Office note by the Sanitary Commissioner on Plague Camps.

* * * * *

Hospet.

9. The Southern Mahratta Railway has now discontinued passenger trains for all classes from beyond Hospet, except the mail, which arrives at 1–20 A.M. This is arranged to catch the Bombay mail at Guntakal. A goods train on which one or two third-class carriages are put passes Hospet, if traffic be sufficient, at 11–40 A.M. This catches a passenger train at Bellary, which enables the Madras mail to be caught. It is, therefore, apparent that the bulk of the passengers pass this station during the dark hours. The inspecting staff have their rest broken therefore *every night.* This is, of course, inconvenient, but need not be considered if the duty could be effected efficiently. It is, however, evident that the passage of the train at this awkward hour forbids so effective examinations as during day-light. It does not seem likely that the Southern Mahratta Railway would find it upset their time-table disadvantageously, if it were arranged that the mail train and the goods train travelled during the hours of day-light. It is most desirable that some arrangement on this point be arrived at, as this station must, with reference to course of advancing plague, be considered as of much importance to the Presidency.

10. The camp is situated at a distance of nearly a mile from the station *. Both the plague and observation sheds are built alike, and afford the same cubic space. Taking the available air space as a height of 13 feet, the total cubic space for Europeans is 1,560 and for natives 780 per head. Although permissible for "observation," these amounts are certainly too small for shelter of plague cases during treatment. There is a single latrine for natives, with a division for males and females; but the protection is insufficient for decency, which must be strictly observed with the varying classes likely to be called upon to inhabit these places. There is no place for the police guards, either for the suspect or the observation camp; no plague kitchen for natives or Europeans exist; no quarters for staff; no dispensary; no police guard huts or shelters. There is one cot on the spot—more are said to be in store. There is no menial staff appointed, but reliance is placed upon getting them together when actually wanted.

11. The water-supply has to be brought from a distance of nearly a mile by bullock-cart.

12. If the retention of those who cannot give correct addresses and are insanitary in their persons is to be carried out effectually, it is essential that the accommodation available at this place be made to conform with requirements, as quickly as possible. The present site would serve for a plague camp, but it is too far from the railway station to serve for observation and disinfection purposes. I would therefore propose separating the two camps, leaving that for observation on the elevation near the Victoria Park, and retaining that existing for the plague hospital.

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13. I would advise that the "~~suspect~~ camp" be arranged for accommodation of fifty natives and three Europeans, and the plague camp for three Europeans and ten natives. Close to the ~~suspect~~ camp should be the disinfection station, which might be conducted without steam. Observation Observation

14. It is unnecessary for me to enter into details as to the structure of the camps, as *mutatis mutandis* as to numbers, the character of sheds and the arrangements made at Tungabhadra, should be adopted. The base of the "~~suspect~~ camp" should face the main road from the station. The existing sheds could be altered at trivial expense to subserve the pattern adopted. Observation

15. Two sites were selected for the sinking of wells. I consider it desirable that new works should be trusted to instead of its being necessary to transport water from a distance. It is probable, irrespective of sanitary advantages to be thus derived, that, considering the expense of transport and of distribution, a well, served by a pump, in the proximity of the camps, would present economical advantages.

Arkonam.

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17. There is accommodation for four native males and one female under segregation. The police quarters are entirely in the plague camp, instead of there being separate accommodation in each. These defects should be remedied.

18. As it is likely that a certain number of "suspicious cases" will be received here, it would seem advisable to extend the accommodation available at once. Thus, taking into consideration the state of arrangements above described, I believe the desired ends would be best met by adopting the whole of the existing sheds (after improving them for protection from the sun at the sides) for observation solely. For male Europeans, the pucca buildings now occupied by natives could be used. The ruined forester's hut could also be thoroughly thatched and used for the same purpose, unless required for ladies. If this were arranged, accommodation sheds on the plain outside the present camp could be used for plague sheds. Accommodation for two male and one female European, and five male and two female natives would probably suffice. Arrangements for kitchen, staff huts, and latrines attached would be required.

* * * * *

Fort St. George
9th March 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 201-P., dated 14th March 1898.

Communicated to the Collectors of Bellary and North Arcot.

2. With regard to paragraph 9, the Bombay Government will be addressed in the Public Works Department as to whether the time-table of the Southern Mahratta Railway may not be altered without serious inconvenience in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion. Plague has extended up to Kaladgi near Bagalkot on the Gadag-Sholapur line, and in order to prevent its spread into Bellary it is necessary that every facility should be afforded to the medical officer in charge of the Inspection Station at Hospet to make his examination as thorough as possible, which cannot be the case if he has to make it at night.

3. The Collector of Bellary has been already instructed to get accommodation ready at Hospet for 20 patients and 150 "suspicious" persons, besides the huts required for the staff. The numbers will now be reduced to those mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 13 of his inspection note, but the camp should be so arranged as to admit of expansion. The existing sheds may be utilized as a plague hospital, and a new observation camp may be erected on the site selected by the Sanitary Commissioner on the high ground between the railway station and the town.

4. As regards the hospital shed for natives at Arkonam, the Sanitary Commissioner will be furnished with a copy of G.O., No. 99-P., dated 28th February 1898. The Collector of North Arcot is requested to see that the latrine is repaired; that the sheds for Europeans are protected from sun; that impervious surfaces are provided for bathing; and that the boards covering the well are made watertight. In regard to other matters dealt with in paragraphs 16 and 17, the Sanitary Commissioner is referred to the correspondence ending with G.O., No. 2491 M., dated 12th November 1897.

5. The Collector of North Arcot is requested to furnish a very early report on the suggestion made in paragraph 18.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Bellary.
" " of North Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
" Surgeon General
" President, Dt Board, Bellary
" " N. Arcot.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

[L. & M. / 300—2-12-97.]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .
Current No. 213.P of 1898, dated 9. 3. 98, from the Sanitary Commissioner
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

Paras. (9-18)

ORDER. No. 201 P. dd 14. 3. 98

12/3/98

Communicated to the Collectors of Bellary and North Arcot.

2. With regard to para. 9, the Bombay Government will be addressed in the Public Works department as to whether the time-table of the S. M. Railway may not be altered without serious inconvenience in accordance with the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion. Plague has extended up to Kaladgi near Bagalkot on the Gadag-Sholapur line, ~~and up to Hubli on the Dharwar-Bellary line~~ and in order to prevent its spread into Bellary it is necessary that every facility [illegible] the Med[illegible]

The present arrangement seems to be that passengers to Stations between Guntakal & Madras have to wait the whole day at Guntakal!

I don't find the Tungabadra site plan - Let me see it please, when recd. x

This was gone, have had discussed it with Secy & S.C.

x office for attention

of the Inspection Station at Hospet to make his examination as thorough as possible, which cannot be the case if he ~~were~~ has to ~~do~~ make it at night.

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T ? ^ at Hospet

Eq. Inset

to suspect

50 in [illegible] observation

10 in Hospital

4. As regards the hospital shed for natives at Arkonam, the Sanitary Commissioner will be furnished with a copy of G.O., No. 99 P dated 28th Feb. 1898.

U

The Collector of North Arcot is requested to see that the latrine is repaired, that the sheds for Europea are protected from sun, that impervious surfaces are provid for bathing, and that the boa covering the well are ~~properly~~ ~~made water tight~~ drained. In regard to other matters dealt with in paras. 1 and 17, the Sanitary Commissioner, is referred to the Correspondence ending with G.O., No. 2491 P, d 12th November 1897.

V

5. The Collector of North Arcot is requested to furnish a very early report on the suggestion made in para. 18.

11. 3. 98

Lcm

12/3/98

To the Secy P.W. Dept (Ry Br

for Counter initials.

JRS

14/3/98

Issue the draft at once

14/3/98

To the Coll. of Bellary +

" N. Arcot +

Sanitary Commr. with Copy of G.O. No. 99 P. 28-2-98 +

P.W. Dept. Ry Branch

Surgeon General

Paras 14 of Current & O

Paras 16-19

Paras 9 & 10

Bellary 13

N. Arcot 10

31

+ Desp. on thes 15/3/98

16/3/98

O. Ws issued 24/3/9

Plague

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2138

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
9 - MAR. 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Order

From
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

No. 559/S

Dated 9th March 1898.
Received Do
Registered Do
Enclosures one
Spare copies. –

SUBJECT.

Submitting report on his inspection of the proposed site for the new frontier railway observation station at the Tungabadra Station as well as the existing observation stations at Arkonam & Hospet.

5A 9/3/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
"	99	P mis	28-2-98
	93	P	26-2-98
	2755	Mmis	9-12-97
	2491	"	12-11-97
	2448	M	6-11-97
	2385	mis	29-10-97
	2393	m	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 559

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Monthly Number.

Ass. 8 T

To (Office) Madras Fort St George

From (Office) Tungabhadra M

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
25	9	8	30	

To (Person) W. G. King Esq Sanitary Commr to Govt

From (Person) Local Fund Engineer

Site plan despatched yesterday suspects camps in progress ×

2/13 P

LN. Sent to LN.

by .... At Hrs. Mts. or ....

Telegraph Master.

000000. MADRAS FORT 9-7-98

FCL

europeans a plague camp for Europeans and 16 natives a camp for the railway inspecting staff, and a disinfection station. The respective positions selected are exhibited on the accompanying sketch plan.× The sites are not without certain possible disadvantages with reference to drainage into water courses but every care has been taken to secure the best site available under the circumstances.

× To follow.
Mr

The

The soil is red grading into black. The camps have been placed on red soil as far as possible. For the "suspect camp," the huts will be built so as to afford accommodation for five persons, at 300 cubic feet per head. This allowance is exceedingly small but, having regard to the fact that new arrivals will be given accommodation separate from others it is unlikely that many huts at one time will be occupied to an extent to reduce the available cubic space per head to this minimum. Each hut can be readily burnt or removed without unnecessary expenditure, and with the least danger to the neighbourhood. With this object and also with reference to facility of perflation and safeguarding the whole camp has been arranged in a triangular form with the open base towards the prevailing wind.

wrong term

What allowed in Bombay?

2. For the plague Hospital, 2000 cubic feet per head has been allowed that amount being the minimum which is given in any "isolation Hospital" of the present day and, moreover, being the minimum that can be regarded as feasible in treatment of plague, where free ventilation is desirable, both on account of the patient and the safety of the attendants. Ventilation has been arranged for by keeping a space of 2½ feet open at the eaves. It has not been possible to adopt the Bombay pattern which was lately approved by Government, as the span of 24 feet required would prove very expensive. Beds in single rows have therefore been arranged for with 12 feet square space, plus 4 feet for administration purposes or a total breadth of 16 feet – thus increasing somewhat the cubic space stated above.

True

Please see plans & which accompanies Gatacre's Report. Cubic space allowed = $(144 \times 9 + \frac{24 \times 8}{2} \times \frac{60}{10})$ = 1872 c. ft.

3. It is, of course, advisable that all surfaces liable to be stained by excretions and secretions should be of a nature rendering them capable of ready disinfect

disinfection. For this reason surfaces required for bathing, for receipt of urine and fæces (latrines) and for nursing of the sick, should undoubtedly have impervious surfaces. Such surfaces can ~~of course~~ be done without if renewal be pursued, or disinfection be careful and frequent. But as it cannot be hoped that this station can be done away with entirely (possibly for two years to come) the necessity for correct provision in what is really likely to be a semi-permanent arrangement, is obvious. In short, what might suit well enough in a quickly made temporary camp in an already infected area is not here desirable when attempting the requirement of keeping out plague. I am, however, aware that Government holds strongly that economy must be studied in this matter and objects to expenditure for impervious surfaces. I therefore in

consultation

Consultation with the Collector, whilst pointing out that provision of the nature described is sanitarily desirable, informed him that as to adoption of this part of the design he should be guided by an examination of the total expenditure required. So far as a rough estimate on the spot would allow it to be realized, the provision of impervious surfaces would add to the total expenditure* about one-fifth in the case of the plague camp, and considerably less in the case of other camps. It seems probable in this connection that suitable slab could be obtained from Shahabad by rail. I have therefore advised that the estimate should be prepared for alternative designs for ultimate choice:— (1) Plague Hospital sheds, bathing and disinfecting platforms and latrines to have impervious surfaces; (2) Disinfecting shed ~~and at "suspect camp,"~~ and all bathing platforms

Govt. has approved of the Bombay pattern (Mr. James' C.E.) in which corrugated iron is employed for kitchens and impervious space for latrines and bathing platforms.

Seems right but await plan & rough Este

platforms and latrines at plague camp to have impervious surfaces. (3) Disinfecting shed and plague camp latrines to have impervious surfaces. (4) No impervious surfaces throughout the camps.

4. All buildings are to be made of bamboos and matting with cadjan or grass roofing. Gravel floors are to be used in all positions other than suggested in the preceding paragraph.

5. It has been necessary to advise the sinking of two wells, one for the suspect camp and railway inspecting staff, and one for the Plague Camp. The water will be lifted by pumps to suitable iron tanks* and will be delivered by taps for the grand division of castes.

* Each tank will cost from Rs 45 to ~~Rs 5~~ Rs 60.

6. Places for cremation and for disposal of infected faecal matter have been pointed out.

7. In the event of the establishment of steam disinfection,

Jan 20/98 14

a special locality has been assigned for this purpose.

8 The erection of these camps is being effected with the utmost energy,* so that I trust within ten days the camp will be fit for use.

* The "suspect camps" is in progress.

(6) Office Note by Sanitary Commr. on plague camps. 18

Para 9 to DPW with request to see whether the arrangement suggested by SC can be adopted without serious inconvenience. In this connection mention that plague is on the Western line at — & on the northern (Shikarpur) line at Kadadgi.

Hospet

9 The Southern Mahrattah Railway has now discontinued passenger trains for all classes from beyond Hospet, except the mail which arrives at 1.20 a.m. This is arranged to catch the Bombay mail at Guntakul. A goods train on which one or two third class carriages are put passes Hospet, if traffic be sufficient, at 11-40 a.m. This catches a passenger train at Bellary which enables the Madras mail to be caught. It is therefore apparent that the bulk of the passengers pass this station during the dark hours. The inspecting staff have their rest broken therefore every night. This is of course inconvenient, but need

need not be considered if the duty could be effected efficiently. It is, however, evident that the passage of the train at this awkward hour forbids so effective examination as during daylight. It does not seem likely that the Southern Mahratta Railway would find it upset their time-table disadvantageously if it were arranged that the mail train and the goods train travelled during the hours of daylight. It is most desirable that some arrangement on this point be arrived at as this station must, with reference to course of advancing plague, be considered as of much importance to the Presidency.

10 The camp is situated at a distance of nearly a mile from the station*. Both the plague and observation sheds are built alike, and afford the same cubic space. Taking the available air space as a height of 13 feet, the total cubic

space

* During inspection I was accompanied by Mr. Lloyd Assistant Collector.

space for Europeans is 1560 and for natives 780 per head. Although permissible for "observation" these amounts are certainly too small for shelter of plague cases during treatment. There is a single latrine for natives with a division for males and females, but the protection is insufficient for decency which must be strictly observed with the varying classes likely to be called upon to inhabit these places. There is no place for the police guards either for the suspect or the observation camp; no plague kitchen for natives or Europeans exist; no quarters for staff; no dispensary; no police guard huts or shelter. There is one cot on the spot—more are said to be in store. There is no menial staff appointed, but reliance is placed upon getting them together when actually wanted.

11 The water-supply has to be brought from a distance of nearly a mile by bullock cart

12 If the retention of those who cannot give correct addresses and are insanitary in their persons is to be carried out effectually, it is essential that the accommodation available at this place be made to conform with requirements as quickly as possible. The present site would serve for a plague camp but it is too far from the Railway station to serve for observation and disinfection purposes. I would therefore propose separating the two camps having that for observation on the elevation near the Victoria Park and retaining that existing for the Plague Hospital.

E[illegible] this may be constructed now

I doubt whether we can long keep it so far away but try it

13 I would advise that the "suspect camp" be arranged for accommodation of fifty natives and three Europeans and the plague camp for three Europeans and ten natives. Close to the + suspect camp should be the disinfection station which might be constructed without steam.

Yes—but capable of expansion

+ wrong term

× This [illegible]

14 It is unnecessary for me to enter into details as to the structure of the camps, as mutatis mutandis as to numbers the character of sheds and the arrangements made at Tungabhadra, should be adopted. The base of the "suspect camp" should face the main road from the station. The existing sheds could be altered at trivial expense to subserve the pattern adopted.

15 Two sites were selected for the sinking of wells. I consider it desirable that new works should be tried to instead of its being necessary to transport water from a distance. It is probable irrespective of sanitary advantages to be thus derived that considering the expense of transport and of distribution a well served by a pump, in the proximity of the camps would present economical advantages.

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Ch Kinnam

Arkonam.

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altered?

See to th

Do.

17 There is accommodation for four native males and one female under segregation. The police quarters are entirely in the plague camp, instead of there being separate accommodation in each. These defects should be remedied.

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18 As it is likely that a certain number of "suspicious cases" will be received here, it would seem advisable to extend the accommodation available at once. Thus taking into consideration the state of arrangements above described I believe the desired ends would be best met by adopting the whole of the existing sheds (after improving them for protection from the sun at the sides) for observation solely. For males Europeans, the pucca buildings now occupied by natives could be used. The ruined forester's hut could also be thoroughly thatched and used for the same purpose, unless required for

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for ladies. If this were arranged, accommodation-sheds on the plain outside the present camp could be used for plague sheds. Accommodation for two male and one female European and five male and two female natives would probably suffice. Arrangements for kitchen, staff huts and latrines attached would be required.

19. I gave notice to the Collector of North Arcot that I was about to inspect the camp but I was not able to give him sufficient time to make arrangements, as I could not ascertain till shortly before starting from Tungabhadra when my work there could be finished.

W G King
Surgn. Lt. Col,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Office of San: Commr.
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