[L. & M. 3,000—1-3-98.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 253 P

DATED 23-3-98

INDEXED.

DESPATCHED

[illegible]

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Recording, pending the receipt of a further communication promised, the letter from ~~the~~ Surgeon-Major Bannerman submitting a report on the plague Camps of Bombay City.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 278P

await report
17/3/98

Telegram

From

Dr Bannerman,
Bombay

Order (on the docket sheet of
Cts 294P)

No.

Dated 17th March 98

Received Do

Registered Do

Enclosures —

Spare copies. —

SUBJECT.

Stating that his report on city camps including steam disinfection was sent to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on Tuesday, 15th March 98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 2718 P

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Code Class. 478 DS
Monthly Number. 1072

To (Office) Madras Fort St George
From (Office) Bombay Malabar Hill

Words	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions
38	17	10	5	Dfj.

To (Person) Secretary To Government Local and Municipal Dept
From (Person) Bannerman

Report?

Received on city camps including steam disinfection sent sanitary Commissioner tuesday please inform after perusal what points not clear proceeding mofussil tomorrow.

84 Word Form.

F.C.2

MADRAS 17-[illegible]

5A 17/1

Recd. from LN. At Hrs. Mts. by

Sent to LN. At Hrs. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

G G P—No. 383 T—13 9 97—6000000.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 294 P

order No. 253 P. mis. dd 23. 3. 98

Recorded, pending the receipt of the further report promised in para 2.

H. 22 3 98

Lum 22/3/98

Order

H.E. for perusal. I think this may be printed & communicated to S.G. - S.C. - & Collrs.

H.

18. 3. 98

These arrangements are on such a large scale that I'm not sure that their issue en bloc might not lead people astray. Let us wait awhile & see what he reports as to the smaller & simpler arrangements which are no doubt in force in the Mofussil.

19/3/98

To The Sanitary Commissioner

P vd. 23/3/98

From

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 640/S

Dated 17th March 1898.

Received 18th March '98

Registered Do

Enclosures 4

Spare copies. -

SUBJECT.

Forwarding letter from Surgeon major Bannerman dated 11th March 1898 submitting a report on the various plague camps in Bombay city.

S.A. Pl. attach to this the sketch of Equifex Disinfector, & wire to Dr. Bannerman (deferred)

Report further details Equifex & ~~ost~~ any other Steam Disinfector used at Ry. Stations.

F

Despd 18/3/98

18/3

SH 18/3/98

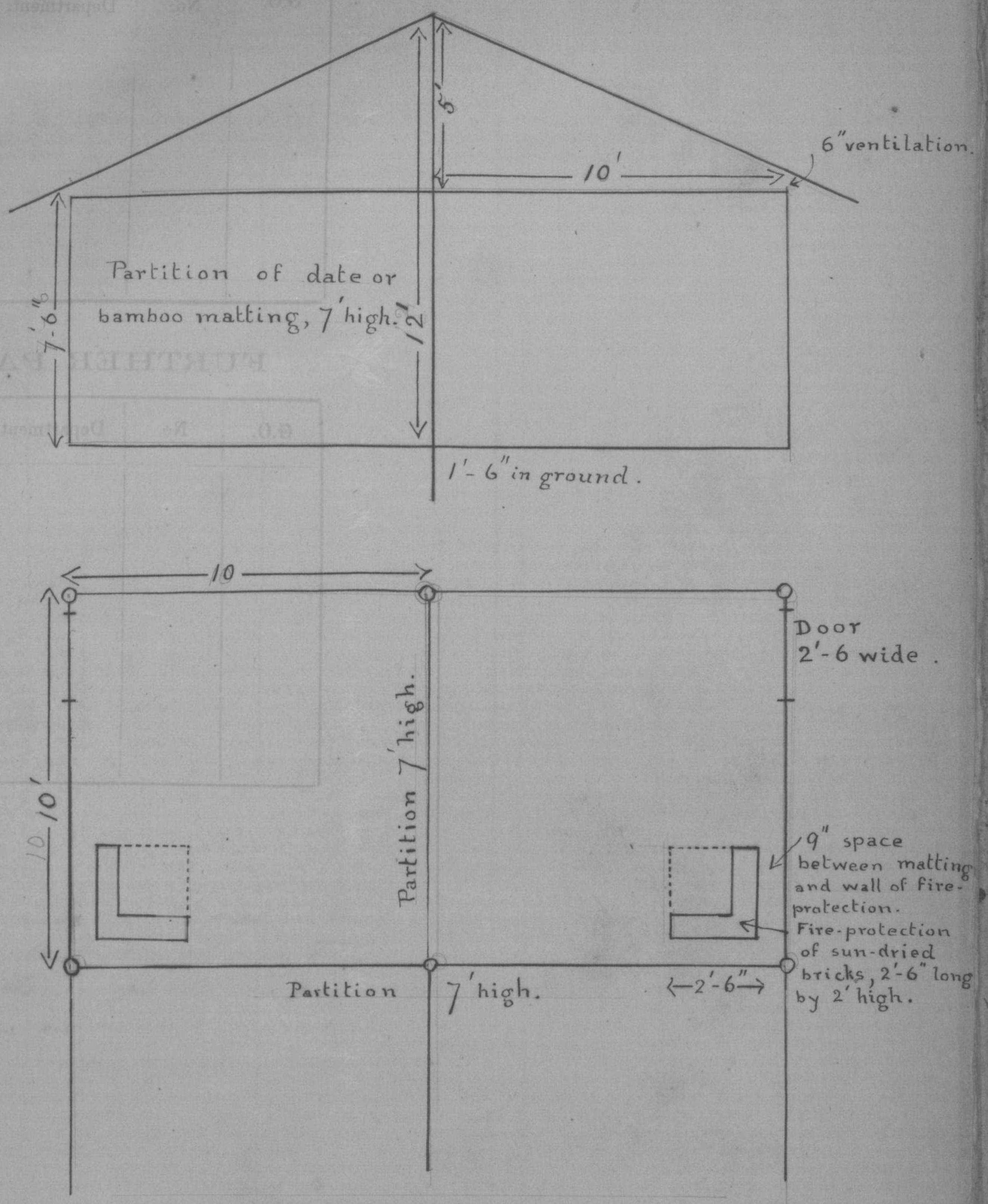
18/3/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
v	214	P. mis	16-3-98
	185	P mis	11-3-98
	84	P mis	24-2-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

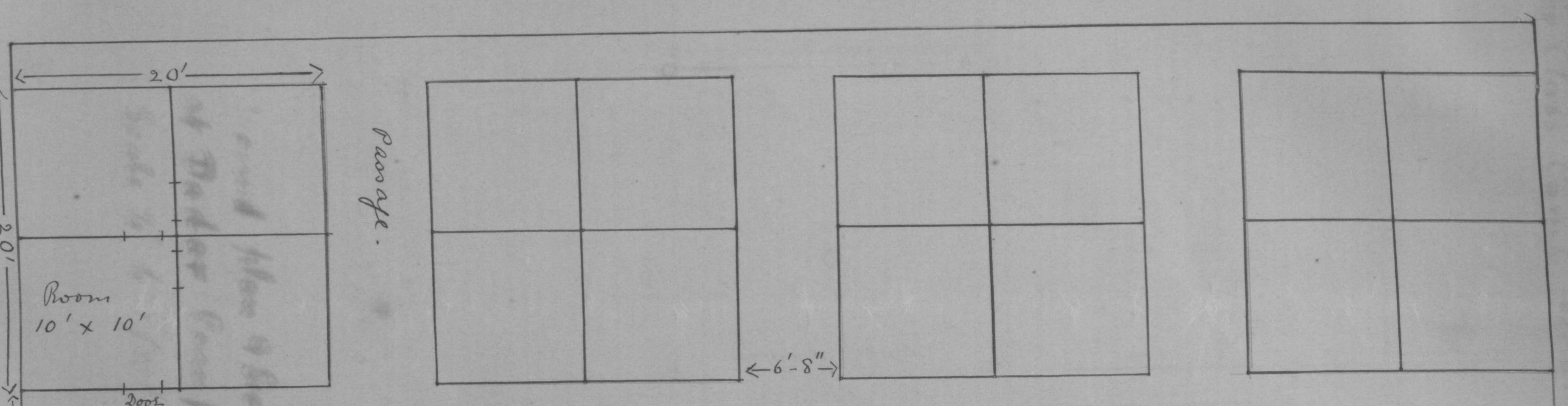


Twenty rooms 10'x10' in each shed.
Double row 10 rooms back to back.
Plinth of rammed earth 6" high.

Ground plan & Section of sheds
at Dadar Camp
Scale 1/4" to 1 foot.

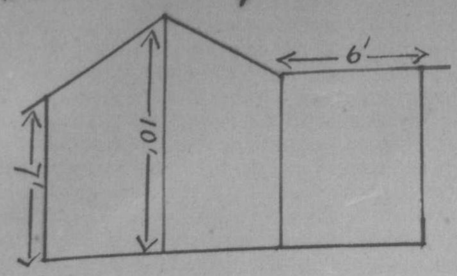
Encl./ L. No. 294 P

Encl. 2
L. No. 2961

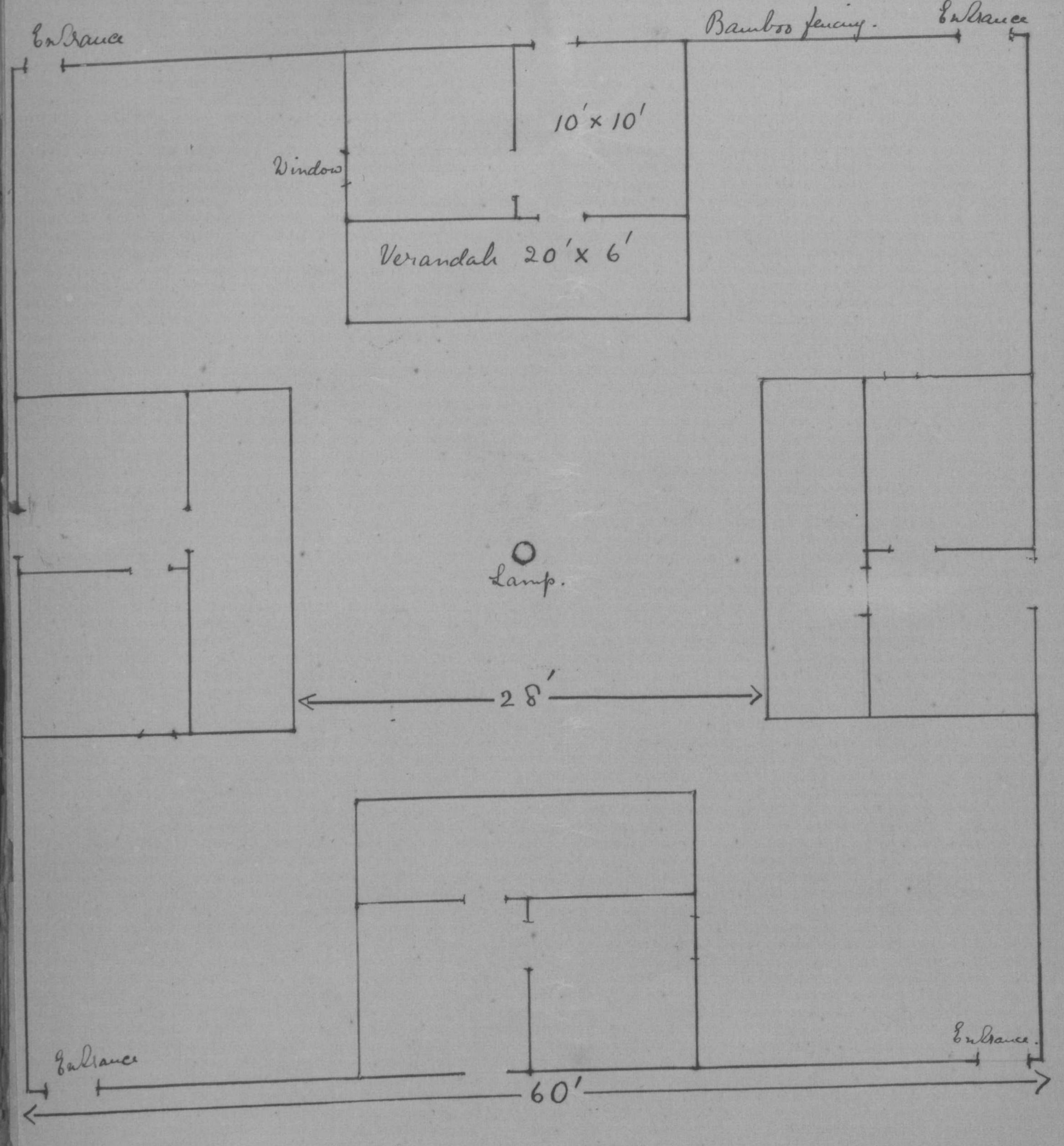


Plan of 100' shed, divided into 4 quarters
of 4 rooms each, for better class families
Rent 20 Rs. per month for 4 rooms.
Verandah of 3 ft. front & back.
Scale 8 ft to 1 inch.

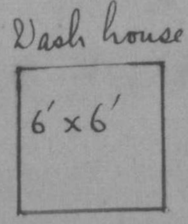
Better Class Camp, let at Rs 10 per hut

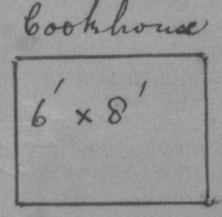


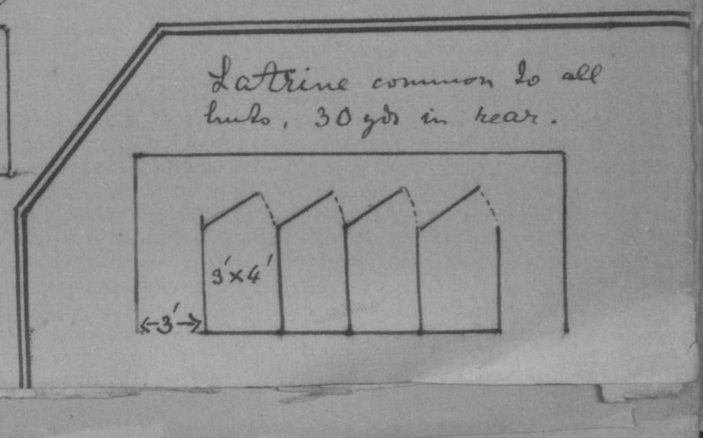
Section of huts & verandah.



Similar washing place & cookhouse behind each hut.







Latrine common to all huts, 30 yds in rear.

Encl. 3 / C.M. 2141

Plague

N

Received 17/3/

disp^d 17/3/

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Bombay, ~~Fort St. George~~, 11th. March, 1898.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT
CURRENT No. 294 P

RGEON MAJOR W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D, B.Sc.,

INSPECTOR OF VACCINATION

AND DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
FORT St. GEORGE.
Madras.

Enclosure.

SIR,

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, - copy already sent to you,- I have the honour to submit a report on the various plague camps in Bombay city.

2. I am in communication with the Plague Commissioner as to the best places to visit in the mufasal, and under his advice will visit and report on the various district arrangements. In this second report I propose to include the latest statistics relating to Dr. Haffkine's inoculations, and the best means of meeting an epidemic of plague by their use either alone or in combination with other measures.

3. There are at present three kinds of camps in use in connection with Bombay city: viz.-

(a) Health camps,

(b) Contact camps,

(c) Observation camps.

(a) Health camps are intended for the reception of families evicted from their houses on the ground that the houses are not fit for human habitation, or that several cases of plague have occurred in them; but they also afford accommodation to any people who may wish to leave their house for a time to have it cleaned . On the 4th. March the following were the numbers accommodated in the various camps, but arrangements are being made to double or treble this .

Byculla	4860
Mody Khana	900
Balaram	700
Gekuldas	400
Colaba	400
Elphinstone	700
Parsi	400
Byculla Bridge	300
Mahratta	450
Total	9110

The largest of the health camps is now under construction at Dadar about seven miles from the centre of Bombay, and I propose to describe its general arrangements as being typical of the latest development in camp construction. Through the kindness of Captain Swaine, R.E., I am able to append two plans of the camps from which a good idea of the general arrangements may be got. The camps are situated within a few yards of the railway station, and it is proposed to run special trains to and from the city at hours to suit the convenience of the residents. The residents are given free railway passes as long as they remain in camp. The sheds are arranged to contain 20 rooms in rows of ten, back-to-back, as shown in the accompanying sketch plan. The sheds are in rows 20 feet apart, arranged in blocks of six, with roads of 50 feet wide between the blocks. Two roads of 100 feet intersect the camp at right angles. The rooms are 10'+10' and are separated from one another by partitions of matting 7' high, so that the space under the roof slope is common to all the rooms. There is a space for ventilation 6" wide all round under the eaves. The plinth is 6" of rammed earth. There are no windows, and only a single door to each room of 2'6" width. Each room is intended for 5 people including children, and as the walls are quite porous, being made of matting, probably this may be considered safe from a sanitary point of view. The materials used are the cheapest procurable; jungle wood posts

for [illegible]ghts, and bamboos and matting for the rest. The ro[illegible] is of palm leaves and it is quite certain the huts wi[illegible]not be habitable during the rainy season. The cost of each shed complete with rammed earth and fire-protection averages Rs.600. The fire protection is a small platform of sun-dried bricks with a wall of the same material 2' high to protect the mat walls from fire. A plan of this is shown in the sketch. No firewood is allowed in the camp, and cow-dung cakes are used as fuel.

For those who desire more accommodation and can afford to pay rent, blocks are arranged of the same size as the others but divided up into spaces of four rooms with a passage between. At first all the rooms were arranged in pairs so as to give more privacy, but the expense proved prohibitive. A ground plan of this shed arranged for those of the better class is appended, the rent proposed is Rs.20/, for a set of four rooms per mensem. The idea of having these better class houses in the common camps is to encourage the people of the poorer classes to occupy the huts, as will no doubt result when it is seen that influential people are also living there. At a short distance from the main camp at Dadar is another species of village arranged for those willing to pay rent. From the plan attached it will be seen that the units are arranged in groups of four huts round a square, the huts facing inwards, and the outhouses being at the back of each hut. This seems a convenient plan, and one apparently much liked by the Natives. Each hut has two rooms 10'+10' with a verandah in front. The compound is enclosed by a slight bamboo fence with entrances at each angle. Each hut has behind it a washing place and cook house, and common to all is a latrine of four seats at one side. Further details are shown sufficiently clearly in the plan. The rent for each hut is Rs.10/, or Rs.40/, for the village.

Water-supply. One of the mains supplying Bombay passes between the two camps, and this has been utilised to supply the camps as shown in the blue plans attached. A three inch pipe is led through each camp and convenien[illegible]rants and standpipes are introduced at intervals. To [illegible] against fire a roll of hose is kept under charge of a detachment of the fire brigade, and the buckets used as dust bins and distributed in front of the huts can be utilised if need be; but even with all these precautions it is doubtful whether the whole camp would not be consumed if fire did happen to break out. One tap for every 120 people is arranged for, and it is found advisable to have self-closing arrangements to prevent waste of water ,as it is difficult to dispose of a large amonnt of sullage when camps are not in the neighbourhood of drains. The taps used here are of the kind patented by Captain Lindes. In the Byculla Camp 1 tap for 33 people is provided

Bathing and washing arrangements. Four places for each camp as shown in the plan. Each place is calculated for 6 men and 4 women,= total space for 40 people at one time. This for a population of 4800 seems too small,as it would mean but 6 minutes to each person in the twelve hours if bathing went on continuously. The construction of the bathing places is very good and simple. The platform is of rammed earth with a layer of slag on top, the whole covered by corrugated iron sheets. Between the sheets and the slag is a layer of mortar to keep the sheets steady. The sheets are bent transversely in the middle so as to shed the water off to a gutter on either side. Along the middle of the platform,corresponding to the place where the flooring sheets are bent, runs a partition of corrugated iron sheets sufficiently high to prevent the people on one side seeing those on the other; and a similar partition separates the men from the women. The gutters for carrying off the waste water are formed of galvanised sheet iron with slip joints, such as are used for the gutters of houses, and are 9" in diameter. The platforms are sufficiently raised to give the surface drains a fall of 6" in 100' so the height is regulated by the distance to which the water has to be taken. Taps are arranged along both

sides of the longitudinal dividing partition, with self-closing arrangement. It is found necesary to secure the taps in such a way that the people cannot unscrew them, as otherwise the taps are removed and the water runs to waste unchecked. These bathing and washing places have been erected by Me ssrs Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay, through whose courtesy I am able to append drawings .

Conservancy arrangements. A galvanised iron stable bucket is placed between each pair of houses and in these the inhabitants deposit remains of meals, sweepings of houses etc. For there removal sweepers are employed in the proportion of one to every 125 persons. Constant supervision is required even with this establishment to keep the streets of the camp in anything like decent order, one thing requiring special attention being the removal of all stones large enough to be used as washing places ,otherwise the people will bathe on them in front of their huts ,instead of on the regular washing platforms. The rubbish is removed to a short distance where it is burned in cinerators .

Latrines. These are provided at the rate of one seat for every 50 including children, and this is found to answer fairly well as children do not use latrines but relieve themselves in the streets , necessitating the constant attendance of scavengers. The type ~~of latrine~~ is that particular pattern of bucket latrine known as the "Horbury",erected by Richardson & Cruddas, whose drawing is appended. It is put up at the rate of about Rs.35 per seat. There are scavengers at the rate of one for every 120 of the population. The municipality arranges for the removal of the night soil, in the ordinary conservancy carts, daily.

Bazaar arrangements. One of the ~~[illegible]~~ sheds in each of the Dadar camps is given up to Banias and is converted into a set of ten shops for their use, for which they pay rent. The people in these camps feed themselves, and make their own arrangements for provisions etc. ,being allowed to come and go about their daily avocations as they please.

Cost. The cost of all these camps in Bombay city is found by the Plague Committee, which gets its funds from the municipality, no Governemnt money has as yet been spent in this way. The cost is difficult to estimate, but the following will give some idea of the money required for such a camp as that at Dadar.

In each camp there are 48 sheds of 20 rooms, each holding 5 people, and costing R.600/	= Rs.28,800
Lamps at Rs.18/ each, say 40	= Rs. 720
Latrines ,96 seats, (1 for 50) at Rs.35/ per seat	= Rs. 3,360
Washing places with drains, @ Rs.100/	= Rs. 400
Water pipes , according to length etc.	= Rs.
Total=	Rs.33,280

In the [illegible] camp [illegible] people is provided

, about Rs 7 per head

for the accomodation of 4,800 people.

In addition to this there must be added the cost of dispensary and office building, and quarters for the staff detailed below.

Staff employed. At Dadar there are at present two camps under the charge of an inspecting commissioned medical officer, who gets charge pay at Rs.250 per mensem.

Each camp has a "Camp Master" on	Rs.100	"	"
One doctor	Rs.150	"	"
Three medical students @ Rs.80/	Rs.240	"	"
One head clerk	Rs.40	"	"
Two asst. clerks @ Rs.25/	Rs.50	"	"
Four peons @ Rs.10/	Rs.40	"	"
Two hamals @ Rs.10/	Rs.20	"	"
Two ambulance bearers @ Rs.10/	Rs.20	"	"
Forty Scavebgers @ Rs.12-8-0	Rs.500	"	"
Forty sweepers @ Rs.11-8-0	Rs.460	"	"
Total per mensem	Rs.1745 for each camp.		

Medical inspections are held twice daily, and any cases of plague are at once removed in the ambulance to the hospital. The breadwinners however leave the camps so early and return so late that they are seldom examined, and cases among them

them are detected only when the individual is too ill to go out to work. When a case occurs the hut is vacated and the family sent to the "contact" camp, the roof is removed and the whole place drenched in perchloride of mercury solution. Whitewash is not used as it is found that the next occupants object to enter a hut that has had plague in it, and rendered conspicuous in this way.

Registers are kept as follows.

1. Register of cases and deaths.
2. Register of people received, showing from whence arrived and to what hut sent in camp.
3. Certificate book for those leaving the camp.
4. Muster and pay book.
5. List of dead-stock and goods ,- such as blankets - lent to residents.
6. Indent book in triplicate, on Plague Committee for any stores required.

The lighting of the camp is arranged for by the municipality

Discipline. In each of the camps a party of 20 sepoys under a non-commissioned officer is stationed, and for the purpose of making arrests 4 policemen are associated with them. Sepoys are said to answer better than police, as they are found not to oppress the people so much.

Vacated houses. The houses vacated by the people are reported by the various health officers to the officer in charge of the Sappers who are entrusted with the work of ventilating them. This party is under a commissioned officer of the R.E., and consists of 40 sappers and 2 European N.C.O.s When a house is declared unfit for habitation and the people have left, the officer proceeds to inspect and mark by chak the places where ventilating openings are to be made. The working parties then follow and cut out the places so marked with as little damage as possible, and the carpenters place one grating as a specimen for the information of the landlord, who is expected to do the rest. It is found that landlords readily complete the work as they are informed that their houses cannot be reoccupied till all the alterations are completed to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health. The alterations at present being carried out in this way are the fixing of gratings in the floors of all passages to allow the free circulation of air from one flat to another, and the insertion of similar contrivances in all cross walls and above doors communicating with passages. In the roofs above the passages ridge ventilation is arranged for. The passages will in this way no doubt be well ventilated, but it is certain that the ventilating openings in walls and above doors will be stuffed up with rags etc. whenever the monsoon sets in, unless constant supervision is exercised. The move however is one in the right direction, for the inmates must be more healthy if they sleep in a well ventilated room.

(b) CONTACT CAMP. This is situated at Wari Bandar and is reserved for the accommodation of people belonging to the same family , or living in the same room as a plague case. The camp is divided into two protions by a public raad, the disinfection station being on the one side and the detention camp on the other. When a party of contacts arrives at the camp they are ushered into the disinfection yard where their names are registered, and where a strict medical examination takes place. They then wash with soap and water, and afterwards with phenyle, 1 in 100, and put on camp clothes. Their own clothes are in the meantime collected and placed in ganni bags bearing numbers for identification, and placed in the "Equifex disinfector," with which the yard is furnished. After the bath the persons are shown into the other half of the disinfection yard and there await the receipt of their clothes from the disinfector, after which they put on their own clothes and are transferred across the road into the general camp. Boxes and other properties not suitable for steam disinfection are sprayed with solution of mercuric perchloride, and afterwards dried in the sun for some hours. People are

kept in

kept in strict confinement for seven days, when if no plague appears among them they are allowed to go. The sheds in which they are kept are divided up into compartments by mat screens, so that if a case of plague occurs among the members of a family, only one such compartment has to be disinfected, and not the whole shed. When a case occurs in the camp the family are denominated "re-contacts" and are again put through the disinfection part of the camp and kept for a further period of seven days in an observation ward by themselves. Cases showing temperatures are put in a ward by themselves and kept under observation till a diagnosis can be arrived at. There is a roll-call at 7 a.m., when all present are medically examined; again 2 p.m. examination in the wards; at 4·30 p.m. roll-call and examination; and at 8 p.m. examination in the wards again.

The bread-winners of the families are allowed out daily on passes; those having no family having to give security for, their return at night. Out of 692 living in the camp on the day of my inspection, 120 were out on pass.

The general sanitary arrangements of the camp are similar to those at Dadar and need not be again described.

Bazaar arrangements. As the occupants of this camp are strictly confined to its limits for seven days, it has been found necessary to ration them. The cost averages 2½ annas a head for adults and half that for children. The following is the scale of diets at present fixed.

	Rice, lbs.	Ata, lb.	Ghi, oz.	Salt, oz.	Dal, oz.	Vegetables, ozs.	Meat, lb.	Milk. lb.
Males, - - - -	1.	½	2	½	4	6	1	"
Females, - - -	1	½	2	½	4	6	½	"
Children (8-12)	¼	¼	1	½	3	6	¼	"
Children (under 8)	¼	¼	½	½	2	6	-	1

Meat is given twice a week, and on those days no dal is issued to those who eat meat. If ata is preferred to rice then one pound of the former is given. Tinned milk of good brand is prescribed.

The inmates may take their rations cooked by the camp cooks or if they prefer it may have the dry rations served out to them, and are then allowed to cook for themselves at one of the numerous chulas arranged for the purpose. Those preferring dry rations go every morning to the camp godown, where they are given their portions by the head nurse and ration clerk, who mark their registration tickets, so that they may not afterwards claim cooked rations also.

At morning roll-call the sub-medical officer and guide-clerk chose out those who belong to the better class and mark their tickets in such a way that they cannot claim free rations. They are furnished with a red ticket ,on presenting which they are entitled to buy from the shop anything they please at bazaar rates. The shopman then claims 10% commission from the Plague Committee, in consideration for not selling above outside rates. Some paying residents prefer to take the ordinary food cooked in the camp, and are supplied at the rate of 2½ annas per head. Besides the contract shop there are three others and an opium shop, who are allowed to supply the residents. They used to pay rent at the rate of Rs.5/ per mensem, but since this camp was converted from a segregation into a contact camp, the numbers have declined so much that this has been remitted.

The cost of this particular camp is difficult to estimate, as the plan has been altered on several occasions, but as the sheds used as wards are similar to those described in my former report, published with G.O.No.2448 M.,6th.November, 1897 a calculation may easily be made, according to the amount of accommodation required. The presence of the Equifex disinfector here must however be remembered when framing an estimate, the cost being considerable.

M

Staff and cost. The staff employed at this camp is the following:-

	(charge allowance)		
One Chief Medical Officer (here a Naval Surgeon)	Rs.250	per	mensem
one Resident Medical Officer (Asst. Surgeon)(Ch.All)	Rs. 60	"	"
One Sub-Medical Officer, (non-qualified)	Rs.100	"	"
Three Medical Students @ Rs.80/	Rs.240	"	"
Two Nurses @ Rs.145/	Rs.290	"	"
One Nurse @ Rs.85/	Rs. 85	per	mensem
One Head Clerk	Rs. 50	"	"
One Guide Clerk (to show where the various families are to go etc.)	Rs. 35	"	"
One Register Clerk (night)	Rs. 30	"	"
One Register Clerk (day)	Rs.25	"	"
One Telephone Clerk	Rs.25	"	"
One Gate Clerk	Rs. 25	"	"
One Ration Clerk	Rs. 25	"	"
One Head Ward Boy	Rs. 16	"	"
Eight Ward Boys @ Rs.15/	Rs.120	"	"
Two Ward Boys @ Rs.12/	Rs. 24	"	"
One Ward Boy	Rs. 10	"	"
One Office Chokra	Rs. 5	"	"
Three Female Ward Attendants @ Rs.15/	Rs. 45	"	"
Four Pensioned Orderlies @ (1)Rs.12,(3)10	Rs. 42	"	"
Two Cooks (one Hindu, one Muhammadan)@ 15/	Rs. 30	"	"
TwoCooks (do. do.)@ 12/	Rs. 24	"	"
Sixteen Scavengers @ Rs.12/8	Rs.200	"	"
One Dhobi	Rs. 15	"	"
One Bhisti	Rs. 15	"	"
×Twenty Lime-washers @ Rs.13-6-0	Rs.293-4	"	"
One Mucadam of do.	Rs. 27		
Two Ambulance Men @Rs.13-6-0	Rs. 26/12	"	"
One Engineer for Disinfector	Rs. 25	"	"
Twelve Military Sepoys & one N.C.O.			
Two Police Naiks			
, Total,	Rs. 2158	"	"

× Constantly employed limewashing the wards

O B S E R V A T I O N C A M P. As quarantine has now been abolished in Bombay city, there are very much fewer people in this camp than formerly. It is situated at Modi Khana close to the various harbours and the Victoria station. Here are detained those sent back from the ships by the Port Trust examiners, and also voluntary detentions wishing to obtain a certificate from the Plague Committee before leaving by rail. Persons wishing to leave Bombay by rail must be provided with a pass from the Plague Committee, or they are almost certainly detained at Kaliyan. To obtain this pass they must reside for a period of ten days in the Modi Khana camp, unless they come from a part of the town believed to be free from plague, or have resided under the supervision of the District Medical Officer for ten days, and can produce a certificate from him to the effect that there has been no plague in their house or immediate neighbourhood for a month past. A copy of the printed rules on the subject are appended. The arrangements of this camp are very much those already described in connection with the Wari Bandar one, and need not be detailed again.

The staff is the following:-

One Chief Medical Officer	Rs.300 per mensem
One Sub-Medical Officer	Rs.100 " "
One Medical Student	Rs. 80 " "
One Compounder	Rs. 50 " "
One Head Nurse, Rs.100 + Rs.1/8 dieting	Rs.145 " "
One Nurse, Rs. 80 + do.	Rs.125 " "
One Head Clerk	Rs. 50 " "
One Register Clerk	Rs. 30 " "
One Certificate Clerk	Rs. 30 " "
One Gate Clerk (He checks those going out and in, giving a check to those entering, and receiving it back when they go out)	Rs. 25 " "
One Telephone Clerk	Rs. 25 " "
One Office Peon	Rs. 25 per mensem
One Head Ward Boy	Rs. 16 " "
Fifteen Ward Boys, @ Rs.15/	Rs.180 " "
Four Ayahs, @ Rs.15/	Rs. 60 " "
Two Bhistis, @ Rs.15/.	Rs. 30 " "
Two Masalchis, @ Rs.12/.	Rs. 24 " "
One Dhobi	Rs. 15 " "
Six Cooks, @ Rs.12/.	Rs. 72 " "
Two Military Pensioners, @ Rs.12/.	Rs. 24 " "
Twelve Sweepers, @ Rs.12/.	Rs.144 " "
Nine Scavengers, @ Rs.12/8	Rs.112/8 " "
Sixteen Lime-washers @ Rs.0-7-0, per diem	Rs.210 " "
One Mucadam of do. @ Rs.0-14-0 do.	Rs. 26/4 " "
Twelve Police Ramoses	
Three Police Naiks	
	Total Rs.1898-12-0

There is also a disinfector at this camp, which must be remembered when calculating, cost, but as this serves also the adjacent eviction camp, it has not been included.

The pay of the Military and Police guards has not been included, nor the cost of charge allowance to various military officers in charge of sets of camps, as this depends largely on the numbers and distribution of the camps.

4. I would request that this report be forwarded to Government, in accordance with the telegram referred to above, with your remarks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W B Bannerman MD

Surgeon-Major, I.M.S.

Inspector of Vaccination & Dy. Sanitary Comr.

On special plague duty, Bombay.

No 640/S

Forwarded to Government

W G King

Surg Lt. Col

Sanitary Comr for Madras

17/3/98

RULES FOR PASSES TO TRAVELLERS LEAVING BOMBAY.

With the following exceptions no Passes will, from this date, be issued by the Plague Committee unless the applicants have stayed in a Detention Camp appointed by the Committee for a period not exceeding ten days immediately preceding the date of the Pass.

Exception (1).—Those persons who reside in parts of the city believed to be uninfected.

Exception (2).—Those persons with regard to whom the District Medical Officer certifies—

(*a*) that they have been under his supervision for a period not exceeding ten days immediately preceding the date of the application;

(*b*) that, to the best of his belief, there has been no Plague in the dwelling occupied by the applicants or in its immediate vicinity for a period of not less than one month immediately preceding the date of application.

Exception (3).—Persons leaving Bombay on business and returning within a week, if living in uninfected localities and on producing certificates of good health from the Medical Officers in charge of the Committee's Camp at Wari Bunder or Modi Khana will, with the approval of the Committee, be granted Passes for return to Bombay within seven days.

NOTE.—All persons travelling from Bombay without Passes are certain to be detained.

BOMBAY, *January* 21, 1898.

383-98

Encl-4
C.No.294P

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