

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 171. P. mis²

DATED 2-2-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

... Observation Scheme for Godavari.

Recording Plague Commissioner's proceedings approving the
_____ as revised by the Collector and requesting him to report how
the ferries on the Godavari can be controlled if it be found
necessary to protect the northern half of the district, and to
forward a plan and an estimate for the proposed plague
sheds.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, MADRAS—1899.

Cno 176P



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Enclosures

Spare copies 6 of Cur

Proceedings No. $\frac{126}{10}$, 17th January 1899.

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Recorded

V.R. 30/1/99 *AT 30/1/99*

Godavari Observation Scheme.

Approving of the — as modified by the Collector, and requesting him to report how the ferries on the Godavari can be controlled if it be found necessary to protect the northern half of the district, and to forward a plan and an estimate for the proposed plague sheds.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

READ—the following papers:—

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector, Gódvári District, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, Madras (through the Plague Commissioner), dated Cocanada, 30th September 1898, Cur. No. 3513-Rev.

I have the honour to submit for approval a scheme for the establishment of frontier inspection stations and the formation of observation circles in this district so as to have every thing ready for giving effect to the additional plague regulations on pages 30 to 34 of the pamphlet containing the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules, should there be any signs of the plague approaching the borders of this district. At present I am thankful to say there are no such signs, the portions of the Nizam's Dominions adjoining this district being quite free from plague for many miles beyond the frontier.

2. A few coolies from the affected portions of the Bombay Presidency and distant places in Hyderabad territory are every day arriving in search of employment on the Gódvári bridge works but as they are without exception coming in by train it is not necessary to guard the frontier on their account.

3. The taluks of Ellore and Bhadráhalam and the Polavaram Agency division are the only portions of this district that abut upon Hyderabad territory of which a portion has now been declared "infected." These portions are however far distant so that it is sufficient for the present merely to arrange for the establishment of frontier inspection stations and observation circles in the above taluks and division in the event of the nearer approach of plague.

4. *Frontier Inspection Stations.*—(a) Bhadráhalam taluk.

(1) Parnasala, (2) Dummagudem, (3) Bhadráhalam, (4) Gouridevipeta and (5) Kunavaram.

All these stations are frequented by people from the Nizam's Dominions and a few also by people from the Central Provinces.

(b) Polavaram division.

(1) Julugumilli and (2) Puchikapadu.

(c) Ellore taluk, Chintalapudi Deputy Tahsildar's division.

(1) Yendapalli, (2) Gurubhotlagudem, (3) Seetanagaram, (4) Allipalli and (5) Makkinavarigudem.

5. The Bhadráhalam frontier is roughly about 70 miles long on the side of the Nizam's Dominions but from its position there is not I think much danger and even should plague make its appearance I hope there will be no difficulty in stamping it out quickly. No doubt people from Hyderabad visit all the proposed inspection stations and people from Bastar and the Cherla taluk of the Chanda district in the Central Provinces visit Parnasala and Dummagudem but the great majority of such visitors come from the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier except upon the occasion of the annual festival at the Bhadráhalam temple about the beginning of

April. There is consequently little or no danger of plague importation except upon the occasion of this festival until the adjoining tract of the Nizam's Dominions becomes affected. Even then practically only the spread of infection by human agency will have to be guarded against, for against rats the river forms almost a sure defence as well as, what should prove an easy boundary to guard, against human importation of the disease. As in the Bhadráhalam taluk all the principal ferry stations have been made inspection stations, so in the Polavaram division and Ellore taluk the proposed inspection stations guard the only routes by which wheeled traffic can cross the frontier. On neither side of the frontier of about 65 miles are the roads used anything but rough fair weather tracks so that there is none but short distance traffic, whilst the country is full of jungle and sparsely populated. At the same time the further south we get the more numerous are the cart-tracks crossing the frontier, the more open the country and the greater the population, so that Ellore taluk, with a much shorter frontier, requires five stations against Polavaram's two. Traffic from a greater distance also passes along them. Chinnampet has also been proposed as a frontier station by the Deputy Tahsildar of Chintalapudi, though it is in the Kistna district, on the ground that carts and people from Kondakuru and other villages in the Nizam's Dominions come that way to Chintalapudi. As, however, it is in Kistna, I am asking the Collector of that district to provide for safeguarding this route.

6. I have not at present proposed any river inspection station as the climate is so deadly in the vicinity of the gorge where it would have to be, and also because all the boats passing up and down the river are Rajahmundry boats, which I propose to prohibit bringing passengers from above the gorge not provided with a pass from the medical officer of one of the proposed inspection stations for Bhadráhalam, entrusting the enforcement of this prohibition to the various forest tanadars below the gorge. As a matter of fact the number of passengers from the Nizam's side is extremely small and all taken up at Kunavaram (which includes Waddigudem on the opposite bank of the Sabari) or above, so that the Kunavaram hospital assistant can be ordered to see that no boat starts from that place or passes it without receiving a clean bill of health from him. Should things get very bad, of course, I would supplement this safeguard by the establishment of an inspection station at Sirivaka below the gorge, but the necessity for this need not, I think, be now considered. The establishment of such a station is at present to be considered a possibility, rather than a probability.

7. The real source of danger is the railway; but as Kondapalli in Kistna is a railway frontier inspection station for the Nizam's line and I am presuming that passengers by the Southern Mahratta line from Guntakal and Bellary will be examined not only in Kurnool district and near the Kistna frontier but also at Bezwada, it does not seem necessary to have any railway inspection station in this district nearer Bezwada than Gódvári ferry, which, at most, is only a six hours' run until Bezwada itself is attacked. In that case I propose making the frontier railway station of this district—Kalaparru, a few miles from Ellore—an inspection station. Of course persons from "infected" areas alighting anywhere *en route* are being, and will be, duly watched, but almost none do until we reach Kowvur which is practically the same as Gódvári South, so that one and the same segregation camp and hospital will serve both. Ellore, between Bezwada and Gódvári ferry, is a considerable municipal town, but almost none from "infected" areas appear to alight there, except sepoys on leave, and they will be mostly protected by inoculation where plague prevails at their regimental stations. The few who do alight there, are also being examined on arrival at the station by a municipal medical officer. It will, however, be a relief to my mind when the Madras-Bezwada line is opened for traffic as far as Nellore, for this will, I presume, greatly reduce the present traffic *via* Guntakal.

8. The weak spot in this district is Kowvur at the southern end of the Gódvári bridge owing to the influx of workmen from "infected" areas. The hospital assistant there is practically a special officer for plague purposes, and there is also a railway medical subordinate stationed there in connection with the bridge works. I am also, as some precaution, asking the Engineer in charge of the railway bridge, now that work is

being resumed after the flood season, to use his best endeavours with railway servants on leave and with his contractors to induce those coming to the works from infected areas to get themselves inoculated before starting, not only because this will be some safeguard to ourselves, but a great convenience to the men themselves *en route*. At present passengers are also being examined at Samalcotta junction, but as the hospital assistant in charge reports that no passengers from "infected" areas alight there, but all proceed on to Vizagapatam district or to Cocanada where inspection, also takes place, I am asking the District Medical and Sanitary officer if it may not be abolished as an inspection station. As it is only about two hours' run from Gódvári ferry and no passengers from infected areas leave the platform there, its retention at present does not seem necessary. It is only a junction station in name too and hardly in the sense of the plague rules, as Cocanada for which it is the junction is only 8 miles away.

9. Observation Circles—

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Bhadrachalam Taluk.</i>		
1. Dummagudem	Dummagudem	1. Parnasala. 2. Sreeramavaram. 3. Kottagudem. 4. Pragallapalli. 5. Dummagudem. 6. Kota Dummagudem. 7. Nadikudi. 8. Regubilli. 9. Venkatramapuram. 10. Sitaramapuram. 11. Dantanam. 12. Narsapuram. 13. Turubaka.
2. Badrachalam	Badrachalam	1. Sitampeta. 2. Chintalagudem. 3. Yetapaka. 4. Bhadrachalam. 5. Sitaramapuram. 6. Gundala. 7. Penapalli. 8. Rayanipeta. 9. Gollagudem. 10. Chodavaram.
3. Gouridevipeta	Gouridevipeta	1. Nallipalli. 2. Devarapalli. 3. Gogubaka. 4. Gommugudem. 5. Kapavaram. 6. Gonagudem. 7. Tripurapentavidu. 8. Gannavaram. 9. Kapa Gompalli. 10. Rachagompalli. 11. Mummidivaram. 12. Gouridevipeta. 13. Nandigama. 14. Murmur. 15. Polipaka. 16. Kachavaram.
4. Kunavaram	Kunavaram	1. Tukubaka. 2. Potlavayi. 3. Gommayyanarigudem. 4. Komaresikengudem. 5. Gommugudem. 6. Marigudem. 7. Chicirevula. 8. Turakalagudem. 9. Lakshmiaposavaram. 10. Lallavayi. 11. Kunavaram. 12. Waddigudem. 13. Razupeta. 14. Sitampeta. 15. Kottagudem. 16. Sreeramagiri.

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Polavaram Division.</i>		
1. Jeelugumilli	Jeelugumilli	1. Buttayagudem. 2. Bedadavole. 3. Jeelugumilli. 4. Amkempalem. 5. Pattannapalem. 6. Mulagalapalli. 7. Darbhagudem. 8. Mysenagudem. 9. Bandivarigudem. 10. Mathanagudem. 11. Jungareddigudem. 12. Ramacherlagudem.
2. Puchikapadu	Puchikapadu	1. Duldampadu. 2. Guddigudem. 3. Puchikapadu. 4. Nagavaram. 5. Buttayagudem. 6. Bhimarazupalli. 7. Gangolu. 8. Ramannagudem. 9. Kannapuram. 10. Dippakayalapadu.
3. Koyyalagudem	Koyyalagudem	1. Sirivaka. 2. Daravada. 3. Koraturu. 4. Chiduru. 5. Taykuru. 6. Chilakaluru. 7. Toodikonta. 8. Geddapalli. 9. Ginnapalli. 10. Kutramilli. 11. Mulagalagondi. 12. Totagondi. 13. Kandrakota. 14. Kothur. 15. Singanapalli. 16. Paidipaka. 17. Urrinka. 18. Chegondapalli. 19. Veereswaram. 20. Munjalur. 21. Kammayammavaripeta. 22. Koppalle. 23. Puliramunigudem. 24. Polavaram. 25. Itukulagunta. 26. Pragadapalli. 27. Lakshminarayanadevipet. 28. Kovvada. 29. Sagipadu. 30. Kukumpeta. 31. Karagapadu.
<i>Chintalapudi Division.</i>		
1. Chintalapudi	Chintalapudi	1. Amudelachelaka. 2. Battavarigudem. 3. Ka pachintalapudi. 4. Kanupaday. 5. Kassetivarigudem. 6. Lakshminarasimhapuram. 7. Mallayagudem. 8. Petachintalapudi. 9. Pragadavaram. 10. Potunur. 11. Settivarigudem. 12. Ranguvarigudem. 13. Talarlapalli. 14. Venkammampalem. 15. Velagalapalli. 16. Vurlagudem.
2. Venketapuram	Venketapuram	1. Allipalli. 2. Chintampalli. 3. Gurubhotlagudem. 4. Ganijerla. 5. Lingagudem. 6. Maddimuttanagudem. 7. Namavaram. 8. Pattayagudem.

Circle.	Head-quarters of the Circle.	Villages comprising the Circle.
1	2	3
<i>Chintalapudi Division—cont.</i>		
2. Venketapuram—cont.	Venketapuram	9. Raghavapuram. 10. Rangapuram Khandrika Agraharam. 11. Sivapuram. 12. Seetanagaram. 13. Venkadrigudem. 14. Vootasamudram. 15. Venkatapuram. 16. Yendapalli. 17. Yerraguntapalli.
3. Narsapuram	Narsapuram	1. Bandamcherla. 2. Gopalapuram. 3. Gurnavayagudem.* 4. Kollivarigudem. 5. Krishnapuram Agraharam. 6. Ketavarum. 7. Makkinavarigudem. 8. Narsapuram. 9. Rudrakatrazugudem. 10. Recherla. 11. Teegalavancha. 12. Yepikunta Khandrikagudem.
4. Gokavaram	Gokavaram	1. Asanagudem. 2. Dechavaram. 3. Gokavaram. 4. Ganapavarigudem. 5. Kanchanagudem. 6. Leingarowpalem. 7. Mallarowpalem. 8. Mulagalampadu. 9. Narasimhapuram. 10. Ponukumadu. 11. Paohanagaram. 12. Puppalanarigudem. 13. Pachavaram. 14. Rangapuram. 15. Senkhuchekripuram. 16. Sreeramavaram. 17. Tedlam. 18. Timmireddipalli. 19. Vemulapalli. 20. Vengammampalem.
5. Mattangudem	Matangudem	1. Bogola.* 2. Chendrannapalem. 3. Dharmajigudem. 4. Kalyanampadu. 5. Lingapalem. 6. Mattangudem. 7. Malleswaram. 8. Narsanmapalem.* 9. Singagudem.* 10. Timmakkapalem.* 11. Tenvalchela.* 12. Yerrampalli. 13. Yedavilli.

NOTE.—The villages marked with the asterisk are situated not in the Chintalapudi division but in the Ellore Tahsildar's Division Proper.

The above circles have been formed with due regard to the fact that the frontier with a depth of 20 miles is to be effectively patrolled.

10. *Establishment, &c.—Frontier Inspection Stations.*—There are altogether fourteen inspection stations proposed including Gódávri ferry and Kalaparru. Of these, Gódávri ferry and Kovvur is much the most important, and Kalaparru will be important should it ever be necessary to open it. I accordingly propose that a segregation camp for 40 persons and a hospital for ten patients should be erected at Kovvur and a segregation camp for 25 persons and a hospital for five persons at Kalaparru. Each of them should be in charge of a hospital assistant with a clerk to help him and four persons and two toties at Gódávri ferry and three peons and two toties at Kalaparru. At each of the other inspection stations a segregation shed for

eight persons, a hospital for two patients will suffice, with the following establishment for each :—

One hospital assistant,
 One maistry (conservancy maistry and clerk combined),
 One peon, and
 One toti.

The number of hospital assistants, therefore, that may be required is fourteen, and the necessary application will be made to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras to arrange for the balance being promptly available in case of need after consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary officer as to the number that can be made available from the existing staff in the district.

11. *Observation Circles.*—There are altogether twelve circles. I propose that each should be in charge of an Assistant Plague Inspector, assisted by one peon and one toti. A plague supervisor, with two peons, will be appointed to every two or three circles to supervise the work of the Assistant Inspectors. There will thus be two supervisors for Bhadrachalam taluk, two for Ellore taluk and one for the Pólavaram division.

12. *Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.*—Arrangements will be made to have in readiness the apparatus, medical stores, disinfectants, &c., and the ambulance staff prescribed in the Additional Plague Regulations Nos. 8, 9 and 10—*vide* pages 32 and 33 of the pamphlet.

13. *Strengthening and Training District Establishment.*—Measures will also be taken to strengthen my own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary officer as required by the Additional Regulation No. 14 when necessity for the same arises.

14. The above scheme will only be brought into effect when plague threatens imminently to attack the district and after obtaining the sanction of Government to the same. The only immediate expenditure necessary is, I think, in connection with the Gódávri ferry, including Kovvur, which is the weakest point in our defence. It is so weak a spot that further action may at any moment appear to be desirable, and hence I request that I may be given sanction to have the present accommodation and establishment increased without further reference to that proposed in paragraph 10 *supra* in case of need. To determine this a careful watch will be kept on the numbers coming in from plague-infected areas, and all arrangements made for immediate action. As regards both little warning is necessary as building material in ample quantities is available at short notice and the necessary establishment can be got together in a few hours. The present accommodation and establishment will however do till the necessity for more arises—up to the present it has not been called into requisition—and I am opposed to doing more than arrange for possible eventualities till the necessity appears clear as this would be frittering away money, whereas it is necessary to husband our resources carefully in anticipation of real necessity for large expenditure arising.

15. A sketch of the frontier drawn to scale showing the several frontier inspection stations, the observation circles and their head-quarters and the charges of the supervisors, &c., is also enclosed for approval.

Reference on C. No. 444, dated 10th November 1898.

The Collector's scheme is briefly as follows.

The portion of the district bordering on Nizam's Dominions consists of :—

- Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle taluks.
- Pólavaram Agency division.
- Chintalapudi division of the Ellore taluk.

The scheme provides for—

(1) Three road frontier inspection stations at—

Parnasala	...	...	...	} in Bhadrachalam taluk.
Dummagudem	...	...	...	
Bhadrachalam	...	...	...	

(2) Two road frontier inspection stations at—

Gouridevipet	...	...	...	} in Rékapalle taluk.
Kunavaram	...	...	...	

(3) Two road frontier inspection stations at—

Puchikapadu	...	...	...	} in Pólavaram division.
Jeelugumilli	...	...	...	

(4) Five road frontier inspection stations at—

Mukkinavarigudem	...	...	...	} in Chintalapudi division.
Allipalli	...	...	...	
Seetanagaram	...	...	...	
Gumbhotlagudem	...	...	...	
Yendapalli	...	...	...	

(5) Twelve observation circles with head-quarters at—

Dummagudem	...	...	...	} Bhadrachalam taluk.
Bhadrachalam	...	...	...	
Gouridevipet	...	...	...	} Rékapalle taluk.
Kunavaram	...	...	...	
Koyyalagudem	...	...	...	} Pólavaram division.
Puchikapadu	...	...	...	
Jeelugumilli	...	...	...	
Venkatapuram	...	...	...	
Narsapuram	...	...	...	
Chintalapudi	...	...	...	} Ellore taluk.
Gokavaram	...	...	...	
Mattamgudem	...	...	...	

(6) Five supervisor's ranges—

Two in Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle.
One in Polavaram.
Two in Ellore taluk.

2. The Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle taluks are cut off from the rest of the district by the Rampa hills extending from the north-east corner of the Yernagudem taluk into the Jeypore zamindari, and it is probably not worth while to place this tract of territory "under observation" even should plague spread in the adjoining Hyderabad country. It will probably be enough to have observation staff for 20 miles round any infected area when a case of indigenous plague actually occurs in the district—*vide* last clause of Additional Regulation 22 (page 36 of the pamphlet). With reference to Pólavaram and Ellore, as the adjoining portion of the Kistna district (Tiruvur August 1898), it will not be of much good establishing observation circles and frontier stations on the Gódavari frontier. It would probably be better to protect Ellore by placing under observation, when necessary, all the country within 20 miles of the town. Experience in other districts has shown that if observation stations are placed in the wilder parts of the country, there is considerable risk of causing such a panic among the population as to make it impossible to work the observation scheme effectually. It is best whenever possible to omit the wilder portions of a district from any scheme. In that case, of course, the people should be warned of the advantage of watching all strangers carefully and of not permitting any of them to come inside the villages without first being kept in sheds or muntapams outside isolated for at least ten days.

3. The Collector proposes to have at each frontier station a hospital for two patients and suspect sheds for eight persons with the following staff:—

- 1 Hospital Assistant.
- 1 Conservancy maistry and clerk (combined).
- 1 Peon.
- 1 Toti.

The usual staff sanctioned in other districts is—

- 1 Hospital Assistant (Rs. 35 + 15).
- 1 Gumastah on Rs. 15.
- 1 Conservancy maistry on Rs. 12.
- 1 Toti on Rs. 9.
- 2 Police peons on Rs. 7 each.

As regards accommodation, the usual provision is sheds for 12 suspects and 3 patients. A gumastah will probably be necessary to assist the hospital assistant in writing passports, &c., and two police or salt peons will probably be found necessary.

4. The Collector proposes to place each observation circle under an assistant plague inspector with one peon and one toti. It will be better to have plague inspectors in charge of circles rather than assistant inspectors, as is intended by the Plague Regulations.

5. The usual charge of a supervisor is four circles. But in Gódavari it is proposed that three supervisors should have only two circles each and two will have three circles. The number of supervisors can probably be reduced.

6. The scheme does not take into consideration the question of protecting the sea coast. If, however, Madras city is attacked by plague, it will be necessary to watch the coast carefully, and the Collector is requested to make proposals to do this. It will, of course, only be necessary to watch villages where there is communication with Madras by sea. As regards railway, the scheme provides for—

(a) A railway frontier inspection station at Kalaparru, with sheds for 25 suspects and 5 patients—to be opened only when plague has appeared at Bezvada.

(b) A railway inspection station at Kovvur, with sheds for 40 suspects and 10 patients. The Collector proposes one hospital assistant, one clerk, three peons and two toties for Kalaparru and the same staff *plus* one extra peon for Kovvur. The staff will probably be found insufficient, and arrangements will be necessary under which the staff and accommodation can be at once increased when need arises. A railway inspection station should be in the charge of an officer of a higher grade than hospital assistant; a police guard, an inspectress and a larger menial staff will be necessary; and quarters will be required for the medical, inspecting and menial staffs.

7. The Collector is requested to submit an estimate showing the cost of his proposals, which he is requested to reconsider in the light of the above suggestions.

8. It is not proposed to carry out the scheme without the previous sanction of Government, but considering the fact that Kovvur is near the Gódavari ferry, where a bridge is now being constructed and where large numbers of men from other parts come for work, and that an emergency may arise at any moment, the Collector requests authority to increase the present accommodation at Kovvur to that mentioned in paragraph 7 above. The Collector has this power already under regulation 2, page 8, of the pamphlet, and he is requested to do what he thinks proper in the matter.

9. The Plague Commissioner returns the papers to the Collector, who is requested to consider whether, with reference to the suggestions made, his scheme cannot be amended.

M. HAMMICK,
Plague Commissioner.

To the Collector of Gódavari, with plan returned.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódvári, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 26th December 1898, D. Dis. No. 2450-Rev.

With reference to your Proceedings, Ref. on C. No. 444, dated 10th November 1898, I have the honour to state that on reconsideration, I am disposed to agree with you in considering that it is not worth while to place any portion of the agency tracts under observation. Where a case of indigenous plague actually occurs in the district, it will be enough to entertain an observation staff for 20 miles round any infected area. I also agree to your proposal to protect the town of Ellore by placing under observation when necessary all the country within 20 miles of the town. It is also necessary to protect the sea coast in the case of Madras city being attacked by plague.

2. I beg therefore to revise my original scheme as follows.

3. With a view to placing under observation when necessary all the country within 20 miles of the town of Ellore, I propose to divide the same into two circles. I also propose to establish five road frontier inspection stations at Vasantavada, Pedapadu, Madepalli, Viziarayi and Koppaka in order to watch arrivals by land from the Kistna district. Koppaka and Pedapadu will be the head-quarters of these two circles, respectively. At each frontier station, it is proposed to provide accommodation for twelve suspects and three patients. The following staff will also be appointed at each station :—

- 1 Hospital Assistant (Rs. 35 + 15).
- 1 Gumastah on Rs. 15.
- 1 Conservancy maistry on Rs. 12.
- 1 Toti on Rs. 9.
- 2 Police peons on Rs. 7 each.

Each observation circle will be placed in charge of a plague inspector assisted by one peon on Rs. 7 and one toti on Rs. 9. One supervisor on Rs. 80 + 25 + 15 will also be placed in charge of the two circles, his head-quarters being fixed at Ellore. He will be provided with a peon on Rs. 7.

4. To protect the sea coast it is only necessary to make inspections at Narsapur and Cocanada. Of these two stations, only Cocanada has communication with Madras by sea. At Narsapur it is merely necessary to see that the crews of native crafts returning from Ceylon and other coast ports are in good health. At Cocanada all passengers and crews will be inspected and all coolies working on board vessels from infected ports disinfected on their return to shore, as was done recently whilst Calcutta was infected. The hospital assistant at Narsapur can attend to matters at that port and the Civil Surgeon will be in charge of operations at Cocanada. At Narsapur, as very few vessels enter that port, it does not seem necessary to make arrangements except in the very unlikely event of a case occurring, in which case, of course, the patient and crew would be kept on board in quarantine until accommodation could be provided for them on shore—a matter of 24 hours or so at the utmost. At Cocanada, affected persons on boardship can be removed to the municipal sheds and treated by its staff. It is not necessary to have any separate accommodation or establishment, except what was entertained before for the disinfection of coolies working on board healthy vessels from infected ports. In police matters, of course, the harbour patrol officer will prevent any communication between infected vessels and the shore or other vessels.

5. As already proposed, there will be two railway frontier inspection stations at Kalaparru and Kovvur. An increased staff will, however, be provided for the latter station as suggested by you, if further enquiry proves this necessary.

6. The following is an estimate of the cost of my revised proposals :—

	Pay Per mensem. Rs.
Road Frontier Inspection stations (5)—	
5 Hospital assistants on Rs. 35 + Rs. 15 each	250
5 Gumastahs on Rs. 15 each	75
5 Conservancy maistries on Rs. 12 each	60
5 Toties on Rs. 9 each	45
10 Police peons on Rs. 7 each	70
Total	500

Railway Frontier Inspection stations—

Kalaparru—	
1 Hospital assistant on Rs. 35 + Rs. 15	50
1 Clerk	15
3 Peons on Rs. 7 each	21
2 Toties on " 9 "	18
Total	104

Kovvur—

1 Apothecary on Rs. 100 + Rs. 25	125
1 Inspector on " 80 "	80
4 Police peons on " 8 each	32
1 Clerk on Rs. 15	15
6 Peons on " 7 each	42
4 Toties on " 9 "	36
Total	330

Sea Frontier Inspection stations (2)—

At Narsapur no extra establishment is wanted and

At Cocanada only—

1 Ward attendant on	10
1 Waterman	8
1 Do.	8
Total	26

Total, Frontier Inspection stations 960

Observation circles on Ellore side—

2 Plague inspectors on Rs. 45 each	90
2 Peons on Rs. 7 each	14
2 Toties on " 9 "	18
1 Supervisor on Rs. 80 + Rs. 25 + Rs. 15	120
1 Peon on Rs. 7	7
Total, Observation circles	249

Grand Total 1,209

14,500 in round figures per annum.

7. As regards accommodation, sheds for 12 suspects and 3 patients will be built at each of the road inspection stations. At the railway inspection station at Kalaparru sheds for 25 suspects and 5 patients will be provided. Accommodation for 40 suspects and 10 patients will be made at Kovvur. Provision will also be made for the quarters necessary for the medical, inspecting and menial staffs at this station.

8. A revised map showing the frontier inspection stations and observation circles now proposed is also enclosed.

9. The remarks in paragraph 8 of your Proceedings are noted. The present accommodation at Kovvur will, if necessary, be increased on consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

PROCEEDINGS—No. 126, dated 17th January 1899.

The scheme as now modified by the Collector is approved. If plague appears in Bezvada it will probably be found advisable, in order to protect the northern half of the district and the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to take further precautions to prevent persons from crossing the Gódavari at other places without inspection. The Collector is requested to report how the ferries can be controlled.

2. The Collector is requested to forward, for submission to Government, a plan on the scale of 1 inch = 4 miles and to prepare an estimate for the proposed sheds.

Personal Assistant
for Plague Commissioner.

To the Collector of Gódavari (A—L).

" " of Vizagapatam (A).

" " of Ganjam (A).

" " of Kistna (A).

" Sanitary Commissioner.

" Surgeon-General.

" Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. C. M. Thambuswamy.

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