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Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 39 P Ind ✓

DATED 6-1-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Hyderabad Plague Regulations.

Recording letter from the Secretary
Resident at Hyderabad forwarding copy of a notification
promulgating revised plague Regulations for the Residency
Barhars, Hyderabad.

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. 2780 P

From The Resident at Hyderabad.

mis
Order No 397 sub of 6-1-99

Recorded.

P.A.
5/1/99

W.I.
6/1/99

cir No. 7705

Copy to the
" Plague Commissioner
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Surgeon General
" President, M.C., Madras
" Collectors of Godavari, Krishna,
" Kurnool & Bellary.

Dated 21- }
Received 24- } Decr 1898
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SUBJECT.

For forwarding copy of Notification issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, promulgating revised Plague regulations for the Presidency Bazaars Hyderabad.

Supd
W.I.
7/1/99

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The Secretary to the Govt of Madras
Local and Municipal Deptt.
Madras.

The Secretary to the

5. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies of a fever, or if there is any other information of the occurrence of a case of malaria, the person concerned should at once report the same to the nearest health officer.

COOM

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

24 DEC 1896

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

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SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 DEC. 1898
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPART

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For

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HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

No 63.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, THE 16TH DECEMBER 1898.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Governor-General in Council in Notifications Nos. 444-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, and 1232-I.A., dated the 3rd April 1897, the Resident at Hyderabad is pleased to make the regulations hereinafter set forth under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars by Foreign Department Notification No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, and to cancel the rules published under *Residency Orders* Notifications Nos. 21,30,9 and 41, dated respectively the 10th April and 2nd June 1897, and 18th February and 22nd August 1898.

SECTION I.—GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

1. The general supervision of the arrangements for dealing with plague in the Residency Bazars is in the hands of the Residency Surgeon under the control of and subject to report to the Resident. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, is appointed Chief Executive Plague Officer in the Residency Bazars.

2. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, shall divide the Residency Bazars into as many wards as may be convenient, and may subdivide each ward into circles. He shall appoint a Superintendent to the charge of each ward and a circle officer to be styled a supervisor to the charge of each circle.

3. The Residency Surgeon shall appoint a Medical Officer to the medical charge of the Residency Bazars for plague work, and such officer shall carry on his duties in direct personal consultation with the Superintendent, Residency Bazars.

The Residency Surgeon may also appoint such medical assistants as he may deem necessary to work in subordination to the Medical Officer.

4. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, in consultation with the Residency Surgeon, shall set apart places in which (a) persons who have been compelled to evacuate their houses may be segregated, (b) persons arriving from infected areas may be detained, and (c) persons attacked with plague and their families may be housed and treated. He shall also provide and set apart suitable materials for the erection when necessary of huts for the accommodation of the persons so segregated.

SECTION II.—PREVENTIVE ACTION.

5. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies of a disease which is known, or suspected to be, bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station or to the Superintendent of the ward.

6. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come from an infected area, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station or to the Superintendent of the ward—(1) the arrival of such person, (2) the illness of any person in such house, and (3) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

7. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station or to the Superintendent of the ward.

8. On receiving a report under Rules 5, 6 or 7, the officer in charge of the police station or the Superintendent of the ward as the case may be shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, and the Medical Officer, and shall enter the name and address of all persons arriving from infected districts in a register to be maintained for the purpose.

9. For the purpose of checking the occurrence of deaths the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may post police officers or other officials at burial and burning grounds. Such officials may enquire of the mourners the place and cause of death, but shall not delay or interfere with the cremation or burial in any way. No corpse shall be uncovered or examined at or on its way to a burning or burial ground.

10. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or the Medical Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleaning of his house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the medical inspection of any person who has come from an infected area, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

11. The Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

12. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Medical Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be infected

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with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if possible, be made through a female doctor, female hospital assistant, or other female agency.

13. If on examination of any person the Medical Officer suspects that such person is suffering from or infected with plague, he may cause such person to be removed to a hospital, and may arrange for his detention, disting and medical treatment therein. He may also cause the other occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a segregation camp and to be detained under observation for ten days: provided that any member of the family of the person so removed who wishes to accompany him to the hospital shall be allowed to do so.

SECTION III.—ACTION TO BE TAKEN WHEN AN OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE HAS OCCURRED OR IS LIKELY TO OCCUR.

14. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring in the Residency Bazars, or are likely to occur owing to the proximity of the Residency Bazars to an infected area, gangs of coolies shall be organized to work under each Superintendent or Supervisor as may be determined. The duties to be performed by these gangs are—

- (a) the detection of cases and their removal to hospital;
- (b) the evacuation of houses and the removal of the inmates to camp; and
- (c) the disinfection of houses.

15. Wherever such measures may appear to him advisable, the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, shall organize search parties under the charge of the Superintendent of the ward. Each search party should be accompanied by a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant, and by a female, either European or native.

16. No house vacated on account of plague may be reoccupied without the sanction of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, and he may cause a notice to that effect to be affixed to each vacated house. He should place a seal on boxes containing valuable property left in houses which have been evacuated on account of plague. Such property may be removed by the owner, but if he declines to remove it, it will remain at his risk.

17. Property of any value belonging to the poorer classes which it may be considered necessary or advisable to destroy as being infected, should be appraised by two or more respectable natives, and the value paid to the owner by the Superintendent of the ward. Compensation should also be given without delay to the very poor for the destruction of clothes, &c., which although they may be of no market value, yet serve a useful purpose to the owners.

18. The stock of disinfectants, padlocks, and all surplus appliances for divisional use will be kept in or near the office of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars.

19. Each Superintendent or Supervisor, as the case may be, will keep a list of all residents in each house in his sub-division. He will inspect all new arrivals, and will obtain information from them as to their previous place of residence. He will, in company with the local resident appointed to assist him, visit all the houses in his sub-division and obtain information regarding the health of the different inmates, and will, on the conclusion of his rounds, report verbally to the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, or to his Superintendent as the case may be, the occurrence of all cases of sickness and death and any information regarding arrivals from infected localities. Any case of plague, and all doubtful ones of sickness, should be at once reported to the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars at his office by day, and at his house by night.

20. Each Superintendent or Supervisor will be provided with a sufficient supply of disinfectants ready for use, with tubs, buckets, watering pots, and implements required for unroofing houses and making holes in the walls. There should also be a dooly, *charpai*, or bamboo frame for the removal of the sick. It should be thoroughly washed or sprayed

* Vide Annexure II.

with perchloride of mercury solution,* and the gunny portions boiled either at the hospital or sub-divisional dépôt after use. This is necessary, as the same dooly may be used for carrying suspected cases to the observation ward. All the above articles should be kept in a room or yard near the centre of his sub-division or at the office of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars.

21. On a report being received by a Superintendent of a ward of the occurrence of a case of plague, he shall at once proceed to the house. If the case appears an undoubted case of plague, he may order the immediate removal of the patient to the Plague Hospital. If he considers the case to be of a suspicious nature, he shall at once send for the Medical Officer or Assistant, and may then order the removal of the patient either to a Plague Hospital or Plague observation ward, according to the opinion formed of the case. The other inmates of the house, with their moveable property, may be taken to the segregation camp, in charge of one or more policemen or other responsible persons: provided that any member of the family who wishes shall be permitted to accompany the patient to the Plague Hospital or observation camp.

22. They will be supplied with passes by the Superintendent of the ward admitting them into hospital and camp. These passes after countersignature by the Medical Officer or the officer at the camp will be returned through the policemen to the Superintendent.

23. After evacuation of the house, the walls and floors of all rooms with their contents except articles of food which it is not intended to destroy, and of all enclosures, should be disinfected in the manner indicated in Annexure I. All rags and refuse found in the house or enclosure should be burned in the presence of the Superintendent or Supervisor as the case may be.

24. After a house has been disinfected, the door shall be secured by a padlock, of which the Superintendent shall retain the key, or entrance may be barred by any other effectual method.

25. The roof, if not a pukka one, should be removed, and holes should be made in the walls to admit freely air and light to the smaller rooms and enclosures. On the completion of these operations, the door shall be secured with a padlock, or entrance barred by any other effectual means.

26. The coolies engaged in the work of disinfection, &c., should be provided with boots or shoes, to protect their feet from the danger of infection through abraded surfaces.

27. Experience has abundantly proved that the evacuation of an infected house or houses is seldom in itself sufficient to stamp out the disease. When plague manifests itself in one house in an indigenous form, those in the neighbourhood have, as a rule, already become infected, and it usually follows that cases subsequently appear in them. It is therefore always a wise and prudent course on the occurrence of an indigenous case, not only to evacuate the one house, but also all those in the immediate neighbourhood. The clothing of the inmates of an infected house should be disinfected by boiling.

28. It may be necessary, owing to the occurrence of several cases in one area, to vacate a group of houses or a whole sub-division and to segregate the inhabitants, and if necessary, a cordon of police or troops may be employed for the purpose. The whole or any portion of the population vacating may be removed to the segregation camp, but ordinarily inhabitants of non-infected houses should be allowed the option of going where they please. Disinfection and unroofing of the houses should then be carried out in due course.

29. On the evacuation of the houses in the infected area, all the inhabitants of the non-infected portion of the town should be encouraged to leave the town, and any obstacles which may tend to delay their departure should, if possible, be removed.

30. If the disease shall have become of general prevalence in the Residency Bazars, every quarter being affected, and if the arrangements for dealing with the epidemic are incomplete and defective, measures must be taken to regulate the departure of the population and prevent them carrying infection to healthy areas. Every effort should in the meantime be made to provide sufficient accommodation in huts for a large proportion of the population.

31. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

32. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body in accordance with the religious practices of the deceased and the instructions in Annexure I. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep; the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

33. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, shall provide suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

34. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again brought into general use.

SECTION IV.—GENERAL SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

35. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may issue general orders that by a certain specified date certain sanitary precautions of a simple nature, such as the free ventilation and lime-washing of houses, the scraping and burning of floors, the cleaning of latrines, the removal of filth and rubbish and of partitions which obstruct light and ventilation, shall be carried out within any specified area, and all persons residing within such area shall be bound to give effect to these orders.

If within such time such persons fail to carry out the operations specified in the notice, the Medical Officer may, with the sanction of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, enter upon the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, after giving such notice of his intention as shall under the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, and carry out the measures specified above: provided that when an apartment is occupied by a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Medical Officer shall give at least one hour's notice of his intention to enter such apartment, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing from such portion of the apartment as he may desire to enter. The expenses incurred may be recovered from the persons who in the opinion of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may fairly be held responsible.

36. When any premises or any block of huts are in such an insanitary state as, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, to make the inmates thereof especially liable to an attack of the bubonic plague, he may require the owner by notice to have the whole or any portion of such premises cleaned within a specified time in such manner as may appear to him necessary, and may in consultation, if necessary, with a competent Engineer direct the owner to remove all structures, partitions, erections or portions of house-walls which obstruct light and ventilation.

If within such time the owner fails to carry out the operations specified in the notice, the Medical Officer may, with the sanction in writing of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, enter upon the premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, after giving such notice of his intention as shall, under the circumstances, appear to him to be reasonable, and carry out the measures specified above; provided that when an apartment is occupied by a female who, according to the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the Medical Officer shall give at least one hour's notice of his intention to enter such apartment, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing from such portion of the apartment as he may desire her to enter. The expenses incurred may be recovered in the manner provided in Rule 35 above.

37. In any part of the Residency Bazars where cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the Medical Officer or officer deputed by him.

When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown.

All grain godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such godowns may be turned over and properly aired, or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags in which infected grain is found stored shall also be destroyed.

38. No person, except the authorized servants of the Local Fund Committee, shall pick up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may disinfect or, at his discretion, destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or rag-stores.

39. All expenses incurred in carrying out the rules contained in this part shall be debitable to the Residency Bazars Fund.

SECTION V.—ORGANIZATION OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS AND CAMPS.

40. A site for the hospital should be selected as near as possible to the infected population, but a permanent building, suitable in all respects for a hospital, may sometimes be obtained either inside or on the outskirts of the town. It can be easily disinfected when it is no longer required for a hospital, and such a building would be more popular and convenient than huts erected at a distance from the town.

41. If a suitable building is not available, it will be necessary immediately on the outbreak of plague to erect huts for plague patients, for convalescents, and for the observation of doubtful cases, on the nearest site. The hospital huts intended for females should be some distance apart from those intended for males. Moveable mat screens should be provided between the beds to secure as much privacy as is possible to each patient. Every patient should be supplied with a cheap substitute for a spittoon, and both it and the vessels used as bed pans should contain a sufficient quantity of an effective disinfecting solution.

The disinfecting solution is described in Annexure II. The floor of the hospital huts should be freely watered daily with the perchloride of mercury solution, and vessels containing the same solution should always be available for the disinfection of the hands and feet of the native attendants.

42. Relations and friends of patients are to be permitted to attend upon them, so far as is consistent with the maintenance of discipline and order, and a stated time should be set apart for the visits of all other relatives and friends of the patients.

43. On the arrival of the patient at the hospital, all his clothing should be removed and burnt in the presence of the Medical Officer in charge. Hospital clothing should then be supplied. On recovery the patient may be transferred to the convalescent ward or discharged. In either case he should be given a warm bath and supplied with new clothes.

44. Huts for the segregation of individuals removed from infected houses, and of all suspected persons, should, if possible, be erected at a convenient distance from the hospital compound, and should be surrounded by a bamboo or other fence. Individuals brought for admission into this camp may, if necessary for purposes of cleanliness, be bathed in a solution of carbolic acid, one to a hundred parts of water, and their clothing disinfected.

45. All the inmates should be inspected daily either by the Medical Officer or a Medical Assistant, and any case of plague detected should be removed at once to hospital, and interval of 15 to 30 days, they may be allowed to return to their houses, if such houses have been cleaned and disinfected, and if the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, considers that they are fit for re-occupation, or they may be admitted into the camp for healthy individuals, after a second disinfection of their clothing.

46. Both the hospital compound and the segregation camp should be guarded by police or troops, to prevent the egress of inmates.

47. The establishment of separate hospitals and segregation camps for the reception of private families or for members of special castes and religions should be encouraged, and every assistance should be given by the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, for their erection and supervision. The treatment of the patients admitted into these hospitals may, if desired, be placed in the hands of *vaid*s and *hakims*, and the internal management of both hospitals and camps may be conducted by members of the caste or religion concerned, subject however

to the general supervision of a European doctor in sanitary matters, where possible, and to the control of the local authorities, and the usual arrangements as regards guards.

No segregation of the sick, except in the general hospital or in the separate hospitals referred to in this rule, can be permitted, except under the special orders of the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, in each case. It should be explained to the people that in no case will they be compelled to submit to European treatment if they prefer, and are able, to obtain for themselves a *hakim* or *vaid*.

48. A camp for the healthy, *i.e.*, for people removed from houses not infected, should also be arranged for. The inmates should be allowed to pursue their daily employments, on condition that they sleep in camp. The huts should be numbered, inmates registered, and a daily inspection made of all the residents. If no case of plague has occurred in a hut for 15 to 30 days, the inmates may be allowed to return to their houses, if such houses have been ventilated, cleaned, and disinfected, and if the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, considers that they are fit for re-occupation.

49. Should a case of plague occur in a hut, the patient should be removed to hospital, and the other inmates to the segregation camp. The hut should be at once burned and the site disinfected with the perchloride of mercury solution.

50. The method of arranging a plague camp is given in Annexure III to these rules.

51. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may close a private hospital if it appears to him that the management of such hospital is not satisfactory.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Inoculation.

52. On the occurrence of an outbreak of plague the Residency Surgeon should at once place himself in communication with M. Haffkine in Bombay with a view of obtaining a supply of lymph and syringes for inoculation and instructions for their use. Inoculation should then be started under the Residency Surgeon's personal supervision, and inoculation certificates granted free of charge to all who voluntarily undergo the process.

53. No person shall be inoculated without his own express consent.

54. Every person who holds a certificate that he has been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, and provided that such certificate is less than six months old, shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

(a) He shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling except for such period as may be required to disinfect his baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(b) He shall not be liable to take out passports and present himself daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(c) An inoculated person who has been living in an infected house or has otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have his clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form:—

Plague Inoculation [Royal Arms] Certificate.

[COUNTERFOIL]	No.	CERTIFIED that		, father's name
No.		, resident of	Street	
Name		Town	Village	
Father's name.		Taluk	District	
Street		, has been inoculated by me, and		
Village		that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.		
Town		Space for left thumb-mark.	Signature and	
Taluk			designation.	
District			Dated	
Date				
Initials of operator.				

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from ten days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

Passes.

55. Persons arriving from an infected area who hold a certificate signed by a Medical Officer or Plague Executive Officer of having undergone detention in an observation camp for the prescribed period need not be again kept under observation, unless it appears that, since they were discharged from the observation camp, they have halted at some place *en route* where they may have contracted infection.

56. Persons who have been detained in a camp or otherwise under observation in the Residency Bazars shall on departure be furnished with a certificate giving name, caste, age, occupation, address, destination, time of detention, and date of departure, and signed by the observing officer.

Compensation.

57. The Superintendent, Residency Bazars, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations: Provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

General.

58. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of the rules, shall duly obey that order.

(By order)

C. H. A. HILL.

First Assistant Resident.

LIST OF ANNEXURES.

I.—Memorandum for the use of officials.

II.—Instructions for preparing Disinfectants.

III.—Instructions for establishing Plague camps

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum for the use of Officials.

1. *Symptoms of plague.*—The symptoms of plague are high fever of sudden onset, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and delirium. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms, and of his attendants.*—A patient should be removed at once to a small "chappar" hut, to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be open and exposed and near a well; this well should not be used by other people, if there be more than one well in the village. The police officer should tell off one of the sick person's relatives to stay with him, and should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c.

3. *Method of segregation of the relatives and friends of such person.*—The other people living in the house or hut in which the sick person was attacked, or was living, should also be kept separate in another place, in "chappar" huts to be erected well away from habitations, and similar arrangements should be made for their food, water-supply, &c. Separate huts should be provided for males and females, but any member of the family or friends of the patient who so desires shall be permitted to accompany the patient.

4. In all cases, the mukaddam and kotwar should take steps to see that these orders are carried out and the people kept separate, and an immediate report made of any further suspicious illness or death. People in the adjoining huts should be kept under observation for ten days, and if the case has been an indigenous one, the houses in the neighbourhood should be evacuated, the villagers making the necessary arrangements to hut themselves beyond the infected village.

5. A "chappar" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpai* upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

6. *Method of disinfection of infected houses.*—If the house be a small hut, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut. But in the case of better houses, the following measures should be adopted:—

(a) The surface of all floors and the lower portion of walls two feet from the floor surface should be painted over with thick lime wash and allowed to dry.

(b) The mud floor of the infected house should be carefully dug out to a depth of 1½ inches from every room, verandah, and yard which has been whitewashed, and filled into iron baskets or empty kerosine oil tins, if possible, without spilling or raising any dust.

(c) The dug out earth should be carried to and burnt in a kiln which should be constructed in any sufficiently large sized courtyard, garden, or open space in or near the infected house, or the road or pathway immediately facing the front entrance of the house.

(d) The entire lime washed surface of the infected floors having been dug out and burnt in the kiln, the empty floor space should be filled with fresh field earth, moistened with water and consolidated by ramming, and then plastered over with mud or cowdung.

(e) The new floor surface and walls should then be well drenched with perchloride of mercury solution of the strength 1 to 1,000 parts of water.

(f) All the drains should be drenched with water.

(g) All doors and windows should be then thrown open, and the house kept vacant for fourteen days.

If trained subordinates are available and the work can be properly supervised, but not otherwise,—the following system may be adopted:—

(1) In the case of corrugated iron latrines, isolated pucca buildings and other pucca buildings in which the work can be done with safety under intelligent supervision, a layer of dry grass or other inflammable material, at least two inches thick, should be laid over the whole of the floor and burnt. Afterwards the whole of the interior of the building should be washed out with a solution containing one part of corrosive sublimate and 10 of salt to 1,000 of water.

(2) In the case of dwelling rooms in which there are definite grounds for believing infection to be present, the whole of the interior should be first washed with the above-mentioned solution of corrosive sublimate, and the floors, if of mud, and the walls treated as directed in paragraph 6 (a).

(3) In the case of dwelling rooms in which there is no actual evidence of infection, but which are being merely cleaned out as a precautionary measure, a more dilute solution (one part of corrosive sublimate to 2,000 of water) may be used. The inhabitants should be advised not to *lup* the floors after this has been done, with the unfortunately necessary exception of the part of the floor near the cooking place.

(4) The dilute solution should be used in large quantities for washing out passages, courtyards and surface drains.

7. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be first boiled, then be soaked in solution of perchloride of mercury, and then spread out in the sun and wind to dry. This should be done under supervision at the "*chappar*" huts, immediately upon their arrival there. Large wooden tubs should be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery, or the death, of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken to burn the clothes, &c., of such person, and to burn or thoroughly disinfect those of attendants.

8. *Disposal of bodies.*—When a person is found dead, or dies, and is believed to have been suffering from plague, the following measures should be taken:—

If a Hindu, the body, with cerecloth previously soaked in or sprayed with solution of perchloride of mercury, should be completely cremated in an isolated place under supervision.

If a Muhammadan, the body with its covering previously saturated with solution of perchloride of mercury is to be buried at least 6 feet deep. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

If a Parsi, the body may be removed to a tower of silence in such a manner that disinfection shall be as complete as in the case of persons belonging to other sections of the native community.

ANNEXURE II.

The solution of perchloride of mercury should be of the strength 1 in 1,000 with either 10 parts to 1,000 of common salt or 5 to 1,000 of hydrochloric acid added. It should be coloured blue with aniline or indigo to prevent accidents and should not be exposed to contact with metals.

It is desirable to make the solution frequently in comparatively small quantities at a time and with as pure water as possible.

A good solution recommended by the English Local Government Board can be made as follows:—

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

7. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be first boiled, then be soaked in solution of perchloride of mercury, and then spread out in the sun and wind to dry. This should be done under supervision at the "*chappar*" huts, immediately upon their arrival there. Large wooden tubs should be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery, or the death, of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken to burn the clothes, &c., of such person, and to burn or thoroughly disinfect those of attendants.

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ANNEXURE III.

Instructions for Establishing Plague Camps.

The following are the standard plans of a plague hospital of 25 and 50 beds, respectively. The following are the standard plans of the isolation hut should be adhered to whatever the

1. The lineal dimensions of the structure may be.

2. A regularly constructed hut is recommended with the roof well raised on the side supports which should be 5 to 6 feet in height, allowing 1½ feet open space between the side mat walls for ventilating purposes.

3. The floor should be raised and formed of rammed earth at least 1 foot in depth to permit of its being readily scraped, disinfected with quicklime, relaid or completely removed.

4. The huts admit of a front and rear screen wall being affixed, so that each hut may be adapted for cottage or zenana purposes.

5. The arrangement of the huts can be varied according to site available, in echelon, in single, double, or treble lines if necessary; but when more than a single line is required it is advisable to adopt the echelon arrangement.

6. The central street should not be less than 60 feet in width, the distance between lines not less than 40 feet, and from hut to hut not less than 8 feet.

7. The arrangement and dimensions of the huts render them easily adaptable for suspect, segregation and zenana purposes, as zenana screen mats can be readily put up, 10 lineal feet being reserved in front and rear respectively for the purpose, and one or several or many huts may be screened off as required.

8. Each hut is intended for one plague patient, but under pressure could accommodate two plague patients. The necessity for isolating each plague patient is abundantly evident, and the crowding of cases tends to accentuate conditions facilitating the spread of the infection and involves danger to attendants.

9. If the huts are intended for "suspects," two "suspects" could be safely accommodated in each hut, and, if intended for simple segregation purposes, there is sufficient accommodation for four persons. Each hut may as stated be formed into a zenana.

10. In a general segregation camp, the huts may be of cheap construction, and a lean-to structure may suffice; but the arrangement of the huts should as far as practicable be as directed in regular line, in parallelogram or echelon, with not less than the minimum distances between the lines and huts.

11. All huts should have mat screen walls which can be readily washed with quicklime while the floors are being disinfected or relaid with the same material.

12. It may not be necessary to establish or equip a plague hospital except on the smallest scale of two or three beds, but Plague Committees and Civil Surgeons should select eligible sites and be prepared at a moment's notice to form segregation camps and establish or extend a plague hospital, so that the huts already, or about to be, erected may fit in with the proposed scale and plans.

13. The hospital and observation wards should be surrounded with a fence.

14. Care should be taken to ensure a good and plentiful supply of water to different camps. If the water-supply to the town is conveyed through pipes, connections should, if practicable, be carried into the camps. Bathing platforms at some distance apart for the two sexes should be constructed and provided with surface drains for the removal of surplus water.

15. Separate latrines for the sexes should be erected in connection with the two camps and hospital, and they should be well lighted with ordinary post lamps.

16. Bunniah's shops with all supplies should be provided for each of the camps.

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