[L. & M. / 5,000—5-4-99.]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 778 P

DATED 25th May 1899

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague Circulars

Recording Memo of the Plague Commissioners forwarding Circulars Nos I and II of 1899.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[L. & M. 300—29-2-99.]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 8367

Order No 778 Public Health 25.5.1899.
Recorded
23 V 99
11
17.5.99

From The Hague Commr.

No.

Dated 24.
Received 29- } April '99
Registered 23-
Enclosures 2
Spare copies 1 of each Encl.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of his circulars nos I & II relating to plague finance, and plague officers & their remuneration, respectively; and requesting that their receipt may be acknowledged and that if more are required the number may be intimated.

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP; R
IN ORIGINAL.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
20 APR 1899
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Office of the Plague Commissioner,
Madras, 4th April 1899.

MEMO.

Two copies each of the Plague Commissioner's Circulars Nos. I and II of 1899 are herewith forwarded to the Secretariat Local Department *with the request that their receipt may be acknowledged and that, if more copies are required, the number may be intimated to this office as soon as possible.*

17/4/89.

for *Plague Commissioner.*

(1st April 1899.)

* This supersedes pages 125–131 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
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When given for copying ——

(*To be bound with similar Circulars to be issued in future.*)

I.S.C
No. 836 P 99

THE MADRAS PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S CIRCULAR No. I* OF 1899.

ORDERS RELATING TO PLAGUE FINANCE.

(*1st April 1899.*)

* This supersedes pages 125–131 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules.

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CIRCULAR No. I OF 1899.

A.—Powers of the Plague Commissioner.

1.

G.O., No. 1122 P., dated 20th September 1898.

His Excellency the Governor in Council for some time past has had under consideration the appointment of a special officer for the supervision of all operations in the Presidency dealing with plague. The time has now arrived when the appointment of such an officer appears to be imperatively necessary. In spite of all precautions, plague has taken a firm hold of the districts of the Bombay Presidency adjoining Madras, and has begun to spread in certain villages in the Bellary and Anantapur districts. It is very important that all the precautionary and remedial measures, ordered to be undertaken in the rules regarding plague which have been issued, shall be energetically adopted, and that immediately under Government there shall be an officer in sole charge who will be able on the spot to advise and assist Collectors in their labours. The Government therefore considers that the appointment of a Plague Commissioner is necessary. The notifications appended to this order define his powers.

2. The following rules are issued as instructions to all officers regarding their position towards the Plague Commissioner :—

(1) The Plague Commissioner shall have power and authority, through the Collectors of districts, to put in operation and carry into effect the rules already issued by Government in regard to plague and all rules which may be subsequently made by it.

(2) The Plague Commissioner may appoint special officers, either by name or virtue of their office, to carry out under his general directions any measures ordered by Government to be taken for the suppression or prevention of plague. Provided that in all cases of officers whose salary exceeds Rs. 200 *per mensem* the previous sanction of Government shall be obtained for their appointment, and that in all cases the Plague Commissioner shall report periodically the particulars of all appointments that he may have made.

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(3) All correspondence about plague at present addressed to Government shall ordinarily, in future, be addressed to the Plague Commissioner, provided that, when in exceptional cases any head of a department considers it necessary to address Government directly, a copy of the communication shall be immediately sent to the Plague Commissioner.

(4) The Plague Commissioner, except in the case of gazetted officers, may transfer any officer appointed by him or by a Collector, as a Plague officer from any local area to any other local area.

(5) The Plague Commissioner will control all expenditure connected with plague operations and is empowered to incur such expenditure as may appear necessary, subject to the approval of Government. He will have power to call for such returns and information as regards expenditure on plague operations as may seem to him to be necessary, and all returns from Collectors and other departments regarding plague expenditure shall be sent to Government through the Plague Commissioner.

(6) The Chairmen of mufassal Municipal Councils and all other public officers dealing with plague (including Collectors acting under section 36, Madras District Municipalities Act) shall to the utmost of their power carry into effect any measures which may be ordered by the Plague Commissioner having in view the suppression or prevention of plague.

(7) The Sanitary Commissioner and the officers in his department shall give every possible assistance to the Plague Commissioner in the conduct of his duties, lending him their assistance and advice to the utmost of their power, and carrying out his orders.

APPENDIX.

[*Notification appointing a Plague Commissioner* (*No. 773, Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th September 1898, Part I-A, page 276*)]

WHEREAS the Presidency of Madras is threatened with an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as plague, and whereas the Governor in Council considers that the ordinary provisions of law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the spread of this disease, he is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, and of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor-General in Council under section 2, sub-section (3), of the same Act, to appoint a Plague Commissioner for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of Government, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of plague in the Presidency of Madras.

Subject to detailed instructions which will issue separately, all correspondence relating to plague will, until further orders, be addressed to the Plague Commissioner, and all officers of Government will carry out his orders thereon.

[*Notification appointing the Plague Commissioner for the City of Madras* (*No. 774, Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th September 1898, Part I-A, page 276.*)]

With reference to Notification No. 773, dated 27th September 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the responsibility for all plague operations in the City of Madras shall continue to vest in the President of the Municipal Commission, subject to the control of Government exercised through the Plague Commissioner as representing Government, and that he shall take such measures as Government, through the Plague Commissioner, may order him to take in this behalf.

2.

G.O., No. 1245 P., dated 5th October 1898.

In paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1196 P., dated 28th September 1898, it was stated that the Government was prepared to contribute towards the cost of the erection of private plague hospitals and to leave their internal management to such native medical practitioners as enjoy the confidence of the people. His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to issue the following orders with regard to the amount of the contribution :—

(*a*) For construction, half the cost will be paid by Government provided the charges are considered reasonable. In any case of doubt or dispute the Government will have the right to estimate by means of the Public Works Department the value of the work done. The buildings shall be erected on sites approved by the Sanitary authorities.

(*b*) For maintenance, grants not exceeding half the actual expenses may be sanctioned by the Plague Commissioner on the following conditions :—

(1) The arrangements for the sanitation and supply of food must meet with the approval of the local medical officers and the Collector or the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, as the case may be.

(2) The amounts will be paid, month by month, in arrears to the manager or managers approved by the Collector or the President.

2. These grants will be met from Provincial funds.

3.

G.O., No. 868, Financial, dated 11th October 1898.

As regards the financial powers of the Plague Commissioner, the Plague Regulations provide for the carrying out of works and the appointment of establishments by Collectors. So far as expenditure on these heads needs superior sanction, the Plague Commissioner will be empowered to accord such sanction himself (save as respects appointments carrying a salary in excess of Rs. 200 *per mensem*), reporting the fact immediately to Government.

The Plague Commissioner will be empowered to sanction grants-in-aid for the construction and maintenance of private hospitals and segregation and health camps up to a total limit of Rs. 10,000. He will immediately report all such expenditure to the Financial Department, intimating whether provision for the same exists in the most recent estimates, but he will in no case exceed the total limit of Rs. 10,000 without obtaining the orders of Government.

4.

G.O., No. 1115, Financial, dated 25th November 1898.

The powers of sanction in regard to the entertainment of establishments conferred upon the Plague Commissioner in paragraph 1 of the proceedings * read again above extend only to such establishments as are treated as *direct* plague charges. The sanction of Government is required to all appointments which constitute *indirect* plague expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost of which is debitable to the ordinary 'service' heads. (G.O., No. 1514 P., dated 6th December 1898.)

* G.O., No. 868, Finl., dated 11th Oct. 1898.

5.

Letter from the Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 7th December 1898, Ref. on C. No. 2821-Rev.

I have the honour to request to be informed whether Government will contribute half the cost of erecting private plague segregation camps or of the rental of buildings for

such purposes. In its Order [a] No. 1245 P., dated 5th October last, Government has ruled that it was prepared to contribute towards the erection of private plague hospitals and their maintenance. In your Proceedings, R.C. No. 1063, dated 8th November last, you have ordered that such contribution would be paid even if the buildings were rented for private hospitals. I infer from paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1196 P., dated 28th September 1898, that Government will contribute not only towards the erection of private hospitals but also towards the construction of segregation camps. Early orders are requested, as a case of this nature is now pending before me.

Endorsement of the Plague Commissioner, Ref. on C. No. 2056, dated 14th December 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. In paragraph 2 of the instructions printed on page 97 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules, it has been stated that Government will contribute towards the construction by private individuals of segregation and health camps as well as of plague hospitals, and the only question is whether this promise is in any way curtailed by G.O., [a] No. 1245 P., dated 5th October 1898, which, while referring to paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1196 P., dated 28th September 1898 (in which Government states its willingness to contribute towards the erection of private hospitals and camps), deals with the help that Government is prepared to give with regard to private hospitals alone. It is presumed that no curtailment was intended.

3. In the infected area around Guntakal, the following help has been given to induce evacuation of infected villages:

(1) Tents have been lent as far as possible to those willing to use them.

(2) Huts have been built for the Muhammadans of Guntakal.

(3) Malas and Madigas have been given Rs. 3 a household to make their own arrangements.

The majority of Hindus have run up rough sheds in their own fields.

4. It may mean a considerable expenditure if Government contributes to the erection of sheds in all places where people are ready to subscribe. Paragraph 10 of G.O.,

(a) Printed on page 5.

No. 1196 P., dated 28th September 1898, appears to limit its liability to contribution to places which are or may be threatened with plague. It will be difficult to draw the line.

G.O., Mis. No. 1603 P., dated 17th December 1898.

The presumptions of the Plague Commissioner in paragraphs 2 and 4 of his letter are correct. (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1019, dated 27th December 1898.)

6.

G.O., No. 200, Financial, dated 9th February 1899.

* G.O., No. 868, (a) Finl., dated 11th Oct. 1898.
G.O., No. 1115, (a) Finl., dated 25th Nov. 1898.

The orders * read again above limit the control of the Plague Commissioner over expenditure connected with plague operations to *direct* charges, which fall under 24D. Medical—Grants for Medical Purposes. The orders passed on the monthly plague estimates really re-appropriate the grants under this head and any further re-appropriations which may be necessary should be submitted to Government for sanction.

7.

G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

8. The Plague Commissioner will be requested to report to the Financial Department whenever troops are detailed for plague duty, intimating the nature of the duty in each case.

(a) Printed on page 6.

B.—Classification of Plague Charges.

1.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 3rd August 1897, No. 2369.

With reference to G.O., No. 411, dated the 19th of May 1897, asking me to maintain separate accounts of plague charges and to submit quarterly statements of such charges to Government, I have the honour to state that the Comptroller-General has instructed me that special medical expenditure on account of the plague should be debited to new heads specially opened under "24. Medical" in the accounts, but that all expenditure on additional Police or Revenue establishments, as well as the cost of any additional staff for the ordinary hospitals and dispensaries, &c., should be charged to the appropriate service heads, even though the additional appointments may be due to the plague.

I would enquire whether the quarterly statements to be submitted by me should include also the indirect charges debited to the ordinary service heads or whether it will be sufficient if only the direct charges classified separately in the accounts are shown in them. If Government requires the former also, I would observe that information regarding the indirect charges will have to be collected in this office from the paid bills, and that separate registers will have to be maintained for the purpose. If, however, the direct charges alone are required, the quarterly statement can easily be prepared from my books.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 6th August 1897, No. 2403.

I have the honour to state that, in its order No. 411, Financial, dated 19th May 1897, Government has directed that all general precautionary charges incurred in connection with plague should, for the present, be debited to Provincial funds.

In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 900 M., dated 13th April 1897, recorded in G.O., Mis. No. 370, Financial, dated 4th May 1897, however, it has been ruled, with reference to the

incidence of cost of plague inspection stations, that all charges on account of Superior Medical officers, the Magistracy, and the Police may be met from Provincial funds, while expenditure on account of the subordinate staff, hutting, medical appliances and the like should be paid by local boards, the municipalities also sharing the cost in cases where the inspection stations are adjacent to them.

In the later order of 19th May 1897, no reference is made to the order of 4th May 1897, and it is not clear therefore from what source the charges should be met in the first instance,—whether wholly from Provincial funds, subject to subsequent adjustment of the portion chargeable to Local and Municipal funds or to what particular class of charges the order of 19th May refers. I therefore solicit early orders of Government on the subject.

G.O., No. 720, Financial, dated 4th September 1897.

In the orders already passed on the incidence of plague charges in this Presidency, it has been decided that Provincial revenues and Local funds shall, for the present, bear the expenditure as follows:—

Provincial.—(i) All charges incurred on account of Superior Medical officers, the Magistracy and the Police;

G.O., No. 900 M., dated 13th April 1897.

(ii) Cost of telegrams and all other precautionary charges incurred by Provincial departments.

G.O., No. 411, Finl., dated 19th May 1897.

Local and Municipal.—(i) Cost of subordinate medical staff, hutting, medical appliances and the like;

G.O., No. 900 M., dated 13th April 1897.

(ii) All expenses incurred at plague camps and inspection stations.

G.O., No. 1848 M., dated 24th August 1897.

2. As the expenditure from the above sources would appear to be considerably in excess of original expectations and as the question of an eventual contribution from Provincial funds remains undecided, the Government considers that the Accountant-General would do well to maintain separate accounts of all the charges, whether direct or indirect, Provincial or Local, and to include them in the quarterly statements. (G.O., No. 2106 M., dated 27th September 1897.)

2.

G.O., No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898.

The suggestion of the Collector of Kurnool that all expenditure in connection with the plague should be defrayed in the first instance from Provincial funds subject to final adjustment at the close of the operations cannot be accepted. G.O., No. 720 [a], Financial, dated 4th September 1897, lays down the incidence of plague charges, and the Government sees no reason why it should be deviated from. If any district board or municipality finds its funds unequal to the burden of plague charges, it should remodel its budget by omitting all avoidable expenditure, and in the last resort may apply for an advance from Provincial funds.

3.

G.O., No. 547, Financial, dated 18th June 1898.

The principles already laid down in G.O., No. 720 [a], Financial, dated 4th September 1897, in regard to the distribution of plague charges between *Provincial*, *Local* and *Municipal* funds will be adhered to, and, as already intimated in paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898, the proposal that all expenditure in connection with the plague should be defrayed in the first instance from Provincial funds, cannot be entertained.

2. There is some force, however, in the remarks in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Collector of Bellary, No. 551, dated 27th March 1898, for there can be no doubt that the measures adopted in the frontier districts proper which adjoin or are nearest to the plague-stricken areas of Bombay, Hyderabad and Bengal, while primarily benefiting those districts themselves as being nearest the seat of infection, at the same time have the direct result of protecting other portions of the Presidency as well. This remark is also to some extent applicable to such districts as North Arcot and Coimbatore which are not frontier districts proper, but in which special plague inspection stations have been established.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore directs that the portion of plague expenditure in frontier

[a] Printed on page 10.

districts, which, under G.O., No. 720 [a], Financial, dated 4th September 1897, is not Provincial, shall, with the effect from the 1st April 1898, be distributed in the ratios of one-third in frontier districts proper, and of one-fourth in such districts, as Coimbatore and North Arcot, against the district in which the expenditure is incurred, the remaining two-thirds or three-fourths, as the case may be, being contributed by the other districts of the Presidency rateably to their annual receipts.

4. The estimates, called for by the Local and Municipal Department in paragraph [b] 2 of G.O., No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898, should be recast on the foregoing lines, and that department will be requested to issue the necessary orders at an early date to ensure that all Local Boards and Municipalities adjust their budget estimate for the current year, and, if necessary, for ensuing years, in order to meet the proportion of plague charges debitable to them.

5. The classification of details will be in accordance with the distribution shown in the appendix [c] to these proceedings. (G.O., No. 596 P., dated 20th June 1898.)

4.

G.O., No. 576, Financial, dated 4th July 1898.

The orders recapitulated in G.O., No. 720 [a], Financial, dated 4th September 1897, distributed the cost of precautionary measures adopted in this Presidency against the appearance of bubonic plague. These orders have since been confirmed and the apportionment of the charges more clearly defined in G.O., No. 547 [d], Financial, dated 18th June 1898.

2. The papers read above show that an expenditure of Rs. 1,450 was incurred at Tuticorin between April and September 1897 in subordinate medical establishments entertained at the port—

(i) for the protection of Ceylon and other places against plague, by ensuring that vessels leaving the port and passengers on board such vessels were free from infection;

(a) Printed on page 10.
(b) Printed on page 23.
(c) For revised appendix see page 14.
(d) Page 11.

(ii) for the protection of Tuticorin and the tracts in the interior entered through Tuticorin from the chance of the importation of plague by vessels coming from infected ports.

3. The Collector of Tinnevelly has decided that half the cost should be borne by the municipality and the remainder by Government; but the Accountant-General contends that, according to the principles laid down in the orders quoted in paragraph 1 *supra*, the whole of the charges should be debited to Municipal funds.

* 4. The Government is of opinion that, as every tract of country is bound to protect itself from disease, from whatever source it may originate, the charges incurred for the purpose specified in paragraph 2 (ii) *supra* should be borne by Local and Municipal funds and the portion of the Local expenditure from and after 1st April 1898 will be redistributed among the several districts of the Presidency in the proportions indicated in G.O., No. 547, dated 18th June 1898. On the other hand, the charges incurred for the protection of Ceylon and other foreign ports, though debitable partly to Port funds, have been rendered necessary on account of work undertaken by Government as a duty incumbent upon it as a Government and are therefore rightly debitable to Provincial funds.

5. In view of the fact that Port funds are already committed to expenditure on lighthouses and other objects to such an extent as to require substantial aid from Imperial funds, the Government resolves to accept the distribution of plague charges at Tuticorin as proposed by the Collector of Tinnevelly in equal proportions between (*a*) Provincial and (*b*) Municipal and Local funds. (G.O., No. 689 P., dated 18th July 1898.)

5.

G.O., No. 665 P., dated 11th July 1898.

The charges incurred up to 31st March 1898 should be debited in accordance with the orders in force till then. The revised distribution sanctioned in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 547 [a], Financial, dated 18th June 1898 (G.O., No. 596 P., dated 20th June 1898), applies only to plague expenditure incurred since the 1st April 1898.

* As amended by paragraph 20 of G.O., No. 1122, Financial, dated 28th November 1898.
(a) Page 11.

6.

G.O., No. 698, Financial, dated 15th August 1898.

It is observed that in the statements of plague expenditure for the quarter ending 31st December 1897, recorded in G.O., No. 577, Financial, dated 4th July 1898, the Accountant-General has both in the Provincial and in the Local accounts classified the outlay under *Direct* and *Indirect* charges.

2. The distinction between these two classes of expenditure under *Plague* is based on the same principles as under *Famine*, viz., when new appointments are created exclusively for plague duty the charges are treated as *Direct*, but when new appointments are made merely with the object of strengthening existing establishments to cope with the additional work caused by plague, the charges are treated as *Indirect* and debited to the ordinary service heads.

3. This distinction should be carefully borne in mind as regards the estimates called for in G.O. [(a)], No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898, and the consolidated statement of plague expenditure for 1897-98 referred to in G.O., No. 577, dated 4th July 1898.

4. The annexure to these proceedings will be substituted for the appendix to G.O., No. 547, Financial, dated 18th June 1898.

APPENDIX.*

PLAGUE CHARGES UNDER THE REGULATIONS ISSUED IN G.O., No. 93 P., DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1898.

I.—PROVINCIAL.

Indirect Charges.

3. Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration—

(1) Additions to the Collector's office establishment (Regulation 13).

(2) Special Divisional Officers appointed either to relieve Divisional Officers engaged on plague operations or to be in plague charge of a Division (Regulation 26).†

(a) Page 23.

* As amended by G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899; and G.O., No. 284, Financial, dated 22nd February 1899.

† But see G.O., No. 185, Financial, dated 4th February 1899, page 19.

(3) Assistant Plague Officers, viz., Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars specially entertained (Regulation 26).

20. Police—District Executive Force—

Additional police entertained in consequence of plague.

24-A. Medical Establishment—

(1) Additions to the office staff of District Medical and Sanitary Officers (Regulation 13).

(2) Tents for personal and office use of District Medical and Sanitary Officers with lascars (Regulation 13).

30-C. Stationery and Printing—Government Press—

(1) Cost of printing passports and passes (Regulation 29).

Direct Charges.

24-D. Grants for Medical Purposes—

(1) Medical Officers on plague duty.

(2) Medical Assistants for *plague* charge of a taluk or a smaller area (Regulation 26).

(3) Superior Medical Officers in charge of Plague Inspection Stations (Regulation 2).

II.—LOCAL.

Indirect Charges.

24-C. Sanitation and Vaccination—

(1) Additions to the existing sanitary staff for additional work connected with plague.

Direct Charges.

24-D. Medical—Grants for Medical Purposes—

(1) Establishments entertained for Railway and Road Frontier Inspection Stations (Regulations 2—5).

(2) Observation staff consisting of Plague Supervisors, Plague Inspectors, Assistant Plague Inspectors and their peons (Regulations 6 and 27).

(3) Ambulance staff (Regulations 9, 10 and 21).

(4) Superintendents of Camps, gumastahs and menial servants (Regulation 27).

(5) Cost of stretchers, medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing (Regulations 4 and 8).

(6) Cost of construction of plague hospitals and "Observation," "Suspect," "Health" and "Staff" camps whether at inspection stations or elsewhere (Regulations 4 and 19).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Charges connected with new appointments created exclusively for plague duty are treated as *Direct* and only *Medical* * expenditure on account of plague should be recorded as *Direct* in the accounts. Those charges relating to appointments which are made with the object of strengthening existing establishments to cope with the additional work caused by the plague are treated as *Indirect* and debited to the proper service heads.

It is to be noted that no additional expenditure to be treated as *Indirect* charges will arise from the mere transfer † of existing establishments to plague duty. Hence the charges on account of peons of the Salt and Excise Departments transferred for plague duty under Regulation 12 or of police detailed for cordon or other plague duty under Regulations 11, 12 and 18 should not be treated as plague charges.

2. Travelling and other allowances, and all contingent expenditure on stationery, postage, telegrams, office furniture, &c., should be charged against the heads of account to which the salaries of the officers drawing the allowances or incurring the expenditure are respectively debited.

3. The classification and the principles laid down in this appendix will, unless the contrary is expressly stated or appears from the context, apply also to expenditure incurred under any other regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. (G.O., No. 949 P., dated 29th August 1898.)

7.

G.O., No. 883, Financial, dated 13th October 1898.

10. . . . . The Collector is correct in his presumption that the charges on account of police constables detailed for Road and Frontier Inspection Stations should be debited to 20. Police.

8.

Telegram from the Government of Bombay, Financial Department, dated 25th October 1898.

Your telegram No. 598, dated 22nd instant. Emoluments of Military officers deputed exclusively on plague duty, paid and audited in Civil department, those of officers retained on

* But see G.O., No. 185, Financial, dated 4th February 1899, page 19.
† But see G.O., No. 215, Financial, dated 11th February 1899, page 22.

strength of regiments and not formally transferred to Civil department, paid and audited in Military department, in latter case, however, extra allowances or expenditure due to employment on plague duty debited to Civil department. Civil expenditure debited to 24. Medical.

G.O., No. 957, Financial, dated 27th October 1898.

Recorded with the remark that the emoluments of Military officers employed on plague duty in this Presidency will be similarly treated. (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 579, dated 5th November 1898.)

9.

Letter from the Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Kanchili, 13th October 1898, R.C. No. 1316-Eng.

I have the honour to state that a sum of Rs. 52 has been incurred as boat hire paid by the Health officers of the Ports of Gopalpur and Calingapatam for the inspection of vessels arriving from Calcutta.

2. These bills have been passed by the Treasury Deputy Collector under "Port Contingencies."

I am, however, doubtful whether this item can fall under the head of Ordinary Contingencies mentioned in paragraph 2 of the general instructions printed on page 131 of the Plague Regulations, and request orders on the point.

3. The total estimated expenditure for the official year is Rs. 100 at each of the two ports, and if special sanction is necessary, I request that the same may be obtained at an early date.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Fort St. George, 7th November 1898, No. 4915.

In returning the letter from the Collector of Ganjám forwarded with your letter No. 525, dated the 25th of October 1898, inquiring to what head the boat hire incurred by the Port Health officers at Gopalpur and Calingapatam should be debited, I have the honour to observe that the charges in question appear to be debitable in accordance with G.O., No. 625, Public, dated 18th June 1888, to Port funds.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 687, dated 16th November 1898.

The Accountant-General's letter is communicated to all Collectors of Maritime districts for information and guidance.

10.

Letter from the Collector of Chingleput, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Saidapet, 2nd October 1898, Ref. on No. 1486–Genl.

I have the honour to state that in this district there are three cantonments, viz., St. Thomas' Mount, Pallávaram and Poonamallee. As I thought it essential for the cantonments to have sites selected and materials kept ready for temporary hospitals, observation wards and huts for suspects, I addressed the Secretaries of the respective cantonments in the matter. The Commandant, Poonamallee Depot, asks me from what source the expenditure is to be met.

2. From the appendix [a] to G.O., No. 949 P., dated 29th August 1898, it appears that the expenditure is classed under "Local". In the plague budget the following items under "Local" appear:—

(1) Local Funds.
(2) Municipal Funds.
(3) Port and Marine Funds.

The district board does not derive any income from the cantonments, and it seems to me that the cost should be borne by the Cantonment Funds. I have the honour to ask if my view is correct.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Fort St. George, 23rd November 1898, No. 5098.

I have the honour to return herewith your endorsement No. 201, dated 11th November 1898, on letter from the Collector of Chingleput, No. 1486–Genl., dated 2nd October 1898, and to state that the charges referred to in the Collector's letter should be borne by the Cantonment Fund, in accordance with the principles laid down in G.O., [a] No. 698, Financial, dated 15th August 1898.

(a) Page 14.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 802, dated 25th November 1898.

The Accountant-General's letter is communicated to the Collector of Chingleput.

11.

G.O., No. 7, Financial, dated 3rd January 1899.

In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 900 M., dated 13th April 1897, it was ruled that municipalities should share with local boards the expenditure on account of subordinate staff, hutting, medical appliances, &c., in connection with plague inspection stations where such stations are adjacent to them, the proportions to be paid being settled by mutual arrangement or by the Collector subject to the orders of Government. In paragraph 19 of G.O., No. 883, Financial, dated 13th October 1898, it was laid down that no contribution towards plague expenditure in other districts is necessary in the case of municipalities.

2. The Government considers it unnecessary to maintain the order of April 1897 as regards the distribution of local charges in each district between the district board and the municipalities in that district, and directs that each municipality shall bear its own charges. (G.O., No. 145 P., dated 30th January 1899.)

12.

G.O., No. 83, Judicial, dated 12th January 1899.

As the fines * in question are levied under the Indian Penal Code, they must be credited, as all other fines under that Code are, to Law and Justice.

* *i.e.*, Fines recovered in prosecutions under the Plague Regulations.

13.

G.O., No. 185, Financial, dated 4th February 1899.

The pay and allowances of Special Plague officers (*i.e.*, Military officers employed on plague duty) have hitherto been shown as *Direct* charges under 24-D. Grants for Medical Purposes. The Plague Commissioner points out that this

procedure appears to be opposed to rule 1 of the general instructions [a] appended to G.O., No. 698, Financial, dated 15th August 1898, which requires that only *Medical* expenditure on account of plague should be recorded as *Direct* in the accounts. The Staff Corps officers appointed for districts are, he points out, really Special Divisional officers under Additional Mufassal Regulation 26 and the charges on account of their salaries and allowances seem debitable to 3. Land Revenue.

2. It is advantageous to treat expenditure connected with appointments created exclusively for plague duty as *Direct*, and it is for this reason that the Plague Commissioner and his establishment are shown as *Direct* charges under 24-D. Grants for Medical Purposes. The Government considers, therefore, that the present practice as regards Military officers employed on plague duty should continue.

14.

Letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Masulipatam, 10th October 1898, Ref. on C. No. 1425-D.B.

In the statement sent to Government with this office Dis. No. 1130-D.B., dated 8th August 1898, Rs. 2,523 have been shown as anticipated contribution from other district boards, under paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 547, [b] Financial, dated 18th June 1898, embodied in G.O., No. 596 P., dated 20th June 1898, on account of the expenditure for the plague hospital at Kondapalli from 1st April 1898 to the end of February 1899. It is anticipated that contributions due on account of payments made in March will not be recovered till April 1899.

2. The Government has not yet prescribed the method of recovery from other district boards. I would suggest, as the easiest way, that the Collector be instructed at the close of each month to credit to Local funds from Provincial funds two-thirds of the expenditure booked during the past month on account of plague charges (other than charges to be borne from Provincial funds), and that these sums be recovered by the Accountant-General to the credit of Provincial funds from the other district boards of the Presidency.

[a] Page 16.

[b] Page 11.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 16th January 1899, No. L.F.D.—699.

With reference to your endorsement No. 2465, dated the 11th November 1898, on letter No. 1425-D.B., dated 10th October 1898, from the President, District Board, Kistna, I have the honour to state that the proposal of the President to debit to Provincial every month two-thirds of the expenditure booked against Local funds in the previous month is not desirable. The adjustment can most suitably be made at the end of the year with reference to the total receipts of the several boards—paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 547, Financial, dated 18th June 1898, and included in the March final accounts. The recoveries effected on account of payments made in March 1899 will thus be included in the accounts of 1898-99.

G.O., No. 155, Financial, dated 28th January 1899.

The Government agrees with the Accountant-General, and the course suggested by him will be followed.

15.

G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

5. As regards the distribution of these charges, it is to be observed that the emoluments of Staff Corps officers deputed exclusively on plague duty are, under existing orders, treated as *Direct* and debited to 24-D. Medical—Grants for Medical Purposes—*Provincial*. The allowances granted to Military officers retained on the strength of their regiments, but performing plague duties without being formally transferred to the Civil department, whose pay is borne by the Military department, and all other expenditure due to their employment on plague duty, together with charges on account of clothing, batta to men and contingent expenditure of all kinds incurred in consequence of disinfection work will be borne by *Local* or *Municipal* funds, according to the area within which the officers and troops are employed.

6. In accordance with the foregoing rulings, the travelling allowances of the officer in charge of the detachment on guard duty at Jalarpet and all expenses connected with the moving and encampment of the troops under him will

procedure appears to be opposed to rule 1 of the general instructions [a] appended to G.O., No. 698, Financial, dated 15th August 1898, which requires that only *Medical* expenditure on account of plague should be recorded as *Direct* in the accounts. The Staff Corps officers appointed for districts are, he points out, really Special Divisional officers under Additional Mufassal Regulation 26 and the charges on account of their salaries and allowances seem debitable to 3. LAND REVENUE.

2. It is advantageous to treat expenditure connected with appointments created exclusively for plague duty as *Direct*, and it is for this reason that the Plague Commissioner and his establishment are shown as *Direct* charges under 24-D. GRANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. The Government considers, therefore, that the present practice as regards Military officers employed on plague duty should continue.

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2. The Government has not yet prescribed the method of recovery from other district boards. I would suggest, as the easiest way, that the Collector be instructed at the close of each month to credit to Local funds from Provincial funds two-thirds of the expenditure booked during the past month on account of plague charges (other than charges to be borne from Provincial funds), and that these sums be recovered by the Accountant-General to the credit of Provincial funds from the other district boards of the Presidency.

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G.O., No. 155, Financial, dated 28th January 1899.

The Government agrees with the Accountant-General, and the course suggested by him will be followed.

15.

G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

5. As regards the distribution of these charges, it is to be observed that the emoluments of Staff Corps officers deputed exclusively on plague duty are, under existing orders, treated as *Direct* and debited to 24-D. MEDICAL—GRANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES—*Provincial*. The allowances granted to Military officers retained on the strength of their regiments, but performing plague duties without being formally transferred to the Civil department, whose pay is borne by the Military department, and all other expenditure due to their employment on plague duty, together with charges on account of clothing, batta to men and contingent expenditure of all kinds incurred in consequence of disinfection work will be borne by *Local* or *Municipal* funds, according to the area within which the officers and troops are employed.

6. In accordance with the foregoing rulings, the travelling allowances of the officer in charge of the detachment on guard duty at Jalarpet and all expenses connected with the moving and encampment of the troops under him will

procedure appears to be opposed to rule 1 of the general instructions [a] appended to G.O., No. 698, Financial, dated 15th August 1898, which requires that only *Medical* expenditure on account of plague should be recorded as *Direct* in the accounts. The Staff Corps officers appointed for districts are, he points out, really Special Divisional officers under Additional Mufassal Regulation 26 and the charges on account of their salaries and allowances seem debitable to 3. Land Revenue.

2. It is advantageous to treat expenditure connected with appointments created exclusively for plague duty as *Direct*, and it is for this reason that the Plague Commissioner and his establishment are shown as *Direct* charges under 24-D. Grants for Medical Purposes. The Government considers, therefore, that the present practice as regards Military officers employed on plague duty should continue.

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2. The Government has not yet prescribed the method of recovery from other district boards. I would suggest, as the easiest way, that the Collector be instructed at the close of each month to credit to Local funds from Provincial funds two-thirds of the expenditure booked during the past month on account of plague charges (other than charges to be borne from Provincial funds), and that these sums be recovered by the Accountant-General to the credit of Provincial funds from the other district boards of the Presidency.

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With reference to your endorsement No. 2465, dated the 11th November 1898, on letter No. 1425-D.B., dated 10th October 1898, from the President, District Board, Kistna, I have the honour to state that the proposal of the President to debit to Provincial every month two-thirds of the expenditure booked against Local funds in the previous month is not desirable. The adjustment can most suitably be made at the end of the year with reference to the total receipts of the several boards—paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 547, Financial, dated 18th June 1898, and included in the March final accounts. The recoveries effected on account of payments made in March 1899 will thus be included in the accounts of 1898–99.

G.O., No. 155, Financial, dated 28th January 1899.

The Government agrees with the Accountant-General, and the course suggested by him will be followed.

15.

G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

5. As regards the distribution of these charges, it is to be observed that the emoluments of Staff Corps officers deputed exclusively on plague duty are, under existing orders, treated as *Direct* and debited to 24-D. Medical—Grants for Medical Purposes—*Provincial*. The allowances granted to Military officers retained on the strength of their regiments, but performing plague duties without being formally transferred to the Civil department, whose pay is borne by the Military department, and all other expenditure due to their employment on plague duty, together with charges on account of clothing, batta to men and contingent expenditure of all kinds incurred in consequence of disinfection work will be borne by *Local* or *Municipal* funds, according to the area within which the officers and troops are employed.

6. In accordance with the foregoing rulings, the travelling allowances of the officer in charge of the detachment on guard duty at Jalarpet and all expenses connected with the moving and encampment of the troops under him will

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be debited to *Local*. Similarly the charges referred to in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 672, dated 14th November 1898, which would not have been incurred by the troops on disinfection duty at Guntakal but for their being engaged on this duty, will be debited to *Local*. (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 656-45, dated 7th March 1899.)

16.

G.O., No. 215, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

The emoluments of an officer, who is employed solely on plague duty, should be treated as a plague charge, whether another officer is appointed to perform his ordinary duties or not.

17.

G.O., No. 284, Financial, dated 22nd February 1899.

2. The salaries and allowances of officers, whether additional or not, when placed in charge of civil stations must be taken to the ordinary head 24-A. MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT —MUFASSAL DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICERS, but such charges do not constitute plague charges—*Direct* or *Indirect*. The charges on account of District Medical and Sanitary officers or Civil Surgeons, who are relieved of their ordinary duties and deputed exclusively to plague work, should be treated as *Direct* plague charges under 24-D. GRANTS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

C.—Plague Estimates.

1.

G.O., No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898.

2. The Collector being the officer who should initiate and control all plague measures in his district, is primarily responsible for making provision for the necessary expenditure, and it will be his duty to see that municipal and district board budgets are so framed as to provide sufficient funds for carrying out those measures, and in cases where the expenditure has to be met by Government to obtain grants in ample time . . . . . .

Except in circumstances of very great urgency, no Collector should work without a duly sanctioned grant. Where unforeseen expenditure for which there is no grant has to be incurred, immediate report of the fact should be made to Government.

3. To enable Government to exercise a proper check over plague expenditure and to see that the provision of funds is adequate, the Collector of each district where plague preventive measures are being taken should, in addition to the annual estimate referred to in paragraph 2, submit . . . . . by the fifth of each month in the forms adopted in the civil budget estimates and under the proper service heads, a *detailed* statement of the actual expenditure in the previous month and an estimate of the probable requirements for the current month and the remainder of the official year. In these estimates the grants already sanctioned from Provincial and the sums which have been made available from Local and Municipal funds should be shown. The Accountant-General is requested to get the necessary forms printed and supplied to the Collectors concerned and to the Surgeon-General as soon as possible. The Superintendent, Government Press, will see that these forms and estimates are printed as quickly as possible.

2.

G.O., No. 868, Financial, dated 11th October 1898.

3. The monthly estimates submitted under paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 514 P., dated 25th May 1898, should, as in the

case of monthly famine estimates, show the estimate for the current month, as well as for the succeeding month and for the remainder of the official year. These estimates should be submitted by Collectors to the Plague Commissioner, instead of as at present through the Surgeon-General and the Accountant-General, and should reach the Plague Commissioner not later than the fifth of each month. That officer will forward them immediately, with such remarks as may seem to him to be necessary, to the Financial Department, which will consolidate them and pass such orders as may be called for. The Accountant-General will be requested to issue revised forms to Collectors as early as possible in order to provide the additional column referred to above.

4. The attention of all Collectors is drawn to paragraph 2 of the Government Order quoted in the last paragraph in which it was pointed out that they are primarily responsible for making provision for the necessary expenditure and for ensuring that municipal and district board budgets are so framed as to provide sufficient funds for carrying out plague measures in each district. Collectors will clearly understand that expenditure can be incurred only against the monthly allotments passed by Government on the returns referred to above, and that although it is not the intention that plague operations should cease because it is found that the allotment is being exceeded in any month, the Collector concerned will be held responsible for exercising proper supervision over the expenditure and applying at the earliest possible moment it becomes apparent that funds are becoming exhausted.

5. Orders will issue in the Local and Municipal Department revising the budgets of all local boards and municipalities so as to ensure that a reasonable provision is made in each case for plague expenditure. Where it is absolutely impossible to find the funds necessary to meet the expenditure falling on these bodies, the question of a grant-in-aid from Provincial funds will be considered. (G.O., No. 2031 L., dated 22nd October 1898.)

3.

G.O., No. 883, Financial, dated 13th October 1898.

10. . . . . The estimates should, however, provide for the gross expenditure expected to be incurred in the district, and take credit for the contributions as subsequently advised by the Accountant-General.

4.

G.O., No. 899, Financial, dated 19th October 1898.

The monthly estimates of plague expenditure should cover *all* charges, direct and indirect.

5.

G.O., No. 1054, Financial, dated 14th November 1898.

The Surgeon-General, the President of the Municipal Commission of Madras and all Collectors will be requested to submit to Government, through the Plague Commissioner, estimates of expenditure in connection with plague charges for the year 1899–1900. These estimates, which should exhibit direct and indirect charges under *Provincial*, *Local*, and *Municipal*, should reach the Plague Commissioner not later than the 25th November. They should be accompanied by statements showing full details of the establishments for which provision is made and they should follow the form of the Civil budget estimates with the detailed heads under *Salaries*, *Establishment*, *&c.*, given in the present monthly estimates.

6.

G.O., No. 1122, Financial, dated 28th November 1898.

24. The attention of all officers concerned will be specially drawn to the following points with reference to the form of the estimates, many of which have, as indicated above, reached Government in an incomplete state :—

(*a*) *Column* 1.—The grants sanctioned by Government in its latest proceedings should be entered.

(*b*) *Column* 2.—The figures should correspond with those reported by Collectors and Presidents of district boards to the Accountant-General.

(*c*) As in the Civil Budget Estimates, the number and pay of officers and establishment should be clearly shown.

(*d*) In calculating the estimates for the current and succeeding months, details, together with complete explanations of *Salaries* and *Establishments*, should be given in the explanatory remarks on the facing page wherever there are differences between the establishments already reported and those for which the estimate provides.

(*e*) *Direct* and *Indirect* charges should invariably be shown separately.

25. In the case of some districts, the portion of the expenditure to be borne on account of other districts rateably to their receipts as worked out in appendix B to G.O., No. 883, Financial, dated 13th October 1898, has been included in the expenditure under LOCAL. The attention of Collectors is drawn to paragraph 10 [a] of that order where it has been laid down that estimates should provide for gross expenditure. Credit for the contributions can be taken as subsequently advised by the Accountant-General.

7.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, to the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and to all Collectors, No. 910, dated 14th December 1898.

. . . . It is also requested that the estimate may be submitted in duplicate. If both copies cannot be sent on the same date, the second copy may be posted a day later.

8.

G.O., No. 154, Financial, dated 27th January 1899.

The Surgeon-General will in addition to the statement called for in paragraph 4[b] of G.O., No. 134, Financial, dated 24th January 1899, forward to the Financial Department, so as to reach it before the 5th of each month beginning with February 1899, an estimate in the prescribed form providing for all Medical officers, nurses, &c., who have been sent out by the Secretary of State and are temporarily attached to hospitals, &c., in Madras, prior to their services being placed at the disposal of the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, or their being posted to districts in connection with plague work. The Accountant-General will be requested to furnish the Surgeon-General with the necessary forms and with complete information as to the classification of the charges and past actuals.

9.

Plague Commissioner's letter to the Sanitary Commissioner, Ref. on C. No. 1454, dated 3rd February 1899.

As inoculation is under your control and as district budget estimates do not contain any provision under this head, I beg

(a) Printed on page 24.

(b) Page 33.

you will kindly send me by the fifth of each month an estimate in the enclosed form for submission to Government. It is requested that all plague charges under your control, *e.g.*, the charges incurred under paragraph 2 of Mr. Hammick's letter No. 88, dated 7th October 1898, may be included in the estimate.

10.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. $\frac{656}{45}$, dated 7th March 1899.

4. The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Collectors of districts in which troops are employed, have been already requested to make provision for Military officers and sepoys in the monthly plague estimates in accordance with the orders [a] now issued by Government and also to include them in the monthly printed plague establishment lists.

11.

G.O., No. 335, Financial, dated 8th March 1899.

The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, will furnish a monthly estimate for the expenditure specified in the letter from the Plague Commissioner read above, so as to reach that officer by the 5th of each month.

2. The Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, will also forward to the Plague Commissioner by the 5th of each month estimates of plague charges under 20–C. District Executive Force and 20–A. Presidency Police, respectively, providing for all Police officers employed on plague duty.

3. The officers mentioned above will be furnished with spare copies of the Proceedings noted on the margin for guidance in the preparation of their estimates, and the Accountant-General will be requested to supply them with the requisite forms for the estimates.

G.O., No.	868,	Finl.,	dated	11th Oct.	1898.
,, ,,	899	,,	,,	19th ,,	,,
,, ,,	1246	,,	,,	17th Dec.	,,
,, ,,	285	,,	,,	22nd Feb.	1899.

4. The monthly plague estimates submitted by Collectors need not in future include police charges.

(a) G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899, page 21.

(*d*) Officers of the ordinary staff doing plague duty in addition to their usual work and drawing extra remuneration on account of it may be included in the list. Only their plague allowances should be shown in column 5 and their plague duties in column 7.

(*e*) The list should be revised on the 1st of each month and three copies despatched so as to reach the Plague Commissioner on or before the 5th. Three copies should also be despatched at the same time to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, two copies to the Accountant-General, and one copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

8.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1047, dated 28th December 1898.

The list for December from the Collector of Anantapur is still due, though it should have reached the Plague Commissioner by the 5th instant. As the lists already received have not been prepared on any uniform system, the following further instructions are issued :—

(1) The list should be wholly printed, and not written in manuscript on printed forms.

(2) It should be revised up to the last day of the month to which it refers. Thus the list due in February should include all changes up to the 31st January 1899.

(3) It should be printed vertically on paper of foolscap size as shown in the appendix, so as to allow the lists from all the districts to be bound together in this office. Space should be left for stitching.

(4) In the South Arcot list, the entry in column 1 is "Staff employed to examine passengers and issue passports at stations, &c." This is wrong. The proper head of service should be entered. The headings given under section II-Local in the form appended to Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 762, dated 22nd November 1898, are not service heads, but merely indicate the order in which the entries in the list should be arranged. These headings should be printed across the columns as shown in the specimen form appended to this proceedings. It will be convenient if all the new

appointments at each separate station or office are shown together.

(5) It was requested that in column 2 the names of only those persons drawing not less than Rs. 100 a month might be shown. The Collector of Salem has, for his own convenience, printed the names of subordinate officers. This course may be followed in other districts, for all officers drawing not less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

(6) The original column 4 may then be omitted. Officers of the same class, employed in this same office, or at the same stations, and drawing less than Rs. 15 per mensem may be lumped together, the number being shown in column 2, and total pay in column 4.

(7) The nature of the allowances entered in column 5 (*i.e.*, whether house-rent, plague allowance, &c.) should be explained in column 9.

(8) In column 8, the Collector of Madura has entered "Entertained by the Madura Municipality." This is not enough. All appointments connected with plague must be sanctioned either by the Government or the Plague Commissioner and in cases where this has not been done, necessary action should now be taken. In this connection, attention is invited to G.O., No. 1115,[a] Financial, dated 25th November 1898.

(a) Page 6.

APPENDIX.

Head of service.	Name or number.	Office.	Pay.	Allowance.	Date of joining * appointment.	Duties of office.	Number and date of sanction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			SECTION I.—PROVINCIAL.					
24-D. Medical ...	Captain T. Ffrench.	Special Plague officer.	RS. A. P. 374 1 6	RS. (a) 300 (b) 100	15th Sept. 1898.	Supervising the Frontier Inspection Stations, perambulating the frontier, &c.	G.O., No. 1239 P., dated 13th September 1898.	(a) Deputation allowance. (b) Staff salary.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
			SECTION II.—LOCAL.					
			(1) *Railway Inspection Station—Jalarpet.*					
24-D. Medical ...	Mrs. Joseph ...	Inspectress ..	100 0 0	...	22nd Aug. 1898.	Inspection of passengers on the platform.	G.O., No. 841 P., dated 18th August 1898.	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Two	Peons	14 0 0					
			(2) *Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*					
24-D. Medical ...	T. P. Raman Nair.	Hospital Assistant.	25 0 0	(c) 10	26th Aug. 1898.	In charge of Zuzuvada station.	G.O., No. 1010 P., dated 5th September 1898, and Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 254, dated 19th October 1898.	(c) Plague allowance.
	Nagamuthu Naidu.	Gumasta ...	12 0 0	...	4th Sept. 1898.			
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	S. G. Ponnusami Pillai.	Hospital Assistant.	25 0 0		30th Aug. 1898.	In charge of Gummalapuram station.		
			(3) *Observation Circles.*					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			SECTION III.—MUNICIPAL.					
			(1) *Salem Municipality.*					
Municipal	M. Amirthanadam Pillay.	Hospital Assistant.	40 0 0	(c) 10	16th Nov. 1898.	To issue passports at Suramangalam railway station.	*	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			SECTION IV.—PORT AND MARINE FUNDS.					
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For revised heading see page 33.

9.

G.O., No. 134, Financial, dated 24th January 1899.

4. The Surgeon-General will, in future, forward to the Financial Department so as to reach it before the 5th of each month a statement * showing all Medical officers on plague duty with their stations, pay and allowances. This statement should also include doctors who have been sent out by the Secretary of State and are temporarily attached to hospitals, &c., in Madras.

10.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 506, dated 24th February 1899.

All Collectors are requested to correct the heading of column 6 of the monthly plague establishment list prescribed in this office Proceedings No. 1047,(a) dated 28th December 1898, as follows:—

"Date of commencement of appointment."

The date when the original appointment came into effect and not the date when the present incumbent joined his duties should be shown in this column.

11.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. $\frac{656}{45}$, dated 7th March 1899.

4. The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Collectors of districts in which troops are employed, have been already requested to . . . include them in the monthly printed plague establishment lists.

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* The Surgeon-General has been requested by the Plague Commissioner to send him every month three copies of this statement.

(a) Page 30.

THE MADRAS PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S CIRCULAR No. II OF 1899.

ORDERS RELATING TO PLAGUE OFFICERS AND THEIR REMUNERATION.

(*1st April 1899.*)

CIRCULAR No. II OF 1899.

A.—Leave Concessions to Officers on Plague Duty not drawing special salary or allowances on account of it.

1.

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated Simla, 15th November 1897, No. 5047-P.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the following concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague, subject to the restrictions specified below:—

2. (i) To officers who have been so employed for a period of not less than five months—

either (*a*) one month's extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave for which half pay is ordinarily admissible.

(ii) To officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months—

either (*a*) two months' extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above.

3. The grant of the above concessions is subject to the following explanations and limitations:—

(i) The concessions are admissible in the case of famine duty, in any province in which there has been famine, and in the case of plague duty in the Presidency of Bombay[a] including Sind.

(ii) They are not admissible to any officer whose duty in connection with famine or plague has not, in the opinion of the Local Government, been so unusually arduous as to render him deserving of them, or who has been specially appointed to such duty and has been remunerated during the performance of it by special salary or allowances.

(iii) The extra privilege leave admissible under this resolution may be taken in combination with privilege leave

(a) But see Resolution printed on page 6.

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(iii) The extra privilege leave admissible under this resolution may be taken in combination with privilege leave

(a) But see Resolution printed on page 6.

earned under the ordinary rules, provided that the total amount of privilege leave so taken at one time shall not exceed three months. Any balance of privilege leave which cannot be taken in consequence of the three months' limit will remain at credit to be taken under the ordinary rules.

(iv) The concessions will ordinarily cease to be admissible after the expiry of two years from the date of this resolution, but may, with the consent of the Local Government, be carried on beyond that date in cases where the exigencies of the public service have necessitated the refusal of leave when applied for and have thus prevented the grant of the full concessions earned within the prescribed period.

(v) Any officer eligible for the concessions may choose between the alternatives (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 2 at the time he applies for leave. (G.O., No. 982, Financial, dated 25th November 1897, printed in G.O., No. 2387 L., dated 8th December 1897.)

2.

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Leave and Leave Allowances), dated Calcutta, 22nd January 1898, No. 315-P.

As some doubts have arisen as to what was intended by the phrase "full pay" in clauses (i) (*b*) and (ii) (*b*) of paragraph 2 of the resolution[a] of the 15th November last read in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that this expression may be interpreted as meaning the allowances to which the officer would have been entitled if on privilege leave. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to decide that when these additional leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, they shall be payable at the privileged rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee. (G.O., No. 95, Financial, dated 3rd February 1898, printed in G.O., No. 368 L., dated 2nd March 1898.)

3.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 16th April 1898, No. 938-G.

In reply to your Secretary's letter, No. 17—1039, dated 14th February 1898, I am directed to state that the Government of India are pleased to sanction the relaxation of the

(a) Page 5.

condition of extra expense prescribed by the note to Article 162 of the Civil Service Regulations in the case of men drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem who are allowed the concessions sanctioned in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution[a] No. 5047-P., dated 15th November 1897. (G.O., No. 477, Financial, dated 21st May 1898, printed in G.O., No. 1140 L., dated 23rd June 1898.)

4.

Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Leave and Leave Allowances), dated Simla, 29th June 1898, No. 2852-P.

The Government of India have had under their consideration a number of further references regarding the scope and interpretation of the orders in the resolution[a] of the 15th November 1897, granting certain concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague. The following are the chief questions raised:—

(1) Whether concessions in excess of those allowed for famine or plague service of five months only are admissible in cases in which the service has been exceptionally arduous and meritorious, but has fallen short of the full period of ten months by an inconsiderable time;

(2) Whether the concessions sanctioned for officers employed on plague duty in the Bombay Presidency may be extended under the same conditions to officers who have been similarly engaged outside that Presidency; and

(3) Whether the concessions are admissible in the case of officers such as Secretariat officers and heads of certain departments whose office work has been materially increased in consequence of plague or famine, but whose duties have not involved constant active service in the field.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that the proposals involved in these references go beyond the intention of the original orders. These orders were liberally framed with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, in the first instance, and cannot be modified to meet all the cases which may seem to lie just outside the limits prescribed. On

(a) Page 5.

the first point raised the instructions laid down are explicit, and in accordance with them the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that officers who have not been employed on duties connected with famine relief or plague for the full period of ten months prescribed by the resolution of the 15th November 1897, are not eligible for any extension of the minimum concessions admissible under the resolution. Similarly officers who have not been so employed for five months do not come within the terms of the resolution at all.

3. As regards the second question, the case is somewhat different. Since the issue of the resolution of 15th November 1897 numerous outbreaks of plague have occurred beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, in combating which some officers have been strenuously employed for prolonged periods. Thus circumstances no longer require the limitation of the plague concessions to officers of the Bombay Presidency, and the Government of India accordingly sanction their extension, subject to the conditions laid down in the resolution, to other parts of India where plague has occurred.

4. The third question under consideration, if answered in the affirmative, would have involved an important extension of the original orders, and was accordingly referred to the Secretary of State for consideration and decision. With his sanction His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

(*a*) In the case of administrative officers ordinarily serving at the head-quarters of the Government of India or of a Local Government whose duties have brought them into actual contact with famine or plague, the concessions may be granted at the discretion of the Government of India or of the Local Government, as the case may be, if the conditions laid down in the original resolution are fulfilled.

(*b*) Secretariat and other officers whose additional work in connection with famine or plague has been office work, are not regarded as having been employed on duties connected with famine or plague within the meaning of the resolution, and are not eligible for the concessions. (G.O., No. 622, Financial, dated 18th July 1898, printed in G.O., No. 1506 L., dated 17th August 1898.)

5.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Leave and Leave Allowances), to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers, dated Simla, the 1st July 1898, No. 2904-P.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question whether grade promotions should be allowed to an officer while on furlough, during the period he receives special absentee allowances under the orders conveyed in the resolutions in this department, Nos. 5047-P.[a] and 315-P.[b], dated, respectively, the 15th November 1897 and 22nd January 1898, and, if so, whether it will be necessary to revert a junior officer in each case for the period for which the special allowances are drawn.

2. I am directed to inform you that the Government of India are pleased to decide that the allowances of the officers on leave must be determined exactly as if they were on privilege leave during the period of the leave which is governed by the resolution in this department, No. 5047-P., dated 15th November 1897, *i.e.*, they will receive the benefit of promotions as if on privilege leave in cases where such promotions are allowed by Local Governments, and will be similarly liable to revert. But the promotions and reversions assumed for the purpose of calculating the leave allowances, should not be allowed to affect officers on duty who will draw salaries as if the officers on leave were receiving ordinary furlough allowances.

3. Any revision of the allowances that may be necessary in consequence of the promotion and reversion of the officers on leave, should be effected as soon as possible after the expiration of the period for which special allowances are admissible, and I am to request that amended last-pay certificates showing the adjustments necessary may be prepared and forwarded to this department for transmission to the India Office as soon as the period during which special leave allowances are drawn expires in each instance. (G.O., No. 623, Financial, dated 18th July 1898, printed in G.O., No. 1525-L. dated 18th August 1898.)

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(a) Page 5. (b) Page 6.

B.—Military Officers and Troops.

1.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 12th July 1898, No. 922.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India have decided that the following procedure should be adopted in future in obtaining the services of military officers for plague duty :—

I. A Local Government or Administration requiring an officer or officers for plague duty will apply to the Government of India, in the Home Department, detailing the number of officers required, and where and when they should be ordered to join.

II. The Government of India will then address the Adjutant-General in India, who will issue instructions under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to one or more commands to supply the officers wanted, the Government of India being at the same time informed of the instructions issued.

III. On learning from the Adjutant-General's Department from what command the officers asked for will be supplied, the Government of India will inform the Local Government or Administration concerned, and all further correspondence in reference to the individual officers detailed by Commands, or their replacement, should they for any reason revert to military duty, will be conducted between the Local Government or Administration and the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

IV. When the officers selected have joined their appointments, the Lieutenant-General Commanding will communicate their names to the Adjutant-General's Department, and their services will then be placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

V. When an officer's services are no longer required, he should be directed by the Local Government or Administration to rejoin his regiment, the Lieutenant-General Commanding and the Government of India being at the same time informed, and the latter will then replace the officer at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal. (G.O., No. 718-Plague, dated 26th July 1898.)

2.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, Madras, to all Collectors, No. $\frac{1}{23}$, dated 29th September 1898.

I have the honour to inform you, under the instructions of Government, that the use of troops for plague purposes should be avoided as far as possible, and that in future no troops should be requisitioned under the Additional Mufassal Regulations without previously consulting me.

3.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner No. $\frac{8}{891}$, dated 25th October 1898.

In continuation of Circular No. 1—General No. 23, dated 29th September 1898, Collectors are informed that troops in any case should not be used as a cordon round villages, but in special cases may be employed on disinfecting work when labour is short, and that when so employed they should not wear uniform or carry arms.

4.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner No. 605, dated 3rd March 1899.

Where the employment of sepoys has once been sanctioned, the men may be changed without reference to the Plague Commissioner. Arrangements should be made for the relieving detachment to be inoculated before departure.

5.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 26th June 1897, No. 681.

I am directed to forward, for the information and guidance of the Government of Madras, a copy of a letter, No. 673, dated 26th June 1897, addressed to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the allowances to be granted to troops employed on duty connected with the plague.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, dated Simla, 26th June 1897, No. 673.

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paid to combatant commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men when employed on duty in connection with the plague has been considered by the Government of India, and I am now to communicate their orders on the subject for the information and guidance of the Government of Bombay.

2. The duties performed by the troops in connection with plague appear to be of two kinds :—

(1) Searching, disinfecting, superintending, scavengering, &c. This may be called Sanitary duty.

(2) Guard duty.

The Guard duty is an ordinary military duty which any body of troops may be called upon to carry out, and the Governor-General in Council is therefore of opinion that no allowances are admissible for its performance.

The Sanitary duty, on the other hand, is an unusual one, and it is disagreeable and dangerous. His Excellency in Council considers that the officers and men who have been called upon to execute it should receive adequate remuneration. His Excellency in Council recognises that the same troops may be occupied on both sorts of duties at the same time, and in this case it must be left to the discretion of the Local Government to decide, on the merits of the case, whether or not the allowances should be granted.

3. The following are the allowances sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council for the performance of sanitary duties :—

(1) Combatant British officers. The same rate as that admissible to officers employed on famine duty under Article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations, namely, Rs. 300 a month for officers of over 5 years' service, and Rs. 200 a month for officers of under 5 years' service.

(2) British non-commissioned officers. Re. 1 a day.[a]

(3) British privates. 12 annas a day and 6 annas a day extra ration money.

(4) Native officers. Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

(5) Native non-commissioned officers. 12 annas a day.

(6) Sepoys. 8 annas a day.

4. From the date of issue of the orders allowances at the above rates should be substituted for the allowances which are at present being paid under the orders of the Government of Bombay. In cases where no allowances have hitherto been paid, the present orders may be applied retrospectively, with effect from the date on which the troops were employed on sanitary duty.

5. It is understood that the two officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who were deputed to Sind on special plague duty, and who have been employed in supervising the disinfection of large villages (*vide* the resolution of the Government of Bombay No. $\frac{2392}{1857\text{-}P.}$, dated the 3rd May 1897), have hitherto been paid detention allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 a day. The Government of India consider that the rates sanctioned in paragraph 3 above should be applied retrospectively in the case of these two officers who have been employed on important executive work. They should also be granted the travelling allowances of a military

(a) But see page 16.

officer in civil employ, namely, those admissible to a member of the Indian Civil Service.

6. In conveying sanction to the grant of the allowances which have hitherto been paid to the troops employed on plague duty, I am to say, with reference to your letter No. M.—211-P., dated the 20th April 1897, that whilst the Governor-General in Council fully recognizes the importance of prompt action to which your letter alludes, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it would have been better and would have saved some difficulty and embarrassment if, when it was decided to employ troops on plague duty and to grant them special allowances for the work, the question of the allowances had been immediately referred to the Government of India. (G.O., No. 1544 M., dated 5th July 1897.)

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 11th January 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1899 of 1898.

I have the honour to request the orders of Government as to the allowances that should be paid to military officers and troops employed on plague duty in this Presidency. The rates sanctioned by the Government of India for the Bombay Presidency which will be found mentioned on pages 401, 402 of Vol. I, Nathan's Plague in India, may be adopted for this Presidency.

As regards the compensation for wear and tear of clothing, it may be found cheaper as in Bombay to issue working clothing, and I solicit sanction for adopting this alternative course if satisfactory arrangements can be made. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Hammick allowed half batta for the four days during which the 100 sepoys placed at the disposal of the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, for plague duty, were under training by the Sanitary Commissioner, and also approved of the Sanitary Commissioner's proposal that sixty of them should be provided with two suits of white drill each. A copy of Mr. Hammick's Proceedings is submitted for information of Government.

G.O., No. 173 P., dated 2nd February 1899.

The orders[a] of the Government of India on the subject of the allowances to be granted to troops employed on duty connected with the plague, recorded in the Government. Order read above, will be communicated to the Plague Commissioner, the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Accountant-General.

2. The Plague Commissioner's proposal regarding the supply of working clothing in lieu of compensation is approved.

(a) Page 11.

paid to combatant commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men when employed on duty in connection with the plague has been considered by the Government of India, and I am now to communicate their orders on the subject for the information and guidance of the Government of Bombay.

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(6) Sepoys. 8 annas a day.

4. From the date of issue of the orders allowances at the above rates should be substituted for the allowances which are at present being paid under the orders of the Government of Bombay. In cases where no allowances have hitherto been paid, the present orders may be applied retrospectively, with effect from the date on which the troops were employed on sanitary duty.

5. It is understood that the two officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who were deputed to Sind on special plague duty, and who have been employed in supervising the disinfection of large villages (*vide* the resolution of the Government of Bombay No. $\frac{2392}{1857\text{-}P.}$, dated the 3rd May 1897), have hitherto been paid detention allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 a day. The Government of India consider that the rates sanctioned in paragraph 3 above should be applied retrospectively in the case of these two officers who have been employed on important executive work. They should also be granted the travelling allowances of a military

(a) But see page 16.

officer in civil employ, namely, those admissible to a member of the Indian Civil Service.

6. In conveying sanction to the grant of the allowances which have hitherto been paid to the troops employed on plague duty, I am to say, with reference to your letter No. M.—211-P., dated the 20th April 1897, that whilst the Governor-General in Council fully recognizes the importance of prompt action to which your letter alludes, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it would have been better and would have saved some difficulty and embarrassment if, when it was decided to employ troops on plague duty and to grant them special allowances for the work, the question of the allowances had been immediately referred to the Government of India. (G.O., No. 1544 M., dated 5th July 1897.)

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 11th January 1899, Ref. on G. No. 1899 of 1898.

I have the honour to request the orders of Government as to the allowances that should be paid to military officers and troops employed on plague duty in this Presidency. The rates sanctioned by the Government of India for the Bombay Presidency which will be found mentioned on pages 401, 402 of Vol. I, Nathan's Plague in India, may be adopted for this Presidency.

As regards the compensation for wear and tear of clothing, it may be found cheaper as in Bombay to issue working clothing, and I solicit sanction for adopting this alternative course if satisfactory arrangements can be made. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Hammick allowed half batta for the four days during which the 100 sepoys placed at the disposal of the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, for plague duty, were under training by the Sanitary Commissioner, and also approved of the Sanitary Commissioner's proposal that sixty of them should be provided with two suits of white drill each. A copy of Mr. Hammick's Proceedings is submitted for information of Government.

G.O., No. 173 P., dated 2nd February 1899.

The orders[a] of the Government of India on the subject of the allowances to be granted to troops employed on duty connected with the plague, recorded in the Government. Order read above, will be communicated to the Plague Commissioner, the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Accountant-General.

2. The Plague Commissioner's proposal regarding the supply of working clothing in lieu of compensation is approved.

(a) Page 11.

6.

Letter from the Accountant-General, to the Treasury Officers, Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Anantapur, dated Fort St. George, 4th February 1899, No. 464 to 467.

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to pay bills in establishment bill form presented by Plague officers of gazetted rank in your district, for batta of troops employed in plague duty, and to debit the amount to "24. Medical—Expenses in connection with the bubonic plague—batta paid to troops." This is a temporary arrangement made to obviate further delay pending arrangements to be made in the Military Department for the payment of the allowances through military disbursing officers.

No. 468.

Copy to Plague Commissioner for information and with the request, that he will issue instructions to the Plague officers concerned to draw and disburse plague allowances for the troops at the rate sanctioned by the Government of India in Finance and Commerce letter No. 2913-Ex., dated 3rd July 1897 (extract enclosed). Proper acquittance rolls must of course be maintained by such officers.

(Signed) W. H. DAWSON,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner No. $\frac{353}{28}$, dated 8th February 1899.

The attention of the Collectors is invited to the terms of the Government of India Resolution printed in the Government Order read above.[a] Those employed on guard duty (*e.g.*, at Jalarpet) are not entitled to any allowances. As regards officers and men employed on Sanitary duty, *i.e.*, in disinfection, the allowances sanctioned by the Government of India should be drawn at once from the commencement of their duty and disbursed in the manner stated by the Accountant-General. The question as to whether any provision should be made in the plague budget on this account has been referred to Government in the Financial Department.

2. Two suits of cheap white drill and one pair of boots should be supplied to each sepoy as long as he is on plague

(a) Page 13.

duty. It will be most convenient to arrange for this regimentally. It should be reported how long this supply should last.

7.

G.O., No. 213, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.

In Home Department letter,[a] No. 673, dated 26th June 1897, to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India classified the duties performed by troops in connection with plague into two kinds—

G.O., No. 1544 M., dated 5th July 1897.

(1) Sanitary duties, *i.e.*, searching, disinfecting, superintending, scavenging, &c.

(2) Guard duty.

It laid down at the same time that guard duty is an ordinary military duty which any body of troops may be called upon to carry out and that therefore no allowances should be granted for its performance. The sanitary duties, on the other hand, it recognized as unusal, as well as disagreeable and dangerous, and it considered that officers and men who are called upon to execute such duties should receive adequate remuneration.

2. The following scale of allowances was accordingly sanctioned for the performance of sanitary duties in the Bombay Presidency :—

(1) *Combatant British Officers.*—The same rate as that admissible to officers employed on famine duty under article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations, namely, Rs. 300 a month for officers of over five years' service, and Rs. 200 a month for officers of under five years' service, together with travelling allowances admissible to members of the Indian Civil Service.

(2) *British Non-commissioned Officers.*—Re. 1 a day.

(3) *British Privates.*—Twelve annas a day and six annas a day extra ration money.

(4) *Native Officers.*—Rs. 1-8-0 a day.

(5) *Native Non-commissioned Officers.*—Twelve annas a day.

(6) *Sepoys.*—Eight annas a day.

3. The foregoing allowances will be similarly granted in this Presidency to all officers and troops who have been, or may be, employed on plague duties.

(a) Page 11.

4. Orders have already been passed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 173 P., dated 2nd February 1899, regarding the supply of working clothing in lieu of compensation for wear and tear of clothing.

* * * *

8. The Plague Commissioner will be requested to report to the Financial Department whenever troops are detailed for plague duty, intimating the nature of the duty in each case.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner No. $\frac{656}{45}$, dated 7th March 1899.

The Government Order read above is communicated to all Collectors and the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, for information and guidance.

2. The allowance admissible to a British Non-commissioned officer is Re. 1 a day + 6 annas a day extra ration money and not as stated in paragraph 2 (2) of the Government Order.

3. In addition to two suits of white drill and one pair of boots, each sepoy on plague duty should be allowed two white turbans.

4. The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Collectors of districts in which troops are employed, have been already requested to make provision for Military officers and sepoys in the monthly plague estimates in accordance with the orders now issued by Government and also to include them in the monthly printed plague establishment lists.

C.—Medical Officers, Indian Medical Service.

1.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Sanitary, No. 7, Sanitary 640, dated 20th February 1897.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that officers of the Indian Medical Service deputed on plague duty may be permitted to draw allowances at the rates laid down for officers deputed to famine work in article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations. (G.O., No. 209, Public, dated 2nd March 1897.)

2.

Telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 27th March 1897.

"Concession"* applies also to officers serving within their own Presidency. (G O., No. 359, Public, dated 31st March 1897.)

* i.e., That referred to in India Letter No. 7, Sanitary, 640, dated 20th February 1897.

3.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), dated 20th July 1898, No. 977.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 759, Public, dated the 14th June 1898, recommending that the allowance prescribed in clause (ii) of article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations may be declared admissible for officers of the Indian Medical Service deputed to plague duty whether they hold appointments in the Civil or Military Department.

2. In support of this proposal it is observed that the pay of medical officers in civil employ is fixed at a lower rate than that sanctioned for military charges, because an officer in civil employ is expected to have opportunities of supplementing his pay by private practice, but it is urged that when transferred to plague duty they have no such opportunities; and in addition to this loss, the allowance to which they are entitled under clause (iii) of article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations is considerably less than that granted under

clause (ii) to officers transferred under similar circumstances from regimental or purely military duty. This difference in treatment, it is observed, is likely to render deputation on plague duty extremely unpopular among such officers.

3. In reply, I am to say that the position which has been consistently maintained with regard to medical officers in civil employ is that the allowance granted to such officers deputed to plague work should not exceed the sum of Rs. 5 a day admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, article 101 (iii), in the case of officers deputed to famine duty. The Government of India are unable to admit, as a rule, that the temporary deprivation of private practice owing to the exigencies of the service entitles a medical officer to compensation.

4. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, regrets that he is unable to agree to the allowances of officers of the Indian Medical Service transferred from civil to plague duty being raised to the amounts admissible to military officers transferred from regimental or purely military duty. (G.O., No. 1090, Public, dated 3rd August 1898, printed in G.O., No. 765-P., dated 13th August 1898.)

4.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 1st December 1898, No. 1682.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 918, Public, dated the 16th July 1898, to the address of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, with reference to the grant of an allowance to Major Hakim, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, for the time he held medical charge of the plague inspection station at Guntakal in addition to his own duties. The Government of Madras recommend that the allowance specified in article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations may be declared admissible, at the discretion of the Local Government, to any medical officer on plague duty, irrespective of the question whether the officer is deputed to the duty within the meaning of article 94 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The Government of India have made a very careful examination of the question of the grant of a special allowance to medical officers employed on plague duty in addition to their ordinary work. The Governor-General in Council

has hitherto acted on the view that, as a rule, a special allowance ought not to be granted merely because the ordinary duties performed by the officers of the Government have become exceptionally arduous in times of calamity. His Excellency in Council recognizes, however, that the continuance of plague, involving the performance by medical officers of arduous and harassing duties for a prolonged period, will not permit of the above principle being strictly maintained. His Excellency in Council has therefore been pleased to direct that, in future, a local allowance may be granted under article 38 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations to officers employed on plague duty in addition to their own duties, subject to the restrictions (1) that the allowance should in no case exceed in amount the deputation allowance admissible under article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations, and (2) that it should be given only to officers whose additional plague work, such as that of the medical inspection of passengers by road or railway, is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of their ordinary duties, and not to officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the occurrence of plague.

3. I am to add that these orders may be applied to the case of Major Hakim. (G.O., No. 7, Public, dated 3rd January 1899, printed in Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 243-15, dated 26th January 1899.)

5.

Letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, No. 1727, dated December 1898.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6411, dated the 10th instant, suggesting that in view of the continued demand for Medical Officers for plague and other duty, general permission should be accorded to the employment of retired commissioned Medical officers on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, in addition to their pensions, which will continue to be a military charge.

2. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are prepared to sanction the re-employment of commissioned medical officers on the terms stated in your letter and on the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the officer retired before the 1st April 1898;

clause (ii) to officers transferred under similar circumstances from regimental or purely military duty. This difference in treatment, it is observed, is likely to render deputation on plague duty extremely unpopular among such officers.

3. In reply, I am to say that the position which has been consistently maintained with regard to medical officers in civil employ is that the allowance granted to such officers deputed to plague work should not exceed the sum of Rs. 5 a day admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, article 101 (iii), in the case of officers deputed to famine duty. The Government of India are unable to admit, as a rule, that the temporary deprivation of private practice owing to the exigencies of the service entitles a medical officer to compensation.

4. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, regrets that he is unable to agree to the allowances of officers of the Indian Medical Service transferred from civil to plague duty being raised to the amounts admissible to military officers transferred from regimental or purely military duty. (G.O., No. 1000, Public, dated 3rd August 1898, printed in G.O., No. 705-P., dated 13th August 1898.)

4.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 1st December 1898, No. 1682.

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2. The Government of India have made a very careful examination of the question of the grant of a special allowance to medical officers employed on plague duty in addition to their ordinary work. The Governor-General in Council

has hitherto acted on the view that, as a rule, a special allowance ought not to be granted merely because the ordinary duties performed by the officers of the Government have become exceptionally arduous in times of calamity. His Excellency in Council recognizes, however, that the continuance of plague, involving the performance by medical officers of arduous and harassing duties for a prolonged period, will not permit of the above principle being strictly maintained. His Excellency in Council has therefore been pleased to direct that, in future, a local allowance may be granted under article 38 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations to officers employed on plague duty in addition to their own duties, subject to the restrictions (1) that the allowance should in no case exceed in amount the deputation allowance admissible under article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations, and (2) that it should be given only to officers whose additional plague work, such as that of the medical inspection of passengers by road or railway, is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of their ordinary duties, and not to officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the occurrence of plague.

3. I am to add that these orders may be applied to the case of Major Hakim. (G.O., No. 7, Public, dated 3rd January 1899, printed in Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 243-15, dated 26th January 1899.)

5.

Letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, No. 1727, dated December 1898.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6411, dated the 10th instant, suggesting that in view of the continued demand for Medical Officers for plague and other duty, general permission should be accorded to the employment of retired commissioned Medical officers on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, in addition to their pensions, which will continue to be a military charge.

2. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are prepared to sanction the re-employment of commissioned medical officers on the terms stated in your letter and on the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the officer retired before the 1st April 1898;

(*b*) that his re-employment must be either on plague duty or in a post which cannot be filled in the ordinary way, by reason of the officers who would in ordinary cause be available for it being required for plague duty.

3. You are therefore authorized to submit to the Government of India proposals for the re-employment of retired Commissioned Medical Officers fulfilling the conditions stated in this letter. It is necessary that every such proposal be reported for sanction. (G.O., No. 12-P., dated 4th January 1899.)

Military Medical Subordinate Service.

1.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), dated Calcutta, the 29th March 1897, No. 248.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter, No. 236, dated the 25th March 1897, addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, sanctioning the grant of deputation allowances to Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants on the effective list deputed to famine or plague duty.

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1897, No. 236.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the deputation allowances to be granted to Military Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants on the effective list deputed to famine or plague duty.

2. I am to say that the Government of India sanction the grant of daily deputation allowance to these officers at the following rates :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Hospital Assistants	0	8	0
To Military Assistant Surgeons on pay not exceeding Rs. 150	2	0	0
To Military Assistant Surgeons on pay exceeding Rs. 150	3	0	0

(G.O., No. 798-M., dated 5th April 1897.)

2.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Simla, 25th August 1897, No. 979.

In continuation of the letter from this department, No. 248, dated the 29th March last, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter, No. 970, dated the 25th August 1897, addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, conveying the decision of the Government of India that Military Assistant

Surgeons of all grades should be allowed, while on plague or famine duty, to draw, in addition to the deputation allowance permissible under the orders of the 25th March last, any acting or charge or house allowance they may have been drawing at the time of their deputation to famine or plague duty, and which they would have continued to draw but for such deputation.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, dated Simla, 25th August 1897, No. 970.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4028, dated the 1st ultimo, regarding the daily deputation allowance of Military Assistant Surgeons deputed on plague or famine duty.

It is stated that the daily deputation allowance of Rs. 2 sanctioned in Mr. Nathan's letter, No. 236, dated the 25th March last, for Military Assistant Surgeons on pay not exceeding Rs. 150 is inadequate. You therefore suggest (1) that the allowance should be Rs. 3 a day for all grades of Military Assistant Surgeons, and (2) that the allowance should be given in addition to the grade pay and allowances drawn by the subordinate previous to his transfer from military employment.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council accepts your second proposal and is accordingly pleased to direct that Military Assistant Surgeons of all grades, while on plague or famine duty, shall be entitled, in addition to the deputation allowance permissible under the orders of the 25th March last, to any acting or charge or house allowance which they may have been drawing at the time of their deputation to such duty, and which they would have continued to draw but for such deputation.

3. I am to add that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, this concession removes all substantial grounds of complaint, and that it does not now seem necessary to raise the daily deputation allowance of Military Assistant Surgeons on pay not exceeding Rs. 150 to Rs. 3 a day as proposed by you. (G.O., No. 1934-M., dated 4th September 1897.)

3.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Medical), to the Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, dated Simla, the 22nd September 1898, No. 1288.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 169-S., dated the 7th June last, and in reply to say that

the Government of India sanction the grant to senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant or Surgeon-Captain, who are deputed on famine or plague duty, of allowances at the same rates as are admissible, under Article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations, to officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ.

Copy forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and to other Local Governments and Administrations for information.

(By Order.)

(Signed) R. NATHAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(G.O., No. 1248, Public, dated 3rd October 1898, printed in G.O., No. 1301-P., dated 11th October 1898.)

4.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 18th January 1899, No. 108.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter, No. 98, dated the 18th instant, addressed to the Government of the Punjab regarding the grant of plague allowances to Military Assistant Surgeons in civil employ transferred to plague duty.

ENCLOSURE.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, dated Calcutta, 18th January 1899, No. 98.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1450—S.P., dated the 19th October last, inquiring what allowances should be granted to a Military Assistant Surgeon deputed to plague duty while acting as Civil Surgeon of a district.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India have decided that a Military Assistant Surgeon transferred from an appointment (including the charge of a district) in the Civil department to plague duty

Surgeons of all grades should be allowed, while on plague or famine duty, to draw, in addition to the deputation allowance permissible under the orders of the 25th March last, any acting or charge or house allowance they may have been drawing at the time of their deputation to famine or plague duty, and which they would have continued to draw but for such deputation.

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2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council accepts your second proposal and is accordingly pleased to direct that Military Assistant Surgeons of all grades, while on plague or famine duty, shall be entitled, in addition to the deputation allowance permissible under the orders of the 25th March last, to any acting or charge or house allowance which they may have been drawing at the time of their deputation to such duty, and which they would have continued to draw but for such deputation.

3. I am to add that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, this concession removes all substantial grounds of complaint, and that it does not now seem necessary to raise the daily deputation allowance of Military Assistant Surgeons on pay not exceeding Rs. 150 to Rs. 3 a day as proposed by you. (G.O., No. 1934-M., dated 4th September 1897.)

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the Government of India sanction the grant to senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant or Surgeon-Captain, who are deputed on famine or plague duty, of allowances at the same rates as are admissible, under Article 101 of the Civil Service Regulations, to officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ.

Copy forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and to other Local Governments and Administrations for information.

(By Order.)

(Signed) R. NATHAN,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(G.O., No. 1248, Public, dated 3rd October 1898, printed in G.O., No. 1301-P., dated 11th October 1898.)

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I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1450—S.P., dated the 19th October last, inquiring what allowances should be granted to a Military Assistant Surgeon deputed to plague duty while acting as Civil Surgeon of a district.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India have decided that a Military Assistant Surgeon transferred from an appointment (including the charge of a district) in the Civil department to plague d[uty]

may be granted the same allowances as a Military Assistant Surgeon transferred from military duty to plague duty, namely,—

(1) a special allowance of Rs. 3 or Rs. 2 a day according as the pay of the officer in the Civil department at the time of transfer does or does not exceed Rs. 150 a month, and

(2) in addition to the above allowance any acting, charge, or house allowance of which he was in receipt at the time of his transfer.

3. These orders are subject to the proviso that a Military Assistant Surgeon transferred from the officiating charge of a district may be granted the emoluments he drew as District Medical Officer only for so long as he would in the ordinary course have continued to hold charge of a district. (G.O., No. 120, Public, dated 27th January 1899, printed in G.O., No. 198-P., dated 6th February 1899.)

5.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 21st April 1897, No. 339.

I am directed to state that, with a view to lessen the strain that is imposed on the medical services in India owing to the number of medical officers required in connection with the famine and plague, the Government of India sanction the appointment of retired Military Assistant Surgeons for plague and famine duty, on the condition that they are able to present a medical certificate of physical fitness. The appointments should in the first place be made for periods not exceeding six months.

2. The officers appointed may receive the pay of their grade at the time of retirement with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, provided that their salary, inclusive of pension, shall not, as a rule, exceed a maximum of Rs. 350 a month. Local Governments and Administrations are, however, authorised to raise this limit to Rs. 500 a month in special cases. (G.O., No. 467, Public, dated 28th April 1897.)

6.

Letter from the Surgeon-General to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 5th August 1897, No. 271.

I have the honour to state that among the retired Military Assistant Surgeons who are now being temporarily entertained by me, there are some senior Assistant Surgeons and

Honorary Surgeon-Captains whose salaries under paragraph 2 of the Government of India letter recorded in G.O., No. 467, Public, dated 28th April 1897, will amount to Rs. 500 per mensem. I am entertaining them as they are very capable and tried men such as are needed on important and responsible work like plague inspection, and I trust that my action will be approved.

G.O., No. 1170, Public, dated 4th September 1897.

The entertainment for plague observation duty and other responsible positions of senior Military Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Surgeon-Captains, reported by the Surgeon-General in his letter No. 271, dated 5th August 1897 is approved.

Uncovenanted Civil Medical Service.

1.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Tanjore, 15th January 1897, No. Tour-3—34.

I have the honour to recommend that the provision of G.O., No. 1008, Public, dated the 30th November 1891, may be made applicable to hospital assistants who may be deputed to inspect vessels or railway carriages in connection with plague observation duty.

* * * *

3. As the grounds on which the allowance was sanctioned for hospital assistants on cholera and festival duty also exist in connection with the plague and observation duty, I trust that Government will be pleased to sanction my recommendation in paragraph 1.

G.O., No. 109, Public, dated 5th February 1897.

The Surgeon-General's recommendation is accepted, subject to the condition that the hospital assistant is, under the orders of Government, deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague. (G.O., No. 162, Financial, dated 18th February 1897, printed in G.O., No. 473 L., dated 11th March 1897.)

2.

G.O., No. 322, Public, dated 23rd March 1897.

The Surgeon-General's recommendation that civil apothecaries deputed to plague duty should be granted free quarters or compensation in lieu thereof cannot be accepted; but if there is a house which the railway authorities are willing to lend, or a shed amongst those put up at an inspecting station, which the medical subordinate could occupy without causing inconvenience, there would be no objection to his doing so.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a civil apothecary who is, under the orders of Government, deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague shall

receive an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. (G.O., No. 783 M., dated 3rd April 1897.)

3.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Calcutta, the 29th March 1897, No. 11—Sanitary-1154.

I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Government of India sanction the grant of daily deputation allowance at the following rates to Subordinate Civil Medical Officers employed on plague duty:—

To Assistant Surgeons	Rs. 2	a day.
To Hospital Assistants	As. 8	

(G.O., No. 797 M., dated 5th April 1897.)

4.

G.O., No. 764, Public, dated 17th June 1897.

The Accountant-General will be informed that the allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem sanctioned in G.O., No. 109, Public, dated 5th February 1897, should not be drawn in addition to the deputation allowance of 8 annas per diem sanctioned in Government of India, Home Department, letter, No. 11—Sanitary-1154, dated 29th March 1897.

2. The Government of India will be addressed with a view to ascertaining whether it was intended that the maximum allowance sanctioned in its letter quoted in paragraph 1 *supra* should invariably be granted.

5.

Letter No. 765, Public, dated 17th June 1897, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary.)

With reference to Mr. Nathan's letter, No. 11—Sanitary-1154, of the 29th March last, sanctioning a daily deputation allowance of 8 annas to hospital assistants employed on plague duty, I am directed to forward copy of the proceedings of this Government, No. 764 of this date, from which it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor in Council has already sanctioned a monthly charge allowance of Rs. 10 to hospital assistants deputed to a distance from the scene of their ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague.

Uncovenanted Civil Medical Service.

1.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Tanjore, 15th January 1897, No. Tour-3—34.

I have the honour to recommend that the provision of G.O., No. 1008, Public, dated the 30th November 1891, may be made applicable to hospital assistants who may be deputed to inspect vessels or railway carriages in connection with plague observation duty.

* * * *

3. As the grounds on which the allowance was sanctioned for hospital assistants on cholera and festival duty also exist in connection with the plague and observation duty, I trust that Government will be pleased to sanction my recommendation in paragraph 1.

G.O., No. 109, Public, dated 5th February 1897.

The Surgeon-General's recommendation is accepted, subject to the condition that the hospital assistant is, under the orders of Government, deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague. (G.O., No. 162, Financial, dated 18th February 1897, printed in G.O., No. 473 L., dated 11th March 1897.)

2.

G.O., No. 322, Public, dated 23rd March 1897.

The Surgeon-General's recommendation that civil apothecaries deputed to plague duty should be granted free quarters or compensation in lieu thereof cannot be accepted; but if there is a house which the railway authorities are willing to lend, or a shed amongst those put up at an inspecting station, which the medical subordinate could occupy without causing inconvenience, there would be no objection to his doing so.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a civil apothecary who is, under the orders of Government, deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague shall

receive an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. (G.O., No. 783 M., dated 3rd April 1897.)

3.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Calcutta, the 29th March 1897, No. 11—Sanitary-1154.

I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Government of India sanction the grant of daily deputation allowance at the following rates to Subordinate Civil Medical Officers employed on plague duty:—

To Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	Rs. 2	a day.
To Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	As. 8	

(G.O., No. 797 M., dated 5th April 1897.)

4.

G.O., No. 764, Public, dated 17th June 1897.

The Accountant-General will be informed that the allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem sanctioned in G.O., No. 109, Public, dated 5th February 1897, should not be drawn in addition to the deputation allowance of 8 annas per diem sanctioned in Government of India, Home Department, letter, No. 11—Sanitary-1154, dated 29th March 1897.

2. The Government of India will be addressed with a view to ascertaining whether it was intended that the maximum allowance sanctioned in its letter quoted in paragraph 1 *supra* should invariably be granted.

5.

Letter No. 765, Public, dated 17th June 1897, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary.)

With reference to Mr. Nathan's letter, No. 11—Sanitary-1154, of the 29th March last, sanctioning a daily deputation allowance of 8 annas to hospital assistants employed on plague duty, I am directed to forward copy of the proceedings of this Government, No. 764 of this date, from which it will be seen that His Excellency the Governor in Council has already sanctioned a monthly charge allowance of Rs. 10 to hospital assistants deputed to a distance from the scene of their ordinary work to duty solely connected with the plague.

2. The Accountant-General, I am to observe, seems to take the sanction of the Government of India to the higher allowance as an order. The plague duty, however, on which hospital assistants in this Presidency are employed consists at present merely in examining, for possible cases of plague, passengers arriving at, or leaving, their respective stations, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that, so long as the work continues to be of so light a nature as this involves, the lower allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is an ample one.

3. I am therefore to enquire whether, in the circumstances stated, it is incumbent on this Government to grant the full allowance sanctioned by the Government of India or not. The favour of an early reply is requested.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 8th July 1897, No. 1794.

In reply to your letter, No. 765, dated the 17th June 1897, I am directed to state that, as the Government of Madras consider that Rs. 10 a month is a sufficient special allowance for hospital assistants employed on duty connected with the plague in the Madras Presidency, the Government of India do not require that the higher allowances specified in Home Department letter, No. 11—Sanitary-1154, dated the 29th March 1897, should be granted. They consider that the matter should be left to the discretion of the Government of Madras.

G.O., No. 997, Public, dated 27th July 1897.

Communicated to the Accountant-General with the remarks that the allowance will remain at Rs. 10 per mensem as decided in G.O., No. 109, Public, dated 5th February 1897. (G.O., No. [illegible]56 M., dated 9th August 1897.)

6.

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. 467, dated 8th February 1898.

2. The grant of a deputation allowance of As. 8 per diem to hospital assistants employed on plague duty has already been authorized by the Government of India. This was subsequently restricted to a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 on the ground that the plague duty of hospital assistants in this

Presidency consisted in merely examining passengers, &c., at inspection stations for possible cases of plague. As the present recommendation of the Surgeon-General relates to cases of hospital assistants who attend plague patients and thereby incur personal risk, there is no objection to Government sanctioning it if it deems fit to do so.

G.O., No. 77-P., dated 22nd February 1898.

The higher allowance of As. 8 per day sanctioned by the Government of India may be drawn by hospital assistants who actually attend plague patients.

7.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Medical), to the Junior Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Medical and Sanitary Department, dated Simla, 20th August 1898, No. 1123.

* * * *

3. In paragraph 6 of your letter it is said that in Sir Mackworth Young's opinion the plague allowances admissible to Medical officers should be given only in cases where the duty done by them involves the risk of contracting the disease, and it is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor intends that, if such risk exists, the allowance shall be granted to every officer whether wholly or only partly employed on plague work.

4. In reply I am to say that the adoption of this proposal would involve a complete alteration in the orders which now regulate the grant of allowances for plague duty, and the Governor-General in Council does not consider such a change necessary or desirable. Those orders provide adequately for the remuneration of all officers wholly employed on plague duty, and the concessions in regard to leave granted by the Finance Department Resolutions marginally noted afford, in the opinion of the Government of India, a suitable reward in the case of officers of the higher grades of the services employed on plague work, in addition to their ordinary duties. These concessions, however, will be of little practical benefit to Subordinate Medical officers so employed, and in these circumstances the Governor-General in Council agrees to the grant to them of

No. 5047-P., dated the 15th November 1897.(a)
No. 2852-P., dated the 29th June 1898.(b)

(a) Page 5. (b) Page 7.

a local allowance under Article 38(*a*), Civil Service Regulations. It should be subject to two restrictions, viz., that the allowance should in no case exceed in amount the deputation allowance authorized under Article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations, and that it should be given only to officers whose additional plague work, such as that of the medical inspection of passengers by road or railway, is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of their ordinary duties, and not to officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the occurrence of plague.

* * * *

G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General, Accountant-General, President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and all Collectors.

2. The allowances of a hospital assistant doing plague work will be regulated as follows :—

(*a*) When deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work.	(i) To do light plague duty such as inspection of passengers at the railway station.	RS. 10 a month.
	(ii) To attend on plague patients.	15 "
(*b*) When required to do *additional* plague work, such as the inspection of passengers by road and railway, which is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of the ordinary duties.		Local allowance not exceeding one-fifth of the salary.

No extra allowance is admissible in the case of officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the occurrence of plague.

8.

Letter from Assistant Surgeon E. L. CHALKE, M.D., Additional Medical Officer, Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 19th September 1898, No. 127.

I have the honour to report that I was ordered by Government in their Order, No. 838-P., dated 18th August 1898, to stay at Guntakal until further orders for plague duty. I was at Guntakal from the 15th August till 4th September 1898. The stay at Guntakal junction was costly, and, therefore, I had to incur extra expenditure both in the way of providing accommodation as well as giving extra wages to my servants, as provisions were very dear at the place on account of scare and plague. My servants demanded extra pay as they were unwilling to stop with me at great risk of life for less remuneration.

2. I therefore request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to allow me the daily allowance for the extra nine days I was obliged to halt at Guntakal in the interest of the public service, as per article 1159 of Civil Service Regulations.

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. 4790, dated 25th October 1898.

Forwarded to Government.

As the Additional Medical officers are specially appointed for plague duty and are sent wherever they may be required, the stations to which they are posted should be considered their head-quarters under article 69, Civil Service Regulations. Any records which such a plague officer would be concerned with would, it is presumed, be with him.

In these circumstances, therefore, no daily allowance is admissible to Assistant Surgeon Chalke for the period he was at Guntakal under the Surgeon-General's orders.

G.O., No. 1457-P., dated 16th November 1898.

The Government agrees with the Accountant-General.

9.

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 27th October 1898, R.C. No. 2790-Genl.

I have the honour to request to be informed whether I am correct in deciding that the hospital assistants required to inspect passengers at railway stations under G.O., No. 893-P., dated 24th August 1898, are entitled to a local allowance of one-fifth of their salary and come under clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898.

2. I also request instructions on following points :—

(*a*) Whether G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898, applies also to apothecaries inspecting passengers at railway stations as at Nandyal.

a local allowance under Article 38(*a*), Civil Service Regulations. It should be subject to two restrictions, viz., that the allowance should in no case exceed in amount the deputation allowance authorized under Article 98 of the Civil Service Regulations, and that it should be given only to officers whose additional plague work, such as that of the medical inspection of passengers by road or railway, is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of their ordinary duties, and not to officers whose ordinary and legitimate work, such as that of attending on the sick in hospital, has been increased owing to the occurrence of plague.

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G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General, Accountant-General, President, Municipal Commission, Madras, and all Collectors.

2. The allowances of a hospital assistant doing plague work will be regulated as follows :—

		Rs.
(*a*) When deputed to a distance from the scene of his ordinary work.	(i) To do light plague duty such as inspection of passengers at the railway station.	10 a month.
	(ii) To attend on plague patients.	15 "
(*b*) When required to do *additional* plague work, such as the inspection of passengers by road and railway, which is entirely separate from and outside the sphere of the ordinary duties.		Local allowance not exceeding one-fifth of the salary.

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2. I therefore request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to allow me the daily allowance for the extra nine days I was obliged to halt at Guntakal in the interest of the public service, as per article 1159 of Civil Service Regulations.

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. 4790, dated 25th October 1898.

Forwarded to Government.

As the Additional Medical officers are specially appointed for plague duty and are sent wherever they may be required, the stations to which they are posted should be considered their head-quarters under article 69, Civil Service Regulations. Any records which such a plague officer would be concerned with would, it is presumed, be with him.

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		Rs.
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	(ii) To attend on plague patients.	15 „
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2. I also request instructions on following points :—

(*a*) Whether G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898, applies also to apothecaries inspecting passengers at railway stations as at Nandyal.

(*b*) Whether hospital assistants and apothecaries are to be given conveyance allowance in addition to the allowance under G.O., No. 1153 P., dated 23rd September 1898, as for instance in the case of medical subordinates at Nandyal, Cumbum and Markapur Road where they have to travel 2 miles, 1 mile and 3 miles, respectively, daily while going from the village to the station and the same distance while returning home.

(*c*) Whether the charge allowance of the apothecary, who was formerly in charge of the dispensary at Cumbum and who is now transferred to the road frontier inspection station of Tandrapad near Kurnool, is to be stopped in consequence of his not having charge of any dispensary. This apothecary was being paid Rs. 100 pay + Rs. 50 charge allowance when he was at Cumbum, and the same amount is being paid to him at Tandrapad. What other allowance is he entitled to if the charge allowance is to be disallowed ?

Letter from the Assistant Accountant-General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Fort St. George, 14th November 1898, No. L.F.D.—565.

With reference to your endorsement No. 895, dated the 31st October 1898, on letter No. 2790, dated 27th October 1898, from the Collector of Kurnool, I have the honour to state as follows in reply to the points therein referred to :—

(1) Hospital assistants are entitled to a local allowance not exceeding one-fifth of their salary only when they are required to do *additional* plague work such as the inspection of passengers by rail, &c., which is entirely outside the sphere of their ordinary duties. I gather from this that a man who is relieved of his ordinary duties in order that he may inspect passengers at his own station is entitled to no allowance.

(2) G.O., No. 1153-P., dated 23rd September 1898, only applies to hospital assistants. The allowances of civil apothecaries are regulated by article 51-A[a] of the Local Fund Code.

(a) "A special allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem may be granted to Civil Apothecaries "deputed to a distance from the scene of their ordinary work, to duties solely connected "with the plague, cholera or festival. In the case, however, of any such apothecaries "who, at the time of their deputation as above, were in independent charge, the full "charge allowance of their grades should be continued to them, in lieu of the allowance "referred to above."

(3) No conveyance allowance is admissible to hospital assistants and apothecaries unless specially sanctioned by Government.

(4) The apothecary in question may continue to draw the charge allowance he was getting at Cumbum, provided he is not drawing the special plague allowance of Rs. 25 (*vide* Article 51-A of the Local Fund Code). (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings No. 732, dated 19th November 1898.)

10.

Letter from the Assistant Accountant-General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Fort St. George, 7th December 1898, No. L.F.D.—633.

With reference to your endorsement No. 735, dated the 29th October 1898, on reference No. 2002, dated the 23rd October 1898, from the Collector, Bellary, I have the honour to state that, under paragraph 2 (5) of G.O., No. 1122-P., dated the 20th September 1898, you are authorized to incur such expenditure as may be necessary, subject to the approval of Government. There appears to be no objection, therefore, to your permitting the hospital assistant to draw the house-rent, if you consider it necessary, even though the usual conditions may not be fulfilled.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 907, dated 13th December 1898.

Under the circumstances stated by the Collector, hospital assistants attached to plague inspection stations, for whom quarters have not been provided and who cannot obtain quarters within 200 yards of the stations, are permitted to draw the house-rent admissible under G.O., No. 154-L., dated 24th January 1895.

11.

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, dated 7th March 1899, R.C. No. 431-P.

I have the honour to request to be informed whether the hospital assistants attached to Ambulance Staffs for whom no accommodation is provided by Government are entitled to house-rent allowance as in the case of those in charge of

(*b*) Whether hospital assistants and apothecaries are to be given conveyance allowance in addition to the allowance under G.O., No. 1153 P., dated 23rd September 1898, as for instance in the case of medical subordinates at Nandyal, Cumbum and Markapur Road where they have to travel 2 miles, 1 mile and 3 miles, respectively, daily while going from the village to the station and the same distance while returning home.

(*c*) Whether the charge allowance of the apothecary, who was formerly in charge of the dispensary at Cumbum and who is now transferred to the road frontier inspection station of Tandrapad near Kurnool, is to be stopped in consequence of his not having charge of any dispensary. This apothecary was being paid Rs. 100 pay + Rs. 50 charge allowance when he was at Cumbum, and the same amount is being paid to him at Tandrapad. What other allowance is he entitled to if the charge allowance is to be disallowed?

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(1) Hospital assistants are entitled to a local allowance not exceeding one-fifth of their salary only when they are required to do *additional* plague work such as the inspection of passengers by rail, &c., which is entirely outside the sphere of their ordinary duties. I gather from this that a man who is relieved of his ordinary duties in order that he may inspect passengers at his own station is entitled to no allowance.

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(a) "A special allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem may be granted to Civil Apothecaries "deputed to a distance from the scene of their ordinary work, to duties solely connected "with the plague, cholera or festival. In the case, however, of any such apothecaries "who, at the time of their deputation as above, were in independent charge, the full "charge allowance of their grades should be continued to them, in lieu of the allowance "referred to above."

(3) No conveyance allowance is admissible to hospital assistants and apothecaries unless specially sanctioned by Government.

(4) The apothecary in question may continue to draw the charge allowance he was getting at Cumbum, provided he is not drawing the special plague allowance of Rs. 25 (*vide* Article 51-A of the Local Fund Code). (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings No. 732, dated 19th November 1898.)

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Under the circumstances stated by the Collector, hospital assistants attached to plague inspection stations, for whom quarters have not been provided and who cannot obtain quarters within 200 yards of the stations, are permitted to draw the house-rent admissible under G.O., No. 154-L., dated 24th January 1895.

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I have the honour to request to be informed whether the hospital assistants attached to Ambulance Staffs for whom no accommodation is provided by Government are entitled to house-rent allowance as in the case of those in charge of

Inspection Stations referred to in your Proceedings No. 907, dated 13th December 1898.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 715, dated 14th March 1899.

The Collector's query is answered in the affirmative. He should have forwarded his letter through the Accountant-General as requested in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 672, dated 14th November 1898.

12.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated 10th May 1897, No. 444—Medical.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the letters to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, noted in the margin, sanctioning the employment on plague duty of applicants for appointments in the Uncovenanted Medical Service on a salary of Rs. 350 a month.

No. 278, dated 9th April 1897.
No. 372, dated 26th April 1897.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, dated Simla, 9th April 1897, No. 278.

I am directed to state that, in order to meet the great demand for medical officers for plague duty, the Government of India sanction the employment on this duty of applicants for appointments in the Uncovenanted Medical Service on a salary of Rs. 350 a month.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, dated Simla, 26th April 1897, No. 372.

I am directed to address you, in continuation of my letter, No. 278 (Medical), dated the 9th instant, on the subject of the employment on plague duty of applicants for appointments in the Uncovenanted Medical Service on a salary of Rs. 350 a month.

2. I am to say that the officers selected may be granted travelling allowance to and from the places to which they are posted at the rates of double second-class fares for journeys by rail and As. 4 a mile for journeys by road.

3. For officers who are employed immediately or shortly after the receipt of these orders, the term of engagement may, subject to their good conduct and efficiency, be for a minimum period of three months,

the engagement being terminable after the expiry of the first two months by a month's notice given by either the Government or the officer. (G.O., No. 1245 M., dated 19th May 1897, printed in G.O., No. 684, Public, dated 1st June 1897.)

13.

G.O., No. 1494, Public, dated 16th November 1897.

It is observed that in letter from the Government of India, No. 444—Medical, dated 10th May 1897, * * * sanction is accorded to the employment on plague duty of applicants for appointments in the Uncovenanted Medical Service on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. The Surgeon-General will therefore be authorized to engage such men for plague and connected duty at such rates of pay not exceeding Rs. 350 a month as he may find necessary.

14.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, dated Simla, 19th May 1897, No. 496.

With reference to your letter, No. 2689, dated the 1st instant, I am directed to state that the Government of India sanction the employment of persons of the Civil Assistant Surgeon class on temporary plague and famine duty. The temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons may be granted the following allowances :—

(*a*) Pay at the rate of Rs. 100 a month.
(*b*) A special allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 a day.
(*c*) Travelling allowance to and from the place to which they are appointed.

(G.O., No. 683, Public, dated 1st June 1897.)

15.

G.O., No. 724, Public, dated 10th June 1897.

The Surgeon-General's proposal to withdraw hospital assistants from minor and unimportant dispensaries in non-famine districts, and to close these institutions temporarily, has already been approved in G.O., No. 410, Revenue, dated 31st May 1897, communicated with G.O., No. 719, Public, dated 9th June 1897. The present urgent demands for medical aid should, in the first instance, be met from this

source. Meanwhile, in case the supply thus obtained should prove insufficient, the Surgeon-General should invite applications from private practitioners. With regard, however, to the scale of pay to be offered to these, the Government considers that an advance of 50 per cent. on the rates of pay assigned to the various classes of hospital assistants in the Government service should be ample. Thus a private hospital assistant who passed less than seven years ago would receive Rs. 37–8–0 per mensem and so on. A record of all applications received from private practitioners who may appear eligible should be kept in readiness against further possible contingencies.

* * * *

4. Compensation for quarters will be granted on the scale approved in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 865, Public, dated 14th November 1894.

D.—Nurses.

1.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated 6th April 1897, No. 199.

* * * *

3. To meet these difficulties, I would request the sanction of Government to advertise for qualified midwives who, in my opinion, are quite fit for the work required of them. The Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, considers that it may be possible to secure such candidates on Rs. 100 per mensem each, and has kindly offered to make enquiries. These women may, I think, be provided with free quarters where possible, but in no case should they be given to understand that they are entitled to quarters or compensation in lieu.

G.O., No. 898 M., dated 13th April 1897.

The Surgeon-General's proposal to engage midwives instead of female apothecaries or hospital assistants for plague duty at inspection stations is approved on the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 of his first letter read above. Arrangements should be made at once for securing the services of three midwives at present to be posted to Guntakal, Arkonam and Pódanúr.

2.

G.O., No. 455 P., dated 9th May 1898.

European or Eurasian nurses [a] that may hereafter be engaged for plague duty shall be paid a salary of Rs. 100 a month with a board allowance of Rs. 1–8–0 per day. They should be provided with free quarters and lights and granted travelling allowance for joining their first appointments as

---

(a) Lady nurses obtained from England are entitled to—
(1) Salary of Rs. 175 a month, in addition to free quarters, fuel, lights and punka-pullers—to commence from date of embarkation to India.
(2) Double first-class fare by rail when travelling on duty.
(3) First-class passage when proceeding by steamer from one part of India to another on duty.
(4) Rupees three a day in lieu of free quarters.
(Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 305, dated 1st February 1899, and No. 493, dated 22nd February 1899.)

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well as for subsequent transfers. When required to accompany search parties or to execute other plague duties entailing a considerable amount of moving about within a limited area and necessitating the frequent hiring of vehicles, they may be paid actual conveyance charges irrespective of the five miles' limit prescribed in Article 1157 of the Civil Service Regulations, provided their pay is debited to Local Funds.

3.

G.O., Mis. No. 522 P., dated 1st June 1898.

The Surgeon-General is informed that the terms sanctioned in G.O., No. 455 P., dated 9th May 1898, apply to nurses that may be employed to attend on patients in plague hospitals, to accompany search parties or to do other arduous work when plague actually breaks out. In the case of nurses required for inspection stations, the provisions of G.O., No. 898 M., dated 13th April 1897, will continue to be followed.

4.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 424, dated 26th October 1898.

The Plague Commissioner is of opinion that the allowances of midwives who do plague duty in addition to their ordinary work should be regulated in accordance with paragraph 2 (*b*) of G.O., No. 1153 P., dated 23rd September 1898.

5.

Letter from the Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 13th January 1899, Ref. No. 342 P.

The boarding allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 per diem is prescribed in G.O., No. 455 P., dated 9th May 1898. In this connection I must observe that I am most unwilling to pay this Rs. 1-8-0, boarding allowance. Rs. 145 a month is a very large salary for Eurasian nurses and far more than either the occasion requires or our finances can provide. The nurses would probably come gladly for Rs. 50 (*plus* ordinary travelling allowance when out with the ambulance corps). As plague seems likely to remain with us some time, it seems to me that instead of pouring out all our spare money in paying people too well at the outset, we should

carefully husband our resources and spend as little as possible. We might even arrange to pay Rs. 25 only to the nurses while not actually employed on plague duty. This amount to be raised to Rs. 50 when on duty.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. $\frac{205}{14}$, dated 20th January 1899.

G.O., No. 455 P., dated 9th May 1898, is subject to the restrictions in G.O., No. 522 P., dated 1st June 1898, which will now be communicated to all Collectors. Nurses attached to the ambulance staff, but not on active duty, draw only Rs. 100; until they are sent to do duty in an infected village, the extra allowance will not be given. It is necessary to offer good pay to attract good nurses.

E.—Plague Supervisors.

1.

G.O., No. 93 P., dated 26th February 1898.

5. Plague Supervisors shall be paid Rs. 150 + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance + Rs. 15 horse allowance. They should be Europeans or smart Eurasians from the Salt and Abkári and other departments.

2.

G.O., No. 1359 P., dated 22nd October 1898.

In paragraph 5 of the order read above, the Government ordered that Plague Supervisors should be paid Rs. 150 + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance + Rs. 15 horse allowance, and that the men for these posts should be Europeans or smart Eurasians from the Salt and Abkári and other departments. As the men that are now being appointed for these posts are either acting Assistant Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of the Salt and Abkári department, it appears that the above rates are rather unnecessarily high for them. The Government therefore resolves to direct that the pay of the Plague Supervisors shall in future be their permanent pay + 25 per cent. thereof + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance + Rs. 15 horse allowance, provided the permanent pay + 25 per cent. thereof does not fall below Rs. 80. This ruling will not apply to those who have been already appointed[a] to these posts.

3.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 521, dated 15th November 1898.

With reference to his letter, dated 5th October 1898, No. 297 P., the Collector is informed that if it becomes necessary to utilize the services of private gentlemen as supervisors, they may be paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per diem. These gentlemen will not be employed without the Plague Commissioner's sanction.

(a) But see G.O., No. 383-P., page 42.

4.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner to the Collector of South Canara, No. 1013, dated 27th December 1898.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 1832-Eng., dated 12th December 1898, I have the honour to state that Plague Supervisors appointed in municipal towns may, if deputed from existing establishments, be given an additional allowance not exceeding 25 per cent. of their salary + Rs. 15 horse allowance, or, if they do not hold any permanent appointments, Rs. 2 a day + Rs. 15 horse allowance. It should be noted that such supervisors should usually be either Europeans or Eurasians, and that they need not be employed unless the outbreak of plague requires a special organization to deal with it. For the present, no such supervisors seem necessary in any municipality in your district.

5.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Gooty, 23rd December 1898, No. 3213-S.

Certain Collectors having asked me to procure for them Plague Supervisors, the question of the amount of pay they should obtain has been discussed. G.O., No. 1359 P., dated 22nd October 1898, refers to men already in official employ; Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 521, dated 5th November 1898, refer to private persons undertaking the duties of Plague Supervisors. In the former case, it is laid down that Rs. 80 shall be regarded as the minimum pay; in the latter, that Rs. 2 per day shall be the fixed pay. In regard to the terms offered for the latter class, I presume they are intended solely for instances where Plague Supervisors are employed *within municipalities*; as on such terms, certainly, no good class of men could be procured who would be capable of undertaking the duties of supervision required in observation circles, which entails hard work and exposure. It, therefore, seems to me that the case of a private person undertaking the duty of Plague Supervisor as laid down in additional Regulation 6, that is, within rural areas, has not been provided for.

2. Under the above circumstances, I have the honour to suggest that where private persons are appointed as Plague Supervisors, the minimum allowance be fixed at Rs. 80 *plus*

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Rs. 30 travelling allowance and Rs. 15 horse allowance, with permission to Collectors to increase the pay to Rs. 150—the maximum—where they think this requisite.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 1020, dated 27th December 1898.

The pay of private individuals appointed as Plague Supervisors in rural areas will be fixed at Rs. 80 + Rs. 30 fixed travelling allowance + Rs. 15 horse allowance.

6.

G.O., No. 383 P., dated 13th March 1899.

Retrospective effect will be given to G.O., No. 1359-P., dated 22nd October 1898, in the case of permanent Assistant Inspectors of the Salt and Abkâri Department appointed as Plague Supervisors prior to the date of its issue.

F.—Plague Inspectors.

1.

G.O., No. 93 P., dated 26th February 1898.

5. Plague Inspectors, who should ordinarily be certified Sanitary Inspectors, shall be paid Rs. 45 + Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance + Rs. 15 horse allowance. Assistant Plague Inspectors may be paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

2.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, Ootacamund, dated Camp, Mancherla, 20th September 1898, No. 1-P.—T.

The formation of "observation circles" round affected areas where they have not been already formed, should be carried out with the *utmost rapidity*, with the object of not only inspecting the villages in the vicinity, but especially of ascertaining the whereabouts of persons from the affected villages, as a certain number will, on the first appearance of the disease, or of efforts by Government officers to combat it, flee in alarm to villages in the neighbourhood, where they find readily accommodation in their relations' houses. This promptitude cannot be secured, unless the *personnel* wherewith to form the staff be obtainable by the Collectors concerned within a few hours' notice. To transfer certificated Sanitary Inspectors from "observation circles" already in existence, implies that they have hitherto fulfilled no sphere of utility. It should be possible to secure men not already employed on special duty. The alternative to removing men from existing "observation circles" is for Collectors to telegraph to my office for Sanitary Inspectors. I have already a list of Sanitary Inspectors and their addresses, but as I cannot promise them employment on a definite date, it stands to reason that a demand for their services may find them already engaged. The remedy seems to me that I should be permitted to entertain upon half pay ten certificated Sanitary Inspectors, who should be under my orders at Madras for any temporary duty upon which I may detail them, and be available for instant despatch to any part of the Presidency on my receiving demands from officers for plague duty. Full pay would be given to the sanitary staff from date of departure from Madras.

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Letter from the Plague Commissioner, to the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 88, dated 7th October 1898.

2. Your recommendation to keep a reserve of ten Sanitary Inspectors on half pay is sanctioned.

3.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Camp, Kamalápuram, 30th November 1898, No. 2934–S.

As I am in receipt of references showing that confusion exists on the subject, I have the honour to request that Government will be pleased to issue orders to the Collectors of districts and the Accountant-General, describing the official designation and the rates of pay and allowances Sanitary Inspectors are entitled to, with the object of facilitating the disbursement of pay and allowances to these men by the Treasury officers concerned.

2. The following are the classes of Sanitary Inspectors and the rates of pay and allowances sanctioned them, when on plague duty, by Government:—

(1) *Certificated Sanitary Inspectors.*—They are men who have received a certificate signed by the incumbent of this office, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, after passing the Intermediate Examination in Hygiene, and after attending a course of theoretical and practical instruction in the Medical College, Madras. They are entitled to Rs. 45 salary, *plus* Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance, *plus* Rs. 15 horse allowance (*vide* G.O., No. 93 P., dated 26th February 1898).

(2) *Temporary Sanitary Inspectors.*—These are men who have been specially trained for plague duty by the incumbent of this office, and have satisfied him as to their fitness after examination. They get Rs. 40 salary, *plus* Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance, *plus* Rs. 15 horse allowance, together with bare pay at the above rate (Rs. 40) for the period they were under training in Madras (*vide* G.O., No. 355 P., dated 18th April 1898).

(3) *Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.*—These are men trained as in the case of Temporary Sanitary Inspectors, but occupy an inferior place in the examination lists. They are entitled to not more than Rs. 25 pay. They are intended to serve in unions, and therefore, so long as they are stationary, get no allowances.

(4) *Reserve Sanitary Inspectors.*—These are maintained by this office for supply of requirements of Collectors of districts on demand by them (*vide* Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 83, dated 7th October 1898). These may be either Certificated or Temporary Sanitary Inspectors. Their number is limited to ten. They are entitled to half-pay without allowances whilst at my disposal. On being posted to districts, they are entitled to pay and allowances according to the class mentioned above.

3. All classes are allowed travelling allowance for joining duty in districts under Article 1191 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G.O., No. 57 P., dated 9th January 1899.

The Sanitary Inspectors employed for plague duty should be paid the salaries and allowances specified by the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter read above.

4.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 27th January 1899, No. $\frac{264}{20}$.

2. Under the circumstances reported by you, I agree with you that local officers already known to the people should be employed rather than sanitary inspectors. I consider, however, that two men cannot do much good in so large an area, and should like to see seven men employed, one for each circle shown in the map forwarded by you with your letter of 28th September. You may call them what you will, but I consider that they should draw the same pay and allowances as officers holding corresponding positions in other districts.

5.

Letter from the Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chittoor, 28th January 1899, R.C. No. 220–P.

Instead of appointing sanitary inspectors as plague inspectors of these circles, I have appointed selected revenue inspectors of the district as plague inspectors. The sanitary inspectors sent out for plague duty are mostly young and inexperienced with very little tact or patience and have not proved a success above the ghats. The special training which they undergo for a few days in sanitation and disinfection

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does not help them much in managing the people and obtaining the information which is the more important part of their work. On the other hand, revenue inspectors have much influence and local knowledge and a better sense of discipline. These revenue inspectors have already learnt theoretically the method of disinfection from a circular issued by me and many of them have seen disinfection carried out, and I will also make them undergo a few days' practical training under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. They will be paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50, *plus* Rs. 15 horse allowance, and each of them will have under him a peon on Rs. 7.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. $\frac{292}{21}$, dated 31st January 1899.

The Collector's proposals are approved with the exception that the revenue inspectors selected for plague duty should get the pay and allowances sanctioned by Government for plague inspectors, viz., Rs. 45 + Rs. 15 horse allowance + Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance.

6.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 380–31, dated 9th February 1899.

The rates of salary and allowances to be paid to sanitary inspectors on plague duty are prescribed in G.O., No. 57 P., dated 9th January 1899. The Collector of Cuddapah considers the rate of salary high, but, it was fixed after considering the nature of the duties the inspectors appointed for plague work have to perform and should not now be reduced. Allowances however should not be paid to every sanitary inspector indiscriminately, but should be sanctioned only when circumstances render their grant necessary. Fixed travelling allowance should be given only in the case of inspectors placed in charge of plague observation circles or in the case of those whose duties require them to travel constantly. In the case of all others, ordinary travelling allowance according to the rates given in the Civil Service Regulations should alone be sanctioned. The Collector will decide the question in each case. The grant of horse allowance depends on circumstances; if an inspector is required by the Collector to keep a horse, he will draw horse allowance as long as a serviceable animal is actually kept and a certificate to that effect is produced.

2. As regards the members of the ambulance staff, Additional Mufassal Regulation No. 10 is not applicable to the present times and has been overridden by special orders issued to suit special cases. It is unnecessary to pay the members of the staff anything extra so long as they are merely held in readiness. The principle of giving extra allowances to members of the permanent staff on actual plague duty is but fair, and, in the case of hospital assistants, has been provided for in G.O., No. 77 P., dated 22nd February 1898. Compounders incur comparatively little extra risk, but they are called upon to live in or near infected villages and towns; their case, so long as the ambulance staff is on active plague duty, may be met by a local allowance not exceeding one-fifth of salary. The pay of nurses is dealt with in Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 205–14, dated 20th January 1899. As for sanitary inspectors, a high rate of salary is offered in consideration of the nature of the duties they are engaged to perform, and as they are engaged temporarily for a special purpose, it is unnecessary to give them any allowances beyond horse and travelling allowances, which are sanctioned to meet specific additional expenses. The other members of the staff are menials, and their pay must be fixed by the Collectors engaging them. They should get no allowances; Collectors will arrange for their conveyance from place to place at Government cost. It is trusted that the above instructions will meet with the approval of Government; in that case Additional Regulation No. 10 may be cancelled.

3. Collectors are authorised to act in accordance with the above instructions at once. Where the change affects prejudicially men already employed, notice should be immediately given to them and the change should not be given effect to in their case till the 31st March.

7.

G.O., No. 445 P., dated 21st March 1899.

The instructions * issued by the Plague Commissioner are approved.

2. The second sentence in Additional Mufussal Regulation No. 10 will be omitted.

3. Collectors will see that in their monthly estimates of plague charges, extra allowances are provided only for the members of the ambulance staff actually employed on plague duty.

* *I.e.*, those contained in his Proceedings No. $\frac{380}{31}$, dated 9th February 1899.

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G.—Menial Servants.

1.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, Ootacamund, dated Camp, Mancherla, 20th September 1898, No. 1-P.—T.

A possibly more acute difficulty is the provision of scavengers, who are willing to undertake plague duty. I think here it would be advisable to allow me to enter into a contract on behalf of Government with a conservancy agent that, on pain of forfeiture of a deposit, he will produce at the locality required (on payment of their fares by me) within 24 hours *plus* allowance for time consumed in journeying there, six toties. A retaining fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per head per month might be allowed the contractor.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, to the Sanitary Commissioner, dated 7th October 1898, No. 88.

I also sanction, as an experiment, your proposal to engage scavengers through a contractor. It should be reported upon after two months' trial. Collectors finding difficulty in obtaining scavengers will be requested to apply to you.

2.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 330-31, dated 9th February 1899.

The other members of the (ambulance) staff are menials, and their pay must be fixed by the Collectors engaging them. They should get no allowances; Collectors will arrange for their conveyance from place to place at Government cost.

3.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 647, dated 6th March 1899.

The payment of a commission of Rs. 15 a month to the conservancy agent in lieu of the fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per head allowed in Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 88, dated 7th October 1898, is sanctioned.

H.—Miscellaneous Rulings.

1.

G.O., No. 314 P., dated 4th April 1898.

It will be observed that Additional Regulation 21 authorises Collectors to requisition the services of railway employés only for work connected with a railway, and it is not intended to employ them in such a manner as to interfere with their duties as railway servants. Collectors will, however, be instructed that railway servants should not be called upon to do plague duty when it would interfere with their proper avocations or require them to absent themselves from the place where their duty as railway servants has to be performed.

2.

G.O., No. 382, Marine, dated 13th May 1898.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to all outports of the Madras Presidency, where the Port Health Officer is not below the rank of apothecary, the provisions of G.O., No. 367, Marine, dated 11th May 1898, in regard to working cargo on *healthy* ships from an infected port. The requisite police force will be drawn from the district reserves, and if these prove insufficient, the Inspector-General will apply for sanction to the entertainment of additional men as a temporary measure. (G.O., No. 488 P., dated 17th May 1898.)

3.

G.O., No. 808 P., dated 13th August 1898.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector of Madura:—

"Under Additional Regulations 26,[a] Divisional officers are *ex-officio* plague officers."

4.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Simla, 19th August 1898, No. 2062.

* * * *

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of

[a] Page 37 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules.

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subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and Police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baids). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available. (G.O., No. 1023 P., dated 7th September 1898.)

5.

Board's Resolution, Mis. No. 4824, dated 7th December 1898.

With reference to the Government endorsement read above, the Board begs to report that, in its opinion, "Plague officers" and "Assistant Plague officers" may be invested with the punitive powers of "Assistant Commissioners" and "Inspectors," respectively, in regard to the peons of this department employed under them in connection with plague preventive operations. These powers will be found detailed in the last column of paragraph 1 of Circular Order No. I of 1896 of this department, an extract of which is given below:—

Class of Officers.	Who may degrade or otherwise punish and to what extent.
* * * *	
Peons	Assistant Commissioners—Full Powers. Inspectors—May award black marks, or fine up to one rupee, or suspend up to one month. This power of suspension should not be exercised by Inspectors where it is inflicted for accumulation of black marks. Assistant Commissioners should dispose of all such cases.

2. As regards Sub and Assistant Inspectors, Collectors should have power to suspend them, reporting to the Board for all orders as to punishment.

G.O., No. 1611 P., dated 20th December 1898.

The Government accepts the proposals of the Board of Revenue contained in the second of the papers read above, and directs that Plague officers and Assistant Plague officers shall have the powers of Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors, respectively, of the Salt and Abkári department in regard to the peons of that department employed under them for plague duty.

6.

Letter from the Plague Commissioner, to the Collector of Salem, No. 57-6, dated 7th January 1899.

I have the honour to reply to that portion of Captain French's diary forwarded with your endorsement, No. 576, Plague, dated 24th November 1898, which deals with the proposal to employ sepoys and men from the active reserve in lieu of salt peons and police constables to guard the routes of the Mysore frontier. The reason for this recommendation was that the salt peons and police constables were found inefficient owing to want of direct authority over them. The necessary power to deal with subordinates of the Salt and Abkári department has since been conferred on Plague officers by G.O., No. 1611 P., dated 20th December 1898, and better work can hereafter be expected from them. The Government has already ordered that the use of troops for plague purposes should be avoided and that their employment should be confined as far as possible to disinfection work when local labour is not available. If sufficient men are not forthcoming from the ranks of salt peons and police constables, it may be found possible to appoint men from the class from which village taliaris are drawn.

7.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, dated Camp, Bellary, 20th January 1899, No. 3-P.-T. (210-S.).

With reference to your letter Ref. on C. Nos. 108 and 109, dated 7th January 1899, I have the honour to state that, whilst I recognize that in your own district a certain amount of difficulty must be encountered in the prosecution of vaccination on account of the prejudice against inoculation, I think it is of the utmost importance that the vaccinators should

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devote themselves to their work as formerly, and do their utmost by moving amongst the people to insist upon their understanding the difference between the two operations. The work of the Vaccination Department has been built up through many years of labour, with varying success. I regard any attempt to now withdraw the vaccinators as likely to be followed by opposition that it may not be possible to overcome again for many years. With the exercise of a little tact and patience, the present trouble *can* be overcome; to retreat defeated would mean not temporary but permanent disaster. Under these circumstances, I would not support an effort to look to the Vaccination Department for recruits for sanitary work, irrespective of the fact that, with the exception of a few of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, their grade of general education is such as to disqualify them from being correctly trained, or profitably employed.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 404-23, dated 10th February 1899.

* * * *

2. The Sanitary Commissioner has shown strong grounds for not transferring vaccinators to plague duty and the Plague Commissioner agrees with him. A large number of men have been recently trained, and it is requested that application may be made to the Sanitary Commissioner for the number of plague inspectors required.

8.

Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 205-14, dated 20th January 1899.

Though the Plague Regulations empower the Collectors to employ certain classes of subordinates, the formal sanction of Government or the Plague Commissioner is necessary for each appointment.

9.

G.O., No. 209, Public, dated 18th February 1899.

* * * *

2. The temporary doctors already engaged must be utilised to the best advantage. They should be required to travel

and organise, and be employed less as direct executive officers. It is impossible to allow a medical officer for each infected town, and it is only at places where plague is, or is likely to be, very bad that the resident doctors should be stationed. The Surgeon-General should take steps to redistribute the staff accordingly as necessity arises. (Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 534, dated 27th February 1899.)

10.

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary—Plague), dated 18th January 1899 No. 216.

2. . . . It appears to the Government of India that the charge of plague operations in an infected district must be regarded as part of the general duty of an executive officer. An officer placed on such duty would not seem to the Government of India to be on deputation nor to be entitled to the grant of a special allowance. (G.O., No. 218, Financial, dated 11th February 1899.)

11.

Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary—Plague), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Calcutta, 20th January 1899, No. 272.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the despatches noted in the margin on the subject of the grant of pensions to the families of officers dying of plague contracted in the discharge of duties connected with plague.

To the Secretary of State, No. 299, dated the 29th September 1898.
From the Secretary of State, No. 195 (Financial), dated the 17th November 1898.

2. I am to invite special attention to paragraph 4 of the despatch of the 17th November 1898, in which the Secretary of State urges the importance of the exercise of great discretion by the local authorities in the recommendations which may be made by them in cases of this nature. His Lordship observes that it is desirable to give no encouragement to an impression that duty connected with the plague involves greater risks or is deserving of more favourable treatment than attendance in the infectious wards of a hospital or in a camp

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afflicted with cholera, which is accepted as part of the officer's ordinary duty. I am to say that every case in which a recommendation is made for the grant of a pension to the family of an officer who dies of plague contracted whilst on plague duty should be carefully considered by the Governor in Council in conformity with the orders of the Secretary of State, and should be submitted for the previous sanction of the Government of India.

ENCLOSURES.

Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, 29th September 1898, No. 299.

We have the honour to address Your Lordship on the subject of the grant of pensions to the families of officers dying of plague contracted in the discharge of duties connected with plague.

2. With our Finance and Commerce despatch, No. 143, dated the 19th May last, we transmitted to Your Lordship a copy of our Home Secretary's telegram, No. 1203, dated 5th April 1897, authorizing the Government of Bombay to consider Police officers who meet their death through plague, contracted in the discharge of duties connected with plague, as killed in execution of duty attended with extraordinary bodily risk within the meaning of Articles 781 and 782 of the Civil Service Regulations, and to act upon this interpretation. In subsequent correspondence with the Local Government we explained that the orders of 5th April 1897 were not intended to apply to the case of persons other than Police officers, but we expressed our willingness to consider the question of the payment of compensation to the families of other Government officers in a similar position in life who are brought into contact with plague by the direct orders of the Government, if such cases were specially reported for our orders.

3. The Government of Bombay have submitted several applications for our favourable consideration under the above orders, and we have sanctioned the grant of family pensions in the following cases:—

* * * *

4. We trust that Your Lordship will approve the orders passed in these cases, and we would suggest that you should authorize us to sanction the grant of family pensions in similar cases which may arise in connection with the plague, a consolidated report of the sanctions being forwarded quarterly for Your Lordship's information.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secre'ary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Gove nor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 17th November 1898, No. 195, Financial.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter, dated the 29th of September, No. 299, stating that the authority, which you gave

to the Government of Bombay in April 1897, to consider Police officers meeting their death through plague contracted in discharge of their duties connected therewith as having been killed in the execution of duty attended with extraordinary bodily risk, was limited to the case of the police; but that you had informed that Government of your willingness to consider the question of compensation to the families of other Government officers in a similar position in life, who might have been brought into contact with plague by the direct orders of the Government.

* * * *

3. I approve of the orders passed by you in these cases, and I authorize your sanctioning the grant of family pensions in similar instances, where the duty arising in connection with the plague is clearly outside the scope of the appointment held by the officer dying from the disease, and the circumstances of his family are such as to justify the grant.

4. It is, however, necessary that you should impress upon the local authorities the importance of exercising great discretion in the recommendations which they may make; for it is desirable to give no encouragement to an impression that duty connected with the plague involves greater risks, or is deserving of more favourable treatment, than attendance in the infectious wards of a hospital or in a camp afflicted with cholera, which is accepted as part of the officer's ordinary duty. (G.O., No. 175 P., dated 3rd February 1899.)

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ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP; BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

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