

Inspection
Sheet

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1899)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 813

Dated 24/3/99

Despatched 26.3.99

Indexed H.V.
28.3.99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Buildings & sheds

Sanctioning the estimate for certain work
in the Jalarpet Plague Camp & inviting the
attention of the Collector of Salem to certain defects
pointed out in the Sanitary Commissioner's
notes ^{of inspection} on the Jalarpet plague camp.

(189 9)

CURRENT No. 2994

Progs.

Letter

Ref.

Nest 2934, & 3131. (Eggs in.)

The Gt. Britain founded the one not
sustained.

2. His attention is drawn to his defects, points all round the CC. - the paper laid above. He sits at the head of the class & says "I am very sorry about this." 23/3

From

The ag Collector
Salerno

Ref No. 387

No

Dated _____

8th March 1898.

Received

Registered

~~d 639~~

Enclosures

28 / 80 filmate,

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting estimates for
To the Com. of Sal. ^{with estimate of} No 850 for certain works
referred to them in the
Pg 2994 } ~~10~~ ¹⁰ _{with estimate of} a large square camp for
Pg 3131 } + 0.
Pg 2994 } + 0.
Pg 3131 } + 0.
Pg 3131 } + 0.

Copy to the Library Congress
L 2 2943 + 0.
P 8 3131

Box 2 675/19

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Ref No. 387
P.C.

DESPATCHED
[9 MAR 1899]

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

8th March 1899.

FROM Robert-B. Elgg Esq.,
Collector and District Magistrate,
Salem,

TO Plague
THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER Port St George
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith
an estimate for Rs 850 for the undermentioned
works in the Jalarpet Camp and beguest
that it may be sanctioned and returned
at your early convenience.

- (1) Covering the well in the Saspeet Camp.
- (2) Extending the two latrines attached
thereto, to double their size.
- (3) Constructing a cook house with
five rooms. 10'x10' each.
- (4) Providing masonry cisterns, removing
and refixing the incinerator and
removing brickly hear and vegetation.

I have the honor to be
Yours most respectfully,
L. C. S.

Chiefly 6/3/99

For a collector

Plague Commissioner, Madras.
Local & Muni. (1899) Department.

For orders. CURRENT No. 3131

14/3/89

Checked by Mr. [unclear]
for [unclear] [unclear]

From The Sanitary Commr.
for Madras.

Order C No 2994/1899

14/3/89

No. 833
s

Dated 13 March 1899.

Received

Registered 14-3-89

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Forwarding Inspection
Notes on the Golarpet
Plague Camp, Salem
District.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Plague Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Jalarpet Plague Camp.
Inspected 6th February 1899.

Medical officer's Quarters. The Cowdung and mud walls might have been omitted with advantage, in favor of cleanly bamboo matting. The windows are not more than two feet square; they should at least be 3' x 2'.

2. The disinfecting Camp. The waiting room is swept occasionally. It is presumed the dust is burnt, but no one is definitely responsible that this is so. The floor should be thoroughly disinfected daily, as it is here all suspects are assembled prior to disinfection. Reservoirs for receipt of the washings should be arranged.

3. The disinfecting machine. This is an excellent example of a temporary disinfecting machine - the details of which were ably suggested by Mr. Moss, of the Public Works Department. The door on the infected side is now cracked. This demands that it should be replaced or repaired without delay, lest an accident occur. The shed has not been finished in accordance with the design furnished. This showed the infected

infected and disinfected sides. Completely divided by a partition, extending up to the roof. This should be completed. The blow-off pipe is utilized for warming water for the bathing of "Suspects". It can only however be managed by using a bucket, on account of the nearness of the pipe to the ground. The pipe should be raised, and be bent downwards; so as to allow of a large barrel or tank being placed in position; in this way, a sufficient amount of water can at once be operated upon.

4. Observation Sheds for natives. The "Combined" form of Shed is used. It is a faulty system borrowed from Bombay. Certain of the Compartments had, as might be expected, a decidedly "human abour". In certain of the Sheds, the floors have been cemented - an unnecessary expense - in this, the process has been stopped abruptly, leaving the rough surface of concrete exposed. This is now ^{becoming} ~~being~~ ^{wooden}. Gravel should be placed over the unfinished portions.

5. Conservancy. Both the latrines for the observation Camp and the plague hospital, are of a design providing for the use of buckets; the platforms are of wood. The latter are most objectionable, as it is impossible they can be kept

kept cleanly; and this being so, it is undesirable the people should place their feet upon them. They are always wet - probably with urine. It is hopeless to trust that with the attitude a la Turque, the buckets can receive urine and faeces - in any case an undesirable arrangement. It is not an easy matter to make a satisfactory alteration inexpensively. However, probably, the best course is to arrange for covering the present defecation spaces with part masonry cement plastered, and iron painted with pitch and tar, so as to lead the urine into a common drain for urine and thus to a reservoir.

6. Disposal of night-soil. The whole of the faecal matter is supposed to be burnt in an iron incinerator, but, as the iron bars are much out of repair, it is doubtful whether the majority is not consigned to pits that are found close to the incinerator. When in working order, the incinerator is extravagant of fuel. It would be an investment that would not mean lost money if a Silchar incinerator were used. A second-hand one is available with the Kumbakonam Municipality used for the last Mahanavami festival. It cost Rs 250 originally, it is possible the Council would part

Auditor

part with is cheaply got. 7. The Plague Hospital Camp. Whether in the native nor in the European wards is the total area per head equal to 144 square feet, as required by Regulation, but as ventilation is good, it is not necessary now to alter the buildings on this account.

8. Neither the nurses nor the Hospital Assistant's quarters have reservoirs attached to their bathrooms. This should be provided. The cement floors of the wards also have no drains attached. The Plague Commissioner has given orders in this direction. At times of my visit, these were being badly carried out. Their defects were pointed out to the Medical officers in charge.

9. The menial staff for the hospital seem to me below requirements. Thirty-six cases of plague have been stopped at this inspection station, as many as eight cases have been under treatment at one time. The staff is one male and one female toty, one male and one female ward Cooly. The male ward Cooly is a pariah, the female a toty. This staff ought at least to be doubled if fair night and day nursing is to be conducted. The ward attendants should be of good caste.

10. The well for the Hospital is in

11. In regard to cooking, all articles for the sick are cooked in the "Observation Camp," and brought by the observation menial staff to the plague hospital camp. This is unnecessary and undesirable. A cook for the plague hospital has been provided. His work should be conducted within the plague camp, and thus prevent unnecessary mingling of the staffs of the two camps.

12. The toties of the plague camp sleep outside with the toties of the observation camp. No restrictions are placed upon the menial staff as to going to the neighbouring village without previous disinfection. The Medical officers should frame rules that will prevent those engaged going outside the plague camp without his permission, and subsequent only to disinfection and complete change of clothing.

13. Disposal of the dead. Cremation is not carried out whatever the caste or race, on account of the objection raised by the railway staff to the stench produced during burning. It however is only requisite that in burning the subjects for whom this course happens to be in accordance with their caste, should be removed to a sufficient distance to prevent nuisance.

This might be effected by arranging
that cremation be conducted in the
jungle at the foot of the hill on the
side of the Camp.

J. H. N. S.

Lieut. Col. J. H. N. S.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Madras 10 March 1898

complete; it awaits a cover, pump and cistern. It would save much expense and contribute to sanitary safety, if wells for such camps were ordered to be furnished with iron water pipes (perforated at the bottom) shafts surrounded with layers of stone gravel and sand; the shafts being utilized for placing the pump in position.

Certain uniforms have been proposed by Col. in C No 2996 Paper sent to D.C. on 13/3

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When copied

was examined

When signed

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