1899.

Local & Munl. (~~1900~~) Department.

Plague.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 878. P.

DATED 12th June 1899.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague Measures.

Abolishing some of the road and railway frontier inspection stations and observation circles and otherwise reducing plague Expenditure.

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

# Government {1899} of Madras.

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

*Recd.* } 1899. *Enclosures*

*Regd.* } *Spare copies*

**G.O., No. 878 P., 12th June 1899.**

**JUNE.**

**Plague Measures.**

Abolishing some of the road and railway frontier inspection stations and observation circles and otherwise reducing plague expenditure.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

---

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, to the Collectors of Frontier Districts, dated Camp, Hospet, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to report at an early date upon the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles on your frontier, and to enquire if you consider the results attained justify the cost incurred. There is reason to hope that as the hot weather draws on, plague may disappear within the limits of the Presidency, but the probability of having to defend ourselves after the rains against a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and possibly Bengal has to be prepared for. It is possible that some modification of our present scheme of defence may be introduced with advantage. On this point I invite your opinion.

2. Road frontier stations are undoubtedly of use in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines, but where the country is flat and open there is reason to believe that they can be, and are, as a rule, easily evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized villages have been found impracticable and it appears of doubtful expediency to attempt to maintain what is in reality more or less of a cordon along a frontier of great length in an open and flat country. I do not suggest that all road inspection stations should be closed at once, but it is possibly advisable that many of them should be, leaving only those which are really efficient. It might be advisable to establish others in places where the nature of the country will render them workable, even though not immediately on the frontier; as an illustration of what I mean, I mention the passes in the hills in the south of Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the ghâts between Hosur and Krishnagiri in the Salem district, and between Kollegal and the adjoining taluks.

3. The question of retaining observation circles with their numerous inspectors and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upon. It might be possible in the case of threatened districts to appoint special inspectors to each revenue inspector's range on the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts, as far as possible, men known by the people and likely to have influence with them and placing all such special officers in a taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. In rural areas experience teaches us that the only satisfactory method of grappling with plague is by evacuation and disinfection. It will probably be by the help of the special officers, I suggest, that we shall meet with the greatest success in inducing the people to evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others might then be called in for disinfection work.

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem there has grown up among the people a sense of the importance of keeping persons from an infected area at a distance. Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists and created elsewhere, for on this we may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying out equally, if not more satisfactorily and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we are now attempting to do by our road frontier stations.



5. The above are merely suggestions thrown out in the hope of discovering some efficient means of defence which may reduce to some appreciable extent our present enormous expenditure. Your past experience may suggest a scheme on other lines. I shall be glad, if in putting forward a scheme you will kindly show what saving you expect to make. I do not, of course, expect your scheme to be drawn up in any way but roughly; details need only be supplied if any of the proposals put forward is adopted by Government.

6. I shall be obliged by an early reply.

---

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 29th March 1899, No. 1038—S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that as, in your paragraph 3, you suggest measures of great sanitary importance (as to the principles underlying which I hold opinions differing from yours) I should be obliged by your communicating to me the replies you receive from Collectors, and to further ask you will not pass final proceedings thereon till I have had an opportunity of placing my opinion on record.

---

Ref. on C. No. 3766.

Collectors to whom the Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, has been addressed, are requested to forward their replies through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

*2nd April* 1899.

To the Collectors concerned.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.

---

ANANTAPUR.

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, dated 7th April 1899, Dis. No. 500.

With reference to your demi-official, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that the following plague establishment may be dispensed with as they are no longer required :—

(1) All the sanitary inspectors in Madakasíra taluk and the plague supervisor.
(2) The assistant sanitary inspector of Penukonda.

---

Copy to the Plague Commissioner for information.

---

Telegram from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Penukonda, 16th April 1899.

Four inspectors, supervisor Gotting in uninfected side, Hindupur, dispensed with. Brito and three inspectors retained; Hunter, Robertson recommend.

---

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated Penukonda, 20th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1020.

In reply to your Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, as to the working of road inspection stations and observation circles, I have the honour to state that I consulted Major Robertson, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer on the subject; but he has not yet found leisure to give me his views and has now been

transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

———

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindúpur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.



Ref. on C. No. 1020.

Copy communicated to the *Plague Commissioner, Madras*, in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1020, dated 20th April 1899.

ANANTAPUR,
*24th April* 1899.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
*Collector.*

———

NORTH ARCOT.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Chittoor, 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 908—P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that the results attained by the four road frontier inspection stations in this district on the Mysore frontier do not justify the cost incurred. They have been in existence for the last seven months and only ten persons have been detained in two of them and none in the other two. Except from Alekuppam station I very rarely get intimations of the passage of persons through these stations. The above stations have been established in the best localities possible, but the people avoid them by using the numerous cart-tracks and jungle-paths with which the frontier line abounds. In communication with Mr. Scott Elliot, I have organized a system of patrolling the frontier for three days in a week by the plague inspectors of observation circles and this seems to have a good effect. The best method of guarding the frontier seems to be to enforce the efficient carrying out by headmen of villages on the frontier of their duties under additional mufassal regulation No. 15 and to increase wherever necessary the number of taliaries in such villages so that the headmen may, with the help of their taliaries, guard the tracks and paths passing through their villages and issue passports to persons coming from infected areas. The plague inspectors and supervisors will supervise the work of the headmen during their patrol. The Tahsildar of Palmanér reports that fourteen additional taliaries are required for his taluk in connection with this work. The Deputy Tahsildars of Kangundi and Punganúru who were asked to report about this matter have not yet done so. I think however that twenty taliaries will be required for Kangundi division. For Punganúru no additional hands will be required as there seems to be a superfluity of taliaries in that division. It will however be necessary to grant them an extra allowance as their pay is small at present. I estimate the monthly cost of this additional establishment at Rs. 170. A sum of Rs. 312 is being spent now every month in maintaining the four road frontier inspection stations and when nurses for which I have applied are entertained, the cost will rise to Rs. 372. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 200 a month, if the road frontier inspection stations are abolished and if the system of guarding the frontier by taliaries is introduced.

2. As for observation circles and circle inspectors, I think that they are necessary.

———

BELLARY.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 1264 P.

I have the honour to offer my remarks with reference to the points raised in your letter R. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899. I regret the delay that has occurred, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's suggestions on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed, reached me only two days ago in camp.

2. *Working of Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—Not a single case of plague has hitherto been stopped at any of these numerous stations, though *during the rains* the fear of medical inspection and possible detention for ten days must have operated largely to prevent persons who were not in good health or who had been in contact

transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

---

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindúpur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.



Ref. on C. No. 1020.

Copy communicated to the *Plaque Commissioner, Madras*, in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1020, dated 20th April 1899.

ANANTAPUR,
*24th April* 1899.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
*Collector.*

---

## NORTH ARCOT.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Chittoor, 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 908—P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that the results attained by the four road frontier inspection stations in this district on the Mysore frontier do not justify the cost incurred. They have been in existence for the last seven months and only ten persons have been detained in two of them and none in the other two. Except from Alekuppam station I very rarely get intimations of the passage of persons through these stations. The above stations have been established in the best localities possible, but the people avoid them by using the numerous cart-tracks and jungle-paths with which the frontier line abounds. In communication with Mr. Scott Elliot, I have organized a system of patrolling the frontier for three days in a week by the plague inspectors of observation circles and this seems to have a good effect. The best method of guarding the frontier seems to be to enforce the efficient carrying out by headmen of villages on the frontier of their duties under additional mufassal regulation No. 15 and to increase wherever necessary the number of taliaries in such villages so that the headmen may, with the help of their taliaries, guard the tracks and paths passing through their villages and issue passports to persons coming from infected areas. The plague inspectors and supervisors will supervise the work of the headmen during their patrol. The Tahsildar of Palmanér reports that fourteen additional taliaries are required for his taluk in connection with this work. The Deputy Tahsildars of Kangundi and Punganúru who were asked to report about this matter have not yet done so. I think however that twenty taliaries will be required for Kangundi division. For Punganúru no additional hands will be required as there seems to be a superfluity of taliaries in that division. It will however be necessary to grant them an extra allowance as their pay is small at present. I estimate the monthly cost of this additional establishment at Rs. 170. A sum of Rs. 312 is being spent now every month in maintaining the four road frontier inspection stations and when nurses for which I have applied are entertained, the cost will rise to Rs. 372. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 200 a month, if the road frontier inspection stations are abolished and if the system of guarding the frontier by taliaries is introduced.

2. As for observation circles and circle inspectors, I think that they are necessary.

---

## BELLARY.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 1264 P.

I have the honour to offer my remarks with reference to the points raised in your letter R. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899. I regret the delay that has occurred, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's suggestions on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed, reached me only two days ago in camp.

2. *Working of Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—Not a single case of plague has hitherto been stopped at any of these numerous stations, though *during the rains* the fear of medical inspection and possible detention for ten days must have operated largely to prevent persons who were not in good health or who had been in contact

with plague cases from entering the district from the other side of the Tungabhadra river. *At the present time* all these stations are, I consider, practically useless (*a*) those on the Tungabhadra because the river is fordable everywhere and there is no means of compelling traffic to pass by way of the stations, (*b*) those on the Mysore frontier, because in spite of their being located on main roads and thus catching most of the traffic there appears to be no plague nearer than Tumkur about 100 miles from this district.

3. *Proposals regarding Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—The stations at Hosúr and Giriyapuram may be abolished and the camps dismantled. Hosúr, some 3 or 4 miles from Hospet, is a very feverish spot and the staff is almost constantly sick: there is no reason why the ferry there which is not far from Munirabad railway station, should not be stopped and the traffic directed to the rail between Hospet and Munirabad, especially as carts cannot cross the river at the ferry and the number of foot-passengers is small. Giriyapuram which was opened to act as a check on traffic coming in by way of the two Bombay villages which break our river frontier between Magala and Mailar is unsuitably situated and has not proved a success: the camp which was struck by lightning during the rains, was almost unfit for habitation as long ago as last November when I visited it and need not be reconstructed: if necessary, a more suitable site will be selected later on. The remaining thirteen stations on the Tungabhadra may be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes and such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. The still remaining six stations, all on the Mysore frontier, may be closed; they can be re-opened should plague become indigenous in Chittaldrug or Shimoga, the districts in the Mysore State, which adjoin this district. The nineteen camps referred to may be placed each in charge of two peons to be held responsible for guarding the sheds and petty equipment therein from the ravages of rats and white-ants. If it will be difficult after once dispensing with them to procure again the services of the medical subordinates now in charge of these stations, some of them may be retained at the camps as proposed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

4. *Working of Observation Circles.*—I know only one instance in which a member of the observation staff has so far done any detection worthy of the name: this was at Holagondi in the Hadagali taluk in November last. The staff has of course been useful in teaching the village reddis their duties as plague local authorities and in getting the villages occasionally cleaned up, but now that the villagers better understand their responsibility in regard to the watching of persons arriving from infected areas it seems hardly necessary to keep up so costly a body of special officers. What we want to ensure is the despatch from the newly-infected village of the earliest possible intimation of the occurrence of the case of plague, and for this we must look more to the village officers and other villagers than to sanitary inspectors who as men only temporarily employed in the district have little or no influence and can as a rule only pass on what information they gather from the village officers.

5. *Proposals regarding Observation Circles.*—The observation circles on the Mysore frontier (groups VIII, X and XI) may for the present be closed along with the road frontier inspection stations. In the other groups I would replace every two sanitary inspectors by one revenue inspector who should hold a permanent appointment in the Revenue Department of, say, not less than Rs. 30 and draw Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 while on this special duty: several of the existing revenue inspectors may be employed. The new men after undergoing training similar to the temporary sanitary inspectors should, being persons holding permanent appointments in the district with a good deal to lose in the case of misbehaviour, prove much more reliable than the present somewhat irresponsible staff. The plague supervisors may be retained for a few months longer till the new men have thoroughly learned their work. The assistant plague inspectors may be removed from all the unions, except Alúr and Hospet, where the plague has not yet entirely died out. The question as to the system to be ultimately adopted might well form the subject of a conference to be attended by the Collectors of the frontier districts.

6. *European and Eurasian Nurses.*—I agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and consider that these are useless for ambulance staffs. The question, however, does not seem to arise in connection with the matters referred to in your letter under reply.



Forwarded to the Plague Commissioner direct with the request that early orders may be passed regarding the abolition of the Hosúr and Giriyapuram road frontier inspection stations and the cessation of precautionary measures on the Mysore frontier.

---

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter No. 878-P., dated 14th April 1899, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary.

With reference to your foot-note No. 1264-P., dated 29th March 1899, I have the honour to inform you that as plague is prevalent only in Alúr and Hospet, and the districts adjoining Bellary are practically free from the disease, I am of opinion that steps should be taken to reduce the establishment.

2. At present a large number of inspectors are employed and the duties assigned to them are—

(*a*) to constantly and systematically patrol the villages comprising their circles once a week, and to give earliest information of any cases of plague.

(*b*) to see the village headman on arrival and obtain information from him regarding new arrivals, and to see if they are provided with passports and to check them;

(*c*) to keep a record of all persons suffering from continued fever for more than twelve hours and to arrange with the village headman for the inspection of such persons twice daily;

(*d*) to immediately inform the village headman and all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest means of any suspicious or actual cases of plague, to isolate the patients and the contacts and to supervise the disinfection of the houses, &c.

The assistant inspectors have similar duties in union villages. The unions have their own establishment and there is no necessity to retain these inspectors.

I consider that the duties of the inspectors may safely be transferred to the revenue inspectors who are in close touch with the villagers. During outbreaks of cholera and other epidemics the village officers have hitherto rendered valuable services when properly supervised by the revenue inspectors and other superior officers.

The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should be held responsible that their subordinates are doing their duty.

If plague re-appears after the monsoon a few temporary assistant inspectors should be appointed to assist revenue inspectors.

3. As regards the supervisors their retention is necessary, they will be required to inspect each village in their range at least once a month.

4. As there is scarcely any plague in Mysore the observation circles and road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier can be abolished at once.

The following road inspection stations also may be done away with for the reasons noted against each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Hosúr .. .. .. .. | Permanently, as it is only 3 miles from Hospet. |
| (2) Kampli<br>(3) Siruguppa .. .. .. | As there are Local Fund dispensaries at these places. |
| (4) Giriyapuram .. .. .. | As the number of passports issued are very few. |

5. I would recommend the retention of a medical subordinate and one peon at the other road inspection stations dispensing with the rest of the establishment.

6. I find that European and Eurasian nurses are practically useless for attending sick in villages. I therefore recommend that trained native nurses or midwives be employed on Rs. 15 a month *plus* Rs. 15, plague allowance.

*7. My proposals in a condensed form are given below :—*

*(a) Abolition of—*

*(1) All road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.*
*(2) All observation circles on the Mysore frontier.*
(3) The road inspection station at Hosúr permanently.
(4) The road inspection station at Giriyapuram.
(5) The road inspection stations at Siruguppa and Kampli.
(6) All plague inspectors except those on the ambulance staff.

*(b) Re-employment of—*

*(1) A few temporary assistant plague inspectors after the monsoon.*

*(c) Retention of—*

(1) One medical subordinate and one peon for the remaining road inspection stations.

*(d) Substitution of—*

(1) Trained native nurses or midwives for European and Eurasian nurses on the ambulance staff.

---

From the Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 21st April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

Statement showing the monthly savings that would be effected by the proposals in Collector's letter, dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

*Abolition of two road frontier inspection stations.*

| | Present scale. Rs. | | Proposed scale. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 164 | .... | |

*Temporary closure of six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 488 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 84 |

*Temporary closure of thirteen road frontier inspection stations on the Tungabhadra river.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment.. | 1,125 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 178 |
| | | or | |
| | | (One hospital assistant and one peon,—District Medical and Sanitary Officer's proposal) .. .. .. | 414+*130 |

* Allowances.

*Temporary closure of fifteen observation circles on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three supervisors .. .. .. | 435 | .... | |
| Six peons .. .. .. .. | 54 | | |
| Fifteen inspectors .. .. .. | 1,060 | | |
| Fifteen peons .. .. .. .. | 135 | | |

*Substitution of Revenue Inspectors for Sanitary Inspectors in the remaining observation circles.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-four inspectors. | 18 on Rs. 75 / 16 on „ 70 | 2,470 | Revenue inspectors— 9 on Rs. 45 .. .. .. | 725 |
| Thirty-four peons .. .. .. | | 306 | 8 on „ 40 .. .. .. | 153 |

*Abolition of sixteen Assistant Inspectors.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixteen .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | .... | |
| Grand Total .. | 6,637 | | 1,140 or 1506. |
| Savings .. | | Rs. 5,497 or 5,131. | |

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
*Ag. Collector.*

To the Plague Commissioner, Madras,
in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899.



From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 4389.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899, I note that you consider that the road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier are practically useless, as plague exists nowhere within a radius of 100 miles. I have the honour to enquire whether you consider that they act as any check over traffic, that is to say, whether they are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer, or whether they can be easily avoided by those who wish to do so.

---

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

---

## SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our district and the plague-infected parts. Should occasion arise to try again the experiment of road frontier stations, I should select more suitable sites and ask for a more efficient staff. I therefore request your sanction to close the existing stations at once, and I beg the same may be communicated to me by telegram.

* *Vide* your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

7. My proposals in a condensed form are given below :—

(*a*) *Abolition of*—

(1) All road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.
(2) All observation circles on the Mysore frontier.
(3) The road inspection station at Hosúr permanently.
(4) The road inspection station at Giriyapuram.
(5) The road inspection stations at Siruguppa and Kampli.
(6) All plague inspectors except those on the ambulance staff.

(*b*) *Re-employment of*—

(1) A few temporary assistant plague inspectors after the monsoon.

(*c*) *Retention of*—

(1) One medical subordinate and one peon for the remaining road inspection stations.

(*d*) *Substitution of*—

(1) Trained native nurses or midwives for European and Eurasian nurses on the ambulance staff.

---

From the Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 21st April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

Statement showing the monthly savings that would be effected by the proposals in Collector's letter, dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

*Abolition of two road frontier inspection stations.*

| | Present scale. Rs. | | Proposed scale. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 164 | .... | |

*Temporary closure of six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 488 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 84 |

*Temporary closure of thirteen road frontier inspection stations on the Tungabhadra river.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment.. | 1,125 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 178 |
| | | or | |
| | | (One hospital assistant and one peon,—District Medical and Sanitary Officer's proposal) .. .. .. | 414+*130 |

* Allowances.

*Temporary closure of fifteen observation circles on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three supervisors .. .. .. | 435 | .... | |
| Six peons .. .. .. .. | 54 | | |
| Fifteen inspectors .. .. .. | 1,060 | | |
| Fifteen peons .. .. .. .. | 135 | | |

*Substitution of Revenue Inspectors for Sanitary Inspectors in the remaining observation circles.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-four inspectors. { 18 on Rs. 75 / 16 on „ 70 } | 2,470 | Revenue inspectors— | |
| | | 9 on Rs. 45 .. .. .. | 725 |
| Thirty-four peons .. .. .. | 306 | 8 on „ 40 .. .. .. | 153 |

*Abolition of sixteen Assistant Inspectors.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixteen .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | .... | |
| Grand Total .. | 6,637 | | 1,140 or 1506. |
| Savings .. | | Rs. 5,497 or 5,131. | |

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
*Ag. Collector.*

To the Plague Commissioner, Madras,
in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899.



From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 4389.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899, I note that you consider that the road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier are practically useless, as plague exists nowhere within a radius of 100 miles. I have the honour to enquire whether you consider that they act as any check over traffic, that is to say, whether they are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer, or whether they can be easily avoided by those who wish to do so.

---

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

---

## SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our district and the plague-infected parts. Should occasion arise to try again the experiment of road frontier stations, I should select more suitable sites and ask for a more efficient staff. I therefore request your sanction to close the existing stations at once, and I beg the same may be communicated to me by telegram.

* *Vide* your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

4. As regards the plague camps at the seaports, I am not in favour of abolishing them just yet as plague unfortunately still rages in Bombay between which and Mangalore and some other ports of this district there is constant communication both by steamers belonging to British India Steam Navigation Company and Shephard Company and native vessels. The cost of these stations at present is only Rs. 290 per mensem. They will however be closed as usual during the rainy months, June to August, and the necessity or otherwise of re-opening them in September next will depend upon the state of the Bombay Presidency then.

5. When the road frontier inspection stations are closed the extra work connected with plague will diminish greatly in this office, so that I shall be able to abolish one of the two hands sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 434, Revenue, dated 30th January 1899, simultaneously with the closure of the said stations. But the services of the other clerk (viz., on Rs. 30) will be necessary till the end of May as the plague camps at the seaports will be working till then.

6. The savings which will be effected if the above proposals are approved, will amount to Rs. 396 per mensem as particularized below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Road frontier establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. | 339 |
| (2) Huzur establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| (3) Police establishment on plague duty at the three frontier stations. | 42 |
| Total .. | 396 |

---

Enclosures.

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq , M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 29th March 1899, No. 965.

I beg to state that I have inspected the plague camp at Sampaje on the 20th instant. It appears :—

(1) since the opening of the station, 30 passports only have been issued.

(2) that passengers coming by that road, all come from or through Coorg. In Coorg they have their own plague arrangements and inspection stations.

(3) that there are no less than four bypaths by which persons wishing to avoid inspection and subsequent observation pass into the district.

*Bypaths.*

*No.* 1.—From the toll-gate of Sampaje *via* Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the main road at about a mile from here.

*No.* 2.—From Basavadka *via* Bachiguthu, Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the bypath No. 1.

*No.* 3.—From near Kullugundi bridge *viâ* Chemba to main road at about quarter mile from here.

*No.* 4.—From Mercara *viâ* Bhagmandal and Thodikan to Peraye where it meets the main road at about 9 miles from here.

2. Under these circumstances I should be inclined to recommend that the station be abolished. On the other hand, if it is to be maintained and efficiently, I consider that the following are absolutely necessary :—

(1) *Repairs.*—The roofs of both plague and segregation sheds have been in many places partly destroyed by a storm some weeks back and must be repaired. One or two doors also need repairing.

(2) Articles required for use in plague and segregation sheds as per enclosed indent forwarded by Hospital Assistant according to my orders. It is absolutely necessary that every article used in or for the plague sheds shall be kept quite separate from both those of the segregation shed and of the Hospital Assistant's quarters.



Therefore, in several cases, two articles will be required where one might seem sufficient. The same number of articles at least are required at the other plague camps. The medical subordinates have been directed to indent for such of the list as are wanting.

3. It was reported to me while at Sampaje that the "wild fire" sometimes extends to the grassy plots in which the plague and segregation sheds are situated. Should this be the case, the grass and dried bushes around them should be removed by burning in the usual way.

4. The number of Police constables will have to be increased from 2 to 10—two for the road and two for each path.

---

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 5th April 1899, No. 1014.

In answer to your Reference on C. No. 210-P. of 29th March 1899, I have the honour to state that, from information received from Hospital Assistant K. Krishna Bhatjee who was at Gundia for nearly two months, from the study of the figures concerning the number of passports issued and recovered and from what knowledge I possess of the character of the forest jungle, I have gathered the following facts :—

(1) *At Gundia.*—Bandymen are practically the only persons who receive passports, for it is only those foot-travellers who are in ignorance of the station that come by the road and these are very few indeed, all others avoid it going by a path, which starting at the bridge, quarter furlong from the station, passes along the river side just behind and close to the plague shed and leads to Subramania. This path is left for the main road again by travellers for Mangalore between 2 and 3 furlongs beyond the station.

(2) It is also quite easy on account of its character to make any number of paths through the forest.

(3) The present staff of two Police constables, one maistry, one ward cooly, one waterman is absolutely useless for enforcing the regulations when, as has happened on several occasions, travellers arrive in numbers, they simply have to be allowed to pass.

(4) The number of passports issued at Gundia up to 30th March 1899 (inclusive) is 4,169. I am informed that more than three-fourths of this number travel to Mangalore and are for the most part bandymen who are not detained and who simply receive their passports and keep them not presenting them to any local authority whatever. Of this number, 256 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

Two hundred were recovered from the bandymen, as they passed out of the district again by Hospital Assistant in charge; of these 200, not one had been shown to any local authority.

(5) No one has been detained.

*At Charmadi*—apparently the same conditions prevail—

(1) The character of the forest enables travellers to make any number of paths to avoid inspection.

(2) Ten thousand one hundred and thirty-four passports were issued up to 28th March 1899 (inclusive) mostly to travellers bound for Mangalore. Of these 134 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

(3) No one has been detained.

Having studied the abovementioned facts, I have come to the following conclusions :—

(1) That these two stations and the system of passports as at present worked are quite inefficient.

(2) That in their present position owing to the character of the forest, it is quite impossible to make either station efficient whatever the number of Police you post there.

Under these circumstances, I should recommend that both be abolished either immediately or at any rate at the end of this month when as I informed practically the whole of the coffee will have come down and therefore most of the traffic ceased. Taking into account the fact that the bandymen practically never show a passport to any local authority, they may just as well be closed at once.

(3) If arrangements become necessary for another year, I think your suggestion of placing the stations at Beltangady, Uppinangady and Puttúr a good one and for this reason that it will be considerably more difficult to make paths to avoid inspection over cultivated and walled in fields and compounds.

(4) Personally I cannot see how in a district like this the passport system can work, each traveller mentions the name of any place except that for which he is bound and even if he mentions the place he gives the wrong house or street, how can observation be enforced under these conditions?

(5) My report on Sampaje has already been forwarded, in which I have said "I am inclined to recommend" that the station be closed.

---

Telegram from the Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Mangalore, 1st May 1899.

My letter, 8th April. Request early orders about closing frontier stations.

---

COIMBATORE.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 12th April 1899, D. Dis. No. 283-P.

I have the honour to reply to your letter, Reference on C. No. 3556 of the 23rd March, in regard to the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles. The reply from the Deputy Collector, Kollegal, reached me on the 6th instant and, through stress of other work, &c., I have been unable to answer before now.

2. I enclose a copy (paragraphs 1, 3 and 4) of the Deputy Collector's letter of the 2nd April which refer to the subject. His letter of the 23rd February 1899 is printed in your Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899, which only seems to answer in part the reference made. I have, however, discussed the subject with the Deputy Collector personally and can therefore report that the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles has been generally satisfactory. Owing to the conformity of the Kollegal taluk which has to be protected from plague in Mysore, the road frontier stations cannot easily be avoided. Further, the cost of that at Talavadi where a Hospital Assistant performs the work is not very great. I have had the advantage of discussing the matter with you and we agreed that no change seemed advisable at present.

3. In regard to observation circles we have now four of these grouped round Kollegal. Two of these Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 5 and 6 might perhaps, with advantage, be combined and it is even doubtful if the services of a Supervisor are further wanted. It must be remembered that Kollegal is the head-quarters both of a Deputy Collector, a Tahsildar, and a Revenue Inspector; and these officers in the comparatively small amount of country they would have to look after ought to be able efficiently to control operations.

4. I also enclose a copy of the Kollegal Deputy Collector's letter of the 27th March except paragraph 3 (which refers to scavenging establishment not as a plague charge).

5. In regard to the ambulance staff it is being maintained at a large cost and is doing nothing.



ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2nd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 52-P.

In reply to your endorsement, dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd item, Ref. on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that a full report on the working of the road frontier inspection stations in the Kollegal taluk has been already furnished to you (*vide* my letter, dated 23rd February 1899, printed in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899), and I have nothing to add to it.

* * * * *

3. The plague supervisor and the sanitary inspectors have, on the whole, fairly done their duties and their presence has stimulated the people to a sense of the sanitary requirements of their villages. The progress made in sanitation is and must, for a long time, be necessarily slow. But attempts are being made to induce the villagers to take more kindly to sanitary measures.

4. I enclose herein a copy of the demi-official addressed by me to the late Acting Collector Mr. Cumming on the 27th November 1898. Most of the remarks made therein are true even at this date and the people may be relied on to a certain extent in co-operating with us in preventing arrivals from infected tracts into their villages. A spirit of self-reliance is being fostered in them and with plague officers possessing sufficient influence the magnitude of our *direct* operations may be sensibly reduced.

---

COPY of a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 5 (Tour).

In reply to your endorsement, dated 25th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter, dated 11th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3096, I have the honour to report that, in my opinion, the following reductions may be effected in the plague establishments in the Kollegal taluk.

2. *Plague Supervisor and Sanitary Inspectors.*—There are now one Plague Supervisor (on Rs. 80 + 45), four Sanitary Inspectors (on Rs. 40 + 30 each) and six peons under them on Rs. 7 each. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors and two peons appear to me to be sufficient, unless plague breaks out in the villages situated close to the limits of the Kollegal taluk in the near future; and I recommend that the services of the remaining officers and peons be dispensed with. The two Sanitary Inspectors whom I propose to retain may be put in charge of the fifth and sixth circles and of a few of the villages of the first circle which require special supervision.

* * * * *

4. *Road frontier Inspection Stations.*—The inspection stations at Sivasamudram and Mudigundam cannot be abolished for some time to come. The cost on these stations is comparatively small and they may be retained. The clerk attached to the Civil Apothecary, Kollegal, is also necessary to receive and check the numerous passports that are now received by him.

5. *Ambulance Staff.*—This staff has now very little work to do. All the members of it excepting the Hospital Assistant and the four ward coolies whose services are required for taking care of the valuable equipment and the plague sheds may be dispensed with at once. If there be any need for their services in future, they may be re-employed although there may be some difficulty in procuring them.

6. The above proposals are made on the assumption that we may not have to actually combat the plague, but should necessity actually arise (a fact which can be known within the next few weeks), the matter may be reconsidered.

## CUDDAPAH.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 929, dated 11th March 1899.

READ—the following papers:—

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Madanapalle, 9th February 1899, Ref. on C. No. 347-P.

With reference to your letter, No. 264—20, dated 27th January 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. You ask me to employ seven Circle Inspectors on Rs. 70 each in Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks; and you ask me to consider what further measures are necessary by reason of plague in Kolar and also whether a frontier station may not be established on the Hindupúr road and at Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagúr.

3. I have, in consequence, to-day held a meeting of the Tahsildars of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and the District Medical Officer and we have decided that we want one Revenue Inspector on special duty in each of the five taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Kadiri, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. You agree with me that Revenue Inspectors are preferable to Sanitary Inspectors. So I say no more on that point.

4. The (7) seven circles originally proposed for Madanapalle and Kadiri were designed to observe the Mysore frontier. Now we are threatened on all sides — right round our frontier from Píléru to Badvel—since North Arcot, Anantapur and Kurnool are all sources of danger. That being so, the seven original circles have no particular value. If it be seriously contended that Circle Inspectors to guard the frontier to a depth of twenty miles all round are to be employed, I shall want some thirty men, and they at Rs. 70 a month each will cost Rs. 2,000. I have not got Rs. 2,000 a month, and I presume Government is not prepared to give it. I also think such expenditure is out of all proportion to any results that can be got from it. I gathered in conversation with Mr. Hammick here last year that he was of opinion that Circle Inspectors were useless, and am therefore surprised at your proposal to re-entertain them. A man with some 20 or 30 villages several miles apart can practically do nothing worth doing in the way of searching for plague. His very presence frightens the people and makes them conceal cases if there are any. He has difficulty in entering villages and gets no information. The whole thing both on grounds of finance and common sense must depend on the people themselves. If we trust them and they trust us, as is the case in my district, we have a better assurance of getting information of the first outbreaks than we should have by employing a lot of itinerating meddlers who would cause trouble and learn nothing. I therefore, and my District Medical Officer and Tahsildars agree with me, object absolutely to the re-employment of Circle Inspectors at all. If you think this opinion wrong, I shall be glad to know what actual use these men are found to be in other districts and whether they have even kept plague out. We think then that the actual observation work can and must be done and done for nothing by the people themselves, but at the same time, we think one Special Revenue Inspector, a well-known and trusted man, may well be employed in each of the most threatened taluks as above named. His object will be mainly to keep the people constantly on the alert, to move about among them and familiarize them with what they should do to keep plague out, and if it comes. All my ordinary Revenue Inspectors are now doing this, and as I rely on the people rather than on Circle Inspectors to catch and report plague cases, I consider one special man per taluk quite sufficient. I would pay him Rs. 40, his ordinary pay, *plus* Rs. 15, travelling allowance in consideration of his range being larger than usual. I must still protest against Rs. 70, Rs. 75 as being far more than is necessary or our finances can meet. If an ordinary Revenue Inspector tours and works hard for Rs. 40 a month, this special Revenue Inspector can cheerfully do more touring, but less work, for Rs. 55. It is absurd to squander our exhausted finances on overpaying the special men who have less work than many kinds of ordinary touring officers, such as Revenue Inspectors, Minor irrigation overseers, District Board overseers, Salt Sub-Inspectors and so forth. If therefore you still think Rs. 70 or Rs. 75 should be paid, I beg you will refer the matter to Government.



5. Regarding frontier stations, I do not understand why I am asked to reconsider the matter. They were abolished because being in open country, they were found useless. This was clear in my previous letters. They are still useless for the same reason. It is no use spending Rs. 500 on sheds and Rs. 100 a month on staff for a station at one out of a hundred ways of entering the district. Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagúr can serve no useful purpose, and I do not propose to revive them. Regarding the Hindupúr Road, I am informed by the Tahsildar that people enter his taluk by a dozen or more ways from Anantapur and that the traffic on the road is small. That is, of course, no argument as plague fugitives would not be affected by that. The road enters the district between hills and so could be effectively guarded. Effectively, that is, excepting that as soon as a station is constructed, people will come in by other roads. It should be as effective as Chigalabailu, but I am told the place for the station should be in Anantapur district, at a place between the hills called Guranivaripalli. My Tahsildar says that when you enter this district, the country is open and people could escape and come in anywhere. I do not myself think frontier stations of much value. Even at Chigalabailu, it is said that people who wish to evade the station leave their carts half a mile on the Mysore side, walk through the jungle and rejoin the cart half a mile on the Madanapalle side. Nothing can prevent this, so that a frontier station even in favourable circumstances is of small utility. I am therefore not in favour of any stations at all.

6. If you will sanction the (5) five Special Revenue Inspectors, I will appoint them at once.

7. I think also that for protecting the two Taluk head-quarters of Kadiri and Vayalpad, a few salt peons may be sanctioned as at Madanapalle to assist the private guards appointed by the people. I should like therefore to have eight more peons for that purpose—either salt peons or extra talayaris who might be paid from the village service fund.

8. Then, my District Medical Officer and the Tahsildars of Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, all complain that their establishments cannot cope with the extra work involved by plague correspondence. I think this is true, and I should like your authority to appoint an extra clerk on Rs. 15 in each of their offices. I do not know what other districts are doing in this matter, but the ordinary staffs in Cuddapah are so bad, that extra work cannot be got out of them.

9. As your policy seems to differ from that of your predecessor and as all the questions which I thought were settled when Mr. Hammick came here have now been revived, I have the honour to suggest that you include this district in your tours, as you have not yet done so. I shall be here or hereabouts till the end of the month, when I go to Cuddapah for 3 or 4 days and then to Pulivendla for jamabandi.

---

Ref. on C. No. 1885.

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

"Pending orders of Government, your proposed observation scheme approved. I sanction five Special Revenue Inspectors. Four clerks require sanction of Board and Government through me with proposition statement."

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

*22nd February* 1899.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 14th March 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that I have called on the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, to nominate Special Revenue Inspectors for plague work, but have not yet received their nominations. In view of the hot weather and decrease of plague, I think that we can well do without those officers at present. Our risk of infection is less now than it has been any time these six months. So I propose that those appointments be held in abeyance till found necessary. I will consider what

further reductions can be made. We have little going on except two ambulance corps and one frontier station at Chigalabailu. I am inclined to think that the Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded at once, but do not know how long Government propose to retain those corps.

---

*Letter*—No. 929, dated 11th April 1899.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P., dated 14th March 1899, I have the honour to say that I am of opinion that at the least the two Revenue Inspectors mentioned in your Ref. on C. No. 347-P. of 1898, dated 21st January 1899, should be appointed at once and that, considering that plague is now fully established in the gold fields of Kolar, it seems advisable that one such officer should be appointed for each frontier firka.

2. The Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded. The two European or Eurasian nurses on the Madanapalle staff may be replaced by natives.

11*th April* 1899. (Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Madanapalle, 1st April 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 341-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to report that I have only one frontier station in my district, no observation circles and have only had one case of plague. I can't therefore offer remarks of great value based on experience. But I am entirely of accord with you in the views laid down in your letter under reply. I propose to retain my one frontier station at Chigalabailu till all danger from the Mysore side has ceased. That station fulfils the conditions essential to a road frontier station, *i.e.*, it is on a road where it passes through hills and the frontier inspecting officer can observe all passengers, save such as deliberately leave their carts and evade him by walking through the jungle. Such people none can catch. Up to date he has not detected a plague case—due no doubt partly to the fact that plague has never come very near my frontier and partly to the fact that the existence of the frontier station and also of private kavalgars round Madanapalle town deters plague fugitives from coming that way. My other proposed frontier stations were never opened because fortunately when the violent opposition of the people made me visit all the proposed sites in person, I found the country so open that the stations would have been useless.

2. As regards observation circles, finding that the young men who came as Sanitary Inspectors and the unknown supervisors simply terrified the people, we also abolished all these. If they had been working for the last six months, they would have been absolutely useless, and the one case of plague, which we did have, occurred beyond the proposed guarded area. The chances are about 1,000 to 1, that that man would not have been caught *en route* by any number of inspectors or supervisors. I am opposed entirely to a preventive force of inspectors and supervisors. They are very expensive and the most they can ever hope to do is to catch a case of plague soon after it occurs and so enable us to apply measures to prevent its spreading. Whether in other districts any inspector or supervisor ever has caught a case of plague in that way—except perhaps while inspecting near an already infected town—I am unable to say; but I consider the odds are so very heavy against his doing so that any money spent on such an inspecting agency is money thrown away.

3. Since plague has come apparently to stop for a time, the heroic and expensive measures that were justifiable when we hoped to crush it out at once are now quite unjustified. We have a village agency in every district, and so long as we have the



confidence of the people, do not pester them with meddlesome and sometimes foolish strangers and leave them in the belief which after all is natural to them that the local officers will help them when disease occurs, we can reckon with perfect safety on our village Reddies reporting plague cases as they occur and we shall hear of a case through that ordinary channel far sooner and with far greater certainty than we should were an inspector circulating vaguely and frightening people into concealment.

I would propose therefore to retain my Chigalabailu station till Mysore is free of plague. I would retain the Madanapalle ambulance corps till North Arcot and Mysore are both free of plague. I would abolish the Cuddapah ambulance corps at once and not re-employ it unless surrounding danger makes it necessary after the hot weather. I would employ no inspecting agency at all. I thought at one time of employing Special Revenue Inspectors in each threatened taluk, but think now that even they will not be of use enough to earn their pay. I rely on my village officers and people and think one inspecting man for 5, 10, 20 miles will be no extra use. Of course should plague invade us, Sanitary Inspectors might then become necessary for disinfecting purposes and should any village be attacked Special Revenue Inspectors under a Special Deputy Tahsildar would, as you suggest, be the most suitable agency for encouraging evacuation.

It is obvious that with plague as a yearly visitor or permanent disease we cannot maintain our present enormous expenditure. Your proposals are practically on the lines we have been working on in this district. As I have never done much more than is now proposed, I cannot show great savings, but I think the ambulance corps at Cuddapah may go. The Sub-Collector proposes to send away also the Madanapalle ambulance corps retaining only one spare hospital assistant for emergencies. I am inclined to agree with him, but seeing that I have no experience of the actual working and usefulness of the corps, I hesitate to recommend its abolition while Vellore continues to threaten us.

4. The only other expenditure of importance that we incur is the Special Plague officer at Madanapalle and an Extra Medical officer at Cuddapah. I think that both these officers may be dispensed with and that we can manage with the district staff till we are really attacked.

5. I think the Special Medical officer who examines persons alighting at Rajampet is also hardly necessary any longer.

6. To sum up, I would dispense with—

(1) the Cuddapah ambulance corps;
(2) the Special Plague officer and his clerk;
(3) the Special Medical officer;
(4) the Hospital Assistant at Rajampet; and
(5) I would not employ the five Special Revenue Inspectors which you sanctioned in your telegram, dated 22nd February 1899.

The monthly savings involved in these proposals amount to Rs. 1,425. My experience of plague has fortunately been very negative, but the impression left on me is that we have made a great mistake in many of our attempted preventive measures and that it will be far wiser in future to reserve our resources to fight the disease when it breaks out.

---

## GANJAM.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 27th March 1899, Dis. No. 611-Eng.

With reference to your R.C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that there are no road inspection stations and observation circles in this district.

2. The scheme of observation for Calcutta sanctioned in G.O., No. 899, dated 12th December 1898, was ordered to be held in abeyance until considered necessary.

GODAVARI.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Cocanada, 3rd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 1089-Rev.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that neither road frontier inspection stations nor observation circles have been established in this district up to date. I have therefore no modifications to suggest in the existing system of defence of the frontier.

---

KISTNA.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 3rd April 1899, Dis. No. 266-P.

In reply to your reference of the 23rd March 1899 on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that we have no road inspection stations and that I have no experience of their working.

---

KURNOOL.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Camp, Dhone, 24th March 1899, No. M.-Tour.

Adverting to your letter, No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that plague having very greatly decreased in this district, I think it desirable that the special establishments should be considerably reduced and the expenditure in connection with plague operations proportionately curtailed.

2. I have already informed you by wire that Mr. Gahan's services are not at all necessary from the 1st proximo. The clerk on Rs. 20 and the two peons on Rs. 7 each allowed to Mr. Gahan should also be dispensed with from the date with effect from which the abolition of his office is sanctioned.

3. I consider it quite unnecessary that the observation circles on the borders of the Nizam's territory should continue to be maintained. The infected districts of Hyderabad are far remote from the limit of this district and the arrivals from the former are very few or none. The circle inspectors and supervisors on the frontier have been perambulating their charges for the last one year but they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from the Hyderabad territory, and I consider that no useful purpose will be secured by the continued employment of the observation staff there. I therefore suggest the abolition of seven circles now existing on the Nizam's frontier and the formation of three new circles in continuation of the existing ones on the eastern and southern sides of the Pattikonda taluk so as to ensure systematic observation within a radius of twenty miles from Peravali and other four infected villages of that taluk. The total number of observation circles will then be reduced from 14 to 10 (all in the Pattikonda taluk) resulting in a corresponding decrease in the number of circle inspectors. The work of these inspectors will be supervised by two officers—Messrs. Anderson and Johnston—and the services of supervisors Messrs. Berlie and Hare may be very conveniently dispensed with.

4. Concerning the six road inspection stations, I think that they need not be closed. Sheds have been erected at a very heavy cost at each of the stations, and the hospital assistants, &c., now employed at the inspection stations may be retained for sometime.

5. Reduction in the establishment shall also be effected by me at an early date. The special passport-issuing officer at Nandyal will be done away with, his duties being entrusted to the civil apothecary at the place pending the transfer of the work



to the stationmaster as enjoined in G.O., Mis. No. 1188 P., dated 27th September 1898. The number of nurses will be reduced to one, she being employed at the Dhone railway inspection station. The two nurses now serving on the ambulance staff will be replaced by two midwives on Rs. 25 each. Some of the menial servants will also be dispensed with.

---

*Letter*—No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

In reply to your letter, dated 24th March 1899, No. M.—Tour, I have the honour to say that I approve of your proposals in paragraph 5, and to ask under whose orders the supervisors will work when Mr. Gahan goes.

2. A general reference will shortly be made to Government on the questions of policy raised in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, R.C. No. 570-P.

Adverting to your letter, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899, I have the honour to state that the two supervisors will now work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

---

*Proceedings*—No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Recorded.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 415-P.

Adverting to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter No. M.-Tour of the 24th ultimo, in which I have after full consideration made proposals for the reduction of the existing establishment. The maintenance of ten observation circles in the Pattikonda taluk, the employment of a similar number of sanitary inspectors and two supervisors who will work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the continuance of the six inspection stations on the Hyderabad frontier will, in my opinion, quite meet all requirements. The suggestion that a special officer well acquainted with the people may be appointed to each Revenue Inspector's range and that the work of this special staff may be supervised by a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar seems to be a good one, but this course is not, I assure you, necessary for this district at present. Should unfortunately there be a recrudescence of the disease here or in an adjoining district or province after the setting in of South-west monsoon, special measures and the suggestion referred to above may then be considered.

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 8th April 1899, Dis. No. 422-P.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that his detailed proposals for the reorganization of plague establishments in the Kurnool district have been already submitted and that they may be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

I would maintain the frontier stations on the main roads as before in case Bangalore and the districts of Mysore bordering Hosúr become again infected.

With regard to closing temporarily the frontier stations from Gammalapuram to Kagganur, I would wait a little while longer until Anekal and Hoskote taluks become free. Then they may be temporarily abolished. Kagganur I will, however, abolish at once, as very few passports are issued there, and the hospital assistant in charge has resigned. The guards can be utilized elsewhere or sent back to ordinary duty.

The ghât stations should remain for the present.

3. I do not approve of leaving entirely the guarding of the frontier to village munsifs of frontier villages. Except on the main roads they may be utilized with advantage without extra remuneration as certain of them have already been utilized. We must rely chiefly on the good sense of the people themselves to keep out and isolate strangers from infected localities coming by by-paths and tracks across the frontier. I believe that after past experiences the people will be all the more careful to keep out strangers and we shall have even greater assistance than hitherto.

4. As regards observation circles and groups, I do not think we can increase the size of the circles or diminish their number with safety. When plague actually breaks out it has been found absolutely necessary to form smaller circles (preventive circles).

I do think, however, we can reduce the cost of this establishment very substantially.

At present the temporary circle sanitary inspector gets Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 30 allowances. One of the best men in this district is when at home a sub-registrar's clerk on Rs. 15; others are watch-makers, book-sellers, copyists, union clerks—men unable to get Government appointments attracted by a magnificient salary. Most of them are consequently very unsatisfactory servants. I think land revenue clerks or other Government or Local Fund subordinates might be found and trained locally at half the cost, and my opinion is that they would be more under control and we should get better work from them. The present class of supervisors has worked excellently and I cannot suggest an improvement especially when plague actually breaks out. Men of the Deputy Tahsildar's grade would do well enough, but I doubt whether they would be satisfactory during a serious epidemic.

The present staff should not be reduced at present, though later the preventive circle inspectors may be dispensed with and perhaps the number of supervisors may be reduced.

5. Captain Ffrench, Special Plague officer, and the additional medical officers have worked very hard, though the latter are very much handicapped by not knowing the language or the people they have to deal with.

---

ENCLOSURES.

From Capain T. FFRENCH, Special Plague Officer, to the Collector of Salem, dated Hosúr, 15th April 1899.

In reply to your endorsement on Plague Commissioner's No. 3556, dated 23rd March, regarding working of frontier stations and suggesting the withdrawal of the line of defence to the ghâts, I have the honour to report as follows.

The attached statement will show you clearly the number of passports issued at different stations since the beginning of plague operations to the 1st April this year. From records in my office I find that the following evasions have taken place :—

(i) Between Gummalapuram and Kottagondapalli on either side of Kummaravapalli, a distance of about 14 miles, 134 people have evaded.
(ii) Between Kottagondapalli and Zuzuvada, 2 miles, 6 people.
(iii) Between Zuzuvada and Kagganur, 6 miles, 62 people.
(iv) Between Kagganur and Bagalur, 4 miles, 2 people.
(v) From thence eastward to Berikai, 7 miles, 4 people.



These numbers include people who have been issued passes by village munsifs along the frontier, those who have been found at various shandies without passes, and individuals here and there who have been caught in the eve of evading frontier stations while close to them and who have been prosecuted.

2. I think you will see from this that, on the whole, considering the number of passports that have been issued within the last seven months at different stations and the number of people who have got through between those stations—although perhaps it has not been an effective means of stopping the disease getting into this district, it has at least kept a large percentage of people observed as they crossed our frontier, the intimation of whose advent has been sent to their destinations previous to their arrival to enable their being further observed there. When you look at the total number of imported cases from Mysore, viz., 33 up to 1st April, and note that thirteen of these were actually stopped at frontier stations and villages as follows—Zuzuvada 7, Gumalapuram 1, Bagalur village 1, Kumarampalli 2, Kottakondapalli 2, and that the remaining 20 developed plague after they crossed the frontier and either died or recovered—it shows that the frontier system of defence has worked well on the whole, but in order to attain these results, it has cost a lot of money.

I have no doubt that a great many more cases that we have known nothing of have occurred besides and have been kept dark by village munsifs and not reported to circle inspectors. So all the time, labour and paper spent in sending intimations of arrivals by form C has been wasted. It would have been much better therefore if these intimations had been sent to circle inspectors instead of to village munsifs.

3. I certainly do not think that now plague has practically died out in Bangalore and on the north and north-west frontier, there is any further necessity of keeping up the frontier stations from Gummalapuram to Kagganur, both inclusive, but I think that Bagalur and Berikai stations should still be retained and the latter be brought closer into the village so as to watch the road to Shulagiri.

By abolition of the above stations, I mean withdrawal of the guards and establishment. The sheds might still be retained and be looked after by paid watchmen engaged by village munsifs till they are wanted again.

4. If plague breaks out again in Bangalore I would suggest that the frontier defence be again established by making the village munsifs of all the villages along the frontier from Thalli on the west to Bagalur on the north-east passport-issuing officers and paying them a small remuneration of say Rs. 5 a month each, which I am sure they would willingly do the work for and two toties at Rs. 2 a month each to watch the approaches. There are 26 of these villages, the names of which I can give you at any time if desired.

If the village munsifs at any time detected any cases of plague, they could send them to the nearest frontier station sheds and intimate the same to the medical officer here.

5. At present the above frontier establishments and guards excluding Bagalur and Berikai cost Rs. 455 a month; but by the system I propose it would cost about half this sum. So it may be worth considering. I do not think it is advisable to do without some line of defence at the frontier when there is plague on the other side. That is the reason why I propose for the present keeping on Bagalur and Berikai stations on account of Kolar being infected and people arriving by train therefrom *viâ* Malur and on account of Masti opposite Berikai being infected.

* * * * *

---

From C. G. SPENCER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 17th April 1899.

With reference to your endorsement Ref. No. 731-P.C., dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report from the Special Plague officer in plague divisional charge upon the more economical working of plague preventive measures.

GODAVARI.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Cocanada, 3rd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 1089-Rev.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that neither road frontier inspection stations nor observation circles have been established in this district up to date. I have therefore no modifications to suggest in the existing system of defence of the frontier.

---

KISTNA.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 3rd April 1899, Dis. No. 266-P.

In reply to your reference of the 23rd March 1899 on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that we have no road inspection stations and that I have no experience of their working.

---

KURNOOL.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

Read the following:—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Camp, Dhone, 24th March 1899, No. M.-Tour.

Adverting to your letter, No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that plague having very greatly decreased in this district, I think it desirable that the special establishments should be considerably reduced and the expenditure in connection with plague operations proportionately curtailed.

2. I have already informed you by wire that Mr. Gahan's services are not at all necessary from the 1st proximo. The clerk on Rs. 20 and the two peons on Rs. 7 each allowed to Mr. Gahan should also be dispensed with from the date with effect from which the abolition of his office is sanctioned.

3. I consider it quite unnecessary that the observation circles on the borders of the Nizam's territory should continue to be maintained. The infected districts of Hyderabad are far remote from the limit of this district and the arrivals from the former are very few or none. The circle inspectors and supervisors on the frontier have been perambulating their charges for the last one year but they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from the Hyderabad territory, and I consider that no useful purpose will be secured by the continued employment of the observation staff there. I therefore suggest the abolition of seven circles now existing on the Nizam's frontier and the formation of three new circles in continuation of the existing ones on the eastern and southern sides of the Pattikonda taluk so as to ensure systematic observation within a radius of twenty miles from Peravali and other four infected villages of that taluk. The total number of observation circles will then be reduced from 14 to 10 (all in the Pattikonda taluk) resulting in a corresponding decrease in the number of circle inspectors. The work of these inspectors will be supervised by two officers—Messrs. Anderson and Johnston—and the services of supervisors Messrs. Berlie and Hare may be very conveniently dispensed with.

4. Concerning the six road inspection stations, I think that they need not be closed. Sheds have been erected at a very heavy cost at each of the stations, and the hospital assistants, &c., now employed at the inspection stations may be retained for sometime.

5. Reduction in the establishment shall also be effected by me at an early date. The special passport-issuing officer at Nandyal will be done away with, his duties being entrusted to the civil apothecary at the place pending the transfer of the work



to the stationmaster as enjoined in G.O., Mis. No. 1188 P., dated 27th September 1898. The number of nurses will be reduced to one, she being employed at the Dhone railway inspection station. The two nurses now serving on the ambulance staff will be replaced by two midwives on Rs. 25 each. Some of the menial servants will also be dispensed with.

---

*Letter*—No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

In reply to your letter, dated 24th March 1899, No. M.—Tour, I have the honour to say that I approve of your proposals in paragraph 5, and to ask under whose orders the supervisors will work when Mr. Gahan goes.

2. A general reference will shortly be made to Government on the questions of policy raised in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Read the following:—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, R.C. No. 570-P.

Adverting to your letter, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899, I have the honour to state that the two supervisors will now work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

---

*Proceedings*—No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Recorded.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 415-P.

Adverting to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter No. M.-Tour of the 24th ultimo, in which I have after full consideration made proposals for the reduction of the existing establishment. The maintenance of ten observation circles in the Pattikonda taluk, the employment of a similar number of sanitary inspectors and two supervisors who will work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the continuance of the six inspection stations on the Hyderabad frontier will, in my opinion, quite meet all requirements. The suggestion that a special officer well acquainted with the people may be appointed to each Revenue Inspector's range and that the work of this special staff may be supervised by a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar seems to be a good one, but this course is not, I assure you, necessary for this district at present. Should unfortunately there be a recrudescence of the disease here or in an adjoining district or province after the setting in of South-west monsoon, special measures and the suggestion referred to above may then be considered.

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 8th April 1899, Dis. No. 422-P.

Abstract.—Stating that his detailed proposals for the reorganization of plague establishments in the Kurnool district have been already submitted and that they may be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

GODAVARI.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Gódávari, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Cocanada, 3rd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 1089-Rev.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that neither road frontier inspection stations nor observation circles have been established in this district up to date. I have therefore no modifications to suggest in the existing system of defence of the frontier.

---

KISTNA.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 3rd April 1899, Dis. No. 266-P.

In reply to your reference of the 23rd March 1899 on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that we have no road inspection stations and that I have no experience of their working.

---

KURNOOL.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Camp, Dhone, 24th March 1899, No. M.–Tour.

Adverting to your letter, No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that plague having very greatly decreased in this district, I think it desirable that the special establishments should be considerably reduced and the expenditure in connection with plague operations proportionately curtailed.

2. I have already informed you by wire that Mr. Gahan's services are not at all necessary from the 1st proximo. The clerk on Rs. 20 and the two peons on Rs. 7 each allowed to Mr. Gahan should also be dispensed with from the date with effect from which the abolition of his office is sanctioned.

3. I consider it quite unnecessary that the observation circles on the borders of the Nizam's territory should continue to be maintained. The infected districts of Hyderabad are far remote from the limit of this district and the arrivals from the former are very few or none. The circle inspectors and supervisors on the frontier have been perambulating their charges for the last one year but they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from the Hyderabad territory, and I consider that no useful purpose will be secured by the continued employment of the observation staff there. I therefore suggest the abolition of seven circles now existing on the Nizam's frontier and the formation of three new circles in continuation of the existing ones on the eastern and southern sides of the Pattikonda taluk so as to ensure systematic observation within a radius of twenty miles from Peravali and other four infected villages of that taluk. The total number of observation circles will then be reduced from 14 to 10 (all in the Pattikonda taluk) resulting in a corresponding decrease in the number of circle inspectors. The work of these inspectors will be supervised by two officers—Messrs. Anderson and Johnston—and the services of supervisors Messrs. Berlie and Hare may be very conveniently dispensed with.

4. Concerning the six road inspection stations, I think that they need not be closed. Sheds have been erected at a very heavy cost at each of the stations, and the hospital assistants, &c., now employed at the inspection stations may be retained for sometime.

5. Reduction in the establishment shall also be effected by me at an early date. The special passport-issuing officer at Nandyal will be done away with, his duties being entrusted to the civil apothecary at the place pending the transfer of the work



to the stationmaster as enjoined in G.O., Mis. No. 1188 P., dated 27th September 1898. The number of nurses will be reduced to one, she being employed at the Dhone railway inspection station. The two nurses now serving on the ambulance staff will be replaced by two midwives on Rs. 25 each. Some of the menial servants will also be dispensed with.

---

*Letter*—No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

In reply to your letter, dated 24th March 1899, No. M.—Tour, I have the honour to say that I approve of your proposals in paragraph 5, and to ask under whose orders the supervisors will work when Mr. Gahan goes.

2. A general reference will shortly be made to Government on the questions of policy raised in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, R.C. No. 570-P.

Adverting to your letter, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899, I have the honour to state that the two supervisors will now work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

---

*Proceedings*—No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Recorded.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 415-P.

Adverting to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter No. M.-Tour of the 24th ultimo, in which I have after full consideration made proposals for the reduction of the existing establishment. The maintenance of ten observation circles in the Pattikonda taluk, the employment of a similar number of sanitary inspectors and two supervisors who will work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the continuance of the six inspection stations on the Hyderabad frontier will, in my opinion, quite meet all requirements. The suggestion that a special officer well acquainted with the people may be appointed to each Revenue Inspector's range and that the work of this special staff may be supervised by a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar seems to be a good one, but this course is not, I assure you, necessary for this district at present. Should unfortunately there be a recrudescence of the disease here or in an adjoining district or province after the setting in of South-west monsoon, special measures and the suggestion referred to above may then be considered.

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 8th April 1899, Dis. No. 422-P.

Abstract.—Stating that his detailed proposals for the reorganization of plague establishments in the Kurnool district have been already submitted and that they may be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

## MALABAR.

From J. H. GWYNNE, Esq., Deputy Collector of Wynaad, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Manantoddy, 16th April 1899, A.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 27th ultimo, Ref. on C. No. 406, on copy of the Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd idem requesting me to report whether I believe that many persons have succeeded in evading the frontier inspection stations established here, and, if so, what remedy I would suggest, I have the honour to submit that, so far as my knowledge or information goes, there has been no systematic evasion of the plague restrictions along our threatened frontier. This I must attribute more to natural causes. We have happily a belt of thick forest extending all along the Wynaad frontier, where it marches with the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and this fringe of forest has the notoriety of being infested with various descriptions of wild animals. The possibility of people from the infected parts of the Mysore Province, bent on evading our frontier inspection posts, finding their way into this taluk through this tract of forest, is therefore almost *nil*. All the known routes from Mysore are now carefully watched. Cases of evasion have, I may say, been very rare. Of course one must be prepared to hear that a solitary case of evasion does occur once in a way when a foolhardy man makes up his mind to brave the dangers that threaten him in the forest.

2. Although the country along the Mysore border is flat and open, the presence of this impenetrable forest has the effect of directing the traffic generally to converge either towards Manantoddy *viâ* Bavali, or Sultan's Battery *viâ* Mathanga, where efficient establishments are maintained to watch the ingress of people and articles of merchandise coming from Mysore.

3. I am of opinion that the present system of check is all that can be desired and I have no suggestions to offer for its improvement.

4. If the disease continues to abate in Mysore, we might soon be able to make a reduction in the number of peons maintained at each of the posts and dispense with a hospital assistant at Chedleth.

---

No. D. 323-Pl.

True copy forwarded to the Plague Commissioner, with reference to his letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, through the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The posts which I have established along the Wynaad frontier were selected after personal inspection and local inquiry. These posts have the effect of tying up the arteries of communication. As long as the officers there do their duty, there cannot be any frequent entries into Wynaad from Mysore at other points along the frontier.

Tellicherry,
21*st April* 1899. (Signed) G. W. DANCE,
*Collector.*

## THE NILGIRIS.

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of the Nilgiris, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 12th April 1899, R. Dis. No. 53.

In reply to your letter, Ref. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to enclose a tabular statement which shows the working of the three road plague inspection camps in this district. No case of plague has been detected at any of the camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped plague without these inspection stations, and it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out.



2. Had, however, plague spread westward from Mysore City, which was quite likely, our inspection camps would no doubt have been useful, as there is still plague in Mysore City, though it has decreased lately in a marked degree, I think it would not be safe for the present to abolish these inspection camps. As you are aware one camp, viz., that at Kakanhalla, is likely to be closed temporarily on account of its malarious situation, but in its place it is proposed to open at least three smaller inspection stations, if suitable and effective situations for these can be obtained. I may say that great difficulty is being experienced in this matter.

3. The inspection stations in this district are situated at Kalhatti, Gúdalúr and Kakanhalla, and of all these places it may be said that the nature of the country forces the traffic to converge on these stations. This is true of cart traffic for all three stations and it is true to a certain extent of passanger traffic for Kakanhalla and Gúdalúr. The sites for these inspection camps were chosen after long and anxious deliberation and in consultation with planters who know the country thoroughly, and I am convinced that for protection against plague in Mysore no better sites can be selected.

4. Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, I beg to state that no observation circles ever were created in this district, and I would invite your attention to my predecessor's (Mr. Butterworth's) letter to the Plague Commissioner, Ref. on Cur. No. 653, dated 5th October 1898 (printed in the Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 767, dated 22nd November 1898) on this subject. With a large population of European planters, vitally interested in keeping out the plague, we can no doubt dispense with inspectors and supervisors, and I do not think they will ever be needed here. If, however, there is a recrudescence of plague in Mysore after the monsoon sets in, and when the coolies return from Mysore to the Wynaad, I intend to propose an increase of the medical subordinates in the Nilgiri-Wynaad and to distribute these men throughout the taluk with disinfectants, so that they may be able to take immediate steps to stamp out the disease if it appears among the coolies on the coffee estates. The planters in the Wynaad will, I have no doubt, be able to secure evacuation among their coolies, and the Deputy Tahsildar will be able to deal with the remainder of the inhabitants who are few in number.

5. I think some reduction may be made in the establishment at the Kakanhalla camp, but the saving would be small, and I do not see any other source of saving possible if the three camps are maintained, as I consider they should be. In conclusion, I would point out that it is specially important to keep plague out of this district which is a sanitarium for a large part of India and that all possible precautions with that object should be taken.

---

## SALEM.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 20th April 1899, No. 794-Plague.

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 3556, of the 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to forward copies of my Sub-Collector's and Special Plague officer's reports on this subject.

2. I agree with Captain Ffrench that our road frontier stations have not been a failure. Although Hosúr town was in constant communication with Bangalore and but 25 miles distant, yet it was the last town to become infected and then not from the Mysore Province.

Zuzuvada, the frontier station on this road, was by far the best.

Evasions are easy and common and the stations are not of much use to prevent intercourse between neighbouring frontier villages.

Strangers from a distance leaving an infected locality, as for instance Bangalore City, with their household goods and people actually striken with plague must, however, necessarily pass along the roads. Such people are caught by our frontier stations and their goods disinfected. Another point in favour of these stations is that their very existence deters people from travelling into and from an infected area.

I would maintain the frontier stations on the main roads as before in case Bangalore and the districts of Mysore bordering Hosúr become again infected.

With regard to closing temporarily the frontier stations from Gammalapuram to Kagganur, I would wait a little while longer until Anekal and Hoskote taluks become free. Then they may be temporarily abolished. Kagganur I will, however, abolish at once, as very few passports are issued there, and the hospital assistant in charge has resigned. The guards can be utilized elsewhere or sent back to ordinary duty.

The ghât stations should remain for the present.

3. I do not approve of leaving entirely the guarding of the frontier to village munsifs of frontier villages. Except on the main roads they may be utilized with advantage without extra remuneration as certain of them have already been utilized. We must rely chiefly on the good sense of the people themselves to keep out and isolate strangers from infected localities coming by by-paths and tracks across the frontier. I believe that after past experiences the people will be all the more careful to keep out strangers and we shall have even greater assistance than hitherto.

4. As regards observation circles and groups, I do not think we can increase the size of the circles or diminish their number with safety. When plague actually breaks out it has been found absolutely necessary to form smaller circles (preventive circles).

I do think, however, we can reduce the cost of this establishment very substantially.

At present the temporary circle sanitary inspector gets Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 30 allowances. One of the best men in this district is when at home a sub-registrar's clerk on Rs. 15; others are watch-makers, book-sellers, copyists, union clerks—men unable to get Government appointments attracted by a magnificient salary. Most of them are consequently very unsatisfactory servants. I think land revenue clerks or other Government or Local Fund subordinates might be found and trained locally at half the cost, and my opinion is that they would be more under control and we should get better work from them. The present class of supervisors has worked excellently and I cannot suggest an improvement especially when plague actually breaks out. Men of the Deputy Tahsildar's grade would do well enough, but I doubt whether they would be satisfactory during a serious epidemic.

The present staff should not be reduced at present, though later the preventive circle inspectors may be dispensed with and perhaps the number of supervisors may be reduced.

5. Captain Ffrench, Special Plague officer, and the additional medical officers have worked very hard, though the latter are very much handicapped by not knowing the language or the people they have to deal with.

---

ENCLOSURES.

From Capain T. FFRENCH, Special Plague Officer, to the Collector of Salem, dated Hosúr, 15th April 1899.

In reply to your endorsement on Plague Commissioner's No. 3556, dated 23rd March, regarding working of frontier stations and suggesting the withdrawal of the line of defence to the ghâts, I have the honour to report as follows.

The attached statement will show you clearly the number of passports issued at different stations since the beginning of plague operations to the 1st April this year. From records in my office I find that the following evasions have taken place:—

(i) Between Gummalapuram and Kottagondapalli on either side of Kummaravapalli, a distance of about 14 miles, 134 people have evaded.
(ii) Between Kottagondapalli and Zuzuvada, 2 miles, 6 people.
(iii) Between Zuzuvada and Kagganur, 6 miles, 62 people.
(iv) Between Kagganur and Bagalur, 4 miles, 2 people.
(v) From thence eastward to Berikai, 7 miles, 4 people.



These numbers include people who have been issued passes by village munsifs along the frontier, those who have been found at various shandies without passes, and individuals here and there who have been caught in the eve of evading frontier stations while close to them and who have been prosecuted.

2. I think you will see from this that, on the whole, considering the number of passports that have been issued within the last seven months at different stations and the number of people who have got through between those stations—although perhaps it has not been an effective means of stopping the disease getting into this district, it has at least kept a large percentage of people observed as they crossed our frontier, the intimation of whose advent has been sent to their destinations previous to their arrival to enable their being further observed there. When you look at the total number of imported cases from Mysore, viz., 33 up to 1st April, and note that thirteen of these were actually stopped at frontier stations and villages as follows—Zuzuvada 7, Gumalapuram 1, Bagalur village 1, Kumarampalli 2, Kottakondapalli 2, and that the remaining 20 developed plague after they crossed the frontier and either died or recovered—it shows that the frontier system of defence has worked well on the whole, but in order to attain these results, it has cost a lot of money.

I have no doubt that a great many more cases that we have known nothing of have occurred besides and have been kept dark by village munsifs and not reported to circle inspectors. So all the time, labour and paper spent in sending intimations of arrivals by form C has been wasted. It would have been much better therefore if these intimations had been sent to circle inspectors instead of to village munsifs.

3. I certainly do not think that now plague has practically died out in Bangalore and on the north and north-west frontier, there is any further necessity of keeping up the frontier stations from Gummalapuram to Kagganur, both inclusive, but I think that Bagalur and Berikai stations should still be retained and the latter be brought closer into the village so as to watch the road to Shulagiri.

By abolition of the above stations, I mean withdrawal of the guards and establishment. The sheds might still be retained and be looked after by paid watchmen engaged by village munsifs till they are wanted again.

4. If plague breaks out again in Bangalore I would suggest that the frontier defence be again established by making the village munsifs of all the villages along the frontier from Thalli on the west to Bagalur on the north-east passport-issuing officers and paying them a small remuneration of say Rs. 5 a month each, which I am sure they would willingly do the work for and two toties at Rs. 2 a month each to watch the approaches. There are 26 of these villages, the names of which I can give you at any time if desired.

If the village munsifs at any time detected any cases of plague, they could send them to the nearest frontier station sheds and intimate the same to the medical officer here.

5. At present the above frontier establishments and guards excluding Bagalur and Berikai cost Rs. 455 a month; but by the system I propose it would cost about half this sum. So it may be worth considering. I do not think it is advisable to do without some line of defence at the frontier when there is plague on the other side. That is the reason why I propose for the present keeping on Bagalur and Berikai stations on account of Kolar being infected and people arriving by train therefrom *viâ* Malur and on account of Masti opposite Berikai being infected.

* * * * *

---

From C. G. SPENCER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 17th April 1899.

With reference to your endorsement Ref. No. 731-P.C., dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report from the Special Plague officer in plague divisional charge upon the more economical working of plague preventive measures.

2. I support his proposals to abolish for the present all the frontier road-inspection stations, except Bagalur and Berikai, and to retain the ghât inspection-stations at Royakotta and Kurubarapalli. I consider a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for undergoing the expense and trouble of shifting the Berikai frontier station at this stage to another spot nearer to the Shulagiri road. The station is now on the direct Masti road close to the very frontier. If withdrawn into the interior, the outlying villages will be left unprotected besides two by-paths. It is true there are other foot-paths by which passengers may enter Berikai or join the Shulagiri road, but these may be guarded by systematic patrolling now that the strength of the establishment at this station has been raised to seven.

3. As regards the suggestion to make village munsifs passport-issuing officers for the whole frontier in the event of a recrudescence of the plague in Bangalore, I have to observe that very many of the munsifs of Hosur taluk are illiterate. We should have to compel those munsifs of frontier villages who were ignorant to resign or to take leave. For an extra remuneration of Rs. 5 they would certainly arrange to get the work done somehow by employing literate gumastahs. On the main lines of communication, however, I think it would be necessary to have English-knowing persons and thus for the Mattigiri-Bangalore, Hosur-Bangalore and Malur-Hosur roads it would be necessary to sanction a pay of Rs. 15 each.

4. The ghât-inspection stations must, I consider, be maintained so long as Hosur taluk and Mysore Province are declared infected.

5. The Special Plague officer's letter contains no recommendations regarding the observation staff.

The circle inspectors are so to speak the nerves of the system. Their chief use is, I conceive, to be the means of conveying to the centre of the system the first warning as to the existence of plague. The question is how far they have fulfilled this object and thus justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the maintenance of so large an establishment. At first when plague was at a respectable distance and only a few imported cases were coming over our borders, they caused more alarm among the people than they did good, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we could have got the work of tracing fresh arrivals and keeping fever registers, which is the main object of the existence of these officials, performed far more cheaply and quietly by local men. At the beginning it was noticeable that the first intelligence of the occurrence of a case of plague among the villages of their circles did not always reach us through the circle inspectors. Now they have become familiar with the villages of their circles and the people have grown accustomed to them, the services of the best of these men are decidedly valuable and I would deprecate any idea of disbanding them until twenty or thirty days have elapsed from the last indigenous plague case in the division. For the less immediate future, the value of these men depends on the question how long it is possible for an outbreak of plague to spread in a village unbeknown to the authorities if the observation staff did not exist. In the larger villages I do not think it would be possible for the authorities to remain long in the dark as to the existence of indigenous plague. In the smaller villages it would not signify much, seeing that the agricultural population have by this time learnt so well the lesson of evacuation and that our main object is to prevent the infection being conveyed to uninfected regions. From the very beginning, the people have made most strenuous efforts to keep out strangers from Mysore from entering their villages, fencing their villages round with thorns and employing private sentinels for the purpose. It is only in cases where their own kinsmen residing in adjoining villages of British territory have been attacked that their caution has been to some extent relaxed. In future years I think we may rely more than ever on their increasing sense of the importance of these preventive measures. When Bangalore next becomes badly infected with plague, I should like to see a trial made of the Plague Commissioner's scheme, mentioned in paragraph 3 of his letter for a deputation on plague duty of a section of the Land Revenue establishment.

6. The salary of the special medical officers imported from England constitutes a very considerable item in the total cost of the present plague preventive measures. The value of the superior medical training of these officers is greatly discounted for some time at least by their inexperience of the country and of official methods of business and by their ignorance of the vernaculars. In their place, I advocate drawing more largely from the better class of civil apothecaries and civil surgeons so far as such men are available. Their places in rural hospitals might be temporarily filled by hospital assistants, if at least the military authorities are unwilling to lend us supernumerary medical men of the same class and attainments.



## VIZAGAPATAM.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 29th March 1899, Dis. No. 138 P.

In reply to your letter Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to report that, as there are no road-inspection stations and observation circles in the district such as those referred to in the letter under reply, I have gained no experience and am not in a position to express an opinion of any value.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his "village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept*

2. I support his proposals to abolish for the present all the frontier road-inspection stations, except Bagalur and Berikai, and to retain the ghât inspection-stations at Royakotta and Kurubarapalli. I consider a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for undergoing the expense and trouble of shifting the Berikai frontier station at this stage to another spot nearer to the Shulagiri road. The station is now on the direct Masti road close to the very frontier. If withdrawn into the interior, the outlying villages will be left unprotected besides two by-paths. It is true there are other foot-paths by which passengers may enter Berikai or join the Shulagiri road, but these may be guarded by systematic patrolling now that the strength of the establishment at this station has been raised to seven.

3. As regards the suggestion to make village munsifs passport-issuing officers for the whole frontier in the event of a recrudescence of the plague in Bangalore, I have to observe that very many of the munsifs of Hosur taluk are illiterate. We should have to compel those munsifs of frontier villages who were ignorant to resign or to take leave. For an extra remuneration of Rs. 5 they would certainly arrange to get the work done somehow by employing literate gumastahs. On the main lines of communication, however, I think it would be necessary to have English-knowing persons and thus for the Mattigiri-Bangalore, Hosur-Bangalore and Malur-Hosur roads it would be necessary to sanction a pay of Rs. 15 each.

4. The ghât-inspection stations must, I consider, be maintained so long as Hosur taluk and Mysore Province are declared infected.

5. The Special Plague officer's letter contains no recommendations regarding the observation staff.

The circle inspectors are so to speak the nerves of the system. Their chief use is, I conceive, to be the means of conveying to the centre of the system the first warning as to the existence of plague. The question is how far they have fulfilled this object and thus justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the maintenance of so large an establishment. At first when plague was at a respectable distance and only a few imported cases were coming over our borders, they caused more alarm among the people than they did good, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we could have got the work of tracing fresh arrivals and keeping fever registers, which is the main object of the existence of these officials, performed far more cheaply and quietly by local men. At the beginning it was noticeable that the first intelligence of the occurrence of a case of plague among the villages of their circles did not always reach us through the circle inspectors. Now they have become familiar with the villages of their circles and the people have grown accustomed to them, the services of the best of these men are decidedly valuable and I would deprecate any idea of disbanding them until twenty or thirty days have elapsed from the last indigenous plague case in the division. For the less immediate future, the value of these men depends on the question how long it is possible for an outbreak of plague to spread in a village unbeknown to the authorities if the observation staff did not exist. In the larger villages I do not think it would be possible for the authorities to remain long in the dark as to the existence of indigenous plague. In the smaller villages it would not signify much, seeing that the agricultural population have by this time learnt so well the lesson of evacuation and that our main object is to prevent the infection being conveyed to uninfected regions. From the very beginning, the people have made most strenuous efforts to keep out strangers from Mysore from entering their villages, fencing their villages round with thorns and employing private sentinels for the purpose. It is only in cases where their own kinsmen residing in adjoining villages of British territory have been attacked that their caution has been to some extent relaxed. In future years I think we may rely more than ever on their increasing sense of the importance of these preventive measures. When Bangalore next becomes badly infected with plague, I should like to see a trial made of the Plague Commissioner's scheme, mentioned in paragraph 3 of his letter for a deputation on plague duty of a section of the Land Revenue establishment.

6. The salary of the special medical officers imported from England constitutes a very considerable item in the total cost of the present plague preventive measures. The value of the superior medical training of these officers is greatly discounted for



some time at least by their inexperience of the country and of official methods of business and by their ignorance of the vernaculars. In their place, I advocate drawing more largely from the better class of civil apothecaries and civil surgeons so far as such men are available. Their places in rural hospitals might be temporarily filled by hospital assistants, if at least the military authorities are unwilling to lend us supernumerary medical men of the same class and attainments.

---

## VIZAGAPATAM.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 29th March 1899, Dis. No. 138 P.

In reply to your letter Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to report that, as there are no road-inspection stations and observation circles in the district such as those referred to in the letter under reply, I have gained no experience and am not in a position to express an opinion of any value.

---

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his "village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept*

*up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibits itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

8. *Suggested changes in organization.*—It is essential that additional Regulation 34 should be so modified that the passport system shall commence at the infected town. Not until fairly driven to this course, on account of the number of the villages attacked, should a large area be declared infected, and thus bring about absence of surveillance. The argument against this is where no cordon is used (and I think that except in small villages, on first appearance of indigenous plague, it should not be employed) that the system must be useless. I do not see that it would be any more useless, or be attended with any more difficulty than the passport system as a whole. It is always, it seems to me, most undesirable that persons from infected villages should be allowed to wander to healthy villages without any safeguard merely on the ground that both are included in an area officially judged as infected. It has been *the* blot of the late operations.

9. Far more definite rulings as to the relation of "plague officers" to medical officers than at present exist are, in my opinion, necessary. Confusion of their functions seems to me to exist. For example, in the North Arcot district, staff corps officers were appointed who were directly responsible for plague operations whilst medical officers were at their beck and call for diagnosis. On my writing a report containing very simple sanitary suggestions (notes of inspection of Vellore town) it was referred by the Plague Commissioner to the Collector, without expression of opinion or orders; it was then transferred by the Collector to the Plague officer in charge of Vellore town for report as to the "*necessity*" and practicability of my suggestions. As to the "practicability" of anything I suggest it is for local officers, with whom responsibility rests, to decide whoever they be; but, when I make suggestions of a *sanitary* nature, I think their being referred by an officer on special duty in reference to plague (the Plague Commissioner) without orders to the responsible officer of the district, and thence for the opinion of the retired staff corps officer represents a waste of money and energy. If this is the method of disposing of advice offered to Government by its sanitary adviser, it is presumed that suggestions made by District Sanitary officers share the same fate.

10. In lieu of the present want of system, Senior Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service should be selected for charge of sanitary and medical plague administration of districts subject to the Collector. These would be known as District Senior Medical officers. If the permanent District Medical and Sanitary officer were a junior, he should be placed on plague duty in his own district, and either by continuing the same pay, or by special allowance, should suffer no monetary loss. The charge of head-quarters and routine district medical administration should be held by existing Assistant Surgeons, subject to the administrative control of the District Senior Medical officer.

11. The staff of "observation" and its organization would therefore be as at present, but, on plague appearing, Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service would be posted to charge of areas usually not exceeding 800 square miles, *under the direct order of the District Senior Medical officer*, as "Plague Officers." On the appointment of a Plague officer, the supervisors within the 800 miles area would be dispensed with, and, in lieu, a special Tahsildar would be attached to the Plague officer. If the areas affected become more numerous than the Commissioned Medical



Service members could cope with, Assistant Surgeons of the Military class should be posted to every second area, subordinate to the nearest Commissioned Medical officer.

12. European Medical officers imported under convenant with the Secretary of State should be posted *under the direct orders* of the District Senior Medical Officer as Assistant Plague officers and should be placed in charge of village disinfection work, plague hospitals, health camps and railway inspection stations, with civil apothecaries or senior hospital assistants as their immediate assistants.

13. *Certificated* (not temporary) Sanitary Inspectors should be in charge of disinfection gangs, subject to the medical officer on the spot.

14. So long as sufficient medical officers are available, civil officers should not be detailed for *special* plague duty, but would be responsible for aiding, by all means in their power, within the areas under their charge, sanctioned methods of plague administration.

15. Staff Corps officers should not be employed as Plague officers for administrative work, until the supply of both civil and medical officers is exhausted: but they would be useful in charge of conservancy staffs, passport offices, special police duty, erecting camps, and collecting materials, and as pay and store officers in large towns. When the supply of medical officers fails, the work of disinfection of villages would fall to Staff Corps officers.

16. To enable the above suggestion to be put in force, the Military Department should be *required* to make arrangements more economical of medical officers than at present. To merely ask the Military Department to spare men would be to receive the stereotyped reply of *non possumus*; it *can* make better arrangements, if it chose to share the inconvenience now pressing upon the civil authorities. For example, the Medical officer, Pallavaram, could easily take charge of the regiment at the Mount; the Fort Medical Officer, or the District Surgeon concerned, could easily take charge of the native regiment in Madras. Mandalay, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary, Barrackpore, Kampti, and Berhampore could all contribute medical officers of the Indian Medical Service, by re-arranging the medical charges, either by handing work to civil medical officer, of stations, or by giving more than one charge to each medical officer, or by handing native troops to the Royal Army Medical Corps: or, the Royal Army Medical Corps could release officers for charge of native troops, by placing European covenanted plague medical officers under the orders of the senior officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps for charge of European troops—a system that would imitate the present mode in England of dealing with detachments by private practitioners. A few Assistant Surgeons of the military class ought also to be available from the Military Department, by supplying civil apothecaries in their places.

17. Where plague disinfection operations are pursued, and sepoys are employed for disinfection, they should be commanded by their own Native or European officers according to their strength. These operations should be fulfilled in accordance with the instructions of the medical officers of not less rank than Assistant Surgeon, the function of the Commanding officer being solely confined to discipline of the men.

18. In their relation to civil authorities of the medical officers under these arrangements, I foresee no difficulty. The regulations have but a limited scope of action, and this is correctly defined. I believe the organization suggested, if worked out carefully, would be *cheaper* and more efficient than the haphazard method of making appointments now in vogue. By confining administration as far as feasible to medical officers, methods are more likely to suit sanitary requirements throughout the affected districts, and to be conducted on a uniform plan; by securing that officers of the Indian Medical Service who are accustomed to deal with the people, are placed in direct contact with them, the young men sent from England will be devoted to plague work of a nature where guidance would always be available. The Collector's position and responsibility is sufficiently secured by the Senior Medical Officer being subject to him, although the latter would retain his usual right of representing facts to the Sanitary Commissioner, for representation to the Plague Commissioner, if he so chooses.

*up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibits itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

8. *Suggested changes in organization.*—It is essential that additional Regulation 34 should be so modified that the passport system shall commence at the infected town. Not until fairly driven to this course, on account of the number of the villages attacked, should a large area be declared infected, and thus bring about absence of surveillance. The argument against this is where no cordon is used (and I think that except in small villages, on first appearance of indigenous plague, it should not be employed) that the system must be useless. I do not see that it would be any more useless, or be attended with any more difficulty than the passport system as a whole. It is always, it seems to me, most undesirable that persons from infected villages should be allowed to wander to healthy villages without any safeguard merely on the ground that both are included in an area officially judged as infected. It has been *the* blot of the late operations.

9. Far more definite rulings as to the relation of "plague officers" to medical officers than at present exist are, in my opinion, necessary. Confusion of their functions seems to me to exist. For example, in the North Arcot district, staff corps officers were appointed who were directly responsible for plague operations whilst medical officers were at their beck and call for diagnosis. On my writing a report containing very simple sanitary suggestions (notes of inspection of Vellore town) it was referred by the Plague Commissioner to the Collector, without expression of opinion or orders; it was then transferred by the Collector to the Plague officer in charge of Vellore town for report as to the "*necessity*" and practicability of my suggestions. As to the "practicability" of anything I suggest it is for local officers, with whom responsibility rests, to decide whoever they be; but, when I make suggestions of a *sanitary* nature, I think their being referred by an officer on special duty in reference to plague (the Plague Commissioner) without orders to the responsible officer of the district, and thence for the opinion of the retired staff corps officer represents a waste of money and energy. If this is the method of disposing of advice offered to Government by its sanitary adviser, it is presumed that suggestions made by District Sanitary officers share the same fate.

10. In lieu of the present want of system, Senior Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service should be selected for charge of sanitary and medical plague administration of districts subject to the Collector. These would be known as District Senior Medical officers. If the permanent District Medical and Sanitary officer were a junior, he should be placed on plague duty in his own district, and either by continuing the same pay, or by special allowance, should suffer no monetary loss. The charge of head-quarters and routine district medical administration should be held by existing Assistant Surgeons, subject to the administrative control of the District Senior Medical officer.

11. The staff of "observation" and its organization would therefore be as at present, but, on plague appearing, Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service would be posted to charge of areas usually not exceeding 800 square miles, *under the direct order of the District Senior Medical officer*, as "Plague Officers." On the appointment of a Plague officer, the supervisors within the 800 miles area would be dispensed with, and, in lieu, a special Tahsildar would be attached to the Plague officer. If the areas affected become more numerous than the Commissioned Medical



Service members could cope with, Assistant Surgeons of the Military class should be posted to every second area, subordinate to the nearest Commissioned Medical officer.

12. European Medical officers imported under convenant with the Secretary of State should be posted *under the direct orders* of the District Senior Medical Officer as Assistant Plague officers and should be placed in charge of village disinfection work, plague hospitals, health camps and railway inspection stations, with civil apothecaries or senior hospital assistants as their immediate assistants.

13. *Certificated* (not temporary) Sanitary Inspectors should be in charge of disinfection gangs, subject to the medical officer on the spot.

14. So long as sufficient medical officers are available, civil officers should not be detailed for *special* plague duty, but would be responsible for aiding, by all means in their power, within the areas under their charge, sanctioned methods of plague administration.

15. Staff Corps officers should not be employed as Plague officers for administrative work, until the supply of both civil and medical officers is exhausted: but they would be useful in charge of conservancy staffs, passport offices, special police duty, erecting camps, and collecting materials, and as pay and store officers in large towns. When the supply of medical officers fails, the work of disinfection of villages would fall to Staff Corps officers.

16. To enable the above suggestion to be put in force, the Military Department should be *required* to make arrangements more economical of medical officers than at present. To merely ask the Military Department to spare men would be to receive the stereotyped reply of *non possumus*; it *can* make better arrangements, if it chose to share the inconvenience now pressing upon the civil authorities. For example, the Medical officer, Pallavaram, could easily take charge of the regiment at the Mount; the Fort Medical Officer, or the District Surgeon concerned, could easily take charge of the native regiment in Madras. Mandalay, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary, Barrackpore, Kampti, and Berhampore could all contribute medical officers of the Indian Medical Service, by re-arranging the medical charges, either by handing work to civil medical officer, of stations, or by giving more than one charge to each medical officer, or by handing native troops to the Royal Army Medical Corps: or, the Royal Army Medical Corps could release officers for charge of native troops, by placing European covenanted plague medical officers under the orders of the senior officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps for charge of European troops—a system that would imitate the present mode in England of dealing with detachments by private practitioners. A few Assistant Surgeons of the military class ought also to be available from the Military Department, by supplying civil apothecaries in their places.

17. Where plague disinfection operations are pursued, and sepoys are employed for disinfection, they should be commanded by their own Native or European officers according to their strength. These operations should be fulfilled in accordance with the instructions of the medical officers of not less rank than Assistant Surgeon, the function of the Commanding officer being solely confined to discipline of the men.

18. In their relation to civil authorities of the medical officers under these arrangements, I foresee no difficulty. The regulations have but a limited scope of action, and this is correctly defined. I believe the organization suggested, if worked out carefully, would be *cheaper* and more efficient than the haphazard method of making appointments now in vogue. By confining administration as far as feasible to medical officers, methods are more likely to suit sanitary requirements throughout the affected districts, and to be conducted on a uniform plan; by securing that officers of the Indian Medical Service who are accustomed to deal with the people, are placed in direct contact with them, the young men sent from England will be devoted to plague work of a nature where guidance would always be available. The Collector's position and responsibility is sufficiently secured by the Senior Medical Officer being subject to him, although the latter would retain his usual right of representing facts to the Sanitary Commissioner, for representation to the Plague Commissioner, if he so chooses.

19. As to the change of organization in the interests of economy that have been suggested, I think the tenuity attempted by Mr. Harding need not be discussed. It is not the absence of arrangements that, so far, has protected his district from plague, but merely that traffic from infected areas is probably small. Mr. Harding's equanimity in the opinion that he can "reckon with perfect safety upon village reddies reporting plague cases as they occur," is likely to receive a rude awakening, should villages near the Mysore borders, where inter-marriages with the Cuddapah people have taken place, become affected.

20. In the case of Anantapur, I hold that the action already taken of abolishing observation circles in areas that have recently been indigenously infected, is most ill-advised. Special care in dealing with sporadic cases when the epidemic is on the decline, would give us a better chance of not meeting with a recrudescence. The Bellary suggestion of abolishing the observation circles bordering on the Mysore frontier seems to me a somewhat premature action; but has far more reason to support it than the action of Anantapur and Cuddapah.

21. The Salem suggestion as to entertaining extra village servants, and between these and the village heads dividing the responsibility of guarding the frontier, I think, should not be entertained. I would rather see the frontier left unprotected, and trust entirely to observation circles than enter into an arrangement which affords low-paid men the chance of extortion.

22. I consider the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Collector would not be necessary if the District Senior Medical Officer acts under him; the Collector's plague office staff would be amalgamated with that officer's.

23. The appointment of Special Deputy Collectors seem to me sheer waste.

24. As to European or Eurasian nurses attached to ambulance staffs, I think at least one essential. Native nurses cannot be relied upon in diagnosing cases in houses. They would suffice for hospital work.

25. The agreement with the opinion expressed by the Plague Commissioner that Revenue Inspectors should take the place of Sanitary Inspectors, seems to me to be founded upon nothing better than the unconscious exhibition of preference by civil officers for men of their own department as subordinates. I can find not a single solid fact on which the preference rests. One Collector sneers at the fact that some of the Sanitary Inspectors were drawn from those who had failed to enter Government employ, and had taken to the not dishonest profession of watchmakers, registrar's clerks, &c. Yet, as to their general educational status the temporary Sanitary Inspectors do not compare badly with the Revenue Inspectors he would prefer. Thus, the last batch trained by me had passed the marginally-noted educational examinations. Mr. Harding has attacked their knowledge of sanitation, by declaring that, when he asked one of them what he knew of sanitation, he replied that he knew "all about earth, air, fire and water." He referred to this joke at a public meeting. The reply, doubtless, sounded to him as savouring of the study of the elements of the pre-alchemy days: yet, as the humble individual who was responsible for drumming into that man all he knew about "earth, air, fire and water," I have no hesitation in saying that had the position of the examiner and examinee in this instance been reversed, it would have dawned upon Mr. Harding that to know "*all* about" these would satisfy the most greedy of sanitarians. No doubt Mr. Harding could have improved upon it: but it was upon the inter-relation of these that I gave my opening lecture to these students. Although Mr. Harding decries their knowledge, his acquaintance with what Sanitary Inspectors know of sanitation literally begins and ceases with this tale. He never saw them dealing with a plague case. Then Mr. Batten has attacked their "intelligence and tact". But, when asked for concrete instances, after delaying a reply for weeks, and taking care when he did reply to shelter himself

| | |
|---|---|
| B.A. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| F.A. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Matriculation .. .. .. .. | 21 |
| Upper Secondary .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Public Works Department Upper Subordinate Test .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| General Test .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Hospital Assistant .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Men who awaited results of the Matriculation examination .. .. .. | 5 |
| Failed Matric. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Middle School .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Unpassed men .. .. .. .. | 8 |



under the Plague Commissioner, he could quote but one case. The act he refers to was stupid and unwarranted, but belies, in the most positive manner, the want of influence over villages, which is held to be another fault of Sanitary Inspectors. He declared that Revenue Inspectors had learned all that was requisite in his opinion as to sanitary matters from circulars issued by him: yet, copies of these show that, though in the interval of delay mentioned he had issued a useful circular, anything prior to date of his making this declaration contained sanitary information of practically no value.

Mr. Elwin suggests that, with a single exception, the Sanitary Inspectors never brought plague to his notice. This instance was at Kúdligi and, although he does not say so, it indubitably illustrates both "tact and intelligence" of the reporter. But Mr. Elwin has forgotten facts. In a report signed by himself, he shows that the first intelligence of the outbreak at Molagavalli was given by the circle inspector in spite of concealment by the acting village reddi. The death in the Kamalapur road was likewise reported by the sanitary inspector. The case of Itigi was also reported by the Sanitary Inspector, although a Revenue head clerk had pondered in doubt. The outbreak at Peddahotur, although reported by the Deputy Tahsildar, had clearly been discovered by the Sanitary Inspectors; as the reporter states he found him on the spot attending to segregation requirements. In short, where circles were opened and plague occurred, Mr. Elwin has no reason for suggesting failure of reporting; although in reading his Tahsildar's reports, the fact of the Plague Inspector being on the spot when they arrived is not enlarged upon.

26. To justify a change, it ought to be possible for the Collectors to point to the failures of sanitary inspector. But this they cannot do. The system taken as a whole has worked well: and, in fairness, it should be remembered it did so at the most difficult stage of operations, namely, when the people of this Presidency were filled with rumours of wrong doing in Bombay, and when all plague operations were regarded with dread. At that time civil officers had little personal knowledge of plague measures, but they were supplied by this office promptly with an executive subordinate staff that did know a good deal on the subject and that, if not perfect, they have at least failed to prove anything against. If these Collectors will but read of the makeshift staffs employed in other Presidencies, they ought to be thankful they were relieved from the unenviable position of dealing with such material.

27. So far as I could ascertain, there was little stomach for plague operations amongst district Revenue executive staffs, until these men trained by me (and able to gauge correctly the extent of personal danger) showed the example of volunteering for plague duty. Looking back, I believe, that unless these men had been supplied by me, the organization required by the rules could not have been worked.

28. In the cry that "local knowle ge" shall take precedence of sanitary knowledge, I see nothing but the usual layman's tendency to ignore the value of sanitary action. Mr. Macleod, however, meets the merits of the case fairly, by pointing out that the "influence" of the Revenue Inspector must disappear the moment he is placed on special duty; the truth being that neither the ryot nor the reddi would submit to the "influence" of *two* Revenue Inspectors. It is certain these men could not do both revenue and plague duty at the same time efficiently, although the readiness with which the Revenue Department is willing to part with experienced Revenue Inspectors wholesale, does not look as if the "local knowledge" were of much value from a revenue point of view. The short and the long of the matter is, that if these men possess power, they can perfectly well throw it into the scale of Sanitary Inspectors without taking the sanitary duty themselves; and, if the Collector believing in their influence, impressed this fact on the Revenue Inspectors, its full value would be realized.

29. The Plague Commissioner claims for Revenue Inspectors power in persuading ryots to evacuate villages. I would, however, point out that when the question of evacuation comes into the sphere of work, it is well known that it is not the Revenue Inspector who is of utility, but the Tahsildar, or higher Revenue officers.

30. I believe that a vast deal of good has been done to the affected districts, by scattering over them men possessed of at least some knowledge of the sanitary bearing of plague, capable of persuading the ryots as to the efficacy of evacuation and of

19. A[illegible]necessary. Infinitely more good, in my opinion, must have been done in suggrection than has been recognised by Collectors. Further, I know, as a fact, from perusal of their diaries, that a vast deal of solid good by improving the sanitation of villages has been effected by the personal influence of no one else than the despised Sanitary Inspectors. Let the opposite condition of affairs be imagined. Had Revenue Inspectors untrained in sanitation been sent amongst the villagers, what more could they have preached than that it would be *unsafe* to go against the Collector's wishes; they could not have explained the reasons for sanitary methods, which they themselves did not understand. The ryots would have then seen nothing but the compulsion of Government, and all Revenue officers would have been its instruments. Revenue officers would then have lost the confidence which the posing as persons not *directly* concerned in plague operations, must undoubtedly give them.

31. Finally, it should not be forgotten that local knowledge is not everything in "plague operations"; the fact that epidemic disease is being dealt with should not be lost sight of. I have yet to learn that sanitary preparation of threatened areas is not requisite.

32. But I ask it to be distinctly understood that if my endeavours in providing *temporary* Sanitary Inspectors for districts be held a failure, there is no reason why a preference for men ignorant of hygiene be given. In not a single instance have complaints been received against *certificated* Sanitary Inspectors. Of these 66 were employed against 127 men hastily trained for temporary work, to make good the deficiency in numbers of the former. These men have paid for their education in the Medical College, and have taken to sanitation as a profession. They hold their certificate subject to their good conduct, and this is a sufficient guarantee for their good behaviour. There cannot be the slightest doubt that, as a class, they are infinitely better suited for plague duty than Revenue Inspectors. The men engaged temporarily were simply "stop-gaps," until a further supply of certificated Sanitary Inspectors should have passed through the Medical College. One hundred and thirty-eight candidates for certificates have recently undergone examination, after completion of a full course in theoretical and practical sanitation and physiology. Would it not be, morally, a gross breach of faith with these men, who have made executive sanitary work a profession, that they be thrust aside, for no better reason than Collectors preferred to work with Revenue Inspectors? Is this movement towards founding a sanitary service for the Presidency, that has been built up through many difficulties for the last five years, to be crushed out of existence, to make room for the laymen's preference for tools that he has been accustomed to work with? I consider such a movement most unjust, and the policy that dictates it to be short-sighted in reference to the future, and I earnestly ask that Government do not permit it, and request that this particular point be settled by Government and not the Plague Commissioner.

33. Mr. Elwin points to a compromise. He supports the Plague Commissioner's claims for Revenue Inspectors, but suggests that they undergo training (and, I say, examination) of the same class as that undergone by temporary Sanitary Inspectors before they were entertained. If this be conceded, I would go further, and say, let the Collector of a district nominate for training *any* person (Revenue Inspector or not) he chooses, provided he has passed the Matriculation examination; but, so long as my office is able to provide *certificated* Sanitary Inspectors, *these should invariably be first absorbed.*

34. As for the training of temporary Sanitary Inspectors, it is not a function of my office, and, according to Mr. Harding, is not one that can be fulfilled by it up to the standard desired by civil officers. At the same time, I demur, with all due humbleness, to the opinion that the circulars issued by Collectors, which are extracts from various sources, give an education one whit better. The training ought to be conducted on a uniform plan, so that methods do not differ in districts. Hence, a single medical officer should be deputed for the work by Government.

35. The further suggestion to give the Revenue Inspectors all the "soft" places, that is circle work, and give to Sanitary Inspectors nothing but disinfection—that is, all the hard, dirty, and dangerous work—is unfair, and I trust will not be allowed. If the Revenue Inspector is anxious to do executive sanitary work, let him remember the proverb *ne sutor ultra crepidam.*



36. To give a chance for full expansion of inoculation, I am still [illegible]hat he refers to at least a couple of lady doctors should be attached to my office.

37. I think the principle of dealing with, or (as it amounts to) the attempti[illegible]ant of deal with, all "contacts" on the basis of segregation, is wrong, and is one whic[illegible]le likely to wreck all preventive measures. No contact should be segregated, whether inoculated or not, if the local authorities consider him trustworthy as to not absconding. A contact of a *trustworthy class* should, after disinfection, be treated under a modified passport system.

38. In the case of the Nilgiris, rigid observation circle of the usual area may not be necessary, but the principle of *special inspection* should be definitely recognised. As already suggested in this office letter to Government, No. 1163, dated 26th May 1898, paragraph 4, planters should be required, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, to report arrivals and departures. The Nilgiris occupy geographically as to infected areas, and climatically, a suitable place for invasion by plague. It is no use trusting solely to protection from attack, by the use of Road Frontier Inspection stations.

39. The replies to your reference No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, from Collectors concerned are herewith returned.

---

ORDER—No. 878 P., dated 12th June 1899.

The papers read above relate to the working of road frontier inspection stations and observation circles. They also contain proposals for reduction of plague expenditure.

2. *Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—The Government concurs with the late Plague Commissioner and the officers consulted by him in considering that, unless these stations are really efficient, it is best to do without them. In open country they can easily be evaded, and it is impossible to find a sufficiently large and trustworthy staff to patrol the numerous cart-tracks and footpaths that cross the frontier and to catch the people who try to avoid the inspection stations. The Government, therefore, resolves to abolish all stations which do not serve their purpose or which are too remote from the plague-infected localities to be of practical use. Under this class may be included—

(*a*) the road inspection stations in South Canara;
(*b*) the six stations on the Mysore frontier of the Bellary district;
(*c*) the six stations on the Hyderabad frontier of the Kurnool district.

The stations in South Canara have been already ordered to be closed and the others may be abolished at once. For the special reasons given by the Collectors, the closing of the stations at Hosúr and Giriyapuram in the Bellary district and the station at Kagganur in the Salem district is also sanctioned. The stations in the North Arcot and Salem districts are in open country, but as special measures are taken to patrol the bye-paths, they may be continued with the exception of Kagganur as long as there is plague in the adjoining taluks of the Mysore State. No change is at present required in Malabar, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, where the stations are reported to be generally efficient.

3. There are thirteen road inspection stations on the Tungabhadra in the Bellary district, and as they are found useless at present in consequence of the river being fordable, the Collector suggests that they may all be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes and that such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. It is too late now to sanction this proposal. The existing stations may be continued till the end of this month, when the Collector should report which of them should be retained and which may be abolished. The continued existence of plague in the Hyderabad territory on the other side of the Tungabhadra should lead the Collector to be specially careful in making his recommendation.

4. *Observation Circles.*—These are circles of five miles radius organized in two rows along the frontier in the districts declared to be under observation. Each circle is in the charge of a plague inspector drawing a salary of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45, with a

horse allowance of Rs. 15 and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15. It is the duty of the plague inspector to patrol his circle systematically in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, to check the possession of passports, and to keep a record of all persons suffering from continous fever for more than twelve hours. Most of these inspectors were men without much experience and not acquainted with the districts to which they were sent and the Government is very doubtful whether the results obtained from the observation circles as worked by them have been commensurate with their cost. Financial considerations make it impossible to maintain for an indefinite period such large special establishments for its prevention as at present exist. In the existing village and revenue officers there is an indigenous and normal agency which is fairly reliable, economical and easily worked, and on them the chief reliance must be placed for obtaining information regarding plague and for the proper working of the passport rules. Both they and the people have now become acquainted with plague and the correct mode of dealing with it, and much greater assistance may be expected from them than was the case in last year. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that while these observation circles should be retained for the present in the districts of Salem and North Arcot, they should be abolished on the Mysore frontier in Bellary and on the Hyderabad frontier in Kurnool. The circles should also be abolished in Anantapur. The proposals of the Collector of Bellary to withdraw half his sanitary inspectors constituting one circle out of every two now existing is sanctioned, with reference to the circles existing elsewhere than on the Mysore frontier. No increase of the existing revenue establishment seems at present needed, but in future in taluks which are imminently threatened with plague when there are no observation circles and where there is reason to believe that the passport rules are not properly carried out, special revenue inspectors may, with the previous sanction of Government, be appointed as suggested by the Collector of Cuddapah.

5. *Preventive Circles, i.e.*, the circles of five miles *diameter* round places infected with indigenous plague may continue pending further orders. Such circles are now being worked in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and North Arcot, and the Collectors of these districts are requested to submit a special report showing their cost, the staff employed and the practical results obtained. These circles may probably with safety be abolished now in Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool except round Alúr and Pattikonda. The recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner that beyond the preventive circles there should be two observation circles is not approved.

6. *Plague Supervisors.*—Where the observation circles have been ordered to be abolished, these supervisors will be unnecessary and should be dispensed with. Collectors are requested to give the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) timely intimation of the dates on which the officers of the Salt and Abkári Department now employed as supervisors will be relieved of their plague duty.

7. *Nurses.*—As a rule it is not necessary to employ European or Eurasian nurses except when European patients are likely to come up for treatment or in places where plague has established itself and regular plague hospitals have been opened. On the ambulance staff, trained native nurses will be found more useful. Additional Mufassal Regulation 9 will therefore be amended by substituting the words "two trained nurses" for the words "two trained European or Eurasian nurses," and it will be left to the Collectors to employ qualified European or Native nurses as occasion requires and on such rates of salary *not exceeding Rs. 100 a month* as may be necessary. The boarding allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 a day sanctioned in G.O., No. 455 P., dated 9th May 1898, should be paid to European or Eurasian nurses only when they attend on plague patients. In the case of natives, it may be reduced to one rupee a day.

8. *Railway Inspection Stations.*—Another direction in which plague expenditure may be reduced is the reduction of the number of railway inspection stations. It is advisable, in view of the grave inconvenience caused by these stations, that they should be as few as possible. The stations at Pákála, Tiruvannámalai and Chingleput were opened at a time when plague was spreading in Mysore and North Arcot. The epidemic has how subsided and the necessity for these stations no longer exists.



The inspection station at Kondapalli is also not required. It has been in existence for about two years; no case of plague has yet been detected there and it is far removed from the infected districts of His Highness the Nizam's dominions. The Government is therefore of opinion that these four stations may be closed for the present.

9. In all cases where road or railway inspection stations have been ordered to be closed, the existing sheds should be retained in view to future requirements and left in charge of the village officers or of special watchmen. Where they are not *worth keeping, they should be dismantled*, and the materials utilized for other public purposes or sold by auction. *Officers relieved of their plague duty* should revert to their permanent appointments. *As regards sanitary inspectors, these men were* temporarily employed and, when no longer required, *their services will be dispensed* with like other men similarly engaged temporarily for plague duty.

10. *Notification of infected areas.*—The Government agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner that it is unnecessary to notify a whole taluk as infected with plague when only a small portion of it is affected. In the latest notification issued in G.O., No. 794 P., dated 29th May 1899, only the places actually infected have been included.

11. *Changes in Plague Administration.*—In paragraphs 10 to 18 of his letter, the Sanitary Commissioner makes certain proposals, the object of which is "to confine plague administration as far as feasible to medical officers." The Government considers them to be not feasible. They are to some extent opposed to the instructions of the Government of India contained in its letter printed in G.O., No. 1023-P., dated 7th September 1898. Dr. King's remarks in paragraphs 22 and 23 of his letter appear to be due to misapprehension of facts. The Personal Assistants to Collectors were appointed to relieve them of their ordinary routine work and not for the execution of plague work themselves. There is, no doubt, that the Special Deputy Collectors have been of much use to the Collectors.

12. *Inoculation.*—The Government is unable to sanction Dr. King's application for two lady doctors, as there is hardly any demand at present for inoculation.

13. *Segregation of contacts.*—The Government observes that the question raised in paragraph 37 of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter was negatived by the Plague Commissioner in his Proceedings, No. 1027, dated 27th December 1898.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
*Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To all Collectors (A—L).
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Financial Department.
" the Public Department.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue.
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" the Resident in Mysore, with covering letter.
" Railway Administrations.
" the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
" General Officers Commanding Districts.
Gazette.

[Appendix

## APPENDIX.

### NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that Regulation 9 of the Regulations published on pages 55—64 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st March 1898, Part I-A, be amended by substituting the words "two trained nurses" for "two trained European or Eurasian nurses."

H.M.
(This copy need not be returned)
WT
24/2/99.



Note for the L & M Department.

There are some subjects connected with plague policy which I should like to discuss with H.M. on return. I make a note of them in order that there may be time for their consideration before discussion. I expect to return about 2nd ~~February.~~ March.

I have recently seen practically all the centres of infection and what I have to say is based on what I have seen during the last 3 months.

I consider medical ~~examination ins~~ inspection of passengers by rail at selected stations is indispensable, but I am inclined to think that too many people are detained ~~at~~ especially at Tungabhadra and Hospet. The discretion given to the medical officer is very wide, and it has been exercised on a wholesale scale at these 2 stations, far more so than at Jalarpet. Of course the physical position of the 2 stations enables greater strictness to be enforced as long as the Tungabhadra is in flood, but the adoption of anything like the same strictness at Jalarpet would merely have meant diverting traffic to the roads, where it cannot be so easily controlled - I am calling for certain information from Railway Inspection Stations, and on receipt of it will deal with the matter more fully.

Road Frontier Inspection Stations.

The value of these is a very fluctuating quantity. They are of use

(1) where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge on

narrow lines &

(2) where they are designed to keep a check upon people coming in from a large contiguous area e.g. the stations on the borders of Mysore, or the ghat stations guarding Krishnagiri from Hosur.

They are, however, of very much reduced value—

(1) in open [illegible] country; in such cases without circles to back them up they are I consider useless, and even with circles of little use, unless the population is sparse, and the people co-operate.

(2) where they are not in close contact with an affected area, or where they have to guard against arrivals from a specific village. As an example of the first, I would instance the road frontier stations (even if supported by circles) recently proposed for Chingleput- People will always lie about their starting place in such conditions, and also when a specific village alone has to be guarded against. To meet the case of infected towns and villages, the better course would seem to be to have a circle round the infected area, and to cause all coming out of the circle to take passports, and be examined. This amounts practically to a cordon, and would I consider not be workable without an army corps. The Punjab Government talks very big about its cordons, but the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Captain C.H. James I.M.S. admits that where they existed they were too weak or too corrupt to be

This is precisely what this Govt has affirmed
Bromfield
AA

H.I.

reliable, and in many cases did not exist at all.

Observation Circles.

I consider of much use in infected areas for obtaining news of outbreaks. Their value varies with the individual. Many of Colonel King's men are said to be not worth their pay. The circles are of use, too, as a support to Road and Railway Frontier Stations.

The measures to be taken when a town or village is attacked varies with the condition of the area.

A. Rural.

The only things to be done are evacuation and disinfection. The services of highly paid medical officers are not necessary, for very few will consent to be treated by and those who will may be treated by Hospital Assistants. Careful nursing is apparently the only remedy. In purely agricultural villages evacuation is not a matter of difficulty; the people will go out willingly to their own fields to camp, as long as it is not the rainy season. They learn this by experience rather than by precept, and so also segregation - Evacuation can be attended to by the District Officers, assisted by Supervisors and Circle Inspectors. Disinfection in small villages can be attended to similarly, but when big villages are attacked, or the attack is serious, a separate officer is required for disinfection work, and sepoys are well employed - Labour is available locally in parts, but

This points to a reduction in the number of Specially imported medical officers. Is casual medical treatment of any practical good. Nurses on Rs 100 are also unnecessary I consider. Is it as useful as in cholera in fact? KC

Medical officers are not wanted for this. KC

and if necessary by a Special Divisional or Plague officer.

reliable, and in many cases did not exist at all.

Observation Circles.

I consider of much use in infected areas for obtaining news of outbreaks. Their value varies with the individual. Many of Colonel King's men are said to be not worth their pay. The circles are of use, too, as a support to Road and Railway Frontier Stations.

The measures to be taken when a town or village is attacked varies with the condition of the area.

A. Rural.

The only things to be done are evacuation and disinfection. The services of highly paid medical officers are not necessary, for very few will consent to be treated by and those who will may be treated by Hospital Assistants. Careful nursing is apparently the only remedy. In purely agricultural villages evacuation is not a matter of difficulty; the people will go out willingly to their own fields to camp, as long as it is not the rainy season. They learn this by experience rather than by precept, and so also segregation - Evacuation can be attended to by the District Officers, assisted by Supervisors and Circle Inspectors. Disinfection in small villages can be attended to similarly, but when big villages are attacked, or the attack is serious, a separate officer is required for disinfection work, and sepoys are well employed - Labour is available locally in parts, but

This points to a reduction in the number of Specially imported medical officers. As casual medical treatment of many cases get rid of them in that case is of practical good. Nurses on Rs 100 are also unnecessary I consider. Is it as useful as in cholera in fact? HS

Medical officers are not wanted for this. HS

and if necessary by a Special Divisional or Plague officer.

not in others - My experience is that in most cases disinfection cannot be ~~treated~~ trusted unless under European supervision.

B. Urban.

Evacuation and disinfection are as important as ever, but wholesale evacuation is generally impossible, even of a quarter. Our experience is that patients and contacts usually refuse to go to camp and unless some force is used, the only thing we can do is to home-segregate. This is not a very desirable course, but it is the best we can do. It has its limits however; for we cannot find sufficient police or other persons who can at all be trusted to guard each house. If the ~~disease~~ disease becomes widespread in any town, the system must fail, and I see nothing between forcibly taking persons to camp, if they will not go willingly, and letting things slide. It is an awkward dilemma, but I cannot suggest a workable via media. Unfortunately, in the big towns now affected, Vellore, Arcot, Walaja, and Ranipet, the people are most unreasonable; probably, there are no more ignorant and obstinate towns than those of the ~~Palur village~~ Palar valley; and the consequence is that practically no one will go to hospital, and practically no one will evacuate, except to go, under cover of darkness, generally (& possibly when sick) to some adjacent village.

I say nothing of the measures that can be taken to deal with concealments of deaths or the cases of deaths, for I understand that the policy on that point is finally settled.

But if the returns are correct we see that the epidemic even in such towns as Arcot & Vellore is not of great virulence I am surprised at its comparative mildness. This Govt. declared at the outset in effect that "force is no remedy," and all India is rapidly coming round to the same opinion

The only policy I know is that we cannot require medical certificates to be produced before burial or cremation

Doctors I would employ in large towns in case persons are willing to go to camps - Special plague officers for large towns are necessary, and sepoys for disinfection work and as a support to the civil power.

(Signed) L. E. Buckley

~~for~~ Plague Commissioner.

22-2-99.

Camp Aspari.

I have utilised all the doctors that are available - we may just as well try to make them useful.

is permitted. In one or two towns the R.C. has been experimenting in this direction — and to that I do not object provided some capable officer is present to put a stop to the Experiment if medical underlings resort to extortion as they will if they get the chance.

H Hz 5/2/99

Written by Mr. A. strongly against the other course, on the subject.
MH
6.3.99.

5th March 1899.

My dear Arundel,

With reference to our conversation the other day, I send you the following notes on the subject of supplying guards for houses in which plague patients are being segregated.

To guard a house effectually two sentries are required — one for the front and one for the back. The usual strength of a guard which has to supply one sentry is 4 constables, and one Head Constable in charge. This gives a sentry-go of three hours. The irreducible minimum is 3 constables. For each house, therefore, we shall need 6 constables and

plague
with
with
talked
with him,
here
on all the
me, on it
orders.
Segregation
-apers but
Idea
to
visiters
No doubt he
ically as
regards what he wants done;
but it is impossible to
Govt out what he wants
without using force.

Home segregation has, as I have said, become practically impossible
Nuisance as we cannot find

Written by Mr. A. strongly against after conversn. on the subject.
AJA
6.3.59.

5th March 1859.

My dear Arundel,

With reference to our conversation the other day, I send you the following notes on the subject of supplying guards for houses in which plague patients are being segregated.

To guard a house effectually two sentries are required — one for the front and one for the back. The usual strength of a guard which has to supply one sentry is 4 constables, and one Head Constable in charge. This gives a sentry-go of three hours. If irreducible minimum is 3 constables. For each therefore, we shall need 6 constables. If

[illegible] plague with
[illegible] with
[illegible] talked
[illegible] with him,
[illegible] more
[illegible] on all the
[illegible] not, that it
[illegible] orders.
[illegible] segregation
[illegible] papers but
[illegible] I asked
[illegible] to
[illegible] visiters
[illegible] to do it he
[illegible] ically as
regards what he wants done;
but it is impossible to
Grey out what he wants
without using force.

Home segregation by, as I have
said, become practically
impossible [illegible] as we cannot find

[redacted]

up a
note of in the plunge
(going generally, with
a view to discussion with
him. I have talked
the matter over with him.
I will put up a more
detailed note on all the
subject, except one, which
calls for early action.
This one is Home Separation.
(See X in papers put
up below). I asked
also a note of the
Sanitary Commissioner's
on the subject. No doubt he
is correct theoretically as
regards what he wants done;
but it is impossible to
Govt not what he wants
without using force.

Home Separation has, as I have
said, become practically
impossible
Nurses as we cannot find

NOTE FOR THE

for every 18 constables we ought to have one head constable to tell off the men and post the sentries. Adding one man to meet casualties we get a total of 20 men for every 3 houses. The other day, in Arcot, we were suddenly called upon to guard 16 houses — in other words to furnish a guard of 100 men. We were of course unable to supply the force, and I understand that [illegible] men per house were furnished. [illegible] his strength, I need hardly say, [illegible] adequate and I venture to [illegible] is a mistake to pretend [illegible] it is impossible to do properly. [illegible] moreover, obvious that the police cannot guard even a small number of houses. In Anantapur, for example, the total Police force is well under 600 men and we cannot use up one-sixth of this in guarding 16 houses, without bringing all ordinary police work to a standstill. A hundred houses — not in itself a large number — would require more than half the police force of North Arcot. I hope, therefore, that the Government will not press for the guarding of houses by the Police. It is not easy to get temporary men. There is a certain number of pensioners who will take such work, but this number is not large

[illegible] plague with [illegible] skin with [illegible] talked [illegible] with him, [illegible] more [illegible] on all the [illegible] not, on it [illegible] orders.

[illegible] Deputation papers but I asked [illegible] to [illegible] missioner's [illegible] No doubt he [illegible] tically as [illegible] ents done; [illegible] sible to [illegible] to costs [illegible] without using force.

Home Deputation has, as I have said, become practically impossible [illegible] as we cannot find

and the supply will soon be exhausted. I have urged Superintendents to enlist men of the Village Watchmen class, but so far we have not been very successful and I fear that in a very short time we shall find that we can get no more temporary police in the Ceded Districts; and even in North Arcot and Salem we shall experience difficulty. I think most of the Collectors now recognise this, but Reza Khan in Kurnool has called upon the Police to supply a cordon, and Batten in North Arcot seems to me to be extravagant in his demands at times. I have spoken to Buckley about it and I believe he agrees with me. Hammick, knowing the facts as he did, saw that the guarding of homes was impossible.

Yours sincerely
H. A. Stuart.

NOTE FOR THE 2/4th

I recently put up a note on the plague (police generally, with orders & discussion with him. I then talked the matters over with him, & will put up a more detailed note on all the objects, except one, which calls for early orders. This one is house segregation (see X in papers put up below). I asked also a note by the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject. No doubt he is correct theoretically as regards what he wants done; but it is impossible to Govt not what he wants without using force.

House segregation has, as I said, become practically impossible [illegible] we cannot find

men to guard the houses.
The question to which I solicit a reply is
"Is Government prepared to [illegible] segregation (even where segregation) in large towns) or wherever the native (proved guilty by Magistrate) has to guard, & the order remains in force for 10 days?"
The latter seems the most advisable course — it is what I am afraid is being virtually done (though in better interest) in Durban for days now in the first difficulty it fell very acutely now I am glad to find going there.
Disinfection will of course

4/5 L2

H.M.
I dont think this is wise. Further efforts to continue segregation should be made, even if they fail.
H.E.
4 399

the first night the people the worst quieter

in St. Mark.

Segregation - including home segregation is a "counsel of perfection", which should be urged on the people by the authorities & cannot publicly be renounced. But it cannot be enforced except in scattered & isolated cases owing to the fact that the Police force is unable to supply the men to do the guarding thoroughly; and if the guarding cannot be done thoroughly it is useless doing it all. The enclosed do. from Mr. Chart shows that for effective guarding 6 constables are required for each house. This single fact shows how limited the effective guarding must be, and leads to the inference that the bulk of the guarding hitherto has been merely nominal, — a pretence in short instead of a reality.

I see that the P.C. considers that Hospital nurses on Rs 100 a month are unnecessary. We should see where they can be dispensed with. Where European patients are likely to come for treatment, such nurses may be of use, but nowhere else so far as I can see as the natives object to our treatment.

For the same reason a number of the special plague doctor may be dispensed with as soon as their agreement permits. For Ry. Stn. inspection & for large hospitals in large towns European doctors are necessary; but they are not necessary for supervising sanitary measures in villages, towns or camps. Such supervision can be done by as well & in some cases better by civil officers acquainted with the country, the language & the people.

The P.C. should consider & report what officers & nurses can be dispensed with & in what other way plague expenses can be diminished. Disinfection & where possible evacuation are the measures most to be relied on.

H.A. 17.3.99

To P Cmo
P C for perusal & necessary action
17/3/99

Extract from

Memorandum on the plague arrangements in the town of Vellore. 6th San. Comm.

"Home segregation" without isolation of the sick, is practised. The system is in direct defiance of established sanitary principles for combating plague. In any case, the mode can only be temporarily possible of application at the commencement of an outbreak at the very time when segregation and isolation proper are found to be of the utmost value in stopping spread. It must ultimately become an impossibility seeing that each household in which this method is employed, must imply the exclusive use of at least two policemen. Nothing but a series of chances can prevent Vellore from being so attacked with plague as to make the

Sir
The I.G. says
H.A

What is the majority of a town?

N.F.

It is useless to direct its evacuation, unless Govt is prepared to compel its evacuation, and this Govt has emphatically refused to do

N.F.

"faulty" from the medical & sanitary point of view. Unfortunately the perfectly sound policy from the med. & san. point of view is "hopelessly faulty" in the political, & must go to the wall.

N.F.

the majority of the town uninhabitable. At the time of my writing, there is every indication of a fresh focus — the street inhabited by bakers — having been formed in the centre of the town. So far as ascertained, the houses attacked are within so limited an area that it would be of the utmost sanitary advantage to at once direct its evacuation. The principles which I here lay down are perfectly well known to all local authorities, and I am aware of the reasons which have been considered by those responsible as sufficient to prevent them being applied. Nevertheless, it is my duty to place on record my opinion as to the probable result of the pursuit of a hopelessly faulty policy, that was condemned terms in the most decided

His Govt has decided not to use force, believing it to be impossible of application and would lose in the bargain.

N.F.

terms by the medical profession, as the result of actual experience during the plague of London of two hundred years ago. Illustrations of its influence (notwithstanding modern care as to disinfection and the prophylactic influence of inoculation) are found in the disaster which happened to Bangalore and through which the Empore city is at present passing. There is no reason apparent why the 45,000 inhabitants of Villore should not be overwhelmed with plague — reaping death for themselves and sowing it for others in the Presidency — if the present policy of resistance to rational measures by the inhabitants be persisted in. In this connection, it must not be forgotten, even if there occur a temporary lull in spread that may make those who hold opposite views trust

trust that the ineffectual method pursued have sufficied, that the possibility of a period of recrudescence under favourable circumstances (after the breaking of the S.W. monsoon) of a moist soil, has yet to be faced.

Possible & even probable

H.M. 17.9.99

Revenue Depart.

To Under Secy.

Order no. 9718
1-9-98
in Rev. Res: no. 3711
13-9-98.

page 10 of D. C's Lists.

In September last, an order was issued in the L & M. Dept. placing messrs. J.T. Lever and C. Gahan, Asy. Collectors" on special duty for a period of six months for plague work in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool respectively. Mr. Lever appears to have entered on his new duties on the 15th of Sept. and Mr. Gahan on the 11th of October. The sanctioned period of deputation in Mr. Lever's case thus expired yesterday and that in Mr. Gahan's will, unless specially extended, expire on the 11th proxmo.

2. It is not known whether the L & M. Contemplates extending the period of deputation of these officers. Their return to the ordinary line of the Service would affect the postings of Asy. Offrs. and several changes in these have to be made on account of the retirement of officers on the 1st proxmo. The L & M may, if it is submitted, be therefore asked whether it proposes to retain messrs. Lever and Gahan's services for ful. work and if so for what further

period

(2nd Asst) N.E.M. (17-3-99)

(2nd Asst) G.S.T.
17-3-99.

L + M. U.O.

To. P.C. for very early remarks U.O.

(2nd Asst) H.T.
17-3-99.

There is very little plague work now in Ballary & Kurnool, but there is still work for the Dy. Colrs to do. They will inevitably, I fear, be required again about June or July even if dispensed with now, and perhaps it is scarcely worth while to relieve them. In any case I should like to consult Colr's first. The fr Nowrie's telegram is being despatched to the Colrs of Ballary & Kurnool.

Is Lieut Cohen required any longer for plague duty.

(2nd Asst) L.C.B.
18/3/99.

To. L & M. U.O.

Reply awaited

(2nd Asst) H.T. 20/3/99.

Note for the Secretary

Recommitted with the replies received from the Colrs

Offrs with dates of their already submitted to Govt. Colrs reply & the references made on 23rd are awaited. The Plague Dy Colrs in Anantapur may be dispensed with at once, & so may the Plague dispensers.

29/3/99

The original papers given to the Revenue Dept.

P.C.
29 MAR. 1899

Collectors of Kurnool and Bellary.

H.M.

May P.C.'s views be accepted.

(2nd Asst) H.T.
23.3.99.

The Dy. Collectors can be dispensed with from the end of the month or beginning of Easter holidays as may be most convenient.

The P.C. should report whether concerning the other special plague officers in these or other districts can be dispensed with, and also whether their expenditure can be cut down.

(2nd Asst) A.T.A.
24/3/99.
(Time Extended)

To,

The Plague Commissioner U.O. for perusal of the H.M.'s note and necessary action

V.R.
29/3/99

H.T.
28 3 99

Shows a general scheme of reduction in hand. It involves a considerable

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

File appointed papers - Flag A

SUBJECT.

Road frontier Stations, Observation Circles & Sub matters affecting plague administration.

FOR ORDERS.

I have summarised at the end of the note the proposals - made when one gets a legal saving - Rs 20-8-99.

It is submitted that the proposal for reduction of establishment made in this note may be accepted.

If they are, the question of the employment of trained Sanitary Officers requires to be settled - O.K. as he stands in the case of Madras City - we want no doubt to make the Plague a means of carrying out several of his general Sanitary Schemes, which in ordinary times were not permitted. Sanitary Circles with trained Sanitary Inspectors is one. Submitted that it should be made plain that these men are only employed where the Requirements of Plague

Flag B

Dated the 22nd February 1899.

The Plague Commissioner has sent up a note from Aspari in which he proposed to discuss with Mr. Chief Secretary to Madras certain questions relating to plague policy. In this note he pointed out that too many passengers were being detained at the Railway Inspection Stations at Hospet and Tungabhadra. He considered that Road Sanitary Inspection Stations were of doubtful utility if in open country where they could easily be evaded, or at all events they were not in close contact with

Change of policy. I am awaiting the opinion of Circulars which have been asked for. It is when the abolition of several road-frontier stations. A considerable reduction has already been made in minor Establishment in Anticipation.

31 [illegible]
3

Submitted to A.M.
1.R.
5/4/99 dc 8/4/99

To

The Plague Commissioner (Mr. A)
for perusal of the A.M.C. note

V.R.
11/4/99

11/4
11. iv. 99

Scheme awaited
A.M. 10.4.99.
Reply received
4/4

with an affected area, or (3) where they have to guard against arrivals from a specific village. He thought that Observation circles were of much use in infected areas for obtaining news of outbreaks and also as a support to Road and Railway Frontier Inspection Stations, provided there were the right kind of men to work them. He believed that in rural areas people soon learnt the value of evacuation and segregation, and as they as a rule refused European mode of treatment, highly paid medical officers and European & Eurasian nurses on Rs 100 or more were not required. His conclusion was that in rural tracts, wherever segregation and disinfection could be generally attended to by the Civil Officers assisted by Plague Supervisors and Circle Inspectors, and that in big villages, ~~and in~~ the help of special Plague officers and troops might also be necessary to carry out disinfection properly. As regards towns, the necessity to the maintenance of Observation Circles, and that at present these Circles are to be reduced in number in accordance with the Com^r recommendations. Where these Circles are maintained it is submitted that even that their trained men have had practical experience they may be retained. I believe myself they will do better work than untrained Rev Clerks.

HM
20 V 97.



the Plague Comm^r related his experience that patients and contacts usually refused to go to camp and that the only thing that was possible was home-segregation, though this measure was not a desirable one & could not be carried out beyond certain limits. He was in favour of employing medical officers in large towns and Considered Special Plague Officers necessary as also sepoys for disinfection work and as a support to the Civil power.

2. The Plague Comm^r appears to have accordingly talked over the matters with H.M., and on the 4 inst promised a detailed note on all the points except one, which he said required early settlement. This was the question of Home segregation. The Sanitary Comm^r had in his inspection notes of Vellore remarked that home segregation

Flag C

without

a number of the Special doctors obtained from England might be dispensed with;

(3) That European doctors were required for inspection work at Railway stations and for hospitals in large towns; that they were not necessary for supervising sanitary measures in villages, towns & Camps; and that such supervision could be done as well and in some cases better by civil officers acquainted with the Country, the Language and the people;

and called upon him to consider and report what offices and nurses could be dispensed with and in what other manner plague expenses could be diminished.

4. Considerable reductions have been already effected. All the military officers on plague duty except two in Madras City have gone or are going back to their regiments. The Special Deputy Collectors in Bellary and Kurnool have been dispensed with.

On another file the question of retaining certain plague doctors & letting others go has been disposed of.
MA.

Ask the President M.C. whether he considers it desirable to retain these two officers.
MA.

This has been done already & he reply was submitted for orders on M-31-5-99.



with. Many of the temporary English doctors have been relieved of their plague charges. Two Railway Inspection Stations and some road inspection Stations have been abolished. The appointment of the Plague Comr. has been terminated. Subordinate Establishments in Anantapur and Kurnool have been considerably reduced, and similar reductions in other districts are under Consideration.

5. The Plague Comr. was not able to prepare his detailed note before he took his leave. It was thought necessary to consult the Collectors before making any specific re-Commendations to Government. A reference was accordingly made to them on the 23-3-99 and their replies were ordered to be sent through the Sanitary Comr. as specially requested by him. These were received in this office on the 4th instant i.e. a day after Mr. Buckley

* page 1 of the printed file.

availed

a number of the Special doctors obtained from England might be dispensed with;

(3) That European doctors were required for inspection work at Railway stations and for hospitals in large towns; that they were not necessary for supervising sanitary measures in villages, towns & Camps; and that such supervision could be done as well and in some cases better by Civil officers acquainted with the Country, the Language and the people;

and called upon him to consider and report what officers and nurses could be dispensed with and in what other manner plague expenses could be diminished.

4. Considerable reductions have been already effected. All the military officers on plague duty except two in Madras City have gone or are going back to their regiments. The Special Deputy Collectors in Bellary and Kurnool have been dispensed with

On another file the question of retaining certain plague doctors & letting others go has been disposed of.
N.A.

Ask the President M.C. whether he considers it desirable to retain these two officers.
N.A.
This has been done already & the Mly was admitted for orders on Thu 31-5-99.



with. Many of the temporary English doctors have been relieved of their plague charges. Two Railway Inspection Stations and some road inspection Stations have been abolished. The appointment of the Plague Comrs. has been terminated. Subordinate Establishments in Anantapur and Kurnool have been considerably reduced, and similar reductions in other districts are under Consideration.

5. The Plague Comrs. was not able to prepare his detailed note before he took his leave. It was thought necessary to consult the Collectors before making any specific recommendations to Government. A reference was accordingly made to them on the 23-3-99 and their replies were ordered to be sent through the Sanitary Comrs. as specially requested by him. These were received in this office on the 4th instant, a day after Mr. Buckley

x page 1 of the printed file.

availed

a numbe
obtained
be despe
(3) that
requir
Rai
he
availed himself of his leave.
The papers were at once sent to
press, but it has taken some time
to get them printed completely
as the Sanitary Comm. wished the
reports from Kurnool, Godavari
and Kistna, and fresh copies had
to be obtained by telegraphing to
the Collectors. The copy from Kistna
was received only today (16-5-99)
The papers are now submitted
direct to the Secretary as ordered
by him. As the proposals contained
in them involve considerable
reduction of expenditure, it is
supported that orders may be
passed in time to reach the
Collectors before they prepare
their next quarterly plague
Estimates, due in their office on
the 5th July next, so that the
said estimates may provide
for actual requirements.

6. Taking first the question
of Railway inspection. There
is no doubt that railway
inspection, supported by the passport rules,
has been of great
use in preventing the spread of
plague

Flag E

Flag F



plague and in particular in
preventing its introduction into
the City of Madras from Bangalore.
It was complained that too many
passengers were being detained
at Arkonam and Jungalthadam.
This has been set right by G.O.
No 692 Pdy 9-5-99, in which it
has been ordered that only persons
showing symptoms of plague and
those ~~that~~ coming from infected
areas who can give no satisfactory
information as to their destination
or who cannot be relied upon to
observe the passport rules should
be detained for observation.

7. It may be considered
here whether the number of Ry
inspection Stations may not be
reduced. It has been recognized
that these inspection Stations
cause annoyance and in many
cases oppression to the travelling
population and they at once
diminish railway traffic" (G.O.
No 564 P. dy 17-4-99). Inspection
involves detention of the trains for
periods varying according to the
number

availed himself of his leave. The papers were at once sent to press, but it has taken some time to get them printed completely as the Sanitary Const: mislaid the reports from Kurnool, Godavari and Kistna, and fresh copies had to be obtained by telegraphing to the Collectors. The copy for Kistna was received only today (16-5-55) The papers are now submitted direct to the Secretary as ordered by him. As the proposals contained in them involve considerable reduction of expenditure, it is important that orders may be passed in time to reach the Collectors before they prepare their next quarterly plague Estimates, due in this office on the 5th July next, so that the said Estimates may provide for actual requirements.

6. Taking first the question of Railway inspection. There is no doubt that railway inspection, supported by the passport rules, has been of great use in preventing the spread of plague



plague and in particular in preventing its introduction into the City of Madras from Bangalore. It was complained that too many passengers were being detained at Arkonam and Jolarpettai. This has been set right by G.O. No 692 Pol dy 9-5-55, in which it has been ordered that only persons showing symptoms of plague and those from infected areas who can give no satisfactory information as to their destination or who cannot be relied upon to observe the passport rules should be detained for observation.

Flag E

7. It may be considered here whether the number of Rly inspection Stations may not be further reduced. It has been recognized that these inspection Stations cause annoyance and in many cases oppression to the travelling population and they at once diminish railway traffic" (G.O. No 564 P. dy 17-4-55). Inspection involves detention of the trains for periods varying according to the number

Flag F

number of passengers to be examined, and the Railway authorities have been constantly complaining that this detention for uncertain periods disorganizes their timetables and militates against the running of the trains with safety. Tiruvannamalai is an inspection Station under City Regulation 12 (Page 26 of book), but there is no medical inspection there and only tickets are examined with the object of ascertaining those who should be given passports. The inspection Stations at Tadpatri and Kurnool Road have been recently abolished, and the Stations now working are

1. Kondapalli - (Kistna Dt)
2. Tanjabhadra - (Bellary Dt)
3. Hospet - ( do )
4. Guntakal - (Anantapur Dt)
5. Hindupur - ( do )
6. Pakala - (N. Arcot Dt)
7. Arkonam - ( do )
8. Jalarpet - ( Salem Dt)
9. Podanur - (Coimbatore Dt)
10. Tiruvannamalai (S. Arcot Dt)
11. Chingleput (Chingleput Dt).

The Collectors of N. Arcot, S. Arcot & Chingleput have been asked whether the inspection at Pakala Tiruvannamalai

~~If no objection Contract is obtained~~

This may remain for the present. The President M.C. will no doubt propose its abolition when this appears to be judicious.
AA

It is submitted that Kondapilli might be given up for the present. also Pakala - Tiruvannamalai and Chingleput - Further than this it does not seem well to go -

Mrs
20 V-99

Yes. Also Guntakal & Hindupur Bellary, Kurnool & Anantapur have been free of plague for a month.
AA



Tiruvannamalai and Chingleput
This replies will be submitted for orders as necessary
is any longer required. Kondapalli on the Kistna Dt has now been an inspection Station for nearly two years. Its object is to prevent the importation of plague from the Hyderabad State. Not a single case of plague has yet been caught at Kondapalli and it is submitted that the inspection may there may be suspended until plague reaches Hyderabad City or the Hyderabad districts immediately bordering on Kistna. At present plague is reported to exist in Raipur Sholapur & Nalgonda Dt which borders on the Bombay Presy and are far away (more than 200 miles) from the Kistna frontier. The inspection at Guntakal may cease when the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool & ~~Bellary~~ Anantapur have been free from plague for a clear month. Hindupur and Jalarpet are necessary as long as there is plague in Mysore and Hyd

Tanjabha

number of passengers to be examined, and the Railway authorities have been constantly complaining that this detention for uncertain periods disorganizes their timetables and militates against the running of the trains with safety. Jeramber is an inspection Station under City Regulation 12 (Page 26 of book), but there is no medical inspection there and only tickets are examined with the object of ascertaining those who should be given passports. The inspection Stations at Tadpatri and Kurnool Road have been recently abolished, and the Stations now working are

1. Kondapalli - (Kistna Dt)
2. Tungabhadra - (Bellary Dt)
3. Hospet - ( do )
4. Guntakal - (Anantapur Dt)
5. Hindupur - ( do )
6. Pakala - (N. Arcot Dt)
7. Arkonam - ( do )
8. Jolarpet - ( Salem Dt)
9. Podanur - (Coimbatore Dt)
10. Tiruvannamalai (S. Arcot Dt)
11. Chingleput (Chingleput Dt).

The Collectors of N. Arcot, S. Arcot & Chingleput have been asked whether the inspection at Pakala Tiruvannamalai

~~If no detention is established~~

This may remain for the present. The President D.M.C. will no doubt propose its abolition when this appears to be judicious.
AA

It is submitted that Kondapilli might be given up for the present. also Pakala - Tiruvannamalai and Chingleput - Further than this it does not seem well to go -

Mrs
20 V-99

Yes. Also Guntakal. Even Bellary, Kurnool & Anantapur have been free of plague for a month.
AA





Tiruvannamalai and Chingleput
Their replies will be submitted for orders in a week
is any longer required. Kondapalli on the Kistna Dt has now been an inspection Station for nearly two years. Its object is to prevent the importation of plague from the Hyderabad State. Not a single case of plague has yet been caught at Kondapalli and it is submitted that the inspection may there may be suspended until plague reaches Hyderabad City or the Hyderabad districts immediately bordering on Kistna. At present plague is reported to exist in Lingsugur Sultanpur & Yelburga DC which border on the Bombay Presy and are far away (more than 200 miles) from the Kistna frontier. The inspection at Guntakal may cease when the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool & Anantapur have been free from plague for a three months. Hindupur and Jolarpet are necessary as long as there is plague in Mysore and Salem

I Where

number of passengers to be examined, and the Railway authorities have been constantly complaining that this detention for uncertain periods disorganizes their timetables and militates against the running of the trains with safety. Secunderabad is an inspection Station under City Regulation 12 (Page 26 of book), but there is no medical inspection there and only tickets are examined with the object of ascertaining those who should be given passports. The inspection Stations at Jadcherla and Kurnool Road have been recently abolished, and the Stations now working are

1. Kondapalli - (Kistna Dt)
2. Tungabhadra - (Bellary Dt)
3. Hospet - ( do )
4. Guntakal - (Anantapur Dt)
5. Vijayawada - (Kistna Dt)

all road stations. It is proposed that Kondapalli should be closed at once, but it is strongly advisable that many of them should be, ~~closed~~ kept, as those at Hospet, Guntakal and Vijayawada are the only railway stations where the inspection at Jadcherla and Kurnool Road can be carried out efficiently. The Collector of Kistna and Chingleput have recommended that the inspection at Kondapalli should be retained for a month or two longer, and Trivannamalai and Chingleput have suggested that their replies will be submitted for orders in a few days whether the inspection at Kondapalli is any longer required.

~~Question Quarantine is abolished~~

This may remain for the present. The President M.C. will no doubt propose its abolition when this appears to be judicious.
H.A

It is submitted that Kondapalli ... up for

Kondajetkarai
Guntakal
Hospet.

Kondapalli on the Kistna Dt has now been an inspection station for nearly two years. Its object is to prevent the importation of plague from the Hyderabad State. Not a single case of plague has yet been caught at Kondapalli and it is submitted that the inspection may there may be suspended until plague reaches Hyderabad City or the Hyderabad districts immediately bordering on Kistna. At present plague is reported to exist in Lingsugur Gulbarga & Raichur DC which border on the Bombay Presy and are far away (more than 200 miles) from the Kistna frontier. The inspection at Guntakal may cease when the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool & ~~Cuddapah~~ Anantapur have been ... and there is no alternative but its abolition. The Sanitary Const. states that no frontier road station should exist without observation circles of the ordinary type at its back to ensure that the passport system is worked, and he further writes

Where

Jungabhadra, Arkonam and Coodanur should continue as long as there is plague in the Bombay Presidency or the western Dts of Hyderabad.

P. Road Frontier Inspection Stations. The Plague Comm's opinion about them is —

"Road frontier stations are undoubtedly of use in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines, but where the country is flat & open, there is reason to believe that they can be, and are as a rule easily evaded. Cordons and even moderate sized villages have been found impracticable and it appears of doubtful expediency to attempt to maintain that is in reality more or less a cordon along a frontier of great length in an open and flat

I do not suppose my

inspection Stn

those, unfortunately,

The Col

fully efficient.

& Chingleput have

whether the inspection at Pakala

for a mon

Tiruvannamalai

Act



efficient. It might be advisable to establish Stns in places where the nature of the country will render them workable, even though not immediately on the frontier." Collectors are generally agreed that unless road inspection stations are really efficient, it is best to do with them, and the same seems to be the opinion of Government as expressed in its decision not to introduce any land frontier observation Stn. (See Ro 4168 P. dt 19-3-97).

Plag G

9 Mr. Collectors of frontier districts have submitted proposals for the abolition of such of their road inspection Stations as are found to be useless by reason of their being easily evaded. Before discussing these proposals, it may be asked whether when an inspection Station is found to be regularly evaded, there is no alternative but its abolition. The Sanitary Comm.r states that no frontier road Station should exist without observation circles of the ordinary type at its back to ensure that the passport system is worked, and he further writes

Karvajakkanur
District

Where

Tungabhadra, Arkonam and
Godavari should continue as
long as there is plague in the
Bombay Presidency or the western
bits of Hyderabad.

9. Road Frontier Inspection
Stations. Mr Rogers Comm's
opinion about them is —
"Road frontier stations are
undoubtedly of use in places
where the nature of the country
forces traffic to converge between
narrow lines, but where the country
is flat & open, there is reason to believe
that they can be, and are as a
rule easily evaded. Cordons
and even moderate-sized villages
have been found impracticable
and it appears of doubtful
expediency to attempt to maintain
that is in reality more or less
a cordon along a frontier of
great length in an open and flat
[illegible] I do not suppose [illegible]
[illegible] inspection Stations
[illegible] those, unfortunately,
The Collector
fully
efficient
& Chingleput have
whether the inspection at Sakala
Trivannamalai



efficient. It might be advisable
to establish Stations in places where
the nature of the country will
render them workable, even though
not immediately on the frontier."
Collectors are generally agreed that
unless road inspection Stations are
really efficient, it is best to do with
them, and the same ~~is to~~ seems to be
the opinion of Government as expressed
in its decision not to introduce
any land frontier observation by them
(See No 418 P. dt 19-3-[illegible]).

Flag G

9 Mr Collectors of frontier
districts have submitted proposals
for the abolition of such of their
road inspection Stations as are found
to be useless by reason of their being
easily evaded. Before discussing
these proposals, it may be asked
whether when an inspection Station
is found to be regularly evaded, there
is no alternative but its abolition.
The Sanitary Comm^r states that no
frontier road Station should exist
without observation circles of the
ordinary type at its back to
ensure that the passport
is worked, and he puts the

44

Where the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier Station, I advise that there be with them of 5 miles from the frontier to any Convenient central spot. This should the head quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and the regular patrol of the road and supervision of villages on each side of it". That road inspection Stations should be worked in conjunction with observation circles is no doubt contemplated by additional rules Regulation 7 (Page 32 of the book). But a single Sanitary Inspector can do very little of regular patrol in an area of 100 or 60 square miles, and in some districts special measures have been taken to render the inspection Stations effective. In Malabar, for example, two inspection Stations are opened at the Mannanthody & Battery and Mr. Parsons

The Sanitary Commr is not quite right about the necessity for frontier Stations being backed up by Observation Circles - The Cuddapah District frontier Station is of some use tho' there are no Observation Circle behind it. It protects Madanapalle town to some extent.

MW

I do not believe this would do much good - However it would keep Villagers awake -

MW

S. Cir Engs No 1037 dy 31-12-96
" 1076 dy 29-12-95



Parsons, the acting Collector had four observation posts each and an assistant plague Inspector to patrol the roads & bye paths. Sixty two miles were thus patrolled, there being a peon for every two miles (S. Cir Engs No 695 dy 16-11-96). In Salem, the permanent Collector named the inspection Stations nearer the Mysore frontier, ordered the roads to be closed during night for both passenger and cart traffic and supplied the inspecting officers with a staff of peons to intercept persons coming by bye lye paths and to direct them to the inspection Stations. In the Salem district 7 Stations were opened at first on the frontier in the Hosur taluk and two more later on on the West. Capt French found that the passes were being easily evaded by reason of the Country being open & covered by a number of footpaths and organized a special staff of guards to watch these footpaths and patrol the area between the inspn. Stations (S. Cir. No Dr. The

where the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise that it should be within a distance of 5 miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should be the head quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of 10 by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and the regular patrol of the road and supervision of villages on each side of it". That road inspection stations should be worked in conjunction with observation circles is no doubt contemplated by additional provincial Regulation 7 (Page 32 of the book). But a single Circle Sanitary Inspector can do very little of regular patrol in an area of 100 or 60 square miles, and in some districts special measures have been taken to render the inspection stations effective. In Malabar, for example, two inspection stations are opened at the Ramanattukara Battery and two

The Sanitary Commr is not quite alive at about the necessity for frontier stations being backed up by Observation Circles - The Cuddapah District from the Station is of some use but there are no Observation Circles behind it. It protects Madanapalle town to some extent.

Mrs

I do not believe this would do much good - However it would keep Villagers awake -

Mrs

S. Cir Progs No 1037 dy 31-12-98
" 1016 dy 29-12-98



Sarsuna, the acting Collector had four observation posts each with an assistant plague Inspector to patrol the roads & bye paths. Sixty two miles were thus patrolled, there being a peon for every two miles (S. Cir Progs No 695 dy 16-11-98). Mr Dawes, the permanent Collector moved the inspection Stations nearer the Mysore frontier, ordered the roads to be closed during night for both passengers and cart traffic and supplied the inspecting officers with a staff of peons to intercept persons coming by bye paths and to direct them to the inspection Stations. In the Salem District 7 Stations were opened at first on the frontier in the Hosur taluk and two more later on on the west. Capt French found that the farmers were being easily evaded by reason of the country being open & covered by a number of footpaths and organized a special staff of Peons to watch these footpaths & patrol the area between the Stations (S. Cir. The

Where the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise that sheds be within a distance of 5 miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should be the head quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and the regular patrol of the road and supervision of villages on each side of it". That road inspection stations should be worked in conjunction with observation circles is no doubt contemplated by additional unofficial Regulation 7 (Page 32 of the book). But a single Sanitary Inspector can do very little of regular patrol in an area of 100 or 60 square miles, and in some districts special measures have been taken to render the inspection stations effective. In Malabar, for example, two inspection stations are opened at Ramanattukara manned by a Battery and Mr Parsons

The Sanitary Commr is not quite clear about the necessity for frontier stations being backed up by observation circles - The Cuddapah District frontier stations is of some use tho' there are no observation circles behind it. It protects Madanapalle town to some extent.

Mrs

I do not believe this would do much good - However it would keep Villagers awake -

Mrs

S. Cir Engg No 1037 dy 31-12-98
" 1016 dy 29-12-98



Parsons, the acting Collector had four observation posts each and an assistant plague inspector to patrol the roads & bye paths. Sixty two miles were thus patrolled, there being a peon for every two miles (S. Cir Engg No 695 dy 16-11-98). In Salem, the permanent Collector named the inspection Stations nearer the Mysore frontier, ordered the roads to be closed during night for both passengers and cart traffic and supplied the inspecting officers with a staff of peons to intercept persons coming by bye paths and to direct them to the inspection Stations. In the Salem District 7 Stations were opened at first on the frontier in the Hosur taluk and two more later on on the Vaniambadi taluk. Capt French found that the passes were being easily evaded by means of the Coromandel being open & covered by a number of footpaths and organized a special staff of Peons to watch these footpaths taken patrol the area between the Stations (S. Cir No The

where the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise that sheds be withdrawn if 5 miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should be head quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and the regular patrol of the road and supervision of villages on each side of it". That road inspection stations should be worked in conjunction with observation circles is no doubt contemplated by additional rules and regulations (Page 32 of the book). But a single Sanitary Inspector can do very little of regular patrol in an area of 100 or 60 square miles, and in some districts special measures have been taken to render the inspection stations effective. In Malabar, for example, two inspection stations are opened at Ramanattukara Battery and Mr Parsons

The Sanitary Commr is with gentle sigh at about the necessity for frontier stations being backed up by observation Circles - The Cuddapah District from their Stations is of some use tho' there are no observation Circles behind it. It protects Madanapalle town to some extent.

I do not believe this would do much good - However it would keep Villagers awake -

S. Cir Insps Nos 1037 dy 31-12-98
" 1016 dy 29-12-98



Parsons, the acting Collector had four observation posts each and an assistant plague Inspector to patrol the roads & bye paths. Sixty ten miles were thus patrolled, there being a peon for every two miles (S. Cir Insps No 695 dy 16-11-98). Mr Bowes, the permanent Collector moved the inspection Stations nearer the Mysore frontier, ordered the roads to be closed during night for both passengers and cart traffic and supplied the inspecting officers with a staff of peons to intercept persons coming by bye paths and to direct them to the inspection Stations. In the Salem District 7 Stations were opened at first on the frontier on the Hosur taluk and two more later on on the West. Capt French found that the frontier was being easily evaded by means of the Coimbatore Railway open & covered by a number of footpaths and organized a special staff of Peons to watch these footpaths taken patrol [illegible] Stations. [illegible] S. Cir.

The

The Collector of N. reports that though his stations have been opened in the best localities possible, the people avoid them by using the numerous cart tracks and footpaths with which the frontier abounds. He has tried to remedy the evil by having the frontier patrolled for 3 days in a week by the plague inspectors of the observation circles, but he is apparently not satisfied with this and he now writes that "the best "method of guarding the frontier seems "to be to enforce the efficient carrying "out by headmen of villages on the "frontier of their duties under s. 15 "Bombay Act by Rs 15 and to increase "wherever necessary the number of "taliaris, guard the tracks & paths "passing through their villages, and "viseing passports to persons coming "from infected areas"

10. The Sanitary Comr thinks that this proposal of the Collector of N. should not be entertained. Taliaris rather see the frontier kept effective. ... and trust entirely to ... example, two ... and trust entirely to ... opened at ... ies than enter into ... Battery ... ment which afford

Page 4 of the printed file

The headmen I presume. Taliaris are hardly the persons to issue passports.

MA

* The S.C. mentions the Collr of Salem but he means no doubt the Collr of N. Arcot. It was Capt Francis who suggested that the guarding should be left to village munsifs & the Collr of Salem says he does not approve of this.

How about his own Sanitary Inspector?

However it is very doubtful whether the N. Arcot Coll's scheme of more taliaris would do much good

JM
20.V.97

I am not so sure about this. If village munsif backed him up a headman & his taliaries would be a very efficacious force. MA



afford low paid men the chance of extortion". The usual staff of a road inspection station is one hospital asst on Rs 25 & Rs 55 according to grade
one compounder Rs 15
one conservancy mistri Rs 12
one Coolie Rs 9 or 10
two policemen Rs 7 each

We have no detailed reports here showing exactly how these staffs have been discharging their duties. It cannot be said that the staff is particularly trustworthy, and probably, in the case of the two police constables who in practice decide whether a traveller comes from an infected place or not & whether he should be detained not. The general belief seems to be that a police Constable on Rs 7 is not above temptation & that he cannot be more honest or less extortionate than a village taliari. As a rule, the village servants are trustworthy and do their duties honestly. The staff is taken from the Sanitary Establishment.

The

Part 4 of the printed file

Pcis Hosps No 638 of 6-3-98

Notes of the Railway Dt (dated 16-12-98):—

"Hosur Frontier Chatrakallu. The site is highly malarious. The Hospital Assistant was sickly and seemed to have little energy in the conduct of the details of his duty. ---- The Hospital Asst's physical state, I think, sufficiently accounts for his defective methods of discipline. Although he had a man under detention, he as well as the watchman slept in the village, which is one mile distant. The Conservancy master is stated to live in Hosp[ital], six miles off. The only persons really resident on the spot are the Coly and his wife. It may be that the Policeman sleeps there at night; I have no proof to the contrary."

Here is another extract from the same notes of inspection:—

"Tekarighat Frontier Road Station

This is another station on the river [illegible] towards guarding approach from [illegible]. An example, [illegible] Camp, I found [illegible] watchman, under detention, asleep [illegible] Battery [illegible]

× Vol 4 of the printed file

Pcis Hosps No 638 of 6-3-98

× Mysore Frontier



= properly alone with the single
= for purposes of nature. Latrines
= are provided for this purpose,
= and in any case, the free
= departure of the man without
= observation was not likely to
= endure to safe custody. The
= Hospital Assistant had taken the
= policeman to the river unnecessarily."

A road inspection station worked in this manner ~~between a near~~ ~~from~~ notwithstanding the existence of Plague Inspectors, Plague Supervisors and a Special by Collector, is a mere farce. Most of the stations must necessarily be in the unhealthy parts.

11. Under Additional Informal Regulation 2 (page 30 of book) Inspection Stations and Observation Circles are to be organized by the Collector after a Dt has been declared to be 'Under Obsn'. Rep[ort] states that when plague imminently threatens to attack a District, Collector's Duty is taken place of by

The

Notes of the Bellary Dt (dated 16-12-98):—

"Hosur Dombers Post Station. The site is highly malarious. The Hospital Assistant was sickly and seemed to bestow little energy in the Conduct of the details of his duty. ..... The Hospital Asst's physical state, I think, sufficiently accounts for his defective methods of discipline. Although he had a man under detention, he as well as the watchman slept in the village, which is one mile distant. The Conservancy master is stated to live in Hospet, six miles off. The only persons really resident on the spot are the Coly and his wife. It may be that the Policeman sleeps there at night; I have no proof to the opposite."

Here is another extract from the same notes of Inspection:—

"Jalaripet Frontier Road Station.

This is another Station on the river [illegible] x New Hampshire

[illegible] guarding approach [illegible] Cauvery dominions. As example, [illegible] Camp, I found [illegible] suspected [illegible] under detention [illegible] Battery [illegible] also

P.C. Shops No 638 dy 6-3-99.

15

[illegible] properly alone into the jungle [illegible] for purposes of nature. Latrines [illegible] are provided for this purpose, [illegible] and in any case, the free [illegible] departure of the man without [illegible] observation was not likely to [illegible] conduce to safe custody. The [illegible] Hospital Assistant had taken the [illegible] policeman to the river unnecessarily."

A road inspection station worked in this manner ~~between a mere~~ force notwithstanding the existence of Plague Inspectors, Plague Supervisors and a Special by Collector, is a mere farce. Most of the stations must necessarily be in sub-healthy, unhealthy parts.

11. Under Additional Imperial Regulation 2 (Page 30 of book) [illegible] Observation Circles are to be [illegible] by the Collector after [illegible] been declared to be "[illegible]". Rep. states that [illegible] imminently threatens to attack a District, Government may place it under Observation. [illegible] open [illegible] The

Pol Disps No 638 dy 6-3-88

Notes of the Bellary Dt (dated 16-12-88):—

"Hosur Frontier Post Station. The site is highly malarious. The Hospital Assistant was sickly and seemed to have little energy in the Conduct of the details of his duty. ..... The Hospital Asst's physical state, I think, sufficiently accounts for his defective methods of discipline. Although he had a man under detention, he as well as the watchman slept in the village, which is one mile distant. The Conservancy master is stated to live in Hospet, six miles off. The only persons really resident on the spot are the Coly and his wife. It may be that the Policeman sleeps there at night; I have no proof to the opposite."

Here is another extract from the same notes of inspection:—

"Jalaripeth Frontier Road Station

This is another Station on the rising × Near Hampi

Cauvery Grounds approach from Mysore

[illegible] Camp, I found [illegible] detention [illegible] Battery [illegible] aff[illegible]

The Coll: of Bellary also thinks that all the Stations on the Dumpabetta may be abolished – two permanently & 13 till the end of June.
(page 5 of the printed file)

page 17 of the printed file.

Submitted that this may be done

A.A. H.



be accepted, & the Remount Dt, the Coll: recommends the abolition of the observation circle on the Mysore frontier on the following grounds.

(a) the infected districts of Mysore are far away;

(b) the arrivals from them into Kurnool are very few or none;

(c) though the circle inspectors & supervisors have been personally in charge for the last two years, they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from Mysore.

The Coll: however prefers to retain his road inspection stations on the frontier, and this on the sole ground that sheds have been erected there at great cost. It is submitted that the staff may be withdrawn & the sheds maintained, a peon being left at each station to take care of them. The Cuddapah Dt, the Collector originally proposed four stations, but finding the people opposed to them, he visited the sites and discovering that they were in open country and were wholly

P.C. Corps No 638 dy 6-3-88

Notes of the Bellary Dt (dated 16-12-88):-

"Hosur Frontier Chat Station. The site is highly malarious. The Hospital Assistant was sickly and seemed to have little energy in the discharge of the details of his duty. ..... The Hospital Asst's physical state, I think, sufficiently accounts for his defective methods of discipline. Although he had a man under detention, he as well as the watchman slept in the village, which is one mile distant. The Conservancy maistri is stated to live in Hospet, six miles off. The only persons really resident on the spot are the Coly and his wife. It may be that the Policeman sleeps there at night; I have no proof to the opposite."

Here is another extract from the same notes of inspection:-

"Jalaripet Frontier Road Station

This is another station on the river × New Hampshire

[illegible] towards guarding approach [illegible] effective [illegible] an's dominions. As example, "[illegible] Camp, I found [illegible] opened a [illegible] under detention [illegible] Battery [illegible] aff[illegible]

The Coll: of Bellary also thinks that all the stations on the Dunpublished maps be abolished - two permanently & 13 till the end of June. (page 5 of the printed file)

Page 17 of the printed file.

Submitted that this may be done

S.A. Htt.



be accepted; & in the Kurnool Dt, the Coll: recommends the abolition of the observation circle on the Hyderabad frontier on the following grounds.

(a) the infected districts of Hyderabad are far away;

(b) the arrivals from there into Kurnool are very few or none;

(c) though the circle inspectors & supervisors have been persistently in charge for the last one year, they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from Hyderabad.

The Coll: however prefers to retain his road inspection stations on the frontier, and this on the sole ground that sheds have been erected there at great cost. It is submitted that the staff may be withdrawn & the sheds maintained, a peon being left at each station to take care of them. In the Cuddapah Dt, the Collector originally proposed four stations, but finding the people opposed to them, he visited the sites and discovering that they were in open country and were useless

P.C.; Hosps No 638 dy 6-3-88

...tes of the Bellary Dt (dated
...-12-87):-

"Hosur Frontier Chat Station. The
...site is highly malarious. The Hospital
...Assistant was sickly and seemed
...to have little energy in the
...discharge of the details of his duty.
... The Hospital Asst's physical
...health, I think, sufficiently accounts
...for his defective methods of
...discipline. Although he had a
...man under detention, he as well
...as the watchman slept in the
...village, which is one mile distant.
...Conservancy master is stated
...to live in Hospet, six miles off.
...The only persons really resident
...at the Chat are the Coly and his
...wife. It may be that the Policeman
...stops there at night; I have no
...proof to the opposite."

Here is another extract from the
...same notes of inspection.-

"Chinnapet Frontier Road Station
...This is another Station on the line
...of roads guarding approaches
...from Mysore's dominions. As
...an example, at this Camp, I found
...a person detained
...in Battery [illegible] after

x Near Hampi

The Coll: of Bellary also thinks that all the Stations on the Dumpathadra may be abolished - two permanently & 13 till the end of June.
(page 5 of the printed file)

page 17 of the printed file.

Submitted that this may be done

A.A. H.

23

be accepted; & the Removal of the Coll: recommends the abolition of the observation circles on the Hyderabad frontier on the following grounds.

(a) the infected districts of Hyderabad are far north;

(b) the arrivals from them into Kurnool are very few or none;

(c) though the circle inspectors & supervisors have been perambulating their charges for the last nine years, they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from Hyderabad.

The Coll: however prefers to retain his road inspection stations on the frontier, and this as the sole ground that sheds have been erected there at great cost. It is submitted that the staff may be withdrawn & the sheds maintained, a peon being left at each station to take care of them. As the Cuddapah Dt. the Collector originally proposed four stations, but finding the people opposed to them, he visited the sites and discovering that they were in open country and were

wrote

12
20

The question is when should a district should be considered to be imminently threatened with an attack of plague? The Sanitary Comm. considers that "all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days journey (150 miles) from the former should be guarded. All minor roads in such a terrain an infected area within 2 days march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded". The average period of incubation is 5 or 6 days, and it is submitted that it will be sufficient as far as road traffic is concerned, to take precautionary measures when plague approaches the Presidency within 75 miles of the frontier.

12. It is also a matter for consideration whether when plague approaches a district, the whole of the threatened frontier should be guarded or whether it would be enough to confine the precautionary measures to protecting large towns only. Of course if any particular area is to be protected, it [illegible] days

The Coll. of Bellary also thinks that all the stations on the Tungabhadra may be abolished - two permanently & 13 till the end of June. (page 50 of the printed file)

page 17 of the printed file.

Submit that this may be done

A.A. H.

23

be accepted, & the Removal &c, the Coll: recommends the abolition of the observation circle on the Hyderabad frontier on the following grounds.

(a) the infected districts of Hyderabad are far north;

(b) the arrivals from them into Kurnool are very few or none;

(c) though the circle inspectors & supervisors have been perambulating their charges for the last one year, they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from Hyderabad.

The Colls. however prefers to retain his road inspection stations on the frontier, and this on the ground that sheds have been erected there at great cost. It is submitted that the staff may be withdrawn & the sheds maintained, a peon being left at each station to take care of them. As the Cuddapah & the Collector originally proposed four stations, but finding the people opposed to them, he visited the sites and discovering that they were in open country and were

watched

The question is when should a district should be considered to be imminently threatened with an attack of plague? The Sanitary Comm. considers that "all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the frontier should be guarded. All minor roads in which plague is an infected area within 2 days march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded". The average period of incubation is 5 or 6 days, and it is submitted that it will be sufficient so far as road traffic is concerned, to take precautionary measures when plague approaches the Presidency within 75 miles of the frontier.

12. It is also a matter for consideration whether when plague approaches a district, the whole of the threatened frontier should be guarded or whether it would be enough to confine the precautionary measures to protecting large towns only. Of course if any particular area is to be protected, it is necessary to detect any





guarded. Road inspection Stations will be necessary and they should be located at sites where they will prove most useful. But wherever they may be placed, people will endeavour to evade them, and it is submitted that because an inspection Station is evaded, it is not correct to abolish it solely for that reason but that an effort should be made to render it effective by the best means the cart traffic does not do far does defeat even a single case of protection imported from the detected, extended area. We prefer to retain keeps on active Stations on the principle and the difficulty of getting trustworthy men to work it. It is therefore submitted whether it may not be more economical to wait till plague actually attacks a village or small town and then make prompt efforts to take prompt steps to stamp out the disease than to maintain costly preventive establishments in the hope of keeping out plague altogether. It is curious that the disease appears in quarters least expected. The frontier

contrast a large number of men & a Staff Corps Officer as used in Salem, no effort worked do much good Ht.

No. Isolation not so. Ht.

frontiers of Bellary and Kurnool
Dts have been protected since
April 1898 but the plague appeared
suddenly in a mysterious manner
in August 1898 at Gudekal in the
Anantapur Dt which was not then
similarly protected. In the N. Arcot
Dt, again, the places infected are
outside the area under special
supervision
former Section.

The words in next line "Last stage" & the Collector's
area within 2 stages should be similarly guarded". The Colr's
average period of incubation (only
6 days) and it is submitted would be sufficient as far as the N. C. as being
(vide G.O. No 621 dt 4-3-99)
and the Collector now recommends
the abolition of the remaining three
on the ground among others that they
are too far from the affected area
in Mysore and that they do not
catch any plague infected people
because none come from such a
distance. For a similar reason
the Collector of Bellary suggests
the abolition of the Stations on the
Mysore frontier. It is submitted
that these recommendations may

There have been abolished
MW
20. V. 99

Submitted to Bellary Coll?
Suggestion may be accepted.
Yes
A.A. Hts

The Coll: of Bellary also thinks
that all the Stations on the Bangalore
may be abolished - two permanently
& 13 till the end of June.
(page 5 of the printed file)

page 17 of the printed file.

Submitted that this
may be done
A.A. Hts.



be accepted. In the Kurnool
Dt, the Coll: recommends the
abolition of the observation circle
on the Hyderabad frontier on the
following grounds.

(a) the infected districts of Hyderabad
are far away;

(b) the arrivals from there into Kurnool
are very few or none;

(c) though the circle inspectors &
supervisors have been perambulating
their charges for the last one
year, they have not so far
detected even a single case
of fever imported from Hyderabad.

The Coll: however prefers to retain
his road inspection Stations on the
frontier, and this on the sole ground
that sheds have been erected there
at great cost. It is submitted
that the staff may be withdrawn
& the sheds maintained, a peon being
left at each station to take care
of them. In the Cuddapah Dt,
the Collector originally proposed
four stations, but finding the people
opposed to them, he visited the
sites and discovering that they
were in open country and were
useless

in consultation with P.C.

useless, he abolished them all except one at Chipalcherla, which is found useful & which is proposed to be retained as long as there is plague in Mysore.

14. The Collectors of Salem & ~~the Nilgiris~~ Malabar find their Stations useful by reason of the Special measures taken to render them efficient by posting Special Sentries. So do the Collectors of Coimbatore & the Nilgiris, where the Stations have been well located, and where the nature of the Country forces the traffic on these Stations. All these four Collectors propose to retain their Stations for some time longer. In Salem however, the ~~State~~ Hospital Assistant of Kaffaman has resigned & as very few passports are issued there, the Collector would abolish the Station at once. The Coll^r of the Nilgiris remarks — "No case of plague has been detected at any of the Camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped without

This was really done by me as P.C. to Govt. did ask them what to do.
20 V-97

Submitted that this may be done Yes. Until Mysore is free from plague
MA.

Yes MA.



without these inspection Stations, & it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out". It is submitted that this is not the only ~~wise~~ inference that can be drawn from the facts. May it not be inferred that the knowledge of the existence of the Stations and the impossibility of avoiding them or not liking to run the chance of being detained there, the people who would otherwise have come, prefered to remain where they were or went elsewhere? In this point of view, the ~~Station~~ value of the Station in the Nilgiris is undoubted.

15. The Collector of Madura is in favour of abolishing his four Stations and introducing the system of guards by village headmen & talaris, described in the extract quoted in para 9, supra. But village headmen cannot be expected to patrol — they have often to leave their villages for days together for Jamabandi & their Cavaly & talaris being ill-treated cannot issue passports. They can only watch the footpaths & intercept people who try to evade the inspection

Stations

?! But who does patrol properly — in absence of an Energetic Staff Corps Officer Such as Capt French? No body I believe Certainly not Average Sanitary Inspector — JMW

in consultation with P.C.

wireless, he abolished them all
except one at Chipalebaila, which
is found useful & which is proposed
to be retained as long as there is
plague in Mysore.

14. The Collectors of Salem &
~~the Deputy~~ Malabar find their
Stations useful by reason of the
~~Special~~ measures taken to render them
efficient by posting special sentries.
So do the Collectors of Coimbatore &
~~the Deputy~~, where the Stations have
been well located, and where the
nature of the Country forces the
traffic on these Stations. All these
four Collectors propose to retain
their Stations for some time longer.
At Salem however, the Station Hospital
Assistant of Kaffanur has resigned &
as very few passports are issued there,
the Collector would abolish the Station
at once. The Collr of the Nilgiris
remarks — "No case of plague has
been detected at any of the camps, nor
has there been any case among those
detained or those whom passports
were given. The natural conclusion
from the facts above stated is that
the district would have escaped
without

This was really done by
me as P.C. to Govt.
did ask Govt what
to do.
20 V-99

Submitted that this may be
done Govt. until Mysore
is free from plague
MA.

Yes
MA.



without these inspection Stations, &
it may be said at once that the
results have not justified the cost
as events have turned out". It is
submitted that this is not the only
~~wise~~ inference that can be
drawn from the facts. May it not
be inferred that the knowledge
of the Station and the impossibility of
evading them or not liking to run the
chance of being detained there, the
people who would otherwise have
come, preferred to remain where they
were or went elsewhere? From this
point of view, the ~~Station~~ value of the
Stations in the Nilgiris is undoubted.

15. The Collector of N. Arcot is
in favour of abolishing his four
Stations and introducing the system of
guarding by village headmen & talaris,
described in the extract quoted in
para 9, supra. But village headmen
cannot be expected to patrol — they have
often to leave their villages for days
together for panchayats & their Cavy, &
talaris being illiterate cannot
issue passports. There can only
watch the footpaths & intercept
people who try to evade the inspecti

Stn

? But who does patrol
properly — in absence of an
Energetic Staff Corps Officer
such as Capt French? No
body. Dr Helaine Collaney
Rd Manager Sanitary
Inspectn — Govt

in consultation with P.C.

useless, he abolished them all except one at Chipalcheila, which is found useful & which is proposed to be retained as long as there is plague in Mysore.

14. The Collectors of Salem & ~~the Nilgiris~~ Malabar find their Stations useful by reason of the ~~special~~ measures taken to render them efficient by posting special sentries. So do the Collectors of Coimbatore & the Nilgiris, where the Stations have been well located, and where the nature of the Country forces the traffic on three stations. All these four Collectors propose to retain their Stations for some time longer. In Salem, however, the ~~Station~~ Hospital Assistant of Kaffaman has resigned & as very few passports are issued there, the Collector would abolish the Station at once. The Collr of the Nilgiris remarks — "No case of plague has been detected at any of the camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped without

This was really done by me as P.C. to Govt. did ask Divrs what to do. 20 V-99

Submitted that this may be done Mr. until Mysore is free from plague MA.



without these inspection Stations, & it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out". It is submitted that this is not the only conclusion that can be drawn from the facts. May it not be inferred that the knowledge of the Stations and the impossibility of avoiding them or not liking to run the chance of being detained there, the people who would otherwise have come, preferred to remain where they were or went elsewhere? From this point of view, the ~~Station~~ value of the Stations in the Nilgiris is undoubted.

15. The Collector of N. Arcot is in favour of abolishing his four Stations and introducing the system of guarding by village headmen & talaris, described in the extract quoted in para 9, supra. But village headmen cannot be expected to patrol — they have often to leave their villages for days together for panchayats & their Caste, & talaris being illiterate cannot issue passports. They can only watch the foot paths & intercept people who try to evade the inspecting

?! but who does patrol properly — in absence of an Energetic Staff Corps Officer such as Capt French?! No body. The leisure Establishment & average Sanitary Inspector — JWW

in consultation with P.C.

useless, he abolished them all except one at Chipalcherla, which is found useful & which is proposed to be retained as long as there is plague in Mysore.

14. The Collectors of Salem & ~~the Nilgiris~~ Malabar find their Stations useful by reason of the ~~special~~ measures taken to render them efficient by posting special sentries. So do the Collectors of Coimbatore & the Nilgiris, where the Stations have been well located, and where the nature of the Country forces the traffic on three stations. All these four Collectors propose to retain their Stations for some time longer. In Salem, however, the Sanitary Assistant of Kaffanur has resigned & as very few passports are issued there, the Collector would abolish the Station at once. The Coll. of the Nilgiris remarks — "No case of plague has been detected at any of the camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped without

This was really done by me as P.C. to Govt. did ask Govt. what to do.
20 V-99

Submitted that this may be done. Until Mysore is free from plague
MA.

Yes MA.



without these inspection Stations, & it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out". It is submitted that this is not the only conclusion or inference that can be drawn from the facts. May it not be inferred that the knowledge of the existence of the Stations and the impossibility of avoiding them or not liking to run the chance of being detained there, the people who would otherwise have come, preferred to remain where they were or went elsewhere? From this point of view, the ~~Station~~ value of the Stations on the Nilgiris is undoubted.

15. Mr. Collector of N. thinks in favour of abolishing his four Stations and introducing the system of guarding by village headmen & talaris, described in the extract quoted in para 9, supra. But village headmen cannot be expected to patrol — they have often to leave their villages for days together for panchayats &c. Their Cavy, & talaris being illiterate cannot issue passports. These can only watch the foot paths & intercept people who seek to evade the inspection &c

9. But who does patrol properly — in absence of an Energetic Staff Corps Officer such as Capt. French? No body. I believe Col. Lawley did manage Sanitary Inspection —

Stations as is being done in Madras.
It is submitted that so long as
there is plague in the Kolar &
Bangalore Dts of Mysore, the Stations
in N. Arcot cannot be abolished
unless the whole system of land
frontier observation is given up
altogether, and that they should be
rendered effective by posting Talatis
or other guards to watch the by paths.

16. Observation Circles. There are
circles of 5 miles radius organized
in Line round along the frontier in the
Dts placed under Observation.
The duties Each circle is in charge
of a Sanitary Inspector drawing
a salary of Rs 40 or 45 + Rs 15
horse allowance + Rs 15 fixed
travelling allowance. According to
Additional Mapssal Regulation
7, the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors
are

(1) to constantly and systematically
patrol the circles in order to gain the
earliest possible information of a
case of plague;
(2) to report any pressing sanitary
need to the D.M.O.H.O.;
to check the possession of passports
without

In orders.
As long as there is
Plague in Kolar Town
clean the frontier circles —

H.S.
This is the safest
thing to do.
A.A.

10×10 Sq miles



or passes in the case of persons
arriving from an infected locality.
(4) to keep a record of all persons
suffering from contagious fevers for
more than 12 hours.

17. There are observation circles in
Kumool, Bellary, Anantapur,
N. Arcot, Salem & Coimbatore
Coimbatore. There were circles in
Anantapur also, these have been
recently abolished. In reply to the
G.O. circular asking for a report
on the working of these circles,
the Colls of N. Arcot merely states
that observation circles & Circle
Inspectors are necessary. The Colls
of Anantapur, Kurnool & Salem do
not express any definite opinion
regarding them. The Coll of Coimbatore
considers that the working of the circles
has been generally satisfactory. It
has been shown above that as a
support to road inspection Stations
observation circles with a single
inspector in charge of each are
useless. As for the Circle inspectors
giving information of plague or
fever, the general opinion of the
Collectors who have expressed

Stations as is being done in Mulakwa
It is submitted that so long as
there is plague in the Kolar &
Bangalore Dts of Mysore, the Stations
in N. which cannot be abolished
unless the whole system of land
frontier observation is given up
altogether, and which they should be
rendered effective by posting Cadets
or other guards to watch the by paths.

6. Observation Circles. There are
circles of 5 miles radius organized
in line rows along the frontier in the
Dts placed under Observation.
The duties Each circle is in charge
of a Sanitary Inspector drawing
a salary of Rs 40 or 45 + Rs 15
horse allowance + Rs 15 fixed
travelling allowance. According to
Additional Mapssal Regulation
7, the duties of the Inspectors
are

(1) to constantly and systematically
patrol the circles in order to gain the
earliest possible information of a
case of plague;

(2) to report any pressing sanitary
need to the D.M.O.;

to check the possession of passports
without

In orders.
As long as there is
Plague on Kolar Turned
Clean this frontier is not so—

D.D.
This is the safest
thing to do.
A.S.

@ 10x10 sq miles



or passes in the case of persons
arriving from an infected locality.
(4) to keep a record of all persons
suffering from continuous fever for
more than 12 hours.

17. There are observation circles in
Kurnool, Bellary, ~~Anantapur~~,
Nellore, Salem & ~~Nilgiris~~
Coimbatore. There were circles in
Anantapur also; these have been
recently abolished. In reply to the
G.O. circular asking for a report
on the working of these circles,
the Colls of Nellore merely state
that observation circles & Circle
Inspectors are necessary. The Colls
of Anantapur, Kurnool & Salem do
not express any definite opinion
regarding them. The Coll of Coimbatore
considers that the working of the circles
has been generally satisfactory. It
has been shown above that as a
support to road inspection Station
observation circles with a single
inspector in charge of each are
useless. As for the Circle inspectors
giving information of plague or
fever, the general opinion of the
Collectors who have expressed

them

Stations as is being done in Malabar. It is submitted that so long as there is plague in the Kolar & Bangalore D^ts of Mysore, the Stations in N. which cannot be abolished unless the whole system of land frontier observation is given up altogether, and which they should be rendered effective by posting Talatis or other guards to watch the by-paths.

16. Observation Circles. There are circles of 5 miles radius organized in two rows along the frontier in the D^ts placed under Observation. Duties Each circle is in charge of a Sanitary Inspector drawing a salary of Rs 40 x 45 + Rs 15 horse allowance + Rs 15 fixed travelling allowance. According to Additional Mapssal Regulation 7, the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors are

(1) to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague;

(2) to report any pressing sanitary need to the D.M. or S.D.O.;

& to check the possession of passports without

In orders.
As long as there is plague in Kolar Turned from the frontier circles &c.

H.D.
This is the safest thing to do.
H.C.

@ 10x10 sq miles



or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality.
(4) to keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than 12 hours.

17. There are observation circles in Kurnool, Bellary, ~~Anantapur~~, N. Arcot, Salem & ~~N. Arcot~~ Coimbatore. There were circles in Anantapur also; these have been recently abolished. In reply to the G.O. circulars asking for a report on the working of these circles, the Colls of N. Arcot merely states that observation circles & Circle Inspectors are necessary. The Colls of Anantapur, Kurnool & Salem do not express any definite opinion regarding them. The Coll of Coimbatore considers that the working of the circles has been generally satisfactory. It has been shown above that as a support to road inspection Stations observation circles with a single inspect in charge of each are useless. As for the Circle inspectors as information of plague or fever, the general opinion of the Collectors who have experience of

Hon seems to be that better results can be obtained from village officers and the subordinate revenue staff. As for sanitary suggestions, they are not required because there is no money to carry them out, even supposing that they are very valuable. The Collr of Bellary who has the largest number of circles writes:—

4. *Working of Observation Circles.*—I know only one instance in which a member of the observation staff has so far done any detection worthy of the name: this was at Holagondi in the Hadagali taluk in November last. The staff has of course been useful in teaching the village reddis their duties as plague local authorities and in getting the villages occasionally cleaned up, but now that the villagers better understand their responsibility in regard to the watching of persons arriving from infected areas it seems hardly necessary to keep up so costly a body of special officers. What we want to ensure is the despatch from the newly-infected village of the earliest possible intimation of the occurrence of the case of plague, and for this we must look more to the village officers and other villagers than to sanitary inspectors who as men only temporarily employed in the district have little or no influence and can as a rule only pass on what information they gather from the village officers.

The Collector of Cuddapah also writes in the same strain,

If it be seriously contended that Circle Inspectors to guard the frontier to a depth of twenty miles all round are to be employed, I shall want some thirty men, and they at Rs. 70 a month. Each will cost Rs. 2,000. I have not got Rs. 2,000 a month, and I presume Government is not prepared to give it. I also think such expenditure is out of all proportion to any results that can be got from it. I gathered in conversation with Mr. Hammick here last year that he was of opinion that Circle Inspectors were useless, and am therefore surprised at your proposal to re-entertain them. A man with some 20 or 30 villages several miles apart can practically do nothing with doing in the way of searching for plague. His very presence frightens the people and makes them conceal cases if there are any. He has difficulty in entering villages and gets no information. The whole thing both on grounds of finance and common sense must depend on the people themselves. If we trust them and they trust us, as is the case in my district, we have a better assurance of getting information of the first outbreaks than we should have by employing a lot of itinerating meddlers who would cause trouble and learn nothing. I therefore, and my District Medical Officer and Tahsildars agree with me, object absolutely to the re-employment of Circle Inspectors at all. If you think this opinion wrong, I shall be glad to know what actual use these men are found to be in other districts and whether they have even kept plague out. We think then that the actual observation work can and must be done and done for nothing by the people themselves, but at the same time, we think one Special Revenue Inspector, a well-known and trusted man, may well be employed in each of the most threatened taluks as above named. His object will be mainly to keep the people constantly on the alert, to move about among them and familiarize them with what they should do to keep plague out, and if it [illegible] ordinary Revenue Inspectors are now doing this, and as I rely on [illegible] than on Circle Inspectors to catch and report plague cases. [illegible] per taluk quite sufficient [illegible]



I agree. The observation Circles [illegible] excellent [illegible] Commr on paper but [illegible] Ceresports [illegible] they are of no use in reality [illegible] overwork with their cost. All [illegible] Malabar. He writes have all their men at their homes [illegible] Employment again. The Plague Commr somebody remarked has been an excellent thing for giving Employment - to people who were in before it merely ordinary gentlemen as the Plague Official remarked.

H.

Flag H

P. Cir Comp No 88 dy 7-10-98
Go. No 1102 P. dy 17-9-98.
P. Cir Comp No 1066 dy 31-12-98
P. Cir Comp No 1074 dy 12-1-99
P. Cir Comp No 292 dy 31-1-99
P. Cir Comp No 521 dy 24-2-99

How much do these preventive Os cost? What do Collrs say about them? How are they working in practice i.e. with what staff & what practical results?

MA

Not necessary.

MA

It is submitted that observation circles have not produced any results commensurate with their cost & that they may be done away with in all Dts. The Sanitary Commr is against their abolition.

18. Observation Circles are known useful in infected areas. Addl Regulation 22 (page 36 of the book) requires that as an observation staff should be organized and rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round an infected area. The circles are then called preventive circles and have a diameter of 8 miles only. Such circles are now being worked in Nuchat mad Vellandam Pet & in Bellary, Kurnool & Anantapur DCs round Guntakal. The Sanitary Commr says in para 7 of his letter that beyond these preventive circles, there should be two observation circles. He perhaps means a double ring of observation circle of 10 miles diameter. It is doubtful if this is necessary.

19. If observation circles done away with [illegible] and [illegible] costly as they are

in para 17 above, the Sanitary Inspectors who are now in charge of them on a salary of Rs 70 or 75 & the Plague Supervisors who are paid Rs 195 should also go away. Now According to the establishment list for this month, there are altogether 101 Sanitary Inspectors in charge of observation Circles & 26 Plague Supervisors, drawing ~~an aggregate~~ a total salary of Rs 11,800 a month. Some of these may be working in infected parts but it is submitted such a costly staff is not required in areas not actually infected with plague. For the proper carrying out of the passport rules and for giving the earliest information of the occurrence of plague, we must primarily depend upon village officials & the people, & the proper person to acquaint them with the rules & the intentions of Government on the subject seem to be the local revenue officials, & not the Sanitary Inspectors to be imported for the occasion, who know not the Country, the people or even the ordinary ~~troops~~. No Special agency seems required

W. H. A.

Yes - we can get them again when wanted W. A.H.

They will serve us now much better than they did last year - when unfamiliar with - that was wanted W. 20.V.99.

~~Withdraw the Officers~~ Remarks please withdraw Yo.

To this we must come in the end & this is indigenous & normal agency is the most reliable, most economical & most easily worked.

H.A.



required. Detached observation Stations are established to protect special areas, Special Tahsildars or Dy Tahsildars may be appointed to supervise their working.

20 The Sanitary Comst writes warmly & at length on behalf of his Sanitary Inspectors, whom the Collectors generally have found to be costly, unnecessary & even useless. In Bellary some of the most respectable men have only Engish & Tamil & the Collr had applied for leave for them on the ground that it was highly desirable that they should when on patrol duty in their circles, be accompanied by a person who knows the vernacular of the locality"! (Go. No 204 P. dy 14-3-98). What the Collectors say is that they can get on without men of this stamp & it is for the Sanitary Comst to say what good they have as a matter of fact done during the past year & what evil consequences must necessarily follow their withdrawal. There can be no question that experienced & properly trained inspectors will be useful

Proposed that the ~~Officers~~ charge towns & the Taluk special Circles ~~&~~ measures.

That it be submitted that in districts where there is no plague - & has been none for a month or more Observation Circles may be done away with - In Bellary the Comst. proposals may be sanctioned - In other districts the Observation Circles formed places where there is or has been plague recently - which is submitted be retained -

W.

There are Obs. Os in only 5 districts & I think the time has come to do away with them & rely for information on the village & Rev officials. Financial considerations must also be borne in mind in addition to the comparative failure of the circles. H.A.

As to the superintendence of Sanitary Inspectors proper now that men have got accustomed to their work and accustomed to the people, they are more useful than Rev Subordinates whom he also are put on special duty - and I would submit that where Observation Circles are retained there Sanitary Inspectors must be retained also on R40 + 15 Rs - as a travelling allowance getting rid of the extra R15 now granted -

W.

See above. The prerogative Os remain H.A. for the present

20.V.99.

The cost of the Sanry. Inspts alone is a cogent argument for getting rid of them, if they can be effectively replaced. And in practice they are not as useless & costly as they are

H.A.

useful in on the ambulance staff and in carrying out disinfection in infected villages.

21. English doctors. It is understood that in all 30 temporary doctors were obtained from England and that six of them died & another was transferred to Bombay. Of the remaining 20, 21 were at one time employed on plague duty & the rest on general duty. Since then plague has decreased, several officers have been relieved of their plague charges and we have now only the following temporary doctors on plague duty:-

1. W. S. J. Lusk.
2. " J. B. Anderson
3. " J. Thomson
4. " H. L. Roberts

} in charge of plague hospitals, Madras Town

5. " C. S. Lawley
6. " J. Thomas
7. " J. S. Low

} in charge of plague inspection Station, Arkonam
" Jalarpet
" do

8. " W. B. Edwards. Plague Charge Vellore
9. " J. Hunter - do Chingleput
10. " W. J. Lubach - do Arcot
11. " A. J. Pope - do Cuddapah
12. " Virtue Tebbs - do Hosur
13. " H. H. Power - Asst M.O. Kurnool.

The Plague Comm's note d/ 11-4-99 to the Public Dept dealing with future requirements is submitted for perusal. It does not appear to have yet been disposed of.

Flag K

Yes this matter has been dealt with -

20. v. 99.

22.

This question has been settled in separate orders

20 v 99

Nurses are horribly expensive but from what I saw at Guntakal and Chittagiri - I should say that Nurses in a Hospital are invaluable. They do much more to make one treatment popular than Hospital Assistants. But Certainly Flag L Except just where plague got hold of a village here & there & Enables one or two Hospitals to do all the work, these Nurses cannot do much - In Salem for instance where outside Hosur & Chittagiri, the Plague attacked Village after Village with just one or two patients in each Nurses could have done little good. I don't think Eurasian expensive Nurses are to be objected to attached to Ambulance Corps - but when plague subsides down on a place & we have Hospitals are opened, these Plague trained Nurses are the greatest use and do a real work of Charity -

Flag L

20 v 99

Very well. I agree to these modifications but see overleaf.

MS



22. Nurses. Additional Inspectors Regulation 9 (page 32 of the book) requires that the nurses on the ambulance staff should be Europeans and Eurasians. Their pay is fixed at Rs 100 with an allowance of Rs 1-0-0 a day when actually on attendance on plague patients (vide orders printed as appendix to G. O's Pol No 205 dy 20-4-98). Some time ago, the Collector of N. Arcot and the D.M.O. Dr Lancaster pointed out that apart from their cost, these nurses found difficulty in moving about, could not get accommodation in villages & were not likely to be allowed admission into respectable native houses. The Collr of Cuddapah also complained that the salary of Rs 100 + Rs 45 allowance was a very large salary for Eurasian nurses and far more than either the occasion required or the finances could provide. Both the Plague Comm's did not propose any change, thinking that it was necessary

necessary to offer good pay &
attract good nurses. It is
submitted that Collectors should
be free to employ Eurasian or
native nurses as occasion requires
& on such rates of salary not
exceeding Rs 100 a month as may
be necessary. The Establishment
list shows that there is one Eurasian
nurse on Rs 45 on plague duty in
Salem town, another on Rs 30 at
Dotacamund & one on Rs 15 in
Vellore town. The Sth has already
said that European or Eurasian
nurses are not required except
when European patients are likely
to come for treatment. On the strength
of this, the G.C. recently ordered
that the Eurasian nurses on the
Madanapalli Ambulance staff
should be replaced by natives. The
Surgeon General protests against this
order on the ground that trained
native nurses are not available
& that though native midwives are
obtainable, though they are not
trustworthy. It is submitted that
it is not intended to employ untrained women & that
if qualified native nurses are
not available, steps should be
taken

Dr King states that one at
least of the nurses on the Ambulance
staff should be Eurasia or European &
that while native nurses would suffice
for hospital work, they cannot be
relied upon in dispensing cases in houses.

yes – if qualified.
KA.

Hy D.

page 15 of the printed file

Hy M.

Hy N

Hy O



Bad egg cannot harm
a nurse in the fashion !!
Imagine the value of a
nurse trained after the
manner of a Sanitary Inspector.
23.
KA
by

I don't think it did
any body any harm.
by

No doubt the notification of a whole
Taluq when perhaps two villages
are infected is unnecessary &
really does more harm than good
KA Hy

taken to train a sufficient
number just as the Sanitary Comr.
trains his Sanitary Inspectors.

In para 6 of his letter (page
25 of the printed file) the Sanitary
Comr refers to what he calls
the blot of the late plague
operations. He refers to the order
notifying a whole taluk or Dt
to be infected, when only a few
places in it were actually
infected. The Sanitary Comr.
brought this matter to the Plague
Comrs notice in January last
and thereupon the Dt of Anantpur
was removed from the list of infected
areas & only the infected taluks
of it were entered (G.O. No 380P
dy 11-3-99 & G.C's Progs No 989
dy 13-4-99. A revised list of
24. infected areas is under preparation
& in it only places actually
attacked with plague will be
entered.

24 ~~In para~~ The papers referred
to in para 9 of the Sanitary Comr's
letter will be found in G.C's
Progs No 1117 dy 22-4-99. No
orders on this para seem
necessary

of Miss Mephail on a delay of Rs 350 to push on vaccination in 4 armed bandas. The Govt considered that the lady appointed employed by the Municipality was enough & that it was premature & employ also an expensive agent like Miss Mephail (Govt 240 ~~1542~~ P. dy 8-12-98) It is submitted this is not the time to revise the proposal.

29. In para 37, the Sanitary Comsr refers to a suggestion which was considered & negatived by the Bombay Govt in their Resn No 1027 dy 27-12-98.

30. The following papers are on the file in addition to those relating to the points dealt with in this note

(1) File of printed extract birth & deaths for the month.

(2) File of fortnightly narratives

(3) One Cover containing maps & plans showing Black Circles on the several Dts

Hay R

Hay S

Hay T

Hay U

Hay V

Mr Harting (para 3 of his letter on pp 15, 16 of printed file) realizes the position — Mr Spencer in para 5 to (on p. 23)

Let me see the draft G.O. wh. should be seen by H.E. before issue.

MA 30.5.99.

17/5/99

V. 99

Statement showing the number of Vaccinations during the fortnight ending 15th April 1899

| Districts | No of Villages | No of Inhabitants | No of Houses | No of Primary Vaccinations | No of Re-Vaccinations | No of Successful cases | No of Unsuccessful cases | No of Vaccinators employed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmednagar | 36 | 4647 | 1022 | 22 | 26 | 31 | 13 | 1 |
| Ahmednagar Town | 3 | 4647 | 1022 | 22 | 26 | 31 | 13 | 1 |
| Nasik | 198 | 26424 | 6949 | 265 | 109 | 145 | 64 | 3 |
| Nasik Town | 1 | 23206 | 3480 | 344 | 140 | 117 | 44 | 1 |
| Dhulia | 201 | 33424 | 6949 | 265 | 109 | 145 | 64 | 3 |
| Dhulia Town | 1 | 23206 | 3480 | 344 | 140 | 117 | 44 | 1 |
| Khandesh | 366 | 34805 | 7344 | 140 | 117 | 44 | 39 | 4 |
| Jalgaon | 305 | 34805 | 7344 | 140 | 117 | 44 | 39 | 4 |
| Jalgaon Town | 1 | 1500 | 300 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Bombay City | 1 | 1500 | 300 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Poona | 124 | 15903 | 3057 | 157 | 93 | 54 | 24 | 2 |
| Poona Town | 1 | 15903 | 3057 | 157 | 93 | 54 | 24 | 2 |
| Satara | 42 | 5665 | 1135 | 25 | 42 | 38 | 18 | 2 |
| Satara Town | 1 | 5665 | 1135 | 25 | 42 | 38 | 18 | 2 |
| Sholapur | 202 | 21212 | 3994 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Sholapur Town | 1 | 21212 | 3994 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Belgaum | 399 | 42424 | 8491 | 33 | 43 | 44 | 19 | 5 |
| Belgaum Town | 1 | 15990 | 3198 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Kaladgi | 12 | 1200 | 240 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kaladgi Town | 1 | 1200 | 240 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1542 | 170,000 | 34,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 800 | 400 | 30 |

× 1 week is kept up for return for the week having been received.

Cuddapah - The one existing Road & talcum to be maintained for the present -

Observation Circles

i. Bellary

(a) The Observation Circles on the Mysore frontier - to be closed -

(b) In other Circles - one Sanitary Inspector out of two to be withdrawn for the present i.e. every two Circles to be made one - the Commr being called to report how the experiment succeeds.
The Assistant Inspectors to be abolished -

This is the Commr's personal Suggestion but it is absurd best to leave things as they are for the present - Circle to district -

ii. In N. Arcot Dist. for the present the Observation Circles to be retained.

iii Salem - The present Observation Circles to be retained -

iv. Vaniambadi
The Circles & Supervisors on the Frontier to be abolished -
The existing Circles in the Pattukondas Taluq to be retained until it is seen if plague is going to begin again there.

The Commr wants to establish new Circles but this seems unnecessary -

v. Anantapur - The circles may it is submitted be abolished on the understanding that if plague revives they will be started again round the centres of plague -



Nurses

The orders that European & Eurasian Nurses shd be abolished in the case of Ambulance Corps shd be repeated - these nurses only being used where there are Indian plague hospitals - Native trained women being attached to Ambulance wherever they can be got -

In the Nilgiris, Coimbatore & Malabar - Submitted that the present establishments may continue until it is known if plague is going to revive.

JM
20. V. 99

[L. & M.]
250—19-12-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

Again G.O , No. dated 189 .

Current No. of 189 , dated , from

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

Read 1 file of printed papers (Flag A)

ORDER. No 878 B 12—6—99

First attitude

A.7.6.99

A.9.

A.6.99

1. The papers read above relate to the working of Road Frontier Inspection Stations and Observation Circles. They also contain proposals for reduction of Police Expenditure.

2. Road Frontier Inspection Stations. The Government concurs with the late Police Commissioner and the officers consulted by him, in considering that unless these Stations are really efficient it is best to do without them. In open country they can easily be ~~evaded~~ evaded, and it is impossible to

[L. & M.]
250—19-12-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .

Again G.O , No. dated 189 .

Current No. of 189 , dated , from

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

Read the file of printed papers (Flag A)

ORDER. No 878 Dy 12—6—99

first about

A.R. 7.6.99

9.6.99

The papers read above relate to the working of Road Border Inspection Stations and Observation Circles. They also contain proposals for reduction of plague expenditure.

2. Road Frontier Inspection Stations.

The Government concurs with the late Plague Commissioner and the officers consulted by him, in considering that unless these Stations are really efficient, it is best to do without them. In open country they can easily be ~~avoided~~ evaded; and it is impossible to

[L. & M.]
250—19-12-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 .
Again G.O , No. dated 189 .
Current No. of 189 , dated , from
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

Read the file of printed papers (Flag A)

ORDER. No 878 By 12—6—99

print as usual

A.R. 7.6.99

A.SH.
9.6.99

The papers read above relate to the working of Road Border Inspection Stations and Observation Circles. They also contain proposals for reduction of police expenditure.

2. Road Border Inspection Stations.

The Government concurs with the late Police Commissioner and the officers consulted by him, in considering that unless these Stations are really efficient, it is best to do without them. In open country they can easily be ~~evaded~~ evaded, and it is impossible to

to find a sufficiently large and trustworthy staff to patrol the numerous cart tracks and footpaths that cross the frontier and to catch the people who try to avoid the inspection stations. The Government therefore resolves to abolish all stations which do not serve their purpose or which are too remote from the plague infected localities to be of practical use. Under this class may be included-

(a) the road inspection stations in South Canara;

(b) the six stations on the Mysore frontier of the Bellary Dt;

(c) the six stations on the Hyderabad frontier of the Kurnool Dt.

The stations in S. Canara have been already ordered to be closed, & the others may be abolished at once. For the special reasons given by the Collectors, the closing of the stations at Bellur & Puriyapatna in the Bellary Dt and the station at Kaffanur in the Salem District is also sanctioned. The stations in the N. district of Salem Dt are in open country, but as special measures are being taken to patrol the byepaths, they may be continued with the exception of Kaffanur as long as there is plague in the adjoining taluks of the Mysore State. No change is at present required in Malabar, the Nilgiris & Coimbatore where the stations are reported to be generally efficient.



3. There are thirteen road inspection stations on the Tungabhadra in the Bellary District, and as they are found useless at present in consequence of the river being fordable, the Collector suggests that they may all be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes, and that such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. It is too late now to sanction this proposal. The existing stations may be continued till the end

of

of this month, when the Collector should report which of them should be retained and which may be abolished.

4 Observation Circles. These are circles of 5 miles radius organized in two zones along the frontier in the districts declared to be under Observation. Each Circle is in the charge of a Plague Inspector, drawing a salary of Rs 40 or Rs 45 with a horse allowance of Rs 15 and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 15. It is the duty of the Plague Inspector to patrol his circle systematically in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, to check the possession of passports, and to keep a record of all persons suffering from Continuous fever for more than 12 hours. Most of these Inspectors were men without much experience and not acquainted with the districts which they were sent and it is very doubtful whether the Government is satisfied that the results obtained from the observation circles

The continued existence of Plague in the Hyderabad territory on the other side of the Tungabadra should lead to Govt. to the specially careful in making this recommendation.

Circles

## Financial

Circles as worked by them have been commensurate with their Cost. The plague appears to have obtained a more or less permanent footing in India, and financial Considerations make it impossible to maintain for an indefinite period such a large special Establishment as at present exists for its prevention. On the ordinary village and revenue officers, there is an indigenous and normal agency which is fairly reliable, economical and easily worked, and on them the Chief reliance must be placed for obtaining information regarding plague and for the proper working of the passport rules. Both they and the people have now become acquainted with plague and the correct mode of dealing with it, and much greater assistance may be expected from them than last year. Under these circumstances the Cathy Plague Inspectors are not required, and the Govt. of I. direct that the observation circles be done away with in all districts. No increase

of

Govt. to submit that it would be very inexpedient to abolish all the Observation Circles on the Hyderabad Frontier please as close to that Frontier as possible.

H.E. V. 99

This part of the district has been affected with plague, & tribal and other matters from the N.W. Submit that the Circles noted below are sufficient for the present.

H.E.

This excellency the G. in C considers that while the observation Circles should be retained for the present in the Districts of Salem & N. Arcot, they should be abolished on the Mysore Frontier in Bellary & on the Hyderabad Frontier in Kurnool. The Circles should also be abolished in Anantapur. The Govt of India of the Govt in Bellary to withdraw half his Sanitary Inspectors making Constituting one Circle out of every two now existing in Sanctioned, with reference to the Circles existing elsewhere than on the Mysore Frontier.

2 of

employ qualified European or native nurses as occasion requires & on such rates of salary not exceeding Rs 100 a month as may be necessary. ~~& urged~~ The boarding allowance of Rs 1-8-0 a day sanctioned in Govt No 4555 P dy 9-5-98 should be paid to European & Eurasian nurses only when they attend on plague patients. In the case of natives, it may be reduced to one rupee a day. In the city of Bombay, no boarding allowance seems called for in the case of nurses entertained locally. The Municipal Comr is requested to report on this point.

Reduction in Rly Inspn Stations

8. ~~Another direction in which~~ may be reduced plague expenditure ~~can be obtained~~ is in the reduction of the number of Rly Inspection Stations. ~~Some Stations~~ ~~inspection~~ cause annoyance and in many cases oppression & ~~interfering with population besides greatly diminishing the receipts~~ of railway companies and disorganizing their time tables, it

for appeal

ACA
7.5.14.

Note

The nurses have blame in special part of the city and the allowance much it is submitted be given

by.

All this is very reasonable, but would not be compatible by

of the grave inconvenience caused by these Stations that they viz. be as few as possible.

is/

Submitted that there is doubtful - Gumlakal actually as a check on Nagpore & Bombay - persons who pass through Nandgaon & Harpath without symptoms of plague may develope it before reaching Gumlakal. It is submitted this Station should be retained as long as Bombay Deccan District & Nagpore

ACA
A.C.H.

?

very well by
ACA

adviseable in view

Dr is ~~absolutely necessary to~~ ~~maintain as far as possible~~.

The Stations at Pahala, Trimmanahalli & Chinglepet were opened at a time when plague was spreading in Mysore and Madras. The Epidemic has now subsided and the necessity for these Stations no longer exists. The Inspection Station at Kundapalli is also not required. It has been in existence for about 2 years; & no case of plague has yet been detected there. 4 it / are removed ~~Dist~~ far from the infected districts of H.H. the Nizam's dominions. The Government is therefore of opinion that these four Stations may be closed for the present. The inspection at Guntakal may cease when the Dts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur have been free of plague for 6 months.

9. In all cases, where road or railway inspection Stations have been ordered to be closed, the existing sheds should be retained in view to future requirements and left in charge

employ qualified European or native nurses as occasion requires & on such rates of salary not exceeding Rs 100 a month as may be necessary. ~~As regards~~ The boarding allowance of Rs 1-8-0 a day sanctioned in Govt No 455 P dy 9-8-98 should be paid to European & Eurasian nurses only when they attend on plague patients. In the case of natives, it may be reduced to one rupee a day. In the city of Bombay, no boarding allowance seems called for in the case of nurses employed locally. The Resident N.C. is requested to report on the point.

Rly Inspection Stations

8. As to the direction in which plague expenditure may be reduced is the reduction of the number of Rly Inspection Stations. ~~Non Station inspection~~ ~~causes any increase~~ and in any case of pressure the travelling population besides greatly diminishing the receipts of railway companies and disorganising their time tables, it

for approval
A.A
F.C.H.

Note

The nurses have to live in special part of the city and the allowance must it is submitted be paid

H.

All this is very well, but need not be expensive

H.

of the grave inconvenience caused by these Stations that they etc. be as few as possible.

is/

Submitted that this is doubtful - Gumlakal only really as a check on Nagpore & Bombay - persons who pass through Kandepan a Harpath without symptoms of plague may develope it before reaching Gumlakal. It is submitted this Station. Shd be retained as long as plague exists in Bombay Deccan Districts & Nagpore

NCA
A.C.H.
?

Very well
by
NCA



adviseable in view
It is ~~absolutely necessary to~~
~~maintain as few as possible~~.
The Stations at Pakala, Tirutanmalai & Chingleput were opened at a time when plague was spreading in Mysore and Madras. The Epidemic has now subsided and the necessity for these Stations no longer exists. The Inspection Station at Kudapalli is also not required. It has been in existence for about 2 years; & no case of plague has yet been detected there. & it has not removed Far from the infected districts of H.H. the Nizam's dominions. The Government is therefore of opinion that these four Stations may be closed for the present. The inspection at Gumlakal may cease when the Dts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur have been free of plague for 6 months.

9. In all cases, where road or railway inspection Stations have been ordered to be closed, the existing sheds should be retained in view to future requirements and left in charge

of this month, when the Collectors should report which of them should be retained and which may be abolished.

4 Observation Circles. These are circles of 5 miles radius organized in two rows along the frontier in the districts declared to be under observation. Each Circle is in the charge of a Plague Inspector, drawing a salary of Rs 40 or Rs 45 with a horse allowance of Rs 15 and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 15. It is the duty of the Plague Inspector to patrol his circle systematically in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, to check the possession of passports, and to keep a record of all persons suffering from Continuous fever for more than 12 hours. Most of these Inspectors were men without much experience and not acquainted with the districts which they were sent and it is very doubtful whether the Government is satisfied that the results obtained from the observation circles

The continued existence of Plague in the Hyderabad territory on the other side of the Tungabadra should lead to Con: & the Specialty Cauſed in making his recommendations.

Circles as worked by them have been commensurate with their Cost. They appear to have obtained a more or less permanent footing in India, and financial Considerations make it impossible to maintain for an indefinite period such large Special Establishments for its prevention, as at present exist. In the village and revenue officers, there is an indigenous and normal agency which is cheap, reliable, economical and easily worked, and on them the Chief reliance must be placed for obtaining information regarding plague and for the proper working of the passport rules. Both they and the people have now become acquainted with plague and the correct modes of dealing with it, and much greater assistance may be expected from them than last year. Under these circumstances the Early Plague Inspectors are not required, and the Govt. of I. direct that the observation circles be done away with in all districts. No increase

of

Financial

I venture to submit that it would be very unwise just now to abolish all the Observation Circles on the Hyderabad Frontier as Plague is close to that Frontier in Belgaum.

This part of the draft has been altered with reference to Tribal entertainments from the W.P. It is submitted that the Viceroy noted below are sufficient for the present &c.

H.E. the Governor in Council considers that while these observation Circles should be retained for the present on the Districts of Salem & N. Arcot, they should be abolished on the Mysore Frontier in Belgaum & on the Hyderabad Frontier in Kurnool. The Circles should also be abolished in Anantapur. The Deputy Inspector of the Con: in Belgaum to entertain half his Sanitary Inspectors making Constituting one Circle out of every two now existing in Sanitoria, with reference to the Circles existing elsewhere than on the Mysore Frontier.

of this month, when the Collector should report which of them should be retained and which may be abolished.

4 Observation Circles. There are circles of 5 miles radius organized in two rows along the frontier in the district declared to be under Observation. Each Circle is in the charge of a Plague Inspector, drawing a salary of Rs 40 or Rs 45 with a horse allowance of Rs 15 and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 15. It is the duty of the Plague Inspector to patrol his circle systematically in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, to check the possession of passports, and to keep a record of all persons suffering from Continuous fever for more than 12 hours. Most of these Inspectors are men without much experience and not acquainted with the districts to which they are sent and the Government is very doubtful whether the results obtained from the observation circles

The continued existence of Plague in the Hyderabad territory on the other side of the Tungabadra should lead to Govt's special caution in making this recommendation.

Financial

Circles as worked by them have been commensurate with their Cost. They appear to have obtained a more or less permanent footing in India, and financial Considerations make it impossible to maintain for an indefinite period such large special establishments for its prevention, as at present existing. In this country the village and revenue officers, there is an indigenous and normal agency which is cheap, reliable, economical and easily worked, and on this reliance must be placed for obtaining information regarding plague and for the proper working of the passport rules. Both they and the people have now become acquainted with plague and the correct mode of dealing with it, and much greater assistance may be expected from them than last year. Under these circumstances the Early Plague Inspectors are no longer required, and the Govt of India direct that the observation circles be done away with in all districts. No increase

Location to control that it owned be very important

How to establish all the Observation Circles on the Hyderabad Frontier

Note:- Circles on the Hyderabad Frontier

Plague is close to that Frontier

This part of the district has been affected with Cholera, Variola and Pneumonia from 1896-97. It is submitted that the Circles should not be abolished as Inspectors

His excellency the G. in C considers that while these observation Circles should be retained for the present in the Districts of Salem & N. Arcot, they should be abolished on the Mysore Frontier in Bellary & on the Hyderabad Frontier in Kurnool. The Circles should also be abolished in Anantapur. The Board proposals of the Collr in Bellary to entrust half his Sanitary defective making Constituting one Circle out of every two now existing in Sanctioned, with reference to the Circles existing elsewhere than on the Mysore Frontier.

of the existing revenue establishment seems ~~needed~~ absolutely necessary, but in Districts which are imminently threatened with plague & where there is reason to believe that the passport rules are not properly carried out, Special Revenue Inspectors may, with the previous sanction of Govt, be appointed as suggested by the Collector of Cuddapah.

5. Surveillance circles i.e. the circles of 5 miles diameter round places affected with incipient plague may be formed ~~Contains~~ pending further orders. Such circles are now being worked in the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and North Arcot, and the Collectors of these districts are requested to submit a special report showing their cost, the staff employed and the practical results obtained. The recommendation of the Sanitary Comm: that beyond the preventive circles there should be two observation circles is not approved.

6. Plague Inspectors. Where Observation circles have been ordered

when there are no Observation Circles

These circles may probably both safely be abolished now in Anantapur; Bellary & Kurnool except round Adoni & Pathikonda.



ordered to be abolished, these Inspectors will be unnecessary & and should be dispensed with Collectors are requested to give the Board of Revenue, Departmental Revenue, timely intimation of the dates on which the officers of the V. & A. Dept now employed as Inspectors will be relieved of their plague duty—

7. Nurses. As a rule, it is not necessary to employ European or Eurasian nurses except where European patients are likely to come up for treatment or in places where plague has established itself & regular plague hospitals have been opened. For the ambulance staff, trained native nurses will be found more useful; and Addl. Instructions Regulation 9 will therefore be amended by substituting the words "Six trained nurses" for the words "Six trained European or Eurasian nurses", and it will be left to the Collectors to employ

employ qualified European or native nurses as occasion requires & on such rates of salary not exceeding Rs 100 a month as may be necessary. ~~& regd~~ The boarding allowance of Rs 1-8-0 a day sanctioned in Govt No 455 P. dy 9-5-98 should be paid to European & Eurasian nurses only when they attend on plague patients. In the case of natives, it may be reduced to one rupee a day. In the city of Bombay, the boarding allowance seems called for in the case of nurses entertained locally. The President M.C. is requested to report on the point.

for approval
A.C.H.

Note
The nurses have to live in special huts in the city and the allowance must it is submitted be given

dy.

8. ^ Further direction in which plague expenditure may be reduced is in the reduction of the number of Rly Inspection Stations. ~~Most Station inspection cases are few and in many cases of persons & travellers from infected population besides greatly diminishing the receipts of railway companies and disorganising their time tables,~~ it

All this is very reasonable, & should be carried out

dy

Submitted that this is doubtful - Gemlatal Asli reddy as a check on Mysore & Bombay - persons who pass through Hendupur & Horsley with out signs of plague may develop it before reaching Gemlatal. It is submitted this station should be retained as long as plague exists in Bombay Deccan districts & Mysore

Very well
dy
ACA

9

8

adv is to be given

~~It is absolutely necessary to have these as few as possible.~~

The stations at Pakala, Tirupanamalai & Chingleput were opened at a time when plague was spreading in Mysore and Madras. The epidemic has now subsided and the necessity for these stations no longer exists. The inspection station at Kudapalli is also not required. It has been in existence for about 2 years; but no case of plague has yet been detected there. ~~It is for removal~~ It is for removal from the infected districts of H.H. the Nizam's dominions. The Government is therefore of opinion that these four stations may be closed for the present. The inspection at Guntakal may cease when the District of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur have been free of plague for 6 months.

In all cases, where road or railway inspection stations have been ordered to be closed, the existing sheds should be retained in view to future requirements and left in charge

~~referred by G.O. No 1572 P dt 8-12-98.~~

13. Segregation of contacts. The Govt observes that the question raised in para 37 of the Sanitary Comrs letter was negatived by the Repn Comrs in their Resn No 1027 dt 27-12-98.

S

NA
7.6.99

A.94
9.6.99

Secy
3/6/99

5-VI-99

Draft notice & telegrams appended

Print appendix but not telegrams.

To all Collrs (~~A, B, C,~~ A–L)
The S.C.
S.G.
Jud Dept
Public Dept
Rev Dept
Comrt of Land Rev
Comrs of A. & Dep Rev
President Mil Madras
Resident in Mysore with Covg letter
Ry Administration.
Dir A.G. Madras Command
General Offrs Commdg Dists
Supdt Port Trees.
Supdt of Police
Gazette.

Appendix

Notification

In exercise of the powers delegated to them under Sec 5. Act 1897, H.E. the Governor in Council directs that Regulation 9 of the Regulations published on pages 55-64 of the Fort St George Gazette, dt 1-3-98, Part I-A, be amended by substituting the words "Two trained nurses" for "Two trained European or Eurasian nurses."

Secy
3/6/99.

5-VI-99

~~referred by G.O. No 1042 P. dtd 12-9-98.~~

13. Segregation of contacts. The Govt observes that the question raised in para 37 of the Sanitary Comrs letter was negatived by the Govt Comrs in their Progs No 1027 dtd 27-12-98.

S

NA
7.6.99
A.9.H.
9.6.99

Secy
3/6/99

5-VI-99

Draft notice & telegram appended

Print appendix but not telegrams.

To all Collrs (~~A, B, C,~~ A—L)

M. S.C.
S.G.
Jud dept
Public dept
Rev dept
Educ dept
Comrs of Land Rev
Comrs of Sts. & Exps Rev
Residents Mad. Mundry
Residents in Mysore with Covering letters
Ry Administration.
D.A.G. Madras Command
General Jail Committee &c
Supt Govt Press.
Inspr Genl of Police
Gazette.

Appendix

Notification

In exercise of the powers delegated to them under Sec. 2. Act 1897, the Governor in Council directs that Regulation 9 of the Regulations published on pages 55-64 of the Fort St George Gazette, dtd 1-3-98, Sub 1-A, be amended by substituting the words "Two trained nurses" for "Two trained European or Eurasian nurses.".

Secy
3/6/99.

5 VI 99

Charge of the village officials or of special watchmen. Where they are not worth keeping, they should be dismantled, and the material utilized for other public purposes or sold by auction. Officers relieved of their plague duty should revert to their permanent appointments. As regards Sanitary Inspectors, these men ~~were~~ are temporarily employed and ~~must~~ go when no longer required, like other men similarly employed temporarily for plague duty. ~~Plague Commissioners should be allowed to take away duty of the Sanitary Inspectors, which have nothing to do with it, & which are not permitted in ordinary times.~~

These Servants will be dispensed with

10. Notification of infected areas. The Government agrees with the Sanitary Comm. that it is unnecessary to notify a whole taluk as infected with plague when only a small portion of it is affected. In the latest notification issued with G.O. No 794 P. dy 29-5-99, only the places actually infected have been included.

11. Changes in Plague admn. In para





10 & 11 of his letter, the Sanitary Comm. makes certain proposals the object of which is "to confine plague administration as far as ~~possible~~ feasible to medical officers". The Government consider them to be not feasible. They ~~do~~ are to some extent opposed to the instructions of the Government of India contained in its letter printed with G.O. No 1023 P. dy 7-9-98. Dr. King's remarks in paras 22 & 23 of his letter appear to be due to misapprehension of facts. The Personal Assistants to Collectors were appointed to relieve them of their ordinary routine work & not for plague work; the ~~Special~~ Assistants appointed by the Government to help Collectors have been of much use to the Collectors. ~~and to Bandapur, for example, the Medical officer in charge could not have been able to do anything but for the presence of a Dy Coll. in the person of Mr. Narahari.~~

There is no doubt that the

12. Inoculation. The Government is unable to sanction Dr. King's application for two Lady doctors, as there is hardly any demand at present for inoculation. ~~They are referred~~

~~referred by G.O. No 1542 P dt 8-12-96~~

13. Segregation of contacts. The Govt observes that the question raised in para 37 of the Sanitary Comr's letter was negatived by the Plague Comrs in their Resn No 1027 dt 27-12-96.

S

MA
7.6.97
A.G.H.
9.6.99

Secy
3/6/97

5-VI-97

Draft notice & telegram appended

Print appendix but not telegrams.

To all Collrs (~~A, B, C,~~ A–L)
M. S.C.
S.G.
Jud dept
Public dept
Educ dept
Chief Secy Land Rev
Chief Secy A & Leg Dep
Residents Mad Madura
Resident in Mysore with Covering letters
Ry Administration.
Sec to G. Madras Council
General Pun Comdg &c
Dept Postmasters.
Insp Genl of Police
Gazette.

10

appendix

Notification

In exercise of the powers delegated to them under Sec 2. Act 1897, H.E. the Governor in Council directs that Regulation 9 of the Regulations published on pages 55-64 of the Fort St George Gazette, dt 1-3-98, Part I-A, be amended by substituting the words "Two trained nurses" for "Two trained European or Eurasian nurses."

Secy
3/6/97.

VI. 97

9.6.99

Telegram to the Collr of Trichinopoly

Abolish plague inspection at Lalgudi, placing medical staff at disposal Surgeon General. ~~Also abolish all observation circles with their inspectors & superiors.~~ Keep ~~preventive circles~~ road frontier inspection stations & prevention circles round infected places & also observation Circles. ~~Report Board of Health of their superiors.~~

Desps 10/6.

10 VI 97

Telegram to the Collr of S. Arcot

Abolish railway inspection at Villupuram, placing medical staff at disposal Surgeon General.

Desps 10/6.

10 VI 97

Telegram to the Collr of Chingleput

Abolish railway inspection at Chingleput, placing medical staff at disposal Surgeon General.

Desps 10/6.

10 VI 97

Telegram to the Surgeon General

Collectors instructed to abolish railway inspection at Kudapalli Salem, Villupuram & ~~Cud~~ Chingleput. Also eight road inspection

Desps 10/6.

10

inspection Stations in Bellary size in Kurnool & one in Salem All medical officers so relieved not required for other purposes Should be dispensed with.

Lyon 3/6/98

10 VI 97

Don't print

Despd
10/6.

~~NOTE FOR THE~~

Telegram to the Collr of Salem.

Abolish road frontier inspection station at Kagganer. Keep other road frontier inspection stations and observation circles.

W 10 VI 99

Telegram to the Collr of Bhantapur

Abolish observation circles. Keep preventive circles round infected places and inform Board of date of relief of Supervisors.

Despd
10.6.99.

W 10/VI/99

Despd
10.6.99.

W 10 VI 99

These proofs contain marginal notes

These proofs contain marginal notes

No. H MAY 1899.

GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plgue Commissioner, to the Collectors of Frontier Districts, dated Camp, Ispet, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to repo at an early date upon the working of the road inspection stations and observation ciles on your frontier, and to enquire if you consider the results attained justify the st incurred. There is reason to hope that as the hot weather draws on, plague ay disappear within the limits of the Presidency, but the probability of having to fend ourselves after the rains against a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and possibly Bengal has to be prepared for. It is possible that some modification of r present scheme of defence may be introduced with advantage. On this point I vite your opinion.

2. Road frontier stations are undoubted of use in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between arrow lines, but where the country is flat and open there is reason to believe that ey can be, and are, as a rule, easily evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized llages have been found impracticable and it appears of doubtful expediency to attmpt to maintain what is in reality more or less of a cordon along a frontier of grt length in an open and flat country. I do not suggest that all road inspection stations should be closed at once, but it is possibly advisable that many of them should l, leaving only those which are really efficient. It might be advisable to establish oers in places where the nature of the country will render them workable, even thou not immediately on the frontier; as an illustration of what I mean, I mention te passes in the hills in the south of Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the gts between Hosur and Krishnagiri in the Salem district, and between Kollegal and the adjoining taluks.

3. The question of retaining observation rcles with their numerous inspectors and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upon. It might be possible in the case of threatened districts to appoint special inspectors to each revenue inspector's range on the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts as far as possible, men known by the people and likely to have influence with them and placing all such special officers in a taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. In rural areas experience teaches us that the only satisfactory method of grappling with plague is by evacuation and disinfection. It will probably be by the help of the special officers, I suggest, that we shall meet with the greatest success in inducing the people to evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others might then be called in for disinfection work.

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem there has grown up among the people a sense of the importance of keeping persons from an infected area at a distance. Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists and created elsewhere, for on this we may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying out equally, if not more satisfactorily and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we are now attempting to do by our road frontier stations.

No. H MAY 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, to the Collectors of Frontier Districts, dated Camp, Ispet, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to report at an early date upon the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles on your frontier, and to enquire if you consider the results attained justify the cost incurred. There is reason to hope that as the hot weather draws on, plague may disappear within the limits of the Presidency, but the probability of having to defend ourselves after the rains against a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and possibly Bengal has to be prepared for. It is possible that some modification of our present scheme of defence may be introduced with advantage. On this point I invite your opinion.

2. Road frontier stations are undoubted of use in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines, but where the country is flat and open there is reason to believe that they can be, and are, as a rule, easily evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized villages have been found impracticable and it appears of doubtful expediency to attempt to maintain what is in reality more or less of a cordon along a frontier of great length in an open and flat country. I do not suggest that all road inspection stations should be closed at once, but it is possibly advisable that many of them should be, leaving only those which are really efficient. It might be advisable to establish others in places where the nature of the country will render them workable, even though not immediately on the frontier; as an illustration of what I mean, I mention the passes in the hills in the south of Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the gâts between Hosur and Krishnagiri in the Salem district, and between Kollegal and the adjoining taluks.

3. The question of retaining observation circles with their numerous inspectors and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upon. It might be possible in the case of threatened districts to appoint special inspectors to each revenue inspector's range on the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts as far as possible, men known by the people and likely to have influence with them and placing all such special officers in a taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. In rural areas experience teaches us that the only satisfactory method of grappling with plague is by evacuation and disinfection. It will probably be by the help of the special officers, I suggest, that we shall meet with the greatest success in inducing the people to evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others might then be called in for disinfection work.

I don't like this

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem there has grown up among the people a sense of the importance of keeping persons from an infected area at a distance. Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists and created elsewhere, for on this we may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying out equally, if not more satisfactorily and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we are now attempting to do by our road frontier stations.

No.

GOVERNMENT

LOCAL AND MUNICIP

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., P
Frontier Districts, dated Camp, I
No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to repo
the road inspection stations and observation c
you consider the results attained justify the
that as the hot weather draws on, plague
Presidency, but the probability of having to
a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and
for. It is possible that some modification of
introduced with advantage. On this point I

2. Road frontier stations are undoubted
the country forces traffic to converge between
flat and open there is reason to believe that
evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized
and it appears of doubtful expediency to at
more or less of a cordon along a frontier of gr
I do not suggest that all road inspection stat
possibly advisable that many of them should
efficient. It might be advisable to establish o
country will render them workable, even thou
an illustration of what I mean, I mention
Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the g
in the Salem district, and between Kollegal a

3. The question of retaining observation
and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upo
threatened districts to appoint special inspecto
the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts
people and likely to have influence with them a
taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy
teaches us that the only satisfactory method of
tion and disinfection. It will probably be
I suggest, that we shall meet with the greate
evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others mi
work.

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem t
a sense of the importance of keeping persons
Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists
may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying
and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we
frontier stations.

n out in the hope of discovering some
some appreciable extent our present
may suggest a scheme on other lines.
ou will kindly show what saving you
r scheme to be drawn up in any way
any of the proposals put forward is

, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary
gue Commissioner, dated 29th March

dated 23rd March 1899, I have the
suggest measures of great sanitary
which I hold opinions differing from
ing to me the replies you receive from
final proceedings thereon till I have
cord.

766.

ner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd
to forward their replies through the

igned) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

R.

nantapur, to the District Medical and
April 1899, Dis. No. 500.

the 2nd instant, I have the honour to
ay be dispensed with as they are no

sfra taluk and the plague supervisor.
nukonda.

to the Plague Commissioner, dated

infected side, Hindupur, dispensed
ter, Robertson recommend.

ntapur, to the Plague Commissioner,
for Madras), dated Penukonda, 20th

dated 23rd March 1899, as to the
on circles, I have the honour to state
Medical and Sanitary Officer on the

5. The above are merely suggestions thrown out in the hope of discovering some efficient means of defence which may reduce to some appreciable extent our present enormous expenditure. Your past experience may suggest a scheme on other lines. I shall be glad, if in putting forward a scheme you will kindly show what saving you expect to make. I do not, of course, expect your scheme to be drawn up in any way but roughly; details need only be supplied if any of the proposals put forward is adopted by Government.

6. I shall be obliged by an early reply.

---

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 29th March 1899, No. 1038—S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that as, in your paragraph 3, you suggest measures of great sanitary importance (as to the principles underlying which I hold opinions differing from yours) I should be obliged by your communicating to me the replies you receive from Collectors, and to further ask you will not pass final proceedings thereon till I have had an opportunity of placing my opinion on record.

---

Ref. on C. No. 3766.

Collectors to whom the Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, has been addressed, are requested to forward their replies through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

*2nd April* 1899.

To the Collectors concerned.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

---

ANANTAPUR.

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, dated 7th April 1899, Dis. No. 500.

With reference to your demi-official, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that the following plague establishment may be dispensed with as they are no longer required:—

(1) All the sanitary inspectors in Madakasira taluk and the plague supervisor.
(2) The assistant sanitary inspector of Penukonda.

---

Telegram from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Penukonda, 16th April 1899.

Four inspectors, supervisor Gotting in uninfected side, Hindupur, dispensed with. Brito and three inspectors retained; Hunter, Robertson recommend.

---

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated Penukonda, 20th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1020.

In reply to your Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, as to the working of road inspection stations and observation circles, I have the honour to state that I consulted Major Robertson, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer on the

subject; but he has not yet found leisure to give me his views and has now been transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

---

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindupur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.

subject; but he has not yet found leisure to give me his views and has now been transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

---

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindupur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.

subject; but he has not yet found leisure to give me his views and has now been transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindupur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.

Ref. on C. No. 1020.

Copy communicated to the *Plague Commissioner, Madras*, in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1020, dated 20th April 1899.

ANANTAPUR,
24*th April* 1899.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
*Collector.*

NORTH ARCOT.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Chittoor, 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 908—P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that the results attained by the four road frontier inspection stations in this district on the Mysore frontier do not justify the cost incurred. They have been in existence for the last seven months and only ten persons have been detained in two of them and none in the other two. Except from Alekuppam station I very rarely get intimations of the passage of persons through these stations. The above stations have been established in the best localities possible, but the people avoid them by using the numerous cart-tracks and jungle-paths with which the frontier line abounds. In communication with Mr. Scott Elliot, I have organized a system of patrolling the frontier for three days in a week by the plague inspectors of observation circles and this seems to have a good effect. The best method of guarding the frontier seems to be to enforce the efficient carrying out by headmen of villages on the frontier of their duties under additional mufassal regulation No. 15 and to increase wherever necessary the number of taliaries in such villages so that the headmen may, with the help of their taliaries, guard the tracks and paths passing through their villages and issue passports to persons coming from infected areas. The plague inspectors and supervisors will supervise the work of the headmen during their patrol. The Tahsildar of Palmanér reports that fourteen additional taliaries are required for his taluk in connection with this work. The Deputy Tahsildars of Kangundi and Punganúru who were asked to report about this matter have not yet done so. I think however that twenty taliaries will be required for Kangundi division. For Punganúru no additional hands will be required as there seems to be a superfluity of taliaries in that division. It will however be necessary to grant them an extra allowance as their pay is small at present. I estimate the monthly cost of this additional establishment at Rs. 170. A sum of Rs. 312 is being spent now every month in maintaining the four road frontier inspection stations and when nurses for which I have applied are entertained, the cost will rise to Rs. 372. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 200 a month, if the road frontier inspection stations are abolished and if the system of guarding the frontier by taliaries is introduced.

2. As for observation circles and circle inspectors, I think that they are necessary.

BELLARY.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 18th April 1899, Refon Cur. No. 1264 P.

I have the honour to offer my remarks with reference to the points raised in your letter R. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899. I regret the delay that has occurred, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's suggestions on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed, reached me only two days ago in camp.

2. *Working of Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—Not a single case of plague has hitherto been stopped at any of these numerous stations, though *during the rains* the fear of medical inspection and possible detention for ten days must have operated largely to prevent persons who were not in good health or who had been in contact

with plague cases from entering the district from the other side of the Tungabhadra river. *At the present time* all these stations are, I consider, practically useless (*a*) those on the Tungabhadra because the river is fordable everywhere and there is no means of compelling traffic to pass by way of the stations, (*b*) those on the Mysore frontier, because in spite of their being located on main roads and thus catching most of the traffic there appears to be no plague nearer than Tumkur about 100 miles from this district.

3. *Proposals regarding Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—The stations at Hosúr and Giriyapuram may be abolished and the camps dismantled. Hosúr, some 3 or 4 miles from Hospet, is a very feverish spot and the staff is almost constantly sick: there is no reason why the ferry there which is not far from Munirabad railway station, should not be stopped and the traffic directed to the rail between Hospet and Munirabad, especially as carts cannot cross the river at the ferry and the number of foot-passengers is small. Giriyapuram which was opened to act as a check on traffic coming in by way of the two Bombay villages which break our river frontier between Magala and Mailar is unsuitably situated and has not proved a success: the camp which was struck by lightning during the rains, was almost unfit for habitation as long ago as last November when I visited it and need not be reconstructed: if necessary, a more suitable site will be selected later on. The remaining thirteen stations on the Tungabhadra may be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes and such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. The still remaining six stations, all on the Mysore frontier, may be closed; they can be re-opened should plague become indigenous in Chittaldrug or Shimoga, the districts in the Mysore State, which adjoin this district. The nineteen camps referred to may be placed each in charge of two peons to be held responsible for guarding the sheds and petty equipment therein from the ravages of rats and white-ants. If it will be difficult after once dispensing with them to procure again the services of the medical subordinates now in charge of these stations, some of them may be retained at the camps as proposed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

4. *Working of Observation Circles.*—I know only one instance in which a member of the observation staff has so far done any detection worthy of the name: this was at Holagondi in the Hadagali taluk in November last. The staff has of course been useful in teaching the village reddis their duties as plague local authorities and in getting the villages occasionally cleaned up, but now that the villagers better understand their responsibility in regard to the watching of persons arriving from infected areas it seems hardly necessary to keep up so costly a body of special officers. What we want to ensure is the despatch from the newly-infected village of the earliest possible intimation of the occurrence of the case of plague, and for this we must look more to the village officers and other villagers than to sanitary inspectors who as men only temporarily employed in the district have little or no influence and can as a rule only pass on what information they gather from the village officers.

5. *Proposals regarding Observation Circles.*—The observation circles on the Mysore frontier (groups VIII, X and XI) may for the present be closed along with the road frontier inspection stations. In the other groups I would replace every two sanitary inspectors by one revenue inspector who should hold a permanent appointment in the Revenue Department of, say, not less than Rs. 30 and draw Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 while on this special duty: several of the existing revenue inspectors may be employed. The new men after undergoing training similar to the temporary sanitary inspectors should, being persons holding permanent appointments in the district with a good deal to lose in the case of misbehaviour, prove much more reliable than the present somewhat irresponsible staff. The plague supervisors may be retained for a few months longer till the new men have thoroughly learned their work. The assistant plague inspectors may be removed from all the unions, except Alur and Hospet, where the plague has not yet entirely died out. The question as to the system to be ultimately adopted might well form the subject of a conference to be attended by the Collectors of the frontier districts.

6. *European and Eurasian Nurses.*—I agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and consider that these are useless for ambulance staffs. The question, however, does not seem to arise in connection with the matters referred to in your letter under reply.

with plague cases from entering the district from the other side of the Tungabhadra river. *At the present time* all these stations are, I consider, practically useless (*a*) those on the Tungabhadra because the river is fordable everywhere and there is no means of compelling traffic to pass by way of the stations, (*b*) those on the Mysore frontier, because in spite of their being located on main roads and thus catching most of the traffic there appears to be no plague nearer than Tumkur about 100 miles from this district.

3. *Proposals regarding Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—The stations at Hosúr and Giriyapuram may be abolished and the camps dismantled. Hosúr, some 3 or 4 miles from Hospet, is a very feverish spot and the staff is almost constantly sick: there is no reason why the ferry there which is not far from Munirabad railway station, should not be stopped and the traffic directed to the rail between Hospet and Munirabad, especially as carts cannot cross the river at the ferry and the number of foot-passengers is small. Giriyapuram which was opened to act as a check on traffic coming in by way of the two Bombay villages which break our river frontier between Magala and Mailar is unsuitably situated and has not proved a success: the camp which was struck by lightning during the rains, was almost unfit for habitation as long ago as last November when I visited it and need not be reconstructed: if necessary, a more suitable site will be selected later on. The remaining thirteen stations on the Tungabhadra may be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes and such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. The still remaining six stations, all on the Mysore frontier, may be closed; they can be re-opened should plague become indigenous in Chittaldrug or Shimoga, the districts in the Mysore State, which adjoin this district. The nineteen camps referred to may be placed each in charge of two peons to be held responsible for guarding the sheds and petty equipment therein from the ravages of rats and white-ants. If it will be difficult after once dispensing with them to procure again the services of the medical subordinates now in charge of these stations, some of them may be retained at the camps as proposed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

4. *Working of Observation Circles.*—I know only one instance in which a member of the observation staff has so far done any detection worthy of the name: this was at Holagondi in the Hadagali taluk in November last. The staff has of course been useful in teaching the village reddis their duties as plague local authorities and in getting the villages occasionally cleaned up, but now that the villagers better understand their responsibility in regard to the watching of persons arriving from infected areas it seems hardly necessary to keep up so costly a body of special officers. What we want to ensure is the despatch from the newly-infected village of the earliest possible intimation of the occurrence of the case of plague, and for this we must look more to the village officers and other villagers than to sanitary inspectors who as men only temporarily employed in the district have little or no influence and can as a rule only pass on what information they gather from the village officers.

5. *Proposals regarding Observation Circles.*—The observation circles on the Mysore frontier (groups VIII, X and XI) may for the present be closed along with the road frontier inspection stations. In the other groups I would replace every two sanitary inspectors by one revenue inspector who should hold a permanent appointment in the Revenue Department of, say, not less than Rs. 30 and draw Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 while on this special duty: several of the existing revenue inspectors may be employed. The new men after undergoing training similar to the temporary sanitary inspectors should, being persons holding permanent appointments in the district with a good deal to lose in the case of misbehaviour, prove much more reliable than the present somewhat irresponsible staff. The plague supervisors may be retained for a few months longer till the new men have thoroughly learned their work. The assistant plague inspectors may be removed from all the unions, except Alur and Hospet, where the plague has not yet entirely died out. The question as to the system to be ultimately adopted might well form the subject of a conference to be attended by the Collectors of the frontier districts.

6. *European and Eurasian Nurses.*—I agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and consider that these are useless for ambulance staffs. The question, however, does not seem to arise in connection with the matters referred to in your letter under reply.

Forwarded to the Plague Commissioner direct with the request that early orders may be passed regarding the abolition of the Hosúr and Giriyapuram road frontier inspection stations and the cessation of precautionary measures on the Mysore frontier.

---

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter No. 878-P., dated 14th April 1899, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary.

With reference to your foot-note No. 1264-P., dated 29th March 1899, I have the honour to inform you that as plague is prevalent only in Alur and Hospet, and the districts adjoining Bellary are practically free from the disease, I am of opinion that steps should be taken to reduce the establishment.

2. At present a large number of inspectors are employed and the duties assigned to them are—

(*a*) to constantly and systematically patrol the villages comprising their circles once a week, and to give earliest information of any cases of plague.

(*b*) to see the village headman on arrival and obtain information from him regarding new arrivals, and to see if they are provided with passports and to check them;

(*c*) to keep a record of all persons suffering from continued fever for more than twelve hours and to arrange with the village headman for the inspection of such persons twice daily;

(*d*) to immediately inform the village headman and all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest means of any suspicious or actual cases of plague, to isolate the patients and the contacts and to supervise the disinfection of the houses, &c.

The assistant inspectors have similar duties in union villages. The unions have their own establishment and there is no necessity to retain these inspectors.

I consider that the duties of the inspectors may safely be transferred to the revenue inspectors who are in close touch with the villagers. During outbreaks of cholera and other epidemics the village officers have hitherto rendered valuable services when properly supervised by the revenue inspectors and other superior officers.

The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should be held responsible that their subordinates are doing their duty.

If plague re-appears after the monsoon a few temporary assistant inspectors should be appointed to assist revenue inspectors.

3. As regards the supervisors their retention is necessary, they will be required to inspect each village in their range at least once a month.

4. As there is scarcely any plague in Mysore the observation circles and road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier can be abolished at once.

The following road inspection stations also may be done away with for the reasons noted against each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Hosúr .. .. .. .. | Permanently, as it is only 3 miles from Hospet. |
| (2) Kampli } .. .. .. | As there are Local Fund dispensaries at these places. |
| (3) Siruguppa } | |
| (4) Giriyapuram .. .. | As the number of passports issued are very few. |

5. I would recommend the retention of a medical subordinate and one peon at the other road inspection stations dispensing with the rest of the establishment.

6. I find that European and Eurasian nurses are practically useless for attending sick in villages. I therefore recommend that trained native nurses or midwives be employed on Rs. 15 a month *plus* Rs. 15, plague allowance.

7. My proposals in a condensed form are given below :—

(*a*) *Abolition of*—

(1) All road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.
(2) All observation circles on the Mysore frontier.
(3) The road inspection station at Hosúr permanently.
(4) The road inspection station at Girivapuram.
(5) The road inspection stations at Sirnguppa and Kampli.
(6) All plague inspectors except those on the ambulance staff.

(*b*) *Re-employment of*—

(1) A few temporary assistant plague inspectors after the monsoon.

(*c*) *Retention of*—

(1) One medical subordinate and one peon for the remaining road inspection stations.

(*d*) *Substitution of*—

(1) Trained native nurses or midwives for European and Eurasian nurses on the ambulance staff.

---

From the Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 21st April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

Statement showing the monthly savings that would be effected by the proposals in Collector's letter, dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

*Abolition of two road frontier inspection stations.*

| | Present scale. Rs. | Proposed scale. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 164 | .... |
| *Temporary closure of six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.* | | |
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 488 | Two peons for each .. .. .. 84 |
| *Temporary closure of thirteen road frontier inspection stations on the Tungabhadra river.* | | |
| Hospital assistants and establishment.. | 1,125 | Two peons for each .. .. .. 178<br>or<br>(One hospital assistant and one peon,—District Medical and Sanitary Officer's proposal) .. .. .. 414+*130 |
| *Temporary closure of fifteen observation circles on the Mysore frontier.* | | .... |
| Three supervisors .. .. .. | 435 | |
| Six peons .. .. .. .. | 54 | |
| Fifteen inspectors .. .. .. | 1,060 | |
| Fifteen peons .. .. .. | 135 | |
| *Substitution of Revenue Inspectors for Sanitary Inspectors in the remaining observation circles.* | | Revenue inspectors— |
| Thirty-four inspectors. { 18 on Rs. 75 / 16 on „ 70 } | 2,470<br>306 | 9 on Rs. 45<br>8 on „ 40 .. .. .. 725 |
| Thirty-four peons .. .. .. | | .. .. .. 153 |
| *Abolition of sixteen Assistant Inspectors.* | | |
| Sixteen .. .. .. .. .. | 400 | .... |
| Grand Total .. | 6,637 | 1,140 or 1506. |
| Savings .. | | Rs. 5,497 or 5,131. |

*Allowances.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
*Ag. Collector.*

To the Plague Commissioner, Madras,
in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899.

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 4389.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899, I note that you consider that the road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier are practically useless, as plague exists nowhere within a radius of 100 miles. I have the honour to enquire whether you consider that they act as any check over traffic, that is to say, whether they are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer, or whether they can be easily avoided by those who wish to do so.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our

*Vide* your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 4389.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899, I note that you consider that the road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier are practically useless, as plague exists nowhere within a radius of 100 miles. I have the honour to enquire whether you consider that they act as any check over traffic, that is to say, whether they are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer, or whether they can be easily avoided by those who wish to do so.

---

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

---

SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

---

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our

*Vide your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

district and the plague-infected parts. Should occasion arise to try again the experiment of road frontier stations, I should select more suitable sites and ask for a more efficient staff. I therefore request your sanction to close the existing stations at once, and I beg the same may be communicated to me by telegram.

4. As regards the plague camps at the seaports, I am not in favour of abolishing them just yet as plague unfortunately still rages in Bombay between which and Mangalore and some other ports of this district there is constant communication both by steamers belonging to British India Steam Navigation Company and Shephard Company and native vessels. The cost of these stations at present is only Rs. 290 per mensem. They will however be closed as usual during the rainy months, June to August, and the necessity or otherwise of re-opening them in September next will depend upon the state of the Bombay Presidency then.

5. When the road frontier inspection stations are closed the extra work connected with plague will diminish greatly in this office, so that I shall be able to abolish one of the two hands sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 434, Revenue, dated 30th January 1899, simultaneously with the closure of the said stations. But the services of the other clerk (viz., on Rs. 30) will be necessary till the end of May as the plague camps at the seaports will be working till then.

6. The savings which will be effected if the above proposals are approved, will amount to Rs. 396 per mensem as particularized below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Road frontier establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 339 |
| (2) Huzur establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| (3) Police establishment on plague duty at the three frontier stations. | 42 |
| Total .. | 396 |

ENCLOSURES.

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 29th March 1899, No. 965.

I beg to state that I have inspected the plague camp at Sampaje on the 20th instant. It appears:—

(1) since the opening of the station, 30 passports only have been issued.

(2) that passengers coming by that road, all come from or through Coorg. In Coorg they have their own plague arrangements and inspection stations.

(3) that there are no less than four bypaths by which persons wishing to avoid inspection and subsequent observation pass into the district.

*Bypaths.*

*No.* 1.—From the toll-gate of Sampaje *via* Kellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the main road at about a mile from here.

*No.* 2.—From Basavadka *via* Bachigthu, Kellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the bypath No. 1.

*No.* 3.—From near Kullugundi bridge *viâ* Chemba to main road at about quarter mile from here.

*No.* 4.—From Mercara *viâ* Bhagmandal and Thodikan to Peraye where it meets the main road at about 9 miles from here.

2. Under these circumstances I should be inclined to recommend that the station be abolished. On the other hand, if it is to be maintained and efficiently, I consider that the following are absolutely necessary:—

(1) *Repairs.*—The roofs of both plague and segregation sheds have been in many places partly destroyed by a storm some weeks back and must be repaired. One or two doors also need repairing.

(2) Articles required for use in plague and segregation sheds as per enclosed indent forwarded by Hospital Assistant according to my orders. It is absolutely necessary that every article used in or for the plague sheds shall be kept quite separate

from both those of the segregation shed and of the Hospital Assistant's quarters. Therefore, in several cases, two articles will be required where one might seem sufficient. The same number of articles at least are required at the other plague camps. The medical subordinates have been directed to indent for such of the list as are wanting.

3. It was reported to me while at Sampaje that the "wild fire" sometimes extends to the grassy plots in which the plague and segregation sheds are situated. Should this be the case, the grass and dried bushes around them should be removed by burning in the usual way.

4. The number of Police constables will have to be increased from 2 to 10—two for the road and two for each path.

---

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 5th April 1899, No. 1014.

In answer to your Reference on C. No. 210-P. of 29th March 1899, I have the honour to state that, from information received from Hospital Assistant K. Krishna Bhatjee who was at Gundia for nearly two months, from the study of the figures concerning the number of passports issued and recovered and from what knowledge I possess of the character of the forest jungle, I have gathered the following facts:—

(1) *At Gundia.*—Bandymen are practically the only persons who receive passports, for it is only those foot-travellers who are in ignorance of the station that come by the road and these are very few indeed, all others avoid it going by a path, which starting at the bridge, quarter furlong from the station, passes along the river side just behind and close to the plague shed and leads to Subramania. This path is left for the main road again by travellers for Mangalore between 2 and 3 furlongs beyond the station.

(2) It is also quite easy on account of its character to make any number of paths through the forest.

(3) The present staff of two Police constables, one maistry, one ward cooly, one waterman is absolutely useless for enforcing the regulations when, as has happened on several occasions, travellers arrive in numbers, they simply have to be allowed to pass.

(4) The number of passports issued at Gundia up to 30th March 1899 (inclusive) is 4,169. I am informed that more than three-fourths of this number travel to Mangalore and are for the most part bandymen who are not detained and who simply receive their passports and keep them not presenting them to any local authority whatever. Of this number, 256 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

Two hundred were recovered from the bandymen, as they passed out of the district again by Hospital Assistant in charge; of these 200, not one had been shown to any local authority.

(5) No one has been detained.

*At Charmadi*—apparently the same conditions prevail—

(1) The character of the forest enables travellers to make any number of paths to avoid inspection.

(2) Ten thousand one hundred and thirty-four passports were issued up to 28th March 1899 (inclusive) mostly to travellers bound for Mangalore. Of these 134 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

(3) No one has been detained.

Having studied the abovementioned facts, I have come to the following conclusions:—

(1) That these two stations and the system of passports as at present worked are quite inefficient.

(2) That in their present position owing to the character of the forest, it is quite impossible to make either station efficient whatever the number of Police you post there.

Under these circumstances, I should recommend that both be abolished either immediately or at any rate at the end of this month when as I informed practically the whole of the coffee will have come down and therefore most of the traffic ceased. Taking into account the fact that the bandymen practically never show a passport to any local authority, they may just as well be closed at once.

(3) If arrangements become necessary for another year, I think your suggestion of placing the stations at Beltangady, Uppinangady and Puttúr a good one and for this reason that it will be considerably more difficult to make paths to avoid inspection over cultivated and walled in fields and compounds.

(4) Personally I cannot see how in a district like this the passport system can work, each traveller mentions the name of any place except that for which he is bound and even if he mentions the place he gives the wrong house or street, how can observation be enforced under these conditions?

(5) My report on Sampaje has already been forwarded, in which I have said "I am inclined to recommend" that the station be closed.

---

Telegram from the Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Mangalore, 1st May 1899.

My letter, 8th April. Request early orders about closing frontier stations.

---

COIMBATORE.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 12th April 1899, D. Dis. No. 283-P.

I have the honour to reply to your letter, Reference on C. No. 3556 of the 23rd March, in regard to the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles. The reply from the Deputy Collector, Kollegal, reached me on the 6th instant and, through stress of other work, &c., I have been unable to answer before now.

2. I enclose a copy (paragraphs 1, 3 and 4) of the Deputy Collector's letter of the 2nd April which refer to the subject. His letter of the 23rd February 1899 is printed in your Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899, which only seems to answer in part the reference made. I have, however, discussed the subject with the Deputy Collector personally and can therefore report that the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles has been generally satisfactory. Owing to the conformity of the Kollegal taluk which has to be protected from plague in Mysore, the road frontier stations cannot easily be avoided. Further, the cost of that at Talavadi where a Hospital Assistant performs the work is not very great. I have had the advantage of discussing the matter with you and we agreed that no change seemed advisable at present.

3. In regard to observation circles we have now four of these grouped round Kollegal. Two of these Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 5 and 6 might perhaps, with advantage, be combined and it is even doubtful if the services of a Supervisor are further wanted. It must be remembered that Kollegal is the head-quarters both of a Deputy Collector, a Tahsildar, and a Revenue Inspector; and these officers in the comparatively small amount of country they would have to look after ought to be able efficiently to control operations.

4. I also enclose a copy of the Kollegal Deputy Collector's letter of the 27th March except paragraph 3 (which refers to scavenging establishment not as a plague charge).

5. In regard to the ambulance staff it is being maintained at a large cost and is doing nothing.

Under these circumstances, I should recommend that both be abolished either immediately or at any rate at the end of this month when as I informed practically the whole of the coffee will have come down and therefore most of the traffic ceased. Taking into account the fact that the bandymen practically never show a passport to any local authority, they may just as well be closed at once.

(3) If arrangements become necessary for another year, I think your suggestion of placing the stations at Beltangady, Uppinangady and Puttúr a good one and for this reason that it will be considerably more difficult to make paths to avoid inspection over cultivated and walled in fields and compounds.

(4) Personally I cannot see how in a district like this the passport system can work, each traveller mentions the name of any place except that for which he is bound and even if he mentions the place he gives the wrong house or street, how can observation be enforced under these conditions?

(5) My report on Sampaje has already been forwarded, in which I have said "I am inclined to recommend" that the station be closed.

---

Telegram from the Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Mangalore, 1st May 1899.

My letter, 8th April. Request early orders about closing frontier stations.

---

COIMBATORE.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 12th April 1899, D. Dis. No. 283-P.

I have the honour to reply to your letter, Reference on C. No. 3556 of the 23rd March, in regard to the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles. The reply from the Deputy Collector, Kollegal, reached me on the 6th instant and, through stress of other work, &c., I have been unable to answer before now.

2. I enclose a copy (paragraphs 1, 3 and 4) of the Deputy Collector's letter of the 2nd April which refer to the subject. His letter of the 23rd February 1899 is printed in your Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899, which only seems to answer in part the reference made. I have, however, discussed the subject with the Deputy Collector personally and can therefore report that the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles has been generally satisfactory. Owing to the conformity of the Kollegal taluk which has to be protected from plague in Mysore, the road frontier stations cannot easily be avoided. Further, the cost of that at Talavadi where a Hospital Assistant performs the work is not very great. I have had the advantage of discussing the matter with you and we agreed that no change seemed advisable at present.

3. In regard to observation circles we have now four of these grouped round Kollegal. Two of these Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 5 and 6 might perhaps, with advantage, be combined and it is even doubtful if the services of a Supervisor are further wanted. It must be remembered that Kollegal is the head-quarters both of a Deputy Collector, a Tahsildar, and a Revenue Inspector; and these officers in the comparatively small amount of country they would have to look after ought to be able efficiently to control operations.

4. I also enclose a copy of the Kollegal Deputy Collector's letter of the 27th March except paragraph 3 (which refers to scavenging establishment not as a plague charge).

5. In regard to the ambulance staff it is being maintained at a large cost and is doing nothing.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2nd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 52-P.

In reply to your endorsement, dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd item, Ref. on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that a full report on the working of the road frontier inspection stations in the Kollegal taluk has been already furnished to you (*vide* my letter, dated 23rd February 1899, printed in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899), and I have nothing to add to it.

* * * * *

3. The plague supervisor and the sanitary inspectors have, on the whole, fairly done their duties and their presence has stimulated the people to a sense of the sanitary requirements of their villages. The progress made in sanitation is and must, for a long time, be necessarily slow. But attempts are being made to induce the villagers to take more kindly to sanitary measures.

4. I enclose herein a copy of the demi-official addressed by me to the late Acting Collector Mr. Cumming on the 27th November 1898. Most of the remarks made therein are true even at this date and the people may be relied on to a certain extent in co-operating with us in preventing arrivals from infected tracts into their villages. A spirit of self-reliance is being fostered in them and with plague officers possessing sufficient influence the magnitude of our direct operations may be sensibly reduced.

---

COPY of a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 5 (tour).

In reply to your endorsement, dated 25th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter, dated 11th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3096, I have the honour to report that, in my opinion, the following reductions may be effected in the plague establishments in the Kollegal taluk.

2. *Plague Supervisor and Sanitary Inspectors.*—There are now one Plague Supervisor (on Rs. 80 + 45), four Sanitary Inspectors (on Rs. 40 + 30 each) and six peons under them on Rs. 7 each. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors and two peons appear to me to be sufficient, unless plague breaks out in the villages situated close to the limits of the Kollegal taluk in the near future, and I recommend that the services of the remaining officers and peons be dispensed with. The two Sanitary Inspectors whom I propose to retain may be put in charge of the fifth and sixth circles and of a few of the villages of the first circle which require special supervision.

* * * * *

4. *Road frontier Inspection Stations.*—The inspection stations at Sivasamudram and Mudigundam cannot be abolished for some time to come. The cost on these stations is comparatively small and they may be retained. The clerk attached to the Civil Apothecary, Kollegal, is also necessary to receive and check the numerous passports that are now received by him.

5. *Ambulance Staff.*—This staff has now very little work to do. All the members of it excepting the Hospital Assistant and the four ward coolies whose services are required for taking care of the valuable equipment and the plague sheds may be dispensed with at once. If there be any need for their services in future, they may be re-employed although there may be some difficulty in procuring them.

6. The above proposals are made on the assumption that we may not have to actually combat the plague, but should necessity actually arise (a fact which can be known within the next few weeks), the matter may be reconsidered.

CUDDAPAH.

Proceeding's of the Plague Commissioner, No. 929 dated 11th March 1899.

READ—the following papers:—

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Madanapalle, 9th February 1899, Ref. on C. No. 347-P.

With reference to your letter, No. 264—20, dated 27th January 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. You ask me to employ seven Circle Inspectors on Rs. 70 each in Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks; and you ask me to consider what further measures are necessary by reason of plague in Kolar and also whether a frontier station may not be established on the Hindupur road and at Birangi, Tsadimi and Amadagur.

3. I have, in consequence, to-day held a meeting of the Tahsildars of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and the District Medical Officer and we have decided that we want one Revenue Inspector on special duty in each of the five taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Kadiri, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. You agree with me that Revenue Inspectors are preferable to Sanitary Inspectors. So I say no more on that point.

4. The (7) seven circles originally proposed for Madanapalle and Kadiri were designed to observe the Mysore frontier. Now we are threatened on all sides — right round our frontier from Pilèru to Badvel—since North Arcot, Anantapur and Kurnool are all sources of danger. That being so, the seven original circles have no particular value. If it be seriously contended that Circle Inspectors to guard the frontier to a depth of twenty miles all round are to be employed, I shall want some thirty men, and they at Rs. 70 a month each will cost Rs. 2,000. I have not got Rs. 2,000 a month, and I presume Government is not prepared to give it. I also think such expenditure is out of all proportion to any results that can be got from it. I gathered in conversation with Mr. Hammick here last year that he was of opinion that Circle Inspectors were useless, and am therefore surprised at your proposal to re-entertain them. A man with some 20 or 30 villages several miles apart can practically do nothing worth doing in the way of searching for plague. His very presence frightens the people and makes them conceal cases if there are any. He has difficulty in entering villages and gets no information. The whole thing both on grounds of finance and common sense must depend on the people themselves. If we trust them and they trust us, as is the case in my district, we have a better assurance of getting information of the first outbreaks than we should have by employing a lot of itinerating meddlers who would cause trouble and learn nothing. I therefore, and my District Medical Officer and Tahsildars agree with me, object absolutely to the re-employment of Circle Inspectors at all. If you think this opinion wrong, I shall be glad to know what actual use these men are found to be in other districts and whether they have even kept plague out. We think then that the actual observation work can and must be done and done for nothing by the people themselves, but at the same time, we think one Special Revenue Inspector, a well-known and trusted man, may well be employed in each of the most threatened taluks as above named. His object will be mainly to keep the people constantly on the alert, to move about among them and familiarize them with what they should do to keep plague out, and if it comes. All my ordinary Revenue Inspectors are now doing this, and as I rely on the people rather than on Circle Inspectors to catch and report plague cases, I consider one special man per taluk quite sufficient. I would pay him Rs. 40, his ordinary pay, *plus* Rs. 15, travelling allowance in consideration of his range being larger than usual. I must still protest against Rs. 70, Rs. 75 as being far more than is necessary or our finances can meet. If an ordinary Revenue Inspector tours and works hard for Rs. 40 a month, this special Revenue Inspector can cheerfully do more touring, but less work, for Rs. 55. It is absurd to squander our exhausted finances on overpaying the special men who have less work than many kinds of ordinary touring officers, such as Revenue Inspectors, Minor irrigation overseers, District Board overseers, Salt Sub-Inspectors and so forth. If therefore you still think Rs. 70 or Rs. 75 should be paid, I beg you will refer the matter to Government.

5. Regarding frontier stations, I do not understand why I am asked to reconsider the matter. They were abolished because being in open country, they were found

useless. This was clear in my previous letters. They are still useless for the same reason. It is no use spending Rs. 500 on sheds and Rs. 100 a month on staff for a station at one out of a hundred ways of entering the district. Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagúr can serve no useful purpose, and I do not propose to revive them. Regarding the Hindupúr Road, I am informed by the Tahsildar that people enter his taluk by a dozen or more ways from Anantapur and that the traffic on the road is small. That is, of course, no argument as plague fugitives would not be affected by that. The road enters the district between hills and so could be effectively guarded. Effectively, that is, excepting that as soon as a station is constructed, people will come in by other roads. It should be as effective as Chigalabailu, but I am told the place for the station should be in Anantapur district, at a place between the hills called Guranivaripalli. My Tahsildar says that when you enter this district, the country is open and people could escape and come in anywhere. I do not myself think frontier stations of much value. Even at Chigalabailu, it is said that people who wish to evade the station leave their carts half a mile on the Mysore side, walk through the jungle and rejoin the cart half a mile on the Madanapalle side. Nothing can prevent this, so that a frontier station even in favourable circumstances is of small utility. I am therefore not in favour of any stations at all.

6. If you will sanction the (5) five Special Revenue Inspectors, I will appoint them at once.

7. I think also that for protecting the two Taluk head-quarters of Kadiri and Vayalpad, a few salt peons may be sanctioned as at Madanapalle to assist the private guards appointed by the people. I should like therefore to have eight more peons for that purpose—either salt peons or extra talayaris who might be paid from the village service fund.

8. Then, my District Medical Officer and the Tahsildars of Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, all complain that their establishments cannot cope with the extra work involved by plague correspondence. I think this is true, and I should like your authority to appoint an extra clerk on Rs. 15 in each of their offices. I do not know what other districts are doing in this matter, but the ordinary staffs in Cuddapah are so bad, that extra work cannot be got out of them.

9. As your policy seems to differ from that of your predecessor and as all the questions which I thought were settled when Mr. Hammick came here have now been revived, I have the honour to suggest that you include this district in your tours, as you have not yet done so. I shall be here or hereabouts till the end of the month, when I go to Cuddapah for 3 or 4 days and then to Pulivendla for jamabandi.

---

Ref. on C. No. 1885.

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

"Pending orders of Government, your proposed observation scheme approved. I sanction five Special Revenue Inspectors. Four clerks require sanction of Board and Government through me with proposition statement."

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

22*nd February* 1899.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 14th March 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that I have called on the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, to nominate Special Revenue Inspectors for plague work, but have not yet received their nominations. In view of the hot weather and decrease of plague, I think that we can well do without those officers at present. Our risk of infection is less now than it has been any time these six months. So I propose that those appointments be held in abeyance till found necessary. I will consider what

further reductions can be made. We have little going on except two ambulance corps and one frontier station at Chigalabailu. I am inclined to think that the Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded at once, but do not know how long Government propose to retain those corps.

---

*Letter.*—No. 929, dated 11th April 1889.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P., dated 14th March 1899, I have the honour to say that I am of opinion that at the least the two Revenue Inspectors mentioned in your Ref. on C. No. 347-P. of 1899, dated 21st January 1899, should be appointed at once and that, considering that plague is now fully established in the gold fields of Kolar, it seems advisable that one such officer should be appointed for each frontier firka.

2. The Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded. The two European or Eurasian nurses on the Madanapalle staff may be replaced by natives.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

11*th April* 1899.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp Madanapalle, 1st April 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 341-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to report that I have only one frontier station in my district, no observation circles and have only had one case of plague. I can't therefore offer remarks of great value based on experience. But I am entirely of accord with you in the views laid down in your letter under reply. I propose to retain my one frontier station at Chigalabailu till all danger from the Mysore side has ceased. That station fulfils the conditions essential to a road frontier station, *i.e.*, it is on a road where it passes through hills and the frontier inspecting officer can observe all passengers, save such as deliberately leave their carts and evade him by walking through the jungle. Such people none can catch. Up to date he has not detected a plague case—due no doubt partly to the fact that plague has never come very near my frontier and partly to the fact that the existence of the frontier station and also of private kavalgars round Madanapalle town deters plague fugitives from coming that way. My other proposed frontier stations were never opened because fortunately when the violent opposition of the people made me visit all the proposed sites in person, I found the country so open that the stations would have been useless.

2. As regards observation circles, finding that the young men who came as Sanitary Inspectors and the unknown supervisors simply terrified the people, we also abolished all these. If they had been working for the last six months, they would have been absolutely useless, and the one case of plague, which we did have, occurred beyond the proposed guarded area. The chances are about 1,000 to 1, that that man would not have been caught *en route* by any number of inspectors and supervisors. I am opposed entirely to a preventive force of inspectors and supervisors. They are very expensive and the most they can ever hope to do is to catch a case of plague soon after it occurs and so enable us to apply measures to prevent its spreading. Whether in other districts any inspector or supervisor ever has caught a case of plague in that way—except perhaps while inspecting near an already infected town—I am unable to say; but I consider the odds are so very heavy against his doing so that any money spent on such an inspecting agency is money thrown away.

3. Since plague has come apparently to stop for a time, the heroic and expensive measures that were justifiable when we hoped to crush it out at once are now quite unjustified. We have a village agency in every district, and so long as we have the

P.C.'s Disp. No 622 dy 20-5-99.
" No 624 dy 9-11-99
" No 811 dy 20-11-99

confidence of the people, do not pester them with meddlesome and sometimes foolish strangers and leave them in the belief which after all is natural to them that the local officers will help them when disease occurs, we can reckon with perfect safety on our village Reddies reporting plague cases as they occur and we shall hear of a case through that ordinary channel far sooner and with far greater certainty than we should were an inspector circulating vaguely and frightening people into concealment.

I would propose therefore to retain my Gingalabailu station till Mysore is free of plague. I would retain the Madanapalle ambulance corps till North Arcot and Mysore are both free of plague. I would abolish the Cuddapah ambulance corps at once and not re-employ it unless surrounding danger makes it necessary after the hot weather. I would employ no inspecting agency at all. I thought at one time of employing Special Revenue Inspectors in each threatened taluk, but think now that even they will not be of use enough to earn their pay. I rely on my village officers and people and think one inspecting man for 5, 10, 20 miles will be no extra use. Of course should plague invade us, Sanitary Inspectors might then become necessary for disinfecting purposes and should any village be attacked Special Revenue Inspectors under a Special Deputy Tahsildar would, as you suggest, be the most suitable agency for encouraging evacuation.

It is obvious that with plague as a yearly visitor or permanent disease we cannot maintain our present enormous expenditure. Your proposals are practically on the lines we have been working on in this district. As I have never done much more than is now proposed, I cannot show great savings, but I think the ambulance corps at Cuddapah may go. The Sub-Collector proposes to send away also the Madanapalle ambulance corps retaining only one spare hospital assistant for emergencies. I am inclined to agree with him, but seeing that I have no experience of the actual working and usefulness of the corps, I hesitate to recommend its abolition while Vellore continues to threaten us.

4. The only other expenditure of importance that we incur is the Special Plague officer at Madanapalle and an Extra Medical officer at Cuddapah. I think that both these officers may be dispensed with and that we can manage with the district staff till we are really attacked.

5. I think the Special Medical officer who examines persons alighting at Rajampet is also hardly necessary any longer.

6. To sum up, I would dispense with—

(1) the Cuddapah ambulance corps;
(2) the Special Plague officer and his clerk;
(3) the Special Medical officer;
(4) the Hospital Assistant at Rajampet; and
(5) I would not employ the five Special Revenue Inspectors which you sanctioned in your telegram, dated 22nd February 1899.

The monthly savings involved in these proposals amount to Rs. 1,425. My experience of plague has fortunately been very negative, but the impression left on me is that we have made a great mistake in many of our attempted preventive measures and that it will be far wiser in future to reserve our resources to fight the disease when it breaks out.

---

GANJAM.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 27th March 1899, Dis. No. 611-Eng.

With reference to your R.C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that there are no road inspection stations and observation circles in this district.

2. The scheme of observation for Calcutta sanctioned in G.O., No. 899, dated 12th December 1898, was ordered to be held in abeyance until considered necessary.

confidence of the people, do not pester them with meddlesome and sometimes foolish strangers and leave them in the belief which after all is natural to them that the local officers will help them when disease occurs, we can reckon with perfect safety on our village Reddies reporting plague cases as they occur and we shall hear of a case through that ordinary channel far sooner and with far greater certainty than we should were an inspector circulating vaguely and frightening people into concealment.

I would propose therefore to retain my Chigalabailu station till Mysore is free of plague. I would retain the Madanapalle ambulance corps till North Arcot and Mysore are both free of plague. I would abolish the Cuddapah ambulance corps at once and not re-employ it unless surrounding danger makes it necessary after the hot weather. I would employ no inspecting agency at all. I thought at one time of employing Special Revenue Inspectors in each threatened taluk, but think now that even they will not be of use enough to earn their pay. I rely on my village officers and people and think one inspecting man for 5, 10, 20 miles will be no extra use. Of course should plague invade us, Sanitary Inspectors might then become necessary for disinfecting purposes and should any village be attacked Special Revenue Inspectors under a Special Deputy Tahsildar would, as you suggest, be the most suitable agency for encouraging evacuation.

It is obvious that with plague as a yearly visitor or permanent disease we cannot maintain our present enormous expenditure. Your proposals are practically on the lines we have been working on in this district. As I have never done much more than is now proposed, I cannot show great savings, but I think the ambulance corps at Cuddapah may go. The Sub-Collector proposes to send away also the Madanapalle ambulance corps retaining only one spare hospital assistant for emergencies. I am inclined to agree with him, but seeing that I have no experience of the actual working and usefulness of the corps, I hesitate to recommend its abolition while Vellore continues to threaten us.

4. The only other expenditure of importance that we incur is the Special Plague officer at Madanapalle and an Extra Medical officer at Cuddapah. I think that both these officers may be dispensed with and that we can manage with the district staff till we are really attacked.

5. I think the Special Medical officer who examines persons alighting at Rajampet is also hardly necessary any longer.

6. To sum up, I would dispense with—

(1) the Cuddapah ambulance corps;
(2) the Special Plague officer and his clerk;
(3) the Special Medical officer;
(4) the Hospital Assistant at Rajampet; and
(5) I would not employ the five Special Revenue Inspectors which you sanctioned in your telegram, dated 22nd February 1899.

The monthly savings involved in these proposals amount to Rs. 1,425. My experience of plague has fortunately been very negative, but the impression left on me is that we have made a great mistake in many of our attempted preventive measures and that it will be far wiser in future to reserve our resources to fight the disease when it breaks out.

---

GANJAM.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 27th March 1899, Dis. No. 611-Eng.

With reference to your R.C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that there are no road inspection stations and observation circles in this district.

2. The scheme of observation for Calcutta sanctioned in G.O., No. 899, dated 12th December 1898, was ordered to be held in abeyance until considered necessary.

GODAVARI.

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector of Godávari, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Cocanada, 3rd April 1899, Dis. No. 1089-Rev.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that neither road frontier inspection stations nor observation circles have been established in this district up to date. I have therefore no modifications to suggest in the existing system of defence of the frontier.

KISTNA.

From R. MORRIS, Esq., Collector of Kistna, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 3rd April 1899, Dis. No. 266-P.

In reply to your reference of the 23rd March 1899 on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that we have no road inspection stations and that I have no experience of their working.

KURNOOL.

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, dated 1st April 1899, No. 898.

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Camp, Dhone, 24th March 1899, No. M.-Tour.

Adverting to your letter, No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that plague having very greatly decreased in this district, I think it desirable that the special establishments should be considerably reduced and the expenditure in connection with plague operations proportionately curtailed.

2. I have already informed you by wire that Mr. Gahan's services are not at all necessary from the 1st proximo. The clerk on Rs. 20 and the two peons on Rs. 7 each allowed to Mr. Gahan should also be dispensed with from the date with effect from which the abolition of his office is sanctioned.

3. I consider it quite unnecessary that the observation circles on the borders of the Nizam's territory should continue to be maintained. The infected districts of Hyderabad are far remote from the limit of this district and the arrivals from the former are very few or none. The circle inspectors and supervisors on the frontier have been perambulating their charges for the last one year but they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from the Hyderabad territory, and I consider that no useful purpose will be secured by the continued employment of the observation staff there. I therefore suggest the abolition of seven circles now existing on the Nizam's frontier and the formation of three new circles in continuation of the existing ones on the eastern and southern sides of the Pattikonda taluk so as to ensure systematic observation within a radius of twenty miles from Peravali and other four infected villages of that taluk. The total number of observation circles will then be reduced from 14 to 10 (all in the Pattikonda taluk) resulting in a corresponding decrease in the number of circle inspectors. The work of these inspectors will be supervised by two officers—Messrs. Anderson and Johnston—and the services of supervisors Messrs. Berlie and Hare may be very conveniently dispensed with.

4. Concerning the six road inspection stations, I think that they need not be closed. Sheds have been erected at a very heavy cost at each of the stations, and the hospital assistants, &c., now employed at the inspection stations may be retained for sometime.

5. Reduction in the establishment shall also be effected by me at an early date. The special passport-issuing officer at Nandyal will be done away with, his duties being entrusted to the civil apothecary at the place pending the transfer of the work to the stationmaster as enjoined in G.O., Mis. No. 1188-P., dated 27th September 1898. The number of nurses will be reduced to one, she being employed at the Dhone railway inspection station. The two nurses now serving on the ambulance staff will be replaced by two midwives on Rs. 25 each. Some of the menial servants will also be dispensed with.

*Letter*—No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

In reply to your letter, dated 24th March 1899, No. M—Tour, I have the honour to say that I approve of your proposals in paragraph 5, and to ask under whose orders the supervisors will work when Mr. Gahan goes.

2. A general reference will shortly be made by Government on the questions of policy raised in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Kurnool.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, dated 13th April 1899, No. 979.

Read the following:—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, R. C. No. 570-P.

Adverting to your letter, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899, I have the honour to state that the two supervisors will now work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

---

*Proceedings*—No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 415-P.

Adverting to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to invite your attention to my letter No. M.-Tour of the 24th ultimo, in which I have after full consideration made proposals for the reduction of the existing establishment. The maintenance of ten observation circles in the Pattikonda taluk, the employment of a similar number of sanitary inspectors and to supervisors who will work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the continuance of the six inspection stations on the Hyderabad frontier will, in my opinion, quite meet all requirements. The suggestion that a special officer well acquainted with the people may be appointed to each Revenue Inspector's range and that the work of this special staff may be supervised by a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar seems to be a good one, but this course is not, I assure you, necessary for this district at present. Should unfortunately there be a recrudescence of the disease here or in an adjoining district or province after the setting in of South-west monsoon, special measures and the suggestion referred to above may then be considered.

---

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 8th April 1899, Dis. No. 422-P.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that his detailed proposals for the reorganization of plague establishments in the Kurnool district have been already submitted and that they may be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

---

## MALABAR.

From J. H. GWYNNE, Esq., Deputy Collector of Wynaad, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Manantoddy, 16th April 1899, A.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 27th ultimo, Ref. on C. No. 406, on copy of the Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd idem requesting me to report whether I believe that many persons have succeeded in evading the frontier inspection stations established here, and, if so, what remedy I would suggest, I have the honour to submit that, so far as my knowledge or information goes, there has been no systematic evasion of the plague restrictions along our threatened frontier. This I must attribute more to natural causes. We have happily a belt of thick forest extending all along the Wynaad frontier, where it marches with the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and this fringe of forest has the notoriety of being infested with various descriptions of wild animals. The possibility of people from the infected parts of the Mysore Province, bent on evading our frontier inspection posts, finding their way into this taluk through this tract of forest, is therefore almost *nil*. All the known routes

Statement showing the working of the Road Cooly Inspection Sta

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Plague Camp. | No. of persons inspected at Camp on Passport & at the Camp. | No. of persons detained for observation in the Camp. | | | | | No. of persons found suffering from fever in the Camp. | No. of deaths in the Camp. | No. of suspicious and dirty looking beggars who were detained in the Camp. | No. of persons vaccinated in the Camp and allowed to pass. | No. of Carts plowed in the Camp. | Nature of Merchandise Carried. |
| | | 16 - 21 days. | 15 to 21 days. | 15 to 21 days. | 15 days. | Total persons detained. | | | | | | |
| Cudalur | 4386 | " | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | " | No record available | No record available |
| Kakkanalla | 11,563 | " | " | 295 | 3 | 298 | 2 | | 498 | 60 | 7700 | Grains, Tins, Manure. |
| Kallakky | 2859 | 2 | 21 | " | " | 23 | 1 | Suspicious | 25 | " | On an average 15 Road of 4 miles 12573 Cart-load of timber in a month. | Ragi Tins, Sheep, hides, fruits. |
| Total | 18808 | 2 | 22 | 296 | 3 | 323 | 5 | 1 | 623 | 60. | | |

dustprint

Inspector

from Mysore are now carefully watched. Cases of evasion have, I may say, been very rare. Of course one must be prepared to hear that a solitary case of evasion does occur once in a way when a foolhardy man makes up his mind to brave the dangers that threaten him in the forest.

2. Although the country along the Mysore border is flat and open, the presence of this impenetrable forest has the effect of directing the traffic generally to converge either towards Manantoddy *viâ* Bavali, or Sultan's Battery *viâ* Mathanga, where efficient establishments are maintained to watch the ingress of people and articles of merchandise coming from Mysore.

3. I am of opinion that the present system of check is all that can be desired and I have no suggestions to offer for its improvement.

4. If the disease continues to abate in Mysore, we might soon be able to make a reduction in the number of peons maintained at each of the posts and dispense with a hospital assistant at Chedleth.

---

No. D. 323-Pl.

True copy forwarded to the Plague Commissioner, with reference to his letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, through the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The posts which I have established along the Wynaad frontier were selected after personal inspection and local inquiry. These posts have the effect of tying up the arteries of communication. As long as the officers there do their duty, there cannot be any frequent entries into Wynaad from Mysore at other points along the frontier.

TELLICHERRY,
21*st April* 1899.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
*Collector.*

---

THE NILGIRIS.

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of the Nilgiris, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 12th April 1899, R. Dis. No. 53.

In reply to your letter, Ref. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to enclose a tabular statement which shows the working of the three road plague inspection camps in this district. No case of plague has been detected at any of the camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped plague without these inspection stations, and it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out.

2. Had, however, plague spread westward from Mysore City, which was quite likely our inspection camps would no doubt have been useful, as there is still plague in Mysore City, though it has decreased lately in a marked degree, I think it would not be safe for the present to abolish these inspection camps. As you are aware one camp, viz., that at Kakanhalla, is likely to be closed temporarily on account of its malarious situation, but in its place it is proposed to open at least three smaller inspection stations, if suitable and effective situations for these can be obtained. I may say that great difficulty is being experienced in this matter.

3. The inspection stations in this district are situated at Kalhatti, Gúdalúr and Kakanhalla, and of all these places it may be said that the nature of the country forces the traffic to converge on these stations. This is true of cart traffic for all three stations and it is true to a certain extent of passenger traffic for Kakanhalla and Gúdalúr. The sites for these inspection camps were chosen after long and anxious deliberation and in consultation with planters who know the country thoroughly, and I am convinced that for protection against plague in Mysore no better sites can be selected.

vide G.O. No 389 P. dt 13-3-99 ui
G.C. Comp No 757
17-3-99

4. Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, I beg to state that no observation circles ever were created in this district, and I would invite your attention to my predecessor's (Mr. Butterworth's) letter to the Plague Commissioner, Ref. on Cur. No. 653, dated 5th October 1898 (printed in the Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 707, dated 22nd November 1898) on this subject. With a large population of European planters, vitally interested in keeping out the plague, we can no doubt dispense with inspectors and supervisors, and I do not think they will ever be needed here. If, however, there is a recrudescence of plague in Mysore after the monsoon sets in, and when the coolies return from Mysore to the Wynaad, I intend to propose an increase of the medical subordinates in the Nilgiri-Wynaad and to distribute these men throughout the taluk with disinfectants, so that they may be able to take immediate steps to stamp out the disease if it appears among the coolies on the coffee estates. The planters in the Wynaad will, I have no doubt, be able to secure evacuation among their coolies, and the Deputy Tahsildar will be able to deal with the remainder of the inhabitants who are few in number.

5. I think some reduction may be made in the establishment at the Kakanhalla camp, but the saving would be small, and I do not see any other source of saving possible if the three camps are maintained, as I consider they should be. In conclusion, I would point out that it is specially important to keep plague out of this district which is a sanitarium for a large part of India and that all possible precautions with that object should be taken.

SALEM.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 20th April 1899, No. 794-Plague.

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 3558, of the 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to forward copies of my Sub-Collector's and Special Plague officer's reports on this subject.

2. I agree with Captain Ffrench that our road frontier stations have not been a failure. Although Hosúr town was in constant communication with Bangalore and but 25 miles distant, yet it was the last town to become infected and then not from the Mysore Province.

Zuzuvada, the frontier station on this road, was by far the best.

Evasions are easy and common and the stations are not of much use to prevent intercourse between neighbouring frontier villages.

Strangers from a distance leaving an infected locality, as for instance Bangalore City, with their household goods and people actually striken with plague must, however, necessarily pass along the roads. Such people are caught by our frontier stations and their goods disinfected. Another point in favour of these stations is that their very existence deters people from travelling into and from an infected area.

I would maintain the frontier stations on the main roads as before in case Bangalore and the districts of Mysore bordering Hosúr become again infected.

With regard to closing temporarily the frontier stations from Gammalapuram to Kagganur, I would wait a little while longer until Anekal and Hoskote taluks become free. Then they may be temporarily abolished. Kagganur I will, however, abolish at once, as very few passports are issued there, and the hospital assistant in charge has resigned. The guards can be utilized elsewhere or sent back to ordinary duty.

The ghât stations should remain for the present.

3. I do not approve of leaving entirely the guarding of the frontier to village munsifs of frontier villages. Except on the main roads they may be utilized with advantage without extra remuneration as certain of them have already been utilized. We must rely chiefly on the good sense of the people themselves to keep out and isolate strangers from infected localities coming by by-paths and tracks across the frontier. I believe that after past experiences the people will be all the more careful to keep out strangers and we shall have even greater assistance than hitherto.

Statement of Passports issued since commencement of Plague operations at Frontier Stations.

| Serial No. | Name of Station | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gumalapuram | 354 | 313 | 553 | 300 | 70 | 77 | 155 | 1822 |
| 2 | Kumaranapalli | 37 | 142 | 317 | 135 | 244 | 203 | 113 | 1191 |
| 3 | Kottakondapalli | 651 | 639 | 369 | 193 | 75 | 114 | 291 | 2332 |
| 4 | Jujuvadi | 601 | 660 | 462 | 314 | 194 | 187 | 355 | 2773 |
| 5 | Kaggunoor | 122 | 138 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 343 |
| 6 | Bagalur | 362 | 305 | 426 | 537 | 295 | 273 | 277 | 2475 |
| 7 | Benikai | 18 | 149 | 280 | 176 | 200 | 12 | 25 | 860 |

Hosur
16th April 1898.

(Signed) J. French
Captain
Special Plague Officer.

Collector
Salem

Forwarded

Hosur
16/4/98

Statement of Passports issued since commencement of Plague operations at Frontier Stations.

| Serial No. | Name of Station | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gumalapuram | 354 | 313 | 553 | 300 | 70 | 77 | 155 | 1822 |
| 2 | Kumarampalli | 37 | 142 | 317 | 135 | 244 | 203 | 113 | 1191 |
| 3 | Kottakondapalli | 651 | 639 | 369 | 193 | 75 | 114 | 291 | 2332 |
| 4 | Jujjuvadi | 601 | 660 | 462 | 314 | 194 | 187 | 355 | 2773 |
| 5 | Kaggalur | 122 | 138 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 343 |
| 6 | Bagalur | 362 | 305 | 426 | 537 | 295 | 273 | 277 | 2475 |
| 7 | Benikai | 18 | 149 | 280 | 176 | 200 | 12 | 25 | 860 |

Hours
16th April 1898.

(Signed) J. Hreneh
captain
Special Plague Officer.

Patellas
Forbes

as
above

4. As regards observation circles and groups, I do not think we can increase the size of the circles or diminish their number with safety. When plague actually breakes out it has been found absolutely necessary to form smaller circles (preventive circles).

I do think, however, we can reduce the cost of this establishment very substantially.

At present the temporary circle sanitary inspector gets Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 30 allowances. One of the best men in this district is when at home a sub-registrar's clerk on Rs. 15; others are watch-makers, book-sellers, copyists, union clerks—men unable to get Government appointments attracted by a magnificient salary. Most of them are consequently very unsatisfactory servants. I think land revenue clerks or other Government or Local Fund subordinates might be found and trained locally at half the cost, and my opinion is that they would be more under control and we should get better work from them. The present class of supervisors has worked excellently and I cannot suggest an improvement especially when plague actually breaks out. Men of the Deputy Tahsildar's grade would do well enough, but I doubt whether they would be satisfactory during a serious epidemic.

The present staff should not be reduced at present, though later the preventive circle inspectors may be dispensed with and perhaps the number of supervisors may be reduced.

5. Captain Ffrench, Special Plague officer, and the additional medical officers have worked very hard, though the latter are very much handicapped by not knowing the language or the people they have to deal with.

—

ENCLOSURES.

From Capain T. FFRENCH, Special Plague Officer, to the Collector of Salem, dated Hosúr, 15th April 1899.

In reply to your endorsement on Plague Commissioner's No. 3556, dated 23rd March, regarding working of frontier stations and suggesting the withdrawal of the line of defence to the ghâts, I have the honour to report as follows.

The attached statement will show you clearly the number of passports issued at different stations since the beginning of plague operations to the 1st April this year. From records in my office I find that the following evasions have taken place :—

(i) Between Gummalapuram and Kottagondapalli on either side of Kummaravapalli, a distance of about 14 miles, 134 people have evaded.
(ii) Between Kottagondapalli and Zuzuvada, 2 miles, 6 people.
(iii) Between Zuzuvada and Kagganur, 6 miles, 62 people.
(iv) Between Kagganur and Bagalur, 4 miles, 2 people.
(v) From thence eastward to Berikai, 7 miles, 4 people.

These numbers include people who here been issued passes by village munsifs along the frontier, those who have been found at various shandies without passes, and individuals here and there who have been caught in the eve of evading frontier stations while close to them and who have been prosecuted.

2. I think you will see from this that, on the whole, considering the number of passports that have been issued within the last seven months at different stations and the number of people who have got through between those stations—although perhaps it has not been an effective means of stopping the disease getting into this district, it has at least kept a large percentage of people observed as they crossed our frontier, the intimation of whose advent has been sent to their destinations previous to their arrival to enable their being further observed there. When you look at the total number of imported cases from Mysore, *viz.*, 33 up to 1st April, and note that thirteen of these were actually stopped at frontier stations and villages as follows—Zuzuvada 7, Gumalapuram 1, Bagalur village 1, Kumarampalli 2, Kottakondapalli 2, and that the remaining 20 developed plague after they crossed the frontier and either died or recovered—it shows that the frontier system of defence has worked well on the whole, but in order to attain these results, it has cost a lot of money.

4. As regards observation circles and groups, I do not think we can increase the size of the circles or diminish their number with safety. When plague actually breakes out it has been found absolutely necessary to form smaller circles (preventive circles).

I do think, however, we can reduce the cost of this establishment very substantially.

At present the temporary circle sanitary inspector gets Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 30 allowances. One of the best men in this district is when at home a sub-registrar's clerk on Rs. 15; others are watch-makers, book-sellers, copyists, union clerks—men unable to get Government appointments attracted by a magnificient salary. Most of them are consequently very unsatisfactory servants. I think land revenue clerks or other Government or Local Fund subordinates might be found and trained locally at half the cost, and my opinion is that they would be more under control and we should get better work from them. The present class of supervisors has worked excellently and I cannot suggest an improvement especially when plague actually breaks out. Men of the Deputy Tahsildar's grade would do well enough, but I doubt whether they would be satisfactory during a serious epidemic.

The present staff should not be reduced at present, though later the preventive circle inspectors may be dispensed with and perhaps the number of supervisors may be reduced.

5. Captain Ffrench, Special Plague officer, and the additional medical officers have worked very hard, though the latter are very much handicapped by not knowing the language or the people they have to deal with.

—

ENCLOSURES.

From Capain T. FFRENCH, Special Plague Officer, to the Collector of Salem, dated Hosúr, 15th April 1899.

In reply to your endorsement on Plague Commissioner's No. 3556, dated 23rd March, regarding working of frontier stations and suggesting the withdrawal of the line of defence to the ghâts, I have the honour to report as follows.

The attached statement will show you clearly the number of passports issued at different stations since the beginning of plague operations to the 1st April this year. From records in my office I find that the following evasions have taken place :—

(i) Between Gummalapuram and Kottagondapalli on either side of Kummaravapalli, a distance of about 14 miles, 134 people have evaded.
(ii) Between Kottagondapalli and Zuzuvada, 2 miles, 6 people.
(iii) Between Zuzuvada and Kagganur, 6 miles, 62 people.
(iv) Between Kagganur and Bagalur, 4 miles, 2 people.
(v) From thence eastward to Berikai, 7 miles, 4 people.

These numbers include people who have been issued passes by village munsifs along the frontier, those who have been found at various shandies without passes, and individuals here and there who have been caught in the eve of evading frontier stations while close to them and who have been prosecuted.

2. I think you will see from this that, on the whole, considering the number of passports that have been issued within the last seven months at different stations and the number of people who have got through between those stations—although perhaps it has not been an effective means of stopping the disease getting into this district, it has at least kept a large percentage of people observed as they crossed our frontier, the intimation of whose advent has been sent to their destinations previous to their arrival to enable their being further observed there. When you look at the total number of imported cases from Mysore, *viz.*, 33 up to 1st April, and note that thirteen of these were actually stopped at frontier stations and villages as follows—Zuzuvada 7, Gumalapuram 1, Bagalur village 1, Kumarampalli 2, Kottakondapalli 2, and that the remaining 20 developed plague after they crossed the frontier and either died or recovered—it shows that the frontier system of defence has worked well on the whole, but in order to attain these results, it has cost a lot of money.

I have no doubt that a great many more cases that we have known nothing of have occurred besides and have been kept dark by village munsifs and not reported to circle inspectors. So all the time, labour and paper spent in sending intimations of arrivals by form C has been wasted. It would have been much better therefore if these intimations had been sent to circle inspectors instead of to village munsifs.

3. I certainly do not think that now plague has practically died out in Bangalore and on the north and north-west frontier, there is any further necessity of keeping up the frontier stations from Gummalapuram to Kagganur, both inclusive, but I think that Bagalur and Berikai stations should still be retained and the latter be brought closer into the village so as to watch the road to Shulagiri.

By abolition of the above stations, I mean withdrawal of the guards and establishment. The sheds might still be retained and be looked after by paid watchmen engaged by village munsifs till they are wanted again.

4. If plague breaks out again in Bangalore I would suggest that the frontier defence be again established by making the village munsifs of all the villages along the frontier from Thalli on the west to Bagalur on the north-east passport-issuing officers and paying them a small remuneration of say Rs. 5 a month each, which I am sure they would willingly do the work for and two toties at Rs. 2 a month each to watch the approaches. There are 26 of these villages, the names of which I can give you at any time if desired.

If the village munsifs at any time detected any cases of plague, they could send them to the nearest frontier station sheds and intimate the same to the medical officer here.

5. At present the above frontier establishments and guards excluding Bagalur and Berikai cost Rs. 455 a month; but by the system I propose it would cost about half this sum. So it may be worth considering. I do not think it is advisable to do without some line of defence at the frontier when there is plague on the other side. That is the reason why I propose for the present keeping on Bagalur and Berikai stations on account of Kolar being infected and people arriving by train therefrom *viâ* Malur and on account of Masti opposite Berikai being infected.

* * * *

From C. G. SPENCER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 17th April 1899.

With reference to your endorsement Ref. No. 731-P.C., dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report from the Special Plague officer in plague divisional charge upon the more economical working of plague preventive measures.

2. I support his proposals to abolish for the present all the frontier road-inspection stations, except Bagalur and Berikai, and to retain the ghât inspection-stations at Royakotta and Kurubarapalli. I consider a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for undergoing the expense and trouble of shifting the Berikai frontier station at this stage to another spot nearer to the Shulagiri road. The station is now on the direct Masti road close to the very frontier. If withdrawn into the interior, the outlying villages will be left unprotected besides two by-paths. It is true there are other foot-paths by which passengers may enter Berikai or join the Shulagiri road, but these may be guarded by systematic patrolling now that the strength of the establishment at this station has been raised to seven.

3. As regards the suggestion to make village munsifs passport-issuing officers for the whole frontier in the event of a recrudescence of the plague in Bangalore, I have to observe that very many of the munsifs of Hosur taluk are illiterate. We should have to compel those munsifs of frontier villages who were ignorant to resign or to take leave. For an extra remuneration of Rs. 5 they would certainly arrange to get the work done somehow by employing literate gumastahs. On the main lines

of communication, however, I think it would be necessary to have English-knowing persons and thus for the Mattigiri-Bangalore, Hosur-Bangalore and Malur-Hosur roads it would be necessary to sanction a pay of Rs. 15 each.

4. The ghát-inspection stations must, I consider, be maintained so long as Hosur taluk and Mysore Province are declared infected.

5. The Special Plague officer's letter contains no recommendations regarding the observation staff.

The circle inspectors are so to speak the nerves of the system. Their chief use is, I conceive, to be the means of conveying to the centre of the system the first warning as to the existence of plague. The question is how far they have fulfilled this object and thus justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the maintenance of so large an establishment. At first when plague was at a respectable distance and only a few imported cases were coming over our borders, they caused more alarm among the people than they did good, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we could have got the work of tracing fresh arrivals and keeping fever registers, which is the main object of the existence of these officials, performed far more cheaply and quietly by local men. At the beginning it was noticeable that the first intelligence of the occurrence of a case of plague among the villages of their circles did not always reach us through the circle inspectors. Now they have become familiar with the villages of their circles and the people have grown accustomed to them, the services of the best of these men are decidedly valuable and I would deprecate any idea of disbanding them until twenty or thirty days have elapsed from the last indigenous plague case in the division. For the less immediate future, the value of these men depends on the question how long it is possible for an outbreak of plague to spread in a village unbeknown to the authorities if the observation staff did not exist. In the larger villages I do not think it would be possible for the authorities to remain long in the dark as to the existence of indigenous plague. In the smaller villages it would not signify much, seeing that the agricultural population have by this time learnt so well the lesson of evacuation and that our main object is to prevent the infection being conveyed to uninfected regions. From the very beginning, the people have made most strenuous efforts to keep out strangers from Mysore from entering their villages, fencing their villages round with thorns and employing private sentinels for the purpose. It is only in cases where their own kinsmen residing in adjoining villages of British territory have been attacked that their caution has been to some extent relaxed. In future years I think we may rely more than ever on their increasing sense of the importance of these preventive measures. When Bangalore next becomes badly infected with plague, I should like to see a trial made of the Plague Commissioner's scheme, mentioned in paragraph 3 of his letter for a deputation on plague duty of a section of the Land Revenue establishment.

6. The salary of the special medical officers imported from England constitutes a very considerable item in the total cost of the present plague preventive measures. The value of the superior medical training of these officers is greatly discounted for some time at least by their inexperience of the country and of official methods of business and by their ignorance of the vernaculars. In their place, I advocate drawing more largely from the better class of civil apothecaries and civil surgeons so far as such men are available. Their places in rural hospitals might be temporarily filled by hospital assistants, if at least the military authorities are unwilling to lend us supernumerary medical men of the same class and attainments.

---

## VIZAGAPATAM.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 29th March 1899, Dis. No. 138 P.

In reply to your letter Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to report that, as there are no road-inspection stations and observation circles in the district such as those referred to in the letter under reply, I have gained no experience and am not in a position to express an opinion of any value.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibits itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his "village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibits itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

8. *Suggested changes in organization.*—It is essential that additional Regulation 34 should be so modified that the passport system shall commence at the infected town. Not until fairly driven to this course, on account of the number of the villages attacked, should a large area be declared infected, and thus bring about absence of surveillance. The argument against this is where no cordon is used (and I think that except in small villages, on first appearance of indigenous plague, it should not be employed) that the system must be useless. I do not see that it would be any more useless, or be attended with any more difficulty than the passport system as a whole. It is always seem to me most undesirable that persons from infected villages should be allowed to wander to healthy villages without any safeguard merely on the ground that both are included in an area officially judged as infected. It has been *the* blot of the late operations.

9. Far more definite rulings as to the relation of "plague officers" to medical officers than at present exist are, in my opinion, necessary. Confusion of their functions seems to me to exist. For example, in the North Arcot district, staff corps officers were appointed who were directly responsible for plague operations whilst medical officers were at their beck and call for diagnosis. On my writing a report containing very simple sanitary suggestions (notes of inspection of Vellore town) it was referred by the Plague Commissioner to the Collector, without expression of opinion or orders; it was then transferred by the Collector to the Plague officer in charge of Vellore town for report as to the "*necessity*" and practicability of my suggestions. As to the "practicability" of anything I suggest it is for local officers, with whom responsibility rests, to decide whoever they be; but, when I make suggestions of a *sanitary* nature, I think their being referred by an officer on special duty in reference to plague (the Plague Commissioner) without orders to the responsible officer of the district, and thence for the opinion of the retired staff corps officer represents a waste of money and energy. If this is the method of disposing of advice offered to Government by its sanitary adviser, it is presumed that suggestions made by District Sanitary officers share the same fate.

10. In lieu of the present want of system, Senior Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service should be selected for charge of sanitary and medical plague administration of districts subject to the Collector. These would be known as District Senior Medical officers. If the permanent District Medical and Sanitary officer were a junior, he should be placed on plague duty in his own district, and either by continuing the same pay, or by special allowance, should suffer no monetary loss. The charge of head-quarters and routine district medical administration should be held by existing Assistant Surgeons, subject to the administrative control of the District Senior Medical officer.

11. The staff of "observation" and its organization would therefore be as at present, but, on plague appearing, Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service would be posted to charge of areas usually not exceeding 800 square miles, *under the direct order of the District Senior Medical officer*, as "Plague Officers." On the appointment of a Plague officer, the supervisors within the 800 miles area would be dispensed with, and, in lieu, a special Tahsildar would be attached to the Plague officer. If the areas affected become more numerous than the Commissioned Medical Service members could cope with, Assistant Surgeons of the Military class should be posted to every second area, subordinate to the nearest Commissioned Medical officer.

12. European Medical officers imported under convenant with the Secretary of State should be posted *under the direct orders* of the District Senior Medical Officer as Assistant Plague officers and should be placed in charge of village disinfection work, plague hospitals, health camps and railway inspection stations, with civil apothecaries or senior hospital assistants as their immediate assistants.

13. *Certificated* (not temporary) Sanitary Inspectors should be in charge of disinfection gangs, subject to the medical officer on the spot.

14. So long as sufficient medical officers are available, civil officers should not be detailed for *special* plague duty, but would be responsible for aiding, by all means in their power, within the areas under their charge, sanctioned methods of plague administration.

15. Staff Corps officers should not be employed as Plague officers for administrative work, until the supply of both civil and medical officers is exhausted: but they would be useful in charge of conservancy staffs, passport offices, special police duty, erecting camps, and collecting materials, and as pay and store officers in large towns. When the supply of medical officers fails, the work of disinfection of villages would fall to Staff Corps officers.

16. To enable the above suggestion to be put in force, the Military Department should be *required* to make arrangements more economical of medical officers than at present. To merely ask the Military Department to spare men would be to receive the stereotyped reply of *non possumus*; it *can* make better arrangements, if it chose to share the inconvenience now pressing upon the civil authorities. For example, the Medical officer, Pallavaram, could easily take charge of the regiment at the Mount; the Fort Medical Officer, or the District Surgeon concerned, could easily take charge of the native regiment in Madras. Mandalay, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Bellary, Barrackpore, Kampti, and Berhampore could all contribute medical officers of the Indian Medical Service, by re-arranging the medical charges, either by handing work to civil medical officer, of stations, or by giving more than one charge to each medical officer, or by handing native troops to the Royal Army Medical Corps: or, the Royal Army Medical Corps could release officers for charge of native troops, by placing European covenanted plague medical officers under the orders of the senior officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps for charge of European troops—a system that would imitate the present mode in England of dealing with detachments by private practitioners. A few Assistant Surgeons of the military class ought also to be available from the Military Department, by supplying civil apothecaries in their places.

17. Where plague disinfection operations are pursued, and sepoys are employed for disinfection, they should be commanded by their own Native or European officers according to their strength. These operations should be fulfilled in accordance with the instructions of the medical officers of not less rank than Assistant Surgeon, the function of the Commanding officer being solely confined to discipline of the men.

18. In their relation to civil authorities of the medical officers under these arrangements, I foresee no difficulty. The regulations have but a limited scope of action, and this is correctly defined. I believe the organization suggested, if worked out carefully, would be *cheaper* and more efficient than the haphazard method of making appointments now in vogue. By confining administration as far as feasible to medical officers, methods are more likely to suit sanitary requirements throughout the affected districts, and to be conducted on a uniform plan; by securing that officers of the Indian Medical Service who are accustomed to deal with the people, are placed in direct contact with them, the young men sent from England will be devoted to plague work of a nature where guidance would always be available. The Collector's position and responsibility is sufficiently secured by the Senior Medical Officer being subject to him, although the latter would retain his usual right of representing facts to the Sanitary Commissioner, for representation to the Plague Commissioner, if he so chooses.

19. As to the change of organization in the interests of economy that have been suggested, I think the tenuity attempted by Mr. Harding need not be discussed. It is not the absence of arrangements that, so far, has protected his district from plague, but merely that traffic from infected areas is probably small. Mr. Harding's equanimity in the opinion that he can "reckon with perfect safety upon village reddies reporting plague cases as they occur," is likely to receive a rude awakening, should villages near the Mysore borders, where inter-marriages with the Cuddapah people have taken place, become affected.

20. In the case of Anantapur, I hold that the action already taken of abolishing observation circles in areas that have recently been indigenously infected, is most ill-advised. Special care in dealing with sporadic cases when the epidemic is on the decline, would give us a better chance of not meeting with a recrudescence. The Bellary suggestion of abolishing the observation circles bordering on the Mysore frontier seems to me a somewhat premature action; but has far more reason to support it than the action of Anantapur and Cuddapah.

vide P.C. Prog No 897 dy 1-4-28
P.C. Prog No 914 dy 6-4-28
& page 2 of this file.

21. The Salem suggestion as to entertaining extra village servants, and between these and the village heads dividing the responsibility of guarding the frontier, I think, should not be entertained. I would rather see the frontier left unprotected, and trust entirely to observation circles than enter into an arrangement which affords low-paid men the chance of extortion.

22. I consider the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Collector would not be necessary if the District Senior Medical Officer acts under him; the Collector's plague office staff would be amalgamated with that officer's.

23. The appointment of Special Deputy Collectors seem to me sheer waste.

24. As to European or Eurasian nurses attached to ambulance staffs, I think at least one essential. Native nurses cannot be relied upon in diagnosing cases in houses. They would suffice for hospital work.

25. The agreement with the opinion expressed by the Plague Commissioner that Revenue Inspectors should take the place of Sanitary Inspectors, seems to me to be founded upon nothing better than the unconscious exhibition of preference by civil officers for men of their own department as subordinates. I can find not a single solid fact on which the preference rests. One Collector sneers at the fact that some of the Sanitary Inspectors were drawn from those who had failed to enter Government employ, and had taken to the not dishonest profession of watchmakers, registrar's clerks, &c. Yet, as to their general educational status the temporary Sanitary Inspectors do not compare badly with the Revenue Inspectors he would prefer. Thus, the last batch trained by me had passed

| | |
|---|---|
| B.A. | 1 |
| F.A. | 2 |
| Matriculation | 24 |
| Upper Secondary | 1 |
| Public Works Department Upper Subordinate Test | 1 |
| General Test | 1 |
| Hospital Assistant | 2 |
| Men who awaited results of the Matriculation examination | 5 |
| Failed Matric. | 1 |
| Middle School | 8 |
| Unpassed men | 8 |

the marginally-noted educational examinations. Mr. Harding has attacked their knowledge of sanitation, by declaring that, when he asked one of them what he knew of sanitation, he replied that he knew "all about earth, air, fire and water." He referred to this joke at a public meeting. The reply, doubtless, sounded to him as savouring of the study of the elements of the pre-alchemy days: yet, as the humble individual who was responsible for drumming into that man all he knew about "earth, air, fire and water," I have no hesitation in saying that had the position of the examiner and examinee in this instance been reversed, it would have dawned upon Mr. Harding that to know "*all* about" these would satisfy the most greedy of sanitarians. No doubt Mr. Harding could have improved upon it: but it was upon the inter-relation of these that I gave my opening lecture to these students. Although Mr. Harding decries their knowledge, his acquaintance with what Sanitary Inspectors know of sanitation literally begins and ceases with this tale. He never saw them dealing with a plague case. Then Mr. Batten has attacked their "intelligence and tact". But, when asked for concrete instances, after delaying a reply for weeks, and taking care when he did reply to shelter himself under the Plague Commissioner, he could quote but one case. The act he refers to was stupid and unwarranted, but belies, in the most positive manner, the want of influence over villages, which is held to be another fault of Sanitary Inspectors. He declared that Revenue Inspectors had learned all that was requisite in his opinion as to sanitary matters from circulars issued by him: yet, copies of these show that, though in the interval of delay mentioned he had issued a useful circular, anything prior to date of his making this declaration contained sanitary information of practically no value.

Mr. Elwin suggests that, with a single exception, the Sanitary Inspectors never brought plague to his notice. This instance was at Kudligi and, although he does not say so, it indubitably illustrates both "tact and intelligence" of the reporter. But Mr. Elwin has forgotten facts. In a report signed by himself, he shows that the first intelligence of the outbreak at Molagavalli was given by the circle inspector in spite of concealment by the acting village reddi. The death in the Kamalapur road was likewise reported by the sanitary inspector. The case of Itigi was also reported by

vide paper filed with G.O. Sup No 953/134-37

the Sanitary Inspector, although a Revenue head clerk had pondered in doubt. The outbreak at Peddahotur, although reported by the Deputy Tahsildar, had clearly been discovered by the Sanitary Inspectors; as the reporter states he found him on the spot attending to segregation requirements. In short, where circles were opened and plague occurred, Mr. Elwin has no reason for suggesting failure of reporting; although in reading his Tahsildar's reports, the fact of the Plague Inspector being on the spot when they arrived is not enlarged upon.

26. To justify a change, it ought to be possible for the Collectors to point to the failures of sanitary inspector. But this they cannot do. The system taken as a whole has worked well: and, in fairness, it should be remembered it did so at the most difficult stage of operations, namely, when the people of this Presidency were filled with rumours of wrong doing in Bombay, and when all plague operations were regarded with dread. At that time civil officers had little personal knowledge of plague measures, but they were supplied by this office promptly with an executive subordinate staff that did know a good deal on the subject and that, if not perfect, they have at least failed to prove anything against. If these Collectors will but read of the makeshift staffs employed in other Presidencies, they ought to be thankful they were relieved from the unenviable position of dealing with such material.

27. So far as I could ascertain, there was little stomach for plague operations amongst district Revenue executive staffs, until these men trained by me (and able to gauge correctly the extent of personal danger) showed the example of volunteering for plague duty. Looking back, I believe, that unless these men had been supplied by me, the organization required by the rules could not have been worked.

28. In the cry that "local knowledge" shall take precedence of sanitary knowledge, I see nothing but the usual layman's tendency to ignore the value of sanitary action. Mr. Macleod, however, meets the merits of the case fairly, by pointing out that the "influence" of the Revenue Inspector must disappear the moment he is placed on special duty; the truth being that neither the ryot nor the reddi would submit to the "influence" of *two* Revenue Inspectors. It is certain these men could not do both revenue and plague duty at the same time efficiently, although the readiness with which the Revenue Department is willing to part with experienced Revenue Inspectors wholesale, does not look as if the "local knowledge" were of much value from a revenue point of view. The short and the long of the matter is, that if these men possess power, they can perfectly well throw it into the scale of Sanitary Inspectors without taking the sanitary duty themselves; and, if the Collector believing in their influence, impressed this fact on the Revenue Inspectors, its full value would be realized.

29. The Plague Commissioner claims for Revenue Inspectors power in persuading ryots to evacuate villages. I would, however, point out that when the question of evacuation comes into the sphere of work, it is well known that it is not the Revenue Inspector who is of utility, but the Tahsildar, or higher Revenue officers.

30. I believe that a vast deal of good has been done to the affected districts, by scattering over them men possessed of at least some knowledge of the sanitary bearing of plague, capable of persuading the ryots as to the efficacy of evacuation and of other action necessary. Infinitely more good, in my opinion, must have been done in this direction than has been recognised by Collectors. Further, I know, as a fact, from perusal of their diaries, that a vast deal of solid good by improving the sanitation of villages has been effected by the personal influence of no one else than the despised Sanitary Inspectors. Let the opposite condition of affairs be imagined. Had Revenue Inspectors untrained in sanitation been sent amongst the villagers, what more could they have preached than that it would be *unsafe* to go against the Collector's wishes; they could not have explained the reasons for sanitary methods, which they themselves did not understand. The ryots would have then seen nothing but the compulsion of Government, and all Revenue officers would have been its instruments. Revenue officers would then have lost the confidence which the posing as persons not *directly* concerned in plague operations, must undoubtedly give them.

31. Finally, it should not be forgotten that local knowledge is not everything in "plague operations"; the fact that epidemic disease is being dealt with should not be lost sight of. I have yet to learn that sanitary preparation of threatened areas is not requisite.

32. But I ask it to be distinctly understood that if my endeavours in providing *temporary* Sanitary Inspectors for districts l[illegible] failure, there is no reason why a preference for men ignorant of hygiene b[illegible]. In not a single instance have complaints been received against *certificated* Sanitary Inspectors. Of these 66 were employed against 127 men hastily trained for temporary work, to make good the deficiency in numbers of the former. These men have paid for their education in the Medical College, and have taken to sanitation as a profession. They hold their certificate subject to their good conduct, and this is a sufficient guarantee for their good behaviour. There cannot be the slightest doubt that, as a class, they are infinitely better suited for plague duty than Revenue Inspectors. The men engaged temporarily were simply "stop-gaps," until a further supply of certificated Sanitary Inspectors should have passed through the Medical College. One hundred and thirty-eight candidates for certificates have recently undergone examination, after completion of a full course in theoretical and practical sanitation and physiology. Would it not be, morally, a gross breach of faith with these men, who have made executive sanitary work a profession, that they be thrust aside, for no better reason than Collectors preferred to work with Revenue Inspectors? Is this movement towards founding a sanitary service for the Presidency, that has been built up through many difficulties for the last five years, to be crushed out of existence, to make room for the laymen's preference for tools that he has been accustomed to work with? I consider such a movement most unjust, and the policy that dictates it to be short-sighted in reference to the future, and I earnestly ask that Government do not permit it, and request that this particular point be settled by Government and not the Plague Commissioner.

33. Mr. Elwin points to a compromise. He supports the Plague Commissioner's claims for Revenue Inspectors, but suggests that they undergo training (and, I say, examination) of the same class as that undergone by temporary Sanitary Inspectors before they were entertained. If this be conceded, I would go further, and say, let the Collector of a district nominate for training [illegible] person (Revenue Inspector or not) he chooses, provided he has passed the Matriculation examination; but, so long as my office is able to provide *certificated* Sanitary [illegible]pectors, *these should invariably be first absorbed.*

34. As for the training of temporary Sanitary Inspectors, it is not a function of my office, and, according to Mr. Harding, is not one that can be fulfilled by it up to the standard desired by civil officers. At the same time, I demur, with all due humbleness, to the opinion that the circulars issued by Collectors, which are extracts from various sources, give an education one whit better. The training ought to be conducted on a uniform plan, so that methods do not differ in districts. Hence, a single medical officer should be deputed for the work by Government.

35. The further suggestion to give the Revenue Inspectors all the "soft" places, that is circle work, and give to Sanitary Inspectors nothing but disinfection—that is, all the hard, dirty, and dangerous work—is unfair, and I trust will not be allowed. If the Revenue Inspector is anxious to do executive sanitary work, let him remember the proverb *ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

36. To give a chance for full expansion of inoculation, I am still of opinion that at least a couple of lady doctors should be attached to my office.

37. I think the principle of dealing with, or (as it amounts to) the attempting to deal with, all "contacts" on the basis of segregation, is wrong, and is one which is likely to wreck all preventive measures. No contact should be segregated, whether inoculated or not, if the local authorities consider him trustworthy as to not absconding. A contact of a *trustworthy class* should, after disinfection, be treated under a modified passport system.

38. In the case of the Nilgiris, rigid observation circle of the usual area may not be necessary, but the principle of *special inspection* should be definitely recognised. As already suggested in this office letter to Government, No. 1163, dated 26th May 1898, paragraph 4, planters should be required, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, to report arrivals and departures. The Nilgiris occupy geographically as to infected areas, and climatically, a suitable place for invasion by plague. It is no use trusting solely to protection from attack, by the use of Road Frontier Inspection stations.

39. The replies to your reference No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, from Collectors concerned are herewith returned.

Bangalore.
13.6.99

My dear Hamnick,

I send enclosed G.O. papers re frontier stations & circles with remarks. I have made a very general note & have called Maynard & Lukis & the Forest Officer on. I saw Lang the Inspector Gen. of Police & he has also been into the matter & I have discussed it with him. Lang is very keen & I think will do good work.

MAY 1899.

MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, to the Collectors of
t, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C.

an early date upon the working of
on your frontier, and to enquire if
incurred. There is reason to hope
disappear within the limits of the
d ourselves after the rains against
ssibly Bengal has to be prepared
present scheme of defence may be
e your opinion.

use in places where the nature of
ow lines, but where the country is
can be, and are, as a rule, easily
ges have been found impracticable
pt to maintain what is in reality
ength in an open and flat country.
should be closed at once, but it is
leaving only those which are really
s in places where the nature of the
not immediately on the frontier; as
passes in the hills in the south of
between Hosur and Krishnagiri
he adjoining taluks.

les with their numerous inspectors
It might be possible in the case of
each revenue inspector's range on
far as possible, men known by the
placing all such special officers in a
sildar. In rural areas experience
ppling with plague is by evacua-
the help of the special officers,
success in inducing the people to
then be called in for disinfection

e has grown up among the people
om an infected area at a distance.
l created elsewhere, for on this we
t equally, if not more satisfactorily
e now attempting to do by our road

MADRAS.

DEPARTMENT.

e Commissioner, to the Collectors of
et, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C.

an early date upon the working of
s on your frontier, and to enquire if
incurred. There is reason to hope
disappear within the limits of the
d ourselves after the rains against
ssibly Bengal has to be prepared
present scheme of defence may be
te your opinion.

f use in places where the nature of
ow lines, but where the country is
can be, and are, as a rule, easily
ges have been found impracticable
pt to maintain what is in reality
length in an open and flat country.
should be closed at once, but it is
leaving only those which are really
rs in places where the nature of the
not immediately on the frontier; as
passes in the hills in the south of
s between Hosur and Krishnagiri
he adjoining taluks.

les with their numerous inspectors
It might be possible in the case of
o each revenue inspector's range on
s far as possible, men known by the
placing all such special officers in a
sildar. In rural areas experience
appling with plague is by evacua-
the help of the special officers,
success in inducing the people to
t then be called in for disinfection

re has grown up among the people
rom an infected area at a distance.
d created elsewhere, for on this we
at equally, if not more satisfactorily
re now attempting to do by our road

Note.

The enclosed are replies from Collectors (with criticisms &c.) on a suggestion made for reducing plague expenditure by increasing the area of frontier observation circles, or dotting it with them altogether.

The question is one of general policy & is bound up with other questions.

I do not know if Govt has accepted my proposal to relax restrictions at rail & frontier Stations — I mean the proposal that only those actually suspected of suffering from plague are to be detained. But from experience at Bellary & from

TH MAY 1899.

OF MADRAS.

PAL DEPARTMENT.

Plague Commissioner, to the Collectors of Hospet, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C.

eport at an early date upon the working of n circles on your frontier, and to enquire if he cost incurred. There is reason to hope ne may disappear within the limits of the to defend ourselves after the rains against and possibly Bengal has to be prepared of our present scheme of defence may be t I invite your opinion.

btedly of use in places where the nature of veen narrow lines, but where the country is that they can be, and are, as a rule, easily ized villages have been found impracticable to attempt to maintain what is in reality of great length in an open and flat country. stations should be closed at once, but it is ould be, leaving only those which are really olish others in places where the nature of n though not immediately on the frontier; as ntion the passes in the hills in the south of the ghâts between Hosur and Krishnagiri egal and the adjoining taluks.

ation circles with their numerous inspectors de upon. It might be possible in the case of spectors to each revenue inspector's range on se posts, as far as possible, men known by the them and placing all such special officers in a eputy Tahsildar. In rural areas experience thod of grappling with plague is by evacua- bly be by the help of the special officers, e greatest success in inducing the people to thers might then be called in for disinfection

Salem there has grown up among the people persons from an infected area at a distance. t exists and created elsewhere, for on this we carrying out equally, if not more satisfactorily k that we are now attempting to do by our road

No. TH MAY 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, to the Collectors of Frontier Districts, dated Camp, Hospet, 23rd March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to report at an early date upon the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles on your frontier, and to enquire if you consider the results attained justify the cost incurred. There is reason to hope that as the hot weather draws on, plague may disappear within the limits of the Presidency, but the probability of having to defend ourselves after the rains against a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and possibly Bengal has to be prepared for. It is possible that some modification of our present scheme of defence may be introduced with advantage. On this point I invite your opinion.

2. Road frontier stations are undoubtedly of use in places where the nature of the country forces traffic to converge between narrow lines, but where the country is flat and open there is reason to believe that they can be, and are, as a rule, easily evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized villages have been found impracticable and it appears of doubtful expediency to attempt to maintain what is in reality more or less of a cordon along a frontier of great length in an open and flat country. I do not suggest that all road inspection stations should be closed at once, but it is possibly advisable that many of them should be, leaving only those which are really efficient. It might be advisable to establish others in places where the nature of the country will render them workable, even though not immediately on the frontier; as an illustration of what I mean, I mention the passes in the hills in the south of Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the ghâts between Hosur and Krishnagiri in the Salem district, and between Kollegal and the adjoining taluks.

3. The question of retaining observation circles with their numerous inspectors and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upon. It might be possible in the case of threatened districts to appoint special inspectors to each revenue inspector's range on the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts, as far as possible, men known by the people and likely to have influence with them and placing all such special officers in a taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. In rural areas experience teaches us that the only satisfactory method of grappling with plague is by evacuation and disinfection. It will probably be by the help of the special officers, I suggest, that we shall meet with the greatest success in inducing the people to evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others might then be called in for disinfection work.

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem there has grown up among the people a sense of the importance of keeping persons from an infected area at a distance. Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists and created elsewhere, for on this we may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying out equally, if not more satisfactorily and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we are now attempting to do by our road frontier stations.

5. The above are merely suggestions thrown out in the hope of discovering some efficient means of defence which may reduce to some appreciable extent our present enormous expenditure. Your past experience may suggest a scheme on other lines. I shall be glad, if in putting forward a scheme you will kindly show what saving you expect to make. I do not, of course, expect your scheme to be drawn up in any way but roughly; details need only be supplied if any of the proposals put forward is adopted by Government.

6. I shall be obliged by an early reply.

---

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 29th March 1899, No. 1038—S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that as, in your paragraph 3, you suggest measures of great sanitary importance (as to the principles underlying which I hold opinions differing from yours) I should be obliged by your communicating to me the replies you receive from Collectors, and to further ask you will not pass final proceedings thereon till I have had an opportunity of placing my opinion on record.

---

Ref. on C. No. 3766.

Collectors to whom the Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, has been addressed, are requested to forward their replies through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

*2nd April* 1899.

To the Collectors concerned.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

---

ANANTAPUR.

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, dated 7th April 1899, Dis. No. 500.

With reference to your demi-official, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that the following plague establishment may be dispensed with as they are no longer required:—

(1) All the sanitary inspectors in Madakasira taluk and the plague supervisor.
(2) The assistant sanitary inspector of Penukonda.

---

Telegram from the Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Penukonda, 16th April 1899.

Four inspectors, supervisor, Gotting in uninfected side, Hindupur, dispensed with. Brito and three inspectors retained; Hunter, Robertson recommend.

---

From B. MACLEOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Plague Commissioner, (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated Penukonda, 20th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1020.

In reply to your Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, as to the working of road inspection stations and observation circles, I have the honour to state that I consulted Major Robertson, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer on the

subject; but he has not yet found leisure to give me his views and has now been transferred to Madras. The administration of plague details in this district has been so largely in the hands of the medical officers that I was obliged to try and get their opinion in the matter.

2. The advance of the hot weather has, as hoped, caused plague to disappear from this district.

3. I agree with you in thinking that in open country travellers can easily avoid a road frontier station. Their establishment causes fear among the ignorant agricultural population, and near Chillamattoor led to a serious and regrettable riot last October. Unless they are really efficient it is best to do without them.

4. On ghât passes where carts with sick people cannot pass except through public roads they are of use, and various places on the edge of the Mysore plateau meet this description, among them Penukonda. Also where a town such as Gooty is to be protected from some particular direction, such as Guntakal, and the road passes between a tank and its paddy fields a road frontier station might be practically useful.

5. As to utilizing the services of revenue inspectors and their superior officers instead of special sanitary inspectors for observation circles, I support the proposal, but would not take them off their ordinary duties, for as soon as such a man is put entirely on special duties his authority as a revenue officer is gone, though he would have still his local experience. I would suggest that they be given 25 per cent. extra pay for the extra plague duty. If they require assistants the vaccinating staff should be given them. These also have local knowledge and owing to fears of inoculation can do no vaccination work.

6. Both these classes of officers have their position to maintain, and are more trustworthy and better in hand than odd men from distant localities hastily trained as sanitary inspectors. Except that a sanitary inspector has an elementary knowledge of disinfection, I see very little in favour of employing such a man, as the villagers pay no attention to his words, and the revenue authorities have continually to be called in to do his work.

7. The lessons of this epidemic have been learned by the people and they would in future largely help themselves by keeping out strangers, and giving no trouble in vacating their homes.

---

From Major R. ROBERTSON, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated 18th April 1899, Dis. No. 106.

In reply to your C. No. 1020, dated 3rd April 1899, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Plague Commissioner in his remarks about road frontier stations.

2. A road frontier station on a level piece of ground is absolutely useless and only where natural barriers exist as at Govindapuram and Penukonda should stations be erected. A river in flood is of course admirable, but it is to be remembered that at certain seasons it is dry, yet perhaps, at that period plague may not prevail. The road frontier stations in this district, Penukonda, Govindapuram have, I think, been successful. The station immediately south of Hindupur could not have been anything else than a failure owing to the open ground and paths in its vicinity.

3. The present equipment of road frontier stations is in my opinion sufficient. The establishment could easily get on without a sanitary maistry. This appointment, as far as I see, is a sinecure at least in this district.

4. Regarding observation circles, I have little to remark; each inspector was equipped with two tubs, one bucket and Chinese pump. Perchloride of mercury, permanganate of Potassium and crude carbolic acid were in the possession of each inspector. Latterly, I issued an order that inspectors were to travel not less than 12 miles per day; as they are all mounted there is no hardship. The inspectors are a very inferior lot, but as nothing better could be found one cannot grumble. I regard them as too highly paid.

Ref. on C. No. 1020.

Copy communicated to the *Plague Commissioner, Madras*, in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1020, dated 20th April 1899.

ANANTAPUR,
*24th April* 1899.

(Signed) B. MACLEOD,
*Collector.*

---

NORTH ARCOT.

From J. K. BATTEN, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Chittoor, 6th April 1899, Dis. No. 908—P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state that the results attained by the four road frontier inspection stations in this district on the Mysore frontier do not justify the cost incurred. They have been in existence for the last seven months and only ten persons have been detained in two of them and none in the other two. Except from Alekuppam station I very rarely get intimations of the passage of persons through these stations. The above stations have been established in the best localities possible, but the people avoid them by using the numerous cart-tracks and jungle-paths with which the frontier line abounds. In communication with Mr. Scott Elliot, I have organized a system of patrolling the frontier for three days in a week by the plague inspectors of observation circles and this seems to have a good effect. The best method of guarding the frontier seems to be to enforce the efficient carrying out by headmen of villages on the frontier of their duties under additional mufassal regulation No. 15 and to increase wherever necessary the number of taliaries in such villages so that the headmen may, with the help of their taliaries, guard the tracks and paths passing through their villages and issue passports to persons coming from infected areas. The plague inspectors and supervisors will supervise the work of the headmen during their patrol. The Tahsildar of Palmanér reports that fourteen additional taliaries are required for his taluk in connection with this work. The Deputy Tahsildars of Kangundi and Punganúru who were asked to report about this matter have not yet done so. I think however that twenty taliaries will be required for Kangundi division. For Punganúru no additional hands will be required as there seems to be a superfluity of taliaries in that division. It will however be necessary to grant them an extra allowance as their pay is small at present. I estimate the monthly cost of this additional establishment at Rs. 170. A sum of Rs. 312 is being spent now every month in maintaining the four road frontier inspection stations and when nurses for which I have applied are entertained, the cost will rise to Rs. 372. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 200 a month, if the road frontier inspection stations are abolished and if the system of guarding the frontier by taliaries is introduced.

2. As for observation circles and circle inspectors, I think that they are necessary.

---

BELLARY.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 18th April 1899, Refon Cur. No. 1264 P.

I have the honour to offer my remarks with reference to the points raised in your letter R. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899. I regret the delay that has occurred, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer's suggestions on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed, reached me only two days ago in camp.

2. *Working of Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—Not a single case of plague has hitherto been stopped at any of these numerous stations, though *during the rains* the fear of medical inspection and possible detention for ten days must have operated largely to prevent persons who were not in good health or who had been in contact

with plague cases from entering the district from the other side of the Tungabhadra river. *At the present time* all these stations are, I consider, practically useless (*a*) those on the Tungabhadra because the river is fordable everywhere and there is no means of compelling traffic to pass by way of the stations, (*b*) those on the Mysore frontier, because in spite of their being located on main roads and thus catching most of the traffic there appears to be no plague nearer than Tumkur about 100 miles from this district.

3. *Proposals regarding Road Frontier Inspection Stations.*—The stations at Hosúr and Giriyapuram may be abolished and the camps dismantled. Hosúr, some 3 or 4 miles from Hospet, is a very feverish spot and the staff is almost constantly sick: there is no reason why the ferry there which is not far from Munirabad railway station, should not be stopped and the traffic directed to the rail between Hospet and Munirabad, especially as carts cannot cross the river at the ferry and the number of foot-passengers is small. Giriyapuram which was opened to act as a check on traffic coming in by way of the two Bombay villages which break our river frontier between Magala and Mailar is unsuitably situated and has not proved a success: the camp which was struck by lightning during the rains, was almost unfit for habitation as long ago as last November when I visited it and need not be reconstructed: if necessary, a more suitable site will be selected later on. The remaining thirteen stations on the Tungabhadra may be closed till the end of June when the river may be expected to be in freshes and such of the stations as then seem required may be re-opened. The still remaining six stations, all on the Mysore frontier, may be closed; they can be re-opened should plague become indigenous in Chittaldrug or Shimoga, the districts in the Mysore State, which adjoin this district. The nineteen camps referred to may be placed each in charge of two peons to be held responsible for guarding the sheds and petty equipment therein from the ravages of rats and white-ants. If it will be difficult after once dispensing with them to procure again the services of the medical subordinates now in charge of these stations, some of them may be retained at the camps as proposed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

4. *Working of Observation Circles.*—I know only one instance in which a member of the observation staff has so far done any detection worthy of the name: this was at Holagondi in the Hadagali taluk in November last. The staff has of course been useful in teaching the village reddis their duties as plague local authorities and in getting the villages occasionally cleaned up, but now that the villagers better understand their responsibility in regard to the watching of persons arriving from infected areas it seems hardly necessary to keep up so costly a body of special officers. What we want to ensure is the despatch from the newly-infected village of the earliest possible intimation of the occurrence of the case of plague, and for this we must look more to the village officers and other villagers than to sanitary inspectors who as men only temporarily employed in the district have little or no influence and can as a rule only pass on what information they gather from the village officers.

5. *Proposals regarding Observation Circles.*—The observation circles on the Mysore frontier (groups VIII, X and XI) may for the present be closed along with the road frontier inspection stations. In the other groups I would replace every two sanitary inspectors by one revenue inspector who should hold a permanent appointment in the Revenue Department of, say, not less than Rs. 30 and draw Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 while on this special duty: several of the existing revenue inspectors may be employed. The new men after undergoing training similar to the temporary sanitary inspectors should, being persons holding permanent appointments in the district with a good deal to lose in the case of misbehaviour, prove much more reliable than the present somewhat irresponsible staff. The plague supervisors may be retained for a few months longer till the new men have thoroughly learned their work. The assistant plague inspectors may be removed from all the unions, except Alur and Hospet, where the plague has not yet entirely died out. The question as to the system to be ultimately adopted might well form the subject of a conference to be attended by the Collectors of the frontier districts.

6. *European and Eurasian Nurses.*—I agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and consider that these are useless for ambulance staffs. The question, however, does not seem to arise in connection with the matters referred to in your letter under reply.

See below p. 8.

Forwarded to the Plague Commissioner direct with the request that early orders may be passed regarding the abolition of the Hosúr and Giriyapuram road frontier inspection stations and the cessation of precautionary measures on the Mysore frontier.

---

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter No. 878-P., dated 14th April 1899, from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary.

With reference to your foot note No. 1264-P., dated 29th March 1899, I have the honour to inform you that as plague is prevalent only in Alur and Hospet, and the districts adjoining Bellary are practically free from the disease, I am of opinion that steps should be taken to reduce the establishment.

2. At present a large number of inspectors are employed and the duties assigned to them are—

(*a*) to constantly and systematically patrol the villages comprising their circles once a week, and to give earliest information of any cases of plague.

(*b*) to see the village headman on arrival and obtain information from him regarding new arrivals, and to see if they are provided with passports and to check them;

(*c*) to keep a record of all persons suffering from continued fever for more than twelve hours and to arrange with the village headman for the inspection of such persons twice daily;

(*d*) to immediately inform the village headman and all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest means of any suspicious or actual cases of plague, to isolate the patients and the contacts and to supervise the disinfection of the houses, &c.

The assistant inspectors have similar duties in union villages. The unions have their own establishment and there is no necessity to retain these inspectors.

I consider that the duties of the inspectors may safely be transferred to the revenue inspectors who are in close touch with the villagers. During outbreaks of cholera and other epidemics the village officers have hitherto rendered valuable services when properly supervised by the revenue inspectors and other superior officers.

The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should be held responsible that their subordinates are doing their duty.

If plague re-appears after the monsoon a few temporary assistant inspectors should be appointed to assist revenue inspectors.

3. As regards the supervisors their retention is necessary, they will be required to inspect each village in their range at least once a month.

4. As there is scarcely any plague in Mysore the observation circles and road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier can be abolished at once.

The following road inspection stations also may be done away with for the reasons noted against each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Hosúr .. .. .. .. | Permanently, as it is only 3 miles from Hospet. |
| (2) Kampli } (3) Siruguppa } .. .. .. | As there are Local Fund dispensaries at these places. |
| (4) Giriyapuram .. .. .. | As the number of passports issued are very few. |

5. I would recommend the retention of a medical subordinate and one peon at the other road inspection stations dispensing with the rest of the establishment.

6. I find that European and Eurasian nurses are practically useless for attending sick in villages. I therefore recommend that trained native nurses or midwives be employed on Rs. 15 a month *plus* Rs. 15, plague allowance.

7. My proposals in a condensed form are given below:—

(*a*) *Abolition of*—

(1) All road inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.
(2) All observation circles on the Mysore frontier.
(3) The road inspection station at Hosúr permanently.
(4) The road inspection station at Giriyapuram.
(5) The road inspection stations at Siruguppa and Kampli.
(6) All plague inspectors except those on the ambulance staff.

(*b*) *Re-employment of*—

(1) A few temporary assistant plague inspectors after the monsoon.

(*c*) *Retention of*—

(1) One medical subordinate and one peon for the remaining road inspection stations.

(*d*) *Substitution of*—

(1) Trained native nurses or midwives for European and Eurasian nurses on the ambulance staff.

---

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Plague Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 24th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 4389.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899, I note that you consider that the road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier are practically useless, as plague exists nowhere within a radius of 100 miles. I have the honour to enquire whether you consider that they act as any check over traffic, that is to say, whether they are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer, or whether they can be easily avoided by those who wish to do so.

---

From the Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 21st April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

Statement showing the monthly savings that would be effected by the proposals in Collector's letter, dated 18th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264 P.

*Abolition of two road frontier inspection stations.*

| | Present scale. Rs. | | Proposed scale. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 164 | .... | |

*Temporary closure of six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment .. | 488 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 84 |

*Temporary closure of thirteen road frontier inspection stations on the Tungabhadra river.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital assistants and establishment.. | 1,125 | Two peons for each .. .. .. | 178 |
| | | or (One hospital assistant and one peon,—District Medical and Sanitary Officer's proposal) .. .. .. | 414+*130 |

* Allowances.

*Temporary closure of fifteen observation circles on the Mysore frontier.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three supervisors .. .. .. | 435 | .... | |
| Six peons .. .. .. .. | 54 | | |
| Fifteen inspectors .. .. .. | 1,060 | | |
| Fifteen peons .. .. .. .. | 135 | | |

*Substitution of Revenue Inspectors for Sanitary Inspectors in the remaining observation circles.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-four inspectors. | 18 on Rs. 75<br>16 on „ 70 | 2,470 | Revenue inspectors—<br>9 on Rs. 45<br>8 on „ 40 .. .. .. | 725 |
| Thirty-four peons .. .. .. | | 306 | .. .. .. | 153 |
| *Abolition of sixteen Assistant Inspectors.* | | | | |
| Sixteen .. .. .. .. .. | | 400 | .... | |
| Grand Total .. | | 6,637 | | 1,140 or 1506. |
| Savings .. | | | Rs. 5,497 or 5,131. | |

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
*Ag. Collector.*

To the Plague Commissioner, Madras,
in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899.

---

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

---

SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our

*Vide your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

*Substitution of Revenue Inspectors for Sanitary Inspectors in the remaining observation circles.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-four inspectors. | 18 on Rs. 75<br>16 on „ 70 | 2,470 | Revenue inspectors—<br>9 on Rs. 45<br>8 on „ 40 | 725 |
| Thirty-four peons .. .. .. | | 306 | .. .. .. | 153 |
| *Abolition of sixteen Assistant Inspectors.* | | | | |
| Sixteen .. .. .. .. .. | | 400 | .... | |
| Grand Total .. | | 6,637 | | 1,140 or 1506. |
| Savings .. | | | Rs. 5,497 or 5,131. | |

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
*Ag. Collector.*

To the Plague Commissioner, Madras,
in continuation of this office Ref. on C. No. 1264-P., dated 18th April 1899.

---

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 5th May 1899, Ref. on C. No. 1264-P.

In reply to your letter, R. C. No. 4389, dated 24th April 1899, I have the honour to inform you that of the six road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier, those at Rayadrug, Jagirakallu, and Duggavatti cannot be easily avoided by travellers who wish to do so and are likely to be of use if plague comes nearer as affording protection respectively to the taluks of Rayadrug, Bellary and Harpanahalli, while those at Hulikera near Alur, Benakanahalli near Ujjini, and Vaddinahalli being situated in flatter and more open country do not serve as any appreciable check over traffic.

---

SOUTH CANARA.

From A. F. PINHEY, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner of Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Mangalore, 8th April 1899, Ref. on C. No. 210-P.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. No observation circles have been organised in this district; but there are road frontier inspection stations on the Mysore frontier and plague camps at seaports having frequent direct communication with Bombay and other ports in the Bombay Presidency.

3. First as regards the road frontier inspection stations, two of the five stations originally sanctioned* have been already closed with your sanction conveyed in your Proceedings, No. 621, dated 4th March 1899; and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself agree in thinking that the remaining three stations may also be closed at once. I enclose copies of District Medical and Sanitary Officer's letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, and 1014, dated 5th April 1899, which speak for themselves. He has just returned from an inspection of the station at Sampaje. The present stations must be considered to have been an absolute failure, but the money spent will not have been wasted if we utilize the experience we have bought. The district of Shimoga has been free from plague since the beginning, while no cases have occurred in Kadur and Hassan for several months past, and these are the three districts of Mysore which have commerce with our district. In other parts of Mysore also, plague is greatly on the decline and may be expected to die out at no distant date. In any case, we need not, it seems, apprehend much danger from the existence of the plague in these remote parts as long as it does not attack the three districts above mentioned which as well as Coorg now serve as a barrier between our

*Vide your Proceedings, No. 692, dated 16th November 1898.

In re
the honour

2. No obs
frontier inspectio
having frequent c
Presidency.

3. First as regards

*Vide* your Proceedings, No. 6
November 1898.

and Sanitary Officer and myself agre
may also be closed at once. I enclos
letters Nos. 965, dated 29th March, a
themselves. He has just returned
The present stations must be consider
money spent will not have been waste
The district of Shimoga has been fre
cases have occurred in Kadur and Has
three districts of Mysore which have co
Mysore also, plague is greatly on the
distant date. In any case, we need no
existence of the plague in these remot
districts above mentioned which as well

Should occasion arise to try again the
d select more suitable sites and ask for a
ır sanction to close the existing stations
ıicated to me by telegram.

seaports, I am not in favour of abolishing
ll rages in Bombay between which and
ct there is constant communication both
eam Navigation Company and Shephard
ese stations at present is only Rs. 290 per
sual during the rainy months, June to
e-opening them in September next will
ency then.

ıtions are closed the extra work connected
ce, so that I shall be able to abolish one
No. 434, Revenue, dated 30th January
e said stations. But the services of the
till the end of May as the plague camps

the above proposals are approved, will
zed below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| . .. .. .. .. | 339 |
| at the three frontier stations. .. .. | 15 |
| | 42 |
| Total .. | 396 |

ES.

Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical
to the Collector of South Canara, dated
965.

e plague camp at Sampaje on the 20th

0 passports only have been issued.
d, all come from or through Coorg. In
nts and inspection stations.
paths by which persons wishing to avoid
to the district.

*hs.*

*via* Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal.
a mile from here.
ru, Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal

*â* Chemba to main road at about quarter

l and Thodikan to Peraye where it
re.

e inclined to recommend that the station
be maintained and efficiently, I consider
—

gue and segregation sheds have been in
weeks back and must be repaired. One

e and segregation sheds as per enclosed
ording to my orders. It is absolutely
plague sheds shall be kept quite separate

district and the plague-infected parts. Should occasion arise to try again the experiment of road frontier stations, I should select more suitable sites and ask for a more efficient staff. I therefore request your sanction to close the existing stations at once, and I beg the same may be communicated to me by telegram.

4. As regards the plague camps at the seaports, I am not in favour of abolishing them just yet as plague unfortunately still rages in Bombay between which and Mangalore and some other ports of this district there is constant communication both by steamers belonging to British India Steam Navigation Company and Shephard Company and native vessels. The cost of these stations at present is only Rs. 290 per mensem. They will however be closed as usual during the rainy months, June to August, and the necessity or otherwise of re-opening them in September next will depend upon the state of the Bombay Presidency then.

5. When the road frontier inspection stations are closed the extra work connected with plague will diminish greatly in this office, so that I shall be able to abolish one of the two hands sanctioned in G.O., Mis. No. 434, Revenue, dated 30th January 1899, simultaneously with the closure of the said stations. But the services of the other clerk (viz., on Rs. 30) will be necessary till the end of May as the plague camps at the seaports will be working till then.

6. The savings which will be effected if the above proposals are approved, will amount to Rs. 396 per mensem as particularized below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Road frontier establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. | 339 |
| (2) Huzur establishment .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| (3) Police establishment on plague duty at the three frontier stations. | 42 |
| Total .. | 396 |

ENCLOSURES.

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 29th March 1899, No. 965.

I beg to state that I have inspected the plague camp at Sampaje on the 20th instant. It appears :—

(1) since the opening of the station, 30 passports only have been issued.

(2) that passengers coming by that road, all come from or through Coorg. In Coorg they have their own plague arrangements and inspection stations.

(3) that there are no less than four bypaths by which persons wishing to avoid inspection and subsequent observation pass into the district.

*Bypaths.*

*No.* 1.—From the toll-gate of Sampaje *via* Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the main road at about a mile from here.

*No.* 2.—From Basavadka *via* Bachiguthu, Nellikumbri and Buntodi to Kadpal bridge where it meets the bypath No. 1.

*No.* 3.—From near Kullugundi bridge *vid* Chemba to main road at about quarter mile from here.

*No.* 4.—From Mercara *vid* Bhagmandal and Thodikan to Peraye where it meets the main road at about 9 miles from here.

2. Under these circumstances I should be inclined to recommend that the station be abolished. On the other hand, if it is to be maintained and efficiently, I consider that the following are absolutely necessary :—

(1) *Repairs.*—The roofs of both plague and segregation sheds have been in many places partly destroyed by a storm some weeks back and must be repaired. One or two doors also need repairing.

(2) Articles required for use in plague and segregation sheds as per enclosed indent forwarded by Hospital Assistant according to my orders. It is absolutely necessary that every article used in or for the plague sheds shall be kept quite separate

from both those of the segregation shed and of the Hospital Assistant's quarters. Therefore, in several cases, two articles will be required where one might seem sufficient. The same number of articles at least are required at the other plague camps. The medical subordinates have been directed to indent for such of the list as are wanting.

3. It was reported to me while at Sampaje that the "wild fire" sometimes extends to the grassy plots in which the plague and segregation sheds are situated. Should this be the case, the grass and dried bushes around them should be removed by burning in the usual way.

4. The number of Police constables will have to be increased from 2 to 10—two for the road and two for each path.

---

From GEORGE V. WORTHINGTON, Esq., M.A., M.B., Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, to the Collector of South Canara, dated Mangalore, 5th April 1899, No. 1014.

In answer to your Reference on C. No. 210-P. of 29th March 1899, I have the honour to state that, from information received from Hospital Assistant K. Krishna Bhatjee who was at Gundia for nearly two months, from the study of the figures concerning the number of passports issued and recovered and from what knowledge I possess of the character of the forest jungle, I have gathered the following facts:—

(1) *At Gundia.*—Bandymen are practically the only persons who receive passports, for it is only those foot-travellers who are in ignorance of the station that come by the road and these are very few indeed, all others avoid it going by a path, which starting at the bridge, quarter furlong from the station, passes along the river side just behind and close to the plague shed and leads to Subramania. This path is left for the main road again by travellers for Mangalore between 2 and 3 furlongs beyond the station.

(2) It is also quite easy on account of its character to make any number of paths through the forest.

(3) The present staff of two Police constables, one maistry, one ward cooly, one waterman is absolutely useless for enforcing the regulations when, as has happened on several occasions, travellers arrive in numbers, they simply have to be allowed to pass.

(4) The number of passports issued at Gundia up to 30th March 1899 (inclusive) is 4,169. I am informed that more than three-fourths of this number travel to Mangalore and are for the most part bandymen who are not detained and who simply receive their passports and keep them not presenting them to any local authority whatever. Of this number, 256 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

Two hundred were recovered from the bandymen, as they passed out of the district again by Hospital Assistant in charge; of these 200, not one had been shown to any local authority.

(5) No one has been detained.

*At Charmadi*—apparently the same conditions prevail—

(1) The character of the forest enables travellers to make any number of paths to avoid inspection.

(2) Ten thousand one hundred and thirty-four passports were issued up to 28th March 1899 (inclusive) mostly to travellers bound for Mangalore. Of these 134 only have been recovered in Mangalore.

(3) No one has been detained.

Having studied the abovementioned facts, I have come to the following conclusions:—

(1) That these two stations and the system of passports as at present worked are quite inefficient.

(2) That in their present position owing to the character of the forest, it is quite impossible to make either station efficient whatever the number of Police you post there.

Under these circumstances, I should recommend that both be abolished either immediately or at any rate at the end of this month when as I informed practically the whole of the coffee will have come down and therefore most of the traffic ceased. Taking into account the fact that the bandymen practically never show a passport to any local authority, they may just as well be closed at once.

(3) If arrangements become necessary for another year, I think your suggestion of placing the stations at Beltangady, Uppinangady and Puttúr a good one and for this reason that it will be considerably more difficult to make paths to avoid inspection over cultivated and walled in fields and compounds.

(4) Personally I cannot see how in a district like this the passport system can work, each traveller mentions the name of any place except that for which he is bound and even if he mentions the place he gives the wrong house or street, how can observation be enforced under these conditions?

(5) My report on Sampaje has already been forwarded, in which I have said "I am inclined to recommend" that the station be closed.

---

Telegram from the Collector of South Canara, to the Plague Commissioner, dated Mangalore, 1st May 1899.

My letter, 8th April. Request early orders about closing frontier stations.

---

COIMBATORE.

From C. H. MOUNSEY, Esq., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Plague Commissioner (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated 12th April 1899, D. Dis. No. 283-P.

I have the honour to reply to your letter, Reference on C. No. 3556 of the 23rd March, in regard to the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles. The reply from the Deputy Collector, Kollegal, reached me on the 6th instant and, through stress of other work, &c., I have been unable to answer before now.

2. I enclose a copy (paragraphs 1, 3 and 4) of the Deputy Collector's letter of the 2nd April which refer to the subject. His letter of the 25rd February 1899 is printed in your Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899, which only seems to answer in part the reference made. I have, however, discussed the subject with the Deputy Collector personally and can therefore report that the working of the road inspection stations and observation circles has been generally satisfactory. Owing to the conformity of the Kollegal taluk which has to be protected from plague in Mysore, the road frontier stations cannot easily be avoided. Further, the cost of that at Talavadi where a Hospital Assistant performs the work is not very great. I have had the advantage of discussing the matter with you and we agreed that no change seemed advisable at present.

3. In regard to observation circles we have now four of these grouped round Kollegal. Two of these Nos. 1 and 2 and Nos. 5 and 6 might perhaps, with advantage, be combined and it is even doubtful if the services of a Supervisor are further wanted. It must be remembered that Kollegal is the head-quarters both of a Deputy Collector, a Tahsildar, and a Revenue Inspector; and these officers in the comparatively small amount of country they would have to look after ought to be able efficiently to control operations.

4. I also enclose a copy of the Kollegal Deputy Collector's letter of the 27th March except paragraph 3 (which refers to scavenging establishment not as a plague charge).

5. In regard to the ambulance staff it is being maintained at a large cost and is doing nothing.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2nd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 52-P.

In reply to your endorsement, dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd item, Ref. on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that a full report on the working of the road frontier inspection stations in the Kollegal taluk has been already furnished to you (*vide* my letter, dated 23rd February 1899, printed in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899), and I have nothing to add to it.

* * * * *

3. The plague supervisor and the sanitary inspectors have, on the whole, fairly done their duties and their presence has stimulated the people to a sense of the sanitary requirements of their villages. The progress made in sanitation is and must, for a long time, be necessarily slow. But attempts are being made to induce the villagers to take more kindly to sanitary measures.

4. I enclose herein a copy of the demi-official addressed by me to the late Acting Collector Mr. Cumming on the 27th November 1898. Most of the remarks made therein are true even at this date and the people may be relied on to a certain extent in co-operating with us in preventing arrivals from infected tracts into their villages. A spirit of self-reliance is being fostered in them and with plague officers possessing sufficient influence the magnitude of our *direct* operations may be sensibly reduced.

---

COPY of a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 5 (tour).

In reply to your endorsement, dated 25th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter, dated 11th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3096, I have the honour to report that, in my opinion, the following reductions may be effected in the plague establishments in the Kollegal taluk.

2. *Plague Supervisor and Sanitary Inspectors.*—There are now one Plague Supervisor (on Rs. 80 + 45), four Sanitary Inspectors (on Rs. 40 + 30 each) and six peons under them on Rs. 7 each. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors and two peons appear to me to be sufficient, unless plague breaks out in the villages situated close to the limits of the Kollegal taluk in the near future; and I recommend that the services of the remaining officers and peons be dispensed with. The two Sanitary Inspectors whom I propose to retain may be put in charge of the fifth and sixth circles and of a few of the villages of the first circle which require special supervision.

* * * *

4. *Road frontier Inspection Stations.*—The inspection stations at Sivasamudram and Mudigundam cannot be abolished for some time to come. The cost on these stations is comparatively small and they may be retained. The clerk attached to the Civil Apothecary, Kollegal, is also necessary to receive and check the numerous passports that are now received by him.

5. *Ambulance Staff.*—This staff has now very little work to do. All the members of it excepting the Hospital Assistant and the four ward coolies whose services are required for taking care of the valuable equipment and the plague sheds may be dispensed with at once. If there be any need for their services in future, they may be re-employed although there may be some difficulty in procuring them.

6. The above proposals are made on the assumption that we may not have to actually combat the plague, but should necessity actually arise (a fact which can be known within the next few weeks), the matter may be reconsidered.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 2nd April 1899, D. Dis. No. 52-P.

In reply to your endorsement, dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd item, Ref. on C. No. 3556, I have the honour to state that a full report on the working of the road frontier inspection stations in the Kollegal taluk has been already furnished to you (*vide* my letter, dated 23rd February 1899, printed in the Plague Commissioner's Proceedings, No. 651—44, dated 6th March 1899), and I have nothing to add to it.

* * * * *

3. The plague supervisor and the sanitary inspectors have, on the whole, fairly done their duties and their presence has stimulated the people to a sense of the sanitary requirements of their villages. The progress made in sanitation is and must, for a long time, be necessarily slow. But attempts are being made to induce the villagers to take more kindly to sanitary measures.

4. I enclose herein a copy of the demi-official addressed by me to the late Acting Collector Mr. Cumming on the 27th November 1898. Most of the remarks made therein are true even at this date and the people may be relied on to a certain extent in co-operating with us in preventing arrivals from infected tracts into their villages. A spirit of self-reliance is being fostered in them and with plague officers possessing sufficient influence the magnitude of our *direct* operations may be sensibly reduced.

---

COPY of a letter from M.R.Ry. V. CHAPPAN MENON Avergal, B.A., Deputy Collector of Kollegal, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 27th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 5 (tour).

In reply to your endorsement, dated 25th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's letter, dated 11th March 1899, Ref. on C. No. 3096, I have the honour to report that, in my opinion, the following reductions may be effected in the plague establishments in the Kollegal taluk.

2. *Plague Supervisor and Sanitary Inspectors.*—There are now one Plague Supervisor (on Rs. 80 + 45), four Sanitary Inspectors (on Rs. 40 + 30 each) and six peons under them on Rs. 7 each. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors and two peons appear to me to be sufficient, unless plague breaks out in the villages situated close to the limits of the Kollegal taluk in the near future; and I recommend that the services of the remaining officers and peons be dispensed with. The two Sanitary Inspectors whom I propose to retain may be put in charge of the fifth and sixth circles and of a few of the villages of the first circle which require special supervision.

* * * *

4. *Road frontier Inspection Stations.*—The inspection stations at Sivasamudram and Mudigundam cannot be abolished for some time to come. The cost on these stations is comparatively small and they may be retained. The clerk attached to the Civil Apothecary, Kollegal, is also necessary to receive and check the numerous passports that are now received by him.

5. *Ambulance Staff.*—This staff has now very little work to do. All the members of it excepting the Hospital Assistant and the four ward coolies whose services are required for taking care of the valuable equipment and the plague sheds may be dispensed with at once. If there be any need for their services in future, they may be re-employed although there may be some difficulty in procuring them.

6. The above proposals are made on the assumption that we may not have to actually combat the plague, but should necessity actually arise (a fact which can be known within the next few weeks), the matter may be reconsidered.

Proceeding's of the Plague Commissioner, No. 929 dated 11th March 1899.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Madanapalle, 9th February 1899, Ref. on C. No. 347-P.

With reference to your letter, No. 264—20, dated 27th January 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. You ask me to employ seven Circle Inspectors on Rs. 70 each in Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks ; and you ask me to consider what further measures are necessary by reason of plague in Kolar and also whether a frontier station may not be established on the Hindupur road and at Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagur.

3. I have, in consequence, to-day held a meeting of the Tahsildars of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and the District Medical Officer and we have decided that we want one Revenue Inspector on special duty in each of the five taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Kadiri, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. You agree with me that Revenue Inspectors are preferable to Sanitary Inspectors. So I say no more on that point.

4. The (7) seven circles originally proposed for Madanapalle and Kadiri were designed to observe the Mysore frontier. Now we are threatened on all sides — right round our frontier from Píléru to Badvel—since North Arcot, Anantapur and Kurnool are all sources of danger. That being so, the seven original circles have no particular value. If it be seriously contended that Circle Inspectors to guard the frontier to a depth of twenty miles all round are to be employed, I shall want some thirty men, and they at Rs. 70 a month each will cost Rs. 2,000. I have not got Rs. 2,000 a month, and I presume Government is not prepared to give it. I also think such expenditure is out of all proportion to any results that can be got from it. I gathered in conversation with Mr. Hammick here last year that he was of opinion that Circle Inspectors were useless, and am therefore surprised at your proposal to re-entertain them. A man with some 20 or 30 villages several miles apart can practically do nothing worth doing in the way of searching for plague. His very presence frightens the people and makes them conceal cases if there are any. He has difficulty in entering villages and gets no information. The whole thing both on grounds of finance and common sense must depend on the people themselves. If we trust them and they trust us, as is the case in my district, we have a better assurance of getting information of the first outbreaks than we should have by employing a lot of itinerating meddlers who would cause trouble and learn nothing. I therefore, and my District Medical Officer and Tahsildars agree with me, object absolutely to the re-employment of Circle Inspectors at all. If you think this opinion wrong, I shall be glad to know what actual use these men are found to be in other districts and whether they have even kept plague out. We think then that the actual observation work can and must be done and done for nothing by the people themselves, but at the same time, we think one Special Revenue Inspector, a well-known and trusted man, may well be employed in each of the most threatened taluks as above named. His object will be mainly to keep the people constantly on the alert, to move about among them and familiarize them with what they should do to keep plague out, and if it comes. All my ordinary Revenue Inspectors are now doing this, and as I rely on the people rather than on Circle Inspectors to catch and report plague cases, I consider one special man per taluk quite sufficient. I would pay him Rs. 40, his ordinary pay, *plus* Rs. 15, travelling allowance in consideration of his range being larger than usual. I must still protest against Rs. 70, Rs. 75 as being far more than is necessary or our finances can meet. If an ordinary Revenue Inspector can cheerfully do more touring, but Rs. 40 a month, this special Revenue Inspector can do more touring, but less work, for Rs. 55. It is absurd to squander our exhausted finances on overpaying the special men who have less work than many kinds of ordinary touring officers, such as Revenue Inspectors, Minor irrigation overseers, District Board overseers, Salt Sub-Inspectors and so forth. If therefore you still think Rs. 70 or Rs. 75 should be paid, I beg you will refer the matter to Government.

5. Regarding frontier stations, I do not understand why I am asked to reconsider the matter. They were abolished because being in open country, they were found

Proceeding's of the Plague Commissioner, No. 929 dated 11th March 1899.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp, Madanapalle, 9th February 1899, Ref. on C. No. 347-P.

With reference to your letter, No. 264—20, dated 27th January 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. You ask me to employ seven Circle Inspectors on Rs. 70 each in Madanapalle and Kadiri taluks ; and you ask me to consider what further measures are necessary by reason of plague in Kolar and also whether a frontier station may not be established on the Hindupur road and at Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagur.

3. I have, in consequence, to-day held a meeting of the Tahsildars of Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Kadiri and the District Medical Officer and we have decided that we want one Revenue Inspector on special duty in each of the five taluks of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Kadiri, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu. You agree with me that Revenue Inspectors are preferable to Sanitary Inspectors. So I say no more on that point.

4. The (7) seven circles originally proposed for Madanapalle and Kadiri were designed to observe the Mysore frontier. Now we are threatened on all sides — right round our frontier from Píléru to Badvel—since North Arcot, Anantapur and Kurnool are all sources of danger. That being so, the seven original circles have no particular value. If it be seriously contended that Circle Inspectors to guard the frontier to a depth of twenty miles all round are to be employed, I shall want some thirty men, and they at Rs. 70 a month each will cost Rs. 2,000. I have not got Rs. 2,000 a month, and I presume Government is not prepared to give it. I also think such expenditure is out of all proportion to any results that can be got from it. I gathered in conversation with Mr. Hammick here last year that he was of opinion that Circle Inspectors were useless, and am therefore surprised at your proposal to re-entertain them. A man with some 20 or 30 villages several miles apart can practically do nothing worth doing in the way of searching for plague. His very presence frightens the people and makes them conceal cases if there are any. He has difficulty in entering villages and gets no information. The whole thing both on grounds of finance and common sense must depend on the people themselves. If we trust them and they trust us, as is the case in my district, we have a better assurance of getting information of the first outbreaks than we should have by employing a lot of itinerating meddlers who would cause trouble and learn nothing. I therefore, and my District Medical Officer and Tahsildars agree with me, object absolutely to the re-employment of Circle Inspectors at all. If you think this opinion wrong, I shall be glad to know what actual use these men are found to be in other districts and whether they have even kept plague out. We think then that the actual observation work can and must be done and done for nothing by the people themselves, but at the same time, we think one Special Revenue Inspector, a well-known and trusted man, may well be employed in each of the most threatened taluks as above named. His object will be mainly to keep the people constantly on the alert, to move about among them and familiarize them with what they should do to keep plague out, and if it comes. All my ordinary Revenue Inspectors are now doing this, and as I rely on the people rather than on Circle Inspectors to catch and report plague cases, I consider one special man per taluk quite sufficient. I would pay him Rs. 40, his ordinary pay, *plus* Rs. 15, travelling allowance in consideration of his range being larger than usual. I must still protest against Rs. 70, Rs. 75 as being far more than is necessary or our finances can meet. If an ordinary Revenue Inspector tours and works hard for Rs. 40 a month, this special Revenue Inspector can cheerfully do more touring, but less work, for Rs. 55. It is absurd to squander our exhausted finances on overpaying the special men who have less work than many kinds of ordinary touring officers, such as Revenue Inspectors, Minor irrigation overseers, District Board overseers, Salt Sub-Inspectors and so forth. If therefore you still think Rs. 70 or Rs. 75 should be paid, I beg you will refer the matter to Government.

5. Regarding frontier stations, I do not understand why I am asked to reconsider the matter. They were abolished because being in open country, they were found

useless. This was clear in my previous letters. They are still useless for the same reason. It is no use spending Rs. 500 on sheds and Rs. 100 a month on staff for a station at one out of a hundred ways of entering the district. Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagúr can serve no useful purpose, and I do not propose to revive them. Regarding the Hindupúr Road, I am informed by the Tahsildar that people enter his taluk by a dozen or more ways from Anantapur and that the traffic on the road is small. That is, of course, no argument as plague fugitives would not be affected by that. The road enters the district between hills and so could be effectively guarded. Effectively, that is, excepting that as soon as a station is constructed, people will come in by other roads. It should be as effective as Chigalabailu, but I am told the place for the station should be in Anantapur district, at a place between the hills called Guranivaripalli. My Tahsildar says that when you enter this district, the country is open and people could escape and come in anywhere. I do not myself think frontier stations of much value. Even at Chigalabailu, it is said that people who wish to evade the station leave their carts half a mile on the Mysore side, walk through the jungle and rejoin the cart half a mile on the Madanapalle side. Nothing can prevent this, so that a frontier station even in favourable circumstances is of small utility. I am therefore not in favour of any stations at all.

6. If you will sanction the (5) five Special Revenue Inspectors, I will appoint them at once.

7. I think also that for protecting the two Taluk head-quarters of Kadiri and Vayalpad, a few salt peons may be sanctioned as at Madanapalle to assist the private guards appointed by the people. I should like therefore to have eight more peons for that purpose—either salt peons or extra talayaris who might be paid from the village service fund.

8. Then, my District Medical Officer and the Tahsildars of Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, all complain that their establishments cannot cope with the extra work involved by plague correspondence. I think this is true, and I should like your authority to appoint an extra clerk on Rs. 15 in each of their offices. I do not know what other districts are doing in this matter, but the ordinary staffs in Cuddapah are so bad, that extra work cannot be got out of them.

9. As your policy seems to differ from that of your predecessor and as all the questions which I thought were settled when Mr. Hammick came here have now been revived, I have the honour to suggest that you include this district in your tours, as you have not yet done so. I shall be here or hereabouts till the end of the month, when I go to Cuddapah for 3 or 4 days and then to Pulivendla for jamabandi.

---

Ref. on C. No. 1885.

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

"Pending orders of Government, your proposed observation scheme approved. I sanction five Special Revenue Inspectors. Four clerks require sanction of Board and Government through me with proposition statement."

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

*22nd February* 1899.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 14th March 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that I have called on the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, to nominate Special Revenue Inspectors for plague work, but have not yet received their nominations. In view of the hot weather and decrease of plague, I think that we can well do without those officers at present. Our risk of infection is less now than it has been any time these six months. So I propose that those appointments be held in abeyance till found necessary. I will consider what

useless. This was clear in my previous letters. They are still useless for the same reason. It is no use spending Rs. 500 on sheds and Rs. 100 a month on staff for a station at one out of a hundred ways of entering the district. Birangi, Tsadum and Amadagúr can serve no useful purpose, and I do not propose to revive them. Regarding the Hindupúr Road, I am informed by the Tahsildar that people enter his taluk by a dozen or more ways from Anantapur and that the traffic on the road is small. That is, of course, no argument as plague fugitives would not be affected by that. The road enters the district between hills and so could be effectively guarded. Effectively, that is, excepting that as soon as a station is constructed, people will come in by other roads. It should be as effective as Chigalabailu, but I am told the place for the station should be in Anantapur district, at a place between the hills called Guranivaripalli. My Tahsildar says that when you enter this district, the country is open and people could escape and come in anywhere. I do not myself think frontier stations of much value. Even at Chigalabailu, it is said that people who wish to evade the station leave their carts half a mile on the Mysore side, walk through the jungle and rejoin the cart half a mile on the Madanapalle side. Nothing can prevent this, so that a frontier station even in favourable circumstances is of small utility. I am therefore not in favour of any stations at all.

6. If you will sanction the (5) five Special Revenue Inspectors, I will appoint them at once.

7. I think also that for protecting the two Taluk head-quarters of Kadiri and Vayalpad, a few salt peons may be sanctioned as at Madanapalle to assist the private guards appointed by the people. I should like therefore to have eight more peons for that purpose—either salt peons or extra talayaris who might be paid from the village service fund.

8. Then, my District Medical Officer and the Tahsildars of Kadiri, Vayalpad and Madanapalle, all complain that their establishments cannot cope with the extra work involved by plague correspondence. I think this is true, and I should like your authority to appoint an extra clerk on Rs. 15 in each of their offices. I do not know what other districts are doing in this matter, but the ordinary staffs in Cuddapah are so bad, that extra work cannot be got out of them.

9. As your policy seems to differ from that of your predecessor and as all the questions which I thought were settled when Mr. Hammick came here have now been revived, I have the honour to suggest that you include this district in your tours, as you have not yet done so. I shall be here or hereabouts till the end of the month, when I go to Cuddapah for 3 or 4 days and then to Pulivendla for jamabandi.

---

Ref. on C. No. 1885.

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

"Pending orders of Government, your proposed observation scheme approved. I sanction five Special Revenue Inspectors. Four clerks require sanction of Board and Government through me with proposition statement."

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

22*nd February* 1899.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 14th March 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that I have called on the Sub-Collector and Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, to nominate Special Revenue Inspectors for plague work, but have not yet received their nominations. In view of the hot weather and decrease of plague, I think that we can well do without those officers at present. Our risk of infection is less now than it has been any time these six months. So I propose that those appointments be held in abeyance till found necessary. I will consider what

further reductions can be made. We have little going on except two ambulance corps and one frontier station at Chigalabailu. I am inclined to think that the Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded at once, but do not know how long Government propose to retain those corps.

---

*Letter.*—No. 929, dated 11th April 1889.

In reply to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 275-P., dated 14th March 1899, I have the honour to say that I am of opinion that at the least the two Revenue Inspectors mentioned in your Ref. on C. No. 347-P. of 1898, dated 21st January 1899, should be appointed at once and that, considering that plague is now fully established in the gold fields of Kolar, it seems advisable that one such officer should be appointed for each frontier firka.

2. The Cuddapah ambulance corps may be disbanded. The two European or Eurasian nurses on the Madanapalle staff may be replaced by natives.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

11*th April* 1899.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

---

From H. O. D. HARDING, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp Madanapalle, 1st April 1899, Ref. on Cur. No. 341-P.

With reference to your letter, Ref. on Cur. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to report that I have only one frontier station in my district, no observation circles and have only had one case of plague. I can't therefore offer remarks of great value based on experience. But I am entirely of accord with you in the views laid down in your letter under reply. I propose to retain my one frontier station at Chigalabailu till all danger from the Mysore side has ceased. That station fulfils the conditions essential to a road frontier station, *i.e.*, it is on a road where it passes through hills and the frontier inspecting officer can observe all passengers, save such as deliberately leave their carts and evade him by walking through the jungle. Such people none can catch. Up to date he has not detected a plague case—due no doubt partly to the fact that plague has never come very near my frontier and partly to the fact that the existence of the frontier station and also of private kavalgars round Madanapalle town deters plague fugitives from coming that way. My other proposed frontier stations were never opened because fortunately when the violent opposition of the people made me visit all the proposed sites in person, I found the country so open that the stations would have been useless.

2. As regards observation circles, finding that the young men who came as Sanitary Inspectors and the unknown supervisors simply terrified the people, we also abolished all these. If they had been working for the last six months, they would have been absolutely useless, and the one case of plague, which we did have, occurred beyond the proposed guarded area. The chances are about 1,000 to 1, that that man would not have been caught *en route* by any number of inspectors or supervisors. I am opposed entirely to a preventive force of inspectors and supervisors. They are very expensive and the most they can ever hope to do is to catch a case of plague soon after it occurs and so enable us to apply measures to prevent its spreading. Whether in other districts any inspector or supervisor ever has caught a case of plague in that way—except perhaps while inspecting near an already infected town—I am unable to say; but I consider the odds are so very heavy against his doing so that any money spent on such an inspecting agency is money thrown away.

3. Since plague has come apparently to stop for a time, the heroic and expensive measures that were justifiable when we hoped to crush it out at once are now quite unjustified. We have a village agency in every district, and so long as we have the

confidence of the people, do not pester them with meddlesome and sometimes foolish strangers and leave them in the belief which after all is natural to them that the local officers will help them when disease occurs, we can reckon with perfect safety on our village Reddies reporting plague cases as they occur and we shall hear of a case through that ordinary channel far sooner and with far greater certainty than we should were an inspector circulating vaguely and frightening people into concealment.

I would propose therefore to retain my Chigalabailu station till Mysore is free of plague. I would retain the Madanapalle ambulance corps till North Arcot and Mysore are both free of plague. I would abolish the Cuddapah ambulance corps at once and not re-employ it unless surrounding danger makes it necessary after the hot weather. I would employ no inspecting agency at all. I thought at one time of employing Special Revenue Inspectors in each threatened taluk, but think now that even they will not be of use enough to earn their pay. I rely on my village officers and people and think one inspecting man for 5, 10, 20 miles will be no extra use. Of course should plague invade us, Sanitary Inspectors might then become necessary for disinfecting purposes and should any village be attacked Special Revenue Inspectors under a Special Deputy Tahsildar would, as you suggest, be the most suitable agency for encouraging evacuation.

It is obvious that with plague as a yearly visitor or permanent disease we cannot maintain our present enormous expenditure. Your proposals are practically on the lines we have been working on in this district. As I have never done much more than is now proposed, I cannot show great savings, but I think the ambulance corps at Cuddapah may go. The Sub-Collector proposes to send away also the Madanapalle ambulance corps retaining only one spare hospital assistant for emergencies. I am inclined to agree with him, but seeing that I have no experience of the actual working and usefulness of the corps, I hesitate to recommend its abolition while Vellore continues to threaten us.

4. The only other expenditure of importance that we incur is the Special Plague officer at Madanapalle and an Extra Medical officer at Cuddapah. I think that both these officers may be dispensed with and that we can manage with the district staff till we are really attacked.

5. I think the Special Medical officer who examines persons alighting at Rajampet is also hardly necessary any longer.

6. To sum up, I would dispense with—

(1) the Cuddapah ambulance corps;
(2) the Special Plague officer and his clerk;
(3) the Special Medical officer;
(4) the Hospital Assistant at Rajampet; and
(5) I would not employ the five Special Revenue Inspectors which you sanctioned in your telegram, dated 22nd February 1899.

The monthly savings involved in these proposals amount to Rs. 1,425. My experience of plague has fortunately been very negative, but the impression left on me is that we have made a great mistake in many of our attempted preventive measures and that it will be far wiser in future to reserve our resources to fight the disease when it breaks out.

---

GANJAM.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 27th March 1899, Dis. No. 611-Eng.

With reference to your R.C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that there are no road inspection stations and observation circles in this district.

2. The scheme of observation for Calcutta sanctioned in G.O., No. 899, dated 12th December 1898, was ordered to be held in abeyance until considered necessary.

confidence of the people, do not pester them with meddlesome and sometimes foolish strangers and leave them in the belief which after all is natural to them that the local officers will help them when disease occurs, we can reckon with perfect safety on our village Reddies reporting plague cases as they occur and we shall hear of a case through that ordinary channel far sooner and with far greater certainty than we should were an inspector circulating vaguely and frightening people into concealment.

I would propose therefore to retain my Chigalabailu station till Mysore is free of plague. I would retain the Madanapalle ambulance corps till North Arcot and Mysore are both free of plague. I would abolish the Cuddapah ambulance corps at once and not re-employ it unless surrounding danger makes it necessary after the hot weather. I would employ no inspecting agency at all. I thought at one time of employing Special Revenue Inspectors in each threatened taluk, but think now that even they will not be of use enough to earn their pay. I rely on my village officers and people and think one inspecting man for 5, 10, 20 miles will be no extra use. Of course should plague invade us, Sanitary Inspectors might then become necessary for disinfecting purposes and should any village be attacked Special Revenue Inspectors under a Special Deputy Tahsildar would, as you suggest, be the most suitable agency for encouraging evacuation.

It is obvious that with plague as a yearly visitor or permanent disease we cannot maintain our present enormous expenditure. Your proposals are practically on the lines we have been working on in this district. As I have never done much more than is now proposed, I cannot show great savings, but I think the ambulance corps at Cuddapah may go. The Sub-Collector proposes to send away also the Madanapalle ambulance corps retaining only one spare hospital assistant for emergencies. I am inclined to agree with him, but seeing that I have no experience of the actual working and usefulness of the corps, I hesitate to recommend its abolition while Vellore continues to threaten us.

4. The only other expenditure of importance that we incur is the Special Plague officer at Madanapalle and an Extra Medical officer at Cuddapah. I think that both these officers may be dispensed with and that we can manage with the district staff till we are really attacked.

5. I think the Special Medical officer who examines persons alighting at Rajampet is also hardly necessary any longer.

6. To sum up, I would dispense with—

(1) the Cuddapah ambulance corps;
(2) the Special Plague officer and his clerk;
(3) the Special Medical officer;
(4) the Hospital Assistant at Rajampet; and
(5) I would not employ the five Special Revenue Inspectors which you sanctioned in your telegram, dated 22nd February 1899.

The monthly savings involved in these proposals amount to Rs. 1,425. My experience of plague has fortunately been very negative, but the impression left on me is that we have made a great mistake in many of our attempted preventive measures and that it will be far wiser in future to reserve our resources to fight the disease when it breaks out.

---

GANJAM.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Ganjám, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 27th March 1899, Dis. No. 611-Eng.

With reference to your R.C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to state that there are no road inspection stations and observation circles in this district.

2. The scheme of observation for Calcutta sanctioned in G.O., No. 899, dated 12th December 1898, was ordered to be held in abeyance until considered necessary.

KURNOOL.

Read the following :—

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, dated 1st April 1899, No. 898.

From MAHOMED RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated Camp Dhone, 24th March 1899, No. M.–Tour.

Adverting to your letter, No. 3096, dated 11th March 1899, I have the honour to state that plague having very greatly decreased in this district, I think it desirable that the special establishments should be considerably reduced and the expenditure in connection with plague operations proportionately curtailed.

2. I have already informed you by wire that Mr. Gahan's services are not at all necessary from the 1st proximo. The clerk on Rs. 20 and the two peons on Rs. 7 each allowed to Mr. Gahan should also be dispensed with from the date with effect from which the abolition of his office is sanctioned.

3. I consider it quite unnecessary that the observation circles on the borders of the Nizam's territory should continue to be maintained. The infected districts of Hyderabad are far remote from the limit of this district and the arrivals from the former are very few or none. The circle inspectors and supervisors on the frontier have been perambulating their charges for the last one year but they have not so far detected even a single case of fever imported from the Hyderabad territory, and I consider that no useful purpose will be secured by the continued employment of the observation staff there. I therefore suggest the abolition of seven circles now existing on the Nizam's frontier and the formation of three new circles in continuation of the existing ones on the eastern and southern sides of the Pattikonda taluk so as to ensure systematic observation within a radius of twenty miles from Peravali and other four infected villages of that taluk. The total number of observation circles will then be reduced from 14 to 10 (all in the Pattikonda taluk) resulting in a corresponding decrease in the number of circle inspectors. The work of these inspectors will be supervised by two officers—Messrs. Anderson and Johnston—and the services of supervisors Messrs. Berlie and Hare may be very conveniently dispensed with.

4. Concerning the six road inspection stations, I think that they need not be closed. Sheds have been erected at a very heavy cost at each of the stations, and the hospital assistants, &c., now employed at the inspection stations may be retained for sometime.

5. Reduction in the establishment shall also be effected by me at an early date. The special passport-issuing officer at Nandyal will be done away with, his duties being entrusted to the civil apothecary at the place pending the transfer of the work to the stationmaster as enjoined in G.O., Mis. No. 1188-P., dated 27th September 1898. The number of nurses will be reduced to one, she being employed at the Dhone railway inspection station. The two nurses now serving on the ambulance staff will be replaced by two midwives on Rs. 25 each. Some of the menial servants will also be dispensed with.

*Letter*—No. 898, dated 1st April 1899.

In reply to your letter, dated 24th March 1899, No. M—Tour, I have the honour to say that I approve of your proposals in paragraph 5, and to ask under whose orders the supervisors will work when Mr. Gahan goes.

2. A general reference will shortly be made by Government on the questions of policy raised in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

To the Collector of Kurnool.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Local and Munipal Department.

---

Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, dated 13th April 1899, No. 979.

---

Read the following :—

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 6th April 1899, R. C. No. 570-P.

Adverting to your letter, No. 898, dated 1st April 1899, I have the honour to state that the two supervisors will now work under the orders of the District Medical and Sanitary officer.

---

*Proceedings*—No. 979, dated 13th April 1899.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
*Plague Commissioner.*

---

MALABAR.

From J. H. GWYNNE, Esq., Deputy Collector of Wynaad, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Manantoddy, 16th April 1899, A.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 27th ultimo, Ref. on C. No. 406, on copy of the Plague Commissioner's letter of the 23rd idem requesting me to report whether I believe that many persons have succeeded in evading the frontier inspection stations established here, and, if so, what remedy I would suggest, I have the honour to submit that, so far as my knowledge or information goes, there has been no systematic evasion of the plague restrictions along our threatened frontier. This I must attribute more to natural causes. We have happily a belt of thick forest extending all along the Wynaad frontier, where it marches with the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and this fringe of forest has the notoriety of being infested with various descriptions of wild animals. The possibility of people from the infected parts of the Mysore Province, bent on evading our frontier inspection posts, finding their way into this taluk through this tract of forest, is therefore almost *nil*. All the known routes

from Mysore are now carefully watched. Cases of evasion have, I may say, been very rare. Of course one must be prepared to hear that a solitary case of evasion does occur once in a way when a foolhardy man makes up his mind to brave the dangers that threaten him in the forest.

2. Although the country along the Mysore border is flat and open, the presence of this impenetrable forest has the effect of directing the traffic generally to converge either towards Manantoddy *viâ* Bavali, or Sultan's Battery *viâ* Mathanga, where efficient establishments are maintained to watch the ingress of people and articles of merchandise coming from Mysore.

3. I am of opinion that the present system of check is all that can be desired and I have no suggestions to offer for its improvement.

4. If the disease continues to abate in Mysore, we might soon be able to make a reduction in the number of peons maintained at each of the posts and dispense with a hospital assistant at Chedleth.

---

No. D. 323-Pl.

True copy forwarded to the Plague Commissioner, with reference to his letter, Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, through the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The posts which I have established along the Wynaad frontier were selected after personal inspection and local inquiry. These posts have the effect of tying up the arteries of communication. As long as the officers there do their duty, there cannot be any frequent entries into Wynaad from Mysore at other points along the frontier.

TELLICHERRY,
21*st April* 1899.

(Signed) G. W. DANCE,
*Collector.*

---

THE NILGIRIS.

From C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of the Nilgiris, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 12th April 1899, R. Dis. No. 53.

In reply to your letter, Ref. C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to enclose a tabular statement which shows the working of the three road plague inspection camps in this district. No case of plague has been detected at any of the camps, nor has there been any case among those detained or those to whom passports were given. The natural conclusion from the facts above stated is that the district would have escaped plague without these inspection stations, and it may be said at once that the results have not justified the cost as events have turned out.

2. Had, however, plague spread westward from Mysore City, which was quite likely our inspection camps would no doubt have been useful, as there is still plague in Mysore City, though it has decreased lately in a marked degree, I think it would not be safe for the present to abolish these inspection camps. As you are aware one camp, viz., that at Kakanhalla, is likely to be closed temporarily on account of its malarious situation, but in its place it is proposed to open at least three smaller inspection stations, if suitable and effective situations for these can be obtained. I may say that great difficulty is being experienced in this matter.

3. The inspection stations in this district are situated at Kalhatti, Gúdalúr and Kakanhalla, and of all these places it may be said that the nature of the country forces the traffic to converge on these stations. This is true of cart traffic for all three stations and it is true to a certain extent of passanger traffic for Kakanhalla and Gúdalúr. The sites for these inspection camps were chosen after long and anxious deliberation and in consultation with planters who know the country thoroughly, and I am convinced that for protection against plague in Mysore no better sites can be selected.

4. Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, I beg to state that no observation circles ever were created in this district, and I would invite your attention to my predecessor's (Mr. Butterworth's) letter to the Plague Commissioner, Ref. on Cur. No. 653, dated 5th October 1898 (printed in the Proceedings of the Plague Commissioner, No. 767, dated 22nd November 1898) on this subject. With a large population of European planters, vitally interested in keeping out the plague, we can no doubt dispense with inspectors and supervisors, and I do not think they will ever be needed here. If, however, there is a recrudescence of plague in Mysore after the monsoon sets in, and when the coolies return from Mysore to the Wynaad, I intend to propose an increase of the medical subordinates in the Nilgiri-Wynaad and to distribute these men throughout the taluk with disinfectants, so that they may be able to take immediate steps to stamp out the disease if it appears among the coolies on the coffee estates. The planters in the Wynaad will, I have no doubt, be able to secure evacuation among their coolies, and the Deputy Tahsildar will be able to deal with the remainder of the inhabitants who are few in number.

5. I think some reduction may be made in the establishment at the Kakanhalla camp, but the saving would be small, and I do not see any other source of saving possible if the three camps are maintained, as I consider they should be. In conclusion, I would point out that it is specially important to keep plague out of this district which is a sanitarium for a large part of India and that all possible precautions with that object should be taken.

---

SALEM.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras (through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras), dated 20th April 1899, No. 794-Plague.

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 3556, of the 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to forward copies of my Sub-Collector's and Special Plague officer's reports on this subject.

2. I agree with Captain Ffrench that our road frontier stations have not been a failure. Although Hosúr town was in constant communication with Bangalore and but 25 miles distant, yet it was the last town to become infected and then not from the Mysore Province.

Zuzuvada, the frontier station on this road, was by far the best.

Evasions are easy and common and the stations are not of much use to prevent intercourse between neighbouring frontier villages.

Strangers from a distance leaving an infected locality, as for instance Bangalore City, with their household goods and people actually striken with plague must, however, necessarily pass along the roads. Such people are caught by our frontier stations and their goods disinfected. Another point in favour of these stations is that their very existence deters people from travelling into and from an infected area.

I would maintain the frontier stations on the main roads as before in case Bangalore and the districts of Mysore bordering Hosúr become again infected.

With regard to closing temporarily the frontier stations from Gammalapuram to Kagganur, I would wait a little while longer until Anekal and Hoskote taluks become free. Then they may be temporarily abolished. Kagganur I will, however, abolish at once, as very few passports are issued there, and the hospital assistant in charge has resigned. The guards can be utilized elsewhere or sent back to ordinary duty.

The ghât stations should remain for the present.

3. I do not approve of leaving entirely the guarding of the frontier to village munsifs of frontier villages. Except on the main roads they may be utilized with advantage without extra remuneration as certain of them have already been utilized. We must rely chiefly on the good sense of the people themselves to keep out and isolate strangers from infected localities coming by by-paths and tracks across the frontier. I believe that after past experiences the people will be all the more careful to keep out strangers and we shall have even greater assistance than hitherto.

I agree - Success due to Capt. Ffrench's energy; but this is the only example of stations in the plan working being effective: the frontier is 212 ½ great lengths.

4. As regards observation circles and groups, I do not think we can increase the size of the circles or diminish their number with safety. When plague actually breakes out it has been found absolutely necessary to form smaller circles (preventive circles).

I do think, however, we can reduce the cost of this establishment very substantially.

At present the temporary circle sanitary inspector gets Rs. 40 *plus* Rs. 30 allowances. One of the best men in this district is when at home a sub-registrar's clerk on Rs. 15; others are watch-makers, book-sellers, copyists, union clerks—men unable to get Government appointments attracted by a magnificient salary. Most of them are consequently very unsatisfactory servants. I think land revenue clerks or other Government or Local Fund subordinates might be found and trained locally at half the cost, and my opinion is that they would be more under control and we should get better work from them. The present class of supervisors has worked excellently and I cannot suggest an improvement especially when plague actually breaks out. Men of the Deputy Tahsildar's grade would do well enough, but I doubt whether they would be satisfactory during a serious epidemic.

The present staff should not be reduced at present, though later the preventive circle inspectors may be dispensed with and perhaps the number of supervisors may be reduced.

5. Captain Ffrench, Special Plague officer, and the additional medical officers have worked very hard, though the latter are very much handicapped by not knowing the language or the people they have to deal with.

---

ENCLOSURES.

From Capain T. FFRENCH, Special Plague Officer, to the Collector of Salem, dated Hosúr, 15th April 1899.

In reply to your endorsement on Plague Commissioner's No. 3556, dated 23rd March, regarding working of frontier stations and suggesting the withdrawal of the line of defence to the ghâts, I have the honour to report as follows.

The attached statement will show you clearly the number of passports issued at different stations since the beginning of plague operations to the 1st April this year. From records in my office I find that the following evasions have taken place :—

(i) Between Gummalapuram and Kottagondapalli on either side of Kummaravapalli, a distance of about 14 miles, 134 people have evaded.
(ii) Between Kottagondapalli and Zuzuvada, 2 miles, 6 people.
(iii) Between Zuzuvada and Kagganur, 6 miles, 62 people.
(iv) Between Kagganur and Bagalur, 4 miles, 2 people.
(v) From thence eastward to Berikai, 7 miles, 4 people.

These numbers include people who have been issued passes by village munsifs along the frontier, those who have been found at various shandies without passes, and individuals here and there who have been caught in the eve of evading frontier stations while close to them and who have been prosecuted.

2. I think you will see from this that, on the whole, considering the number of passports that have been issued within the last seven months at different stations and the number of people who have got through between those stations—although perhaps it has not been an effective means of stopping the disease getting into this district, it has at least kept a large percentage of people observed as they crossed our frontier, the intimation of whose advent has been sent to their destinations previous to their arrival to enable their being further observed there. When you look at the total number of imported cases from Mysore, viz., 33 up to 1st April, and note that thirteen of these were actually stopped at frontier stations and villages as follows—Zuzuvada 7, Gumalapuram 1, Bagalur village 1, Kumarampalli 2, Kottakondapalli 2, and that the remaining 20 developed plague after they crossed the frontier and either died or recovered—it shows that the frontier system of defence has worked well on the whole, but in order to attain these results, it has cost a lot of money.

I have no doubt that a great many more cases that we have known nothing of have occurred besides and have been kept dark by village munsifs and not reported to circle inspectors. So all the time, labour and paper spent in sending intimations of arrivals by form C has been wasted. It would have been much better therefore if these intimations had been sent to circle inspectors instead of to village munsifs.

3. I certainly do not think that now plague has practically died out in Bangalore and on the north and north-west frontier, there is any further necessity of keeping up the frontier stations from Gummalapuram to Kagganur, both inclusive, but I think that Bagalur and Berikai stations should still be retained and the latter be brought closer into the village so as to watch the road to Shulagiri.

By abolition of the above stations, I mean withdrawal of the guards and establishment. The sheds might still be retained and be looked after by paid watchmen engaged by village munsifs till they are wanted again.

4. If plague breaks out again in Bangalore I would suggest that the frontier defence be again established by making the village munsifs of all the villages along the frontier from Thalli on the west to Bagalur on the north-east passport-issuing officers and paying them a small remuneration of say Rs. 5 a month each, which I am sure they would willingly do the work for and two toties at Rs. 2 a month each to watch the approaches. There are 26 of these villages, the names of which I can give you at any time if desired.

If the village munsifs at any time detected any cases of plague, they could send them to the nearest frontier station sheds and intimate the same to the medical officer here.

5. At present the above frontier establishments and guards excluding Bagalur and Berikai cost Rs. 455 a month; but by the system I propose it would cost about half this sum. So it may be worth considering. I do not think it is advisable to do without some line of defence at the frontier when there is plague on the other side. That is the reason why I propose for the present keeping on Bagalur and Berikai stations on account of Kolar being infected and people arriving by train therefrom *viâ* Malur and on account of Masti opposite Berikai being infected.

* * * *

From C. G. SPENCER, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, to the Collector of Salem, dated 17th April 1899.

With reference to your endorsement Ref. No. 731-P.C., dated 27th March 1899, on Plague Commissioner's Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report from the Special Plague officer in plague divisional charge upon the more economical working of plague preventive measures.

2. I support his proposals to abolish for the present all the frontier road-inspection stations, except Bagalur and Berikai, and to retain the ghât inspection-stations at Royakotta and Kurubarapalli. I consider a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for undergoing the expense and trouble of shifting the Berikai frontier station at this stage to another spot nearer to the Shulagiri road. The station is now on the direct Masti road close to the very frontier. If withdrawn into the interior, the outlying villages will be left unprotected besides two by-paths. It is true there are other foot-paths by which passengers may enter Berikai or join the Shulagiri road, but these may be guarded by systematic patrolling now that the strength of the establishment at this station has been raised to seven.

3. As regards the suggestion to make village munsifs passport-issuing officers for the whole frontier in the event of a recrudescence of the plague in Bangalore, I have to observe that very many of the munsifs of Hosur taluk are illiterate. We should have to compel those munsifs of frontier villages who were ignorant to resign or to take leave. For an extra remuneration of Rs. 5 they would certainly arrange to get the work done somehow by employing literate gumastahs. On the main lines

of communication, however, I think it would be necessary to have English-knowing persons and thus for the Mattigiri-Bangalore, Hosur-Bangalore and Malur-Hosur roads it would be necessary to sanction a pay of Rs. 15 each.

4. The ghát-inspection stations must, I consider, be maintained so long as Hosur taluk and Mysore Province are declared infected.

5. The Special Plague officer's letter contains no recommendations regarding the observation staff.

The circle inspectors are so to speak the nerves of the system. Their chief use is, I conceive, to be the means of conveying to the centre of the system the first warning as to the existence of plague. The question is how far they have fulfilled this object and thus justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the maintenance of so large an establishment. At first when plague was at a respectable distance and only a few imported cases were coming over our borders, they caused more alarm among the people than they did good, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we could have got the work of tracing fresh arrivals and keeping fever registers, which is the main object of the existence of these officials, performed far more cheaply and quietly by local men. At the beginning it was noticeable that the first intelligence of the occurrence of a case of plague among the villages of their circles did not always reach us through the circle inspectors. Now they have become familiar with the villages of their circles and the people have grown accustomed to them, the services of the best of these men are decidedly valuable and I would deprecate any idea of disbanding them until twenty or thirty days have elapsed from the last indigenous plague case in the division. For the less immediate future, the value of these men depends on the question how long it is possible for an outbreak of plague to spread in a village unbeknown to the authorities if the observation staff did not exist. In the larger villages I do not think it would be possible for the authorities to remain long in the dark as to the existence of indigenous plague. In the smaller villages it would not signify much, seeing that the agricultural population have by this time learnt so well the lesson of evacuation and that our main object is to prevent the infection being conveyed to uninfected regions. From the very beginning, the people have made most strenuous efforts to keep out strangers from Mysore from entering their villages, fencing their villages round with thorns and employing private sentinels for the purpose. It is only in cases where their own kinsmen residing in adjoining villages of British territory have been attacked that their caution has been to some extent relaxed. In future years I think we may rely more than ever on their increasing sense of the importance of these preventive measures. When Bangalore next becomes badly infected with plague, I should like to see a trial made of the Plague Commissioner's scheme, mentioned in paragraph 3 of his letter for a deputation on plague duty of a section of the Land Revenue establishment.

6. The salary of the special medical officers imported from England constitutes a very considerable item in the total cost of the present plague preventive measures. The value of the superior medical training of these officers is greatly discounted for some time at least by their inexperience of the country and of official methods of business and by their ignorance of the vernaculars. In their place, I advocate drawing more largely from the better class of civil apothecaries and civil surgeons so far as such men are available. Their places in rural hospitals might be temporarily filled by hospital assistants, if at least the military authorities are unwilling to lend us supernumerary medical men of the same class and attainments.

---

## VIZAGAPATAM.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 29th March 1899, Dis. No. 138 P.

In reply to your letter Ref. on C. No. 3556, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to report that, as there are no road-inspection stations and observation circles in the district such as those referred to in the letter under reply, I have gained no experience and am not in a position to express an opinion of any value.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his "village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibits itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Plague Commissioner, dated 4th May 1899, No. 1401-S.

With reference to your letter No. 3556, dated 23rd March 1899, I have the honour to reply as follows.

*Frontier Road Stations.*—The necessity for these depends upon the proximity of the infected area to be guarded against. I consider that all main roads used ordinarily for cart traffic between a healthy and an infected area distant ten days average stages (150 miles) from the former, should be guarded. All minor roads immediately serving an infected area within two days' march (40 miles) should be similarly guarded. It is hopeless to make these stations imitate the functions of a cordon: hence, this ruling takes into account the imminence of the danger. When an infected area is supplied with "preventive circles," frontier road stations should be abolished within their limits, provided any modification of additional Regulation No. 34 be in force.

2. I agree with you in thinking the configuration of a country modifies the utility of a frontier road station. Where, under the above rules, the nature of the country facilitates the evasion of a frontier station, I advise the sheds be withdrawn five miles from the frontier to any convenient central spot. This should form the head-quarters of a Circle Sanitary Inspector. Instead of an area of ten by ten miles, his charge should have a front towards the infected area of six miles and a depth of ten miles, or such other modification of area and size as would secure the close examination and *the regular patrol of the road*, and supervision of villages on each side of it. Where the country is such that traffic converges towards it, the present methods of inspection should be retained.

3. No frontier road station should exist without, "observation circles" at its back, of the ordinary type, to ensure that the passport system is worked (see the result of the opposite system in South Canara) with the possible exception of the Nilgiris, where there are special peculiarities to be dealt with.

4. In no case should a frontier road inspection station, by its strictness of working, be made to approach the character of a "detention camp." Disinfection of the filthy should be required, detention of those actually suffering from suspicious symptoms, and, with discretion, of those who cannot be trusted to give a satisfactory account of their intended movements. It is only when, with mistaken zeal, the local authorities attempt to convert such places into "detention camps" that any serious attempts at evasion are likely to occur.

5. *Observation Circles.*—All the Collectors consulted agree in regarding "observation circles" as necessary, with the exception of Mr. Harding of Cuddapah. That officer's ideas of economy are so pronounced that by convincing himself that he can do without this and without that part of establishments universally recognized as necessary in plague measures, he has brought his arguments to the *reductio ad absurdum* scale of depending upon his "village officers and people." I have no hesitation in saying that to depend upon village officers to report cases, *unless kept up to the mark by a special inspection organization*, is against practical experience, not only during the present epidemic of plague but in connection with all epidemic diseases.

6. Results in actual practice have shown that selection of an area of ten miles was judicious. There are, however, less thickly inhabited parts of the country where economy might be secured by a somewhat larger area being given, provided the Collector concerned satisfy himself that the circle inspector can reach each inhabited part of his charge within each five days. This ruling was not correctly applied in at least one district, where the large villages only were visited, and, in consequence, attacks were not recognized in time in the smaller.

7. "Preventive circles" of five miles diameter should invariably be opened round an area in which indigenous plague exhibited itself for a radius of at least 20 miles. Beyond this, again, should be two "observation circles" if not already made. Under existing rules, it seems likely to be forgotten that directly the frontier circles are taken in the rear, a change of organization is necessary.

8. *Suggested changes in organization.*—It is essential that additional Regulation 34 should be so modified that the passport system shall commence at the infected town. Not until fairly driven to this course, on account of the number of the villages attacked, should a large area be declared infected, and thus bring about absence of surveillance The argument against this is where no cordon is used (and I think that except in small villages, on first appearance of indigenous plague, it should not be employed) that the system must be useless. I do not see that it would be any more useless, or be attended with any more difficulty than the passport system as a whole. It is always seem to me most undesirable that persons from infected villages should be allowed to wander to healthy villages without any safeguard merely on the ground that both are included in an area officially judged as infected. It has been *the* blot of the late operations.

9. Far more definite rulings as to the relation of "plague officers" to medical officers than at present exist are, in my opinion, necessary. Confusion of their functions seems to me to exist. For example, in the North Arcot district, staff corps officers were appointed who were directly responsible for plague operations whilst medical officers were at their beck and call for diagnosis. On my writing a report containing very simple sanitary suggestions (notes of inspection of Vellore town) it was referred by the Plague Commissioner to the Collector, without expression of opinion or orders; it was then transferred by the Collector to the Plague officer in charge of Vellore town for report as to the "*necessity*" and practicability of my suggestions. As to the "practicability" of anything I suggest it is for local officers, with whom responsibility rests, to decide whoever they be; but, when I make suggestions of a *sanitary* nature, I think their being referred by an officer on special duty in reference to plague (the Plague Commissioner) without orders to the responsible officer of the district, and thence for the opinion of the retired staff corps officer represents a waste of money and energy. If this is the method of disposing of advice offered to Government by its sanitary adviser, it is presumed that suggestions made by District Sanitary officers share the same fate.

10. In lieu of the present want of system, Senior Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service should be selected for charge of sanitary and medical plague administration of districts subject to the Collector. These would be known as District Senior Medical officers. If the permanent District Medical and Sanitary officer were a junior, he should be placed on plague duty in his own district, and either by continuing the same pay, or by special allowance, should suffer no monetary loss. The charge of head-quarters and routine district medical administration should be held by existing Assistant Surgeons, subject to the administrative control of the District Senior Medical officer.

11. The staff of "observation" and its organization would therefore be as at present, but, on plague appearing, Medical officers of the Indian Medical Service would be posted to charge of areas usually not exceeding 800 square miles, *under the direct order of the District Senior Medical officer*, as "Plague Officers." On the supervisors within the 800 miles area would be appointment of a Plague officer, the Tahsildar would be attached to the Plague dispensed with, and, in lieu, a special Commissioned Medical officer. If the areas affected become more numerous than the Military class should Service members could cope with, Assistant Surgeons of the be posted to every second area, subordinate to the nearest Commissioned Medical officer.

12. European Medical officers imported under convenant with the Secretary of State should be posted *under the direct orders* of the District Senior Medical Officer as Assistant Plague officers and should be placed in charge of village disinfection work, plague hospitals, health camps and railway inspection stations, with civil apothecaries or senior hospital assistants as their immediate assistants.

13. *Certificated* (not temporary) Sanitary Inspectors should be in charge of disinfection gangs, subject to the medical officer on the spot.

14. So long as sufficient medical officers are available, civil officers should not be detailed for *special* plague duty, but would be responsible for aiding, by all means in their power, within the areas under their charge, sanctioned methods of plague administration.

No.

GOVERNMENT

LOCAL AND MUNICIP

READ—the following papers :—

From L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., I.C.S., P
Frontier Districts, dated Camp, I
No. 3556.

I have the honour to request you to repo
the road inspection stations and observation ci
you consider the results attained justify the
that as the hot weather draws on, plague
Presidency, but the probability of having to
a fresh attack from Bombay and Mysore and
for. It is possible that some modification of
introduced with advantage. On this point I

2. Road frontier stations are undoubted
the country forces traffic to converge between
flat and open there is reason to believe that
evaded. Cordons round even moderate-sized
and it appears of doubtful expediency to at
more or less of a cordon along a frontier of gr
I do not suggest that all road inspection st
possibly advisable that many of them shou
efficient. It might be advisable to establis
country will render them workable, even th
an illustration of what I mean, I mentio
Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district, the
in the Salem district, and between Kollegal a

3. The question of retaining observation
and supervisors is a difficult one to decide upo
threatened districts to appoint special inspecto
the threatened frontier, selecting for these posts
people and likely to have influence with them a
taluk under a special Tahsildar or Deputy
teaches us that the only satisfactory method of
tion and disinfection. It will probably be
I suggest, that we shall meet with the greate
evacuate, and sanitary inspectors and others mi
work.

4. In the Deccan districts and in Salem
a sense of the importance of keeping persons
Such a sense is to be fostered where it exists
may, to a great extent, depend for the carrying
and certainly more cheaply, of the work that we
frontier stations.

d p

ge servants, and between
guarding the frontier, I
frontier left unprotected,
arrangement which affords

Collector would not
him ; the Collector's

e sheer waste.

ance staffs, I think at
sing cases in houses.

Commissioner that
s, seems to me to be
of preference by civil
I can find not a single
s at the fact that some
failed to enter Govern-
of watchmakers, regis-
the temporary Sanitary
e would prefer. Thus,
ed by me had passed
ted educational exami-
rding has attacked their
anitation, by declaring
ced one of them what he
n, he replied that he
earth, air, fire and
rred to this joke at a
The reply, doubtless,
is savouring of the study
f the pre-alchemy days :
ble individual who was
rumming into that man
hesitation in saying that
stance been reversed, it
ut" these would satisfy
ld have improved upon
my opening lecture to
vledge, his acquaintance
begins and ceases with
Then Mr. Batten has
for concrete instances,
id reply to shelter himself
ase. The act he refers to
ive manner, the want of
anitary Inspectors. He
quisite in his opinion as
pies of these show that,
useful circular, anything
ry information of practi-

anitary Inspectors never
nspnd, although he does not
3rd" of the reporter. But
nself, he shows that the
y the circle inspector in
in the Kamalapur road
tigi was also reported by

If a District Sanitary Medical Officer can be found for the suffering post there were appt & procurement.

read not be met

the greatest objection to them is
mostly
that they are young inexperienced or
untried men. Besides this
young men ignorant of the
race & language of the country in which they had to serve; this
Course is no fault of theirs. My
opinion is that for the discovery of
Cases, the speedy report of them & the
necessary authority, & for inducing
Evacuation of infected areas, & Supervision
of sick a Sanitary Officer is not
required - an experienced Native
man is better. I say this is left to
Cuddapah, Deputy Revenue Inspectors;
Standing Letter of General reference
Inspection of Special Inspectors
attached to Revenue Inspectors

P.T.O.

d pondered in doubt. The
Tahsildar, had clearly been
tates he found him on the
ere circles were opened and
ilure of reporting; although
Inspector being on the spot

ne Collectors to point to the
. The system taken as a
emembered it did so at the
ple of this Presidency were
all plague operations were
little personal knowledge of
promptly with an executive
iect and that, if not perfect,
fo ectors will but read
my ght to be thankful
for the ch material.

nsider splague operations
ted in by me (and able
ne example of volunteering
ese men had been supplied
ave been worked.

cedence of sanitary know-
nore the value of sanitary
e fairly, by pointing out
ppear the moment he is
ryot nor the reddi would
t is certain these men could
ntly, although the readiness
s, with experienced Revenue
ledge" were of much value
f the matter is, that if these
the scale of Sanitary Inspec-
if the Collector believing in
ctors, its full value would be

pectors power in persuading
that when the question of
n that it is not the Revenue
evenue officers.

to the affected districts, by
ledge of the sanitary bearing
ficacy of evacuation and of
on, musthave been done in
rther, I know, as a fact, from
improving the sanitation of
o one else than the despised
be imagined. Had Revenue
the villagers, what more could
against the Collector's wishes;
ethods, which they themselves
nothing but the compulsion of
en its instruments. Revenue
posing as persons not *directly*
hem.

wledge is not everything in
ing dealt with should not be
n of threatened areas is not

Wings — have known the people and likely to have influence with them. His time I thought primarily of revenue officials, but I thought also of influential village reddis and headmen — There is no doubt that the general view of Collectors about the Sanitary Inspectors as an altogether formerly. His not surprising, for they were picked up in haste, & taught in haste; they were thrown into responsible positions without previous service under Government — Some did well, but many did not. It is not surprising either that Collectors & other District Officers should prefer to employ men who have shown what they are worth by previous Service — there would be no objection if the men were thoroughly trained, & had had some years experience of dealing with the people.

Undoubtedly they have helped — but I do not think they were the best organisation available.

In dealing with an outbreak we want our best men.

I don't claim it. The Temp. Sanitary Insp^rs have in the past carried very little influence, being mostly strangers & young. I advocate the appt. of persons known to the people, & likely to have influence, in place of pitch forking in any one who has sat at the S.C's feet for 15 days, & undergone a Examination. & the Telug / Canarese districts [illegible] affected we are like the blind little leading about cripples — future.

deavours in providing
re is no reason why a
single instance have
Of these 66 were
rk, to make good the
or their education in the
sion. They hold their
guarantee for their good
lass, they are infinitely
e men engaged tempo-
ated Sanitary Inspectors
d and thirty-eight can-
, after completion of a
ogy. Would it not be,
ade executive sanitary
an Collectors preferred
founding a sanitary
ny difficulties for the
for the laymen's prefer-
nsider such a movement
ted in reference to the
and request that this
Commissioner.

Plague Commissioner's
training (and, I say,
y Sanitary Inspectors
further, and say, let
evenue Inspector or not)
tion; but, so long as my
*should invariably be first*

s, it is not a function of
be fulfilled by it up to
I demur, with all due
ctors, which are extracts
he training ought to be
r in districts. Hence, a
ernment.

ors all the "soft" places,
but disinfection—that is,
ust will not be allowed.
work, let him remember

am still of opinion that
ce.

nts to) the attempting to
rong, and is one which is
ld be segregated, whether
worthy as to not abscond-
ction, be treated under a

of the usual area may not
be definitely recognised.
o. 1163, dated 26th May
Epidemic Diseases Act, to
graphically as to infected
e. It is no use trusting
Inspection stations.
3rd March 1899, from

I have no objection, as I have said above, to
[illegible] skilled men being employed on
sanitary duties. But an objection to
"step-[illegible]" is [illegible] it undermakes.

I only propose that Sanitary Inspectors do
do sanitary work. Disinfection is, it is
true, dirty work, but it requires sharp
trained & must be carefully supervised by
the officer in immediate control of working
parties. Little train for any thing
else. Any special Inspectors [illegible]
from the Intelligence Branch
first visit to the villages before [illegible]
the Sanitary Inspectors had finished Bar
with me. When they found cases
they communicated at once with the

Note.

The enclosed are replies from Collectors (with criticisms &c.) on a suggestion made for reducing postage expenditure by increasing the area of practice observation circles, or doing away with them altogether. The question is one of general policy & is bound up with other questions. I do not know if Govt has accepted my proposal to relax restrictions as regards practice stations — I mean the proposal that any three actually suspected of suffering from plague are to be detained. But from experience at Bellan & from

What I know of what may be
called the Mysore policy, I am
of opinion that the campaign
of last cold weather involved too
much interference with the liberty
of the individual. At Mysore the
segregation of sick & contacts on
disinfection being in later on
working, & the Resident in Mysore
is strongly convinced that that
policy was the more successful than
that adopted in Bangalore. I
believe an attempt was made to segregate
for a time, but at the end of
the act very effective. The
frontier stations (apart from the
Railway) were not altogether a

success, due in special localities, &
cost very large sums; I doubt if any
frontier observation circle did much
good. The Collectors consulted consider
on the whole, that frontier inspection
stations should be continued generally.
For this view I dissent. It is some-
what difficult for me to speak
definitely as I have not the map
with me. I did keep these stations
only where they really control the traffic.
E.g. on along the Tungabhadra frontier,
at the 2 passes leading from the S.
in the part between Harihar & Kirkanjee
into Penukonda, in Cuddapah, & on the
Nellore & Madras frontier — passing
also on the S. Canara frontier. The
Collector of Nellore proposes to keep 3 on
the Southern frontier of his District (Dodda
with 3 which he says can be evaded; I suspect
that if this is done the 3 kept will be easily

avoided, & am therefore inclined to advocate
the abolition of all six. The Commissioner
protects all Passengers work up. ~~Bangalore~~
Kadapa & Hindupur, except his
Brothers up Dharmapuram, but I fancy
there is but a small movement of
people Southwards from Mysore. The
Hosur frontier stations have undoubtedly
worked well under Capt. Hyde's energetic
Supervision, & although the Cooly is
often likely to recommend their
abolition; Bangalore is only 28
miles away. If only the stations on
the S. frontier of Bellary all share
Coorg with, a considerable saving
will be effected; some saving will be
made also in Travelling & Mr. Brett.
As for the frontier Observation Circles,
both of opinion they might be lightened.
We should have fewer Circle Officers



to provide, & could find a better
class all round. — I propose that
Circles should be determined with
Districts as far as possible, & I am
inclined to think that we should do
better by limiting the duties of Assistant
Superintendents of Police
him an Intelligence Officer only. —
his duties being to trace rapidly, see that
Hindoos really entitled Strangers from
infected areas, discover outbreaks &
report immediately to his Superior —
Disinfection would be in charge of a
Separate Officer who would move as
directed by the Intelligence Officer.
The Intelligence Branch might be conducted
by the Revd. Superintendent himself in
Light Districts, when arrivals & Departures
were not pressing, & charge of a

beg close. As transport is arranged, the necessity for an assistant will have to be considered.

The Sanitary Committee claims three days for their sanitary inspection, & begs to invite attention to the hints & notes in his letter.

A sanitary inspector is not wanted for the intelligence business, but for the sanitary work - eg. disinfection. Small stocks of disinfectants might be kept in convenient centres for the use of Sanitary Inspectors or the Special Intelligence Officers in isolated cases.

I don't think it necessary to say much on the Committee's proposals about employment being in charge of doctors. They are not available, & their professional services as medical men are rarely appreciated by the public.

Afford Dr. M. & Co., if he has an assistant at Hoys, can give the necessary sanitary advice. Except in a few of the bigger towns, the higher grades of medical officers are not required.

As regards the hospitals, I consider that when plague makes its first appearance the strictest measures should be adopted to stamp it out. Then there fail - & the discretion in these matters must rest with the Collector helped by the Civil & the Plague Committees - the main intention being never to be lost in.

13/4 [illegible]