

Public Works (1898) Department.

RAILWAY BRANCH.

G.O., No. 1315 Ry.

DATED 22^d Oct^r 1898

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague Commissioners' Diary.

Comm^g: to the Ry. Adv^s Copy of the
Pres. L^{tr} on Dept on the — for info
& report if they agree to allow the use
of the Ry. Telegraphs for the purpose
of transmitting the names & ad-
dresses of persons rebooking.

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

A circular ink stamp from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras. The outer ring of the stamp contains the text "ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS" in a circular arrangement. In the center of the stamp, the word "RECEIVED" is printed above the date "20 OCT. 1938". The stamp is slightly tilted and shows some wear.

Regd.

1898.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 1220 P., 3rd October 1898.

OCTOBER.

Plague Commissioner's Diary.

Passing orders on the — of work done up to the 25th September 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

OFFICE-NOTE No. 1-Tour, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1898.

Diary of work done up to the 25th Sunday.

22nd.—Reached Jalarpet at noon. —The Collector Mr. Clegg met me and with him and Dr. Beit, the Medical Officer, I had much conversation about plague matters. I went over the camp which is ready finished. The steam disinfecting machinery is working well.

2. Camp is between the station and the Yellagiri hill on good soil and high up. Camp has been put up on the Hospet lines, but will not be so costly as at Hospet. The Local Fund Engineer promised to let me have the exact cost per square foot. The Hospet camp comes to a little over 10 annas, and this Jalarpet camp will be less probably about 8 annas per square foot. In Bombay, the standard was 6 annas per square foot. But there, the floors were of rammed earth as they are in Bangalore; all our floors are of Portland cement. Taking this in, the cost is probably not excessive. The Honourable Member drew attention to the cost of salt sheds, but I am told that the cost of these sheds is much more than the Honourable Member thinks. I will enquire into the matter and ascertain exact figures.

3. The question of ticket marking and passports was discussed at Jalarpet and Guntakal. It seems quite clear that only one mark is required for all inspection stations, not a separate mark for each as was suggested. I am ordering the punch mark now used at Guntakal, Tungabhadra and Arkonam to be introduced at all inspection stations. All that is required is to let the stationmasters know that the holders of these marked tickets are to be looked after. One pattern of punch will suffice.

4. I do not think Government realises the amount of rebooking that habitually goes on with natives. A native making a long journey apparently fears that something may happen to him on the road and his money expended on the journey thus wasted. The result is that they constantly rebook, especially at places like Jalarpet, Erode, Arkonam and Guntakal. The rules, as far as I could learn, are carefully worked in Bellary and Salem. Dr. Beit at Jalarpet is very keen in the matter and Mr. Clegg understands the importance of this railway checking and is closely looking after it. I have asked Mr. Clegg to put on if possible an Inspector of Police for a week or ten days to travel in *mufti* and see what stationmasters are doing in the matter. This, I hear, has been done.

5. The order about the use of one punch mark I will get sent to all stationmasters, so that they may know clearly what they have to do.

6. Railways have objected to the telegraph being used to report on rebookings and the means of communication used is a slip of paper given to the Train guard. This at least was the case at Jalarpet. However, this means of communication is a very poor one as I imagine the guard, as often as not, forgets the paper. He is busy at all stations on other matters. Moreover guards change of course and as was pointed out to me the Madras Railway guard at Erode has no communication whatever with the South Indian Railway guard, so here there is always a break of connection.

7. With so many hands for these slips to pass through, it is almost impossible to hold any one responsible and Dr. King's proposal which he pressed on me to entertain men on Rs. 25 at each small station *plus* a travelling staff hardly seemed to me necessary. There are obviously so many ways of getting round any possible rule on

the matter, that whatever agency we use, there will be many cases of men giving us the slip. The only thing would be to accompany every body from the railway station to his house, but we have no sufficient Police to enable this to be done.

8. The present rules do enable us to follow up a very large proportion of men coming from infected areas and they also no doubt check traffic especially in the case of dirty infection-carrying passengers and this does good. At present Mr. Elwin tells me he has some 200 dirty passengers in the camp at Hospet and about 80 at Tungabhadra, mostly people on their way to the cold weather feasts in the south.

9. I may note that I specially warned the Doctor at Jalarpet to look after the clothes of Railway employes. I found on enquiry that Railway employes at Bangalore used to have their washing done at Jalarpet and in some case *vice versa*. They all of course say that *now* there is no passenger of clothes from one place to the other. In view of the Guntakal case, I told Doctor Beit to be carefully on the look out. He said he would be so.

10. The Collector of Salem told me he was employing Captain French the staff corps officer placed under him for perambulating the frontier road inspection stations keeping men there up to the mark. It seemed the best thing that he could be doing at present. Mr. Elwin says that for the present he requires no further officers, but will probably require assistance for his Tahsildar-Magistrates as they are much engaged on plague work and magisterial work in some cases is getting into arrears. Mr. Macleod asked for similar assistance. Both officers will come up officially on the matter.

11. 23rd September 1898.—At Bangalore. With Colonel Robertson visited hospital camp in cantonment and drove to the infected quarter of the town where we stopped at one house used for private segregation—a Brahmin house. The patient was upstairs—or rather two of them. The man in charge was in the street airing his grievances to a party of friends. Unless a permanent guard is kept on each house where plague exists, it is of course impossible to prevent this, and this kind of segregation must be practically useless. The Plague Commissioner, Bangalore, told me that he hoped in two days more, all his private camps would be ready and people would go to them. Meanwhile cases are rapidly increasing in Bangalore. Segregation there has not been strictly carried out, private segregation allowed in upstairs houses. I am afraid the result is clear enough. There was not much to be learnt in Bangalore. One thing I think must be taking place, viz., the concealment of cases in villages round Bangalore. When we have had cases from Bangalore in Salem and North Arcot, it is impossible to believe that there is no plague in villages round Bangalore.

12. They are preparing a splendid disinfecting apparatus at the city station and from the 1st October, no third-class passenger is to be allowed to take a ticket without having his clothes disinfected and a bath. They have for baths turned two rows of trucks into bathing machines, each truck having a big tub inside it and the shed in which the trucks are, closed in by tatties at both ends. The probable result will be that all third-class traffic from the station will cease and everybody who wants to travel will march out to a station further down the various lines.

13. 24th September 1898.—I was at Guntakal and met there Dr. King, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Elwin and Mr. Macleod. We had a long talk over plague matters. All that can be done is, I think, being done. Dr. King is very keen on the use of soldiers and no doubt for labour, they are the most effective. If, as is most probable, one of the gang of disinfecting coolies at Timmancherla takes plague and dies, the whole gang will no doubt disappear and it will be almost impossible then to get labour on any terms. The Gooty Tahsildar promised that all the infected quarters in Timmancherla would be evacuated to-day and from what I saw I think the people will go. The guarding of their houses in their absence is one trouble. They much prefer of course to have their valuables left in the house and not removed to any property room. However when things are done in a large scale, this house protection will be almost an impossibility.

14. The tracing of the various plague cases at Guntakal, Timmancherla and Chippigiri will form a very interesting story. I suppose the Doctors will write it eventually. One thing is clear, apparently, that in several instances rats bore the poison and carried it from house to house.

16. Chippigiri, I did not visit, but Mr. Elwin is carrying out everything thoroughly there I have no doubt. Dr. Robertson is doing all he can at Timmancherla and with the help of the Tahsildar the place will no doubt be evacuated.

17. Three points especially came to notice—

(1) From want of material the construction of huts is most difficult in this part of the country. Tents would be useful and both Collectors asked for more tents for housing patients and suspicious cases. I am asking the military what quantity of old tents they can allow us. Condemned tents answer the purpose fairly well. I was told the ones sent were almost rotten; still they make a shelter of a kind when none else can be got.

(2) Dr. King wants to keep a small reserve of sanitary inspectors on half pay in Madras, say 12. He says now there is great delay in supplying men as they live at great distances. I said he might keep such a reserve. He will of course write about it.

(3) He wants the observation areas round Guntakal made smaller. He says with the 100 square miles which now constitutes each circle, the men get away out of call and it is very important that they should be in daily communication with the centre as cases may occur now any day in villages near Guntakal. I think he is right and the circles will be temporarily increased. I reached Madras. I intend this week seeing Dr. King and if possible the Commissioners of the city in view to perfecting the arrangements here.

ORDER—No. 1220 P., dated 3rd October 1898.

The Government has perused this diary with much interest.

2. Portland cement floors are good for hospitals, latrines, bathing platforms, &c., but seem hardly necessary for sheds in the staff, segregation and health camps.

3. If the guards of the trains and other railway subordinates do not carry out the instructions given to them with regard to the transmission of the names and addresses of persons rebooking, the Plague Commissioner should not hesitate to prosecute them under the Epidemic Diseases Act. It will be desirable to enter the names and addresses on the pages of a book of forms printed with counterfoils. The question of using the railway telegraph for this purpose will be considered in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

(True Extract.)

for Secretary to Government.

To the Plague Commissioner.

Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

Copy to all Collectors (A, F, G, H).

the Sanitary Commissioner.

Surgeon-General.

Ex d. P. Seetharam.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

P.W. Current No. 1220 of 1898, dated 20th Oct, from Local & Municipal Dept

” ” ” 189 ” ” ” ”

„ 189 „

O R D E R.

Communicated to
Railway Administration
for information and further
of report if they agree to
allow the use of the railway
telegraphs for the purpose
of transmitting the names
and addresses of persons
rebooking.

To
The Agent & Manager
a u S. D. Ry
u S. D. Ry
u S. D. Ry
u Manager
u Base for Ry
u Local & Municipal Dept

21.10.98