Financial (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 234

Dated 7-3-98

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

L & M dept | Recording proceedings directing publication in the Fort St George & District Gazettes of a notification prescribing certain additional Regulations under the Expedience Abkarree Act, & declaring the Districts of Bellary & Kurnool to be under observation

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O	No.	Department.	Date.
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CURRENT No. 69

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. 2nd March } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

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

CS

ORDER No 234 dt 7-3-98.

This

Recorded

Act 5.98

Circ 2.98

Acct Genl (o.c +o)

Bubonic Plague.

Ordering the publication, in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes, of a notification prescribing, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, additional regulations to be observed in district municipalities and other towns and villages; and declaring, with remarks, the districts of Bellary and Kurnool to be Under Observation.

WITH ORDER

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 93-P., dated 26th February 1898.

The additional regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act appended to this order will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

2. The districts of Bellary and Kurnool are hereby declared to be Under Observation.

3. Separate orders will issue as to Railway Frontier Inspection Stations at Tungabadra and Hospet. With reference to (Original) Regulation 29 and Additional Regulation 5, the Collectors of those districts will report at what places on the frontier they recommend the establishment of Road Inspection Stations, and for what number the camp and hospital should be constructed and what staff is required.

4. With reference to Additional Regulation 6, it is intended that the frontier from Harihar to Nandikotkur with a depth of 20 miles shall be patrolled by Plague Inspectors. Each Collector will submit a map showing the circles he proposes and the head-quarters of the Plague Supervisors.

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

Plague Inspectors who should ordinarily be certified Sanitary Inspectors shall be paid Rs. 45+Rs. 15 fixed travelling allowance+Rs. 15 horse allowance.

Assistant Plague Inspectors may be paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

6. *Regulation* 8.—Stores, &c., should be provided as in the accompanying list.

7. *Regulation* 10.—Application for the troops should be made to the General Officer Commanding Belgaum.

8. *Regulation* 13.—The pay of the temporary clerks is not to exceed Rs. 45+ travelling allowance where necessary.

9. *Regulation* 27.—The pay of Supervisors of camps and gumastas may range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 15 with travelling allowance where necessary.

10. Whenever an area is declared infected, rats should be, as far as possible, destroyed within it and over a radius of 10 miles round it. This should be done by offering rewards for dead rats, which should then be carefully burnt.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
" Presidents of District Boards.
" Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
" President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" Public Department.
" Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" Revenue Department.
" Financial Department.
" Marine Department.
" Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue.
" " of Revenue Settlement, &c.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Superintendent, Government Press.

NOTIFICATION.

Additional Mufassal Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, for District Municipalities and Towns and Villages.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and the Presidency of Madras is threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, and whereas the ordinary provisions of the law in force in the Presidency are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the outbreak or spread of the disease, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, by the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe, under the said Epidemic Diseases Act, the following additional regulations to be observed in the district municipalities constituted under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in other towns and villages in the Presidency:—

Part I.—Measures preliminary to the actual occurrence of plague.

1. Should it appear that plague imminently threatens to attack any district, Government may declare such district or part of it to be Under Observation.

2. Thereupon the Collector shall establish Frontier Inspection Stations; arrange Observation Circles; organise Sanitary and Cordon Staffs, &c.; and strengthen and train his district establishment; and may require certificates of the causes of death.

Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. These shall be established as near as may be to the frontier on roads and at railway stations.

4. At each Frontier Inspection Station shall be erected a sufficient number of sheds for hospital and observation purposes; and disinfectants and stores shall be maintained.

5. All persons shall be allowed to pass freely except—

(*a*) those suspected of plague,

(*b*) those suspected of arriving from an infected locality.

(*a*) All persons suspected of plague, with their families and attendants, shall be detained, information being urgently sent to the nearest revenue officer of or above the grade of Tahsildar * and the nearest medical officer. Such officers shall inform the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and proceed to the spot to aid in effecting isolation and disinfection.

* Throughout, the word Tahsildar includes Deputy Tahsildar.

When the officer in charge of the Frontier Inspection Station may declare such course to be safe, the persons detained may be released with passports as prescribed below.

(*b*) Persons suspected of arriving from an infected area may be disinfected if the Collector so orders, and also

(i) at a *Road* Frontier Inspection Station shall be provided with passports, which shall bind them to present themselves for daily inspection for the next ten days before the Police Station House Officer or village Headman in any village where they may be. As passports are issued, the officer in charge shall inform by post-card the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of the village of destination.

(ii) at a *Railway* Frontier Inspection Station shall have their tickets distinctively marked, if not so marked before. On arriving at their railway station of destination, the station master or other officer appointed by the Collector for the purpose shall provide them with passports of which he shall by post-card inform the Police Station House Officer and the Headman of their village of destination.

The officer in charge of a Frontier Inspection Station may also when specially authorized by Government or the Collector detain all persons from an infected area who appear to be suspicious whether by reason of their appearance, the dirty condition of

their clothes, or the fact that they are travelling in gangs, or belong to classes which are likely to disseminate the disease or cannot be traced on arrival at their destination or depended upon to give information should plague occur among them after arrival at their destination, or for any other reason. Such officer shall have the widest discretionary power, subject to the general or special orders of the Collector to decide what person shall be considered "suspicious" for the purposes of this rule.

Any person refusing to comply with or attempting to evade this rule may be detained for ten days at the nearest inspection station, or other place appointed by the Collector for the purpose.

Every person passing a Frontier Inspection Station shall be bound to declare his destination truly.

Observation Circles.

6. For the Taluks necessary in his opinion to be watched, the Collector may appoint the requisite number of Plague Inspectors, who should be given a range with a radius not usually exceeding 5 miles. For non-municipal towns, Assistant Plague Inspectors may be appointed.

The Collector may also appoint Plague Supervisors to check the work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, who shall report through them to the District Sanitary Officer.

7. This observation staff shall work under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in subordination to the Collector. Its duty will be to constantly and systematically patrol the circles in order to gain the earliest possible information of a case of plague, so that immediate action may be taken, and to report any pressing sanitary need to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. It should also check the possession of passports or passes in the case of persons arriving from an infected locality. Should any person so arrive without a passport or pass, or having broken its conditions, any member of the observation staff may detain him and cause him to be produced before a Plague Authority who may subject him to isolation in the nearest proper place.

Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall keep a record of all persons suffering from continuous fever for more than twelve hours, and shall arrange with the village Headman to have such persons inspected twice daily. If a member of the observation staff shall discover a case of plague, he shall act as is laid down in paragraph 17.

Ambulance and Cordon Staffs, &c.

8. The Collector shall keep in readiness in a central position—

Two stretchers with awnings.
Medical stores, disinfectants and comforts, hospital furniture and clothing.

9. The Collector shall make all arrangements for being able to concentrate immediately, when desirable, the following Ambulance Staff in the same central position:—

Two trained European or Eurasian nurses.
Four male ward attendants.
Three female ward attendants.
Four dhooly bearers.
Three male and two female toties.
Two dhobies.
Two cooks.
One certificated Sanitary Inspector.
Two Hospital Assistants.
One Compounder.

10. When he sees fit, the Collector shall concentrate the Ambulance Staff and hold it in readiness. Their pay shall then be 15 per cent. over ordinary rates, and this shall be increased to 25 per cent. when the staff is on actual plague duty.

11. The Collector shall also arrange through Government for one hundred men of the Madras Infantry, with complete tent equipage, being placed at his disposal under the command of a European officer.

Seventy-five of the men shall remain at their Military head-quarters *warned for duty*, and the remaining 25 with a Native officer, shall, when required by the Collector, join for duty and training at the locality chosen for assembly of the Ambulance Staff.

The detachment shall be at the disposal of the Collector for cordon, guard, disinfection and sick transport duties.

N.B.—By the word "Cordon" is meant a guard posted round a village, camp, hospital or other place so as effectually to prevent the ingress and egress of persons not provided with passes, and not going in or coming out on duty under these rules.

12. The Collector shall also warn for such duty in communication with the heads of their respective departments as many Police, Salt and Abkári and Revenue peons as can be spared.

Strengthening and Training District Establishment.

13. The Collector may strengthen his own office and that of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer by the employment of such temporary clerks as may be required. He may also indent upon the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to supply the District Medical and Sanitary Officer with personal and office tents, for which lascars may be entertained.

The Collector may at his discretion temporarily close any existing hospital or dispensary and transfer the whole staff to plague duty.

14. He shall see that the rules framed in G.O., No. 522 M., dated 13th March 1897 (Notification No. 185, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1897), have been carried out in every municipality, and also that the whole district establishment knows its duties both while the district is under observation and also on the outbreak of plague. He shall especially bring rules 15 and 17 to the notice of village officers.

15. It shall be the duty of Station House Officers and village officers to prevent the entry into their villages of persons coming without passports or passes from any infected area, and to inspect daily for a space of ten days persons so arriving with passports or passes.

Certificates of the causes of death.

16. When he has a sufficient medical staff at his disposal to secure immediate inspection, so that there may be no chance of funerals being delayed, the Collector may order in respect of any particular area or of any class within such area, that the certificate of a Medical Officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death.

After the issue of such an order, if a burial or cremation takes place without such a certificate having been obtained, the death may be presumed to have been due to plague and the persons believed to have been in recent immediate contact with the corpse shall be liable to segregation and detention.

PART II.—MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE.

17. On the occurrence of a suspected or actual case of plague in a village, whether in a district declared to be Under Observation or not, it shall be the duty of the village headman to send intelligence by express to the Tahsildar and (if Plague Inspectors have been appointed) to the nearest Plague Inspector; and meanwhile to isolate the patient and all who have been in attendance upon him or in contact with him in a hut or shed remote from inhabited houses.

18. The Plague Inspector and the Tahsildar shall inform all superior officers up to the Collector by the quickest possible means, and shall go at once to the village. The Tahsildar shall arrange to be accompanied or followed by the nearest Medical Officer with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and by a staff of constables and peons.

19. On arrival at the village, the Plague Inspector (or Medical Officer if there is no Plague Inspector) shall supervise the isolation of the patient and the disinfection of his residence, clothing and excreta, and the person and clothing of his attendants, and shall continue such supervision until relieved under the orders of a Plague Officer and sent back to other duty; the Tahsildar shall act as follows:—

(*a*) If the plague patient be a traveller newly arrived at the village, or a resident newly returned to it, from an infected locality, and have been with his attendants put

into complete isolation from the beginning of his sickness, the Tahsildar may content himself with continuing such isolation, with providing the patient with medical attendance, and with thorough disinfection as above. But (*b*) if he thinks it necessary, or is so ordered by superior authority, and provided the attack shall have been declared by a Medical Officer to be probably plague, after first completely isolating the patient and his attendants by a cordon of police, peons and taliaris, &c., he shall construct, as laid down in Appendix A—

a Hospital into which he shall remove the patient and which he shall provide with a guard;

a Suspect Camp, where he shall remove, disinfect and detain all persons who have been in attendance on, or in contact with, the patient, and which he shall surround with a cordon;

and a Staff Camp, to house the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs on their arrival.

20. On receiving information of a case of plague, the duties of a Plague Officer (defined below, paragraph 26) shall be as follows:—

He shall send telegraphic information to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He shall then go to the scene of outbreak, and shall enforce the measures mentioned above. He may also isolate the whole village or part of it by cordons, patrols, chowkies, gates, or in such other manner as he may deem expedient.

He may also, when authorized by the Collector, compel the evacuation of the village or any part of it, and the removal of the inhabitants to a Health Camp, provided sufficient shelter is available, and may isolate the Health Camp with a cordon and may order disinfection in it; and may also cause the village to be disinfected.

21. The Collector, on receiving information, shall telegraph to Government, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, and despatch the Ambulance and Cordon Staffs to the village under the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

He may indent on the Surgeon-General for two Commissioned Medical Officers, one of whom should relieve the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the other be held in reserve;

may notify by tom-tom (the notification to be as soon as possible published in the District Gazette) that any town or village or group of villages is an infected area, whereupon Part I of these rules shall come into force in the district if they have not been put in force by Government already;

may requisition the services of any public servant or, for work connected with a railway, of any railway employé;

may authorize a Plague Officer to remove all or part of the inhabitants of an infected area into a Health Camp, provided proper shelter is available; and

shall if possible go to the village and direct operations.

He shall also at once take steps to organize a second Ambulance staff as provided for in Rules 9, 10, *et seq.* so as to be ready for despatch to any other locality in which plague may break out.

22. If authorized by the Collector under Rule 21, the Plague Officer may cause an infected area to be evacuated, all inhabitants except patients and suspects being moved into a Health Camp (Appendix A) where disinfection may be ordered.

He shall see that the Hospital, the Suspect Camp and the Health Camp are properly organized and cordoned.

He shall see that the patrols and guards round the infected area completely isolate it, or such part of it as he deems fit.

On the evacuation of houses, he shall cause them to be surrounded by a cordon and to be thoroughly disinfected.

If no observation staff has been already appointed, the Collector shall organize one. This must be rendered particularly efficient within a radius of 20 miles round an infected area. It may be necessary to constitute special search parties under European Officers.

23. If a case of plague be detected in a town (including a municipal town) the Collector may not without the sanction of Government cause the evacuation of the whole town but may cause the evacuation of a section containing not more than 200 houses.

Such evacuated area may be surrounded by a cordon, if necessary by breaking down walls or houses, but with as little injury to property as possible; and its inhabitants may be removed into a Health Camp.

24. When there is a town or large village in the vicinity of an infected area, the Collector may establish a Camp of Observation at such town or village and may order detention and disinfection in such camp of all suspected persons coming from such area without passes.

Dissolution of Hospitals and Camps, &c.

25. No Hospital or Suspect Camp or Observation Camp shall be closed without the special orders of the Collector.

Provided there have been no actual or suspected case of plague therein, the Collector shall, in his discretion, allow a Health Camp to be closed after ten days, and a village or town or section of a town to be re-inhabited one month after evacuation.

Administrative Staff.

26. For administrative purposes in connection with the plague, the Collector shall have under his orders the following Plague Authorities:—

(*a*) A Superior Staff consisting of Plague Officers appointed by Government.
(*b*) A Subordinate Staff consisting of Assistant Plague officers appointed by the Collector.

(*a*) Plague Officers include Divisional-officers, Assistant Collectors and the District Medical and Sanitary officer, and also Personal Assistants to the Collector;

Special Divisional-officers (either to relieve Divisional-officers engaged in plague operations or to be in plague charge of a division);

Extra Assistants to be in charge generally of a Taluk but, if necessary, of a smaller area.

(*b*) Assistant Plague Officers shall be Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (ordinary or special) *ex-officio*; or persons of known and approved character and responsible position, specially appointed.

Assistant Plague Officers shall have the powers given by Regulations 3 and 7 and (in infected areas) 27 of the Regulations published in *Fort St. George Gazette* notification 897 of 18th December 1897. Plague Officers shall have these powers, and shall also have powers given by Regulations 4 and 5 and (in areas under observation) 27.

27. The Collector may from time to time, assign to Plague Officers and Assistant Plague Officers, jurisdiction over such local areas as he may deem fit.

He may also appoint any required number of Superintendents of Camps or Gumastas well as menial servants.

28. All appointments made by the Collector for plague administrative or observational purposes shall be reported to the Board of Revenue.

Passports and passes.

29. Passports and passes shall be in the forms attached. Passports may be granted as prescribed in Rule 5 to persons entering the district from an infected area; passes, by a Plague Authority or other officer authorized by the Collector in this behalf, to persons leaving an infected area within the district.

30. The Collector may exempt from the necessity of taking out passports or passes any Government official, any Railway employé proceeding by rail on duty, or any class of persons, including in his discretion, the families and attendants of such persons.

31. The Collector may at his discretion exempt from the necessity of taking out passes persons who are merely *returning* from an infected area to their own village after bringing to market in such area articles of food or fuel;

Provided that such return be within eight hours after arrival and not after sunset, and that such exemption shall not apply to any such person who may have entered a dwelling-house within the infected area.

32. Passes may be of two kinds, either (1) general, or (2) special. General passes may be given to agriculturists and others having occasion to make daily or frequent journeys by road, rail or boat from an infected area, and may be given for an indefinite period; but they will not cover residence outside of the infected area, and will not cover journeys by rail unless that is expressly stated on them. In the case of agriculturists, where the officer granting the pass is satisfied that it is necessary for the whole family to go and work in the fields, a single pass may be given for the family, but there must be a separate pass for each person making a railway journey under a general pass. Special passes shall be passes permitting persons to leave the infected area and reside elsewhere, and may be granted for households, provided that the name and description of each person covered by the pass is entered therein.

33. General passes should be given freely, and in the case of agriculturists working in the fields need not be revoked even should a case of plague occur in the family of the pass-holder.

34. Special passes may also be given freely, especially at the beginning of an epidemic, when a Plague Authority is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred in the house of the applicant, or in any adjacent house or among any of his relations or associates: provided that the Plague Authority may always require the disinfection in a prescribed manner of all clothes and other articles to be taken away before a pass is given. When the applicant is known or suspected to have been exposed to infection, no officer shall grant a pass until the applicant has been kept under medical observation (1) for a period which may extend to ten days, (2) or until the reasons for suspicion have disappeared. In such cases disinfection of clothes, &c., should always be insisted on. In this rule applicant includes all the persons in a household on whose behalf a special pass is applied for.

Disinfection.

35. When it is provided in these rules that disinfection may be employed, disinfection as follows, as often as seems to him necessary, may be ordered by any Plague Authority unless where otherwise provided:—

Of the person (if specially ordered by the Collector).—In a bathing tub with Jeye's fluid or carbolic acid, strength 1 in 100.

Of travellers' bundles (1) if specially ordered by the Collector, to be opened out and steamed for 20 minutes by steam pressure of 20 lbs. and temperature 250°; or (2) otherwise, to be treated as below:—

Of clothes, silks, etc.—To be exposed first one side, then the other, for eight hours in a strong sun.

Other cloths, etc.—In perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1,000.

Of an infected house.—If its value is Rs. 100 or less and there is no danger of the fire spreading, it may be burnt. Otherwise, if a Plague Authority so directs, it may be unroofed and treated as follows after removal of all surrounding obstructions (walls, huts, sheds, pandals, etc.) to ensure a complete perflation of air.

Of houses in an infected area.—Each house shall be opened to light and air in its dark rooms. Infected things of small value such as bedding, cots, etc., may be burnt. Everything else, as well as the entire interior of the house, including the floors, shall be sprayed or sprinkled with perchloride of mercury. Rubbish shall be burnt or carted away. Then the exterior and interior of the house shall be limewashed, chloride of lime being mixed with the limewash.

Of other places and spaces in such an area.—As any Plague Authority may direct.

36. Any person disobeying or contravening or refusing to submit himself to any regulation made under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or obstructing any measure which has been taken by Government, or which any authority, or officer appointed under competent authority to carry out such regulation, has been required or empowered to take under any such regulation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both.

APPENDIX A.

Hospitals for an infected area.—The Hospital shall usually be constructed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village, on the side away from the prevailing wind, and shall contain separate accommodation for undoubted and for doubtful cases of plague.

Suspect Camps.—The Suspect Camp shall be on another side of the village, distant from it usually $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and not less than 300 yards from the Hospital.

Health and Staff Camps.—These shall be on a third side of the village and distant from it usually $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but not on the side opposite the Hospital. The sheds for the Health Camp may be built in groups of four contiguous sheds, each shed to contain two families and so arranged that a group may be burnt down if a case of plague should develop in it.

APPENDIX B.

I.

[Passport—Regulation 5.]

(*To be printed in Counterfoil.*)

No.

District.

Station of issue.

Name of person.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Whence coming.

Whither going.

...

...

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

(*Reverse of Form I.*)

Daily for 10 days after the issue of this passport the holder shall present himself for inspection before the Station House Officer or Village Headman of the village where he may be.

Endorsements of Station House Officer or Village Headman.

Date.

1st day—Signature.

2nd ,, ,,

3rd ,, ,,

4th ,, ,,

5th ,, ,,

6th ,, ,,

7th ,, ,,

8th ,, ,,

9th ,, ,,

10th ,, ,,

II.

[Post-card—Regulation 5.]

Station date

Passport No. dated has this day been issued by me to

Name.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Whence arrived.

Whither going.

Signature.

Designation.

III.

[General Pass—Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by road or boat from an infected area.)

No.

District.

Station of issue.

Name of person.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Journey covered by this pass.

This pass protects the person named above and the members of his family mentioned on the reverse, but it does not authorize journey by rail, for which a separate pass shall be obtained by each individual requiring it, nor does it cover residence outside the village of . It will be in force until revoked.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

(*Reverse of Form III.*)

Name	How related to pass-holder.
1	
2	
3	

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

IV.

[General Pass—Subsidiary pass for Railway journey only — Regulation 32.]

(To be issued for daily or frequent journeys by rail from an infected area.)

No.

District.

Station of issue.

Name of person.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Journey covered by this pass.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

V.

[Special Pass—Regulations 32 and 34.]

(To be issued to persons leaving an infected area to reside elsewhere.)

No.

District.

Station of issue.

Name of person.

Father's name.

Caste.

Age.

Ordinary residence.

Whence arrived.

Whither going.

This pass covers also the members of the family of the above-named person, whose names and descriptions are given on the reverse.

Signature.

Designation.

Date.

(*Reverse of Form V.*)

Name. How related to pass-holder.

Signature

Designation

Date

When given for copying 7/3
When copied 7/3
When examined 8/3
When signed _____
} 1898

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No

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

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A = Copy in full.
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