CK PAPERS.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 795 M

From The Sanitary Commissioners for Quaiba.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23 FEB 1897
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Order

No. 514/5.

Dated 20th February 1897.

Received 23-2-1897.

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Enclosures /one/.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain suggestions for the Rules framed in connection with the proposed epidemic disease prevention act.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 434/5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Camp Gazdapalle
~~Fort St. George,~~ 18 Feby 1897.

From

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Deptt,
Fort Saint George.

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to telegram from the Chief Secretary dated 1st instant, received by me on the evening of the 12th and to G. O. No. 131 dated 1st Feb 1897 I have the honor to submit herewith suggestions for the Regulations in connection with the proposed Epidemic Disease prevention Act.

2. Most of the Regulations suggested are justified as to precedent by English or Indian Law. several are merely transcripts altered to suit local requirements. In the case of the section referring to Shipping the wording is throughout practically that of the General Order (L. G. B England) of 1896 + I would particularly invite your attention to the Regulations in this connection. Those issued by Government as a temporary measure in Fort St. George

Pol 0130 of the Report for 1896
+ To all Ports Sanitary authorities

George Gazette Notification No. 33, dated 12 instant, seem to me most undesirable. The method adopted by these is virtually that of penning up the sick and healthy in an infected ship alike, notwithstanding the discretion given to the Medical Officer of Health. This course has not in practice proved successful. So long as men have money with free wills, and means of locomotion, they will defy such measures of quarantine, and the very sense of safety which such apparently stringent measures elicit, conduces to failure. There is nothing more likely to hamper trade, and spread disease than a defective system of quarantine. Such measures are in strong contrast to those possible on land. If it were necessary to keep up sick and healthy alike in a ship, why not also to detain the occupants of a train? No country has had more experience of these matters than England, but she has finally rejected such measures - adopting instead the liberal-minded Regulations I have quoted. In short, I would advise for Sea as on land the application of the method

of observation, which has already been adopted under my advice by the Municipality of Madras, and other Municipalities throughout the Presidency. This system of observation must be supplemented by rapid action on the part of all authorities to secure a safe sanitary condition of each locality, and a sufficient sanitary staff to effect rapid segregation of all infected persons and matters. For the purpose of securing urgently needed improvements before the occurrence of plague, I would specially urge the advisability of the hands of the District Board and Municipal authorities being at once strengthened by the passing of Sections dealing with improvement of the sanitary condition of dwellings.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed Servant
W. Stevenson
Surgn: Lieut.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

P.T.O.

P.S. I have still writing the above received (yesterday evening 17th) the Notification published by Government in the Fort Saint George Gazette giving Regulations of the nature required. I nevertheless venture to forward the Regulations I have prepared. for whilst I recognise the fact that the majority of my suggestions have been anticipated, I still consider there are certain powers and conditions under which these may be exercised that may with advantage be incorporated with those already issued. Further, I believe that the adoption of the definite organisation required in — by these Regulations would be of more advantage than leaving matters so entirely to the discretion of District Authorities as intended by the published Regulations, as it must be remembered that no two Collectors will hold the same opinion as to the time when action should be taken. W. G. K.

Statement of object and reasons for these Regulations

Should plague appear in this Presidency, it would be hopeless to attempt to combat it through Municipal Councils. Experience in working the Cholera Rules shows in the majority of cases they maintain they know best what staff is required, and the exact moment it should be fully employed; so that persons who know practically nothing of the value of rapid and effective measures in disease prevention, probe the situation absolutely — the consequence being that not until the place is overrun with cases will they yield to the truth that "prevention is better than cure". If plague is to be combated, it can only be so by absolutely prompt measures, and to this fact must be added the statement that if the disease gets once hold of the Presidency, it may not be free of it for two or more years. Such excuses as, "Oh, there has only been one case in the town, we might well wait till we are certain that the disease is otherwise than a mere solitary importation before effecting large

large expenditure, should not be possible. The victory in fighting a human enemy usually goes with the man who is able to crush his foe by a rapid disposition of his forces put forward not piecemeal so that there shall be a certain reserve but so wholesale that they are resistless. This, I consider is the proper way to attempt to combat plague. There should be no dilly-dallying with tentative measures. All concerned should know precisely what their duties are, and fall into their places directly the call to duty comes. There should further be complete union and discipline in the forces used. Now, if this be the ideal, it certainly cannot be met by using the present machinery of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. Plague will not hesitate to attack the village as well as the Municipality; that is to say, at one time an area under a District Board and at another under a Municipal. Cannot. How would it fare were a Sanitary Officer to have to wait till he got sanction for this or that from a Municipal Council! Moreover, the division of responsibility in respect

to an area whose boundaries will be respected by the Provincial enemy, is not advisable. Again, as to staff and plant, division of responsibility should be avoided in the interest of economy and efficiency of administration. Thus, in regard to Hospital Establishments one staff should suffice for the demands of both bodies, but if an arrangement is not arrived at, useless multiplicity of Hospitals might result.

2 Under these circumstances, I would advise the abolition of the distinction between Municipal and District Board areas, for the purpose of these Regulations. These bodies would represent solely the sources whence funds are obtainable, by Government directing allotments in such proportion to the income of each as may be thought sound. The Spending and Controlling authority would be a new creation a Sanitary Authority" in each District. This would be formed of the Collector (as President) District Medical and Sanitary Officers (as Vice-Presidents) all Divisional officers and all Chairmen of Municipal Councils, with the Surgeon

General

General and the Sanitary Commissioner as Ex officio members.

3 Directly the Regulations were put in force, these officers should be embodied and at their disposal should be placed ample funds.

4 Two sets of maps of each District should be prepared - one exhibiting a District in the condition necessary for effecting observation, that is, after receiving a warning that the disease may be expected, (Regulation 18) and secondly in the condition for prevention - (Regulation 23) thus, in short, following the principle of Rules I have advised, and which were approved by the Committee for Cholera prevention (G.O. No 1336M dated 9th Sept 1896)

5 A central office would be established at the Head Quarters of the Collector. During the period of observation, a Sub-office should be established in each "area" throughout the District, so that no point shall be further distant than ten miles from this office regarded as a centre. At this office, should be stationed the Sanitary staff of the area, in direct communication with all permanent Sanitary Staffs.

6 As soon as Regulation 23 is put in force (that is the stage of dealing with an area "specially liable" to infection) these areas would be contracted, so that they should be half the size, that is there would be a Sanitary Authorities sub-office within five miles of every point area. This place would be the head quarters of the Medical and Sanitary staff and of the officer representing the Sanitary Authority, medical staff, disinfectants, plant &c and might be the place for the isolation hospitals, observation camps &c.

7 During the second stage at each Sanitary Authorities sub-office, the Sanitary Authority would be represented by as good an officer as could be spared or obtained by the Collector from other Districts. He should be a magistrate possessed of pluck, of energy and capability of making himself and the duties and of sympathising to the full in the necessity for the actions of the Sanitary and Medical staff receiving support, and of understanding that his position is not to criticise the actions of the Medical and Sanitary Staff but to afford as far as his knowledge of the Country and his knowledge of law allow, every possible aid in rapidly stamping out the disease

Definitions

Definitions.

The term "Sanitary Authority" implies the body incorporated by Government and entrusted by Government with the carrying out of these Regulations and shall ordinarily consist of the Collector of the District as President, the District Sanitary Officer as Vice-President, all Divisional Officers and Chairmen of Municipal Councils as members, and any officer specially named from time to time by the Sanitary Authority in writing, or in the Official Gazette of the District concerned to effect any or all of these Regulations, provided that when power has been delegated to such officer, he shall not be the "Sanitary Authority" except for the Special Regulation or Regulations in connection with which power has been delegated by the Sanitary Authority. The Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner shall be ex-officio members of all Sanitary Authorities.

The term "Senior Sanitary Officer" implies the Medical Officer of rank senior to any Medical or Sanitary Officer on duty at Observation Stations.

"Sanitary Officer" includes any Medical Officer in Government employment within the area of the Sanitary Authority concerned, or certificated Sanitary Inspector appointed for duty under the Sanitary Authority concerned and not drawing less pay than Rs 45 monthly, and any member of the Sanitary Authority.

"Superficial Examination" includes such examination as can be made of the human body without requiring the removal of clothing, from any part ordinarily kept covered in public by persons of the race or caste concerned.

"Minute Medical Examination" includes all methods of examination that can be properly and reasonably employed by a medical man in diagnosing a malady of the nature of plague, and its fulfilment may require the removal of any or all of the clothing from parts usually kept covered in public.

"Passengers Observation Station" means a locality appointed by Government at or in the vicinity of a railway station, at which passengers shall be liable to superficial and minute Medical Examination and detention for observation, and other necessary action in respect to staying an invasion by plague.

"Passengers Inspection Station" implies a locality at or in the vicinity of

of a railway station where the Sanitary officers of a Sanitary Authority may effect superficial examination and detain passengers.

"Infected locality" implies a place held by the Sanitary Authority to be affected with plague or lately to have been affected with plague.

"Sanitary area" means a portion of a District defined by a Collector under Regulation 18 which is for the purposes of these Regulations under the Jurisdiction of a Sanitary Authority.

"Canal boat" means any boat or vessel plying in inland waters, and conveying for hire passengers or merchandize, or both.

"Observation Camp or ward" includes any hut building or locality set aside by Government or a Sanitary Authority for the observation of persons, with the object of ascertaining if they be suffering from plague.

"Offensive and dangerous trades" includes all conditions enumerated in section 188 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884.

Section I

Railway Regulations.

Passenger Observation and Inspection Stations.

Station-master responsible for intimating time of trains.

1. The Senior Sanitary Officer in charge of an observation station shall be informed by the Station-master, at a reasonable hour daily, of the time at which ordinary or special trains are expected to arrive from such localities as may be stated by him in writing to the Station-master at the observation station.

Power to detain trains.

2. On arrival of any train at, or departure from, an observation station, should the Senior Sanitary Officer so direct, it shall be stopped at such site within the station as may be held safe by the Station Master in consultation with the Senior Sanitary Officer.

Superficial examination of passengers.

3. On a train being stopped for purposes of observation as provided in Section 2, all passengers shall be required by the Railway authorities to vacate the train, and shall arrange themselves in such positions as the Senior Sanitary Officer may indicate for the purpose of undergoing superficial examination.

Minute medical examination of selected cases.

4. All passengers or such passengers as the Senior Sanitary Officer may select shall adjourn to a conveniently formed and situated place within the station precincts so arranged that complete privacy shall be possible. Here such reasonable medical

examination of the body as may be deemed necessary by the Senior Sanitary Officer ~~of the body~~ shall be undergone by all passengers individually desirous of clothing in whole or in part as he may require, provided that in the case females all examinations other than allowed in the preceding Section shall be conducted by skilled females, and in such manner as to prevent risk of observation by any male person.

Proviso. as to females.

5. Should the Senior Sanitary Officer, as a result of either superficial or minute medical examination come to the conclusion that a passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, or has such ~~symptoms~~ symptoms as afford him reason to suspect that he is undergoing the stage of incubation, or has so lately suffered from the disease as to be still in an infectious stage, he shall direct such passengers to desist from proceeding further in his journey; and such passenger shall desist accordingly.

Power to detain passengers.

6. If the Senior Sanitary Officer be satisfied a person is already suffering from bubonic plague, or has so recently suffered from that disease as to be in an infectious stage, he shall forward such person to an isolation hospital; but, if the symptoms be such as to leave a doubt in the mind of the Senior Sanitary Officer, he shall forward the suspected passenger to an observation ward; provided, should the passenger so elect he may be allowed to return ~~at his own expense~~ whence he came in a carriage specially provided for his accommodation at the expense of the passenger by the railway authorities under Section 71 Railway Act, after due notice of such intention has been communicated by the Senior Sanitary Officer to the Sanitary authority of the area to which the passenger intends to proceed.

Power to forward a passenger to an Isolation Hospital or observation ward

Passenger may return whence he came.

7. Should a passenger be detained by the Special Sanitary Officer under the preceding Section, he shall deliver to the passenger or his apparent guardians on the journey a certificate in the form exhibited in Appendix.

Provision for keeping relatives informed of a passenger's detention.

8. Detention for purposes of observation under Section 6 shall not be permissible beyond forty eight hours, at the end of which period the passenger shall either be discharged or shall be admitted to an isolation hospital if found suffering from plague; provided no action shall lie against the Special Sanitary Officer for any detention that may have been reasonably brought about by demands upon his time in the actual performance of duty elsewhere.

Limit of time for "observation".

9. Persons admitted under Sections 6 and 8 into isolation wards, shall not be permitted to leave the premises until each time as they have been presented by the Senior Medical Officer with the certificate No B. exhibited in the Appendix.

Rule admitted to "isolation hospital" patients may not leave.

10. During detention in an isolation hospital or observation ward, a person may communicate with his friends or relations in such manner and subject to such restrictions as may be laid down by the Senior Sanitary Officer.

How friends may be communicated with.

11. When by reason of the general insanitary state of one or more passengers or of the property of one or more passengers the Senior Sanitary Officer is of opinion their dispersion is inimical to public health, he shall cause such passengers and their property to be removed from the railway premises, and shall retain the persons in an observation camp for a period not exceeding twelve days; provided facilities for food and clothing be afforded, and arrangements, to the satisfaction of any Magistrate, be such as not to violate the requirements of caste.

Filthy passengers and filthy property.

12. On being provided with a certificate in form C Appendix , a Station Master at an Observation Station shall, on receiving a simple receipt from a Senior

in charge of a passenger observation station or Sanitary Officer in charge of a passenger inspection Station

Sanitary Officer, deliver all property belonging to passengers who have been detained under Section 6 11 and 15 to the Senior Sanitary Officer, who shall thereupon cause the whole or such articles as he may select to be subjected to efficient methods of disinfection; but where the Senior Sanitary Officer to the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that such articles are by reason of their fetiveness, or small value not suitable for disinfection, he shall cause them destroyed by fire.

Disinfection of passengers property.

13. On coming into force of these Regulations, each Sanitary Authority shall establish in each Railway Station within the area under its charge passenger inspection stations.

Passenger inspection station. [subsidiary observation stations]

14. The Senior Sanitary Officer of a Passenger Inspection Station shall be kept informed by the Railway Station-master within reasonable time of the arrival and departure of all ordinary and special trains that may proceed from localities indicated by the Sanitary authority in writing.

Station-Masters responsibility for information as to trains.

15. It shall be lawful for the Senior Sanitary Officer in charge of Passenger Inspection Stations to effect superficial examination of passengers, and to examine the tickets of all persons arriving at a Sanitary Inspection Station. Should he have reason to suspect

Matter of examination permissible; limit of power of detention.

that any passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, he shall cause the passenger to remain within the Station building in a suitable place, until such time as he can place him in charge of a Medical officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority to receive such cases, or should a Passenger Observation Station be within reasonable distance having regard to the physical condition of the patient, he shall be sent there at the cost of the Sanitary Authority in the same carriage in which he arrived, or in one specially set apart for this purpose by the Railway Company under Section 71, Railway Act.

Method of disposal of passengers at an "Inspection Station".

16. When at a Passenger Observation or Passenger Inspection Station, it has been discovered that a passenger suffering from Bubonic plague or has recently suffered as to be deceased deemed infective, has travelled in a railway carriage, all passengers shall forthwith be removed from it, and it shall not be again used for traffic otherwise than temporarily, as laid down in Section 6 and 15, until it has been disinfected at an Observation Station in such manner as may be approved by the Senior Sanitary Officer.

Treatment of infected Railway carriages - authority for & provisions.

17. Passengers arriving at an Inspection or Observation Station shall give replies fully and truthfully to all such queries as may be made by a Sanitary or Police Officer with the object of ascertaining their bodily condition, as to their names and permanent addresses, the places proceeded from and the state of healthiness, and the locality they intend to proceed to.

Truthful replies must be given to queries.

Section II

Regulations affecting Sanitary Authorities.

18. On it being declared by Government that bubonic plague is imminently threatens a District, the Collector shall form Sanitary areas in charge of Sanitary authorities, and shall appoint forthwith responsible officers and necessary office establishments. He shall define the boundaries of the charge of each Sanitary authority, No such area shall be greater than will allow a locality reasonably centrally situated to be distant from any other locality more than ten miles.

Formation of "Sanitary areas".

19. It shall be the duty of all Sanitary authorities to take measures by means of advertisements in local newspapers, in the Official Gazette just issued within their district, by means of hand bills and by proclamation by tom-tom

Symptoms of plague to be notified.

to declare to the population in their areas the symptoms of bubonic plague, and after such notification it shall not be held that any one within such areas is by ignorance debarred from knowledge of what the symptoms of such disease are.

Provision against plea of ignorance of nature of plague.

20. The Local Authority shall appoint one or more Sanitary Authorities' Sub-offices conveniently situated within the area referred to in Section 18, and shall make known their position by the various means defined in Section 19 as the places where all persons desiring medical or Sanitary aid on desiring to make a notification under Section 21 shall communicate in person or by letter. To facilitate such communications in each village of over 1,500 inhabitants there shall be supplied special messengers who shall collect at an appointed spot within the village all letters, reports and documents for the Sanitary authorities' Sub-office, not less than twice daily.

Facilities for rapid communications by staff and populations.

21 After notification by a local Authority as required in Section 19, it shall be the duty of the head of the family of the patient or in his absence of the responsible relative, of the person in charge of the patient, or in default of this person of the occupiers of the buildings in which the patient is resident and of the Medical Attendant to notify by letter or in person or with the least practicable delay the existence of illness from bubonic plague to the Officer in charge of a Sanitary Authorities' Sub-office.

Notification of plague to Sanitary Authority or Officers.

22 It shall be lawful for any Sanitary Officer after personal inspection of a building to declare that it is unsuitable, or is unsuitably situated, for the detention of a case of bubonic plague, and he may issue the certificate given in Appendix of these Regulations and cause the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital of the Sanitary Authority, provided the Sanitary Authority shall have announced in any of the manners prescribed in Section 19 that arrangements made by it are such as to permit of segregation of the sexes, and are not offensive to race or caste customs of persons likely to be treated there.

Buildings may be declared unsuitable for cases of plague. Segregation in isolation hospital effected.

23 When by Order of Government is ordered to the Collector of a District any part or whole of a Sanitary area is declared specially liable to infection, it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Authority in charge to select a part or newly erect suitable buildings that shall serve the purpose of Isolation Hospitals and Observation Camps or Wards at a point that shall be reasonably centrally situated was

When the Sanitary Authority must make isolation hospitals and Observation camps &c

to serve the area in its charge, provided that where a town situated in the area has a population of more than 10,000 and more than five inhabitants have been attacked with the disease separate Isolation Hospital may be established for its service.

24 A Sanitary Authority shall pay such salaries to and shall appoint such Medical, Sanitary and menial Staffs to fulfil the requirements of these Regulations as may be directed by the Governor in Council.

Character and pay of staff to be determined by Government.

25 All expenses incurred in effecting the provisions of these Regulations and in fulfilment of other duties of Sanitary Authorities in connection with these Regulations, shall be such in such proportionate contributions as Government may direct from the funds of all Municipalities and Local Fund authorities as within the District concerned

Funds for "Sanitary purposes" to be met by Local Funds and Municipalities.

26 In charge of the Medical officer of Isolation Hospitals shall be maintained suitable and sufficient means for transport of patients from any part of the area served. Such service shall be rendered free of charge on demand by any person presenting a certificate from any qualified Medical practitioner a Sanitary officer to the

Free transport of patients.

effect that the person named within is suffering from bubonic plague.

Medical and nursing comforts for patients compulsorily segregated in an Isolation Hospital.

27 In the case of a patient removed under Section 22 to an Isolation Hospital, it shall be lawful for him to have such medical and nursing attendance as he may desire, provided persons rendering these services, and are limited in number in accordance with such rules for public safety and the general good conduct of the Institution as the Medical officer in charge may prescribe from time to time.

Power of entry.

28 A Sanitary officer may enter at any time after half an hours notice any inhabited or uninhabited dwelling ship or boat for the purposes of these Regulations.

π and the owner of a building in which any offensive and dangerous trade is conducted or in which any article of food is prepared for human consumption.

Urgent Sanitary improvement of dwellings.

29 The occupier of a dwelling π shall within twenty four hours of receipt of a notice from a Sanitary Authority or Magistrate or District Sanitary officer take such action in respect to the cleansing, whitewashing, ventilation, water supply, condition of walls and flooring of the interior or pavements and ground within the premises and in respect to night soil and rubbish conservancy as may be set forth in the notice.

30 At the expiration of twenty four hours, should the action required in the notice remain unfulfilled, or not have been assumed to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority it shall be lawful for the authority serving the notice or persons named by it in writing for that purpose to enter the dwelling together with such workmen, implements and material as may be necessary and fulfil the requirements of the notice at the expense of the owner recoverable by a decree of a Court of summary jurisdiction; provided that the Sanitary Authority, in cases where in its opinion the owner is unable on account of poverty to meet the cost, ~~and~~ may at once proceed with the work without twenty four hours notice and may defray the whole or part of such work, or may accept from the owner a mortgage upon the building recoverable by payment of instalments within any period not exceeding five years, until such cost has been made good to it by the owner or occupier.

How fulfilled if occupier fails, and how cost is to be met.

31. ~~Every occupier of a~~ All buildings and premises and all articles contained therein in which a case of bubonic plague has occurred, or is suspected to have occurred, shall be subjected to disinfection

Disinfection of buildings

by a Sanitary Officer notwithstanding the effecting of disinfection by any other agency provided that in lieu of disinfection, should the Sanitary Authority so elect, it shall be lawful to effect complete destruction by fire of any building or compensation being paid to the owner and a suitable temporary building or buildings, for the accommodation of all occupiers being placed at their disposal. The cost of such disinfection shall be recovered from the owner or occupier in the manner laid down in section 30.

Accommodation for the healthy provided

Exposure of infected persons

32. No person while suffering from plague shall expose himself, without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street public place, shop, inn or public conveyance, or enter any conveyance other than his private property used solely for his private use without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; nor being in charge of any person so suffering, shall expose such sufferer; no person shall

Exposure of infected goods.

give, lend, sell transmit, or expose without previous disinfection any bedding clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder; and a person who

While

while suffering from any such disorder, unless any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering shall in addition to any fine be ordered by the Court to pay such owner and driver the amount of any loss and expence he may incur in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to disinfection of the conveyance.

Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions any bedding clothing, rags or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfected

Provision for transmission of infected articles

33. When it appears desirable to a Sanitary Authority that a school or other public or private educational institution should be closed with the object of preventing the spread of plague, shall give notice to the schoolmaster or occupier of the building, or affix a notice to that effect upon any conspicuous object in or near the building, and the public or private educational institution shall be closed accordingly.

Closure of Schools &c.

34. Whenever it appears to a Sanitary Authority that the holding of any fair or festival or other public meeting is likely to be conducive to the spread of plague, and that consequently in the public

Stoppage of festivals.

public interest it is desirable to forbid it, it shall give public intimation of such opinion by affixing a notice upon any conspicuous object in the locality in which the meeting is usually held, and any meeting held in contravention of such notice shall be deemed unlawful.

Delegation of powers by a "Sanitary Authority"

35 A Sanitary Authority may at its discretion delegate such powers as it may think fit to any person, and such person shall for the purpose of the Regulation or Regulations under which power has been delegated, be held to be the Sanitary Authority.

Goods from infected localities

36 Any importer or consignee of goods conveyed from a locality declared by the Sanitary Authority to be infected shall on verbal demand or a written notice from a Sanitary Officer, Magistrate, District Sanitary Officer, Police Officer or Sanitary Authority desist from opening any wrapping, or other protection in which they have been consigned and selling lending distributing or transmitting them until the expiration of a time stated in such notice or he shall have received a certificate from the Authority giving such notice that the goods, packages and coverings have been so treated as to no longer necessitate their further detention. During detention

of goods under this section, the owner, importer or consignee in whose possession they are shall retain them in such manner as may be deemed necessary by the authority giving the notice or making the demand.

Rags, waste papers, second-hand garments-importation forbidden.

37. No rags, waste paper or second hand garments shall be imported as merchandise into any locality in the Madras Presidency during the period these Regulations are in force. Such articles imported as merchandise shall be seized by any Police Officer, Magistrate, Sanitary Officer, District Sanitary Officer or Sanitary Authority and be destroyed by fire by order of a Court of Summary jurisdiction at the expense of the owner, importer or consignee.

Duty of conveyance responsible for disinfection.

38. Every owner or driver of a conveyance shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance by placing it at the disposal of a Sanitary Officer, after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, or a corpse dead of such disease. provided no owner or driver of a public conveyance shall be required to convey any person so suffering or suspected to suffer or a corpse dead of the disease, until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss incurred by him by reason of detention by the Sanitary Officer for the purposes of disinfection.

Hiring of-jected rooms &c.

39. It shall not be lawful for any person knowingly to let for hire any house, room or part of a house in which any person has been sick from plague, without having such house, room or part of house and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority.

Hotels & lodging houses.

40 For the purposes of this Section, the keeper of a hotel or lodging house shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such house, hotel or lodging

lodging house.

41. It shall not be lawful for any person to show for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house, or in being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house or part of a house as to the fact of there being or within six weeks previous having been therein any person suffering from plague, to knowingly make a false answer.

Showing infected rooms

42. It shall not be lawful for any person after promulgation in the official Gazette of the District in which he resides of these Regulations, to carry on the trade of a purveyor of milk or milk products unless he is registered as such in the office of the Sanitary Authority and shall deliver for its scrutiny a list of his customers and shall provide the Sanitary Authority with names and addresses of any persons who are his fresh customers from time to time after date of registration and submission of such list.

Provision against unregistered milk

43. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a purveyor of milk or of milk products or being the occupier of a building in which milk is sold or is stored for sale to

allow

allow any person suffering from plague or suspected by a Sanitary Officer to suffer from plague or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale or in any way to assist or take part in the conduct of the trade of purveyor of milk or milk products or in any duty conducted in a building in which milk is sold or stored for sale or in any trade or business connected with the production or sale of articles of food until he shall have received a certificate from a Sanitary Officer declaring that all danger of communication of infection or contamination has ceased.

Provision against infected persons dealing with milk and food products.

44. Should it appear to any Sanitary Officer that milk or any article of human consumption has been or is likely to have been in such vicinity with infectious matter or to have been placed under such conditions as would render it likely to be contaminated such articles of food shall be seized by the Sanitary Authority and shall be detained by him at the cost of the owner until a declaration shall have been made by the Sanitary

Suspected infected food substances

Sanitary officer in respect to the articles of food before a magistrate in person, when such declaration has been made the Sanitary Officer shall cause the articles of food in respect of which he has made the declaration to be forthwith destroyed at the cost of the owner.

45 If at any time plague exists amongst cows, buffaloes or goats, it shall not be lawful to mix milk from any animal so affected with other milk likely to be used for human beings or animals

Provision against infected animals.

46 Should a Sanitary Authority deem it expedient in the public interest, a purveyor of milk or milk products may by notice issued in writing and placed at any conspicuous part of the building occupied by him be forbidden to issue any milk or milk products for sale during the period defined in such notice without reason being assigned therefor.

May close a milk selling business without assigning reason.

47 A Sanitary officer may close at the expense of the owner or at the expense of the Sanitary Authority in the event of the owner not being readily found, any source of water supply used for any purpose whatsoever other than solely for the irrigation of land

May close water supplies.

in

in such manner as will effectually prevent the access of human beings or animals for any purpose, and after such closure or the placing in the neighbourhood or any conspicuous object a notice by a Sanitary Officer to the effect that it is his intention to so close a source of water supply, it shall not be lawful for any person to withdraw water therefrom or for the owner of any animal to cause or permit it to be watered therewith or drink therefrom or for any person to wash either their bodies, their clothing or any articles whatsoever or in any other way use the water.

Disposal of corpses.

48 It shall not be lawful to remove the corpse of a person dead of plague for burial or cremation or to dispose of such a corpse by burial or cremation in any locality or in any manner otherwise than as may be required by a verbal or written notice by a Sanitary officer to the person responsible for the disposal of the corpse.

49 When a person in a public or private building other than a shop by the Sanitary Authority for isolation or observation is suffering or is suspected

suspected to suffer from plague a Sanitary officer may limit the number of attendants for the comfort and aid of the patient to such extent as may seem to him desirable in the public interest and it shall be unlawful for any person other than those permitted by him in writing to enter into the building in which the patient is suffering for any purpose whatsoever.

May limit attendants on sick in their own houses.

50. No occupier or owner of a house in which is accommodated a person suffering from plague shall cast or permit to be cast any refuse matter infecting rubbish or dust into any receptacle other than that required by a Sanitary officer or dispose of such material in any other way than, or without such precautions as may be required by the Sanitary officer.

Disposal of infective matter.

51. No building shall be erected on a vacant site or any part of it likely to be injurious or dangerous to health so that it may in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority impede ventilation of the neighbouring area. Should such building be erected without its authority during

New buildings on bad sites.

during these Regulations are in force the Sanitary Authority may after giving twenty-four hours notice demolish it at the cost of the owner and no action shall lie against the Authority in respect to loss or damage to materials

52. Whenever a building by reason of its proximity to or contact with any other building in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority ~~of~~ ~~it building~~ ~~obstructing~~ ~~area.~~ if it building obstructing area.

- prides ventilation or otherwise makes or conduces to make any other buildings to be in a condition unfit for habitation or dangerous or injurious to health, or prevents proper measures being carried into effect for remedying any nuisance injurious to health, or other complained of in respect of such other buildings, or prevents the sufficient fulfilment of any scheme sanctioned by the Sanitary Authority for the general sanitary benefit of an unhealthy area, it shall be lawful for the Sanitary Authority to demolish such buildings on giving seven notice, and on offering to the owner reasonable compensation and providing a suitable temporary accommoda-

accommodation for the occupants
of the house and their Effects.
provided that in the case of huts
or other temporary buildings twenty-
four hours notice of intention shall be
held sufficient

53. When it appears to a Sanitary
Authority that the closeness, narrow-
ness and bad arrangement or
bad condition of any buildings, of
the want of light, air, ventilation
or proper arrangements for facili-
tating removal of night-soil, slop-
page, or rubbish or any other sani-
tary defects in any buildings, is
unwholesome or prejudicial to the
health of the inhabitants, either
in the said buildings or neighbour-
ing buildings or that the state
in the soil or subsoil or the general
habits of the inhabitants as to sanitary
requirements are such as to favour
the propagation of plague, it shall
cause a notice to be fixed to any
suspicious object in the neigh-
bourhood declaring its intention
to demolish, alter or re-ar-
range any or all of such build-
ings, after the expiry of forty-eight
hours, and on offering the owner

or

Unhealthy Works of buildings

or owners reasonable compensation
and on providing for the occupants
of the houses suitable accommodation
for themselves and their effects.

54. The Sanitary Authority shall pro-
vide at its own cost a reasonable
number and quality of temporary or
permanent buildings for the accommo-
dation of the healthy inhabitants of
infected houses and for persons
deprived of their present ac-
commodation under sections

53, 55, and 57

55 When it is considered by a Sa-
tary Authority that by reason
number of inhabitants of an
house, and absence of pow
sufficient control of their move
there is danger of spread o
plague, it may require on gi
twenty-four hours notice to
inhabitants of a house other
those deemed necessary for
aid and comfort of the patient u
section 49 to vacate the hous
its offering reasonable acco-
modation for them elsewhe

56. Should for any reason
nection with the spread of plag
be considered desirable by a Sa
Author

Accommodation to be provided by Sanitary Authority for persons in health.

Overcrowding in an infected house.

authority to prevent intercourse with other persons by the inhabitants of a house in which a case of plague has recently occurred, it shall be lawful for it to take such action as may be necessary to secure this object and to require the aid of the police, provided due care be taken that inhabitants be allowed facilities for obtaining food and comfort and medical attendance. Household Quarantine.

58. If in the opinion of the Sanitary authority a building is so overcrowded as to be likely to endanger the spread of plague although no case has yet occurred in the building, it shall cause the number of inhabitants to be reasonably decreased, and shall offer suitable temporary accommodation elsewhere. Simple overcrowding.

59. A Canal boat shall for the purposes of these Regulations be deemed a dwelling

60. It shall be lawful for any Sanitary officer, Magistrate, Police officer or Sanitary authority to require a Canal boat to alter its passage, or to stop during its passage, and moor in such position as he may desire, or to detain the boat from plying till such time as may be fixed in a notice placed on any conspicuous portion of the Canal boat.

60. All officers, subordinates and servants connected with Medical and Sanitary Services of Municipal and District Board Authorities, on the coming into force of these Regulations, shall be considered the servants of the Sanitary Authority and powers of disposal for duty, transfer and punishment shall lie with the Sanitary Authority.

61. Any person disobeying these Regulations or aiding and abetting any person in acts contrary to these Regulations shall be subject to a fine not exceeding Rs — or imprisonment of either description which may extend to —.

Section III
Regulations as to Shipping
Definitions
In this Regulations:-

The term "Ship," includes vessel or boat.

The term "Port officer" includes any person acting under the authority of Government in charge of Port discipline

The term "master" includes the officer, pilot or other person for the time being in charge or command of the ship.

The term "Sanitary Authority" means the Sanitary Authority under these Regulations and every Municipal or Local Board Authority whose district includes or abuts on any part of a customs port.

The term Port medical officer includes any duly qualified medical practitioner appointed by a Sanitary Authority or Government to act in the execution of these Regulations.

The term "Senior medical officer" means the Senior medical officer in Government employ within the area of the Sanitary Authority in which the hospital where isolation is effected under these Regulations is situated.

For the purposes of these Regulations every ship shall be deemed infected with plague in which there is or has been during the voyage,

or during the stay of such ship in a port in the course of such voyage, any case of plague.

I Flags to be hoisted by ships infected with plague.

1. The master of every ship infected with plague shall when within three miles of the coast of any part of the Madras Presidency, cause to be hoisted the Commercial Code Signal Q, being a yellow flag, under the national ensign, and shall keep the same displayed during the whole time between sun-rise and sun-set. If case of plague have occurred on board, he shall hoist a [black] flag below the yellow.

II Regulations as to detention by Port Officers

2. If a Port officer on the arrival of any ship, ascertain from the master of such ship or otherwise or have reason to suspect that the ship is infected with plague, he shall detain such ship, and order the master forthwith to moor or anchor the same in such position as may be appointed under Regulation 10.

3. Whilst such shall be so detained, no person shall leave the same.

4. The Port officer detaining any ship as aforesaid shall forthwith give notice thereof, and of the cause of such detention, to the Sanitary authority of the place to which the ship shall be bound, or where the ship shall be about to call.

5 Such detention by the Port Officer shall cease as soon as the ship shall have been duly visited and examined by the Port-Medical Officer, or if the ship shall, upon such examination, be found to be infected with plague, as soon as the same shall be moored or anchored in pursuance of Regulation 10, provided that, if the examination be not commenced within twelve hours after notice given as aforesaid, the ship shall, on expiration of the said twelve hours, be released from detention.

III Regulations as to Sanitary Authorities

6. A Sanitary authority in whose area a Port exists shall, as speedily as practicable, with the approval of the Chief Officer of the Port, fix some place where

where any ship may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Regulation 10, and shall make provision for the reception of plague patients and persons suffering from illness removed under Regulation 13 + 14. The place to be fixed as aforesaid, where any ship may be moored or anchored for the purpose of Regulation 10, shall be some place within the jurisdiction or district of the Sanitary Authority, unless Government otherwise consents in which the place so fixed shall for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be within such jurisdiction or district.

7. It shall be the duty of the Port officer on the approach to the Port of an infected ship to make the fact known to the Port-Medical officer who shall forthwith visit and examine the ship, in regard to which such notice shall have been given, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is infected with plague.

8. The Port-Medical officer, if he have reason to believe [illegible] that any ship arriving or being within the jurisdiction or district of the Sanitary Authority, whether examined.

examined by the Port officer or not, shall if she have come from a place suspected to be infected with plague visit and examine such ship for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is so infected, and the master of such ship shall permit the same to be so visited and examined.

9. If the Port Medical officer on making such examination as aforesaid whether under Reg. 7 or under Regulation 8) be of opinion that the ship is infected he shall forthwith give a certificate in duplicate in the following form, or to the like effect, and shall deliver one copy to the master, and retain the other copy, or transmit it to the Sanitary Authority. He shall also give to the Sanitary Commissioners for Indra and the Sanitary Authority of the area information as to the arrival of the ship.

Certificate

_____ day of _____ 189

_____ Sanitary Authority _____

I hereby certify that I have examined the ship _____, of _____, now lying in the port of _____ [or detained at _____] and that I find that she is infected with plague.

_____

Port-Medical Offi:

10 The master of any ship so certified to be infected with plague shall thereupon moor or anchor her at the place fixed for that purpose under Regulation 6, and she shall remain there until the requirements of these Regulations have been duly fulfilled.

11 No person shall leave any such ship until the examination hereinafter mentioned shall have been made.

12. The Port Medical Officer shall, as soon as possible after any such ship has been certified to be infected with plague, examine every person on board the same, and in the case of any person suffering from plague or from any illness which the Port Medical Officer suspects may prove to be plague, shall certify accordingly; and every person who shall not be so certified by him shall be permitted to land immediately on giving to the Port Medical Officer his name and place of destination, stating, where practicable his address at such place; provided that the Port Medical Officer may, should he feel doubt as to the trustworthiness of the information ~~to be~~ given, detain such person

on

on land under Regulation 14.

The name and address of all persons permitted to land shall forthwith be given by the Port Medical Officer to the Sanitary Authority, who shall thereupon transmit the same to the Sanitary Authority of the District in which the place of destination of such person is situate.

13 Every person certified by the Port Medical Officer to be suffering from plague shall be removed if his condition admit of it, to some isolation hospital or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Authority; and no person so removed shall leave such hospital or place, until the Senior Medical Officer of the Sanitary Authority shall have certified that such person is free from the said disease

If any person suffering from plague cannot be removed, the ship shall remain subject, for the purposes of this Regulation, to the control of the Port Medical Officer, and the infected person shall not be removed from or leave the ship, except with the consent in writing, of the Port Medical Officer.

14 Any person certified by the Port

Medical

Medical officer to be suffering from illness which such officer suspects may prove to be plague may either be detained on board the ship for any period not exceeding two days, or be taken to some hospital, observation camp or ward or other suitable place appointed for that purpose by the sanitary authority, and detained there, for a period of 12 days in order that it may be ascertained whether the illness is or is not plague.

Any such person who, while so detained, shall be certified by the Senior Medical officer to be suffering from plague, shall be dealt with as provided by Regulation 13.

15. The Port Medical officer shall in the case of every ship certified to be infected, give directions and take such steps as may appear to him to be necessary for preventing the spread of infection, and the master of the said ship shall forthwith carry into execution such directions as shall be so given to him.

16. In the event of any death from plague on board such ship while detained under Regulation 13, the master shall, as directed by the Sanitary Authority, or the Port Medical officer, either cause the dead body to be taken out to sea and committed to the

deep

deep, properly loaded to prevent its rising, or shall deliver it into the charge of the said authority for disposal in accordance with local or race customs.

17. The master shall cause any articles that may have been soiled with plague discharges to be destroyed, and the clothing and bedding, and other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, which have been used by any person who may have suffered from plague on board such, or who, having left such ship, shall have suffered from plague during the stay of such ship in any port, to be destroyed, and if the master shall have neglected to do so before the ship arrives in port, he shall forthwith, upon the direction of the Sanitary Authority or the Port Medical officer cause the same to be destroyed, and if the said master neglect to comply with such direction within a reasonable time, the authority shall cause the same to be carried into execution.

18. The master shall cause the ship to be disinfected, and every article therein, other than those last described, which may probably be infected with plague to be disinfected

or

or destroyed according to the directions of the Port medical officer.

Appendix

Certificate A. Section 7.

In accordance with powers vested in me by Regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Prevention Act of 1897, I hereby require that _____ be detained in the observation ward at _____ until released therefrom by a certificate given under Section 9.

Signature

[This certificate to be prepared in duplicate and with counterfoil to maintain record.]

Certificate B.

Certificate under Section 9

I ..... Senior medical officer of _____ the Sanitary Authority within the meaning of Regulations framed under the Epidemic Diseases Prevention Act of 1897 do hereby certify that I have this day discharged _____ from the isolation Hospital being of opinion that he is free of danger of spreading infection. I also certify that all articles in his possession that have been exposed to infection matter have been duly disinfected or destroyed.

Signature.

Senior medical officer

Certificate C. Section 12

Notice under Regulations authorized by the Epidemic Diseases Prevention Act of 1897

I ------ hereby require you ------ station master at ------ Railway to deliver to my possession for Examination and treatment prescribed under section 12 all property conveyed by your Railway on behalf of passenger ------ who has this day been detained by me under section 5

Certificate D. Section 22

The building in which ------ now suffering from plague is resident being in the opinion of the Undersigned unsuitable [or unsuitably situated] for retention of a person suffering from such disease, it is hereby ordered under Regulation 22 (Epidemic Diseases prevention Act 1897) that he [she] be removed to the Sanitary Authorities Isolation Hospital situated at ——

[Signature and designation]

1/195 Nov 1897

When given for copying
When copied 24/12/97 [illegible]
When examined
When signed 24/12

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only