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Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

SUPERSEDED. 1898

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 349 M.

DATED 2-3-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Epidemic Diseases Act

Ordering the republication in the Fort Saint George Gazette of the notification issued by the Chief Commr Central Provinces, Containing regulations under the ——.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

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G.O., No. 349 M., 2nd March 1897.

MARCH.

Epidemic Diseases Act.

Ordering the republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the notification issued by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, containing regulations under the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From C. E. B. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Nagpur, the 25th February 1897, No. 1589.

As requested by the Government of India, in the Home Department, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two copies of *Central Provinces Gazette* Notification, No. 1517, dated the 23rd instant, containing regulations made by the Chief Commissioner under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

ENCLOSURE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nagpur, the 23rd February 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Chief Commissioner by Notification No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following regulations under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897.

PART I.—RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS.

(1).—DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

1. The officer in charge of every police station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle the inhabitants, or any portion of the inhabitants, of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency.

2. Every kotwar shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay since the 1st of February 1897: he will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names so reported will be entered on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A. reports of all deaths shall be made daily, as in the case of cholera epidemics; and the officer in charge of the police station, on receiving report of a death, shall carefully inquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in Annexure I.

4. Similar inquiry shall be made in the event of a report being received of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B or of any person in that household.

5. Whenever the deaths reported from any village (whether on list A or B or not) are more frequent than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the police station shall make inquiries from the kotwar with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

6. On ascertaining from a kotwar or other source of information that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in Annexure I, the officer in charge of the police station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an inquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

7. If the officer making the inquiry is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, and finds that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall proceed to dispose of the body and to disinfect the house, clothes and bedding of the deceased, as laid down in Annexure I, reporting at the same time the result of his inquiry in the manner provided in Rule 9.

8. If he also finds that any person in the house is ill with fever, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildar and in anticipation of orders from the Civil Surgeon or Deputy Commissioner, see that all the precautions specified in Annexure I are, with the assistance of the headman of the village, rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any way-side railway station in his circle.

9. The officer in charge of the police station shall report immediately to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, the nearest Medical Subordinate and the Civil Surgeon, any case of bubonic plague, or suspicious case, brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Administrative Medical Officer and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner by telegram.

(2).—DUTIES OF THE REVENUE STAFF.

10. Every patwari shall report to the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar the death of any person in his circle in cases where symptoms of bubonic plague, as described in Annexure I, were present.

11. On receipt of such report, the Tahsildar shall satisfy himself that the necessary action, described in the preceding rules, has been taken by the police.

12. If possible, the Tahsildar shall go himself to the spot, or depute his Naib, or ask a Relief Officer to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

13. The Tahsildar shall communicate the information forthwith to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3).—DUTIES OF THE FAMINE RELIEF STAFF.

14. Every Relief Officer on his rounds shall ascertain whether any case of bubonic plague has occurred in the village visited; and if any come to his notice, shall cause the kotwar to report it, and proceed himself to take the sanitary precautions named in Annexure I, if the necessary action has not already been taken.

(4).—DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

15. The nearest medical officer to receive information of cases of bubonic plague from the officer in charge of a police station may be the Hospital Assistant of a Branch Dispensary. The Hospital Assistant on receiving a report of a case shall (if possible) at once visit the spot and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

16. In places in which a Branch Dispensary is situated, Hospital Assistants shall themselves watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

17. The Civil Surgeon will arrange to proceed, as soon as possible, to places from which cases are reported, or to depute a qualified subordinate to undertake the duty in his place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 27 to 36, so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

18. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should temporarily camp out in the open or under trees at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in rule 34, he may make a report to that effect to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

(5).—DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC.

19. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of these rules, shall duly obey that order.

PART II.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

20. The foregoing rules shall be observed, so far as possible, in municipalities and cantonments.

21. The following special rules shall apply to every municipality constituted under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and to every cantonment.

22. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of a disease which is known, or suspected to be, bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

23. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st February 1897 from Bombay, Poona or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station—(1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

24. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station.

25. On receiving a report under Rule 22, 23 or 24, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner (or Cantonment Magistrate in the case of a Cantonment) and the Civil Surgeon or the nearest Medical Officer.

26. In the cases referred to in Rules 22, 23 and 24, a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Civil Surgeon or nearest Medical Officer; and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the said Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer.

27. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

28. The Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

Should the Medical Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner, and act on his orders. The Deputy Commissioner may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected.

29. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Medical Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if possible, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant or other female agency.

30. If on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, arrange for the removal of such person, (1) to an observation shed, or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein; also for the removal of the other occupants of the house to segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures constructed at a distance from the town, to be detained under observation for ten days.

31. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

32. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

33. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

34. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer or Administrative Medical Officer may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner (or in the case of a Cantonment of the Cantonment authority), direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to vacate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established, as a place of segregation, at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

35. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

36. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

37. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again used, articles of furniture belonging to it likely to retain infection being destroyed.

Grain godowns.

38. In a town or place where cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the Medical Officer or officer deputed by him.

39. When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly-constructed godown.

40. All grain godowns found infested with rats will be declared unwholesome till the rats have been destroyed and the godowns well aired for seven days and subsequently lime-washed. The grain in such godowns may be destroyed or be declared unfit for food, until freed from refuse matter, turned over and thoroughly aired during a space of seven days. All gunny bags, &c., in which grain has been stored under such circumstances shall be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed if necessary.

Rags and refuse.

41. No person, except Municipal or Cantonment servants, shall pick up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner or Cantonment Magistrate may disinfect or, at his discretion, destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or elsewhere.

42. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in futherance of the object of the rules, or with regard to any matter falling under these rules, shall duly obey that order.

Compensation.

43. The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

44. All police officers shall give to the Medical Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

PART III.—RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

(1).—Procedure at Itarsi and Nagpur.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

45. In the following rules the words "Medical Officer" mean the Commissioned Medical Officer appointed by Notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette* and stationed at Itarsi and Nagpur, and at any other place which may be subsequently notified, for the purpose of carrying out these regulations. The rules issued by *Central Provinces Gazette* Notification No. 1065, dated the 11th February, are hereby cancelled.

46. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay shall be detained at those stations so long as may be necessary for the medical examination of the passengers. The railway authorities shall detain the train so long as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for the purpose.

47. On the arrival of the train at these stations, no passenger shall alight from the train without the permission of a railway, police, or medical official.

48. Every passenger shall, on being requested to do so by any railway, police or medical official, alight from the train and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to any spot that may be indicated by such official.

49. A passenger shall not depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

50. The examination of females shall be effected under the orders of the Medical Officer by a female medical practitioner or female medical subordinate.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

51. If on inspection and examination of a passenger, the Medical Officer has reasonable ground for suspecting that he, or she, is infected with bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person in the observation shed for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

52. If on inspection and after due observation the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall immediately remove such person to the temporary hospital established for the purpose, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person therein for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

53. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require such companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

54. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

55. Upon the death of the sick person, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

56. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

57. If necessary, the Medical Officer shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

58. The Medical Officer shall immediately report to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death, or the discovery of a dead body in a train or on railway premises.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

59. In the event of a death occurring in a case where the existence of bubonic plague was known or suspected, or of a corpse being found in a train, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D.—Relations of Medical, Police and Railway officials.

60. In carrying out the foregoing instructions, the Medical Officer shall keep in communication with the Civil Surgeon, and the latter shall give the Medical Officer assistance in all cases in which he may require it.

61. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Medical Officer in carrying out these rules.

(2).—PROCEDURE AT JUBBULPORE, KHANDWA, BILASPUR AND BINA.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

62. An Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant has been placed at the railway stations noted on the margin, whose sole duty is to watch the trains coming from the direction of places infected with bubonic plague and to observe the passengers who alight or change trains at the stations.

Jubbulpore. | Khandwa. | Bilaspur. | Bina.

63. The railway authorities shall allow sufficient time for the observation (*a*) of passengers who alight, and (*b*) of passengers who change carriages for the purpose of proceeding by other trains: and shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose.

64. If the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant suspects a passenger to be suffering from bubonic plague, he shall immediately arrange for the removal of such person to the observation shed in the vicinity of the railway station, and for his detention and treatment therein pending the arrival of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant shall report his action forthwith to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

65. On receiving a report under the preceding rule, the Civil Surgeon (or the officer in charge of his duties) shall at once proceed to the observation shed, and shall arrange, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require it, for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of the person infected, or suspected of being infected, with bubonic plague: and for the removal, if necessary, of such person from the observation shed to the temporary hospital for detention and medical treatment therein.

66. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Civil Surgeon shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Civil Surgeon to depart.

67. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Civil Surgeon shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep, under observation for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

68. Upon the death of the sick person, the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

69. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

70. If necessary, the Civil Surgeon shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

71. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to a temporary hospital or place of segregation and the occurrence of any death in the case of a person believed to be infected with bubonic plague.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

72. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, or of a corpse being found in the train, the Civil Surgeon shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D.—Duty of Railway Police and Railway Authorities.

73. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Civil Surgeon or other official in carrying out these rules.

(3).—PROCEDURE AT STATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH UNDER (1) & (2).

74. At all stations, the Station Master and other railway officials should watch persons who alight from the trains, more especially those who have travelled from the direction of Bombay, or other places where plague is prevalent, with the view of detecting cases of bubonic plague.

75. At the stations noted in the margin, officers of the vaccination department have been posted to assist the Station Masters in watching passengers: and arrangements have been made for the erection of observation sheds, temporary hospitals and segregation structures. If at any of these stations a person travelling from the direction of Bombay or other infected place is undoubtedly suffering from bubonic plague, the Station Master, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, shall arrange for his removal from the train or railway premises to the observation shed, and for his temporary detention therein until he can be inspected by a Medical Officer. Any person desiring to accompany the sufferer shall be permitted to do so. The Station Master shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Commissioner and the Administrative Medical Officer.

Burhanpur.	Narsinghpur.
Harda.	Wardha.
Seoni (Malwa).	Raipur.
Sohagpur.	

76. At other way-side stations, such persons, if booked through, may be permitted to proceed to the nearest station at which a temporary hospital has been provided, the Station Master telegraphing to such station the details of the case, the name of the sick person, and the number of the carriage. If such persons alight at the way-side station, they should be removed by the railway or police officials to some isolated place, and the fact should be reported forthwith by the Station Master to the officer in charge of the nearest police station (*vide* Rule 8), as well as to the authorities mentioned in the preceding rule.

77. The Civil Surgeon on receiving a report under Rule 75 or 76, will proceed to the spot (or depute a competent subordinate) to take action, so far as may be necessary or possible, in accordance with the provisions of Rules 65 to 72; the railway police and railway authorities shall give him all assistance required.

78. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, or his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

(4).—GENERAL RULES.

79. No certificate as to the nature of an illness or the cause of a death shall be given in any case dealt with under these rules by any Medical Officer of lower rank than Assistant Surgeon.

80. The railway police shall arrange for the immediate removal on a *charpoy* of any dead body found at, or in the vicinity of, a railway station, and for its detention, together with that of the persons accompanying it, in an isolated place until it has been inspected by a Medical Officer.

81. At stations where a temporary hospital has been erected, the body shall be taken to the hospital: at other places, it shall be placed in an isolated place at a suitable distance from the station. The matter shall be immediately reported by telegraph by the railway police to the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon for orders.

82. On receipt of information, the Civil Surgeon (or officer in charge of his duties) shall (unless the case occurs at a place where a special Medical Officer is posted) at once proceed to the spot, the Magistrate deputing a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

83. In cases where death from plague is indicated, the Civil Surgeon will arrange for the immediate cremation or burial of the corpse in the manner prescribed in Rule 72 and for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it, as provided in Rule 55, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

84. Station Masters and Ticket Collectors have been furnished with lists of infected places to enable them to keep watch on travellers coming from those places. The arrival of any traveller from any such place shall be at once reported to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and the Civil Surgeon, and action taken as in Rule I (1) 2.

cancelled C. No 40 997

85. The railway authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpur. The Administrative Medical Officer will immediately inform the Chief Commissioner of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

ANNEXURE I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE USE OF POLICE OFFICERS AND OTHERS IN CASE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN VILLAGES OR SMALLER TOWNS.

1. *Symptoms of plague.*—The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms, and of his attendants.*—A patient should be removed at once to a small "*chappar*" hut to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shady, and near a well; this well should not be used by other people, if there are more than one well in the village. The police officer should tell off one or two of the sick person's relatives to stay with him, and should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c.

3. *Method of segregation of the relatives and friends of such person.*—The other people living in the house or hut in which the sick person was attacked, or was living, should also be kept separate in another place, in "*chappar*" huts to be erected well away from habitations: and similar arrangements should be made for their food, water-supply, &c. Separate huts should be provided for males and females.

4. In all cases, the mukaddam and kotwar should take steps to see that these orders are carried out and the people kept separate.

5. A "*chappar*" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpoy* upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

6. *Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.*—If the house be a small hut, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut. But in the case of better houses, the following measures should be adopted:—

(*a*) The earth of the floor should be dug out to a depth of six inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.
(*b*) Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in each room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation.
(*c*) The roof, floor and walls should be thoroughly lime-washed.
(*d*) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or thana.
(*e*) All doors and windows should be then thrown open, and the house kept vacant for fourteen days.

7. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be thoroughly boiled, and then spread out in the sun and wind for 48 hours. This should be done under supervision at the "*chappar*" huts, immediately upon their arrival there: and large vessels and wood must be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery, or the death, of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken with regard to the clothes, &c., of such person, and of those in attendance on him or her.

8. *Disposal of bodies.*—When a person is found dead, or dies, and is believed to have been suffering from plague, the following measures should be taken:—

If a Hindu, the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place under supervision.

If a Muhammadan, the body is to be buried at least 6 feet deep and covered with quicklime. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

ORDER—No. 349 M., dated 2nd March 1897.

The notification issued by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Encl. A Raitt.

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., No. 349 M., 2nd March 1897.

MARCH.

Epidemic Diseases Act.

Ordering the republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the notification issued by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, containing regulations under the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From C. E. B. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Nagpur, the 25th February 1897, No. 1589.

As requested by the Government of India, in the Home Department, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, two copies of *Central Provinces Gazette* Notification, No. 1517, dated the 23rd instant, containing regulations made by the Chief Commissioner under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

ENCLOSURE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nagpur, the 23rd February 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Chief Commissioner by Notification No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following regulations under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897.

PART I.—RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS.

(1).—DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

1. The officer in charge of every police station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle the inhabitants, or any portion of the inhabitants, of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency.

2. Every kotwar shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay since the 1st of February 1897: he will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names so reported will be entered on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, reports of all deaths shall be made daily, as in the case of cholera epidemics; and the officer in charge of the police station, on receiving report of a death, shall carefully inquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in Annexure I.

4. Similar inquiry shall be made in the event of a report being received of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B or of any person in that household.

5. Whenever the deaths reported from any village (whether on list A or B or not) are more frequent than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the police station shall make inquiries from the kotwar with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

6. On ascertaining from a kotwar or other source of information that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in Annexure I, the officer in charge of the police station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an inquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

7. If the officer making the inquiry is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, and finds that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall proceed to dispose of the body and to disinfect the house, clothes and bedding of the deceased, as laid down in Annexure I, reporting at the same time the result of his inquiry in the manner provided in Rule 9.

8. If he also finds that any person in the house is ill with fever, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildar and in anticipation of orders from the Civil Surgeon or Deputy Commissioner, see that all the precautions specified in Annexure I are, with the assistance of the headman of the village, rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any way-side railway station in his circle.

9. The officer in charge of the police station shall report immediately to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, the nearest Medical Subordinate and the Civil Surgeon, any case of bubonic plague, or suspicious case, brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Administrative Medical Officer and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner by telegram.

(2).—DUTIES OF THE REVENUE STAFF.

10. Every patwari shall report to the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar the death of any person in his circle in cases where symptoms of bubonic plague, as described in Annexure I, were present.

11. On receipt of such report, the Tahsildar shall satisfy himself that the necessary action, described in the preceding rules, has been taken by the police.

12. If possible, the Tahsildar shall go himself to the spot, or depute his Naib, or ask a Relief Officer to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

13. The Tahsildar shall communicate the information forthwith to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3).—DUTIES OF THE FAMINE RELIEF STAFF.

14. Every Relief Officer on his rounds shall ascertain whether any case of bubonic plague has occurred in the village visited; and if any come to his notice, shall cause the kotwar to report it, and proceed himself to take the sanitary precautions named in Annexure I, if the necessary action has not already been taken.

(4).—DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

15. The nearest medical officer to receive information of cases of bubonic plague from the officer in charge of a police station may be the Hospital Assistant of a Branch Dispensary. The Hospital Assistant on receiving a report of a case shall (if possible) at once visit the spot and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

16. In places in which a Branch Dispensary is situated, Hospital Assistants shall themselves watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

17. The Civil Surgeon will arrange to proceed, as soon as possible, to places from which cases are reported, or to depute a qualified subordinate to undertake the duty in his place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 27 to 36, so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

18. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should temporarily camp out in the open or under trees at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in rule 34, he may make a report to that effect to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

(5).—DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC.

19. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of these rules, shall duly obey that order.

PART II.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

20. The foregoing rules shall be observed, so far as possible, in municipalities and cantonments.

21. The following special rules shall apply to every municipality constituted under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and to every cantonment.

22. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of a disease which is known, or suspected to be, bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

23. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st February 1897 from Bombay, Poona or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station—(1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

24. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station.

25. On receiving a report under Rule 22, 23 or 24, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner (or Cantonment Magistrate in the case of a Cantonment) and the Civil Surgeon or the nearest Medical Officer.

26. In the cases referred to in Rules 22, 23 and 24, a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Civil Surgeon or nearest Medical Officer; and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the said Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer.

27. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

28. The Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

Should the Medical Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner, and act on his orders. The Deputy Commissioner may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected.

29. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Medical Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if possible, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant or other female agency.

30. If on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, arrange for the removal of such person, (1) to an observation shed, or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his detention, dieting and medical treatment therein; also for the removal of the other occupants of the house to segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures constructed at a distance from the town, to be detained under observation for ten days.

31. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

32. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

33. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

34. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer or Administrative Medical Officer may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner (or in the case of a Cantonment of the Cantonment authority), direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to vacate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established, as a place of segregation, at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

35. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

36. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

37. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again used, articles of furniture belonging to it likely to retain infection being destroyed.

Grain godowns.

38. In a town or place where cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the Medical Officer or officer deputed by him.

39. When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly-constructed godown.

40. All grain godowns found infested with rats will be declared unwholesome till the rats have been destroyed and the godowns well aired for seven days and subsequently lime-washed. The grain in such godowns may be destroyed or be declared unfit for food, until freed from refuse matter, turned over and thoroughly aired during a space of seven days. All gunny bags, &c., in which grain has been stored under such circumstances shall be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed if necessary.

Rags and refuse.

41. No person, except Municipal or Cantonment servants, shall pick up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner or Cantonment Magistrate may disinfect or, at his discretion, destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or elsewhere.

42. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of the rules, or with regard to any matter falling under these rules, shall duly obey that order.

Compensation.

43. The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

44. All police officers shall give to the Medical Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

PART III.—RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

(1).—Procedure at Itarsi and Nagpur.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

45. In the following rules the words "Medical Officer" mean the Commissioned Medical Officer appointed by Notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette* and stationed at Itarsi and Nagpur, and at any other place which may be subsequently notified for the purpose of carrying out these regulations. The rules issued by *Central Provinces Gazette* Notification No. 1065, dated the 11th February, are hereby cancelled.

46. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay shall be detained at those stations so long as may be necessary for the medical examination of the passengers. The railway authorities shall detain the train so long as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for the purpose.

47. On the arrival of the train at these stations, no passenger shall alight from the train without the permission of a railway, police, or medical official.

48. Every passenger shall, on being requested to do so by any railway, police or medical official, alight from the train and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to any spot that may be indicated by such official.

49. A passenger shall not depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

50. The examination of females shall be effected under the orders of the Medical Officer by a female medical practitioner or female medical subordinate.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

51. If on inspection and examination of a passenger, the Medical Officer has reasonable ground for suspecting that he, or she, is infected with bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall remove such person on to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person in the observation shed for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

52 If on inspection and after due observation the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall immediately remove such person to the temporary hospital established for the purpose, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person therein for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

53. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require such companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

54. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

55. Upon the death of the sick person, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

56. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

57. If necessary, the Medical Officer shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

58. The Medical Officer shall immediately report to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death, or the discovery of a dead body in a train or on railway premises.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

59. In the event of a death occurring in a case where the existence of bubonic plague was known or suspected, or of a corpse being found in a train, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D.—Relations of Medical, Police and Railway officials.

60. In carrying out the foregoing instructions, the Medical Officer shall keep in communication with the Civil Surgeon, and the latter shall give the Medical Officer assistance in all cases in which he may require it.

61. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Medical Officer in carrying out these rules.

(2).—PROCEDURE AT JUBBULPORE, KHANDWA, BILASPUR AND BINA.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

62. An Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant has been placed at the railway stations noted on the margin, whose sole duty is to watch the trains coming from the direction of places infected with bubonic plague and to observe the passengers who alight or change trains at the stations.

Jubbulpore. | Khandwa. | Bilaspur. | Bina.

63. The railway authorities shall allow sufficient time for the observation (*a*) of passengers who alight, and (*b*) of passengers who change carriages for the purpose of proceeding by other trains: and shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose.

64. If the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant suspects a passenger to be suffering from bubonic plague, he shall immediately arrange for the removal of such person to the observation shed in the vicinity of the railway station, and for his detention and treatment therein pending the arrival of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant shall report his action forthwith to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

65. On receiving a report under the preceding rule, the Civil Surgeon (or the officer in charge of his duties) shall at once proceed to the observation shed, and shall arrange, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require it, for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of the person infected, or suspected of being infected, with bubonic plague: and for the removal, if necessary, of such person from the observation shed to the temporary hospital for detention and medical treatment therein.

66. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Civil Surgeon shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Civil Surgeon to depart.

67. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Civil Surgeon shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep, under observation for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

68. Upon the death of the sick person, the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

69. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

70. If necessary, the Civil Surgeon shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

71. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to a temporary hospital or place of segregation and the occurrence of any death in the case of a person believed to be infected with bubonic plague.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

72. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, or of a corpse being found in the train, the Civil Surgeon shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply. In the case of Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D.—Duty of Railway Police and Railway Authorities.

73. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Civil Surgeon or other official in carrying out these rules.

(3).—PROCEDURE AT STATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH UNDER (1) & (2).

74. At all stations, the Station Master and other railway officials should watch persons who alight from the trains, more especially those who have travelled from the direction of Bombay, or other places where plague is prevalent, with the view of detecting cases of bubonic plague.

75. At the stations noted in the margin, officers of the vaccination department have been posted to assist the Station Masters in watching passengers: and arrangements have been made for the erection of observation sheds, temporary hospitals and segregation structures. If at any of these stations a person travelling from the direction of Bombay or other infected place is undoubtedly suffering from bubonic plague, the Station Master, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, shall arrange for his removal from the train or railway premises to the observation shed, and for his temporary detention therein until he can be inspected by a Medical Officer. Any person desiring to accompany the sufferer shall be permitted to do so. The Station Master shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Commissioner and the Administrative Medical Officer.

Burhanpur.	Narsinghpur.
Harda.	Wardha.
Seoni (Malwa).	Raipur.
Sohagpur.	

76. At other way-side stations, such persons, if booked through, may be permitted to proceed to the nearest station at which a temporary hospital has been provided, the Station Master telegraphing to such station the details of the case, the name of the sick person, and the number of the carriage. If such persons alight at the way-side station, they should be removed by the railway or police officials to some isolated place, and the fact should be reported forthwith by the Station Master to the officer in charge of the nearest police station (*vide* Rule 8), as well as to the authorities mentioned in the preceding rule.

77. The Civil Surgeon on receiving a report under Rule 75 or 76, will proceed to the spot (or depute a competent subordinate) to take action, so far as may be necessary or possible, in accordance with the provisions of Rules 65 to 72; the railway police and railway authorities shall give him all assistance required.

78. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, or his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

(4).—GENERAL RULES.

79. No certificate as to the nature of an illness or the cause of a death shall be given in any case dealt with under these rules by any Medical Officer of lower rank than Assistant Surgeon.

80. The railway police shall arrange for the immediate removal on a *charpoy* of any dead body found at, or in the vicinity of, a railway station, and for its detention, together with that of the persons accompanying it, in an isolated place until it has been inspected by a Medical Officer.

81. At stations where a temporary hospital has been erected, the body shall be taken to the hospital: at other places, it shall be placed in an isolated place at a suitable distance from the station. The matter shall be immediately reported by telegraph by the railway police to the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon for orders.

82. On receipt of information, the Civil Surgeon (or officer in charge of his duties) shall (unless the case occurs at a place where a special Medical Officer is posted) at once proceed to the spot, the Magistrate deputing a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

83. In cases where death from plague is indicated, the Civil Surgeon will arrange for the immediate cremation or burial of the corpse in the manner prescribed in Rule 72 and for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it, as provided in Rule 55, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

84. Station Masters and Ticket Collectors have been furnished with lists of infected places to enable them to keep watch on travellers coming from those places. The arrival of any traveller from any such place shall be at once reported to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and the Civil Surgeon, and action taken as in Rule I (1) 2.

cancelled C. No. 4106 m 99

85. The railway authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpur. The Administrative Medical Officer will immediately inform the Chief Commissioner of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

ANNEXURE I.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE USE OF POLICE OFFICERS AND OTHERS IN CASE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN VILLAGES OR SMALLER TOWNS.

1. *Symptoms of plague.*—The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms, and of his attendants.*—A patient should be removed at once to a small "*chappar*" hut to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shaly, and near a well; this well should not be used by other people, if there are more than one well in the village. The police officer should tell off one or two of the sick person's relatives to stay with him, and should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c.

3. *Method of segregation of the relatives and friends of such person.*—The other people living in the house or hut in which the sick person was attacked, or was living, should also be kept separate in another place, in "*chappar*" huts to be erected well away from habitations: and similar arrangements should be made for their food, water-supply, &c. Separate huts should be provided for males and females.

4. In all cases, the mukaddam and kotwar should take steps to see that these orders are carried out and the people kept separate.

5. A "*chappar*" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpoy* upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

6. *Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.*—If the house be a small hut, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut. But in the case of better houses, the following measures should be adopted:—

(*a*) The earth of the floor should be dug out to a depth of six inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.
(*b*) Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in each room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation.
(*c*) The roof, floor and walls should be thoroughly lime-washed.
(*d*) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or thana.
(*e*) All doors and windows should be then thrown open, and the house kept vacant for fourteen days.

7. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be thoroughly boiled, and then spread out in the sun and wind for 48 hours. This should be done under supervision at the "*chappar*" huts, immediately upon their arrival there: and large vessels and wood must be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery, or the death, of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken with regard to the clothes, &c., of such person, and of those in attendance on him or her.

8. *Disposal of bodies.*—When a person is found dead, or dies, and is believed to have been suffering from plague, the following measures should be taken:—

If a Hindu, the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place under supervision.

If a Muhammadan, the body is to be buried at least 6 feet deep and covered with quicklime. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

ORDER—No. 349 M., dated 2nd March 1897.

The notification issued by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Exd. A Raitt.

[L. & M. 1,000—28-10-96.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 883/h

Prem. 3 2

Order No. 349 M. 2-3-97

The notification issued by the chief commissioner Central Provinces ~~and received with the above letter~~ will be republished in the Fort St. George gazette

V.R. 1/3/97

8/4 1/3/97

From The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces

No. 1589

Dated 25-2-1897

Received 1-3-1897

Registered 1-3-1897

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information 2 copies of Central Provinces Gazette Notification containing Regulations made under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

To ~~D^to~~ (Railway Branch) 1/31
~~All Chairmen of Municipal Councils~~
" ~~Collectors~~
" ~~Presidents of D^t Boards~~
~~the Resident, Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Madras~~
" Sanitary Comm^r
" Surgeon General
~~" Public Works Dept.~~

Editor's Table
Gazette 2/3/97 1 pm
Sent 2/3/97

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1/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 1584.

883 M

Central Provinces Secretariat.

[GENERAL DEPARTMENT.]

FROM

C. E. B. CRITCHLEY, ESQ.,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces,

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

UNDER SECRETARY 28 FEB 7 PUBLIC & R.S. DEPTS.

Dated Nagpur, the 25th February 1897.

SIR,

As requested by the Government of India in the Home Department, I am directed to forward, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, 2 copies of Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 1517 dated the 23rd instant, containing Regulations made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

C. E. B. Critchley

Assistant Sec

UNDER SECRETARY * 28 FEB 7 * PUBLIC

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Nagpur, the 23rd February 1897.

No. 1517.—In exercise of the power conferred on the Chief Commissioner by Notification No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following regulations under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

PART I.—RULES RELATING TO VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS.

(1).—Duties of the Police.

1. The officer in charge of every police station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle the inhabitants, or any portion of the inhabitants, of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency.

2. Every kotwar shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay since the 1st of February 1897: he will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names so reported will be entered on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, reports of all deaths shall be made daily, as in the case of cholera epidemics; and the officer in charge of the police station, on receiving report of a death, shall carefully inquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in Annexure I.

4. Similar inquiry shall be made in the event of a report being received of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B or of any person in that household.

5. Whenever the deaths reported from any village (whether on list A or B or not) are more frequent than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the police station shall make inquiries from the kotwar with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

6. On ascertaining from a kotwar or other source of information that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in Annexure I, the officer in charge of the police station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an inquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

7. If the officer making the inquiry is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, and finds that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall proceed to dispose of the body and to disinfect the house, clothes and bedding of the deceased, as laid down in Annexure I, reporting at the same time the result of his inquiry in the manner provided in Rule 9.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—C. B.,—14-12-96—500.

8. If he also finds that any person in the house is ill with fever, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildar and in anticipation of orders from the Civil Surgeon or Deputy Commissioner, see that all the precautions specified in Annexure I are, with the assistance of the headman of the village, rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any way-side railway station in his circle.

9. The officer in charge of the police station shall report immediately to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner, the nearest Medical Subordinate and the Civil Surgeon, any case of bubonic plague, or suspicious case, brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Administrative Medical Officer and the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner by telegram.

(2).—Duties of the Revenue Staff.

10. Every patwari shall report to the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar the death of any person in his circle in cases where symptoms of bubonic plague, as described in Annexure I, were present.

11. On receipt of such report, the Tahsildar shall satisfy himself that the necessary action, described in the preceding rules, has been taken by the police.

12. If possible, the Tahsildar shall go himself to the spot, or depute his Naib, or ask a Relief Officer to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

13. The Tahsildar shall communicate the information forthwith to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3).—Duties of the Famine Relief Staff.

14. Every Relief Officer on his rounds shall ascertain whether any case of bubonic plague has occurred in the village visited; and if any come to his notice, shall cause the kotwar to report it, and proceed himself to take the sanitary precautions named in Annexure I, if the necessary action has not already been taken.

(4).—Duties of the Medical Staff.

15. The nearest medical officer to receive information of cases of bubonic plague from the officer in charge of a police station may be the Hospital Assistant of a Branch Dispensary. The Hospital Assistant on receiving a report of a case shall (if possible) at once visit the spot and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

16. In places in which a Branch Dispensary is situated, Hospital Assistants shall themselves

watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

17. The Civil Surgeon will arrange to proceed, as soon as possible, to places from which cases are reported, or to depute a qualified subordinate to undertake the duty in his place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in Rules 27 to 36, so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

18. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should temporarily camp out in the open or under trees at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in Rule 34, he may make a report to that effect to the Deputy Commissioner, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

(5).—Duties of the Public.

19. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of these rules, shall duly obey that order.

PART II.—RULES RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

20. The foregoing rules shall be observed, so far as possible, in municipalities and cantonments.

21. The following special rules shall apply to every municipality constituted under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and to every cantonment.

22. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of a disease which is known, or suspected to be, bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

23. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st February 1897 from Bombay, Poona or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station—(1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

24. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station.

25. On receiving a report under Rule 22, 23 or 24, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner (or Cantonment Magistrate in the case of a Cantonment) and the Civil Surgeon or the nearest Medical Officer.

26. In the cases referred to in Rules 22, 23 and 24, a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Civil Surgeon or nearest Medical Officer: and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the said Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer.

27. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other similar matters.

28. The Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule.

Should the Medical Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Deputy Commissioner, and act on his orders. The Deputy Commissioner may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected.

29. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Medical Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if possible, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant or other female agency.

30. If on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, arrange for the removal of such person, (1) to an observation shed, or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his

detention, dieting and medical treatment therein; also for the removal of the other occupants of the house to segregation huts, tents, or other suitable structures constructed at a distance from the town, to be detained under observation for ten days.

31. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

32. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

33. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

34. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality or cantonment, the Medical Officer or Administrative Medical Officer may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner (or in the case of a Cantonment of the Cantonment authority), direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to vacate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established, as a place of segregation, at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

35. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

36. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery,

should be well away from habitations and sources of water supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burned in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

37. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again used, articles of furniture belonging to it likely to retain infection being destroyed.

Grain godowns.

38. In a town or place where cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored or sold for consumption shall be open at all times for inspection by the Medical Officer or officer deputed by him.

39. When a grain godown is found improperly ventilated or in such an insanitary condition from damp or otherwise as to be unwholesome for storage of grain, the proprietor shall be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown.

40. All grain godowns found infested with rats will be declared unwholesome till the rats have been destroyed and the godowns well aired for seven days and subsequently lime-washed. The grain in such godowns may be destroyed or be declared unfit for food, until freed from refuse matter, turned over and thoroughly aired during a space of seven days. All gunny bags, &c., in which grain has been stored under such circumstances shall be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed if necessary.

Rags and refuse.

41. No person, except Municipal or Cantonment servants, shall pick up rags or other refuse in the streets or elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner or Cantonment Magistrate may disinfect or, at his discretion, destroy any collection of rags in rag-pickers' houses or elsewhere.

42. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, in furtherance of the object of the rules, or with regard to any matter falling under these rules, shall duly obey that order.

Compensation.

43. The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under the powers conferred by these regulations: provided, however, that no person shall be entitled as of right to claim any compensation whatsoever.

44. All police officers shall give to the Medical Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

PART III.—RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY STATIONS.

(1).—Procedure at Itarsi and Nagpur.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

45. In the following rules the words "Medical Officer" mean the Commissioned Medical Officer appointed by Notification in the *Central Provinces Gazette* and stationed at Itarsi and Nagpur, and at any other place which may be subsequently notified, for the purpose of carrying out these regulations. The rules issued by *Central Provinces Gazette* Notification No. 1065, dated the 11th February, are hereby cancelled.

46. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay shall be detained at those stations so long as may be necessary for the medical examination of the passengers. The Railway authorities shall detain the train so long as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for the purpose.

47. On the arrival of the train at these stations, no passenger shall alight from the train without the permission of a railway, police, or medical official.

48. Every passenger shall, on being requested to do so by any railway, police or medical official, alight from the train, and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to any spot that may be indicated by such official.

49. A passenger shall not depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

50. The examination of females shall be effected under the orders of the Medical Officer by a female medical practitioner or female medical subordinate.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

51. If on inspection and examination of a passenger, the Medical Officer has reasonable ground for suspecting that he, or she, is infected with bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person in the observation shed for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

52. If on inspection and after due observation the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall immediately remove such person to the temporary hospital established for the purpose, and shall arrange for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of such person therein for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

53. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Medical Officer shall require such companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Medical Officer to depart.

54. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or other suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

55. Upon the death of the sick person, the Medical Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

56. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

57. If necessary, the Medical Officer shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

58. The Medical Officer shall immediately report to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death, or the discovery of a dead body in a train or on railway premises.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

59. In the event of a death occurring in a case where the existence of bubonic plague was known or suspected, or of a corpse being found in a train, the Medical Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water supply. In the case

of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D—Relations of Medical, Police and Railway officials.

60. In carrying out the foregoing instructions, the Medical Officer shall keep in communication with the Civil Surgeon, and the latter shall give the Medical Officer assistance in all cases in which he may require it.

61. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Medical Officer in carrying out these rules.

(2).—PROCEDURE AT JUBBULPORE, KHANDWA, BILASPUR AND BINA.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

62. An Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant has been placed at the railway stations noted on the margin, whose sole duty is to watch the trains coming from the direction of places infected with bubonic plague and to observe the passengers who alight or change trains at the stations.

Jubbulpore.
Khandwa.
Bilaspur.
Bina.

63. The railway authorities shall allow sufficient time for the observation (*a*) of passengers who alight, and (*b*) of passengers who change carriages for the purpose of proceeding by other trains: and shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose.

64. If the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant suspects a passenger to be suffering from bubonic plague, he shall immediately arrange for the removal of such person to the observation shed in the vicinity of the railway station, and for his detention and treatment therein pending the arrival of the Civil Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant shall report his action forthwith to the Civil Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

65. On receiving a report under the preceding rule, the Civil Surgeon (or the officer in charge of his duties) shall at once proceed to the observation shed, and shall arrange, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require it, for the detention, dieting and medical treatment of the person infected, or suspected of being infected, with bubonic plague: and for the removal, if necessary, of such person from the observation shed to the temporary hospital for detention and medical treatment therein.

66. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Civil Surgeon shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation

hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Civil Surgeon to depart.

67. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Civil Surgeon shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep, under observation for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, in a segregation hut, tent or other suitable structure, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

68. Upon the death of the sick person, the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

69. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

70. If necessary, the Civil Surgeon shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

71. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Deputy Commissioner the case of any person removed under his order to a temporary hospital or place of segregation and the occurrence of any death in the case of a person believed to be infected with bubonic plague.

C.—Disposal of Corpses.

72. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, or of a corpse being found in the train, the Civil Surgeon shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with quicklime: the place of burial, if not an authorised cemetery, should be well away from habitations and sources of water supply. In the case of a Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

D.—Duty of Railway Police and Railway Authorities.

73. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Civil Surgeon or other official in carrying out these rules.

(3).—PROCEDURE AT STATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH UNDER (1) & (2).

74. At all stations, the Station Master and other railway officials should watch persons who alight from the trains, more especially those who have travelled from the direction of Bombay, or other places where plague is prevalent, with the view of detecting cases of bubonic plague.

75. At the stations noted in the margin, officers of the vaccination department have been posted to assist the Station Masters in watching passengers: and arrangements have been made for the erection of observation sheds, temporary hospitals and segregation structures. If at any of these stations a person travelling from the direction of Bombay or other infected place is undoubtedly suffering from bubonic plague, the Station Master, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, shall arrange for his removal from the train or railway premises to the observation shed, and for his temporary detention therein until he can be inspected by a Medical Officer. Any person desiring to accompany the sufferer shall be permitted to do so. The Station Master shall immediately report the matter by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Commissioner and the Administrative Medical Officer.

Burhanpur.
Harda.
Sioni Malwa).
Sohagpur.
Narsinghpur.
Wardha.
Raipur.

76. At other way side stations, such persons, if booked through, may be permitted to proceed to the nearest station at which a temporary hospital has been provided, the Station Master telegraphing to such station the details of the case, the name of the sick person, and the number of the carriage. If such persons alight at the way-side station, they should be removed by the railway or police officials to some isolated place, and the fact should be reported forthwith by the Station Master to the officer in charge of the nearest police station (*vide* Rule 8), as well as to the authorities mentioned in the preceding rule.

77. The Civil Surgeon on receiving a report under Rule 75 or 76, will proceed to the spot (or depute a competent subordinate) to take action, so far as may be necessary or possible, in accordance with the provisions of Rules 65 to 72; the railway police and railway authorities shall give him all assistance required.

78. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules, with regard to his removal to, or his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of his clothes and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

(4).—General Rules.

79. No certificate as to the nature of an illness or the cause of a death shall be given in any case dealt with under these rules by any Medical Officer of lower rank than Assistant Surgeon.

80. The railway police shall arrange for the immediate removal on a *charpoy* of any dead body found at, or in the vicinity of, a railway station, and for its detention, together with that of the persons accompanying it, in an isolated place until it has been inspected by a Medical Officer.

81. At stations where a temporary hospital has been erected, the body shall be taken to the hospital: at other places, it shall be placed in an isolated place at a suitable distance from the station. The matter shall be immediately reported by telegraph by the railway police to the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon for orders.

82. On receipt of information, the Civil Surgeon (or officer in charge of his duties) shall (unless the case occurs at a place where a special Medical Officer is posted) at once proceed to the spot, the Magistrate deputing a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

83. In cases where death from plague is indicated, the Civil Surgeon will arrange for the immediate cremation or burial of the corpse in the manner prescribed in Rule 72 and for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it, as provided in Rule 55, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

84. Station Masters and Ticket Collectors have been furnished with lists of infected places to enable them to keep watch on travellers coming from those places. The arrival of any traveller from any such place shall be at once reported to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and the Civil Surgeon, and action taken as in Rule I (1) 2.

85. The railway authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpur. The Administrative Medical Officer will immediately inform the Chief Commissioner of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Second Secretary.

Annexure I.

Memorandum for the use of Police Officers and others in case of the occurrence of plague in villages or smaller towns.

1. *Symptoms of plague.*—The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms, and of his attendants.*—A patient should be removed at once to a small "*chappar*" hut, to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shady, and near a well; this well should not be used by other people, if there are more than one well in the village. The police officer should tell off one or two of the sick person's relatives to stay with him, and should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c.

3. *Method of segregation of the relatives and friends of such person.*—The other people living in the house or hut in which the sick person was attacked, or was living, should also be kept separate in another place, in "*chappar*" huts to be erected well away from habitations: and similar arrangements should be made for their food, water-supply, &c. Separate huts should be provided for males and females.

4. In all cases, the mukaddam and kotwar should take steps to see that these orders are carried out and the people kept separate.

5. A "*chappar*" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpoy* upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

6. *Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.*—If the house be a small hut, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut. But in the case of better houses, the following measures should be adopted:—

(*a*) The earth of the floor should be dug out to a depth of six inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.

(*b*) Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in each room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation.

(*c*) The roof, floor and walls should be thoroughly lime-washed.

(*d*) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or thana.

(*e*) All doors and windows should be then thrown open, and the house kept vacant for fourteen days.

7. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—The clothes and bedding of all segregated people, other than the sick person and his attendants, should be thoroughly boiled, and then spread out in the sun and wind for 48 hours. This should be done under supervision at the "*chappar*" huts, immediately upon their arrival there: and large vessels and wood must be provided for the purpose. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

Upon the recovery, or the death, of a person suffering from plague, similar steps should be taken with regard to the clothes, &c., of such person, and of those in attendance on him or her.

8. *Disposal of bodies.*—When a person is found dead, or dies, and is believed to have been suffering from plague, the following measures should be taken:—

If a Hindu, the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place under supervision.

If a Muhammadan, the body is to be buried at least 6 feet deep and covered with quicklime. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. G. G., 24-2-97—3,000.

Ready to Press. 2-3-97
For signature. 9-3-97
Printed in print. 10-3-97
No. DATED
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