[G. & M. 1,000—10-4-06.]

INDEXED.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 683 M

DATED 24-3-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Recording letter from the Govt. of the Punjab, forwarding Copy of notification issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 683 M., 24th March 1897.

MARCH.

Bubonic Plague.

Recording letter from the Government of the Punjab forwarding copy of notifications issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. J. MAYNARD, Esq., Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Lahore, 10th March 1897, No. 371.

Under instructions contained in the letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 6-Sany.—606, dated the 20th February 1897, I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor a copy of the notifications noted on the margin which have been issued under the authority of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897.

Nos. 350 and 352, dated the 8th March 1897.

ENCLOSURES.

Dated the 8th March 1897.

No. 350—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, viz., bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act:—

I.—The District Magistrate may direct any person who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague to proceed to and remain in any place or places from time to time specified by him, and every person to whom any such direction is given shall obey the same.

II.—The District Magistrate may order the disinfection or destruction of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or is or has been suffering from that disease, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom he considers to have been in dangerous proximity to any such person.

III.—The District Magistrate may order the disinfection or destruction of any building or part of any building in which any person is or has been who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague or is or has been suffering from that disease.

IV.—Compensation shall be paid for the destruction of or injury to any article or building under either of the two last preceding clauses.

V.—The District Magistrate may by order in writing delegate to any person exercising 1st Class Magisterial powers or to any Commissioned Medical Officer all or any of the powers conferred upon him by the foregoing clauses of these regulations; and any direction or order given by any such officer under any powers thus delegated to him shall be deemed to have been given by the District Magistrate for the purposes of these Regulations.

VI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under clause IV may be made to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate shall, upon receipt of any such application, determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation (if any) and such order shall be final.

VII.—The powers delegated to any person by the District Magistrate under clause V of these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the District Magistrate, and the powers conferred upon the District Magistrate by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Local Government.

The 8th March 1897.

No. 352.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act:—

I.—Every person who is bound under any Municipal bye-law for the time being in force to report the occurrence of any death to any person shall report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague within three hours of the same coming to his notice to an officer in charge of a police station in any circumstances in which he would have been bound, if the person attacked by the disease had died, to report the death within any period to any person.

II.—The following persons shall report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague under the circumstances set forth in each sub-clause respectively within three hours of the same coming to their notice to an officer in charge of a police station, or in cases where the disease appears at a place more than three miles from the nearest police station, to a village lambardár, namely:—

(1) When the case of plague occurs in any house, the eldest adult residing in such house, who is not himself or herself attacked by the plague.

(2) When the case of plague occurs in any hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, the proprietor of such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, or in the default or in the absence of such proprietor the person who for the time being is managing such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái; or in the default or absence of such person, every servant employed in such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái by the proprietor or manager thereof.

(3) When the case of plague is attended by any medical practitioner, such medical practitioner.

III.—Every Municipal Commissioner and every servant of a Municipal Committee, every village lambardár and chaukídár, every kánúngo and patwári, every police officer, and every jágirdár, mafidár and pensioner, shall without unavoidable delay report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague which comes to his knowledge to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

IV.—If a case of bubonic plague occurs in any railway train or on any railway premises, the person discharging the duties of Station Master at the nearest station to the place at which the case of plague is discovered shall report the case by telegram to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the station is situated or, if the station is not situated in British territory but in territory over which the British Government has jurisdiction, to the Deputy Commissioner of the district the head-quarters of which is nearest to the station.

V.—Every person who under Clause I, II or sub-clause (1) or (2) of Clause III of these Regulations is bound to report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague shall report the arrival at any place in the Punjab of any person from any part of the Bombay Presidency or Sind in any circumstances in which he would have been bound, if the person who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind had been attacked by bubonic plague, to report the fact that a case of that disease had occurred. Such report shall be made without unavoidable delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Provided that any person, not being a village lambardár, and residing more than three miles from the nearest police station, shall be deemed to have done what is required under this clause if he makes the report without unavoidable delay to a village lambardár.

Executive instructions regarding reports of plague, and of arrivals from infected localities, and the action to be taken on such reports.

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

2. Every chaukídár shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind since the 1st of February 1897; he shall also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names of such persons reported by the chaukídár or ascertained from other sources will be entered by the officer in charge of the police station on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, the chaukídár shall make daily reports of all deaths. The officer in charge of the police station on receiving a report from a chaukídár or otherwise of a death in any village, mohalla or street, entered in list A, shall carefully inquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in the general instructions issued on the subject.

4. The officer in charge of the police station shall make similar inquiry on receiving a report of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B, or of any person in the household of any such person.

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

6. On ascertaining from any source that a death was preceded by symptoms such as those of bubonic plague, the officer in charge of the police station shall send immediate intimation to the nearest medical officer or medical subordinate not lower in rank than hospital assistant and also to the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate of the district; and shall either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an inquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

7. If the Police officer making the inquiry directed by Rule 6 is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, he shall do what he can do without the use of compulsion to induce the persons living in the house in which the death occurred to leave it and camp out in the open, and to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are in other respects observed.

8. Every Police officer on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague shall report it immediately to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the regulations published with notification, No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and also to the nearest Magistrate.

9. Every Medical subordinate and Medical Officer subordinate to the Civil Surgeon, on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague, shall send immediate intimation to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the regulations published with notification, No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and to the Civil Surgeon; and shall proceed himself, or depute a competent subordinate to proceed, to the spot to make an inquiry and to treat the patient, and do what he can do without the use of compulsion to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are observed.

10. Every Magistrate on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague shall send immediate intimation to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the regulations published with notification, No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and shall, if practicable, himself proceed to the spot and satisfy himself that these rules and the general instructions appended to them are being observed, without the use of any compulsion except such as may be justified by legally-authorized action under the above-mentioned regulations.

By order, &c.

H. J. MAYNARD,
Junr. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

General Instructions.

The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, severe headache, great depression, marked weakness, severe backache, also frequently pain in the chest and cough. When the fever has lasted two or three days, there are sometimes painful swellings in the groin or armpits. There is often delirium and rapid sinking, the patient dying in many cases on the second or third day.

The treatment consists in having a free supply of fresh air. All doors and windows should be kept open. A purgative should be given unless the patient has diarrhœa. Cool drinks and sherbets of lime juice may be given, and food in small quantities but frequently. Suitable foods are arrowroot or sago thinly made, thin whey, or, if the patient's caste allows it, soup. Any of these may be given in quantities of a chittak every second hour. Any attempt to give patients ordinary large meals or solid food would be injurious. When there are swellings, hot fomentations or hot poultices should be applied to them.

The fæcal or vomited matter and urine of the patient should be buried at least two feet deep at some distance from the hut.

Segregation.

If a patient is living in a town or village he or she should be removed as quickly as possible to a grass shed. All that is necessary is a roof to keep the heat off and light screen walls. The more open the structure the better. One or two relatives should be allowed to accompany the sick person and to remain in attendance on him or her. These attendants should not be allowed to enter the village or town so long as they are in such attendance and for ten days after the recovery or death of the patient. Arrangements should be made for food being carried to the sick person and attendants, but whoever takes the food should not enter the hut where the sick person is.

All people who had been living in the house or hut where the sickness took place should be removed to a grass hut at some little distance from the town or village. Separate huts for males and females may be necessary. Similar arrangements to those just mentioned should be made for their food and water. They ought not to be allowed to draw water from wells themselves.

After ten days if no disease appears amongst them they may return to the village.

The house in which a case of plague has occurred should be burnt if of grass. If masonry or mud, the ceiling and walls should be whitewashed and the earthen floor dug up for three inches deep. This earth should then be removed and buried outside the town. The doors and windows should be left wide open for twelve days; the house should not be re-occupied before this time.

Light and air are most useful purifiers. The clothing and bedding of a sick person and his attendants, if of no value, should be burnt. If of better quality, they ought to be thoroughly boiled and then dried in the sun. Charpoys used by plague-patients should invariably be burnt.

Dead bodies should be buried six feet deep if Muhammadan in a place distant from the town and from water-supply. If Hindu, they should be completely burnt in an isolated place.

The clothing of people who carry dead bodies ought to be thoroughly boiled.

D. O'C. RAYE, Surgeon-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Order—No. 683 M., dated 24th March 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Surgeon-General.
" " Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Public Works Department (Railway Branch).

Exd. A. Raitt.

Proof

Government {1897} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

Stock off as spare

Recd.	1897.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 683 M., 24th March 1897.

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I.—The District Magistrate may direct any person who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague to proceed to and remain in any place or places from time to time specified by him, and every person to whom any such direction is given shall obey the same.

II.—The District Magistrate may order the disinfection or destruction of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or is or has been suffering from that disease, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom he considers to have been in dangerous proximity to any such person.

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IV.—Compensation shall be paid for the destruction of or injury to any article or building under either of the two last preceding clauses.

V.—The District Magistrate may by order in writing delegate to any person exercising 1st Class Magisterial powers or to any Commissioned Medical Officer all or any of the powers conferred upon him by the foregoing clauses of these regulations; and any direction or order given by any such officer under any powers thus delegated to him shall be deemed to have been given by the District Magistrate for the purposes of these Regulations.

VI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under clause IV may be made to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate shall, upon receipt of any such application, determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation (if any) and such order shall be final.

VII.—The powers delegated to any person by the District Magistrate under clause V of these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the District Magistrate, and the powers conferred upon the District Magistrate by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Local Government.

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(2) When the case of plague occurs in any hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, the proprietor of such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, or in the default or in the absence of such proprietor the person who for the time being is managing such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái; or in the default or absence of such person, every servant employed in such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái by the proprietor or manager thereof.

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V.—Every person who under Clause I, II or sub-clause (1) or (2) of Clause III of these Regulations is bound to report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague shall report the arrival at any place in the Punjab of any person from any part of the Bombay Presidency or Sind in any circumstances in which he would have been bound, if the person who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind had been attacked by bubonic plague, to report the fact that a case of that disease had occurred. Such report shall be made without unavoidable delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

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2. Every chaukidár shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind since the 1st of February 1897; he shall also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names of such persons reported by the chaukidár or ascertained from other sources will be entered by the officer in charge of the police station on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, the chaukidár shall make daily reports of all deaths. The officer in charge of the police station on receiving a report from a chaukidár or otherwise of a death in any village, mohalla or street, entered in list A, shall carefully inquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in the general instructions issued on the subject.

4. The officer in charge of the police station shall make similar inquiry on receiving a report of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B, or of any person in the household of any such person.

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

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7. If the Police officer making the inquiry directed by Rule 6 is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, he shall do what he can do without the use of compulsion to induce the persons living in the house in which the death occurred to leave it and camp out in the open, and to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are in other respects observed.

8. Every Police officer on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague shall report it immediately to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the regulations published with notification, No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and also to the nearest Magistrate.

9. Every Medical subordinate and Medical Officer subordinate to the Civil Surgeon, on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague, shall send immediate intimation to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the regulations published with notification, No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and to the Civil Surgeon; and shall proceed himself, or depute a competent subordinate to proceed, to the spot to make an inquiry and to treat the patient, and do what he can do without the use of compulsion to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are observed.

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Junr. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

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D. O'C. RAYE, Surgeon-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Order—No. 683 M., dated 24th March 1897.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Public Works Department (Railway). Branch

Exd. A. Raitt.

App 603 in G 24/3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
16 MAR 97
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

From

H. L. Maynard Esquire,

Junior Secretary to Government

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CONFIDENTIAL 1178 M

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government

Madras

Dated Lahore, 10 March 1897.

Sir,

I am instructed to convey to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of the Solicitors' notes on the margin which have been issued under the authority of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897.

No. 35 dated 3 March 1897.
No. 3503 dated 8 March 1897.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt servant,

Frank Leigh

for Junior Secretary to Government

Punjab

Dated the 8th March 1897.

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II.—The District Magistrate may order the disinfection or destruction of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or is or has been suffering from that disease, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom he considers to have been in dangerous proximity to any such person.

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VI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under clause IV may be made to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate shall, upon receipt of any such application, determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation (if any) and such order shall be final.

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Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-3-97—400.

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No. 352.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act:—

I.—Every person who is bound under any Municipal bye-law for the time being in force to report the occurrence of any death to any person shall report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague within three hours of the same coming to his notice to an officer in charge of a Police Station in any circumstances in which he would have been bound, if the person attacked by the disease had died, to report the death within any period to any person.

II.—The following persons shall report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague under the circumstances set forth in each sub-clause respectively within three hours of the same coming to their notice to an officer in charge of a Police Station, or in cases where the disease appears at a place more than three miles from the nearest Police Station, to a village lambardár, namely:—

(1) When the case of plague occurs in any house, the eldest adult residing in such house, who is not himself or herself attacked by the plague.

(2) When the case of plague occurs in any hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, the proprietor of such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái, or in the default or in the absence of such proprietor the person who for the time being is managing such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái; or in the default or absence of such person, every servant employed in such hotel, dâk bungalow or public serái by the proprietor or manager thereof.

(3) When the case of plague is attended by any medical practitioner, such medical practitioner.

III.—Every Municipal Commissioner and every servant of a Municipal Committee, every village lambardár and chaukídár, every kánúngo and patwári, every police officer, and every jágírdár, mafidár and pensioner, shall without unavoidable delay report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague which comes to his knowledge to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

IV.—If a case of bubonic plague occurs in any railway train or on any Railway premises, the person discharging the duties of Station Master at the nearest station to the place at which the case of plague is discovered shall report the case by telegram to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the station is situated or, if the station is not situated in British territory but in territory over which the British Government has jurisdiction, to the Deputy Commissioner of the district the head-quarters of which is nearest to the station.

V.—Every person who under Clause I, II or sub-clause (1) or (2) of Clause III of these Regulations is bound to report the occurrence of any case of bubonic plague shall report the arrival at any place in the Punjab of any person from any part of the Bombay Presidency or Sind in any circumstances in which he would have been bound, if the person who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind had been attacked by bubonic plague, to report the fact that a case of that disease had occurred. Such report shall be made without unavoidable delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

Provided that any person, not being a village lambardár, and residing more than three miles from the nearest Police Station, shall be deemed to have done what is required under this clause if he makes the report without unavoidable delay to a village lambardár.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-3-97—10.

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Executive instructions regarding reports of plague, and of arrivals from infected localities, and the action to be taken on such reports.

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

2. Every chaukídár shall enquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the Bombay Presidency or Sind since the 1st of February 1897; he shall also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names of such persons reported by the chaukídár or ascertained from other sources will be entered by the officer in charge of the police station on a list (B).

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, the chaukídár shall make daily reports of all deaths. The officer in charge of the police station on receiving a report from a chaukídár or otherwise of a death in any village, mohalla or street, entered in list A, shall carefully enquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in the general instructions issued on the subject.

4. The officer in charge of the police station shall make similar enquiry on receiving a report of the death of any person whose name is entered in list B, or of any person in the household of any such person.

5. Whenever the deaths reported from any village, street or mohalla (whether entered in list A or not) are more frequent than usual, and when sudden deaths occur which are attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the police station shall make enquiries with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

6. On ascertaining from any source that a death was preceded by symptoms such as those of bubonic plague, the officer in charge of the police station shall send immediate intimation to the nearest Medical Officer or Medical subordinate not lower in rank than Hospital Assistant and also to the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate of the district; and shall either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an enquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

7. If the Police Officer making the enquiry directed by Rule 6 is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague, he shall do what he can do without the use of compulsion to induce the persons living in the house in which the death occurred to leave it and camp out in the open, and to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are in other respects observed.

8. Every Police Officer on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague shall report it immediately to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the Regulations published with Notification No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and also to the nearest Magistrate.

9. Every Medical subordinate and Medical Officer subordinate to the Civil Surgeon, on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague, shall send immediate intimation to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the Regulations published with Notification No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and to the Civil Surgeon; and shall proceed himself, or depute a competent subordinate to proceed, to the spot to make an enquiry, and to treat the patient, and do what he can do without the use of compulsion to see that the general instructions appended to these rules are observed.

10. Every Magistrate on receiving intimation from any source of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected case of plague shall send immediate intimation to the District Magistrate or to some Magistrate to whom powers have been delegated by the District Magistrate under clause V of the Regulations published with Notification No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and shall if practicable himself proceed to the spot and satisfy himself that these rules and the general instructions appended to them are being observed, without the use of any compulsion except such as may be justified by legally authorized action under the above mentioned Regulations.

By order, &c.,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-3-97—410.

General Instructions.

The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, severe headache, great depression, marked weakness, severe backache, also frequently pain in the chest and cough. When the fever has lasted two or three days, there are sometimes painful swellings in the groin or armpits. There is often delerium and rapid sinking, the patient dying in many cases on the second or third day.

The treatment consists in having a free supply of fresh air. All doors and windows should be kept open. A purgative should be given unless the patient has diarrhœa. Cool drinks and sherbets of lime juice may be given, and food in small quantities but frequently. Suitable foods are arrowroot or sago thinly made, thin whey, or if the patient's caste allows it soup Any of these may be given in quantities of a chittak every second hour. Any attempt to give patients ordinary large meals or solid food would be injurious. When there are swellings hot fomentations or hot poultices should be applied to them.

The fœcal or vomited matter and urine of the patient should be buried at least two feet deep at some distance from the hut.

Segregation.

If a patient is living in a town or village he or she should be removed as quickly as possible to a grass shed. All that is necessary is a roof to keep the heat off and light screen walls. The more open the structure the better. One or two relatives should be allowed to accompany the sick person and to remain in attendance on him or her These attendants should not be allowed to enter the village or town so long as they are in such attendance and for ten days after the recovery or death of the patient. Arrangements should be made for food being carried to the sick person and attendants, but whoever takes the food should not enter the hut where the sick person is.

All people who had been living in the house or hut where the sickness took place should be removed to a grass hut at some little distance from the town or village. Separate huts for males and females may be necessary. Similar arrangements to those just mentioned should be made for their food and water. They ought not to be allowed to draw water from wells themselves.

After ten days if no disease appears amongst them they may return to the village.

The house in which a case of plague has occurred should be burnt if of grass. If masonry or mud, the ceiling and walls should be whitewashed and the earthen floor dug up for three inches deep. This earth should then be removed and buried outside the town. The doors and windows should be left wide open for twelve days; the house should not be re-occupied before this time.

Light and air are most useful purifiers. The clothing and bedding of a sick person and his attendants, if of no value, should be burnt, If of better quality, they ought to be thoroughly boiled and then dried in the sun. Charpoys used by plague patients should invariably be burnt.

Dead bodies should be buried six feet deep if Muhammadan, in a place distant from the town and from water-supply. If Hindu, they should be completely burnt in an isolated place.

The clothing of people who carry dead bodies ought to be thoroughly boiled.

D. O'C. RAYE, SURGEON-COLONEL,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-3-97—10.

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G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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[L. & M. 1,000—28-10-96.]

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

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No. 371

Dated 16-3-1897

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Number of copies required. Order complete. 40 Letter only. Order complete with Letter.

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