

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

INDEXED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 882 m

DATED 13-4-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Epidemic Diseases Act

Recording letter from the Govt of the
N.W. Provinces and Oudh forwarding copies
of notifications issued by that Govt under
the —.

62

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1155/M

Order No. 882 min. 13/4/97
R.H. 2.4.97

Recorded.

V.R.
15/3/97

1/2
S.H.

From

The Secretary to Govt.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh.

No. 110

Dated 3-3-1897

Received 15-3-1897

Registered 15-3-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies 4

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information copies
of the Notifications issued by that
Govt.

16/4/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



A

No. 58 OF 1897.
XVI-404-B.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, 12th February 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred on this Government by Notification No. 302, dated 4th February 1897 of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is pleased to make the following regulations and orders under Act No. III of 1897 (an Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease) :—

Regulations and orders made by the Local Government under Act No. III of 1897 for the detection and treatment of cases of bubonic plague, with a view to the better prevention of the spread of that disease.

Part I.—Rules relating to villages and small towns.

i.—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 or Kurrachee.

2. Every village policeman shall inquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay or Kurrachee since the 1st of January 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 village policemen with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

6. On ascertaining from a village policeman 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 Magistrate, 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 Magistrate of the District, 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 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner by telegram.

ii.—DUTIES OF THE REVENUE STAFF.

10. Every patwari shall report to the Registrar Kanungo and the Tahsildar the death of any person in his village in cases where the 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 District or Sub-divisional Magistrate.

iii.—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 village policeman to report it, and proceed himself to take the sanitary precautions named in Annexure I, if the necessary action has not already been taken.

iv.—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 villages 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. Civil Surgeons 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 their place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 27 to 37, 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 Magistrate of the District, 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.

v.—DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC.

19. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules, with regard to his segregation, the disinfection of his house or personal property, the disposal of a dead body, or with regard to any other matter falling under these rules shall duly obey that order.

Part II.—Rules relating to municipalities, cantonments, and towns

under Act XX of 1856.

20. The foregoing rules shall be observed, so far as possible, in municipalities, cantonments, and in towns administered under Act XX of 1856.

21. The following special rules shall apply to every municipality constituted under Act XV of 1873 or Act XV of 1883 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 January 1897 from Bombay, Poona, Karachi 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 District Magistrate and the Health Officer (or Sanitary officer) of the municipality or cantonment.

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 Health 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 Health 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 Health Officer or Officer of the Sanitation Department 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 Health 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 Health Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Magistrate of the District and act on his orders. The Magistrate of the District 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 Health Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if desired, 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 Health Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague, or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Health 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 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 Health 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 Health Officer to depart.

32. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent or 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 Health Officer shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or 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 Health Officer or Sanitary Commissioner may, with the sanction of Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to evacuate 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 Health 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 Health 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 Health Officer.

36. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body. In the case of a European or Mohammedan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with chloride of lime: the place of burial, if not an authorized 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. All police officers shall give to the Health Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

Part III.—Rules relating to Railway Stations.

i.—PROCEDURE AT MANIKPUR, JHANSI, SAHARANPUR AND GHAZIABAD.

A.—Inspection of passengers.

38. In the following rules the words "Medical officer" mean the Commissioned Medical Officer, Military Assistant Surgeon or officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon stationed at Manikpur, Jhansi, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad, and at any other place which may be subsequently notified, for the purpose of carrying out these regulations.

39. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay in the case of Manikpur and Jhansi, and of the Panjab in the case of Saharanpur and Ghaziabad, 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.

40. On the arrival of the train at these stations, a passenger shall not alight from the train without the permission of a railway, police, or medical official.

41. 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.

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

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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 suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

48. 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 suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. The Medical Officer shall immediately report by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Magistrate of the District and the Medical Inspector 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.

52. 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 Mohammedan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with chloride of lime: 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.

53. 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.

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

ii.—PROCEDURE AT AGRA, ALLAHABAD, BENARES, CAWNPORE,
LUCKNOW, MOGHAL SARAI AND MUTTRA.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

55. A 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.

Agra.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Cawnpore.
Lucknow.
Moghal Sarai.
Muttra.

56. 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.

57. If the 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 Hospital Assistant shall report his action forthwith to the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate of the District.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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 suitable structure, any companion or attendant who has been with him.

61. Upon the death of the sick person, the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in atten-

dance on him in segregation huts, tents or suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

62. 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.

63. 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.

64. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Magistrate of the District 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.

65. 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 Mohammedan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep and be covered with chloride of lime: the place of burial, if not an authorized 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.

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

iii.—PROCEDURE AT STATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT
WITH UNDER i & ii.

67. 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.

68. At the stations noted in the margin, officers of the vaccination

Aligarh.	Jaunpur.
Banda.	Lalitpur.
Bareilly.	Lakhimpur.
Babraich.	Mirzapur.
Bara-Banki.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Muthra.
Etawah.	Muzaffarnagar.
Farukhabad.	Orai.
Fatehpur.	Pilibhit.
Fyzabad.	Rampur.
Ghaziपुर.	Rae Bareilly.
Gonda.	Roorkee.
Gorakhpur.	Sitapur.
Hardoi.	Shahjahanpur.
Hardwar.	Tundla.
Hathras.	Unao.

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 to the nearest Civil Surgeon, the nearest District Magistrate, the Medical Inspector and the Sanitary Commissioner.

69. 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 wayside 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.

70. The Civil Surgeon on receiving a report under rule 68 or 69, 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 rule 58 to 65 ; the railway police and railway authorities shall give him all assistance required.

71. 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.

iv.—DUTIES OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

72. The following officers have been placed on special duty as travelling Inspectors in connection with these regulations within the limits of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

Rank of Officer.	Head Quarters.	CIRCLE OF INSPECTION.	
		Principal railway stations.	Extent of railway line.
Assistant Surgeon.	Ghaziabad.	Bareilly, Meerut.	1. O. & R. Ry. between Saharanpur, Hardwar, Aligarh and Lucknow. 2. N.-W. Ry. between Saharanpur and Ghaziabad. 3. R. & K. Ry. Lucknow-Bareilly Section and Bareilly-Kathgodam Section.
Civil Medical officer.	Cawnpore.	Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Muttra.	1. E. I. Ry. between Ghaziabad and Allahabad. 2. B. B. & C. I. between Cawnpore, Muttra and Agra. 3. I. M. R. between Cawnpore, Lalitpur and Agra, and from Jhansi to Manikpur. 4. O. & R. Ry. between Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Assistant Surgeon.	Allahabad.	Allahabad, Benares, Mogha Sarai.	1. E. I. Ry. between Allahabad, & Buxar : also between Allahabad and Manikpur. 2. O. & R. Ry. between Mogha Sarai and Lucknow : also Rae Bareilly and Bahramghat Sections. 3. B. & N.-W. Ry.

73. Each Medical Inspector shall travel frequently over the lines of railway included in his circle, and shall make surprise visits at least once a week to the principal stations. He shall examine the method adopted for inspection of passengers, and the arrangements made for the provision of observation sheds, temporary hospitals and segregation huts or tents. He will ascertain that all orders are being properly carried out, and that the prescribed duties are being performed.

74. A Medical Inspector shall keep a register showing dates of visits, (with time of arrival and departure), to each station, a copy of which shall be forwarded weekly to the Sanitary Commissioner.

75. The Medical Inspector will receive from all subordinates and from the railway authorities telegraphic information of the occurrence of a case, or suspected case, of bubonic plague, or of the discovery of a dead body in the train or on railway premises.

76. The Medical Inspectors will be directly subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner. They should communicate freely and without delay with Civil Surgeons on all points requiring action, and should report to them any defects in the arrangements, or shortcomings on the part of subordinates, forwarding at the same time a copy of the report to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

v.—GENERAL RULES.

77. 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.

78. 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 those accompanying it, until it has been inspected by a Medical officer.

79. 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 the railway police to the District Magistrate and Civil Surgeon for orders.

80. On receipt of information, the Civil Surgeon (or officer in charge of his duties) shall (unless the case occurs at Manikpur, Jhansi, Saharanpur or Ghaziabad where special Medical Officers are posted) at once proceed to the spot, the Magistrate deputing a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

81. 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 65 and for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it, as provided in rule 61, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

82. The railway authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Sanitary Commissioner, Lucknow, as is at present done with regard to cholera cases. The Sanitary Commissioner will immediately inform the Government of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. ⁶³_{XVI-404B} OF 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 18th February 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred on this Government by Notification No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General of India in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased to make the following order under Act No. III of 1897 (an Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease), in continuation of the orders issued by Notification No. ⁵⁸_{XVI-404B}, dated 12th February 1897 (to be inserted as rule 81-A in the said orders)

81-A.—Rules 78—81 apply to places where a Civil Surgeon is stationed. At other places, in the case of bodies not claimed by friends, the railway police will be guided by paragraph 344 of the Police Regulations and Orders, and by the instructions in annexure I: if there are friends accompanying the body, they shall, under the direction of the railway police, dispose of the corpse in the manner indicated in annexure I. The names and addresses of such friends shall be taken by the railway police, and shall be forwarded immediately to the Magistrate of the district in which the body was found, as well as to the Magistrate of the district in which they live, it being specially reported whether they came from the direction of Bombay (or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent) or not. At stations where there are no railway police, the railway authorities shall report the finding of a dead body immediately to the nearest district police station (as well as to the nearest railway police station), and the officer in charge of the district police station or his subordinate shall at once proceed to the spot and take action as prescribed above for the railway police.

By order, &c.,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{87}{\text{XVI-404B-102}}$ OF 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th February 1897.

In exercise of the power conferred on this Government by Notification No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased to direct, under Act No. III of 1897 (an Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease), that rules 55 to 82 of the rules issued under Notification No. $\frac{58}{\text{XVI-404B}}$, dated 12th February 1897, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the railway station of Meerut City, and that the words "Meerut city" shall be inserted in heading ii, Part III, and in the margin to rule 55 of the said rules after the word "Lucknow."

By order, &c.,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. $\frac{88}{\text{XVI-404B-103}}$

Copy forwarded for the information of the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals and Police; Sanitary Commissioner; all Magistrates of districts; Chairmen of Municipal Boards; Presidents of Cantonment Committees and Civil Surgeons; all Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions, Chairmen of District Boards, Managers or Agents of Railways connected with these Provinces, Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rámpur, and to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

No. $\frac{89}{\text{XVI-404B-104}}$

Copy also forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Financial Department.

By order, &c.,

R. GREEVEN,

Under Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th February 1897.

IN exercise of the power conferred on this Government by Notification No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, of the Governor-General of India in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased to make the following orders under Act III of 1897 (an Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease), in continuation of the orders issued by Notification No. ⁵⁸~~XVI-404B~~, dated 12th February 1897 (to be inserted as Rules 43A and 83 in the said orders):—

(1) 43A. All passengers from the Bombay Presidency shall alight at the Ghaziabad Railway Station for medical examination in accordance, so far as they are applicable, with the foregoing rules.

(2) 83. Every passenger who alights at the stations noted on the margin, having come from a place in the Bombay Presidency or Sindh, shall give his name and address to the railway or police or medical or other official on duty at the railway station for the inspection or examination of passengers. It shall be the duty of such official to demand and record the names and addresses of such passengers as aforesaid. The officer who records the names and addresses shall forward them for information and for entry in list B (*vide* Rule 2) to the Magistrate of the district to which the traveller is proceeding.

(3) In Rule 27 of the rules issued by Notification No. ⁵⁸~~XVI-404B~~, dated 12th February 1897, the words "and shall permit the Health Officer or Officer of the Sanitation Department to enter his house or premises for the purpose of inspection" shall be added after the word "matters."

By order, &c.,

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information, and with the request that he will, with reference to Rule 83, instruct the Police Officers on duty at the stations of Manikpur, Jhansi, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad to record and forward the names and addresses under the orders of the Medical Officers on special duty. The names and addresses at the remaining stations should be recorded and forwarded by the Railway Police in communication with the Hospital Assistant on duty at the station.

(2)

No. ⁹²
XVI-404-B-107.

Copy also forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions, Magistrates of Districts, Civil Surgeons, Chairmen of Municipal and District Boards, Presidents of Cantonment Committees, Managers or Agents of Railways connected with these Provinces, and Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rámpur.

No. ⁹³
XVI-404-B-108.

Copy also forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

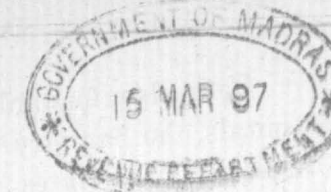
By order, &c.,

R. GREEVEN,

Under Secy, to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.

CURR. No. 1155 M



No. ¹¹⁰
XVI-404B-143 OF 1897.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Dated Allahabad, the 3rd March 1897.

SIR,

SANITATION DEPT.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Home Department, letter No. ^{6 Sanitary}₆₀₅ dated the 20th February 1897, I am directed to forward for *the information of His Excellency the Governor* copies (with three spare copies) of the Notifications marginally noted which have been issued by this Government under the

Epidemic Diseases Act.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Shewon

Under-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189

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