

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1074 M

DATED 4th May 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Recording letter from
the Govt of the North. W. Provinces &
Caudh forwarding for information
Copy of a notification issued under
the Epidemic Diseases Act.

211 of 1897.
XVI-404B

RESOLUTION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th March 1897.

READ:—

Resolution No. ⁵⁷ XVI-404B, dated 12th February 1897, issuing rules under Act No. III of 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—Representations have been made to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner that it will conduce to the smoother working of the rules issued under Act No. III of 1897 (An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease) if the procedure to be followed under them is more fully and clearly defined. Accordingly His Honor has again carefully considered the rules with a view to defining the procedure to be followed in giving effect to them and to removing any provisions likely to cause misapprehensions regarding their bearing and scope. In this labor he has received valuable assistance from a committee composed of the under-mentioned gentlemen, to whom the rules were submitted for examination, and by whom the rules, as they now stand, have been accepted as necessary and suitable:—

R. G. Hardy, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Lucknow.
Surgeon-Major Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner.
Mahārāja Sir Partāb Narāyan Singh of Ajudhya, K.C.I.E.
Rāja Sir Muhammad Amīr Hasan Khān, Khān Bahādūr, K.C.I.E.
Amir-ud-Daula, Saiyid-ul-mulk, Mumtaz Jang.
Rāna Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E.
Nawāb Agha Mehdi Husain Khān, Bahādūr
Nawāb Mumtaz-ud-daula Faiaz Ali Khān of Pahasu.
Rāja Tasadduq Rasūl Khān.
Rāja Jagmohan Singh, C.I.E.
Rāja Jai Kishan Das, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Bābu Sri Ram, Rai Bahādūr.
Chaudhri Nasrat Ali, Khān Bahādūr.
Maulvi Sayid Allan Sahib, Mujtahid of the
Shia sect ;
Maulvi Abdul Majid, Sunni Maulvi ;
Pandit Gangadhar Shastri, of Benares ;
Pandit Gaya Maneshar, of Lucknow ;

} attended the meeting
as expert advisers.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has also been assisted in considering the rules by the following influential gentlemen:—

The Rāja of Bhadāwar.
The Rāja of Tiloi.
The Rāja of Manda.
The Rāja of Tamkuhi.
The Rāja of Awa.
Mirza Kamr-ud-din Hyder.

2. The first object of the rules is to secure the submission to the sanitary and executive authorities of the earliest information of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague. The next object is to prevent the spread of the disease by isolating the sick person and his friends and attendants, so that the infection may not be disseminated.

3. The rules as now published provide, in regard to the first object, for the association of the proprietors of land with the Government in giving effect to the rules in rural villages and small towns. This indeed

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was always the intention; but it has been thought right to make the intention quite clear in the rules. The responsibility of landlords will in no way lessen the responsibility of the police; but police action under the rules must be taken whenever possible through the landlords and village authorities. It is only when these are supine or refuse to act that independent action by the police will be taken.

4. The first object noticed in paragraph 2 above involves also the definition of the duties of the police in municipalities and cantonments. These duties primarily consist in reporting cases of plague which may come to their notice, and carrying out any specific orders which they may receive. It has not been thought desirable to give the police any power of making domiciliary visits, or of their own motion removing the sick to hospitals, or interfering with them in any way; but when, on information received from the police or in the other ways provided for in the rules, the sanitary or executive authorities in a municipality or cantonment decide on segregation or removal to a public or private hospital, then the police may be called on to assist.

5. It has been represented to His Honor that, in isolating persons suffering from, or within the influence of, bubonic plague, hardships are apprehended unless a detailed procedure is prescribed. The following explanations are therefore given. In the revised rules published herewith it will be seen that isolation may be effected either in the residence of the sick person or in a segregation hospital or camp. In this matter the Lieutenant-Governor desires to apply to the native community the same rules which will apply to the European community. If, in the opinion of the sanitary authorities, isolation and segregation can be effectively carried out at the sick person's residence, it will not be necessary to remove such sick person to a hospital or segregation camp; but, if isolation and segregation in the sick person's residence is not, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, practicable, then it is essential that such authority should have the power to direct removal to a segregation camp or hospital established in a suitable situation. This segregation camp or hospital may be a suitable house or hut or collection of huts licensed for the use of a particular family; or a suitable house or collection of huts licensed for the sole use of particular castes or classes of the people; or, lastly, a hospital or collection of huts established for the general use of the public by Government. The Government will, whenever necessary, construct such huts or hospitals, or help private persons to construct them. In designing these huts or hospitals particular care will be taken that the customs of the country regarding the maintenance of *parda* shall be strictly observed, and that those members of the family who wish to accompany the sick person shall be comfortably accommodated, submitting themselves merely to the sanitary precautions which are required by the rules. It is also to be understood that private medical practitioners of all classes must be allowed free access to the sick who desire their attendance, and that it is incumbent upon no one to submit himself to European medical treatment. Each patient may choose freely his own medical attendant.

6. The friends and relatives of persons who have died of plague will be left to dispose of their dead in accordance with their religious customs, subject only to certain sanitary precautions which do not conflict with the mortuary practices of any religion; but, should unfortunately deaths from plague become numerous in any city or town, it may be necessary to establish burial-grounds outside cities or towns for the interment of persons who have died of plague and are not cremated. These burial-grounds can be selected in communication with the heads of the community concerned and made over to them by Government.

7. Exception has been taken to the use of quicklime in burials. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard the matter as of essential importance. In cemeteries well removed from the inhabited portion of a city and well away from the water-supply the precaution will not be required. In cemeteries situated near habitations the precaution is more necessary. Objections to the use of quicklime seem to be met by a suggestion made to the Lieutenant-Governor by a deputation of the representative Muhammadan citizens of Lucknow, *viz.*, that if used, the lime should not be allowed to come into contact with the coffin (*takhta*) or corpse.

8. In conclusion the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner trusts that the necessity for bringing these rules into widespread and general operation may never arise; but to secure this result the assistance of all classes of the people, on the earliest occurrence of cases of plague, is essentially necessary. If the introduction and spread in these Provinces of bubonic plague is to be avoided, all classes of the community must combine to assist the Government by giving the earliest information of any case of bubonic plague which may come to their knowledge and by helping the authorities to carry out the measures now prescribed, which have been designed with the sole object of preventing the introduction and spread of the disease. Experience will show whether these rules meet all requirements, or whether they should be modified or supplemented in any other way.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, together with its annexures, be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*, for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded for information and guidance, with a view to the necessary action being taken, to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh, the Inspector-General of Police, the Sanitary Commissioner, all Magistrates of Districts, Chairmen of Municipal Boards, Presidents of Cantonment Committees and Civil Surgeons: also to all Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions and Chairmen of District Boards for information; also to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

By order, &c.,
W. H. L. IMPEY,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

No. ²¹²
XVI-404B OF 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 26th March 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 issue the following orders under Act No. III of 1897 (An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Disease) in supersession of those issued in Parts I and II by Notification No. ⁵⁸
XVI-404B, dated 12th February 1897.

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

i.—DUTIES OF PROPRIETORS OF LAND.

1. Every talúqdár, zamíndár or other proprietor of land shall use his best endeavours to secure full compliance with the following provisions as to the immediate reporting to the police of the occurrence of each case of plague in his property; as to the segregation of the sick and their attendants; as to the disinfection of the houses of persons who have suffered from plague; and as to the disposal, in accordance with the customs of their religion, of the bodies of those who have died.

ii.—DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

2. (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 Karáchi.

(2) Every village policeman shall enquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay or Karáchi 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) Every village policeman shall also report any excessive mortality among rats that may come to his notice.

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 enquire from the person making the report 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 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 direct the relatives or friends of the deceased to dispose of the body (if this has not already been done) 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 10.

8. (1) If he also finds that, in a house in which a person has died of bubonic plague, any person is ill with symptoms of the disease, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildár and in anticipation of orders from the Civil Surgeon or Magistrate, see that all the precautions specified in Annexure I are rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any wayside railway station in his circle.

(2) If in the opinion of the head-man and two other respectable residents of the village a person in any other house (i.e., in any house in which a death from plague has not occurred) is ill with bubonic plague, the precautions specified in Annexure I should also be adopted in that case.

9. In carrying out these instructions the police officer shall work as much as possible through the head-man of the village and the landlord; and, so long as the prescribed instructions are obeyed, allow the people themselves to carry them out in accordance with their customs and practices.

10. 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.

iii.—DUTIES OF THE REVENUE STAFF.

11. Every patwári shall report to the registrar kanúngo and the Tahsildár the death of any person in his village in cases where the symptoms of bubonic plague, as described in Annexure I, were present.

12. On receipt of such report, the Tahsildár shall satisfy himself that the necessary action, described in the preceding rules, has been taken by the police. If possible, the Tahsildár shall go himself to the spot or depute his Náib or ask a Relief Officer to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

13. The Tahsildár shall communicate the information forthwith to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate.

(iv)—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.

(v)—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 31 to 42, 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 is prevalent should temporarily be located in *chappars* or other structures in groves or in the open at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in Rule 39, 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.

19. Should plague appear in a village, the headmen of surrounding villages should be advised to have no communication with the infected village until the disease has completely disappeared.

(vi)—DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC.

20. 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 or with regard to any other matter falling under these rules shall duly obey that order.

PART II.—Rules relating to Municipalities and Cantonments.

21. The foregoing rules, with the exception of rule 1, shall be observed, so far as possible, in municipalities and cantonments, provided that no police officer in a municipality or cantonment shall act under Rules 6, 7 and 8 without having previously reported the facts to, and obtained the written orders of, the executive or sanitary authority in such municipality or cantonment. The police officer shall show the written orders to the head of the house if required to do so.

22. The following special rules apply to every municipality constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 or Act No. XV of 1883 and to every cantonment.

23. The words "Health Officer" used in the following rules include a duly authorized Deputy or Assistant Health Officer, a Medical Officer entrusted with sanitary duties and, in a municipality where there is no resident Sanitary or Health Officer, the Magistrate exercising executive control in the municipality.

24. In every municipality and Cantonment a committee shall be appointed by the Magistrate or Cantonment authority for the purpose of assisting the Health Officer in performing his duties under these rules. The Committee should consist of two members, one a Hindu and one a Muhammadan, for each ward of a municipality or definite portion of a cantonment; and their most important duties will be to accompany the Health Officer on his rounds of inspection, to explain the necessity of the sanitary measures, to assist in causing these to be carried out and to bring to notice any complaints that may be made or abuses that they may discover.

25. In any municipality or cantonment, the Magistrate of the District or any Magistrate authorized by him in this behalf may issue general orders that by a certain specified date certain sanitary precautions of a simple nature, such as the limewashing of houses, the cleaning of latrines, the removal of filth and rubbish, shall be carried out, and the persons to whom the order is addressed shall comply.

26. Every occupier of a "factory" shall, on employing in his factory any person who has come from the Bombay Presidency or Sind, immediately give notice in writing of the fact of such employment to the Magistrate of the District, and shall report to the Magistrate the name and address of the person employed.

"The word 'factory' used in this rule means any premises wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use or sale any article or part of an article, and wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process."

27. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of 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.

28. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st January 1897 from Bombay, Poona, Karáchi 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.

29. Any medical practitioner who attends in any house a case which he has reason to believe to be a case of bubonic plague shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police-station.

30. On receiving a report of illness or death from bubonic plague, the officer in charge of the police-station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the District or City Magistrate and the Health Officer or Sanitary Officer of the municipality or cantonment. Should Assistant Health or Sanitary officers be appointed for any muhalla or section of the town, the police officer may be directed to report to him instead of the Health Officer. Beyond reporting the fact of illness or death no police officer shall take any action under the rules in this Part, except under a written order of the executive or sanitary authority, which he shall be bound to show, if required by the head of the house.

31. (1) A person suffering from bubonic plague shall not be removed from the house in which he is at the time lying unless it be for the purpose of removing him to a hospital until after the expiry of six hours from the time a notice of such intended removal shall have been delivered at the nearest police-station by, or on behalf of, the friends of the sick person or of the owners or occupiers of the house, unless the Health Officer or other sanitary or executive authority has permitted earlier removal.

(2) The dead body of a person who has died of bubonic plague shall not be removed from the house in which the death occurred until after the expiry of six hours from the time a notice of such intended removal shall have been delivered at the nearest police-station by, or on behalf of, the friends of the deceased or of the owners or occupiers of the house, unless the Health Officer or other sanitary or executive authority has permitted earlier removal.

(3) It shall be optional to the person giving the notice to deliver a written notice at the police-station, and the station clerk shall record on the notice the time of its receipt and shall sign the same.

(4) The friends of the deceased shall be permitted to dispose of the corpse by cremation or burial in accordance with their religious practices, but they shall obey the directions of the Health Officer or other sanitary or executive authority as to the time, route and method of removing the corpse to the burial or cremation place. In the event of the failure or refusal of relatives or friends of the deceased to dispose of the body, the Health Officer shall dispose of it in accordance with the religion of the deceased.

32. 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 other sanitary or executive authority with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, and with regard to other sanitary matters; and shall permit the Health Officer (who should be accompanied, whenever possible, by a member of the committee appointed under Rule 24) to enter his house or premises for the purpose of inspection. Provided that, when an apartment is occupied by a female who according to the custom of the country does not appear in public, the Health Officer shall not enter such an apartment without giving notice and affording

time to such female to withdraw. In such inspections the Health or Sanitary Officer shall always be accompanied by a male member of the family.

33. 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, or in his absence the Magistrate in charge of his duties, may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise, awarding compensation to persons who are so poor as to be unable to replace at their own expense the structure that has been burnt or destroyed.

34. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Health Officer to enter his premises and examine any person whom such Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female who according to the custom of the country does not appear in public, the examination shall be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant or other female agency.

35. (1) If the Health Officer is satisfied that a person is suffering from bubonic plague in any residence and if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, the residence of the sick person is so situated and possesses such accommodation that the sick person can be properly isolated therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof, such sick person shall not be removed from his residence against the will of the family.

(2) Any resident of a municipality may apply at any time to the Health Officer to inspect his house and to grant (free of charge) a certificate to the effect that the house is so situated and possesses such accommodation that one or more persons suffering from plague can be properly isolated therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof.

(3) If the sick person's residence does not permit of satisfactory isolation being effected in it, the Health Officer shall, if he thinks it necessary, require the removal of such sick person either to a suitably situated house or temporary hut licensed as a private hospital for the accommodation of the particular individual or of his family or to a hospital licensed for the sole use of particular castes or classes of the community or to a hospital established for the use of the public. The house or building licensed as a hospital should be located as near the residence of the sick person as the Health Officer considers safe.

(4) If the Health Officer decides that a person suffering from bubonic plague shall be removed to a private or public hospital, the friends and servants of the person shall be allowed to accompany him, subject to necessary sanitary precautions. The sick person or his friends shall be allowed to employ their own medical attendants and to receive visits from maulvis, priests or other religious instructors subject to the sanitary control of the Health Officer and shall be under no obligation to submit to European medical treatment. Separate suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and, in the case of a female who by the custom of the country does not appear in public

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*and travellers to them
frequenting the
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parda shall be strictly preserved both in removal to the private or public hospital and during stay there.

(5) Should it be necessary to place the family or any of its members under segregation, this will be effected in their own house if, in the Health Officer's opinion, this be possible. If in the Health Officer's opinion this be not possible, then the segregation will be effected in a suitable place which may be chosen by the family and approved by the Health Officer, or in the general segregation camp. In any case strict attention will be paid to the maintenance of the *parda* and the convenience of the family.

A member of the family, with the necessary servants, or caretakers, may remain in, or near, the house while under disinfection.

Explanation.—Segregation of a whole family may not always be necessary. It may depend on the number of members in a family or the extent to which they have been in contact with a person suffering from plague. Thus in a family of three members, if one were attacked by plague, it might be necessary to segregate the other two. If there were six members, of whom two only had been in attendance on the sick person, the segregation of those two only might suffice.

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36. If in any case a person removed to a public or private hospital is accompanied by friends or attendants, the Health Officer may require so many of them as are not in immediate attendance on the patient to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital in segregation huts or tents provided for the purpose and to remain in such place until they receive permission from the Health Officer to depart.

37. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to a public or private hospital and may treat his friends and attendants as provided in the preceding rule.

38. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall for ten days detain under observation persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood, if segregation in the house or enclosure be not feasible, provided that this rule shall not apply to any medical practitioner, *hakim* or *baid* who may at any time attend upon a sick person or to corpse-bearers, mourners and friends who have not been in attendance on the deceased.

39. 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, muhalla or other locality to evacuate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement at a distance from the infected quarter. Each householder shall be permitted to make suitable arrangements for the care of his house and property during his absence and the Government will arrange for the watch and ward of the empty houses. After evacuation, the Health Officers 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.

40. 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 residence in, an observation shed, public or private hospital or place of segregation and with respect to disinfecting or burning of bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature or with

respect to any other sanitary matter. He shall not depart from any such place without the permission of the Health Officer.

41. If the place of burial be one set apart by Government as suitable for the interment of corpses of persons who have died of plague or an ordinary burial place distant from habitations or sources of water-supply, it shall be sufficient to bury the body six feet deep. If the place of burial be a graveyard in which by reason of its proximity to habitations or water-supply special precautions are necessary, the Health Officer may, in addition, require the disinfection of the grave by placing a layer of chloride of lime in the grave. In this case, two feet of earth shall be interposed between the lime and the corpse so that lime shall not come in contact with the corpse. The coffin and cloth used to cover the corpse, when not interred with the corpse, shall be disinfected by the relatives under directions of the Health Officer, such directions being in accordance with the religious observances and customs of the family. In cases where cremation is the custom, the body shall be completely burned at the usual burning ghát or other isolated locality in accordance with custom, the cloths brought in contact with the body being either burnt according to custom or disinfected.

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

I.

Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner 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. 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. The great majority of people attacked by plague die of the disease. The main object therefore should be to keep as far away as possible from people infected with plague.

3. If plague exists in a village the inhabitants of all the surrounding villages should abstain from all dealings with that village till the plague ceases. They should neither go into the infected village nor allow any person from the infected village to come into their village.

4. In like manner in an infected village a family free from the disease should not go near a house in which the disease exists.

5. The best way of preventing the plague from spreading is to segregate the sick person till he recovers or dies; and, as the plague takes 10 days to incubate, the attendants on the sick person should be kept apart for at least 10 days.

6. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from plague and of his attendants.*—(1) If the person who is suffering from bubonic plague is living in a large roomy house in which he can occupy a separate room, and if he and his attendants can be kept separate from others in that house, then he should be allowed to remain there.

(2) If the person who is suffering from bubonic plague be living in a hut or such a small house that he cannot be kept separate from others in that house, then he should be removed at once to a small *chhappar* 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 sick person's relatives and friends may accompany and remain with him provided that they remain apart and abstain from communication with other people in the village. The village authorities should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel &c. Ample accommodation should be provided separately for males, females and families when the house is temporarily abandoned.

7. In all cases, the chief zamindars or their agent, the patwari, the village head-man and chaukidar should take steps to see that these orders are carried out without interference with the religious or social customs of the family.

8. A "*chhappar*" hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpai* upon which the person is carried to, or which he uses in, the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

9. *Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.*—If the house be a small hut of small value, 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 floor of the rooms used by the sick person should, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.
- (b) Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in the room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation.
- (c) The roof, floor and walls should be thoroughly limewashed.
- (d) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or thana, which will be supplied without payment.
- (e) All doors and windows should be then thrown open and the house vacated for fourteen days.

10. *Method of disinfection of clothes and bedding.*—Upon the recovery or the death of a person suffering from plague, the clothes and bedding of the sick person and his attendants should be thoroughly boiled and then spread out in the sun and wind for 48 hours. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

11. *Disposal of bodies.*—The corpse of a person known or suspected to have died from plague should be disposed of by the friends in accordance with the usual customs. In case of cremation the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place.

In case of burial, the body is to be buried at least six feet deep. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

By order, &c.,
W. H. L. IMPEY,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
1582 M



No. 244 OF 1897.
XVI-404B

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated Allahabad, the 8 April 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* *No. 212 dated 26 March 1897 and Resolution of the same date* cop y (with three spare copies) of the Notification marginally noted which has been issued by this Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
Under Secretary
In Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.
At

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

189

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____
 189

DATED

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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