

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

Press
MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1023P

DATED 7-9-98

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague Administration

Communicating to Collectors
and others for information and
guidance Resolution^{Letter} of the Govt of
India giving instructions regarding
Subsidary to those contained
in the Resolution communicated
with G.O. 396P dt 27-4-98

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1898} of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1898.

Spare Copies

G.O., No. 1023 P., 7th September 1898.

SEPTEMBER.

Plague Administration.

Communicating to Collectors and others, for information and guidance, letter of the Government of India issuing subsidiary instructions with regard to —.

Sept 26/98

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal department, dated Simla, 19th August 1898, No. 2062.

The resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 227—240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the resolution issued.

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as Supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and Police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baidis). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available.

3. The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by an European or to take European medicines.

4. The question of corpse inspection, which is mentioned in paragraph 4 of the resolution of the 3rd February, has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of late experience in various parts of India and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examination of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

5. The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods since the Government of India expressed the views contained in paragraph 7 of the resolution of the 3rd February is all in favour of the efficacy of the system.

The Governor-General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—

- (a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague; they will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;
- (b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may, in the future, become possible to extend the six months' period.

ORDER—No. 1023 P., dated 7th September 1898.

Communicated to all Collectors, the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, for information and guidance in continuation of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898.

2. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India that Europeans (among whom may be included respectable Eurasians) should be appointed as Supervisors over small and convenient units, Collectors are requested to prepare nominal rolls of suitable persons to take charge, when necessary, of the circles referred to in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898.

3. The subject of corpse inspection has been dealt with in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898. As regards inoculation, a new regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, has been issued with G.O., No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

4. The following will be substituted for rule 2, page 97, of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules :—

"2. The Government will, whenever necessary, construct either itself or through local bodies temporary segregation and health camps and plague hospitals and will also by grants of money help private persons or bodies to construct them on sites shown to them or selected by them and approved by the authorities. It is also prepared to restrict, as far as possible, the employment of subordinate officials of the Medical and Police departments, and to place both public and private plague hospitals and camps in charge of native practitioners so far as the public can find suitable men who will undertake the responsibilities and can be trusted to carry out the prescribed rules."

5. The existing regulations do not require that in the City of Madras and in the District Municipalities illness or death from plague should be reported to the Police. As regards other towns and villages, Mufassal Regulation 1 (page 8 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules) prescribes that the reports of plague cases shall be made to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. It has been represented to Government (*vide* G.O., No. 793 P., dated 12th August 1898) that this procedure has been found to be sometimes inconvenient. Mufassal Regulation I will therefore be amended as shown in the following notification, which should be published in English and Vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes :—

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, His Excellency, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that No. 1 of the Regulations published on pages 1583—1589, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, be amended as follows :—

For "and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the Officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall report the fact at once to the Magistrate in charge of the division,"

Read "and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the village head or to the nearest officer of the Revenue or Medical department, who shall report the fact at once to his immediate official superior."

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors (A—L)
" the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Public Department.
" the Marine Department.
" the Political Department.
" the Public Works Department (Railway Branch).
" the Superintendent of Government Press.
" the Translators to Government.

Editors' Table.

Gazette.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Copy Please see to filing

Government (1898) of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

S. A.

Proof for approval.

*PR
16/9/98*

Recd.

1898.

Enclosures

Regd.

Spare Copies

G.O., No. 1023 P., 7th September 1898.

*Recd.
Please correct &
strike off
16/9/98*

SEPTEMBER.

Plague Administration.

Communicating to Collectors and others, for information and guidance, letter of the Government of India giving instructions regarding subsidiary to those contained in the resolution communicated with G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898.

issuing subsidiary instructions with regard to

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal department, dated Simla, 19th August 1898, No. 2062.

The resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 227—240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the resolution issued.

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as Supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and Police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baidis). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available.

3. The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by an European or to take European medicines.

4. The question of corpse inspection, which is mentioned in paragraph 4 of the resolution of the 3rd February, has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of late experience in various parts of India and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examination of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

5. The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods since the Government of India expressed the views contained in paragraph 7 of the resolution of the 3rd February is all in favour of the efficacy of the system.

The Governor-General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—

- (a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague; they will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;
- (b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may, in the future, become possible to extend the six months' period.

ORDER—No. 1023 P., dated 7th September 1898.

Communicated to all Collectors, the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, for information and guidance in continuation of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898.

2. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India that Europeans (among whom may be included respectable Eurasians) should be appointed as Supervisors over small and convenient units, Collectors are requested to prepare nominal rolls of suitable persons to take charge, when necessary, of the circles referred to in paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898.

3. The subject of corpse inspection has been dealt with in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 396 P., dated 27th April 1898. As regards inoculation, a new regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, has been issued with G.O., No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

4. The following will be substituted for rule 2, page 97, of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules:—

2. The Government will, whenever necessary, construct either itself or through local bodies temporary segregation and health camps and plague hospitals and will also by grants of money help private persons or bodies to construct them on sites shown to them or selected by them and approved by the authorities. It is also prepared to restrict, so far as possible, the employment of subordinate officials of the Medical and Police departments and to place both public and private plague hospitals and camps in charge of native practitioners so far as the public can find suitable men who will undertake the responsibilities and can be trusted to carry out the prescribed rules.

5. The existing regulations do not require that in the City of Madras and in the District Municipalities illness or death from plague should be reported to the Police. As regards other towns and villages, Mufassal Regulation 1 (page 8 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules) prescribes that the reports of plague cases shall be made to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. It has been represented to Government (*vide* G.O., No. 793 P., dated 12th August 1898) that this procedure has been found to be sometimes inconvenient. Mufassal Regulation I will therefore be amended as shown in the following notification, which should be published in English and Vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, His Excellency, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that No. 1 of the Regulations published on pages 1583—1589, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th December 1897, be amended as follows:—

For "and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the Officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall report the fact at once to the Magistrate in charge of the division,"

Read "and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the village head or to the nearest officer of the Revenue or Medical department, who shall report the fact at once to his immediate official superior."

(True Extract.)

for Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors (A—L)
 " the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
 " the Surgeon-General.
 " the Sanitary Commissioner.
 " the Inspector-General of Police.
 " the Public Department.
 " the Marine Department.
 " the Political Department.
 " the Superintendent of Government Press.
 " the Translators to Government.

Editors' Table.

Gazette.

Ed. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

No. 2062.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Chief Secy to the Govt. of Madras.

Home Department.
SanitarySimla, the 19th August 1898.

SIR,

THE Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 227—240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the Resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the Resolution issued.

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police Departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baidis). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Commissioners are not available.

3. The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by an European or to take European medicines.

4. The question of corpse inspection, which is mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 3rd February, has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of late experience in various parts of India and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examination of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

5. The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods since the Government of India expressed the views contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 3rd February is all in favour of the efficacy of the system.

The Governor General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—

- (a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;
- (b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may in the future become possible to extend the six months' period.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Haffkine.

Secretary to the Government of India.

*Not
Order on this
already issued—
vide H.P. 11
The G.O. is in the
Order.*

Enclosure will follow

Govt of Madras
Local and Municipal Department

Read the following paper: —
(Here print CIV. 1433P)

Order No. 1023P dt 7.9.98.

Communicated to all collectors,
the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commis-
sioner and the President, Municipal
Commission, Madras for information
and guidance in continuation of
G.O. No. 396P dt 27.4.98

2. With reference to the instruction
of the Govt of India that Europeans
(among whom may be included respectable
Eurasians) should be appointed as supervisors
over small and convenient units, Collectors
are requested to prepare nominal rolls
of suitable persons to take charge, when
necessary, of the circles referred to in para-
5 of G.O. No. 396P dt 27.4.98.

3. The Subject of corpse inspection has been dealt with in para 4 of fo no 396P of 27.4.98. As regards inoculation, a new Regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897, has been issued with fo no 837P of 17.8.98.

4. The following will be substituted for Rule 2, page 97 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules:—

"2. The Government will, whenever necessary, construct either itself or through local bodies temporary segregation and health camps and plague hospitals and will also by grants of money help private persons or bodies to construct them on sites shown to them or selected by them and approved by the Authorities. It is also prepared to restrict so far as possible the employment of subordinate officials of the medical and Police departments and to place both public and private plague hospitals and camps in charge of native practitioners.

238
So far as the public can find suitable men who will undertake the responsibilities and can be trusted to carry out the prescribed rules."

5. The existing regulations do not require that in the City of Madras and in the District Municipalities illness or death from plague should be reported to the Police. As regards other towns and villages, Mufassal Regulation I (page 8 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules) prescribes that the reports of plague cases shall be made to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. It has been represented to Govt (vide fo no 793P of 12.8.98) that the procedure has been found to be somewhat inconvenient. Mufassal Regulation I will therefore be amended as shown in the following notification which should be published in English and Vernaculars in the Fort St George and all District Gazettes.

Notification

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, & the Governor of Fort St George in Council directs that No. 1 of the Regulations published on pages 1583-1589, Part I of the Fort St George Gazette of 18.12.97 be amended as follows:—

For "and in a town or village not being
"a municipality, to the officer in charge
"of the nearest police station who
"shall report the fact at once to
"the magistrate in charge of the
"division"

Read "and in a town or village
"not being a municipality
"to the village head or to the nearest
"officer of the Revenue or Medical
"dept. who shall report the fact
"at once to his immediate official
"superior"

(True Extract)

Sd/- H. J. Remembrance
Collector

To.

All collectors (A-L) ✓

The ~~Chairman~~ P. M. Madras ✓

.. Surgeon-General ✓

.. Secretary Commission ✓

.. Inspector General of Police ✓

.. Public dept ✓

.. Marine dept ✓

.. Political dept ✓

.. Superintendent of Fort Press ✓

.. Translators to Govt. ✓

11.12.97 P. M. Madras ✓

Editor's Table

Gazette.

Opp 23/9/98

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 1433 P.

From Govt of India, Home Dept

Order

No. 2062

Dated 19-2/2

Received 25-2/2

Registered 27

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Issuing subsidiary instructions with
referred to the conduct of operations
against plague.

22 with Draft Change
in Regs. & Drafts for
where Regs. are not touched

(H.T.) H.T.
26/2/20

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

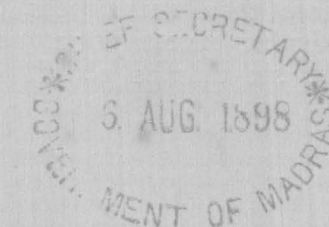
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 2062.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO



Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 17 August 1898.

SIR,

THE Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 227—240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the Resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the Resolution issued.

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police Departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baidis). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available.

3. The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by an European or to take European medicines.

4. The question of corpse inspection, which is mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 3rd February, has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of late experience in various parts of India and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examination of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

5. The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods since the Government of India expressed the views contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 3rd February is all in favour of the efficacy of the system.

The Governor General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—

(a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;

(b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may in the future become possible to extend the six months' period.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Foreign, Public Works and Military Departments.

By order,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,

Current No. 1433 P of 1898, dated 19-8-98, from J. P. Hewett.

" " " 189 , "

" " " 189 , "

ORDER. N^o 1023 P dt 7-9-98

A. N.

14/9/98

Communicated to all Collectors, the Surgeon General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the President, Madras, for information and guidance in continuation of G.O. No 396 P. dt 27-4-98.

2. ~~Collection of statistics~~ With reference to the instructions of the Govt. of India, that Europeans (among whom may be included expert emigrants) should be appointed as supervisors of small and convenient units, Collectors are requested to prepare nominal rolls of suitable persons to take charge, when necessary, of the circles referred to in para 5 of G.O. No 396 P. dt 27-4-98.

3. The subject of corpse inspection has been dealt with in para 4 of G.O. No 396 P. dt 27-4-98.

4. As regards inoculation, a new Regulation under the S. D. Act 1897, has been issued with G.O. No 837 P. dt 17-8-98.

5. The following will be substituted for Rule 2, page 97 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules:—

"2. The Government will

Whichever

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No.

of 189 , dated

from the

Current No.

of 189 , dated

from the

SUBJECT-

made to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. It has been represented to Govt (vide

FOR ORDERS.

Plaq. N } S. No 793 P. dt 12-8-97) that this
Chingleput Coll. } procedure has been found to be

sometimes inconvenient. Referral Reg I will therefore be amended as shown in the ^{following} notification which should be published in the ^{in English & Vernacular} Fort St George and all St Gazette.

Notification

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the S. D. Act, 1897, H. E. the Governor of Fort St George in Council directs that ~~the Regulation~~ No 1 of the Regulations published on pages 1583-1589, Part I of the Fort St George Gazette dt 10-12-97 be amended as follows—

For "and in a town or village not being a municipality, to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall report the fact

India, para 2, objects to reports to Police, in towns. H.7.

Whenever necessary, construct either itself or through local bodies temporary segregation and health camps and plague hospitals and ^{by means of grants of money or bodies} will also help private persons to construct them on sites shown to them or selected by them and approved by the authorities. It is also prepared to ^{so far as possible} restrict the employment of subordinate officials of the Medical and Police Depts and to ~~control the~~ ^{management of} both public and private ^{plague} hospitals and camps to ^{in charge of native practitioners} ~~as official agency~~ so far as the public can find suitable men who will undertake the responsibilities & can be trusted to carry out the prescribed rules."

para. 2 of India Regs

4. The existing regulations do not require that in the City of Madras and in the St Municipalities report illness or death from plague should be reported to the Police. As regards other towns and villages, Municipal Regulation 11 (page 2 of the Madras Plague Regulations and Rules) prescribes that the reports of the plague cases shall be made

once to the Magistrate
wherever of the division
either - " and in a town or village,
being a municipality to the
Catalpa head or to the nearest officer
of the Revenue or Medical Dept.,
who shall report the fact at once
to his immediate official superior."

and if
any
5/9/98
WT
5-9-98

Public (1898) Department

CURRENT NO



Return with original of the
No. 1433 P. 2nd telegram
to the Director of the
Regulation have been notified
in March 1898

C. No 1433 P

C.S.

From

The Govt of India
(Home)

Order Entreat No. 1811 of 26th August 1898

Transferred to the
L.D.M. Dept

No. 2062

Adm. Dept.

Dated 19th Aug. 98

Received

Registered

Enclosures -

Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Forwarding instructions subsidiary
to those contained in Home Dept
Resolution No. 227-240 dated 3rd
Feb. last which laid down the
General principles which should
guide local Govts & Administrations
in the conduct of operations.

25 8/9
Circ. with draft change
Reg. in
in
what
touching

In connection with this, have the
addl. Dy Cms been appointed
of Bellary & Kurnool, as was some
times ago agreed should be done?
See Salem has as addl. Dy
Cms. The Cms. should be asked
whether he wants an addl. officer
to help in the arrangements he is making
to guard his Northern frontier against
the Angles - If so, I think we had
better let him a staff officer

WT
5-9-98
21.8.98. 9.54. 1898

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	678	Pub.	7-7-28

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

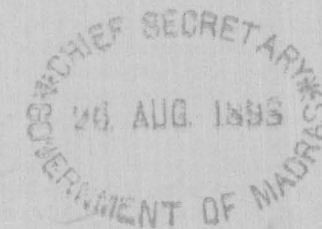
No. 2062.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Chief Secy. to the Govt of Madras



Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 19th August 1898.

SIR,

THE Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 227—240, dated the 3rd February last, laid down the general principles which should guide Local Governments and Administrations in the conduct of operations against plague. The Government of India now desire to convey some instructions subsidiary to those contained in the Resolution, the necessity for which has been shown by the experience gained since the Resolution issued.

2. It is desirable that special attention should be directed to the restriction, so far as possible, of the employment of subordinate Government officials of the Medical and Police Departments, and in especial to the advisability of working with the help of native practitioners appointed by the people themselves. Where subordinate native agency is used, it is absolutely necessary that Europeans should be appointed as supervisors over small and convenient units.

For instance, it should not be made obligatory in towns to report illness or death from plague to the police, and police officers should hold no inquiry into suspicious cases. Public and private hospitals and camps may be placed in charge of native practitioners (hakims and baidis). Medical subordinates are not required for the supervision of disinfection work. Staff Corps officers have been found of the greatest use, and should be largely employed when the services of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are not available.

3. The Government of India consider that, in view of the attitude of the people on the subject, it should be publicly announced, when plague breaks out, that no person attacked by plague will be compelled to be treated by an European or to take European medicines.

4. The question of corpse inspection, which is mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 3rd February, has been further considered by the Government of India in the light of late experience in various parts of India and the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. They have decided that the compulsory examination of corpses should not be enforced by rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases Act. There is, however, no objection to providing that, where plague is believed to exist, a death, the cause of which is not clear beyond suspicion, should be treated as a case of plague if the relations or friends of the deceased decline to allow the body to be examined.

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5. The information that has been gained regarding inoculation against plague by M. Haffkine's methods since the Government of India expressed the views contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 3rd February is all in favour of the efficacy of the system.

The Governor General in Council considers that it has now become possible to agree generally that inoculated persons should be exempted—

- (a) from segregation, unless they are actually attacked by plague. They will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses;
- (b) from observation when travelling, subject to disinfection of clothes.

In each case the exemption is subject to the process of inoculation having been performed not more than six months before. The period of the efficacy of inoculation requires further investigation, and it may in the future become possible to extend the six months' period.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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