Local & Munl. (189 8) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1423-241

DATED 8. 11—98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague regulations

Agreeing with the Plague Commissioner regarding certain concessions made in the case of persons inoculated, and amending the ——— and ordering the publication of a notification in the Fort Saint George and all Dt. Gazettes.

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.

Read. *Regd.* } *1898.* *Enclosures* *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 1423, 1423-A P., 8th November 1898.

NOVEMBER.

Plague Regulations.

Agreeing with the Plague Commissioner regarding certain concessions to be made in the case of inoculated persons and amending the —, and ordering the publication of a notification in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering the publication of a notification framing a regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act relaxing the rules regarding segregation in the case of persons in good health who have been inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic.

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

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

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 17th October 1898, No. 218.

ABSTRACT.—Recommending that inoculated persons may be exempted from the ten days' observation required under the passport rules, and that a completely inoculated household should be free from all segregation even though a member of the family be attacked with plague.

Telegram from the Postmaster-General, Madras, dated 14th October 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Representing the inconvenience he and his establishment are put to in consequence of the passport system, and suggesting the exemption of inoculated persons from the operation of the passport rules.

ORDER—No. 1423 P., dated 8th November 1898.

The Government agrees with the Plague Commissioner and resolves to amend the Plague Regulations accordingly. The following notification will be published in English and in the vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, and in supersession of Notification No. 728, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1898, Part I-A, page 262, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to frame the following Regulation and to direct that it shall be inserted as Regulation 31 in Notification No. 897, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1583–1589, and as Regulation 21 in Notification No. 898, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1589–1593:—

The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously. Such persons shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

(*a*) They shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(*b*) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(*c*) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form:—

Plague Inoculation [*Royal Arms*] *Certificate.*

[COUNTERFOIL.]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street

Village

Town

Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator.

No.

CERTIFIED that , father's name

, resident of Street, Village

, Town, Taluk, District

has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and designation.

Dated

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from ten days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

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

ENDORSEMENT—No. 1423-A P., dated 8th November 1898.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Henricus.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval

CONFIDENTIAL

Recd. } 1898. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 1423, 1423-A P., 8th November 1898.

NOVEMBER.

Plague Repeation.

Agreeing with the Plague Commissioner's
regarding certain concessions about inoculation and
amending the ——— and ordering the publication
of a notification in the Fort St George Gazette
&c &c &c.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering the publication of a notification framing a regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act relaxing the rules regarding segregation in the case of persons in good health who have been inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic.

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

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

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Plague Commissioner, Madras, dated 17th October 1898, No. 218.

ABSTRACT.—Recommending that inoculated persons may be exempted from the ten days' observation required under the passport rules, and that a completely inoculated household should be free from all segregation even though a member of the family be attacked with plague.

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ABSTRACT.—Representing the inconvenience he and his establishment are put to in consequence of the passport system, and suggesting the exemption of inoculated persons from the operation of the passport rules.

ORDER—No. 1423 P., dated 8th November 1898.

The Government agrees with the Plague Commissioner and resolves to amend the Plague Regulations accordingly. The following notification will be published in English and in the vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes:—

NOTIFICATION.

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The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months previously. Such persons shall be entitled to the following privileges:—

(*a*) They shall not be liable to detention at any railway or road observation camp when travelling, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

(*b*) They shall not be liable to take out passports and present themselves daily for observation for ten days after arrival from a plague-infected place.

(*c*) Inoculated persons who have been living in an infected house or have otherwise been exposed to plague infection shall not be liable to be segregated, but may be required to evacuate the infected house and to have their clothes and personal effects disinfected. When, however, all the occupants of a house have been inoculated, neither the patients nor the other inmates of the house shall be required to be segregated, provided arrangements are made to the satisfaction of a Plague authority for the disinfection of the house and its contents, and for the prevention of the spread of plague to the neighbouring dwellings.

The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form:—

Plague Inoculation [*Royal Arms*] *Certificate.*

[COUNTERFOIL.]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street / Village

Town / Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator.

No. *CERTIFIED* that , father's name

, resident of Street / Village

, Town / Taluk , District

has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and designation.

Dated

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder from segregation, from detention when travelling, and from ten days' observation under the passport rules. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, except in the case where all the occupants of the house have been inoculated, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

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

ENDORSEMENT—No. 1423-A P., dated 8th November 1898.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India.

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. J. Henricus.

Show abstract
H.I. 8-11-98

abstract.– Recommending that inoculated persons may be exempted from the ten days' observation required under the passport rules, and that a completely inoculated household should be free from all segregation even though a member of the family be attacked with plague.

abstract
Representing the inconvenience he & his estate are put to in consequence of the passport system, and supporting the exemption of inoculated persons from the operation of the passport rules.

Leny
8/11/98

12

Read again
1 G.O. No 837 P. dated 17-8-98 (abstract)
2 G.O. No 1023 P. dated 7-9-98 (abstract)

Read also Clo 2200 P } abstract
x " Clo 2106 P. }

order No 1423 P. 8-11-98

The Government agrees with the Plague Commr. and ~~[illegible]~~ resolves to amend the Plague Regulations accordingly. The following notifn will be published in English & in the vernaculars in the Fort St George and all Dt Gazettes.

notification

(Here enter notifn as revised in red ink with in the spare copy of G.O. No 837 P. dated 17-8-98)

V.E.
Press
Please show proof (3 copies) as soon as possible.
8.11.98

To the Plague Commr. — Despd 16/11/98
" All Collrs (A–L.) — Despd 16/11/98
{ the Surgeon General /6
" Sanitary Commr. /3
" President M.C. Madras /3
" Secy. Govt Press /3
" Translator to Government
" Pol Dept. /6
" Marine Dept. }
Despd 15/11/98

Leny
7/11/98

H.I. 8-11-98

Endt. No ~~[illegible]~~ 1423A /33

Copy forwarded to the Engr
Despd 16/11/98

a copy of which is enclosed, should have effect for 12 months from the date of inoculation. I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to pass authoritative orders on this latter point, and to rule that so long as the certificate is current the holder is to be exempted from detention at any plague inspection camp, except for such period as may be necessary to disinfect his baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious.

From R. T. GREER, Esq., Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1898, No. 1276.

I have the honour to submit the following for your information and orders:—

A gentleman having been inoculated by Dr. J. N. Cooke, Health Officer, has asked whether a certificate that he has been inoculated will enable him to pass through Chausa Observation Station without risk of detention. The Health Officer is of opinion that it should do so, but that a ruling of Government on the point is required.

2. I agree with Dr. Cooke, and recommend that instructions may issue to the Medical Officer at Chausa and this Office.

3. A sample of the inoculation certificate is enclosed.

ORDER—No. 837 P., dated 17th August 1898.

Communicated to all Collectors, the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner for information and guidance.

2. The inoculation certificate may be issued after a person has been successfully operated upon once, but for reasons stated by the Sanitary Commissioner in para. 14 of his letter printed in G.O. No. 767 P., dated 8th August 1898, it is advisable that the operation should be repeated a second time. Care should be taken that the thumb-mark is properly impressed upon the certificate. Otherwise there will be difficulty in identifying the inoculated, and the inoculation certificates may be sold or transferred.

3. The following notification will be published in English and in the vernaculars in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes. The Translators to Government are requested to furnish the Superintendent, Government Press, with the necessary translations.

NOTIFICATION.

"Under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to frame the following Regulation and to direct that it shall be inserted as Regulation 31 in Notification No. 897, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1583—1589, and as Regulation 21 in Notification No. 898, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th December 1897, Part I, pages 1589—1593:—

"The provisions of these Regulations in regard to segregation do not apply to persons in apparent ~~good health~~ who hold certificates that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process, provided such certificates bear a date not earlier than six months. Such persons, ~~unless apparently attacked by plague, shall be exempted from segregation~~, and also from

detention when travelling. But they will, however, remain liable to evacuate infected houses, and to have their clothes disinfected when travelling. The inoculation certificate shall be in the following form :—

Plague inoculation [Royal Arms] Certificate.

[COUNTERFOIL.]

No.

Name

Father's name

Street / Village

Town / Taluk

District

Date

Initials of operator.

No.

CERTIFIED that

, father's name

, resident of Street / Village

, Town / Taluk

, District

has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and designation.

Dated

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder, unless a panchayet attached to a village, from segregation, and from detention when travelling. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To

All Collectors (A.—L.)
The Sanitary Commissioner.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Marine Department.
,, Political Department.
,, President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
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Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 837 P., 17th August 1898.

AUGUST.

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Ordering the publication of a notification framing a Regulation under the Epidemic Diseases Act relaxing the rules regarding segregation in the case of persons in good health who have been inoculated with M. Haffkine's prophylactic.

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District

Date

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CERTIFIED that

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Street
, Village

Town
, Taluk

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Space for left thumb-mark.

Signature and designation.

Dated

NOTE.—This certificate exempts the holder, [illegible] from segregation, and from detention when travelling. It does not, however, exempt him from liability to evacuate an infected house, or to have his clothes disinfected when travelling. The certificate is valid for a period of six months.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal (Medical) Department, dated Simla, the 4th August 1898, No. 1907.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 157-T. M., dated the 16th June 1898, recommending that a person who has been inoculated and who holds a certificate to that effect should be exempted from detention at any plague observation camp, and that the certificate should have effect for 12 months from the date of inoculation.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India are of opinion that a certificate that a person has been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process should exempt the holder from detention, except for such period as may be required to disinfect his baggage and clothes, if those are considered suspicious, and that the certificate should be valid for six months in the first instance. The question of extending the period will be considered hereafter.

No. 1908.

Copy, with copy of the papers* marginally noted, forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

*Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 157-T. M., dated the 16th June 1898, and enclosures.

From H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Darjeeling, the 16th June 1898, No. 157-T. M.

I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, No. 1276, dated the 26th May 1898, forwarding a copy of a plague inoculation certificate, and enquiring whether persons who have been inoculated will be exempted from detention at the observation camp at Chausa on production of the certificate of inoculation.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be clearly reasonable that inoculation should exempt persons from detention when travelling. This conclusion is unavoidable in view of the fact that orders have been issued by this Government exempting completely inoculated households from removal to hospitals even when there is plague in the house.

3. In order, however, that certificates of inoculation should be of any practical use, and should operate as an inducement to undergo the operation, it is essential that they should be recognised by the plague authorities of other Provinces. Medical inspection in Bengal is confined to the frontier stations, and no attempt is made to restrict the movements of travellers within the Province.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly caused the form of certificate submitted by the Health Officer of Calcutta to be carefully revised so as to include all necessary details for the identification of the inoculated person. His Honour is advised that the revised certificate,

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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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 —.

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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 baids). 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.

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

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Editors' Table.
Gazette.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

No. 218 d/18. 10.98

5

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

Plague Confidential CURRENT No. 2200 P.

H.M.

H.E. The Governor. 21.10.98 H.T.

Plague Commissioner

H.T.

Order To P.C. u.o.

Kindly [illegible] draft of alteration & notification required.

H.T.

19.10.98

Submitted

[illegible] P. Commr

20.X.98

See in [illegible] .10.98

No. 218.

Dated 17-10-98

Received 19-10-98

Registered 19-10-98

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Office note regarding the two [illegible] of inoculation.

3

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 218 dy 15-10-98

6

Plague Commissioner's Office,

Madras, 17th October 1898.

Note for the Secretary to Government,

... Local & Municipal Department.

Two points as regards inoculation appear to require definite orders of Government.

At present a certificate of inoculation exempts the holder, unless apparently attacked by plague, from segregation, and detention when travelling.

It has been strongly suggested:-

(1) That a certificate of inoculation should exempt the holder from observation under the passport rules-that is to say, that any one coming from Bangalore to Madras, if possessing an inoculation certificate, should be allowed to be free from all observation for the ten days during which observation is now required.

(2) That when a family has been completely inoculated, that family should be free from the condition of segregation, even though a member of the family be attacked with plague.

As regards No. 1. Dr. King the Sanitary Commissioner, says:- "The attack rate of the inoculated varies from 2 to 24 <u>percent</u> according to the degree and nature of contact with infectious matters. That is to say., as in vaccination against Small-pox, the operation confers much protection but <u>not</u> immunity. This being so, it is obvious that observation must be continued. The advantage gained by the holder of the certificate is that Government has considered-against my

No value is given there to the character of the inoculation or to the condition of the persons. I doubt.

RA.

4

advice- it may accept the risk of a contact bolting. The contact gains the privilege of simple observation, as if he were a healthy and not a suspicious person- with the history of recent arrival from an infected area.

I would advise that no concession as to simple observation, that is, domicilliary observation, be allowed."

Against Dr. King it may be urged that there is so much risk & chance of failure in all our measures against plague that this small risk which we are asked to run in order to encourage the important policy of inoculation may be incurred-even though it does involve some danger. One great motive which is felt as regards inoculation is that the inoculated person is a free man after it & I know from talking to Natives that this is a powerful motive with them. I believe myself the risk to be so small as to justify the measure proposed.

I would add to the inoculation certificate that it does exempt the holder from observation.

(8) The second question is really much the more important. Several Native gentlemen have approached Col. Moore in Madras and state that, as regards Hindus, the people will be quite satisfied if the concession made in Calcutta by the Lieutenant-Governor there is granted here. It is to this effect the Lieutenant Governor said in Council in Calcutta that he was prepared to run the risk of exempting from segregation all families which had been inoculated throughout,

I regard this consideration as of the highest value and amply sufficient to justify the concession.

H.H.

Payne

the Legislative

even though a case of plague occured among them. He said that it was a risk but he believed it to be a risk worth running.

Dr. King is entirely opposed to it and what he says is this:-

"An opinion to be worth anything must be honest. My honest opinion is that the Lt. Governor of Bengal did not, when he talked of "accepting risks", understand for a moment what risk he did run. We have not yet seen the last of the Calcutta outbreak. The plague microbe can always afford to wait till it has favourable conditions. One of the last acts of the administration there was to scatter the inhabitants of an infected bustee. Had conditions been favourable for spread, we should have plenty of evidence of the folly of the Lt.Governor's ruling.

2. It may encourage inoculation, but are the intentions of Government to encourage inoculation or to stop plague. The latter being the case, both sanitary measures and inoculation must proceed side by side: and as I have long prophesied in this presidency, inoculation will proceed in an ever increasing ratio, if Government does not too closely identify itself with it.

3. The man who objects to being inoculated should not, in my opinion, be put to the risk of his family being infected, because his neighbour has been allowed by Government to break the A.B.C. of sanitary laws in respect to this special

But we must judge by results, and not speculate on what the plague microbe can afford to do.

H.H.

I don't see the force of this illustration. It is not said that the inhabitants were all inoculated, and we are not now discussing the propriety of dispersing uninoculated persons who have been exposed to infection

H.H.

But the risk has been reduced by Dr. K's own showing from something like 100 p.c. to from 2 to 24 p.c.

H.H.

disease-simply that inoculation (one form of arrangements for contending against the disease) may be encouraged. In understanding the force of the latter clause, it must be held in mind that not till many months have elapsed can inoculation have taken such a position as a protecting agent in a large population as to be relied upon in the reckless way suggested. I think the recommendation absolutely unreasonable and wrong in principle. The Government of this presidency is admitted on all hands, up to date, not to have erred in extremes as to its proposed measures. We have seen in other presidencies extreme measures of severity and abject weakness. This ruling is an extreme measure of weakness that I strongly advise against. The "influential Natives" should be assured that in moving from an infected house they do but obey their own religious dictates, and fulfill their duty towards their neighbours.

4. If Government holds opinions contrary to this, I would suggest as a compromise that it be stated that in any town where it has been shown that 75 per cent of the inhabitants have been inoculated, segregation would not be enforced in respect to families, their servants, and dependants provided they hold inoculation certificates, in each instance, of not later date than six months previous. Even here Government would accept on behalf of neighbouring districts & presidencies great responsibilities-knowing that inoculation must be slow in securing real protection of the populations concerned."

I submit the copy of the Proceedings

families

I dont follow this.

This is not in the file ← should be added for H.E. I have seen it & have discussed the matter with Col. Sir G. Moore & with Mr. Hammick.

Col. Moore also showed me this telegram to Calcutta asking what they wd do if a member of an inoculated family were to get the plague, and Calcutta's reply saying that on such case had happened. Here again we should be guided by results. Calcutta has had plague in its borders & has succeeded in getting rid of it, and I see no reason why we should not accept for Madras a concession which has had no ill-effect in Calcutta & wh. wd be enormously valued by our people & greatly further inoculation. Of course if in an inoculated family a member were to develope plague that member wd be segregated in house or hospital & the house wd be disinfected, but the rest of the family should be exempted from segregation. HL 21.10.98.

of the Bengal Council in which the Lt. Governor made the announcement. I earnestly recommend the suggestion for the favourable consideration of Government. It will do a great deal to popularize inoculation and meet the wishes of the people. If it could be done in Calcutta by the Government there who no doubt acted under advice it would seem, in spite of all Dr. King writes, unobjectionable in Madras.

Plague Commissioner

the Hon. Member does not propose to go quite so far as the Bengal Govt. I am in accord with the Hon. Member's proposal.

A.G.H.
25.10.98

H.M.

I am quite prepared to adopt the Calcutta rule — and to exempt "completely inoculated households from removal to hospitals even when there is plague in the house." This is what I noted overleaf. But what in such a household is to be done if one of the inoculated persons should develope plague: i.e. what rules are to be enforced as regards (1) the individual & (2) the house.

I think H.M. wd like to see H.E.'s note. ~~I have~~ ~~[illegible]~~ H.M. will observe that the result is to negative Mr. Hammick's second proposal. With ref. to the concluding words of H.M.'s note, I beg to say that inoculated persons are now exempt from segregation. The concession made in Calcutta (please see para 3 of Mr. Risley's letter in L. & C.O. 837.P. 17 Aug. 98) is that in a completely inoculated house, even a plague patient need not be removed to hospital.

H.T.
29.10.98

P.S. In one minor point the Lt. Govt. of Bengal may have been wrong. He [illegible] the inoculated [illegible] the very best form of [illegible]. Please see Mr. Haffkine's letter flagged V.

MA 31-10-98

To P.C. [illegible]

9

Local & Munl. (189) Dpartment.

Current ~~D.O.~~ No. 2186 P.

Telegram

From The Post Master General Madras

No.

Dated 14-10-98

Received 17-10-98

Registered 17-10-98

Enclosures

Spare copies

~~Order~~ No. 198. P. d/ 18.10.98.

Referred to the Plague Commissioner for favour of opinion.

H. Tremenheere

Secretary to Government

Fort St. George
18-10-98

To the Plague Commissioner.

SUBJECT.

Requesting exemption for inoculated persons from attendance in hospital for ten days.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number. 998

Code Class. ST

To (Office) ootacamund — From (Office) madras

Words	Day	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions
71	14	13	30	

To (Person) secy to govt plague deptt — From (Person) Post Gl

plague staff perambur insisting
on ten days attendance at
hospital for persons provided
with inoculation passes and
refusing to issue passports except
on undertaking to this effect
this renders inoculation completely
valueless and in case of self
and travelling staff such [illegible]
necessitate almost daily attendance
at hospital until march next
suggest issue of early orders
exempting inoculated persons from
this annoyance

To P C for opinion

64 Word Form — PC 2

Recd. from — LN. — At — Hrs. — Mts. by

Sent to — At — Hrs. — Mts. by

LN. 17/10/98

Telegraph Master.

OOTACAMUND 14-10-98

Urgent

[initials] 4/11/98.

H. M.

Ar E. The Exc.

For orders.

[initials] 4/11/98.

~~[illegible]~~

The best plan will I think be to adopt the Bengal concession as it stands.

There is no need to go into detail as to what will be done if an inoculated person gets plague.

No such case has occurred in Calcutta.

Dr. Neild Cook in his

Note

With reference to the Hon Member's questions -

If in a completely inoculated household plague occurred the best means possible would be taken to segregate the patient in the house. The [illegible] would be kept as far as possible in a separate room from the rest of the household - and as far as possible only the persons actually required to look after the patient would be permitted to come in contact with the patient - The health officers of the municipality would of course have entrance to the house & see that all that could be done short of segregation in a hospital was done -

Then as regards disinfecting the house, the health officer would do this - and I don't think we need anticipate much difficulty here - Short of segregation people will do almost anything we ask. This has been our experience [illegible]

the mofussil & in the city too.
If we can only assure the people
that they would be taken care of
& house they will assist us to the
best of their power:

In the mofussil up to date we
have not been able to segregate
any of the communicants, even in
their houses - but they have always
disinfected their clothes & house
to the best of their ability with the
assistance of the local officers.
This is what we expect the city
to do with an inoculated family
in future -

I don't think any special
rules should be made on the subject, we
have enough of rules already -
It will be well understood that
every precaution in the way of
house segregation & disinfection
will be carried out -

M Hammick
P. Comm.

14 xi 98

article in "Public Health"
advocates a similar
concession when only
half the members of
the family are inoculated.
We may be content
with the Calcutta
rule at present.

AA 5-11-98.

Typed A.H. 5.11.98

First copy sent to Press. 11-11-98
Returned for signature. 15-11-98
Despatched in print. 16-11-98

Number of copies required. Order complete. 900
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

ment.

No. again G.O., No. 189

Reference No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Letters not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

19

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.