[L. & M. 5,000—1-98-98.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 209 P.

DATED 16-3-98.

INDEXED.

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Recording the letter from the Govt of the Punjab forwarding copies of notifications issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1898) Depa

CURRENT No.

From
The Junior Secretary to Gover
Punjab.

Order *No 209 P. mis. dy 16-3-98*

Recorded
H.P.
13-3-98

No. *323*

Lun
14/3/98

Dated *7th March '98*

Received *12th March '98*

Registered *do*

Enclosures *10*

Spare copies. *2 of each encl.*

To the Sanitary Comrs. 2+0.
(write S-C)
Dup'd 17/3/98

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information copies of Regulations issued by the Punjab Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897.

H. 15/3/98 *Lun 15/3/98*

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

UNDER SEC. TO GOVT. OF PUNJAB

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 12th February 1897.

No. 146.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway and the segregation of persons suspected of being infected with bubonic plague, and for other matters under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

I.—In the following Regulations—

"Place of inspection" means any place which may be notified by the Local Government to be a place of inspection.

"Inspecting Medical Officer" means a person appointed by an order in writing by the Local Government to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

II.—The Local Government may notify any railway station or any place in the vicinity thereof to be a place of inspection, and may by order in writing appoint one or more Inspecting Medical Officers for the same.

III.—Every Inspecting Medical Officer who is unavoidably prevented from discharging all or any of his functions as such may by order in writing appoint any Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant temporarily to discharge such functions, and every Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant so appointed shall so far as such functions are concerned be deemed for the purposes of these Regulations to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

IV.—An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection direct any person travelling by railway to leave the carriage in which he is travelling and come on to the platform or on to the line, and may prohibit any such person from leaving the platform or any other portion of the place of inspection.

V.—(1). An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection make a medical inspection and examination of any person travelling by railway in such manner and to such extent as he thinks necessary in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or suspect that such person is or may be infected with bubonic plague : Provided that such inspection or examination shall not be made in any manner or to any extent to which such person objects.

(2). An Inspecting Medical Officer may put to any such person any questions he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or suspect as aforesaid, and such person shall be bound to answer truly any question so put to him.

VI.—Where, as the result of such inspection or examination or otherwise, the Inspecting Medical Officer considers that there is reason to believe or suspect that any person is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or where any person makes any objection under the proviso to Clause V, sub-clause (1), of these Regulations, the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct that such person be removed to and detained in any building, tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, until the Inspecting Medical Officer or some other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid.

VII.—Any person in respect to whom a direction has not been given under Clause VI may apply to the Inspecting Medical Officer to be allowed to attend upon any person in respect to whom such a direction has been given, and the Inspecting Medical Officer shall, except for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, grant such application.

VIII.—Any person who has made an application under the last foregoing clause and whose application has been granted shall be detained in such building, tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, as the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct until the Inspecting Medical Officer or some other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for detaining such person.

IX.—No person in respect to whom a direction under Clause VI or VIII of these Regulations has been given shall leave any building, tent or other place in which an Inspecting Medical Officer has directed him to be detained until such Inspecting Medical Officer certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid, or that there is no longer any reason for detaining such person, as the case may be.

X.—The Inspecting Medical Officer may order the destruction or disinfection of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person in respect to whom a direction under Clause VI or VIII has been given, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom the Inspecting Medical Officer considers to have been in dangerous proximity to such person:

Provided that compensation shall be paid for the destruction or injury of any article under this clause.

XI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under the last foregoing clause may be made to the District Magistrate, who shall upon receipt of any such application determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation, if any, and such order shall be final.

XII.—The Local Government may determine in what cases or classes of cases any charges for the provision of accommodation, diet and treatment for persons detained under these Regulations and any sums payable as compensation under them, shall be defrayed or paid by any Local Body: and such Local Body shall thereupon become liable to defray such charges or pay such compensation accordingly.

XIII.—In every case in which any charges are to be defrayed or any compensation is payable under these Regulations for which no Local Body is liable under an order issued under the last preceding clause or under any other law or rule having the force of law, such charges shall be defrayed or compensation shall be paid by the Local Government:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the Local Government from recovering any moneys thus paid from any Native State or Railway Administration or Railway Company when such moneys are by agreement or otherwise so recoverable.

XIV.—The powers conferred on the Inspecting Medical Officer by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, the Commissioner of the Division and of the Local Government.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—19-4-97—50.

UNDER SEC'Y TO GOVT. PUBLIC 12 MAR 97

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 2nd March 1897.

No. 296.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

I.—A Station Master at a railway station which is not a place of inspection, or at a railway station which is a place of inspection, in the absence of an Inspecting Medical Officer duly appointed by order in writing to such place of inspection, may direct any person travelling by railway or being on any portion of the railway premises, who he sees reason to believe or suspect is or may be infected with bubonic plague, to proceed to the next station which is a place of inspection to which an Inspecting Medical Officer has been duly appointed: and such person shall thereupon be bound to proceed to such station.

II.—No charge shall be made by any Railway Administration to any person in respect to whom a direction under the last preceding clause has been given on account of the journey from the station at which such direction was given to the station to which he was directed to proceed; and if at the station to which he was directed to proceed an Inspecting Medical Officer declares that he sees no reason to believe or suspect that such person is or may be infected with bubonic plague, the Railway Administration shall give to such person a free pass to return by railway to any station for which he holds a ticket.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—22-4-97—50.

Home.

Medical and Sanitary.

The 5th March 1897.

No 312.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated the 4th of February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

I.—The Local Government may notify any ferry or any portion of any navigable stream, together with the approaches to or landing places of any such public ferry and any area on either or both banks of any such navigable stream, and any portion of any public road or place in the vicinity thereof, to be a place of inspection, and may by order in writing appoint one or more Inspecting Medical Officers for the same.

II.—When any notification under the foregoing clause has issued, the Regulations published with Punjab Government Notification No. 146, dated 12th February 1897, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to apply to the place of inspection so notified, and to all directions and orders given thereat; and when any order in writing has been made appointing one or more Inspecting Medical Officers for any such place of inspection, the aforesaid Regulations shall, so far as may be, be deemed to apply to such Inspecting Medical Officer or Officers, and to all directions and orders given by such Inspecting Medical Officer or Officers: and every person shall obey any such direction or order as if it had been given under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations.

III.—For the purposes of these Regulations Clause IV of the Regulations published with Punjab Government Notification No. 146, dated 12th February 1897, shall be deemed to provide as follows:—

> An Inspection Medical Officer may at his place of inspection direct any person travelling by water or road to proceed to and remain in any place or places from time to time specified by him, and may direct that any vessel be brought to and kept at any place or places from time to time specified by him.

IV.—For the purposes of these Regulations Clause V of the Regulations published with Punjab Government Notification No. 146, dated 12th February 1897, shall be read as though for the words "travelling by railway" in sub-clause (1) were substituted the words "travelling by water or road."

V.—The Local Government may by notification prohibit the public or any class of persons from travelling to or from any local area specified in such notice either absolutely, or otherwise than by way of a place or places specified in such notification: and when any such notification has issued, no person shall travel to or from any local area in contravention of such notification.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-4-97—150.

UNDER SEC'Y TO GOVT
10 MAR

Dated the 8th March 1897.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punjab Government Press, Lahore 26-4-97—50

SUPER SECY TO GOVT
12 MAR 97
PUBLIC + I&S DEPT

The 8th March 1897.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20-3-97—100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encl. C. No. 2461

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

By order,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20-3-97—100.

General Instructions.

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

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

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

Segregation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20-3-97—100.

No. 583.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

I.—In the following Regulations:—

"Place of inspection" means and includes every place which has been or may be notified to be a place of inspection under Clause II of the Regulations published with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 146, dated 12th February 1897, or under Clause I of the Regulations published with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 312, dated 5th March 1897.

"Inspecting Medical Officer" means and includes every person who has been or may be appointed to be an Inspecting Medical Officer under Clause II of the Regulations published with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 146, dated 12th February 1897, or under Clause I of the Regulations published with *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 312, dated 5th March 1897.

II.—The Local Government may by order in writing appoint any Inspecting Medical Officer or any person exercising 1st class magisterial powers to be a Disinfecting Officer at any place of inspection.

III.—The Local Government may by order in writing empower any Railway Administration to refuse to convey any person travelling by railway or any class or description of such persons, from any place of inspection to which a Disinfecting Officer has been appointed, for such period after their arrival at the place of inspection as may be specified in such order; and when any such order has issued the Railway Administration to which it is addressed shall not be bound to convey any person or class of persons to whom it applies from such place of inspection until the expiry of such period, and no civil action shall lie against such Railway Administration for refusing to do anything which by such order in writing it is empowered to refuse to do.

IV.—A Disinfecting Officer at the place of inspection to which he has been appointed under Clause II may direct that the wearing apparel or other property or effects of any person travelling by railway be disinfected by steam or by any other process, and may do or direct to be done all things necessary for such disinfection, and may direct that any such wearing apparel or other property be exposed to the sun or placed and allowed to remain in any place for such period as he may think fit.

V.—A Disinfecting Officer may, if he sees fit, on the application of any person, award compensation for injury to or destruction of any article which has been disinfected under the last preceding clause, or for the loss of any article removed for disinfection under that clause.

VI.—No person shall conceal or make away with any wearing apparel or other property in respect to which a direction has been given under Clause IV until such direction has been carried out: and no person shall act in contravention of any direction given under the said clause.

VII.—The powers conferred on the Disinfecting Officer by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, the Commissioner of the Division and of the Local Government.

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—17-4-97—30.

Proceedings of a Conference regarding arrangements for disinfection of passengers' effects at Khánpur, which met at the house of the Commissioner of Lahore on April 3rd, 1897.

PRESENT:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Commissioner, Lahore.

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

Major W. V. Constable, R.E., Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Braide, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore.

H. J. Maynard, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

1. The Conference considered that there should be arrangements for the disinfection of passengers' effects at Khánpur, without regard to any arrangements that may subsequently be made by the Sind authorities.

2. They considered that the system should be applied to all intermediate and all 3rd class passengers coming from the direction of Sukkur, as it is not practicable to observe any distinctions.

W. M. Y.

3. The system should be under the supervision of an Assistant Commissioner, and Lieutenant Crosthwaite, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, is recommended. He will act under the advice of Surgeon-Lieutenant Milne, already on the spot.

W. M. Y.

4. The Baháwalpur State should be asked to depute an official to give every assistance asked for by Lieutenant Crosthwaite.

W. M. Y.

5. A force of 2 Sergeants and 20 Constables should be placed under Lieutenant Crosthwaite's orders at Khánpur (British Police).

6. All passengers referred to in the second clause of these proceedings should be detained at Khánpur for disinfection purposes for not more than 24 hours.

7. This detention should begin at once, although it will take a few days to get disinfection arrangements into working order. Pending suitable arrangements it will be decidedly better than nothing that clothes and effects should be spread out in the sun, which is itself a powerful disinfectant.

W. M. Y.

8. As to the mode of disinfection:—

Major Constable has already wired to Sukkur ordering the Locomotive Foreman there to make a tank of the kind suggested in paragraph 2 of Mr. Hewett's letter No. 970, dated 16th March 1897. He thinks it will be ready in a couple of days or so; and it will not cost much, as the North-Western Railway will take the tank back when we have done with it and we shall only have to pay for alterations.

Good. W. M. Y.

But a tank of the dimensions contemplated by the Government of India will be too small for extensive operations. Major Constable will therefore now wire for as big a tank as possible with arrangements for opening at the side in lieu of the mere manhole suggested in the Government of India letter.

The Conference foresaw difficulties with those persons who had only one suit of clothes. The subject is dealt with again below; but it was suggested that it might hereafter be found desirable to have a dry-air chamber (similar to that in the Lahore Central Jail) for disinfecting those clothes which have to be restored to the owners with the least possible delay. Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám could plan out such a chamber, and it could be erected at very short notice. Dr. Braide could send down a spare "Baker's Guide" (patent thermometer for preventing overheating).

W. M. Y.

9. As to the arrangements for the accommodation of détenus :—

The actual number will not ordinarily be nearly so many I suspect. W. M. Y.

There will perhaps be as many as 200 in each train, and the number to be accommodated will therefore be 400 (as there are two daily trains).

These people should be accommodated on the east side of the line, on the side opposite to the Railway bungalows, and not too far from the line, as the steam disinfection arrangements must be close to the line in order that the engine may supply the steam required. W. M. Y.

There should be two enclosures with walls of reed and grass, one for men and one for women. In the women's enclosure there should be grass-sheds sufficient to accommodate 40 women at least. In the men's enclosure there should be large grass-roofed barracks for 120 men to begin with: and space for more barracks if required. W. M. Y.

Baháwalpur should be asked to have Banias shops established close to the enclosures. W. M. Y.

Each enclosure should have its own separate latrine arrangements on the trench and dry-earth system. W. M. Y.

Sweepers and bhistís should be engaged by Lieutenant Crosthwaite as required. W. M. Y.

10. Details of arrangements for the disinfection of clothes :—

A.—Sweeper women must be employed to carry the women's clothes from the women's enclosure to the place of disinfection, and back again, except in cases where a woman has or can be temporarily provided with a second suit of clothes, in which case she may if she pleases accompany her own clothes to the place of disinfection and back again. In any case a woman may if she pleases allow a male relative to look after her clothes at the place of disinfection. W. M. Y.

B.—Temporary clothes must be provided for those persons who have only one suit. Perhaps 75 men's suits and 25 women's suits would suffice. But Lieutenant Crosthwaite should purchase locally according to requirements, the Baháwalpur officials assisting him. W. M. Y.

C.—As regards the identification of clothes at the place of disinfection :—

The clothes of each individual, or such of the clothes of any one individual as are being disinfected at one and the same time, should be tied together.

Major Constable is getting these ready at the Railway Workshops. H. J. M

Duplicate zinc tickets stamped with numbers 1—200 should be supplied for purposes of identification on the familiar cloakroom principle. W. M. Y.

11. A Regulation must issue to legalize all the arrangements proposed.

H. J. MAYNARD,

Secretary to the Conference.

April 3rd, 1897.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—17-4-97—30.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT 19 MAR 97 PUNJAB

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 29th April 1897.

No. 822.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India, No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

I.—The Local Government may by notification prohibit all persons or any class of persons travelling by railway, or all persons or any class of persons travelling by railway from or towards any specified local area, or from or in any specified direction, from leaving the railway limits at any place or places specified in such notification: and no person shall leave the railway limits in contravention of such notification.

II.—When any person who holds a ticket for any place at which he is prohibited by a notification under the last preceding clause from leaving the railway limits does not leave the railway limits before arrival at such place, the Railway Administration concerned shall convey him by railway, without additional charge, to the next nearest station at which he is not prohibited from leaving the railway limits.

III.—When a Railway Administration has conveyed any person to any station under the last preceding clause, and the station for which such person holds a ticket is not a place at which he is prohibited, when travelling from the station to which he was conveyed under that clause, from leaving the railway limits, such Railway Administration shall, if desired by such person so to do, convey him by railway, without additional charge, to the station for which he holds a ticket, without any further delay than is required or authorized by any law, or any bye-law, rule or regulation having the force of law, for the time being in force, or is necessitated by the timing of the trains.

IV.—Nothing in the two foregoing clauses shall be deemed to require any Railway Administration to convey any person to any station otherwise than by a train advertised in the published time tables of such Railway Administration and intended by such Railway Administration for passenger traffic.

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Gover.ment, Punjab.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

The 29th April 1897.

No. 823.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause I of the Regulations published with Notification No. 822, dated the 29th April 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prohibit all Intermediate and 3rd Class passengers by up trains from the Province of Sind from leaving the North-Western Railway limits at any place between the northern boundary of the Province of Sind and the Railway Station of Khánpur.

H. I. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Encl. to D.O. No. 2461 P

Home.

Medical and Sanitary.

No. 824, dated 29th April 1897.

COPY, with copy of the Regulations, forwarded to—

(1) The Manager, North-Western Railway,
(2) The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division,
(3) The Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division,
(4) The Deputy Commissioner, Mooltan District,
(5) The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gházi Khan District,
(6) The Motamid, Baháwalpur State,
(7) Dr. Heard, Medical Officer, Baháwalpur,
(8) Lieutenant J. G. Crosthwaite, Disinfecting Officer, Khánpur,

(1) for information and guidance
(2) to (8) for information

, with the remark that the orders are intended to prevent passengers from evading the arrangements for disinfection of clothes and luggage which have been made at Khánpur.

No. 825.

COPY, with copy of the Regulations, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information, with reference to his letter No. 1647, dated the 22nd April 1897.

No. 826.

COPY, with copy of the Regulations, forwarded to Dr. Milne, Inspecting Medical Officer, Khánpur, for information.

By order, &c.,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-5-97—200.

No. 1269.

RECEIVED TO BOMBAY
12 MAR 98

FROM

H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE,

Junior Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL, RAILWAY POLICE, ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, AND ALL CIVIL SURGEONS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 26th October 1897.

Home.

Medical and Sanitary.

SIR,

AN instance having occurred in which the existence of bubonic plague in a Punjab village remained for several months unknown to the authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable to draw general attention to the instructions already issued with a view to obtaining the earliest possible intimation of any outbreak of the disease, and to the precautionary measures now being carried out with that object.

2. Passengers arriving by Railway from the direction of the North-Western Provinces or Rájpútána are inspected by Medical Officers at the following stations :—

Bhatinda (or, in the alternative, so far as trains which pass Bhatinda by night are concerned, at Ferozepore).

Umballa Cantonment.

Wazírabad.

It has also been ascertained that passengers from the direction of Bombay are inspected in Rájpútána at Abu Road and Bandikui ; in Central India at Rutlam ; and in the North-Western Provinces at Jhánsi, Sutna, Agra, Muttra and Gháziabad.

Other stations in the Punjab at which passengers are inspected are Kálka, Pathánkot, Hasan Abdál, Khushálgarh and Pesháwar.

3. An important portion of the arrangements for securing early intimation of the occurrence of plague cases in the Punjab consists of the instructions to the Police* issued in this office Circular No. 353, dated 8th March 1897, for the maintenance of the following lists :—

* See "Executive Instructions" accompanying. Enclosure No. I.

(1) List (A) of the names of all villages and of mohallás and streets in towns, the inhabitants or any portion of the inhabitants of which are ascertained to have relations with the infected localities.

(2) List (B) of the names of all persons who have recently arrived from infected localities.

Special and immediate enquiries are to be made into the circumstances of deaths which occur in places on List (A) or among persons on List (B).

Encl. to G.I. No. 246 P.

When these instructions were first issued, Sind as well as the rest of the Bombay Presidency was infected, and plague had not appeared at Hardwár or its neighbourhood. Sind has since been declared free from plague, and it has been explained that the instructions should no longer be applied to places which have relations with that province, or to persons who have arrived thence. On the other hand, they should now be applied to places which have relations with Hardwár and to persons who have recently arrived thence, as plague has recently re-appeared at Kankhal, a suburb of that town. It should be borne in mind that when the name of any person has been on List (B) for a fortnight it should be struck off if no suspicious symptoms have made their appearance either in him or in any person who is known to have been in contact with him. Unless this instruction is observed the unwieldiness of List (B) will tend to defeat the object with which it is maintained.

4. In order to facilitate the maintenance of List (B) certain instructions were issued with my Circular No. 542, dated 31st March 1897,* to secure the co-operation of the Railway Staff and the Railway Police with the District Police in procuring and communicating information. Efforts should be made to secure observance of those instructions, which should be applied to stations in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, and also to the stations between Hardwár and Saháranpur. As regards the latter it should be observed that the Government of India have prohibited the issue of tickets from Jawálapur, which is the station next to the terminus of Hardwár.

* Enclosure No. II.

5. By Notification No. 352,† dated 8th March 1897, the legal obligation of certain persons to report the occurrence of cases of plague was established. I am to request that the rules on the subject may be made as widely known as possible and enforced wherever necessary by prosecutions under Section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. In particular Revenue officials of all grades should be instructed to make enquiries in the course of their tours in order that the earliest intimation may be obtained of suspicious cases of illness.

† Attached to Enclosure No. I.

6. Deputy Commissioners and Civil Surgeons should pay close attention to the statistics of deaths in order that immediate enquiries may be instituted in localities where the rate appears to be suspiciously high.

7. By Circulars Nos. 56, dated 19th January, and 169, dated 13th February 1897,‡ Deputy Commissioners were requested to communicate by wire to this office the occurrence of cases of plague, with a statement of the Medical Officer's opinion as to the nature of the disease, and a brief account of the measures taken. These instructions should be carefully observed.

‡ Enclosures Nos. III and IV.

8. Copies of the notifications and circulars cited in the foregoing paragraphs are appended for facility of reference.

9. Commissioners and the Superintendent of Hill States, Simla, are requested to draw the attention of the authorities of Native States under their political control to the desirability of measures similar to those here prescribed in their respective territories.

I have, &c.,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 1270.

COPY forwarded to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the information of the Financial Commissioner with special reference to the instructions in paragraph 5.

By order, &c.,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-2-98—20.

ENCLOSURE NO. I.

No. 353, dated Lahore, 8th March 1897.

From—H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners; Inspector-General of Police and all District Superintendents of Police; Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and all Civil Surgeons.

I AM directed to forward, for information and guidance, copies of Notification No. 352, dated 8th March 1897, making it compulsory for certain persons to report the occurrence of cases of bubonic plague and arrivals from infected localities, together with Executive Instructions to Magistrates, Medical Officers and Police regarding such reports and the action to be taken upon them, and General Instructions drawn up by Surgeon-Colonel Raye, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, regarding the diagnosis and treatment of plague by unskilled agency and the measures which it is desirable to take on its occurrence. As regards the last, I am to observe that considerable powers have been given, to District Magistrates and officers to whom authority may be delegated by them, by the Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act published with Notification No. 350, dated 8th March 1897, and forwarded with my Circular No. 351 of to-day's date.

2. I am to explain that the Executive Instructions which are forwarded with this letter have no pretensions to exhaustiveness or finality; and it is open to District Magistrates and Civil Surgeons, in their respective spheres of action, to add to them or even modify them in detail, as experience may dictate, so long as action is taken on the main lines which they indicate.

3. The General Instructions, vernacular copies of which are herewith sent to all Deputy Commissioners, District Superintendents of Police and Civil Surgeons, should be as widely disseminated as possible. Further copies will be sent on requisition.

The 8th March 1897.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

General Instructions.

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

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

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

Segregation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. O'C. RAYE, SURGEON-COLONEL,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

ENCLOSURE NO. II.

No. 542, dated Lahore, 31st March 1897.

From—H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners; Inspector-General of Police; Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police; and all District Superintendents of Police; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and all Civil Surgeons in the Punjab.

IN continuation of my Circular No. 353, dated the 8th of March 1897, making it compulsory for certain persons to report the occurrence of bubonic plague and arrivals from infected localities, I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of the papers noted on the margin authorizing Local Governments and Administrations to secure the co-operation of the Railway staffs at the several Railway Stations in view to the supply to the

Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 224 R. T., dated 6th March 1897.

Police of such information as will enable observation to be maintained over persons arriving from plague-infected areas. It will be observed that the arrangements contemplated by the Government of India are as follows :—

(1) At stations where there are no Inspecting Medical Officers the Railway staff is to communicate to the Police or other agency appointed for the purpose by the Local Government the arrival of passengers from certain groups of stations regarded as infected, with the object of having names, addresses and other particulars recorded.

(2) At stations where there are Inspecting Medical Officers the Railway staff is not supposed to make any such arrangement, it being left to the Local Government or Administration concerned to issue its own orders.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that all Inspecting Medical Officers shall ascertain from the Railway staff what persons have alighted at the station at which they are posted with tickets from the "infected stations" as per list * appended to the Government of India, Public Works Department, letter. It will be the duty of the Inspecting Medical Officer to enquire the names and destinations of any such passengers and to communicate these particulars to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, or should a police station not be within convenient reach, or should the passenger from the infected station be proceeding to a place within the jurisdiction of a police station at a distance, to telegraph the said particulars to the Deputy Commissioner in which the traveller's place of destination is. His Honor particularly desires that pains should be taken to ascertain precisely where the traveller's place of destination is, so that mistakes may not occur. Should it be beyond question that the traveller's place of destination is in a Native State, this intimation should be sent to the authorities of the Native State concerned. The necessary instructions should be issued to Inspecting Medical Officers by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

* *N B.*—This list has since been modified and it is not reprinted because sufficient particulars are given in paragraph 4 of the Circular of which this letter now forms an enclosure.

3. Deputy Commissioners and Police Officers on receiving these reports of arrivals from infected stations should see that the necessary steps are taken to have the names entered upon the list B referred to in the Executive Instructions which formed an enclosure to my letter No. 353, dated the 8th of March 1897. On receipt of intimation of arrival of a person from an infected station whose destination is in a Native State, it should immediately be reported to the officers of the Native State concerned. The necessary communication on the subject is being addressed to the Native States either direct or through the prescribed channel of the Commissioner of the Division.

4. With regard to Railway Stations at which there are no Inspecting Medical Officers, I am to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter No. 543 † of to-day's date that has been addressed to the representatives of the railways concerned. The Railway Police on receiving intimation from the Railway staff of the arrival of persons from the infected stations should take steps similar to those which Inspecting Medical Officers are directed in paragraph 2 of this letter to take. The necessary instructions should be issued to the Railway Police on the North-Western Railway within the limits of the Punjab by the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police. The Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces are being addressed with a view to the issue of similar instructions to the Railway Police on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and East Indian Railway respectively, as these police are not under the orders of the Punjab Government.

† Not reprinted.

5. In the event of any great influx of persons from the infected stations these instructions may ultimately prove cumbrous and unworkable. It seems possible for instance in that event that the number of telegrams which Deputy Commissioners will receive regarding arrivals from infected stations may be inordinately large. Should any such difficulty or inconvenience arise, I am to

invite suggestions for the improvement of the system, it being understood that the object in view is to have list (B) (of persons who have arrived from the infected Provinces) made as complete as possible in order to facilitate the early discovery of cases of imported plague.

No. 224 R. T., dated Calcutta, 6th March 1897.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—
- The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
- The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
- The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
- The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
- The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.
- The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
- The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
- The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India and Balúchistán.
- The Director-General of Railways.
- The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

VARIOUS methods have been under consideration for checking, as far as may be practicable, the spread of infection from districts affected with bubonic plague to other parts of India.

2. It has been suggested that, with the co-operation of the various Railway administrations, arrangements might be made by Local Governments at all stations outside such districts to watch the movements of passengers arriving from infected areas, until, owing to the expiry of the period of incubation, the danger of infection had ceased.

3. The Government of India therefore desire that all passengers, from stations within the limits prescribed in the margin* (or such other limits as may from time to time be communicated by the Government of India to the Railway administrations concerned), shall, on arrival at stations outside the limits named and other than those at which a medical inspection of passengers is being carried out, be required by the Railway Station staff to furnish to the Police, or other agency which the Local Administrations may designate for the purpose of giving effect to these orders, their names and addresses, and such other particulars as may be required for the maintenance of the necessary check on the proceedings and movements of such passengers.

*Not reprinted. See paragraph 4 of Circular to which this now forms one of the enclosures.

4. The Government of India will look to Railway administrations to give all the assistance in their power to facilitate any arrangements for this purpose which the Local Governments may have in view, but they recognize that the time of the station staff is ordinarily too fully occupied with Railway duties to admit of their undertaking any specific responsibilities beyond stopping the passengers, and thus giving an opportunity for making any enquiries and taking any further measures which the Local Administrations may desire, and for which the necessary agency may be forthcoming.

5. At the smaller stations it may be possible to arrange with the Railway administrations that the station staff shall, in the absence of any special agency, record the names and addresses of passengers who alight holding tickets from the stations within the prescribed limits, and that the station staff shall supply information as to their number and any particulars that may seem important (such as any attempts that may be noticed to avoid detention by alighting and rebooking) to the next inspecting station or any central authority which the Local Governments may designate.

ENCLOSURE NO. III.

No. 56, dated Lahore, 19th January 1897.

From—H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

I AM directed to request that the occurrence of any case of bubonic fever (commonly known as plague) in your district may be communicated at once by telegram to this office with a brief statement of the measures taken, *e. g.*, for the isolation of the patient.

ENCLOSURE NO. IV.

No. 169, dated Lahore, 13th February 1897.

From—H. J. MAYNARD, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

IN continuation of my Circular Letter No. 56, dated 19th January 1897, I am directed to request that the reports of plague cases there asked for may in each case be accompanied by a statement of the Medical Officer's opinion as to how far the fact of the case being one of plague can be deemed to be established.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-2-98—20.

No 1355½.

FROM

H. J. MAYNARD, ESQUIRE,

Junior Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
MADRAS.

Dated Lahore, 10th November 1897.

Home.

Medical and Sanitary.

SIR,

WITH reference to the previous communication noted on the margin, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a copy of a Notification No. 1345, dated 10th November 1897, which has been issued by this Government publishing Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in supersession of those published with Notification No. 146, dated the 12th February 1897, as amended by Notification No. 634, dated the 8th of April 1897.

No. 637, dated 8th of April 1897.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-11-97—12.

Encl
C.W. 24 bP

Gazette Notification.

The 10th November 1897.

No. 1345.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India No. 302, dated 4th February 1897, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, being satisfied that the Punjab is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic, namely bubonic plague, and that the ordinary provisions of the law are insufficient for the purpose of preventing such outbreak, is pleased to prescribe the following Regulations for the inspection of persons travelling by railway and the segregation of persons suspected of being infected with bubonic plague, and for other matters under sub-section (1) and sub-clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, in supersession of the Regulations published with Notification No. 146, dated the 12th of February 1897, as amended by Notification No. 634, dated the 8th of April 1897:—

I.—In the following Regulations—

"Place of inspection" means any place which may be notified by the Local Government to be a place of inspection.

"Inspecting Medical Officer" means a person appointed by an order in writing by the Local Government to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

II.—The Local Government may notify any railway station or any place in the vicinity thereof to be a place of inspection, and may by order in writing appoint one or more Inspecting Medical Officers for the same.

III.—Every Inspecting Medical Officer who is unavoidably prevented from discharging all or any of his functions as such may by order in writing appoint any Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant temporarily to discharge such functions, and every Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant so appointed shall so far as such functions are concerned be deemed for the purposes of these Regulations to be an Inspecting Medical Officer.

IV.—An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection direct any person travelling by railway to remain in the carriage in which he is travelling, or to leave the carriage in which he is travelling and come on to the platform or on to the line, and may prohibit any such person from leaving the platform or any other portion of the place of inspection.

V.—(1). An Inspecting Medical Officer may at his place of inspection make a medical inspection and examination of any person travelling by railway in such manner and to such extent as he thinks necessary in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or suspect that such person is or may be infected with bubonic plague: Provided that such inspection or examination shall not be made in any manner or to any extent to which such person objects.

(2). An Inspecting Medical Officer may put to any such person any questions he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether there is reason to believe or suspect as aforesaid, and such person shall be bound to answer truly any question so put to him.

VI.—Where, as the result of such inspection or examination or otherwise, the Inspecting Medical Officer considers that there is reason to believe or suspect that any person is or may be infected with bubonic plague, or where any person makes any objection under the proviso to clause V, sub-clause (1), of these Regulations, the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct that such person be removed to and detained in any building, tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, until the Inspecting Medical Officer or some

other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid.

VII.—Any person in respect to whom a direction has not been given under clause VI may apply to the Inspecting Medical Officer to be allowed to attend upon any person in respect to whom such a direction has been given, and the Inspecting Medical Officer shall, except for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, grant such application.

VIII.—Any person who has made an application under the last foregoing clause and whose application has been granted shall be detained in such building, tent or other place, whether near the place of inspection or elsewhere, as the Inspecting Medical Officer may direct until the Inspecting Medical Officer or some other Medical Officer empowered in this behalf by a written order of the Local Government certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for detaining such person.

IX.—No person in respect to whom a direction under clause VI or VIII of these Regulations has been given shall leave any building, tent or other place in which an Inspecting Medical Officer has directed him to be detained until such Inspecting Medical Officer certifies in writing that in his opinion there is no longer any reason for believing or suspecting such person to be infected as aforesaid, or that there is no longer any reason for detaining such person, as the case may be.

X.—The Inspecting Medical Officer may order the destruction or disinfection of any article which is or has been in the possession of any person in respect to whom a direction under Clause VI or VIII has been given, or which is or has been in the possession of any person whom the Inspecting Medical Officer considers to have been in dangerous proximity to such person:

Provided that compensation may, in the discretion of the officer empowered by the next following clause to award the same be paid for the destruction or injury of any article under this clause.

XI.—Applications for the payment of compensation under the last foregoing clause may be made to the District Magistrate, who shall upon receipt of any such application determine by order in writing the amount of such compensation, if any, and such order shall be final.

XII.—The Local Government may determine in what cases or classes of cases any charges for the provision of accommodation, diet and treatment for persons detained under these Regulations and any sums payable as compensation under them, shall be defrayed or paid by any Local Body: and such Local Body shall thereupon become liable to defray such charges or pay such compensation accordingly.

XIII.—In every case in which any charges are to be defrayed or any compensation is payable under these Regulations for which no Local Body is liable under an order issued under the last preceding clause or under any other law or rule having the force of law, such charges shall be defrayed or compensation shall be paid by the Local Government:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the Local Government from recovering any moneys thus paid from any Native State or Railway Administration or Railway Company when such moneys are by agreement or otherwise so recoverable.

XIV.—The powers conferred on the Inspecting Medical Officer by these Regulations shall be exercised subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District, the Commissioner of the Division and of the Local Government.

H. J. MAYNARD,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—11-11-97—181.

No: 3[illegible]

CURRENT

From H.J.MAYNARD, Esquire

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab

To The Secretary to Government, Madras,

Local & Municipal Department.

UNDER SEC. TO GOVT. 12 MAR 98

Dated Lahore, the, 7th of March 1898.

Home
Medical &
Sanitary

Sir,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter No:3I.P.Mis, dated 14th February 1898, I am directed to forward 3 Copies each of all the back numbers of the Regulations etc: issued by this Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and to say that 15 Copies of such regulations will be supplied to you in future.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Frank Lisle

For Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab

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From H.J.M.

Junior Secretary

To The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department.

Dated Lahore the of March 1898

Home
Medical &
Sanitary

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Your most obedient Servant

For Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab

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