

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 249 M

DATED 28-1-98.

INDEXED. CR

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Babonic Plague

Recording letter from the Reside
at Hyderabad, forwarding for information
copy of notifications containing rules
issued by His Highness the Nizam for
for the suppression of the plague in
the villages and districts of His
Hydrabad Territory.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Contd.	227	Plague	2-2-99				

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28-10

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 388M

From The Resident at Hyderabad

This Order No. 249. Munl. of 28/1/98.

Recorded

P.R.
24/1/98

27. 125

No. 523

Dated 21-1-98

Received 24-1-98

Registered 24-1-98

Enclosures 2

Spare copies. one in each

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information
copy of Notifications containing
Cpy to the P. W. D (Railway branch) & the
Surgeon General, 2 Encls. the Nizam's Govt. for the sup-
Sanitary Commr. & the presson of the bubonic plague
in the villages and districts
Dtd 28/1/98 of His Highness' Territory.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	○ Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, the 17th January 1893.

No. 13

In accordance with the Epidemic Diseases Act, No. III of 1897, as applied* to all lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad which are or may hereafter be occupied by railways, and in which the Governor-General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's Notification No. 441-I.A. of the 4th February 1897, the Resident at Hyderabad is pleased to make the following rules under section II (2) (b) of the Act:—

I. Travellers by rail alighting at railway stations in His Highness the Nizam's territory at stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, and His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from stations within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be kept under observation by His Highness' Plague authorities in accordance with the rules issued by His Highness' Government in the matter, and which have been published for information in *Residency Orders* Notification No. 7, dated the 17th January 1893, until the period of incubation (10 days) has elapsed.

II. The Police at all railway stations, or, where there are no Police, the Station Master, shall take down the names and addresses of passengers alighting from stations within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), with particulars of the places whither they are bound and the length of time they mean to stay there.

III. To enable the above particulars to be taken down, a Police officer shall at places where individual medical inspection is made accompany the Inspecting Officer, and obtain this information under his orders. At other stations where there is a Police officer, the Railway staff will assist him to take down the particulars either in the course of collection of tickets by checking the exit of passengers or otherwise as may be found most convenient. Where there is no Police, the Station Master shall act as required by rule II.

IV. The Railway Police officer, or, where there is no Railway Police officer, the Station Master, shall communicate the particulars so obtained to the Police officer of His Highness' service attending the station, and, if he so desires, permit him to take a copy of the entry containing the particulars for transmission to the Hakim and Police Mohtamim of the district.

The Railway Police at Hyderabad and Secunderabad will communicate the particulars so obtained to the Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of Police, Residency Bazar, and the Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad, respectively. The Station Master at Raichur Cantonment will communicate the particulars so obtained to the Superintendent of Police, Raichur Cantonment.

V. If any traveller from an infected area appears to be attempting to evade inspection at an inspection station in His Highness' territory or elsewhere by alighting at a station short of that of which his ticket bears the name, the Railway officials shall insist on his continuing his journey to such latter station, and shall take all measures necessary to compel him to do so.

VI. In the event of a traveller from an infected area alighting at an intermediate station with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket so as to conceal the fact that he is a traveller from an infected area, the Police, or, in the absence of the Police, the Station Master, shall take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and shall telegraph information to the nearest inspection station forward and to his station of destination, so that he may on alighting be brought under observation.

(By order).

C. H. A. HILL,

First Assistant Resident.

1785—[G.O.F.]

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

NOTIFICATION.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, the 17th January 1898.

No. 721

The following rules issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the suppression of the bubonic plague in the villages and districts of His Highness the Nizam's territory are published for general information.

(By order)

C. H. A. HILL.

First Assistant Resident.

B-320—[G.C.F.]

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PART I.

Rules relating to arrangements for the suppression of Bubonic Plague in the villages and districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

VILLAGES.

I.—Duties of Zemindars.

1. Every Jagirdar, or Maktadar, or owner, or holder of landed property shall try his utmost to see that the following orders are fully carried out. These orders consist of the despatch, by the said holder and owner of a village or landed property, of an immediate report to the Police, regarding any case of bubonic plague that might occur therein, the segregation of persons suffering from the plague, as well as of their attendants; the disinfection of houses in which plague occurs and the disposal, by cremation or burial, of the bodies of persons dying of this disease, according to their respective religions.

II.—Duties of the Police.

2. The officer in charge of every Police station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle, any inhabitants of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency in general, and with Sholapur and Poona in particular.

3. Every Police Patel shall enquire and report without delay to the officer in charge of a Police station, under whom he acts, the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay, Poona or Sholapur since the 15th Bahman 1307 Fasli. He will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur, giving particulars as to the direction from which such persons have travelled and the condition of their physical health. The names so reported will be entered in a list (B).

4. Every Police Patel shall also report the frequent deaths of rats and mice in a particular locality, if such a fact happens to come within his knowledge.

5. In the case of every village entered in list (A), reports of all deaths shall be made daily, according to the system pursued during the prevalence of cholera. Such a report will contain the cause of the death and the symptoms which preceded it. The officer in charge of the Police station, on receiving report of a death, shall carefully enquire whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague, as described in Annexure I.

6. Similar enquiry shall be made in the event of a report being received of the death of any person whose name is entered in list (B), or of any person in that household.

7. Whenever the deaths reported from any village (whether on list (A) or (B) or not) are more frequent than usual, and especially sudden deaths, attributed to fever, the officer in charge of the Police station shall make enquiries, with a view to ascertaining whether the symptoms of bubonic plague existed.

8. On ascertaining from a Patel, or other source of information, that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in

Annexure I, the officer in charge of the Police station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an enquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

9. If the officer making the enquiry is of opinion that the death was due to bubonic plague and finds that no other persons in the house in which the death occurred are ill, he shall direct the relations and friends of the deceased to dispose of the body, if this has not already been effected, and to disinfect the house, clothes, and bedding of the deceased, as laid down in Annexure I, reporting at the same time the result of his enquiry in the manner provided in Rule 1 above.

10. (1) If he also finds that any person in the house is ill with fever, and the symptoms of plague are discovered on him, he shall, in the absence of the Tahsildar, the Magistrate of the Taluk, or the Medical Officer, and till their arrival, see that all the precautions specified in Annexure I are rigorously observed. He will take similar action on learning of the occurrence of a case of bubonic plague at any way-side Railway station in his circle.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Patel and two other respectable villagers, a person has been attacked with bubonic plague in a house where no death ascribed to bubonic plague has formerly occurred, the precautions contained in Annexure I should be adopted.

11. In complying with these directions the Police Officer shall, as far as possible, act with the assistance of the Patel, and they will allow the people a free hand in observing their customs and ceremonies, in so far as they do not contravene the directions prescribed.

12. The officer in charge of a Police station shall report immediately to the Talukdar, the District Superintendent of Police, the nearest Medical subordinate, and the Civil Surgeon any case of bubonic plague or suspicious case brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Director of the Medical Department by telegram. If no Telegraph Office exists at the spot, the report should be despatched by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, and thence conveyed by telegraph.

III.—Duties of the Revenue Staff.

13. Every Revenue Patel shall report to the Tahsildar all deaths in his village which are preceded by symptoms of bubonic plague as described in Annexure I.

14. On receipt of such report, or on otherwise ascertaining the circumstances, the Tahsildar shall satisfy himself that the necessary action described in the preceding rules has been taken by the Police, and if possible the Tahsildar shall go himself to the spot or depute his *Naiib* to assist in enforcing the sanitary precautions.

15. The Tahsildar shall communicate the information forthwith to the Talukdar or to the District Magistrate who is in charge of that Taluka.

IV.—Duties of the Medical Staff.

16. The nearest Medical Officer, or the Dresser of the Dispensary of a Taluka, on receiving information of cases of bubonic plague from the Officer,

in charge of a Police station, shall (if possible) at once visit the spot, and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

17. In villages in which a Charitable Dispensary is situated, Dressers shall themselves watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

18. The Civil Surgeon will arrange to proceed as soon as possible to places from which cases are reported, or to depute a qualified subordinate to undertake the duty in his place. On arrival the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 32 to 43.

19. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague has broken out should temporarily camp out in the open, or under trees at a distance from the village, in the manner indicated in rule 40, he may make a report to that effect to the district Talukdar, and the latter, in consultation with the village officials on some other respectable inhabitants, may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

20. The Patels of villages situated in proximity to a village where bubonic plague has broken out should be instructed to stop all communication with the infected village till the disease has totally disappeared.

21. Every person to whom an order is given by an officer empowered to act under the preceding rules in furtherance of the object of these rules to undergo segregation or suffer his house or personal effects to be disinfected, or comply with anything in connection with these rules, shall duly obey that order.

PART II.

Rules relating to Municipalities, Local Boards, and small towns.

22. The above rules, with the exception of rule (1) should, as far as possible, be observed within the jurisdictions of Municipalities and Local Boards; provided, however, that no Police Officer shall take any action according to rules 7, 8 and 9, within the Municipal limits without first submitting a report of the cases to the Municipal Commissioner, or head of the Local Board concerned, and obtaining that Officer's written order. The Police Officer shall show the written order to the head of the family, if desired to do so.

23. In the special rule relating to cities and towns, given below, whenever no Municipal or Local Board arrangements exist, the District Talukdar shall appoint a Special Committee from among the respectable citizens or townsmen for the purpose of carrying out all the duties which a Municipal or Local Board usually performs.

24. The term Health Officer, as employed in the following rules, includes a Health Officer who has been duly empowered, a Medical Officer in whose charge health arrangements are placed, and the Administrative Revenue Officer of the place, in case there is no Health Officer.

25. Every officer in charge of a Municipality shall appoint a Committee to assist the Health Officer in his duties in pursuance of these rules. This Committee will consist of from 2 to 4 members from every creed, in proportion to the number of the population, according as circumstances require. The chief duties of members will be to accompany the Health Officer on his visits of inspection and to explain the necessity of adopting sanitary measures to the public; to lend their aid in enforcing those measures, to make reports of any complaints or of any irregularities that might come to their notice, and also to supervise the hospitals set apart by Government for the isolation of patients.

26. The District Talukdar, or the Criminal Court to whom the former makes over the duty, shall issue, within the Municipal limits, a general notice to the effect that certain sanitary measures of an easy nature, for instance white-washing of houses, cleansing of latrines, and removal of filthy rags, should be completed up to a certain date. Every person to whom such an order is given shall duly obey it.

27. Every owner of a factory shall, without delay, submit to the Talukdar of his district a written report regarding any person arriving from the direction of Bombay, Poona, or Sholapur, whom he entertains in his factory. He will also furnish to the Talukdar a report as to the name and address of such a person.

NOTE.—The term factory used in the above rule means a building, enclosure, or piece of land where any work or manufacture is carried on with a view to preparing, altering, composing, refining, improving, repairing, or in some other way manufacturing for use or sale any substance or part of substance, and where steam or water or some other mechanical force of a similar nature is employed in performing such work.

28. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies of a disease which is known or suspected to be bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest Police station.

29. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 15th of Bahman 1307 Fasli, from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest Police station (1) the illness of any person in such house or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent, or death occurs.

30. Every Hakim, or Doctor, or Kachigandi (vendor of medicinal drugs), or other physician, who attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest Police station.

31. On receiving a report that some one is attacked with bubonic plague or has died of it, the officer in charge of the Police station shall immediately report the matter to the District Superintendent of Police, the District Talukdar and the Health Officer or Superintendent of the Municipality of that circle. The officer in charge of the Police station may be ordered to submit his report to the Assistant Health Officer or Assistant Sanitary Officer instead, if the latter has been deputed to any part or locality of a city or town. No Police Official shall, with the exception of reporting cases of illness and death, take any action according to this part of these rules, unless the Administrative Officer or Sanitary Officer issues a written order to him to do so. He is always bound, if required, to show that written order to the head of a household in respect to which he is to act.

32. (1) No person who is suffering from an attack of bubonic plague shall, for any purpose other than being conveyed to a hospital, be removed from the house in which he is resident, until a report to that effect has been made by the friends or relations of the sick person, or by the owner or occupant of the house which contains that individual, or by other persons in their behalf, at the nearest Police station, and until six hours have elapsed since the submission of such a report, i.e., before carrying out their purpose, they should wait for an order until the expiration of six hours. The patient may, however, be removed before the expiration of that period if the Health Officer or other Administrative or Sanitary Officer accords permission.

(2) The body of a person who has died of bubonic plague shall not be removed from the house in which it lies until the friends or relations of the deceased, or the owner or occupant of the house which contains the corpse, or other persons in their behalf, report at the nearest Police station the intended destination of the body, and until six hours have elapsed since the submission of such a report. If no order is received within the specified period, they are at liberty to remove the corpse, but it may be removed earlier if the Health Officer or the Administrative or Sanitary Officer accords permission to that effect before 6 hours expire.

(3) The individual making such a report may leave a written intimation at the Police station, and the writer of the Police station shall inscribe on such intimation the time when it was tendered and attach his signature thereto.

(4) The friends and relations of the deceased shall be permitted to dispose of the dead body according to the tenets and ceremonies of their respective creeds, burning it if it is a Hindu, and burying it if it is that of a Mussalman, or of that of a member of some other sect. The said friends and relations shall, however, obey all orders of the Health Officer or Administrative or Sanitary Officer in regard to the modes and manners of conveying the corpse to places of burial and cremation. The Health Officer shall dispose of the body of the deceased by burial or cremation, according to the rites of the religion professed by the deceased, if his friends and relations fail or refuse to do so.

33. The owner and occupant of every house and the head of the family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Health Officer or the Administrative or Sanitary Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleansing of a house, the disinfection or destruction of cloth-

ing, bedding and personal effects, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises and with regard to other similar matters. The Health Officer shall himself take these precautions at the expense of Government, if the said owner or occupant is unable to follow the instructions on account of poverty, when desired. The said owner or occupant shall also permit the Health Officer, who will invariably be accompanied by a member of the Committee appointed in pursuance of Rule 25, to enter his premises for inspecting the same. If there is any *Parda Nashin* woman in a room or apartment, the Health Officer shall not enter it without sending word of his intention and affording her sufficient time to leave the apartment. In all such inspections one of the male members of the family residing in that house shall always accompany the Health Officer or Sanitary Officer. In the absence of a male member of the family, the presence of an individual, whom the *Parda Nashin* woman selects, will be necessary.

34. The Health Officer shall, if he deems it necessary, himself make arrangements to disinfect a house and take such precautions as are described in the above rule. Should the Health Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn, or otherwise destroy, any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the District Talukdar, or to the Police, and act on their orders. The District Talukdar, or in his absence the Judicial Nazim who acts for him, may order the burning or destruction of a hut or temporary structure. He may, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected, also exercise his discretion in allowing compensation to the owner of the demolished hut, if the latter is too poor to erect another in its stead.

35. The owner and occupier of any house shall permit the Health Officer to enter his premises and thoroughly examine any person whom the Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person be a female, the examination shall be made through a female Doctor, female Hospital Assistant, or other female agency.

36. (1). If the Health Officer considers that a person is suffering from bubonic plague in a house and thinks that the site and capacity of the house are such as to admit of the patient's proper segregation in it or in a place adjoining it, the patient shall not, against the will of his family, be removed to any distance from his abode.

(2) Every person residing within the limits of a Municipality may, at any time, apply to the Health Officer to examine his house and, without charging a fee, grant him a certificate showing that the site and the capacity of the house are such as to admit of the proper segregation of one or more sufferers from bubonic plague in that place, or in a place adjoining it.

(3) If the proper segregation of the patient in his place of abode cannot be satisfactorily effected, and the patient or his relations are unable to secure any other separate house for the purpose, the Health Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, order the removal of the patient to a house or temporary structure in which that particular patient or his family have been permitted to dwell, as in a private hospital, to a hospital where only certain sects of certain nationalities are maintained, or to a hospital which has been established for the requirements of the general public. The house or building permitted to be used as a hospital must be at a sufficient distance from the

patient's original place of abode, to avoid the danger of the spread of disease in the opinion of the Health Officer.

(4) If the Health Officer is of opinion that a person suffering from bubonic plague should be removed to a private Government hospital, the relations, friends and attendants of that person will be permitted to accompany him; but they will have to observe the necessary sanitary precautions. The sick person or his relations and friends will be permitted to select their own medical attendants or to send for their Mullas, Mashaikhs, Pandits, Priests or other ecclesiastical heads, for spiritual treatment; but they will have to obey the orders of the Health Officer in so far as the adoption of measures for the prevention of disease is concerned. Allopathic treatment shall not be made compulsory.

(5) If the Health Officer considers it necessary and practicable to segregate all or certain members of the family of the patient, he should see that this is done in their own house, but if the Health Officer considers the thing impracticable, they should be lodged separately in some other suitable place, due regard being always paid to the observance of *parda* and the convenience of persons.

One member of the household, with a requisite number of servants or watchers, may be present in or about the house during the process of its disinfection.

Explanation.—It will not in every case be necessary to segregate all the members of a household. Such a course will entirely depend upon the number of persons constituting the family, or upon the comparative proximity of such persons to the person suffering from bubonic plague, *e.g.*, if a family consists of only three individuals, and one of them is suffering from bubonic plague, it will be necessary to segregate the remaining two, whereas if there are six persons in a family, and of these only two have been in attendance on the sick person, it will be sufficient to segregate only those two persons.

37. The Health Officer may, in the case of a person removed to a Government or private hospital, order such of his friends, relations, or attendants, who may accompany him but are not in attendance upon him, to be detained in segregation huts or tents erected in close proximity to the hospital for the purpose, and to remain in such place until they receive permission from the Health Officer to depart.

38. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to a Government or private hospital and treat his friends, relations, and attendants in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

Parda arrangements.

39. *Parda Nashin* women will be received into a hospital established separately for the purpose, and in which the duties of hakim, dresser, compounder, and other attendants shall be discharged entirely by females, and precautions of every kind will be taken for the strict observance of *parda*. Complete *parda* arrangements will be made while removing a female to hospital.

40. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall detain under observation for ten days all persons who have been in attendance upon him, in segregation huts, tents or other suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood, when it is found impracticable to segregate them in the building or enclosure in which they are staying, or when those persons are unable to secure any other place where they may undergo observation. This rule does not, however, apply to any medical attendant, hakim, or any one who practises the *misri* (Egyptian) system of medicine, who at any time visits a sick person, or to any coffin-bearers, funeral followers and friends and relations of the deceased, who have not been in attendance upon him.

41. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a Municipality, the Health Officer or the Director, Medical Department, may, with the sanction of Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, mahalla or other locality to vacate their houses and to remove to a temporary settlement established as a place of segregation at a distance from the infected quarter. Every owner of a house will be permitted to make suitable arrangements for the protection of his house and property, while the house is vacated and he is away from it. The Government will take upon itself the arrangements of protecting and watching the vacated houses.

After a building is vacated the Health Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

42. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Health Officer, with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, Government or Private hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his bedding, clothing and personal effects, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Health Officer.

43. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Government will provide one or several plots of ground or cemeteries, well away from habitation and sources of water-supply, for the disposal of corpses. All bodies shall be buried six feet deep. If, however, the relations of a deceased person desire to bury his body at a particular place or cemetery, owing to its antiquity or to some traditions attached to it, situated in close proximity to habitations and sources of water-supply, they shall fully comply with all directions that may be given to them by the Health Officer with regard to the burial of the body.

The Health Officer shall not, however, give any directions that may be opposed to the religious tenets of the deceased person. The dead bodies of persons whose corpses are burned shall be completely and thoroughly burned in the general cremation ground or other isolated locality, according to custom, and the clothes coming in contact with the corpse will be either burned or disinfected.

44. All Police Officers shall give to the Health Officer such assistance as he may consider necessary in carrying out these rules.

45. The members of the Managing Committee shall make it a point to observe that, in every mahalla lying within the limits respectively allotted to them, nothing calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of the people of any sect or creed, and thus interfere with proper administration, or to oppress and annoy the general public, is done by the Medical or Sanitary Officers.

They will, however, properly induce and persuade the people of the sect or creed above referred to, to comply with any measure, the adoption of which, after consultation with the said officers, appears to be inevitably necessary, by explaining the urgency and general utility of such a measure. No coercive steps should be taken in enforcing compliance, and recourse should be had to persuasive and consoling methods to elicit willing obedience.

The people may report any irregularity committed by a Medical or Police Officer in the performance of his duties, to the Director, Medical Department, or to the District Nazim of Police.

46. In adopting measures for the stamping out of disease, and the enforcing of sanitary arrangements, the Medical and Sanitary Officers shall see that they are in no way opposed to the religion of the people. In taking any necessary steps due regard should be paid to the nationality and creed of the people, as the Government have a deep regard for their welfare and happiness.

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum for the use of Police Officers and others in case of the occurrence of Plague in villages or smaller towns.

1. *Symptoms of Plague.*—The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender, but this is not invariably the case. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. *Contact with infection to be avoided.*—As bubonic plague proves fatal in the majority of cases, the object to be kept prominently in sight should be to keep the people as much apart from persons infected with plague as possible.

3. *Infected villages.*—If plague has broken out in a village, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages should cease to communicate in any way with the infected village until the disease has totally disappeared. The said inhabitants must neither themselves visit the infected village, nor allow any person from that village to visit them.

4. *Infected families.*—Similarly no family infected with bubonic plague residing in a village where the disease is rampant shall communicate with any household which is free from infection.

5. *Infected individuals.*—The best way of preventing the spread of this disease is to isolate the patient long enough, that is until recovery or death. As the effects of this disease require a period of 10 days to assert their appearance, it is necessary to segregate the persons attending a patient for at least 10 days.

6. *Method of segregation of a person suffering from the above symptoms, and of his attendants.*—If the person suffering from bubonic plague is living in a capacious house, which admits of the isolation of himself and his attendants in apartments free from contact with other people of the household, the patient should be allowed to stay therein.

(2) If the person suffering from bubonic plague is living in a hut or in a small house which does not admit of his segregation, he should be at once removed to a small 'chappar' hut, to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shady and near a well, this well should not be used by other people, if there is more than one well in the village. The relatives and friends of the sick person may accompany him and stay with him, but they should on no account mix with other people of the village. The village officials or owners, should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, etc. If a house is temporarily vacated, separate and sufficiently roomy places should be provided for the accommodation of the male and female members of such house. Separate huts should be provided for males and females.

8. *Destruction of infected huts.*—A 'chappar' hut after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the 'charpoy' upon which the person is carried to the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

- (a) The earth of the floor should be dug out to a depth of six inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.
- (b) Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in each room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation.
- (c) The roof, floor and walls should be thoroughly lime washed.
- (d) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or police station. Such disinfectants will be distributed gratis.
- (e) All doors and windows should be then thrown open, and the house kept vacant for 14 days.

11. *Disposal of bodies.*—The friends or relatives of a person believed or suspected to have died of bubonic plague, should bury or burn his body in accordance with the usual custom. In the case of cremation the body should be completely burnt in an isolated place. In the case of burial the body should be buried at least 6 feet deep. The place of burial should be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

Form B.

[illegible]

A. John

Political Office.

No. LOCAL of 1898.

388M

From



Cheikhelo-Flowden Esquire, C. S. I.,

Resident at Hyderabad,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Dated Hyderabad Residency, the January 1898.

Sir,

In continuation of my circular letter No. 235, dated the 10th January 1898, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government of *Madras* a copy of a Notification No. 8, dated the 17th January 1898, issued by me under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1837 [together with a copy of a Notification No. 7, dated the 17th January 1898] *omit* publishing for general information the rules issued by His Highness the Nizam's Government for the suppression of the bubonic plague in the villages and districts of His Highness' territory.

it was a copy

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Coam

For RESIDENT.

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388M of 1898*

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
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