

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 382P

DATED 25-4-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague Recording letter from the
Government of N.W.P and Cash forwarding
copies of notifications issued under the
Epidemic Diseases Act

BACK PAPERS.

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) Department.

CURRENT No. 150. P

If you will like to see those marked with blue pencil
From
 The Under Secretary to Govt.
 N.W. Provinces & Oudh
 Mis. Order No. 382 P. mis. dt 25.4.98
 Recorded.

I have made some pencil notes.
See also remarks on the similar
Bengal Regn

Dated 23 Feb 4 1898

Received 28 "

Registered

Enclosures one

Spare copies. 2

Copy to the Sanitary Commr. P. & Ind. & Co.

SUBJECT.

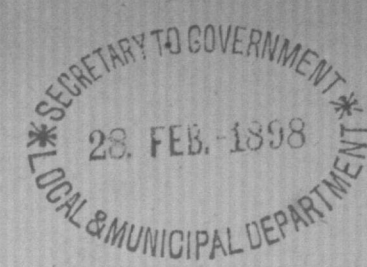
Forwarding three copies of the regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act as amended upto date and stating that in future the Govt of Madras will be supplied with 15 spare copies of such regulations.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Rules issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under the Epidemic Diseases Act, as amended up to 15th November 1897.

[The following are rules generally applicable. Special rules relating to the Hardwar Union Municipality have been separately issued.]

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

I.—DUTIES OF PROPRIETORS OF LAND.

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

II.—DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

2. (1) The officer in charge of every police station shall forthwith bring upon a list (A) the names of all villages in his circle the inhabitants or any portion of the inhabitants of which are ascertained to have trade relations or other connection with the Bombay Presidency * * * or other* places in which bubonic plague is prevalent.

(2) Every village policeman shall enquire and report without delay the name of every person in his village who has arrived from the direction of Bombay * * * or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, since the 1st of January 1897; he will also report all fresh arrivals as they occur. The names so reported will be entered on a list (B).

(3) Every village policeman shall also report any excessive mortality among rats or monkeys† that may come to his notice.

3. In the case of every village entered in list A, reports of all deaths shall be made daily, as in the case of cholera epidemics; and the officer in charge of the police station, on receiving report of a death, shall carefully enquire from the person making the report whether the deceased person had symptoms of bubonic plague as described in annexure I.‡

4. Similar 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.

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

6. On ascertaining from a village policeman or other source of information that a death in a village was preceded by symptoms such as those described in annexure I, the officer in charge of the police station will either go himself or depute a competent subordinate to make an enquiry, any action taken being recorded in the station diary.

Notification, Sanitation Department, No. 212, dated the 26th March 1897.

*G. O. No. 384, dated the 5th June 1897.

†G. O. No. 645, dated the 21st October 1897.

7. 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 relatives or friends of the deceased to dispose of the body (if this has not already been done) and to disinfect the house, clothes, and bedding of the deceased, as laid down in annexure I, reporting at the same time the result of his enquiry in the manner provided in rule 10.

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

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

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

10. The officer in charge of the police station shall report immediately to the District Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate of the district, the nearest medical subordinate, and the Civil Surgeon any case of bubonic plague or suspicious case brought to his notice. The Civil Surgeon will inform the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner by telegram.

III.—DUTIES OF THE REVENUE STAFF.

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

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

13. The tahsildár shall communicate the information forthwith to the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

IV.—DUTIES OF THE FAMINE RELIEF STAFF.

14. Every relief officer on his rounds shall ascertain whether any case of bubonic plague has occurred in the village visited, and, if any come to his notice, shall cause the village policeman to report it, and proceed himself to take the sanitary precautions named in annexure I if the necessary action has not already been taken.

V.—DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

15. The nearest medical officer to receive information of cases of bubonic plague from the officer in charge of a police station may be the hospital assistant of a branch dispensary. The hospital assistant, on receiving a report of a case, shall (if possible) at once visit the spot and see that the necessary sanitary measures are taken. He shall communicate the result forthwith to the Civil Surgeon.

16. In villages in which a branch dispensary is situated, hospital assistants shall themselves watch all arrivals and report sickness, with a description of the symptoms, to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

17. Civil Surgeons will arrange to proceed, as soon as possible, to places from which cases are reported or to depute a qualified subordinate to undertake the duty in their place. On arrival, the Civil Surgeon (or qualified subordinate) shall be guided in his action by the instructions conveyed in rules 31 to 42, so far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

18. Should the Civil Surgeon consider it necessary that the inhabitants of a village in which bubonic plague is prevalent should temporarily be located in *chappars* or other structures in groves or in the open at a distance from the village in the manner indicated in rule 39, he may make a report to that effect to the Magistrate of the district, and the latter may direct the inhabitants to vacate their houses accordingly. The houses shall in this case be not again occupied till they are thoroughly disinfected.

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

VI.—DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC.

20. Every person to whom an order is given by any officer empowered to act under the preceding rules with regard to his segregation, the disinfection of his house or personal property, or with regard to any other matter falling under these rules shall duly obey that order.

Part II.—Rules relating to Municipalities and Cantonments.

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

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

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

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

or part of village appears (Note No. 138 3/12/98) 201.404/3

Can we work this? Don't know

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

26. Every occupier of a "factory" shall, on employing in his factory any person who has come from the Bombay Presidency, or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, immediately give notice in writing of the fact of such employment to the Magistrate of the district, and shall report to the Magistrate the name and address of the person employed.

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

27. If in any house a person becomes ill, or dies, of bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

28. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st January 1897 from Bombay, Poona, * * * or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or, if the owner be non-resident, the occupier, and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

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

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

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

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

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

39. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a municipality or cantonment, the Health Officer or Sanitary Commissioner may, with the sanction of Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, *muhalla*, or other locality to evacuate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement at a distance from the infected quarter. Each householder shall be permitted to make suitable arrangements for the care of his house and property during his absence, and the Government will arrange for the watch and ward of the empty houses. After evacuation the Health Officers shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered to be free from infection.

(a) The floor of the rooms used by the sick person should, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.

(b) Half a *ser* of sulphur should be burnt in the room, the doors and without the permission of the Health Officer.

[It is of importance that the disinclination of the poorer classes to disclose cases of plague should by all reasonable means be reduced, and in the case of the destruction of bedding, clothing, and similar articles the authorities may be reasonably liberal in admitting payment of compensation when the loss would fall upon people in very poor circumstances to whom it would be a great hardship to bear it.]

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

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

* G. O. No. 384
XVI-404B
dated 5th June 1897.

* G. O. No. 781
XVI-404B
dated 27th December
1897.

(2) Any case in which such goods are packed may be opened by the municipal or cantonment authority for the purpose of examination, and if, in the opinion of the Health Officer or of an officer deputed by him for the purpose, the materials used for packing, such as rags, straw, grass, paper, &c., are likely to convey infection, they may be destroyed.

(3) Immediately on the detention of such goods, written notice shall be given to the consignee, in order that he may attend to witness the examination, and to take delivery of the goods subsequently. No examination of goods shall be made except in the presence of the consignee or his authorized agent.

[The power of detaining and examining goods should not be exercised in the case of articles forwarded through the Post Office.]

G. O. No. 290, dated the 22nd April 1897. Notification No. 339, XVI-404B-458, dated the 18th May 1897.

44. (1) The Magistrate of the district may cause to be disinfected or, with the concurrence of the Health Officer, destroyed any collection of rags in rag pickers' houses, rag stores, paper mills, or elsewhere.

(2) Any place in which rags are collected shall be open to the inspection of the Magistrate of the district, the Health Officer, and any official appointed by the Magistrate of the district for the purpose.

Reports of deaths from plague. or such house, or, if the owner be non-resident, and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

28. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come since the 1st January 1897 from Bombay, Poona, * * * other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner for the use of Police Officers and others in case of the occurrence of plague in villages or smaller towns.

1. The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

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

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

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

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

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

Method of segregation of a person suffering from plague and of his attendants.

(2) If the person who is suffering from bubonic plague be living in a hut or such a small house that he cannot be kept separate from others in that house, then

he should be removed at once to a small *chhappar* hut to be constructed of grass screens and erected well away from habitations. The site should, if possible, be shady, and near a well. This well should not be used by other people if there are more than one well in the village. The sick person's relatives and friends may accompany and remain with him provided that they remain apart and abstain from communication with other people in the village. The village authorities should see that arrangements are made for the supply of food, fuel, &c. Ample accommodation should be provided separately for males, females, and families when the house is temporarily abandoned.

7. In all cases the chief zamindárs or their agent, the patwári, the village headman, and chaukidár should take steps to see that these orders are carried out without interference with the religious or social customs of the family.

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

Method of disinfection of houses in which a death from plague has occurred.

9. If the house be a small hut of small value, and this can be done safely, it is best to burn the hut; but in the case of better houses the following measures should be adopted:—

(a) The floor of the rooms used by the sick person should, if of earth, be dug out to a depth of two inches and removed to a spot well away from habitations.

(b) Half a *ser* of sulphur should be burnt in the room, the doors and windows being closed during the operation. * Where possible, the sulphur employed for burning in huts and rooms should first be well moistened with methylated spirit. A large, wide-mouthed, metal vessel containing at least a *ser* of water should be placed over a slow charcoal fire in the room and the water should be allowed to slowly boil away at the same time that the sulphur is burning. The object is to keep the air moist. Sulphur is recommended for the disinfection of huts and houses because it is cheap and generally procurable. But it should be remembered that a very slight covering protects germs of disease from its action, so that the other measures of disinfection, especially the thorough limewashing of roofs, floors, and walls, should be very thoroughly and carefully carried out.

(c) The roof, floor, and walls should be thoroughly limewashed.

(d) All the drains should be washed down with the best disinfectant available at the nearest dispensary or *thána*, which will be supplied without payment.

(e) All doors and windows should be then thrown open and the house vacated for fourteen days.

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

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

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

* G. O. No. 414, dated the 17th June 1897.

*Part III.—Rules relating to Railways.**I.—PROCEDURE AT JHANSI, SAHÁRANPUR, AND GHÁZIABAD.**A.—Inspection of Passengers.*

*45. In the following rules the words "Medical Officer" mean the Commissioned Medical Officer, Military Assistant Surgeon, or officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon stationed at * * * Jhansi, Saháranpur, and Gháziabad, and at any other place which may be subsequently notified, for the purpose of carrying out these regulations.

46. Every train coming from the direction of Bombay in the case of * * * Jhansi, and of the Panjáb in the case of Saháranpur and Gháziabad, shall be detained at those stations so long as may be necessary for the medical examination of the passengers. The railway authorities shall detain the train so long as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for the purpose.

47. On the arrival of the train at these stations, a passenger shall not alight from the train without the permission of a railway, police, or medical official.

48. Every passenger shall, on being requested to do so by any railway, police, or medical official, alight from the train, and proceed for the purpose of medical inspection to any spot that may be indicated by such official.

49. A passenger shall not depart from the spot so indicated without the permission of the Medical Officer.

50. The examination of females shall be effected under the orders of the Medical Officer by a female medical practitioner or female medical subordinate.

50A. All passengers from the Bombay Presidency shall alight at the Gháziabad railway station for medical examination in accordance, so far as they are applicable, with the foregoing rules.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

51. If, on inspection and examination of a passenger, the Medical Officer has reasonable ground for suspecting that he or she is infected with bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the observation shed erected in the vicinity of the railway station, and shall arrange for the residence of such person in the observation shed for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

52. If, on inspection and after due observation, the Medical Officer is satisfied that a passenger is suffering from bubonic plague, the Medical Officer shall immediately remove such person to the temporary hospital established for the purpose, where the patient shall remain for so long as he (the Medical Officer) may consider necessary.

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

* This and the following rules in Part III have been renumbered. The former numbers were 38 to 82. Some of the rules have been amended in conformity with the corresponding rules in Part II.

54. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Medical Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital and may treat his friends and attendants as provided in the preceding rule.

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

56. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Medical Officer with regard to his removal to, and residence in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of bedding, clothing, and articles of a similar nature, or with respect to any other sanitary matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Medical Officer.

57. If necessary, the Medical Officer shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

58. The Medical Officer shall immediately report by telegraph to the Civil Surgeon, the Magistrate of the district, and the Medical Inspector the case of any person removed under his order to an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and the occurrence of any death, or the discovery of a dead body in a train or on railway premises.

C.—Disposal of corpses.

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

D.—Relations of Medical, Police, and Railway Officials.

60. In carrying out the foregoing instructions, the Medical Officer shall keep in communication with the Civil Surgeon, and the latter shall give the Medical Officer assistance in all cases in which he may require it.

61. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Medical Officer in carrying out these rules.
Duties of railway police officials.

II.—PROCEDURE AT AGRA, ALLAHABAD, BENARES, CAWNPORE, KOTDWARA, LUCKNOW, MEERUT, MOGHAL SARAI, AND MUTTRA.

A.—Inspection of Passengers.

* (At Muttra an Assistant Surgeon).

62. A hospital assistant* has been placed at the railway stations noted on the margin, whose sole duty is to watch the trains coming from the direction of places infected with bubonic plague, and to observe the passengers who alight or change trains at the stations.

† G. O. No. 87, dated the 26th February 1897.

63. The railway authorities shall allow sufficient time for the observation (a) of passengers who alight, and (b) of passengers who change carriages for the purpose of proceeding by other trains: and shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose.

64. If the hospital assistant suspects a passenger to be suffering from bubonic plague, he shall immediately arrange for the removal of such person to the observation shed in the vicinity of the railway station, and for his detention and treatment therein pending the arrival of the Civil Surgeon. The hospital assistant shall report his action forthwith to the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate of the district.

B.—Segregation of Passengers.

65. On receiving a report under the preceding rule, the Civil Surgeon (or the officer in charge of his duties) shall at once proceed to the observation shed, and shall arrange, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case require it, for the detention of the person infected or suspected of being infected with bubonic plague, and for the removal, if necessary, of such person from the observation shed to the temporary hospital.

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

67. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Civil Surgeon shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and may treat his friends and attendants as provided in the preceding rule.

68. Upon the death of a sick person the Civil Surgeon shall for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance on him in segregation huts, tents, or suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood, provided that this rule shall not apply to any medical practitioner, *hakim*, or *baid*, who may at any time attend upon a sick person, or to corpse bearers, mourners, and friends who have not been in attendance on the deceased.

69. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules with regard to his removal to, and residence in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation,

and with respect to the disinfection or burning of bedding, clothing, and articles of a similar nature or with respect to any other sanitary matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

70. If necessary, the Civil Surgeon shall himself arrange for the disinfection or destruction of clothes, &c. In cases where it is considered necessary that the clothes or bedding, &c., of a traveller should be burnt, the Medical Officer may, if the person is poor or for other sufficient reason, arrange for providing other articles in their place at the expense of Government.

71. The Civil Surgeon shall immediately report to the Magistrate of the district the case of any person removed under his order to a temporary hospital or place of segregation and the occurrence of any death in the case of a person believed to be infected with bubonic plague.

C.—Disposal of corpses.

72. In the event of a death occurring from bubonic plague, or of a corpse being found in the train, the Civil Surgeon will be guided by rule 41.

D.—Duty of Railway Police and Railway Authorities.

73. The railway police and railway authorities shall assist the Civil Surgeon or other official in carrying out these rules.

III.—PROCEDURE AT STATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH UNDER I AND II.

[At Haldwani, Hardwar, Roorkee, and Lhaksar special arrangements have been made; separate rules have been issued regulating the inspections at Haldwani.]

74. At all stations the Station Master and other railway officials should watch persons who alight from the trains, more especially those who have travelled from the direction of Bombay or other places where plague is prevalent, with the view of detecting cases of bubonic plague.

75. At the stations noted in the margin officers of the Vaccination Department have been posted to assist the Station Masters in watching passengers: and arrangements have been made for the erection of observation sheds, temporary hospitals, and segregation structures. If at any of these stations a person travelling from the direction of Bombay or other infected place is undoubtedly suffering from bubonic plague, the Station Master, with the assistance, if necessary, of the police, shall arrange for his removal from the train or railway premises to the observation shed, and for his temporary detention therein until he can be inspected by a Medical Officer. Any person desiring to accompany the sufferer shall be permitted to do so. The Station Master shall immediately report the matter to the nearest Civil Surgeon, the nearest District Magistrate, the Medical Inspector, and the Sanitary Commissioner.

76. At other wayside stations such persons, if booked through, may be permitted to proceed to the nearest station at which a temporary hospital has been provided, the Station Master telegraphing to such station the details of the case, the name of the sick person, and the number of the carriage. If such persons alight at the wayside station, they should be removed by the railway or police officials to some isolated place,

and the fact should be reported forthwith by the Station Master to the officer in charge of the nearest police station (*vide* rule 8), as well as to the authorities mentioned in the preceding rule.

77. The Civil Surgeon, on receiving a report under rule 75 or 76, will proceed to the spot (or depute a competent subordinate) to take action, so far as may be necessary or possible, in accordance with the provisions of rules 65 to 72; the railway police and railway authorities shall give him all assistance required.

78. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any direction that may be given to him by any officer empowered under these rules with regard to his removal to, or his detention in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfection or burning of bedding, clothing, and articles of a similar nature, or with respect to any other sanitary matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

IV.—DUTIES OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

79. The following officers have been placed on special duty as travelling inspectors in connection with these regulations within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Rank of Officer.	Headquarters.	Circle of Inspection.	
		Principal railway stations.	Extent of railway line.
Assistant Surgeon,	Ghāziabad ...	Bareilly, Meerut ...	1. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Sahāranpur, Hardwar, Aligarh, and Lucknow. 2. North-Western Railway, between Sahāranpur and Ghāziabad. 3. Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, Lucknow-Bareilly Section and Bareilly-Kathgodam Section.
Civil Medical Officer,	Cawnpore	Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Muttra.	1. East Indian Railway between Ghāziabad and Allahabad. 2. Bombay-Baroda and Central India between Cawnpore, Muttra, and Agra. 3. Indian Midland Railway between Cawnpore, Lalitpur, and Agra, and from Jhānsi to Manikpur. 4. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Assistant Surgeon,	Allahabad ...	Allahabad, Benares, Moghal Sarai.	1. East Indian Railway between Allahabad and Buxar; also between Allahabad and Manikpur. 2. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghal Sarai and Lucknow; also Rae Bareli and Bahramghāt Sections. 3. Bengal and North-Western Railway.

80. Each Medical Inspector shall travel frequently over the lines of railway included in his circle, and shall make surprise visits at least once a week to the principal stations. He shall examine the method adopted for inspection of passengers, and the arrangements made for the provision of observation sheds, temporary hospitals, and segregation huts or tents. He will ascertain that all orders are being properly carried out, and that the prescribed duties are being performed.

81. A Medical Inspector shall keep a register showing dates of visits (with time of arrival and departure) to each station, a copy of which shall be forwarded weekly to the Sanitary Commissioner.

82. The Medical Inspector will receive from all subordinates and from the railway authorities telegraphic information of the occurrence of a case, or suspected case, of bubonic plague, or of the discovery of a dead body in the train or on railway premises.

83. The Medical Inspectors will be directly subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner. They should communicate freely and without delay with Civil Surgeons on all points requiring action, and should report to them any defects in the arrangements or shortcomings on the part of subordinates, forwarding at the same time a copy of the report to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

V.—GENERAL RULES.

84. No certificate as to the nature of an illness or the cause of a death shall be given in any case dealt with under these rules by any medical officer of lower rank than Assistant Surgeon.

85. The railway police shall arrange for the immediate removal on a *charpāt* of any dead body found at, or in the vicinity of, a railway station, and at places where a Civil Surgeon is stationed, for its detention, together with those accompanying it, until it has been inspected by a Medical Officer.

At stations where a temporary hospital has been erected, the body shall be taken to the hospital: at other places it shall be placed in an isolated place at a suitable distance from the station. The matter shall be immediately reported by the railway police to the District Magistrate and Civil Surgeon for orders.

On receipt of information, the Civil Surgeon (or officer in charge of his duties) shall (unless the case occurs at Jhānsi, Sahāranpur, or Ghāziabad, where special Medical Officers are posted) at once proceed to the spot, the Magistrate deputing a responsible official to accompany him and to carry out his directions.

G. O. No. 63, dated the 18th February 1897.

86. At places where there is no Civil Surgeon, in the case of bodies not claimed by friends, the railway police will be guided by paragraph 344 of the Police Regulations and Orders, and by the instructions in annexure I*: if there are friends accompanying the body, they shall, under the direction of the railway police, dispose of the corpse in the manner indicated in annexure I. The names and addresses of such friends shall be taken by the railway police, and shall be forwarded immediately to the Magistrate of the district in which the body was found, as well as to the Magistrate of the district in which they live, it being specially reported whether they came from the direction of Bombay (or other place in which bubonic plague is prevalent) or not. At stations where there are no railway police, the railway authorities shall report the finding of a dead body immediately to the nearest district police station (as well as to the nearest railway police station), and the officer in charge of the district police station or his subordinate shall at once proceed to the spot and take action as prescribed above for the railway police.

87. In cases where death from plague is indicated, the Civil Surgeon will permit the immediate cremation or burial of the corpse in the manner prescribed in rule 41 and will arrange for the isolation, if necessary, of those accompanying it, as provided in rule 38, together with such other measures as may be considered necessary by him.

88. The railway authorities shall telegraph intelligence of the occurrence of every case of plague or suspected plague to the Sanitary Commissioner, Lucknow, as is at present done with regard to cholera cases. The Sanitary Commissioner will immediately inform the Government of any reported case of plague, whether occurring on the railway line or elsewhere.

G. O. No. 90, dated the 26th February 1897.

Jhānsi.
Sahāranpur.

Ghāziabad.

89. Every passenger who alights at the stations noted on the margin,

having come from a place in the Bombay Presidency, shall give his name and address to the railway or police or medical or other official on duty at the railway station for the inspection or examination of passengers. It shall be the duty of such official to demand and record the names and addresses of such passengers as aforesaid. The officer who records the names and addresses shall forward them for information and for entry in list B (*vide* rule 2) to the Magistrate of the district to which the traveller is proceeding.

Agra Cantonment.
Allahabad.
Benares.
Cawnpore Junction.
Kotdwar.

Lucknow Junction.
Meerut City.
Moghal Sarai.
Muttra.

to the railway or police or medical or other official on duty at the railway station for the inspection or examination of passengers. It shall be the duty of such official

G. O. No. 129, dated the 4th March 1897.

90. When any through carriage from the Bombay Presidency is detached from a train at any railway station in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it shall be disinfected or ventilated in the following manner as soon as possible, and before it is again brought into use :—

“ Third and intermediate class carriages—

“ The interior wood work of the carriages, especially the floors and seats, should be thoroughly washed with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) or with a carbolic acid solution (a wineglassful to a gallon) : the doors and windows should be opened, and the vehicle exposed to the air.

“ First and second class carriages—

“ The floors and woodwork should be treated as above, the cushions being also brushed and thoroughly cleaned.”

91. [Most railway companies have provided sufficiently for the disinfection of infected railway carriages by their own rules, but the following rules have been issued by the Government for observance within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—]

G. O. No. 136, dated the 8th March 1897.

(i) For observance by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway Company :—

(1) When a case of bubonic plague has been detected in a railway carriage, the carriage shall be disinfected in the manner provided in the rules dealing with ordinary contagious diseases.

(2) In addition, carbolic acid powder shall be sprinkled on the floors and seats, or the interior woodwork of the carriages shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) or with a carbolic acid solution (a wineglassful to a gallon).

(3) The doors and windows shall then be thrown open, and the carriage kept in a siding, unused, for two days.

(4) A sufficient supply of disinfectants shall be kept at all stations.

(ii) By the East Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railway Companies—

When a case of bubonic plague has been detected in a railway carriage, the carriage shall, after disinfection, be kept in a siding, unused, for two days.

ALLAHABAD :

The 15th November 1897.

W. H. L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

* This duty has been imposed upon the special police officers posted at Jhānsi, Sahāranpur, and Ghāziabad (under the orders of the Medical Officers on duty), and at the remaining stations on the railway police (in communication with the hospital assistants), *vide* G. O. No. 91, dated 26th February 1897.

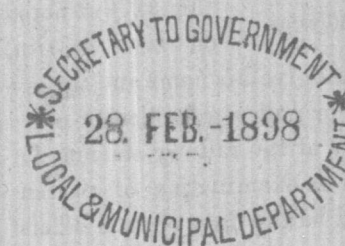
FROM

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

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras
Local and Municipal Department

Dated Allahabad 23rd Feby 1898.



SIR,

Sanitation.
DEPARTMENT.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 31. P. 1115, dated the 14th February 1898, I am directed to forward three copies of the regulations issued by this Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act as amended up to date, and to say that in future the Government of Madras will be supplied with fifteen spare copies of all such regulations which may be issued by this Government

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

H. C. Bailey

Under Secretary to Government
N.W. Provinces and Oudh

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

189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
 189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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