PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1898)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 833
Dated 3-12-98
Despatched 3-12-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Re-organization of Plague Measures in Bombay

Rey.

Communicating to the Surgeon-Genl. and
Govt. Bomr. copy of the Resolution of the Bombay
Govt. regarding ——————; and informing the
Plague Comrs. Bombay, that the telegraphic notifi-
cation of persons suffering from a rise of temper-
ure & allowed to proceed to their destination
ay be sent to the Medl. Officer in charge the nearest
Frontier Dispy. Statn. of this Rey.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

No. , dated 189 .

READ—

Circ 1018, 1501 & 1770

Order:— Letter To Mr V

Progs No 833 3-12-98
Communicated to Municipal
& Sanitary Comrs for information.

To Mr V.E. Yule
" V.E. Yule

Letter No 833 of 3-12-98
to the Plague Comrs
Bombay

Sir

With reference to the latter portion of para 6 of the Bombay Government Resolution No 5772-5814 of the 7th Oct 1898, I am directed by the Madras Govt to inform You that the telegraphic intimation of persons suffering from a rise in temperature who are allowed to proceed to their destination may be sent to the medical officer in charge of the nearest Railway Inspection Station of this Presidency. Such inspection stations are located at

at Jungbhada on the Madras
Ry & Hospet on the S. Hindupur
on the S. M. Ry.

[L. & M.]
2[illegible] 13-9-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189,
Again G.O., No dated 189,
Current No. 2315 P. of 1898, dated 19 10 98, from the Ag. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay
" " 25670 " 1898, " 23. 11. 98, " the Plague Commissioner
" " " 189, " , "

Ind
~~ORDER~~ No 2589 dy 29-11-98

Transferred to the Plague Commissioner with the request that he will inform the Plague Commissioner of Bombay as proposed in paragraph 4 of his note.

H Tremenheere
Secretary to Government

VSB
29/11/98

28.11.98

Ref. in Cir. 1018 & 1501
L & M C. No. 2567 P

Reply sent & Dispatched 23/11/98
Reed 24/11/98
Reply Rec'd 28/11/98

NOTE FOR THE Secy to Govt, L & M Dept

The file is returned with Surgeon General's letter dy 15.11.98 No 95/14. We have already great complaints of detention of trains, and I do not think the use of clinical thermometers can be extended more than at present without grave inconvenience.

2. The telegraphic report of the departure of passengers whose temperature is in excess of the normal may be required to be sent to the medical officers in charge of the inspecting stations at Tungabhadra, Hospet, Hindupur & Jalarpet. It would not be safe to allow persons suffering from fever to proceed direct to their destinations without being subject to medical examination at the frontier Inspection stations

dmy 23/11/98 (3) I find there is some reluctance now that persons with inoculation certificates do travel immediately after inoculation

The Sanitary Commr has mentioned a detected case recently - I am inclined therefore to think that in consideration of the rules about Evacuation to inoculated persons, a condition etc. be introduced that inoculation must not have taken place within the ten days immediately preceding the inspection - This suggestion will come up in a day or two in a letter from Col Moore -

4 In the meantime on the papers from Bombay I dont think it necessary to do anything except like the Plague Commr that telegraphic communication referred to should be made to the officers mentioned in para 2 of the note

W H Hamnett
Pl Comr

23/11/98

Accepted
W.I.
24/11/98

8

Hm. Cho 2315 P.

Wd take the Estd Medical Officer
Jalgaon &c
I think if possible the Sanitary
the Sketchers of the examination there
and introduce clinical thermometers
A number of persons have got
through them without Plague also
much had high temperature
when examined. If one
could have the Hospital
Medical Officer Jalgaon &c
Dispd 7/11/98.
Dpd 4/11/98
Bribe perhaps/pd the Surgeon general's
Secretary &c
Ref[illegible]
[To be return with the Enclosure]
The papers are forwarded to the
Surgeon General who is requested to say
if he thinks an Examination of 3rd class
passengers with clinical thermometers
Comes in Camondh at Khandesh &
Bharpet & if so that instructions to the
Sanitary Medical Officers at these
Stations be issued accordingly.
4/11/98

7

NOTE FOR THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER

It is submitted that the telegraphic report of the departure of passengers whose temperature is in excess of normal should be required to be sent to the Medical Officer in Charge of the inspecting Stations at Jungbhadra, Harpet, Khandesh and Jalanpet. It would not be right to ignore these Stations and allow the passengers to proceed straight to destination.

2. It is not clear whether the Govt Dept approves generally on the general principles of the new Bombay policy. It will be seen that these are identical with the principles followed in this Presidency from the very beginning & embodied in what is called the Passport system. Here and there, there are points of detail which will be interesting to our Officers, and the papers might be communicated to all Civil and inspecting medical Officers here.

2/11/98

after

Ref: mc. nos. 1018 & 1501

Note for the Secretary to Government, Local & Municipal Department.

The file is returned with Surgeon General's letter dy 19-11-98 no 3514. We have already great complaints of detention of trains, and I do not think the use of Clinical thermometers can be extended more than at present without grave inconvenience.

2. The telegraphic report of the departure of passengers whose temperature is in excess of the normal may be required to be sent to the medical officers in charge of the inspecting Stations at Jungbhadra, Hospet, Hindupur & Jalarpet. It would not be safe to allow persons suffering from fever to proceed direct to their destinations without being subject to medical examination at the Frontier Inspection Stations.

3. I find there is some evidence now that persons with inoculation certificates do travel immediately after

after inoculation. The Sanitary has mentioned
a detected case recently. I am inclined therefore
to think that in modification of the rules about
concession to inoculated persons, a condition should
be introduced that inoculation must not have
taken place within the ten days immediately
preceding the inspection. This suggestion will
come up in a day or two on a letter from Col.
Moore.

4. In the meantime on this papr from Bombay
I don't think it necessary to do anything
except tell the Plague Commissioner
that telegraphic Communication referred
to should be made to the officers mentioned
in para 2 of the note.

(Sd) H Hamnick
Plague Commr

Despd 23/11/98.

No. 1475 of 1898

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

P. C. No 1018

Cost No. 222-P 72-11-98 **CURRENT No.** 2315 P

Referred to the Plague Commissioner
for favour of very early remarks.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
8- NOV. 1898
WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS.

Secretary to Govt.

To The Plague Commissioner (2 C.)
(with letter of the returned)
or Copy.

From The Ag. Chief Secretary to the Govt of Bombay.

Mem. dated Ref. On.C.No.1018 of 1898.

Order

The papers are forwarded(to be returned at his earliest convenience) to the Surgeon-General who is requested to say if he thinks an examination of 3rd class passengers with clinical thermometers could be carried out at Hindupur & Jallarpet and if so what increase to the existing medical establishment at these stations he would recommend.

No. 57087

Dated 19-10-98
Received 25-10-98
Registered 27-10-98
Enclosures 3
Spare copies. 20 S.C.

H Hamnick

Plague Commissioner.

SUBJECT.

For warning for information Copy of Resolution No 5772-5864 P dated 17th Oct, relative to the re-organization of Railway medical inspection & plague measures, and requesting to instruct District & officers to inform the Plague Comr Bombay to what authorities telegrams should be despatched.

To the Surgeon Genl with papers.

HHS
4-11-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Plague.—

Re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency.

General Department (Plague).

No. $\frac{5772}{5864\text{-P.}}$

Bombay Castle,
17th October 1898.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing under the Epidemic Diseases Act with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates, plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing; secondly, by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view however of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of a more permanent character than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

2. Government wish it to be understood that railway detention camps and passes will be discontinued and that to replace them a very strict medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing where necessary will be instituted at convenient railway centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will also be subject to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Government are pleased to direct that the measures described in this Government Resolution shall replace the system of passes and railway detention camps.

3. These measures are as follows:—

(*a*) Stringent medical examination of each traveller.

(*b*) Careful disinfection of suspicious articles.

(*c*) Correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town.

(*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.

4. *First, as to medical examination.*—The organization of the revised measures will be entrusted to a selected Medical Officer. A list of the places at which the medical examination will be conducted will be published with the least possible delay and due notice will be given to the public of any subsequent alterations that may be found necessary. At each examining station the examination should be conducted in the same way as for passengers departing by sea from Bombay. The following instructions are to be observed in the medical examination of travellers.

5. At all places where medical examination is established, there must be stationed women who are qualified to make the examination of travellers of the female sex. First and second class passengers and *parda* ladies should not ordinarily be required to leave the carriages and the usual pulse examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms. If such passengers are detained for any reason, they should as far as possible be provided with accommodation suitable to their status and habits of life.

6. Third class passengers except *parda* ladies must be required to detrain. The details of the system of examination and general arrangements must be left to the Supervising Medical Officer to settle, but it will be his duty to maintain one standard of strictness everywhere. The examination, as already stated, will follow the lines of the examination made at the port of Bombay, that is, the salient feature will be the thermometer test, the thermometer being placed under the arm and not in the mouth. It will not be necessary to apply this test to persons coming from places at a distance from an infected area, and it may be postponed till after departure of the train in the case of all those who would in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing or baggage disinfected. But it should be applied as far as possible to all travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood. Ordinarily it is hoped that travellers whom it is not necessary to detain for other reasons will after examination be allowed to continue the journey in the train by which they arrived. It may be however that during rapid exodus from an infected town large numbers may have to be dealt with. In this event the examination must not be hurried so as to become lax and the passengers must be detained till another train. The more thorough the examination the less likelihood there is of persons knowing themselves to be infected attempting to travel. Any individual whose temperature exceeds the normal even by a fraction may, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer as hereinafter provided, be detained, until after the train has left, for further examination and the record of full particulars. The Medical Officer will thus have full leisure to decide whether the individual may be allowed to proceed or must be detained under observation or sent into the plague hospital. Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts and if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-pox will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay. Persons travelling with a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay certifying the illness from which the person is suffering and that the person is free from suspicion of plague will be permitted to travel to destination without any detention. The certificate must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey and must describe the individual sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks. Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months but not within ten days immediately preceding and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain. The examining Medical Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examination can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If however the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate (Form $\frac{B}{R}$), stating the cause of illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained it shall be at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to remain with such person.

7. No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination. At each examining station a staff of Mahomedan, Brahmin and other suitable employés, trained to handle the thermometers, will be entertained. The thermometers will invariably be read and the temperature noted by the Medical or other Commissioned Officers in charge or by specially approved Assistants. The examining stations will be as few as possible.

8. *Secondly, as to the disinfection of clothing and bedding by steam.*—The importance of this precaution cannot be overrated, and to be effective it must be thorough, but it will be exercised only in the case of persons who are, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their clothing or baggage, believed to be likely to carry infection. Persons free from suspicion on this account will not be detained for the purpose of disinfection, and there will ordinarily be no necessity to put the great majority of travellers to any inconvenience. Detention for the process of disinfection will not occupy more than a few hours.

9. The name and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket (Form $\frac{C}{R}$) bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue. Presentation of this ticket, under precautions as to identity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller entrance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary and subject to the provisions of paragraph 13. The ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

10. *Thirdly, as to the surveillance of the individual for ten days after arrival or during any shorter period of his residence.*—To this Government attach the very highest importance, and the plan is already working well in several of the more important towns. But the organization requires close attention and within the lines that Government prescribe the Collector and District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of strict watch over new arrivals. Under no circumstances will any respectable healthy person who can give a reference either in the place he came from or in the place at which he has arrived be detained. If necessary, the authority at the station can send the individual to one of the Ward Superintendents or other Plague Authority whose duty it will be to ascertain where the individual finds lodging and, if necessary, to arrange for some watch over his movements.

11. Arrivals will be registered in a book (Form $\frac{F}{R}$) and be numbered consecutively. The book will show the usual particulars of name, age, caste, &c., and in addition to the station of departure the place whence the traveller started and the address to which he is proceeding will be entered. The book will also show to whom this address has been communicated (by Form $\frac{G}{R}$) and whether observation for ten days has been recommended. In the remarks column, the purpose of the journey and the length of stay as stated by the passenger and any remarks about the medical examination will be recorded. If observation is not recommended the reason for exemption will be recorded. The passenger will be furnished with a printed notice (Form $\frac{H}{R}$) bearing the same serial number as in the arrival register and directions showing exactly what the passenger is required to do. For example, that he must reside at the address indicated, appear at stated dates and hours at an indicated place and not change his residence up to a certain date without intimation to an officer named. At Poona a certain number of trustworthy Native gentlemen have been enrolled as volunteers who attend at the railway station by roster and who are responsible that the person they vouch for will present himself for surveillance and that the address given is the correct one. Persons who cannot get a volunteer to vouch for them, deposit their baggage whilst they seek lodgings.

12 Special effort will be made to render the obligation to report themselves from time to time as little irksome as possible to the persons under surveillance. As soon as the traveller is discharged from surveillance he will be given a health certificate (Form $\frac{J}{R}$) under precautions as to identification.

13. *Fourthly, as to special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are*

suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.—Under this head a discretion must be left to local authorities to issue such orders as may be necessary consistent with the general instructions and declared policy of Government, particularly as enunciated in paragraph 10.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner. S. D.,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
The Plague Commissioner,
All Collectors and District Magistrates, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates in Sind (for communication to District Superintendents of Police),
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Chairman, Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Karáchi Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Hyderabad Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Belgaum Plague Committee,
The Accountant General,
All Departments of the Secretariat (except the Legislative and Separate Departments),
The Political Agents, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, Cutch, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha,
The Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
The Inspector General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar,
The Superintendent of Panchgani,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Government of India,
The Government of Madras,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
The Government of the Punjab,
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
The Chief Commissioner, Assam,
The Resident at Hyderabad,
The Resident at Mysore,
The Agent to the Governor General at Baroda,
The Agent to the Governor General, Central India,
The Editors' Table, Bombay,
The Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editors' Table, Dhárwár,
The Editors' Table, Belgaum.

} By letter.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1898.

No. $\frac{5773}{5865\text{-P}}$.—Medical examination of travellers by railway will be made at the following stations:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Pálghar.—Up and Down trains.
**A'nand.*—Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Calcutta Line).

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Manmád.* do.
**Bhusáwal.* do.

Dhond Manmád Railway.

**Manmád.*—Up and Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Madras Line),

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
**Sholápur.*—Down trains.

Southern Marátha Railway.

**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
Sátára Road. do.
Belgaum. do.
**Hubli* do.
Bágalkot.—Trains from the South.
Londa.—All alighting from the Southern Marátha Railway and all travelling westward from Londa.

At stations marked with an asterisk there is also steam disinfecting apparatus, except at Bhusáwal where disinfection is carried out by other means. The clothing, bedding and baggage of persons coming from or suspected of coming from a plague stricken neighbourhood, who are believed to be likely to convey infection either from having lived with people among whom plague has been prevalent, or from the dirty condition of their clothing or baggage, will, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be liable to disinfection.

Any alterations in this notification found necessary will be duly notified from time to time.

N.B.—The following handbill for guidance is available at all railway stations:—

Handbill.

The following information is published for the guidance of travellers by railway in the Presidency of Bombay:—

There is medical examination at the following railway stations:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Pálghar.—Up and Down trains.
**A'nand.*—Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Calcutta Line).

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Manmád.* do.
**Bhusáwal.* do.

Dhond Manmád Railway.

**Manmád.*—Up and Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Madras Line).

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
**Sholápur.*—Down trains.

Southern Marátha Railway.

**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
Sátára Road. do.
Belgaum. do.
**Hubli.* do.
Bágalkot.—Trains from the South.
Londa.—All alighting from the Southern Marátha Railway and all travelling westward from Londa.

At stations marked with an asterisk there is also steam disinfecting apparatus, except at Bhusáwal where disinfection is carried out by other means. The clothing, bedding and baggage of persons coming from or suspected of coming from a plague stricken neighbourhood, who are believed to be likely to convey infection either from having lived with people among whom plague has been prevalent, or from the dirty condition of their clothing or baggage, will, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be liable to disinfection.

Persons travelling with a certificate, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, certifying the illness from which such person is suffering, and also that such person is free from suspicion of plague, will be permitted to travel to destination without detention.

N.B.—The certificate (which should be in the Form $\frac{A}{R}$ appended) must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey, and must describe the individual sufficiently for identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks.

Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within six months but not within ten days immediately preceding, and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be regarded as free from suspicion of plague, though disinfecting of the clothing, bedding and baggage may be considered advisable.

When the excess of temperature in any person is found by the examining Medical Officer not to be due to plague, such person will receive a certificate and will be permitted to proceed.

Whenever any person is detained, it is at the option of any members of the family or party travelling with such person to remain with such person.

At stations where the District Magistrate or Political Agent considers it necessary there will be medical examination of all persons alighting, any supplementary disinfecting considered necessary will also be undergone.

On arrival at destination the passenger must correctly state his name, age, caste, &c., the place whence he came, the address in the town or the name of the village to which he is proceeding, the purpose of his journey and the proposed length of his stay.

The passenger on arrival will be furnished with a notice informing him what he is required to do, namely, that he must reside at the address he has indicated and must not change such residence without permission for the number of days stated in the notice (usually 10 days), that he must show himself on certain dates between certain hours at a place stated in the notice and, if prevented from appearing, must send intimation stating the reason and where he can be found.

No respectable healthy person who can give a satisfactory reference either in the place he came from, or in the place at which he has arrived, will be detained if it appears that he has truly described himself and his intentions.

Note 1.—At Poona accredited volunteers attend at the railway station, who are responsible that the person they vouch for will abide by the rules of the surveillance system.

Note 2.—Special forms of certificates for Mahábaleshvar are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner for Plague Operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent, Mahábaleshvar.

Any person making false statements or committing breaches of the plague rules regulating travelling by railway and the system of surveillance will be liable, subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate, under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

FORM $\frac{A}{R}$

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. 5772—5864-P., dated 17th October 1898, paragraph 6.)

I _____ Commissioned
specially authorized in this behalf by the
Medical Officer
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, hereby certify that—

Full name _____

Age _____

Caste _____

Occupation _____

Present residence _____

Place to which proceeding _____

One or more indelible marks of identification _____

is suffering from _____ and is free from suspicion of plague and may safely be allowed to travel without detention.

Dated at _____ *this* _____ *day of* _____ 189 .

Signature _____

Designation _____

FORM $\frac{B.}{R.}$

Serial No. _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name _____

Caste _____

Address _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks ... _____

Disease _____

Remarks ... _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

Date _____ *189* .

FORM $\frac{B.}{R.}$

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No $\frac{5772}{5864P}$ dated 17th October 1898, para 6.)

Serial No. _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address ... _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks. _____

Certified that the above individual, suffering from _____, is free from all signs and suspicion of plague, and may safely be permitted to proceed to $\frac{his}{her}$ destination.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

Date _____ 189 .

FORM $\frac{C.}{R.}$

No. _____

Date _____ 189 .

Station _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address. _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks. _____

Temperature at $\frac{P.M.}{A.M.}$ _____ F.

Whether disinfected or not. _____

Remarks. _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer.

FORM $\frac{C.}{R.}$

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864P}$ dated 17th October 1898, para. 9.)

No. _____ or _____ 189 .

Station _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks _____

Certified that the above individual has been thoroughly examined and that $\frac{his}{her}$ temperature was _____ F. at _____ $\frac{P.M.}{A.M.}$

Whether belongings disinfected or not (enter *Yes* or *No*) _____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

[These Forms will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

Form $\frac{D}{R}$:

Train No. _____

ate _____ 189 .

Time Arr. _____

„ Dep. _____

Station _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer.

FORM $\frac{D}{R}$.

(Issued under Rule XV of Rules for the guildance of Medical Officers at Railway Stations.)

To the Guard in charge of Train No. _____ from _____

Date _____ 189 .

Time Arr. _____ Dep. _____

Station _____

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all persons proceeding by the No. _____ Train from _____, whether Railway servants or passengers, are free from plague.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

[This Form will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

1668

FORM $\frac{E}{R}$

(Issued under Rule XVI of the Rules for the guidance of Medical Officers at Railway Stations.)

STATEMENT showing Result of Inspection by Medical Staff at _____ Station from 12 noon of _____ to 12 noon of _____

Classification of persons detained.	Suspected Cases.								Plague Cases.										Remarks.
	Number of Fresh Cases detained during 24 hours under report.	Cases remaining at the end of previous 24 hours.	Total.	Of those in column 4 the number who during the 24 hours under report					Number of fresh cases excluding those shown in column 7.	Number of suspected cases who developed plague as shown in column 7.	Balance remaining at end of previous 24 hours.	Total.	Of those in column 13 the number who during the 24 hours under report				Total number of passengers subjected to the clinical thermometer test.	Total number of passengers disinfected.	
				Have died.	Have been found free from plague and been discharged.	Have been found to be suffering from plague.	Have been transferred.	Remain under observation at the end of time under report.					Have died.	Have been discharged cured.	Have been transferred.	Remain at the end of time under report.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(1) Passengers by up trains ...																			
(2) Passengers by down trains ...																			
(3) Non-passengers...																			

Signature _____

N.B.—Column 10. Full particulars of any fresh case of plague entered in column 10, including name, caste and original place of departure, should be entered in the column of remarks and reported by letter direct to the Chief Secretary to Government, Plague Department.

Form $\frac{F}{R}$—Register of

These columns to be filled in for all arrivals by trains specified by the Collector.										
Serial No. of each day.	Name with (Father's or Husband's) Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste and Occupation.	Permanent Address.	Name of Place whence Traveller started.	Name of Railway Station whence Traveller started.	By what train arrived.	Whether the Traveller is to be regarded as from an infected area.	No. and date of Form $\frac{C}{R}$ (if any) in possession of the Traveller and whether medically examined or kit disinfected *en route* and where.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

† Form

659

arrivals at _____

These Columns to be filled in only when it is recorded in column 10 that the Traveller is from an infected area.						
Whether medically examined or kit disinfected on arrival.*	Details of Address for the ensuing ten days.	Whether surveillance is recommended; if not recommended, the reasons should be briefly stated.	General Remarks, *e.g.*, purpose of journey, state of health, references given, whether sent under escort, whether subjected to any special regulations of the Collector under para. 13 of G. R. No. $\frac{5772}{5864\ P}$ dated 17th October 1898.	Name of Officer, Mamlatdar, Patel or Plague Authority to whom under the orders of the Collector Extract Columns 1 to 15 in Form $\frac{G}{R}$ of this Register has been sent. †	Initials of the Sender of Form $\frac{G}{R}$	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Particulars from Arrival Register, Form $\frac{C}{R}$, Serial No. _____, dated _____,

sent to _____ (Address) _____

(Initials) _____

(*Date*) _____

FORM $\frac{C}{R}$

EXTRACT COLUMNS 1 TO 15 FROM REGISTER OF ARRIVALS

AT _____ UNDER DATE _____

1. Serial No. of each day ... ... _____
2. Name (with Father's or Husband's Name)... _____
3. Name... ... ... _____
4. Age ... ... _____
5. Caste and occupation ... ... _____
6. Permanent address ... ... _____
7. Name of place whence Traveller started ... _____
8. Name of Railway Station whence Traveller started ... ... _____
9. By what train arrived ... ... _____
10. Whether the Traveller is to be regarded as from an infected area ... ... _____
11. No. and date of Form $\frac{C}{R}$ (if any) in possession of the Traveller, and whether medically examined or kit disinfected *on route*, and where... ... ... _____
12. Whether medically examined or kit disinfected on arrival ... ... _____
13. Details of address for the ensuing ten days _____
14. Whether surveillance is recommended; if not recommended, the reasons should be briefly stated ... ... _____
15. General remarks, *e.g.*, purpose of journey, state of health, references given, whether sent under escort, whether subjected to any special regulations of the Collector under para. 13 of G. R. No. $\frac{5772}{5864P}$ dated 17th Octobor 1898... ... ... _____

To
(Address)

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

(Date) _____

1665

32

33

Counterfoil Serial No. _____ Name _____ Date _____ of Form $\frac{H.}{R.}$

FORM $\frac{H.}{R.}$

(Issued under para. 11 of G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864\,P}$, dated 17th October 1898.)

NOTICE.

Serial No _____ of _____ 189 .

(Same as in Form $\frac{F}{R}$)

Whereas you _____ have arrived at _____ this _____ day of _____ 189___, and have given the following address, namely :—

_____.

as your residence up to the _____ day of _____ 189___; you are hereby informed that you must not quit the said address before the said date without giving intimation of your intention to _____ at _____.

You are required to appear at _____ between the hours of _____ and _____ on the following dates :—

_____

for purposes of inspection. Should you be unable for any reason, such as sickness, to appear you must send intimation to _____ at _____.

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

1687

Serial No._____

Form $\frac{J}{R}$.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Name_____

Age_____

Caste_____

Occupation_____

Residence_____

Place to which proceeding (if any)_____

One or more indelible marks of identification_____

Period of surveillance from $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

to $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

Period of journey allowed to count

(Signature)_____

(Designation)_____

Name of Station_____

*Date*_____

Serial No._____

FORM $\frac{J}{R}$.

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5804P}$, dated 17th October 1898, para. 12.)

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Name_____

Age_____

Caste_____

Occupation_____

Residence_____

Place to which proceeding (if any)_____

One or more indelible marks of identification_____

has been under surveillance in conformity with Government Resolution No. $\frac{5772}{5804P}$, dated 17th October 1898 and the Rules and Regulations relating to Plague from

$\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the to

$\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

and as this period, together with _____hours allowed for the journey from_____to this Station, complete ten days, and as the above named individual is free from suspicion of plague, the said individual is hereby discharged from surveillance this_____day of_____ _____18__.

(Signature)_____

(Designation)_____

Name of Station_____

*Date*_____

[This Form will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

Plague.

Re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency.

General Department (Plague).
No. $\frac{5774}{5866\text{-P.}}$

Bombay Castle,
17th October 1898.

CIRCULAR.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 5772—5864-P., dated 17th instant, the following subsidiary instructions are issued for the information and guidance of local authorities:—

(*a*). In order that the regulations prescribed may be satisfactorily worked the District Magistrate should draw up clear rules for any arrival stations in his district where precautions are necessary, showing what the station master and railway police have to do, what the examining officer has to do, what the person who registers the arrivals has to do, what the traveller has to do and what the procedure of the Ward Superintendents or Plague Authorities is to be. The District Magistrate should arrange through the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the Police and other officers for the supervision of these regulations and specially for the periodical inspection of the arrival register and of the action taken on Form $\frac{G}{R}$. As far as possible forms have been prescribed. Existing forms, if suitable, may however be used up before adoption of the revised forms. No person should be prosecuted without the sanction of the District Magistrate for evading any rules framed by Government to enforce the surveillance system, but persons evading the rules may be regarded as suspicious and be dealt with under paragraph 13 of the Government Resolution.

(*b*). With reference to paragraph 11 of the Resolution the register referred to should also state whether the traveller is regarded as from an infected area, and whether he has been medically examined or undergone disinfecting *en route*. Primary evidence of the fact that the traveller has come from an infected area will be furnished by his railway ticket, as by an arrangement with the several Railway authorities all tickets issued at stations in respect of which the Plague Commissioner may from time to time consider this precaution necessary will be clipped or punched with a special mark.* If there is reason to believe that any station is being unfairly used for rebooking, the Plague Commissioner may use his discretion whether or not to direct tickets at such stations to be similarly dealt with.

(*c*). There are many road-side stations where no arrangements can be made for medical examination, and at which passengers may alight, who have been medically examined and allowed to proceed under paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution, the marks on whose tickets show that they have come from an infected place. The names, addresses and other particulars given by passengers should be taken down either by a Mámlatdár's kárkun or by the local kulkarni (or, if it can be arranged, by the station master) in the arrival register (Form $\frac{F}{R}$), the extract (Form $\frac{G}{R}$) from which should be sent to the Mámlatdár, or such other officer as the District

* NOTE.—This is not to interfere with the punching of tickets with the distinctive mark ordered by Government Resolutions, Public Works Department, Railway, No. 27, dated the 5th January 1898 and No. 172, dated the 17th January 1898, at frontier stations.

Magistrate may direct, who will take the necessary precautions for keeping such passengers under 10 days' surveillance. The District Magistrate must make these arrangements for each station in his district. The District Magistrate should direct to whom and when, Form $\frac{G}{R}$ must be returned duly endorsed with the action taken on it. A register should be kept in the village showing the receipt of and the action taken on this Form. Books in Forms $\frac{F}{R}$, $\frac{G}{R}$ and $\frac{H}{R}$ will be supplied on payment from the Government Central Press.

(*d*). With regard to paragraph 12 it should be noted that absentees must be immediately inquired after, and when necessary, visited at their residences. Special consideration should be shown to women and children by reducing their attendance to a minimum or by any other arrangement that may commend itself to the authorities. And similarly in the case of highly respectable or well-known individuals. Where it can be conveniently arranged, there is no objection to surveillance at the individual's residence.

(*e*). For pilgrimages, fairs, excursions or special occasions the District Magistrate may use his discretion whether to exempt from registration or to substitute special regulations.

(*f*). Sanction should be applied for if any increase in establishment is necessary. At Municipal towns the cost of registering arrivals and maintaining surveillance will be met as hitherto by the Municipality. At other stations the cost should be chargeable to District Local Board, Cantonment or Station Funds.

2. The Forms* prescribed for use in connection with the medical inspection of travellers by railway will be supplied free of cost to officers in charge of the inspections at the various stations on indents preferred on the Superintendent, Government Central Press.

3. These arrangements should be brought into force as soon as possible, but pending the perfecting of these arrangements, existing arrangements should continue. The revised arrangements will, it is hoped, make the measures not less efficient and more economical and popular.

4. Government desire to impress upon all officers and subordinates the necessity of working these measures with courtesy and consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the people.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
The Plague Commissioner,
All Collectors and District Magistrates, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates in Sind (for communication to District Superintendents of Police),
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,

* Lettered $\frac{B}{R}$, $\frac{C}{R}$, $\frac{D}{R}$, $\frac{E}{R}$ and $\frac{J}{R}$.

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Chairman, Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Karáchi Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Hyderabad Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Belgaum Plague Committee,
The Accountant General,
All Departments of the Secretariat (except the Legislative and Separate Departments),
The Political Agents, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, Cutch, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha,
The Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
The Inspector General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar,
The Superintendent of Panchgani,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Medical Officers at Railway Stations, framed in accordance with the provisions of Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864\text{-P.,}}$ dated 17th October 1898.

In issuing the following Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Medical Officers at Railway stations, Government desire to impress upon all officers and subordinates the necessity of working the rules with courtesy and consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the people and the Senior Inspecting Officer should give unremitting attention to this point:—

I.—Immediately upon an arriving train being signalled, the Senior Inspecting Officer shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) That all members of the staff are at their posts as follows:—

(i) male and female inspecting officers on the platform;

(ii) one policeman at each end of the platform ;

(iii) one policeman in a barricaded portion of the platform for the purpose indicated in clause (*d*) of this rule;

(iv) one or two policemen on the off side of the line to prevent passengers from getting down on that side;

(v) one or two policemen on the platform in readiness to examine the doors of carriages for ascertaining whether or not they are locked ;

(vi) men and women at the spots indicated by the Senior Inspecting Officer whose duty it will be to place clinical thermometers in the armpits of those passengers put aside to have their temperatures taken;

(vii) one clerk or other subordinate at the table provided for filling in guards' certificates and the other clerical work necessitated by these rules.

(*b*) That the indices of all the clinical thermometers are well below the normal point.

(*c*) In conjunction with the Station Master, that the platform so far as is necessary is clear of all except officials on duty.

(*d*) That the local third class passengers—who with other local passengers should be examined before the arriving train is signalled—are so kept within a barricaded portion of the platform as to prevent the possibility of their entering the train until the arriving passengers shall have been examined.

II.—Immediately upon the arrival of a train the Senior Inspecting Officer shall satisfy himself that all carriage doors are locked, making a note of any that may not be, and having them locked before the examination of passengers commences.

III.—The inspection of first and second class passengers will then proceed. This shall be carried out in the first and second class carriages, a female inspecting officer being detailed to examine female passengers who should, if they so prefer, be taken for the purpose to the special compartments reserved in those classes for female passengers.

IV.—The inspection of the passengers in the third class will next be held. Males will be examined on the platform, and females in a special enclosure by female inspecting officers.

N. B.—At stations where disinfection arrangements exist, each passenger will alight with his or her bundle for inspection by the Inspecting Medical Officers as to whether or not the contents require disinfection.

V.—The inspection under Rule IV will be carried out either by (*a*) emptying one carriage at a time or (*b*) by emptying all the third class carriages and causing the male passengers to be drawn up in a line clear of the train for inspection, and the female passengers to be taken to a special enclosure. Each carriage as it is emptied should be thoroughly searched by a policeman.

N. B.—*Parda* ladies shall be examined in their carriages and the usual pulse examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms, and if they be detained they should, as far as possible, be provided with accommodation suitable to their habits of life.

VI.—All passengers whose temperatures may be in the least degree above normal are to be subjected to a detailed and searching examination. Passengers therefore who at the primary examination exhibit the least sign of a rise in temperature shall be set aside to be subjected to the clinical thermometer test which is to be regarded and treated as the salient feature of the system.

N. B.—For the selection of those whose temperatures are to be taken, the temperature of the skin of the body to the touch and the state of the pulse afford ready guides, and if these do not indicate the necessity for taking of the temperature the Inspecting Medical Officer may institute such further examination as he considers necessary, and either allow a passenger to proceed or detain him or her for further examination according to circumstances.

VII.—All passengers selected for the clinical thermometer test will be passed on to the staff appointed for placing the thermometers in their armpits, care being taken that this duty will be done, if possible, for each passenger by a person to whom no reasonable objection can be taken on account of caste, and for women by women.

VIII.—When it is reported to the Senior Inspecting Officer that all the available thermometers are in use, he shall cause a rapid examination of the thermometers to be made, placing on one side all those passengers whose temperatures are super-normal, allowing those with normal or sub-normal temperatures to proceed if he thinks fit, and causing the attendants to wash the thermometers and have their indices shaken down again so as to be in readiness for a fresh batch of passengers to be subjected to the thermometer test.

N. B.—(*a*) Any sick passenger holding a certi ficate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a specially authorized medical practi tioner (signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the jour ney) certifying the illness from which the person is suffering, and that the person is free from suspicion of plague, and describing the person sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks, will be permitted to travel without detention to his or her destination.

(*b*) Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months but not within ten days immediately preceding, and the identity of the holder is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain.

(*c*) To save time, at disinfecting stations, the clinical ther mometer test need not be applied till after departure of the train to such persons as wo uld in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing and baggage disinfected.

IX.—If there be time before the starting of the train, after the primary inspection, for a more detailed examination of those set aside, the Senior Inspecting Officer shall decide which of them should be detained and which should be allowed to proceed having regard to (*a*) the height of the temperature, (*b*) the presence or absence of suspicious symptoms and (*c*) the place from which they may be travelling.

N. B.—Passengers coming from districts free from plague, or places at a distance from infection, need not be subjected to the clinical thermometer test, but this test should be applied as far as possible to all third class travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood.

X.—Of those detained after the departure of the train a searching examination should be made in order to decide as to which of them may be permitted to proceed in the following train, and as to which should be detained for observation. The Senior Inspecting Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examination can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard, and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If, however, the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate (Form $\frac{B}{R}$) stating the cause of illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained, it shall be

at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to remain with such person.

N. B.—Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts, and, if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-pox, will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay.

XI.—When it so happens that a rapid exodus may be taking place from an infected town, and trains become very much over-crowded, the inspection must on no account be hurried, but such passengers as cannot be examined during the usual stay of the train must be detained till the next train arrives.

XII.—No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination.

XIII.—At stations where disinfection arrangements exist, thorough disinfection by steam of clothing and bedding will be employed in the case of persons who are believed to carry infection, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their baggage or clothing. Detention for the process of disinfection should not occupy more than a few hours.

XIV.—The name and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket (Form $\frac{C}{R}$) bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue.

N. B.—Presentation of this ticket, under precautions as to identity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller entrance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary, and subject to any local regulations framed for persons who cannot be trusted under the surveillance system. The ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

XV.—No train the passengers in which have to be examined shall be allowed to leave an inspection station until the guard in charge shall have received a certificate in the following form:—

Form $\frac{D}{R}$

To the Guard in charge of Train No. from_____

*Date*_____

Time arr._____ dep._____

*Station*_____

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all persons proceeding by the No. _____ Train from _____, whether Railway servants or passengers are free from plague.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____Station.

XVI.—A daily return in Form $\frac{E}{R}$ shall be submitted to the Supervising Medical Officer of the medical inspection of railway passengers.

XVII.—These Rules are issued in supersession of all previous Rules regarding the medical inspection of railway passengers.

C No 2315 P.

45

No. 5908 / P. of 1898.

24 OCT 98

C No 2315 P

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1898.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. WINGATE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government;

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras
Local and Municipal Department.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for *the information of the Government of Madras*, the accompanying copy of a Resolution No. 5772—5864-P., dated the 17th instant, issued by this Government, relative to the re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency and, with reference to the latter portion of paragraph 6 thereof, am directed to request that you will be so good as to instruct District or other officers subordinate to them to inform the Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, to what authorities the telegraphic communication contemplated should be made.

2. I am also to forward a copy of the following papers connected with the above Resolution:—

* Government Notification No. 5773—5865-P., dated the 17th October 1898.

10 S.C. * Government Circular No. 5774—5866-P., dated the 17th October 1898.

10 S.C. † Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Medical Officers at Railway stations framed in accordance with the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5772—5864-P., dated the 17th October 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

...ent of Madras.

3 / 2315 P 98

Plague 3

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

No. 25/14

Camp Ootacamund, 19th November 1898.

From

SURGEON-~~MAJOR~~-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE Plague Commissioner
Madras

SIR,

In returning herewith the papers sent with your Reference on Current No. 1018 of 1898, I have the honor to state that Examination with Clinical Thermometers is being now carried out in suspicious cases.

2. If all 3rd class passengers are to be examined by the Thermometer, at Hindupur and Jallarpet, it would entail an increase of staff of six subordinates at each station and necessitate a long detention of the trains, which would greatly inconvenience both the public and the Railway authorities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sibthorpe
Surgeon-~~Major~~-Genl.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Cn 1501

From

SURGN.-~~MAJOR~~-GENL. C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

P. C.
21 NOV. 1899

No. 57/14

Dated 6th November 1899.

Received

Subject. Case to explain delay in examination with clinical thermometers of suspicious cases.

We have always had great complaints of delay in detection of plague cases through the use of clinical thermometers. There is no doubt that examination with clinical thermometers is being now carried out in suspicious cases, but all 3rd class passengers are to be examined by the thermometer at Hindupur and Jallarpet, it would entail an increase of staff and consequent detention of trains.

This paper may be amended

21.11.99

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(1899)

CURRENT No. 258

Note for F.A. L'tn dept

This paper was transferred to P.C. by endt No 258 dy 5-1-99 & copies were sent by this office & P.C & F.A. may know why the paper has again been despatched in L'tn dept

Lucy 9/1/99

The Resolution of the Govt of Bombay was 3 recond first decided from that Govt and then from the Govt of India

Order As the first paper was transferred to the P.C, the G.O recording the second need not have been sent to them

JR 7/1/99

From The L'tn dept.

No. 27 of this

Dated 5-1-1899

Received 7-1-1899

Registered 7-1-1899

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Recording resolution of the Govt of Bombay making certain changes in the method of dealing with travellers by railway.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Plague.

Re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency.

General Department (Plague).
No. 5774 / 5866-P.

Bombay Castle,
17th October 1898.

CIRCULAR.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 5772—5864-P., dated 17th instant, the following subsidiary instructions are issued for the information and guidance of local authorities:—

(*a*). In order that the regulations prescribed may be satisfactorily worked the District Magistrate should draw up clear rules for any arrival stations in his district where precautions are necessary, showing what the station master and railway police have to do, what the examining officer has to do, what the person who registers the arrivals has to do, what the traveller has to do and what the procedure of the Ward Superintendents or Plague Authorities is to be. The District Magistrate should arrange through the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, the Police and other officers for the supervision of these regulations and specially for the periodical inspection of the arrival register and of the action taken on Form $\frac{G}{R}$. As far as possible forms have been prescribed. Existing forms, if suitable, may however be used up before adoption of the revised forms. No person should be prosecuted without the sanction of the District Magistrate for evading any rules framed by Government to enforce the surveillance system, but persons evading the rules may be regarded as suspicious and be dealt with under paragraph 13 of the Government Resolution.

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(*c*). There are many road-side stations where no arrangements can be made for medical examination, and at which passengers may alight, who have been medically examined and allowed to proceed under paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution, the marks on whose tickets show that they have come from an infected place. The names, addresses and other particulars given by passengers should be taken down either by a Mámlatdár's kárkun or by the local kulkarni (or, if it can be arranged, by the station master) in the arrival register (Form $\frac{F}{R}$), the extract (Form $\frac{G}{R}$) from which should be sent to the Mámlatdár, or such other officer as the District

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Magistrate may direct, who will take the necessary precautions for keeping such passengers under 10 days' surveillance. The District Magistrate must make these arrangements for each station in his district. The District Magistrate should direct to whom and when, Form $\frac{G}{R}$ must be returned duly endorsed with the action taken on it. A register should be kept in the village showing the receipt of and the action taken on this Form. Books in Forms $\frac{F}{R}$, $\frac{G}{R}$ and $\frac{H}{R}$ will be supplied on payment from the Government Central Press.

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(*f*). Sanction should be applied for if any increase in establishment is necessary. At Municipal towns the cost of registering arrivals and maintaining surveillance will be met as hitherto by the Municipality. At other stations the cost should be chargeable to District Local Board, Cantonment or Station Funds.

2. The Forms* prescribed for use in connection with the medical inspection of travellers by railway will be supplied free of cost to officers in charge of the inspections at the various stations on indents preferred on the Superintendent, Government Central Press.

3. These arrangements should be brought into force as soon as possible, but pending the perfecting of these arrangements, existing arrangements should continue. The revised arrangements will, it is hoped, make the measures not less efficient and more economical and popular.

4. Government desire to impress upon all officers and subordinates the necessity of working these measures with courtesy and consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the people.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
The Plague Commissioner,
All Collectors and District Magistrates, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates in Sind (for communication to District Superintendents of Police),
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,

* Lettered $\frac{B}{R}$, $\frac{C}{R}$, $\frac{D}{R}$, $\frac{E}{R}$ and $\frac{J}{R}$.

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Chairman, Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Karáchi Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Hyderabad Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Belgaum Plague Committee,
The Accountant General,
All Departments of the Secretariat (except the Legislative and Separate Departments),
The Political Agents, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, Cutch, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha,
The Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
The Inspector General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar,
The Superintendent of Panchgani,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Medical Officers at Railway Stations, framed in accordance with the provisions of Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864\text{-P.}}$ dated 17th October 1898.

In issuing the following Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Medical Officers at Railway stations, Government desire to impress upon all officers and subordinates the necessity of working the rules with courtesy and consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the people and the Senior Inspecting Officer should give unremitting attention to this point:—

I.—Immediately upon an arriving train being signalled, the Senior Inspecting Officer shall satisfy himself—

(*a*) That all members of the staff are at their posts as follows:—

(i) male and female inspecting officers on the platform;

(ii) one policeman at each end of the platform;

(iii) one policeman in a barricaded portion of the platform for the purpose indicated in clause (*d*) of this rule;

(iv) one or two policemen on the off side of the line to prevent passengers from getting down on that side;

(v) one or two policemen on the platform in readiness to examine the doors of carriages for ascertaining whether or not they are locked;

(vi) men and women at the spots indicated by the Senior Inspecting Officer whose duty it will be to place clinical thermometers in the armpits of those passengers put aside to have their temperatures taken;

(vii) one clerk or other subordinate at the table provided for filling in guards' certificates and the other clerical work necessitated by these rules.

(*b*) That the indices of all the clinical thermometers are well below the normal point.

(*c*) In conjunction with the Station Master, that the platform so far as is necessary is clear of all except officials on duty.

(*d*) That the local third class passengers—who with other local passengers should be examined before the arriving train is signalled—are so kept within a barricaded portion of the platform as to prevent the possibility of their entering the train until the arriving passengers shall have been examined.

II.—Immediately upon the arrival of a train the Senior Inspecting Officer shall satisfy himself that all carriage doors are locked, making a note of any that may not be, and having them locked before the examination of passengers commences.

III.—The inspection of first and second class passengers will then proceed. This shall be carried out in the first and second class carriages, a female inspecting officer being detailed to examine female passengers who should, if they so prefer, be taken for the purpose to the special compartments reserved in those classes for female passengers.

IV.—The inspection of the passengers in the third class will next be held. Males will be examined on the platform, and females in a special enclosure by female inspecting officers.

N. B.—At stations where disinfection arrangements exist, each passenger will alight with his or her bundle for inspection by the Inspecting Medical Officers as to whether or not the contents require disinfection.

V.—The inspection under Rule IV will be carried out either by (*a*) emptying one carriage at a time or (*b*) by emptying all the third class carriages and causing the male passengers to be drawn up in a line clear of the train for inspection, and the female passengers to be taken to a special enclosure. Each carriage as it is emptied should be thoroughly searched by a policeman.

N. B.—*Parda* ladies shall be examined in their carriages and the usual pusle examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms, and if they be detained they should, as far as possible, be provided with accommodation suitable to their habits of life.

VI.—All passengers whose temperatures may be in the least degree above normal are to be subjected to a detailed and searching examination. Passengers therefore who at the primary examination exhibit the least sign of a rise in temperature shall be set aside to be subjected to the clinical thermometer test which is to be regarded and treated as the salient feature of the system.

N. B.—For the selection of those whose temperatures are to be taken, the temperature of the skin of the body to the touch and the state of the pulse afford ready guides, and if these do not indicate the necessity for taking of the temperature the Inspecting Medical Officer may institute such further examination as he considers necessary, and either allow a passenger to proceed or detain him or her for further examination according to circumstances.

VII.—All passengers selected for the clinical thermometer test will be passed on to the staff appointed for placing the thermometers in their armpits, care being taken that this duty will be done, if possible, for each passenger by a person to whom no reasonable objection can be taken on account of caste, and for women by women.

VIII.—When it is reported to the Senior Inspecting Officer that all the available thermometers are in use, he shall cause a rapid examination of the thermometers to be made, placing on one side all those passengers whose temperatures are super-normal, allowing those with normal or sub-normal temperatures to proceed if he thinks fit, and causing the attendants to wash the thermometers and have their indices shaken down again so as to be in readiness for a fresh batch of passengers to be subjected to the thermometer test.

N. B.—(*a*) Any sick passenger holding a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a specially authorized medical practitioner (signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey) certifying the illness from which the person is suffering, and that the person is free from suspicion of plague, and describing the person sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks, will be permitted to travel without detention to his or her destination.

(*b*) Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months but not within ten days immediately preceding, and the identity of the holder is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain.

(*c*) To save time, at disinfecting stations, the clinical thermometer test need not be applied till after departure of the train to such persons as would in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing and baggage disinfected.

IX.—If there be time before the starting of the train, after the primary inspection, for a more detailed examination of those set aside, the Senior Inspecting Officer shall decide which of them should be detained and which should be allowed to proceed having regard to (*a*) the height of the temperature, (*b*) the presence or absence of suspicious symptoms and (*c*) the place from which they may be travelling.

N. B.—Passengers coming from districts free from plague, or places at a distance from infection, need not be subjected to the clinical thermometer test, but this test should be applied as far as possible to all third class travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood.

X.—Of those detained after the departure of the train a searching examination should be made in order to decide as to which of them may be permitted to proceed in the following train, and as to which should be detained for observation. The Senior Inspecting Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examination can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard, and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If, however, the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate (Form $\frac{B}{R}$) stating the cause of illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained, it shall be

at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to remain with such person.

N. B.—Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts, and, if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-pox, will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay.

XI.—When it so happens that a rapid exodus may be taking place from an infected town, and trains become very much over-crowded, the inspection must on no account be hurried, but such passengers as cannot be examined during the usual stay of the train must be detained till the next train arrives.

XII.—No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination.

XIII.—At stations where disinfection arrangements exist, thorough disinfection by steam of clothing and bedding will be employed in the case of persons who are believed to carry infection, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their baggage or clothing. Detention for the process of disinfection should not occupy more than a few hours.

XIV.—The name and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket (Form $\frac{C}{R}$) bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue.

N. B.—Presentation of this ticket, under precautions as to identity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller entrance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary, and subject to any local regulations framed for persons who cannot be trusted under the surveillance system. The ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

XV.—No train the passengers in which have to be examined shall be allowed to leave an inspection station until the guard in charge shall have received a certificate in the following form:—

Form $\frac{D}{R}$

To the Guard in charge of Train No. from_____

*Date*_____

Time arr._____ dep._____

*Station*_____

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all persons proceeding by the No. _____ Train from _____, whether Railway servants or passengers are free from plague.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

XVI.—A daily return in Form $\frac{E}{R}$ shall be submitted to the Supervising Medical Officer of the medical inspection of railway passengers.

XVII.—These Rules are issued in supersession of all previous Rules regarding the medical inspection of railway passengers.

Plague.—
Re-organization of railway medical inspection, surveillance, and other plague measures in the Bombay Presidency.

General Department (Plague).
No. 5772 / 5864-P.

Bombay Castle,
17th October 1898.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

After very careful consideration Government have decided to make certain changes in the method of dealing under the Epidemic Diseases Act with travellers by railway. So far as experience indicates, plague is conveyed by the exodus of infected persons from a plague centre and by infected bedding and clothing; secondly, by persons from healthy localities visiting the plague centre and bringing the germ away either in their bodies or clothing. Therefore any system of sanitary administration must aim at preventing or minimizing the spread of disease by infected persons, clothing or baggage. In view however of the fact that there is little prospect of a speedy termination to the plague epidemic, the organization of measures for preventing the spread of infectious disease must be of a more permanent character than has hitherto been contemplated. As a permanent feature of epidemic regulations detention camps and passes are impossible. It is evident that it is impracticable over a large area and a prolonged period of time to close the ordinary channels of daily business and intercourse without very sorely trying the patience of the public and jeopardising general prosperity.

2. Government wish it to be understood that railway detention camps and passes will be discontinued and that to replace them a very strict medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing where necessary will be instituted at convenient railway centres and at places of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities will also be subject to surveillance for ten days after arrival. Government are pleased to direct that the measures described in this Government Resolution shall replace the system of passes and railway detention camps.

3. These measures are as follows:—

(*a*) Stringent medical examination of each traveller.

(*b*) Careful disinfection of suspicious articles.

(*c*) Correct ascertainment and record of the location of travellers after they have been permitted to enter a town.

(*d*) Special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.

4. *First, as to medical examination.*—The organization of the revised measures will be entrusted to a selected Medical Officer. A list of the places at which the medical examination will be conducted will be published with the least possible delay and due notice will be given to the public of any subsequent alterations that may be found necessary. At each examining station the examination should be conducted in the same way as for passengers departing by sea from Bombay. The following instructions are to be observed in the medical examination of travellers.

5. At all places where medical examination is established, there must be stationed women who are qualified to make the examination of travellers of the female sex. First and second class passengers and *parda* ladies should not ordinarily be required to leave the carriages and the usual pulse examination will suffice unless they exhibit suspicious symptoms. If such passengers are detained for any reason, they should as far as possible be provided with accommodation suitable to their status and habits of life.

6. Third class passengers except *parda* ladies must be required to detrain. The details of the system of examination and general arrangements must be left to the Supervising Medical Officer to settle, but it will be his duty to maintain one standard of strictness everywhere. The examination, as already stated, will follow the lines of the examination made at the port of Bombay, that is, the salient feature will be the thermometer test, the thermometer being placed under the arm and not in the mouth. It will not be necessary to apply this test to persons coming from places at a distance from an infected area, and it may be postponed till after departure of the train in the case of all those who would in any case be detained for the purpose of having their clothing or baggage disinfected. But it should be applied as far as possible to all travellers from an infected locality or its neighbourhood. Ordinarily it is hoped that travellers whom it is not necessary to detain for other reasons will after examination be allowed to continue the journey in the train by which they arrived. It may be however that during rapid exodus from an infected town large numbers may have to be dealt with. In this event the examination must not be hurried so as to become lax and the passengers must be detained till another train. The more thorough the examination the less likelihood there is of persons knowing themselves to be infected attempting to travel. Any individual whose temperature exceeds the normal even by a fraction may, subject to the discretion of the Medical Officer as hereinafter provided, be detained, until after the train has left, for further examination and the record of full particulars. The Medical Officer will thus have full leisure to decide whether the individual may be allowed to proceed or must be detained under observation or sent into the plague hospital. Persons detained under observation on account of a suspiciously high temperature will be examined twice daily while such detention lasts and if found to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer to be suffering from disease other than plague, cholera or small-pox will be allowed to proceed on their journey without further delay. Persons travelling with a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a medical practitioner specially authorized in this behalf by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay certifying the illness from which the person is suffering and that the person is free from suspicion of plague will be permitted to travel to destination without any detention. The certificate must be signed and dated not earlier than one day previous to the commencement of the journey and must describe the individual sufficiently for purposes of identification by the entry of one or more indelible marks. Persons travelling with certificates of inoculation, provided the date of such inoculation is certified to be within the last six months but not within ten days immediately preceding and the identity of the holders is not open to doubt, will ordinarily be allowed to pass with the examination prescribed for first and second class passengers except that they will probably be required to detrain. The examining Medical Officer shall have full discretion to permit an individual with a temperature in excess of normal to proceed. The fact and the reason for the permission must be intimated to the Plague Authority of the place of destination by telegraph, and this can only be allowed where the destination of the traveller is a place where a second medical examination can be made. In such cases the individual must be placed in charge of the guard and not allowed to alight till arrival at the place indicated. If however the Medical Officer is satisfied that the excess of temperature is not due to plague, he shall give a certificate (Form $\frac{B}{R}$), stating the cause of illness and permitting the individual to alight anywhere. Whenever any person is detained it shall be at the option of members of the same family or party travelling in the same train to remain with such person.

7. No subordinate will be empowered to order detention or to decide as to the results of examination. At each examining station a staff of Mahomedan, Brahmin and other suitable employés, trained to handle the thermometers, will be entertained. The thermometers will invariably be read and the temperature noted by the Medical or other Commissioned Officers in charge or by specially approved Assistants. The examining stations will be as few as possible.

8. *Secondly, as to the disinfection of clothing and bedding by steam.*—The importance of this precaution cannot be overrated, and to be effective it must be thorough, but it will be exercised only in the case of persons who are, either as coming from a plague-stricken locality and having lived with people amongst whom plague has been prevalent, or from the sordid condition of their clothing or baggage, believed to be likely to carry infection. Persons free from suspicion on this account will not be detained for the purpose of disinfection, and there will ordinarily be no necessity to put the great majority of travellers to any inconvenience. Detention for the process of disinfection will not occupy more than a few hours.

9. The name and address and destination of each person whose temperature has been taken or whose effects have been disinfected will be recorded on a ticket (Form $\frac{C}{R}$) bearing a consecutive number of that day's issue. Presentation of this ticket, under precautions as to identity and as to verification of residence, will procure for the traveller entrance into any town, subject to a second test of the temperature should the authorities of the town consider it necessary and subject to the provisions of paragraph 13. The ticket will ordinarily be operative for 24 hours only.

10. *Thirdly, as to the surveillance of the individual for ten days after arrival or during any shorter period of his residence.*—To this Government attach the very highest importance, and the plan is already working well in several of the more important towns. But the organization requires close attention and within the lines that Government prescribe the Collector and District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of strict watch over new arrivals. Under no circumstances will any respectable healthy person who can give a reference either in the place he came from or in the place at which he has arrived be detained. If necessary, the authority at the station can send the individual to one of the Ward Superintendents or other Plague Authority whose duty it will be to ascertain where the individual finds lodging and, if necessary, to arrange for some watch over his movements.

11. Arrivals will be registered in a book (Form $\frac{F}{R}$) and be numbered consecutively. The book will show the usual particulars of name, age, caste, &c., and in addition to the station of departure the place whence the traveller started and the address to which he is proceeding will be entered. The book will also show to whom this address has been communicated (by Form $\frac{G}{R}$) and whether observation for ten days has been recommended. In the remarks column, the purpose of the journey and the length of stay as stated by the passenger and any remarks about the medical examination will be recorded. If observation is not recommended the reason for exemption will be recorded. The passenger will be furnished with a printed notice (Form $\frac{H}{R}$) bearing the same serial number as in the arrival register and directions showing exactly what the passenger is required to do. For example, that he must reside at the address indicated, appear at stated dates and hours at an indicated place and not change his residence up to a certain date without intimation to an officer named. At Poona a certain number of trustworthy Native gentlemen have been enrolled as volunteers who attend at the railway station by roster and who are responsible that the person they vouch for will present himself for surveillance and that the address given is the correct one. Persons who cannot get a volunteer to vouch for them, deposit their baggage whilst they seek lodgings.

12 Special effort will be made to render the obligation to report themselves from time to time as little irksome as possible to the persons under surveillance. As soon as the traveller is discharged from surveillance he will be given a health certificate (Form $\frac{J}{R}$) under precautions as to identification.

13. *Fourthly, as to special regulations for travellers who cannot be depended upon to give a trustworthy account of their residence and movements or are*

suspicious whether by reason of their appearance or symptoms, or the dirty condition of their clothes or effects.—Under this head a discretion must be left to local authorities to issue such orders as may be necessary consistent with the general instructions and declared policy of Government, particularly as enunciated in paragraph 10.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner. S. D.,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
The Plague Commissioner,
All Collectors and District Magistrates, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates in Sind (for communication to District Superintendents of Police),
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Chairman, Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Karáchi Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Hyderabad Plague Committee,
The Chairman, Belgaum Plague Committee,
The Accountant General,
All Departments of the Secretariat (except the Legislative and Separate Departments),
The Political Agents, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, Cutch, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha,
The Political Superintendents, Pálanpur and Sávantvádi,
The Inspector General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Solicitor to Government,
The Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar,
The Superintendent of Panchgani,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karáchi,
The Government of India,
The Government of Madras,
The Government of Bengal,
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
The Government of the Punjab,
The Government of Ceylon,
The Government of Burma,
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
The Chief Commissioner, Assam,
The Resident at Hyderabad,
The Resident at Mysore,
The Agent to the Governor General at Baroda,
The Agent to the Governor General, Central India,
The Editors' Table, Bombay,
The Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editors' Table, Dhárwár,
The Editors' Table, Belgaum.

} By letter.

No. of 1898.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Notification.

General Department (Plague).

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1898.

No. $\frac{5773}{5865\text{-P.}}$.—Medical examination of travellers by railway will be made at the following stations:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Pálghar.—Up and Down trains.
**A'nand.*—Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Calcutta Line).

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Manmád.* do.
**Bhusáwal.* do.

Dhond Manmád Railway.

**Manmád.*—Up and Down trains.

G. I. P. Railway—(Madras Line).

Kalyán.—Down trains.
**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
**Sholápur.*—Down trains.

Southern Marátha Railway.

**Poona.*—Up and Down trains.
Sátára Road. do.
Belgaum. do.
**Hubli* do.
Bágalkot.—Trains from the South.
Londa.—All alighting from the Southern Marátha Railway and all travelling westward from Londa.

At stations marked with an asterisk there is also steam disinfecting apparatus, except at Bhusáwal where disinfection is carried out by other means. The clothing, bedding and baggage of persons coming from or suspected of coming from a plague stricken neighbourhood, who are believed to be likely to convey infection either from having lived with people among whom plague has been prevalent, or from the dirty condition of their clothing or baggage, will, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be liable to disinfection.

Any alterations in this notification found necessary will be duly notified from time to time.

N.B.—The following handbill for guidance is available at all railway stations:—

Handbill.

The following information is published for the guidance of travellers by railway in the Presidency of Bombay:—

There is medical examination at the following railway stations:—

FORM $\frac{A}{R}$

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. 5772—5864-P., dated 17th October 1898, paragraph 6.)

I _____ Commissioned specially authorized in this behalf by the Medical Officer / Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, hereby certify that—

Full name _____

Age _____

Caste _____

Occupation _____

Present residence _____

Place to which proceeding _____

One or more indelible marks of identification _____

is suffering from _____ and is free from suspicion of plague and may safely be allowed to travel without detention.

Dated at _____ *this* _____ *day of* _____ 189 .

Signature _____

Designation _____

FORM B. R.

Serial No. _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name _____

Caste _____

Address _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks ... _____

Disease _____

Remarks ... _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

Date _____ *189* .

FORM B. R.

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. 5772/5864P dated 17th October 1898, para 6.)

Serial No. _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address ... _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks. _____

Certified that the above individual, suffering from _____, is free from all signs and suspicion of plague, and may safely be permitted to proceed to his/her destination.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

Date _____ 189 .

FORM C. R.

No. _____

Date _____ 189 .

Station _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address. _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks. _____

Temperature at P.M./A.M. _____ F.

Whether disinfected or not. _____

Remarks. _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer.

FORM C. R.

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. 5772/5864P dated 17th October 1898, para. 9.)

No. _____ OF _____ 189 .

Station _____

Name _____

Sex _____

Father's or Husband's Name. _____

Caste _____

Address _____

Destination _____

Indelible Marks _____

Certified that the above individual has been thoroughly examined and that his/her temperature was _____ F. at _____ P.M./A.M.

Whether belongings disinfected or not (enter *Yes* or *No*) _____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

[These Forms will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

Form $\frac{D}{R}$.

Train No. _____

Date _____ 189 .

Time Arr. _____

„ Dep. _____

Station _____

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer.

FORM $\frac{D}{R}$.

(Issued under Rule XV of Rules for the guidance of Medical Officers at Railway Stations.)

To the Guard in charge of Train No. _____ from _____

Date _____ 189 .

Time Arr. _____ Dep. _____

Station _____

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, all persons proceeding by the No. _____ Train from _____, whether Railway servants or passengers, are free from plague.

_____

Senior Inspecting Officer,

_____ Station.

[This Form will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

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FORM $\frac{E}{R}$

(Issued under Rule XVI of the Rules for the guidance of Medical Officers at Railway Stations.)

STATEMENT showing Result of Inspection by Medical Staff at _____ Station from 12 noon of _____ to 12 noon of _____

Classification of persons detained.	Suspected Cases.								Plague Cases.										Remarks.
	Number of Fresh Cases detained during 24 hours under report.	Cases remaining at the end of previous 24 hours.	Total.	Of those in column 4 the number who during the 24 hours under report					Number of fresh cases excluding those shown in column 7.	Number of suspected cases who developed plague as shown in column 7.	Balance remaining at end of previous 24 hours.	Total.	Of those in column 13 the number who during the 24 hours under report				Total number of passengers subjected to the clinical thermometer test.	Total number of passengers disinfected.	
				Have died.	Have been found free from plague and been discharged	Have been found to be suffering from plague.	Have been transferred.	Remain under observation at the end of time under report.					Have died.	Have been discharged cured	Have been transferred.	Remain at the end of time under report.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(1) Passengers by up trains ...																			
(2) Passengers by down trains ...																			
(3) Non-passengers...																			

Signature _____

N.B.—Column 10. Full particulars of any fresh case of plague entered in column 10, including name, caste and original place of departure, should be entered in the column of remarks and reported by letter direct to the Chief Secretary to Government, Plague Department.

Particulars from Arrival Register, Form $\frac{G}{R}$ Serial No. _____, dated _____,

(Address) _____

sent to _____

(Initials) _____

(*Date*) _____

FORM $\frac{G}{R}$.

EXTRACT COLUMNS 1 TO 15 FROM REGISTER OF ARRIVALS

AT _____ UNDER DATE _____

1. Serial No. of each day ... ... _____
2. Name (with Father's or Husband's Name)... _____
3. Name... ... ... _____
4. Age ... ... _____
5. Caste and occupation ... ... _____
6. Permanent address ... ... _____
7. Name of place whence Traveller started _____
8. Name of Railway Station whence Traveller started ... ... _____
9. By what Train arrived ... ... _____
10. Whether the Traveller is to be regarded as from an infected area ... ... _____
11. No. and date of Form $\frac{C}{R}$ (if any) in possession of the Traveller, and whether medically examined or kit disinfected *en route*, and where ... ... _____
12. Whether medically examined or kit disinfected on arrival ... ... _____
13. Details of address for the ensuing ten days _____
14. Whether surveillance is recommended, if not recommended, the reasons should be briefly stated ... ... _____
15. General remarks, *e.g.*, purpose of journey, state of health, references given, whether sent under escort, whether subjected to any special regulations of the Collector under para. 13 of G. R. No. $\frac{5772}{5864P}$ dated 17th October 1898 ... ... _____

To

(Address)

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

(Date) _____

2529

Counterfoil Serial No. _____ of Form $\frac{H.}{R.}$

Name _____

Date _____

FORM $\frac{H.}{R.}$

(Issued under para. 11 of G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864\ P}$ dated 17th October 1898.)

NOTICE.

Serial No. _____ of _____ 189 .

(Same as in Form $\frac{F}{R}$)

Whereas you _____ have arrived at _____ this _____ day of _____ 189___, and have given the following address, namely :—

_____

_____

as your residence up to the _____ day of _____ 189___; you are hereby informed that you must not quit the said address before the said date without giving intimation of your intention to _____ at _____.

You are required to appear at _____ between the hours of _____ and _____ on the following dates :—

_____

for purposes of inspection. Should you be unable for any reason, such as sickness, to appear you must send intimation to _____ at _____

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

2028

Serial No._____

Form $\frac{J}{R}$.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Name _____

Age _____

Caste _____

Occupation _____

Residence _____

Place to which proceeding (if any) } _____

One or more indelible marks of identification } _____

Period of surveillance } from $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

to $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

Period of journey allowed to count

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

Name of Station _____

Date _____

Serial No._____

FORM $\frac{J}{R}$.

(Issued under G. R., G. D. (Plague), No. $\frac{5772}{5864F}$, dated 17th October 1898, para. 12.)

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

Name _____

Age _____

Caste _____

Occupation _____

Residence _____

Place to which proceeding (if any) } _____

One or more indelible marks of identification } _____

has been under surveillance in conformity with Government Resolution No. $\frac{5772}{5864F}$ dated 17th October 1898 and the Rules and Regulations relating to Plague from

$\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the to

$\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ on the

and as this period, together with _____ hours allowed for the journey from _____ to this Station, complete ten days, and as the above named individual is free from suspicion of plague, the said individual is hereby discharged from surveillance this _____ day of _____ _____ 18__.

(Signature) _____

(Designation) _____

Name of Station _____

Date _____

[This Form will not be issued with counterfoils, but duplicate copies will be kept by means of carbon paper, which will be supplied with the books of Forms by the Superintendent, Government Central Press.]

2027

C No 2858.

Read — the following papers: Local and Municipal Deptt.
From R. Nathan Esquire, Asstt Secretary to the Govt. of India dated Simla, 8th Nov. 98
No 4326 forwarding for a copy of G of I No 2059/64/R of 98 dy 18-10-98 from the Govt. of Bombay.
Order No. 27 P. This dated 5th January 99

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

V. Raghava Charlu
For Secretary to Govt.

Copy to the Plague Commissioner
.. Sanitary Commissioner
.. Surgeon General
.. President, Municipal Commission

Madras.

3
6/1/99

Shs forwarded
Dispatch
Inw
9/1/99

yes. and put up in the Bombay
Police file. This may be
closed

Jan 9/99

Ki
7/1

Examined for copying
Compared copied
Initials if examined
Date when signed

189 .